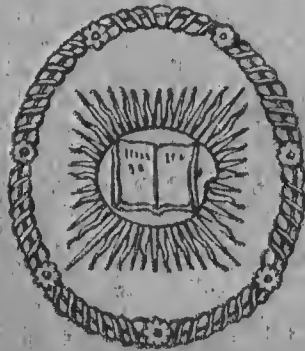


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THE CENTURY DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

AN ENCYCLOPÉDIC LEXICON

RING -



SEA-GULL

PART XVIII

THE CENTURY CO. NEW YORK

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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. Fa-

miliar 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 zoology 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 mechan-

ical 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.

ENCYCLOPÆDIC 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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ring

the ring is slid down on the line to his nose.—Colored rings, in optics. See Newton's rings.—Columns or pillars of the abdominal ring. See column.—Cornice-ring. See cornice.—Crural ring. See crural.—Decad ring. See decad.—Diaphragmatic ring, a name given by Chassler to the irregularly quadrilateral aperture by which the inferior vena cava passes through the diaphragm to the heart. Also called *foramen quadratum*. See cut under *diaphragm*.—Dicket ring. Same as *decad ring*.—Douglas ring, a name given in Scotland and the north of England to a ring decorated with a heart or hearts, or having a heart-shaped seal or stone; in allusion to the "bloody heart," the bearing of the Douglas family.—Episcopal ring. Same as *bishop's ring*.—Esophageal, fairy, femoral ring. See the adjectives.—Fisherman's ring. See *fisherman*.—Gemow ring. Same as *gemel-ring*.—Hernial ring, the constricted opening of a hernial sac.—Inguinal rings. Same as *abdominal rings*.—Investiture ring. See *investiture*.—Linked ring, a ring composed of two or more hoops hinged or linked together in such a way that it shuts up as a solid ring or can be opened and the parts broken asunder.—Live, mandibular, medicinal, meteoric ring. See the adjectives.—Newton's rings, a series of colored rings produced by pressing a convex lens of very long focus against a plane surface of glass. The rings are due to interference. (See *interference*, 5.) These rings, in the case of white light, may be seven in number, and the order of color follows that known as Newton's scale of colors. Sir Isaac Newton was the first to investigate them (whence the name).—Nobili's rings, concentric colored rings formed on a flat surface about a pointed electrode by the electrolysis of certain salts. Nobili used a solution of lead upon a sheet of polished metal, the cathode being a platinum wire.—Ocellary, ophthalmic, parietal rings. See the adjectives.—Open ring, a coupling-link which is left open on one side, the ends passing each other but not touching. It is used in agricultural machines. Also called *cap-ring* and *open link*.—Pixy ring. See *pixy*.—Polarized rings. See *interference figures*, under *interference*, 5.—Reinforce-rings. See *reinforce*.—Ring-and-staff investiture. See *ecclesiastical investiture*, under *investiture*.—Ring course. See *course*.—Ring nebula. See *nebula*.—Ring of an anchor, that part of an anchor to which the cable is fastened.—Ring of Venus, in palmistry, a curved line running below the mounts of Apollo and Saturn. See *mount*, 5.—Ring settlement, in business transactions, a settlement made by means of a ring. See def. 7.

Where it appears that several parties have contracts between each other, corresponding in all respects (except as to price), and that a ring settlement can be made, the party finding said "ring" shall notify all parties thereto, leaving with each a copy thereof, and get their acknowledgment, from which time the said ring shall be in force.

New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888-9, p. 150.

Rings of a gun, in guns, circles of metal, of which there are five kinds, namely the base-ring, reinforce-ring, trunnion-ring, cornice-ring, and muzzle-ring; but these terms do not in general apply to modern ordnance.—Rings of the trachea. See *tracheal rings*, below.—Rosary ring. Same as *decad ring*.—Saturn's ring. See *Saturn*.—Sclerotic ring of birds and various reptiles, the circlet of small bones which surround the cornea, embedded in the sclerotic coat of the eye. See cut under *sclerotic*, n.—Split ring, a metallic ring split spirally, on which keys or other objects required to be kept together may be suspended by passing part of them through the spiral, so that they hang loose on the ring.—St. Martin's rings, rings of copper or brass, in imitation of gold. They may have been so called because the makers or vendors of them resided within the collegiate church of St. Martin's-le-Grand. *Halliwel*.

I doubt whether all be gold that glistereith, sith *saint Martins rings* be but copper within, though they be gilt without, says the Goldsmith.

Plaine Percevall, in *Brand's Pop. Antiq.*, II. 27, note.

The ring, the prize-ring, pugilism and those connected with pugilism.

The Ring was his chief delight, and a well-fought battle between two accomplished bruisers caused his heart to leap with joy. *W. Besant*, *Fifty Years Ago*, p. 73.

To come on the ring, to take one's turn.

Judge infernal Mynos, of Crete Kyng,
Now cometh thy lotte! now comestow on the rynge!
Not onely for thy sake written ys this story.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 1887.

To ride, run, or tilt at the ring, an exercise much in vogue in the sixteenth century in Europe, and replacing to a certain extent the jousts or tilts of armed knights one against another. It was for the nobility nearly what the quintain or similar games of tilting were for the people. A ring was suspended at a height, and the horseman rode at it with a light spear with which they tried to carry it off.

'Tis not because the ring they ride,
And Lindsay at the ring rides well.

Scott, *L. of L. M.*, vi. 23.

To take the mantle and ring. See *mantle*.—Tracheal rings, in anat. and zool., the rings or hoops of cartilage (sometimes of bone) which are situated in the walls of the windpipe and serve to keep that air-passage permanently distended. Such rings are usually of hyaline cartilage and very elastic, but may ossify more or less completely. They are numerous, closely succeeding one another along the course of the trachea. They are frequently incomplete in a part of their circumference, or otherwise irregular, when, like the corresponding bronchial rings, they are known as *half-rings*. In animals whose necks undergo notable lengthening and shortening in different attitudes of the head, the rings provide for a corresponding extension and contraction of the trachea, as notably in birds, whose tracheal rings are regularly beveled alternately on the right and left sides, so as to slide over one another when the windpipe is contracted in retraction of the neck. (See cut under *trachea*.) Tracheal rings are normally much alike in most of the length of the windpipe, but commonly undergo special modifications at each end of that tube (see *cricoid*, n., and cut under *pes-sinus*); less frequently several rings are enlarged and con-

solidated in a dilatation called the *tympyum*. Several ordinary rings are shown in the cuts under *larynx* and *mouth*.—Tweed Ring, an association of corrupt politicians belonging to the Tammany Society, which from about 1863 to 1871 controlled nearly all the departments of administration in New York city, and plundered the city of many millions of dollars. The principal leaders were William M. Tweed (commissioner of public works, chairman of the executive committee of Tammany Hall, and grand sachein of the Tammany Society), Connolly (comptroller of the city), and Sweeny (park commissioner). The ring was overthrown in 1871, and Tweed died in jail.—Vortex ring. See *vortex*.—Widow's ring, a ring assumed by one who vows perpetual widowhood, a custom followed in the fourteenth century and later. Compare *widow's mantle*, under *mantle*. (See also *cramp-ring*, *mourning-ring*, *posy-ring*, *thumb-ring*.)

ring¹ (ring), v. [*ME. ringen*, < *AS. hringian* (also in comp. *yimb-hringian*, surround, encircle) = *D. ringen*, ring, wear a ring, = *OHG. ge-hringen*, *MHG. ringen*; cf. *G. (um-)ringen*, surround, = *Icel. hringa* = *Sw. ringa* = *Dan. ringe*, furnish with a ring; from the noun: see *ring*, n.] *I. trans.* 1. To be round about in the form of a circle; form a ring about; encircle; encompass; gird.

Lord Talbot,
... ring'd about with bold adversity,
Cries out for noble York and Somerset.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 4. 14.
We are left as scorpions ring'd with fire.

Shelley, *The Cenci*, li. 2.

2. To take a position around; surround; hence, to hem in; specifically, in Australia, to keep (cattle) together, by riding around them in a circle.

My followers ring him round;
He sits unarm'd.
Tennyson, *Geraint*.
I'll tell you what, West, you'll have to ring them—pass the word for all hands to follow one another in a circle at a little distance apart.
A. C. Grant, *Bush Life in Queensland*, II. 126.

3. In the *manège*, to exercise by causing to run round in a ring while being held by a long rein; lunge.

She caught a glimpse, through the glass door opening on the park, of the General, and a fine horse they were *ringing*, and she hurried out. *Miss Edgeworth*, *Helen*, vi.

4. To provide with a ring or rings; mark or decorate with rings; especially, to fit with a metallic ring, as the finger, or as an animal or its nose; also, to furnish with rings, or attach rings to, for the line to run in, as an anglers' rod.

On alle hure fyue fyngres rycheleche *yrunged*,
And ther-on rede rubies and other riche stones.
Piers Plowman (C), iii. 12.
Ring these fingers with thy household worms.
Shak., *K. John*, iii. 4. 31.

5. To wed with a marriage-ring. [Rare.]
I was born of a true man and a ring'd wife.
Tennyson, *Queen Mary*, i. 1.

6. In *hort.*, to cut out a ring of bark from, as from a branch or root, in order to obstruct the return of the sap and oblige it to accumulate above the part operated on.

One of the expedients for inducing a state of fruitfulness in trees is the *ringing* of the branches or stem.
Encyc. Brit., XI. 244.
Gaunt trunks of trees, which had been *ringed* (erroneously used for *ringed*) and allowed to die slowly, stood like white skeletons waiting to be felled and burned.
Mrs. Campbell Praed, *The Head Station*, p. 2.

To ring a quoit, to throw it so that it encircles the pin.—To ring up cattle. See def. 2.—To ring up the anchor, to pull the ring of an anchor close up to the cathead.

II. *intrans.* 1. To form a ring.

The rest which round about you ring,
Fair Lords and Ladies which about you dwell.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI., Int., st. 7.

2. To move in rings or in a constantly curving course.
A bird is said to ring when it rises spirally in the air.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 7.

ring² (ring), v.; pret. rang (sometimes ring), pp. rung, ppr. ringing. [*ME. ringen*, *ryngen* (pret. *ringde*, pl. *ringden*, *ringeden*; also (by conformity with *sang*, *sung*, etc.) pret. *rang*, *rong*, pl. *rungen*, *rongen*, *rouge*, pp. *rungen*, *i-ruinge*), < *AS. hringan* (weak verb, pret. *hringede*), *clash*, ring, = *MD. ringhen*, *D. ringen* = *Icel. hringa* = *Sw. ringa* = *Dan. ringe*, ring; cf. *Icel. hrang*, a din, *Dan. rang*, rattle, and prob. orig. imitative, or later considered so; perhaps akin to *L. clangere*, sound, clang; see *clang*, *clank*, and cf. *Icel. tving*, *tink*, *tinkle*, etc.] *I. trans.* 1. To cause (a bell or other sonorous body, usually metallic) to sound, particularly by striking. In the United States *ring* and *toll* are sometimes distinguished, the former being applied to swinging a bell so as to throw the clapper against it, and the latter to striking it while at rest with a hammer. See *toll*.

Religiousa referencede hym and *rongen* here bellies.
Piers Plowman (C), xxiii. 59.

The statue of Mars bigan his hauberke *rynge*.
Chaucer, *Knicht's Tale*, l. 1573.
Rejoice, you men of Angiers, ring your bells;
King John, your king and England's, doth approach.
Shak., *K. John*, ii. 1. 512.
Whene'er the old exchange of profit rings,
Her silver saints' bell of uncertain gains,
My merchant-son can stretch both legs and wings.
Quarles, *Emblems*, iv. 3.
"Give no credit!"—these were some of his golden maxims,—"Never take paper-money! Look well to your change! Ring the silver on the four-pound weight!"
Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, iv.

2. To produce by or as by ringing, as a sound or peal.

Ere to black Heate's summons
The shard-borne beetle with his drowsy hums
Hath rung night's yawning peal.
Shak., *Macbeth*, iii. 2. 43.

Ere the first cock his matin rings.

Milton, *L'Allegro*, l. 114.

3. To announce or celebrate by ringing; usher with ringing, as of bells; hence, to proclaim or introduce musically: often followed by *in* or *out*.

He had morthired this mylde be myddsaye war *rongene*,
With-owtynne mercy. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 976.
No mournful bell shall ring her burial.
Shak., *Tit. And.*, v. 3. 197.

The same considerations, supported by religious motives, caused the strict prohibition of work on Sundays and festivals, and "on Saturday, or the eve of a double feast, after noon has been rung."

English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), Int., p. cxxxi.

Wild bird, whose warble, liquid sweet,
Rings Eden thro' the budded quicks.

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, lxxxviii.

Hear the mellow wedding-bells—

How they ring out their delight!

Poe, *The Bells*.

4. To utter sonorously; repeat often, loudly, or earnestly; sound: as, to ring one's praises.

I would ring him such a lesson.

Fletcher, *Humorous Lieutenant*, v. 1.

To ring bells backward. See *backward*.—To ring changes or the changes on. See *change*.—To ring in. (a) To usher in by ringing.

"Besides," said Tom Ryder, "them fellows at Red Dog would swap it [a child], and ring in somebody else on."

Bret Harie, *Luck of Kearing Camp*.

Hence—(b) (also to ring into). To introduce or bring in or name. [Slang.]

They want to ring me into it [the performance of Bulver's "Money"], but I do not see anything in it I can do.

Lester Wallack, *Memories* (Scribner's Mag., IV. 723).

To ring the change, to swindle in the changing of money by a complicated system of changing and rechanging, in order to produce confusion and deception.—To ring the changes. See *change*.—To ring the hallowed bell. See *bell*.—To ring up, to summon or rouse by the ringing of a bell: as, to ring up a person at the telephone; to ring up a doctor in the middle of the night. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To give forth a musical, resonant, and metallic sound; resound, as a bell or other sonorous body when set in sudden vibration by a blow or otherwise: as, the anvil rang.

Hys armour *ryngis* or clattirs horribly.

G. Douglas, in *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight*

[(E. E. T. S.), p. 112, Gloss.]

Now *ryngen* trompes loude and clarioun.

Chaucer, *Knicht's Tale*, l. 1742.

Duke. Who call'd here of late?

Prov. None, since the curfew rung.

Shak., *M. for M.*, iv. 2. 78.

And the ancient rhyme rang strange, with its passion and its change.

Here where all done lay undone.

Mrs. Browning, *Rhyme of the Duchess May*.

The sicken quarellet that is thrown

In such a quarrel rings like steel.

Whittier, *To Friends under Arrest for Treason against the*

[Slave Power.]

2. To ring a bell; especially, to give a signal with a bell: as, to ring for a servant or a messenger.

Bull. A cough, sir, which I caught with ringing in the king's affairs upon his coronation-day, sir. . . .

Fal. I will take such order that thy friends shall ring for thee.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 198.

We . . . shall have no need of Mr. Bowls's kind services.

Mr. Bowls, if you please, we will ring when we want you.

Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, xiv.

3. To sound loudly and clearly, like the tone of a bell; be distinctly audible: as, the music still rings in our ears.

Thene herde he of that hyge hil . . . a wonder breme

neyse,
What! hit wharred, & whette, as water at a mulne,
What! hit rushed, & ronge, rawthe to here.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 2204.

Thy old groans ring yet in my ancient ears.

Shak., *R. and J.*, ii. 3. 74.

Ere the sound of an axe in the forest had rung.

Whittier, *The Merrimack*.

4. To resound; reverberate; echo.
The silver roof of the Olympian palace rung again with applause of the fact. *B. Jonson*, *Cynthia's Revels*, l. 1.

Ten thousand harps . . . tuned
Angelic harmonies; the earth, the air, . . .
The heavens, and all the constellations *ring*.
Milton, P. L., vii. 562.

5. To have the sensation of a continued humming or buzzing sound: as, to make one's head *ring*.

My ears still *ring* with noise; I'm vex't to death,
Tongue-killed, and have not yet recovered breath.
Dryden, *Aurengzebe*, II. 1.

With both his ears
ringing with clink of mail and clash of spears,
The messenger went forth upon his way.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 287.

6. To exercise or follow the art of bell-ringing.
—7. To be filled with report or talk: as, the whole town *rings* with his fame.

What supports me, dost thou ask?
The conscience, friend, to have lost them overpled
In liberty's defence, my noble task,
Of which all Europe *rings* from side to side.
Milton, *Sonnets*, xvii.

Hear of him! . . . all our country *rings* of him.
Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 228.

8. To be widely heard of or known; be celebrated.

Fairfax, whose name in arms through Europe *rings*,
Filling each mouth with envy or with praise.
Milton, *Sonnets*, x.

To *ring backward*, in *bell-ringing*, to sound a peal or change in an order the reverse of the usual one: formerly used as an alarm-signal.

It generally concerneth all, and particularly behooveth every one to look about him when he heareth the bells *ringing backward*, and seeth the fire running forward.
G. Harvey, *Four Letters*.

To *ring down*, to conclude; end at once: a theatrical phrase, alluding to the custom of ringing a bell to give notice for the fall of the curtain.

It is time to *ring down* on these remarks. *Dickens*.

To *ring in* (*theat.*), to signal the conductor to begin the overture.—To *ring off*, to signal the close of a communication by telephone. [Colloq.]—To *ring up* (*theat.*), to give the signal for raising the curtain.

ring² (ring), *n.* [*< ring¹, v.*] 1. The sound of a bell or other sonorous body, usually metallic; the sound produced by striking metal; a clang; a peal.

In vain with cymbals' *ring*
They call the grisly king.

Milton, *Nativity*, l. 208.

Good were the days of yore, when men were tried
By *ring* of shields, as now by *ring* of words.
Lowell, *Voyage to Vinland*.

2. Any loud sound, or the sounds of numerous voices; sound continued, repeated, or reverberated.

The King, full of confidence and assurance, as a Prince that had been victorious in Bataille, and had prevailed with his Parliament in all that he desired, and had the *Ring* of Acclamations fresh in his ears, thought the rest of his Reign should be but *Play*.
Bacon, *Hist. Hen. VII.*, p. 17.

3. Characteristic sound.

Finally, the inspiration of all three has a literary source; for, while two professedly revive the practice of ancient masters, the third, though dealing with contemporary interests, expresses himself in a borrowed style, which gives his verse all the *ring* of ancient rhetoric.

Quarterly Rev. (*Imp. Dict.*)

Washington's letter of "homage to his Catholic majesty" for this "gift of jackasses," sent through the Prime Minister of Spain in 1785, has a diverting *ring*.

The Century, XXXVII. 839.

4. A set of bells tuned to each other; a chime, peal, or carillon.

I am like a famous cathedral with two *ring* of bells, a sweet chime on both sides. *Shirley*, *Bird in a Cage*, II. 1.

Here is also a very fine *ring* of six bells, and they might be tuneable.
Pepys, *Diary*, III. 462.

Cracked in or within the *ring*, cracked in sound; failing of the true ring, as money when tested by striking against something else; hence, in general, flawed; marred by defects.

Pray God, your voice, like a piece of uncurrent gold, be not cracked within the *ring*. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, II. 2. 448.

ring-armature (ring'är'ma-tür), *n.* An armature in which the coils of wire are wound round a ring. The Gramme armature is the best-known type of this form.

ring-armor (ring'är'mor), *n.* (a) Same as *ring-mail*. (b) Armor made by sewing rings of metal on a background of leather or cloth. See cut in next column.

ring-banded (ring'ban'ded), *a.* Encircled or ringed with a band of color.—*Ring-banded soldier-bug*. See *Perillus*.

ring-bark (ring'bärk), *v. t.* To girdle, as a tree.

ring-barker (ring'bär'kär), *n.* One who barks trees circularly about the trunk, in order to kill them.

ring-barking (ring'bär'king), *n.* The practice of barking trees in rings about the trunk, in order to kill them.



Ring-armor. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

ringbill (ring'bil), *n.* The ring-necked scap or duck, *Fulix collaris* or *Fulgula raftorques*; the moonbill. *C. Trumbull*; *J. J. Audubon*. [Illinois and Kentucky.]

ring-billed (ring'bild), *a.* Having the bill ringed with color: as, the *ring-billed gull* (which see, under *gull*2).

ring-bird (ring'bërd), *n.* Same as *ring-bunting*.
ring-bit (ring'bit), *n.* In harness, a bit with a ring-check, which may be either loose or fixed.

ring-blackbird (ring'blak'bërd), *n.* The ring-ouzel, *Merula torquata*. See cut under *ouzel*.

ring-bolt (ring'bölt), *n.* [= D. *ring-bout* = G. *ring-bolzen* = Dan. *ringebolt* = Sw. *ring-bult*; as *ring*¹ + *bolt*1.] In ships, a metallic bolt with an eye to which is fitted a ring.

ring-bone (ring'bön), *n.* [*< Dan. ring-ben*, ring-bone; cf. AS. *hring-ban*, a circular bone; as *ring*¹ + *bone*1.] 1. In *furriery*, a bony callus or exostosis, the result of inflammation, on one or both pastern-bones of a horse, which sometimes extends to the interphalangeal joints and causes immobility and lameness.—2. The disease or disordered condition in horses which is caused by ring-bone: as, a horse affected by *ring-bone* and spavin.

Heavea, curb, spavin, sidebone, and *ringbone* are the most ordinary ailments in horses.

A. B. Allen, in *Amer. Agriculturist*, 1886.

ring-boot (ring'höt), *n.* A ring of caoutchouc placed on the fetlock of a horse to cause him to travel wider, and thus prevent interfering.

ring-brooch (ring'bröch), *n.* A brooch the body of which consists of a bar bent to a ring form, but not joined. The ends terminate in a ball, or globular or acorn-shaped ornament; and the pin or acorn is secured to the curved bar by being bent round it, but moving freely upon it. This form of brooch was common among the northern nations of Europe in the early middle ages.

ring-bunting (ring'ban'ting), *n.* The reed-bunting, *Emberiza schoeniclus*: so called from its collar. Also *ring-bird*, *ring-fowl*. [Local. British.]

ring-bush (ring'büşh), *n.* A socket having anti-friction rings or rolls on its interior perimeter, as in some forms of rope-block. *E. H. Knight*.

ring-canal (ring'ka-nal'), *n.* 1. The circular peripheral enteric cavity of coelenterates, opening upon the exterior and continued by processes into the radiated parts of the animal; an annular enterocæle.

The peripheral portion of the lumen of the original enteric cavity forms the *ring-canal*, which runs all round the margin of the disc, and is continued into the hollow tentacles. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 550.

2. A circular canal of the water-vascular system of an echinoderm.

The only trace of the water-system is to be found in the *ring-canal* round the gullet. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 176.

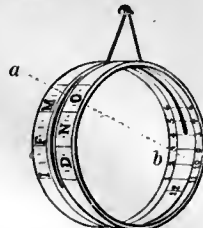
ring-carrier (ring'kar'i-ër), *n.* A go-between; one who transacts business between parties.

Wid. *Marry*, hang you!
Mar. And your courtesy, for a *ring-carrier*!
Shak., *All's Well*, III. 5. 95.

ring-chuck (ring'chuk), *n.* A chuck or appendage to a lathe with a brass ring fitted over the end.

ring-cross (ring'krôs), *n.* A figure representing a Greek cross in a circle, incised or carved in relief on many works of prehistoric art: the figure is thought to indicate the sun and also the active or masculine principle in creation. *Worsaa*, *S. K. Handbook*, Danish Arts, p. 33.

ring-dial (ring'di'al), *n.* A kind of portable sundial, consisting of a metal ring, broad in proportion to its diameter, and having slits in the direction of its circumference, which can be partially closed or covered by a sliding appliance on the outside of the ring. There are divisions on the outside denoting the months of the year, and figures on the inside denoting the hour of the day. By partly closing the slit, so as to let the rays of the sun pass through that part of it belonging to the current month (as in the direction *ab* in the cut), the hour of the day is approximately denoted by the point where the beam of light strikes the inside of the ring.



Ring-dial, 17th century.

ring-dog (ring'dog), *n.* An iron implement for hauling timber, made by connecting two common dogs by means of a ring through the eyes. When united with cordage they form a sling-dog. See cut under *dog*.

ring-dotterel (ring'dot'er-el), *n.* The ringed plover, *Egialites hiaticula*. Also called *sea-dotterel*, *ringstone*, *sea- or sand-lark*, and by many other names. See *ring-plover*, and cut under *Egialites*.

ring-dove (ring'duv), *n.* [= Dan. *ringdve* = Sw. *ringdöva*; as *ring*¹ + *dove*1. Cf. equiv. D. *ringel-duif* = G. *ringeltaube* (*< G. ringel*, dim. of *ring*, a circle, + *taube* = E. *dove*1).] 1. The ringed dove, wood-pigeon, or cushat, *Columba palumbus*, a common European bird, distinguished by this name from the stock-dove (*C. anas*) and rock-dove (*C. livia*), the only other British members of this genus. It is about 17 inches long and 30 inches in extent of wings. The plumage of the upper parts is grayish-blue, tinged with brown on the wings and scapulars; the back and sides of the neck are bright-green and purplish-red, with two cream-colored patches; the fore-neck and breast are reddish-purple; there is a white patch on the wing, including four outer secondary coverts; the bill is partly red; the iris is yellow; and the feet are carmine. The ring-dove subsists on grains, acorns, ivy-berries, and other wild fruits, and lays two white eggs on a nest which may be described as a platform of sticks so loosely put together that often the eggs may be seen through it.

2. A small dove, *Turtur risorius*, now known only in confinement, having the general plumage of a pale dull creamy color, with a black half-ring around the nape of the neck.

ring-dropper (ring'drop'er), *n.* One who practises ring-dropping.

Some *ring droppers* write out an account and make a little parcel of jewellery, and when they pick out their man they say, "If you please, sir, will you read this for me and tell me what I shall do with these things, as I've just found them?"

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, I. 389.

ring-dropping (ring'drop'ing), *n.* A trick practised upon simple people by rogues in various ways. One mode is described in the quotation.

In *ring-dropping* we pretend to have found a ring, and ask some simple-looking fellow if it's good gold, as it's only just picked up. Sometimes it is immediately pronounced gold: "Well, it's no use to me," we'll say, "will you buy it?" Often they are foolish enough to buy, and . . . they give you only a shilling or two for an article which if really gold would be worth eight or ten.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, I. 351.

ringe (rinj), *n.* [Supposed to be used for **rinse*, *< rinse, v.*] A whisk made of heath.—*Ring-heather*, the heath-plant, *Erica Tetralix*, used in making ringes. *Jamieson*.

ringed (ringd), *p. a.* [*< ME. ringed, < AS. hringed*, furnished with or formed of rings, pp. of *hringian*, encircle, surround: see *ring*¹.] 1. Surrounded with or as with a ring; having a ring or rings; encircled.

He cautiously felt the weight of the *ringed* and polished rod. *The Century*, XXXI. 31.

2. In *bot.*, surrounded by elevated or depressed circular lines or bands, as the roots or stems of some plants.—3. In *zool.*: (a) Annular; circular; formed into or shaped like a ring. (b) Having an annulus; annulated; marked with a ring or with rings; collared: as, a *ringed plover*; the *ringed dove*; the *ringed snake*. (c) Composed of rings; annulose, annulate, or annuloid; formed of a series of annulations: as, the *ringed* type of structure; a *ringed worm*.—*Ringed animals*, the *Annulosa*.—*Ringed guard*, a modification of the cup-guard or shell-guard, in which the ricasso is nearly covered by a series of rings of steel forming a deep hollow cup, its mouth toward the grip of the hilt. A common modification of this is where a steel bar, forming a continuous helix, replaces the rings.—*Ringed guillemot*. See *guillemot*.—*Ringed plover*. See *ringed plover*.—*Ringed seal*, the fetid seal, or fard-seal, *Pagomys hispida*. See cut under *Pagomys*.—*Ringed snake*. See *snake*.—*Ringed worms*, the annelids or *Annelida*.

ringed-arm (ringd'ärm), *n.* One of the *Colobrachia*.

ringed-carpet (ringd'kär'pet), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Boarmia cincturata*.

ringent (rin'jent), *a.* [= F. *ringent*, < L. *ringent* (t-), ppr. of *ringi*, gape open-mouthed. Cf. *rietus*, *rima*, *rimel*.] 1. In bot., gaping: noting a bilabiate corolla with the lips widely spread and the throat open, as in the dead-nettle, *Lamium*.—2. In zool., gaping irregularly, as parts of some zoöphytes and the valves of some shells.

ringer¹ (ring'ër), *n.* [*ring*¹ + *-er*¹.] In quoits, a throw by which the quoit is cast so as to encircle the pin.

Each player attempts to make his quoit pitch on the hob or pin so that the head of the latter passes through the circular opening in the center of the missile. Such a success is termed a *ringer*, and two is scored.

Encyc. Brit., XX, 189.

ringer² (ring'ër), *n.* [*ring*² + *-er*¹.] 1. One who rings; specifically, a bell-ringer.

The *ringers* rang with a will, and he gave the *ringers* a crown.
Tennyson, The Grandmother.

2. Any apparatus for ringing chimes, or a bell of any kind.

A novel feature of this bell is that the *ringer* and gongs are inside of the case.
Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XV, xvi, 3.

3. In mining, a crowbar.

ring-fallert (ring'fâl'èr), *n.* Same as *ring-dropper*.

ring-fence (ring'fens), *n.* A fence continuously encircling an estate or some considerable extent of ground; hence, any bounding or inclosing line; a limit or pale.

In that Augustan era we descrie a clear belt of cultivation, . . . running in a *ring-fence* about the Mediterranean.
De Quincy, Roman Meals. (Davies.)

The union of the two estates, Tipton and Freshitt, lying charmingly within a *ring-fence*, was a prospect that flattered him for his son and heir.
George Eliot, Middlemarch, lxxxiv.

ring-finger (ring'fing'gèr), *n.* [*AS. bring-finger* = D. *ring-ringer* = G. Dan. Sw. *ring-finger*; as *ring*¹ + *finger*.] The third finger of the left hand, on which the marriage-ring is placed; in anat., the third finger of either hand, technically called the *annularis*.

ring-fish (ring'fish), *n.* A kind of cobia, *Elaeate nigra*, probably not different from *E. canada*. See cut under *cobia*. [New South Wales.]

ring-footed (ring'füt'ed), *a.* Having ringed or annulated feet: as, the *ring-footed* gnat, *Culex annulatus*, of Europe.

ring-formed (ring'förm'd), *a.* [= Dan. *ring-formet*; as *ring*¹ + *form* + *-ed*².] Shaped like a ring; annular; circular.

ring-fowl (ring'foul), *n.* Same as *ring-bunting*.

ring-frame (ring'fram), *n.* Any one of a class of spinning-machines with vertical spindles, now extensively used, in which the winding of each thread is governed by passing through the eye of a small steel loop called a *traveler*, one of which revolves around each spindle in an annular way called the *ring*. These rings are supported by a horizontal bar, which moves up and down in such manner as to give a shape to the cap on the spindle that adapts it for use in a shuttle. Also called *ring-throste*, *ring-throste frame*, *ring-and-traveler spinner*, and *ring-spinner*.

ring-gage (ring'gäj), *n.* 1. A measure, consisting of a ring of fixed size, used for measuring spherical objects, and also for the separating or classifying of objects of irregular form. Thus, oysters have been sorted by two or three rings of different sizes through which they are allowed to drop.

2. A piece of wood, ivory, or the like, generally conical in form, but usually having minute steps or offsets: it is used for measuring finger-rings, a number being affixed to every offset.

ring-handle (ring'han'dl), *n.* A handle, as of a jar or other vessel, formed by a ring, especially a free ring hanging loose in a socket or eyelet attached to the body of the vessel.

ring-head (ring'hed), *n.* An instrument used for stretching woolen cloth.

ring-hedge (ring'hej), *n.* Same as *ring-fence*.

Lo, how Apollo's Pegasses prepare
To rend the *ring-hedge* of our Horizon.

Davies, Summa Totalis, p. 11. (Davies.)

Ringicula (ring-jik'ü-lä), *n.* [NL., irreg., with dim. suffix, < L. *ringi*, gape: see *ringent*.] A genus of tectibranchiates with a narrow ringent mouth, typical of the family *Ringiculidae*.

Ringiculidæ (rin-jik'ü-li-dè), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Ringicula* + *-idæ*.] A family of tectibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Ringicula*. The animal has a reflected cephalic disk developed backward in a siphon-like manner, and teeth in few series. The

shell is ventricose with a narrow ringent aperture. The species live in warm seas.

ringing¹ (ring'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *ring*¹, *v.*] 1. Decoration by means of rings or circlets; rings collectively.

The *ringing* on the arms, which the natives call brace-lets.
H. O. Forbes, Eastern Archipelago, p. 203.

2. In hort., the operation of cutting out a circle of bark. See *ring*¹, *v. t.*, 6.

ringing² (ring'ing), *n.* [*ME. ringinge*; verbal *n.* of *ring*², *v.*] 1. The act of sounding or of causing to sound, as sonorous metallic bodies; the art or act of making music with bells.

The Talpicois every Monday arise early, and by the *ringing* of a Bason call together the people to their Sermons.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 470.

2. A ringing sound; the hearing of a sound as of ringing.—**Ring-ing in (or of) the ears**, ringing sounds not caused by external vibrations; tinnitus aurium. Thou shalt hear the "Never, never," whisper'd by the phantom years,
And a song from out the distance in the *ringing* of thine ears.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

ringing² (ring'ing), *p. a.* Having or giving the sound of a bell or other resonant metallic body; resounding: as, a *ringing* voice; *ringing* cheers.

Angelles with instrumentes of organes & pipes,
& rial *ryngande* rotes [lyres] & the reken fythel, . . .
Aboutte my lady watz lent.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), li. 1082.

ringing-engine (ring'ing-en'jin), *n.* A simple form of pile-driver in which the weight is raised between timber guides by a rope manued by a gang of men. *E. H. Knight*.

ringingly (ring'ing-li), *adv.* With a ringing sound; resonantly, like the sound of a bell.

ringing-out (ring'ing-out'), *n.* In the language of produce-exchanges, the settlement of a number of contracts which call for the delivery of the same quantity of a commodity, the buyer in one being the seller in another, and the operation consisting in bringing the seller in the first contract and the buyer in the last together and dropping the intermediate parties.
T. H. Dewey, Contracts, etc.

ring-joint (ring'joint), *n.* 1. A joint formed by means of circular flanges.

From these reservoirs start the distributing mains, all of which are of cast iron with *ring joints*.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV, 163.

2. In entom., a very short, disk-like joint; specifically, such a joint in the geniculate antennæ of certain small *Hymenoptera*, between the pedicel or third joint and the flagellum.

ring-keeper (ring'kè'pèr), *n.* A small thin piece of brass or copper that holds a ring or guide to an anglers' rod. *Norris*.

ringel (ring'l), *n.* [= MD. **ringhel* = MLG. *ringel* (in comp.), a ring, *ringele*, a sunflower, = G. *ringel*, a ring; dim. of *ring*¹.] A little ring. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Some clozge, cheime, collers of iron, *ringel*, or manacle.
Harl. MS., quoted in Ribton-Turner's *Vagrants* and [Vagrancy, p. 117.]

ringel (ring'l), *v. t.* [= MD. *ringhelen*; < *ringel*; from the noun.] To ring; fit with a ring, as the snout of a hog. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

From rooting of pasture, ring hog ye had need,
Which being well *ringled*, the better do feed.
Though young with their elders will lightly keep best,
Yet spare not to *ringle* both great and the rest.
Tusser, September's Husbandry, st. 29.

As a hot prond horse highly disdainis
To have his head controlled, but breaks the reins,
Spits forth the *ringled* bit, and with his hoves
Checks the submissive ground.
Marlowe, Hero and Leander, li. 143.

ringleader (ring'lè'dèr), *n.* [*ring*¹ + *leader*¹.] 1. One who leads a ring, as of dancers; one who opens a ball.

Upon such grounds it may be reasonable to allow St. Peter a primacy of order; such a one as the *ringleader* hath in a dance.
Barrow, Works, VII, 70.

Hence—2. The leader or chief in any enterprise; particularly, one who leads and incites others to the violation of the law or the recognized rules of society: as, the *ringleader* in a riot or a mutiny.

Lady Eleanor, the protector's wife,
The *ringleader* and head of all this rout.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., li. 1, 170.

We have found this man a pestilent fellow, . . . and a *ringleader* of the sect of the Nazarenes.
Acts xxiv, 5.

ringless (ring'les), *a.* [*ring*¹ + *-less*.] Having or wearing no ring: as, a *ringless* finger.

ringlostone (ring'l-stön), *n.* Same as *ring-dotterel*. *Sir T. Browne*. [Norfolk, Eng.]

ringlet (ring'let), *n.* [*ring*¹ + *-let*.] 1. A circle, in a poetical or unusual sense; a ring other than a finger-ring: used loosely.

To dance our *ringlets* to the whistling wind.
Shak., M. N. D., li. 1, 86.

Who first Ulysses' wondrous bow shall bend,
And thro' twelve *ringlets* the fleet arrow send,
Him will I follow.
Pope, *Odyssey*, xxi, 76.

2. A curl of hair; usually, a long and spirally curled lock, as distinguished from one of the small naturally curled locks of short hair.

She . . .
Her unadorned golden tresses wore
Dishevel'd, but in wanton *ringlets* waved
As the vine curls her tendrils. *Milton*, P. L., iv, 306.
No longer shall thy comely Tresses break
In flowing *Ringlets* on thy snowy Neck.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

3. An English collectors' name for certain satyrid butterflies: thus, *Epinephele hyperanthus* is the ringlet, and *Canonympha tipton* is the small ringlet.

ringleted (ring'let-ed), *a.* [*ringlet* + *-ed*².] 1. Adorned with ringlets; wearing the hair in ringlets.

Thither at their will they haled the yellow-*ringleted* Britoness.
Tennyson, Boadicea.

2. Curled; worn in ringlets or enrls.

A full-blown, very plump damsel, fair as waxwork, with handsome and regular features, languishing blue eyes, and *ringleted* yellow hair. *Charlotte Brontë*, *Jane Eyre*, xxi.

ring-lock (ring'lok), *n.* A form of letter- or puzzle-lock which has several movable rings surrounding the bolt. The grooves of these rings must be brought into a straight line with one another before the bolt can be passed through them.

ring-locket (ring'lok'et), *n.* A locket, as of a sword-scabbard, which has a loose ring through which the hook of the sword-belt can be passed.

ring-mail (ring'mäl), *n.* [*ring*¹ + *mail*¹.] (a) Chain-mail. (b) In some writers, mail having unusually large links or rings: in attempted discrimination of different styles of chain-mail.

Ring-mail differs from chain-mail in the rings of the latter being interlaced with each other, and strongly fastened with rivets.
Fairholt.

ring-mallet (ring'mäl'et), *n.* A mallet the head of which is strengthened by means of rings driven on it.

ring-man (ring'män), *n.* [*ME. ryng man*, the ring-finger; < *ring*¹ + *man*.] 1. The third finger of the hand; the ring-finger.

And when a man shooteth, the might of his shoot lieth on the foremost finger and on the *ringman*; for the middle finger, which is the strongest, like a lubber, starteth back, and beareth no weight of the string in a manner at all.
Ascham, *Toxophilus* (ed. 1864), p. 101.

2. One interested in matters connected with the ring—that is, with prize-fighting; a sport-ing or betting man.

No *ringmen* to force the betting and deafen you with their blatant proffers.
Lawrence, *Guy Livingstone*, ix.

ring-master (ring'mäs'tër), *n.* One who has charge of the performances in a circus-ring.

ring-money (ring'mun'ë), *n.* 1. Rudely formed rings and ring-shaped or penannular bodies of bronze and other materials found among the remains of ancient peoples of Europe, and generally thought to have been used, at least in some cases, as money.—2. In modern times, same as *manilla*¹.



Gaulish Ring-money, gold—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

ring-mule (ring'mül), *n.* An occasional name for the ring-frame.

ringneck (ring'nek), *n.* 1. One of several kinds of ring-plovers. In the United States the name is chiefly given to *Egialites semipalmatus*, the semipalmated plover; also to *E. melodus*, the piping-plover. See *Egialites*, and cut under *piping-plover*.

2. The ring-necked duck or bastard broad-bill, *Fuligula ruflitorques*, having a reddish ring around the black neck in the male.

ring-necked (ring'nekt), *a.* Having a ring of color around the neck; collared; torquate.—**Ring-necked loon**, pheasant. See the nouns.

ring-net (ring'net), *n.* [*ring*¹ + *net*¹. Cf. *AS. bringnet*, 'a net of rings,' coat of mail.] A net whose mouth is stretched upon a hoop or ring, as the ordinary butterfly-net used by entomologists. Such a ring-net consists of leno, muslin, or other very light fabric, stretched upon a hoop of wood or metal attached to a short wooden handle, and is made baggy rather than pointed, that the insects may not get jammed.

ring-ouzel (ring'ö'zël), *n.* A bird of the thrush kind, *Turdus torquatus* or *Merula torquata*, resembling and closely related to the blackbird, *Turdus merula* or *Merula vulgaris*, but having a white ring or bar on the breast; the ring-blackbird. See cut under *ouzel*.

ring-parrot (ring'par'ot), *n.* A common Indian parrot, *Palaeornis torquatus*, having a ring or collar on the neck; also, any species of the



Ring-parrot (*Palaeornis torquatus*).

same genus, in which this coloration is a characteristic feature. The species named is the one commonly represented as the *vāhana* or 'vehicle' of the Hindu god Kama, corresponding to the classic Eros or Cupid, and is more fully called *rose-ringed parakeet*. See *Palaeornis*.

ring-perch (ring'pèrch), *n.* The common yellow perch of North America, *Perca flavescens*.

ring-plain (ring'plān), *n.* One of the nearly level circular areas upon the moon's surface which are surrounded by high ridges or walls, and which have no central crater. Also called *walled plain* and *ramparted plain*.

ring-plover (ring'pluv'èr), *n.* A ring-necked plover; any one of the many small plovers of the genus *Egialites*, which have the head, neck, or breast annulated, collared, or ringed with color. There are many species, of nearly all parts of the world. The European ring-dotted and the American ringneck are familiar examples. See cuts under *killed*, *pipit-plover*, and *Egialites*.

ring-rope (ring'rōp), *n.* *Naut.*: (a) A rope rove through the ring of the anchor to haul the cable through it, in order to bend or make it fast in rough weather. It is first rove through the ring, and then through the hawse-holes, when the end of the cable is secured to it. (b) A rope by which, after the anchor is catted, the ring of the anchor is hauled close up to the cat-head.

ring-sail (ring'sāl), *n.* Same as *ringtail*, 2.

ring-saw (ring'sā), *n.* A form of scroll-saw the web of which is annular. It runs upon guides which maintain its tension and prevent it from being deformed.

ring-shaped (ring'shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of a ring.

ring-small (ring'smāl), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Small enough to pass through a ring of some fixed size.

II. *n.* Broken stones (especially pieces of granite) of a size that will pass through a ring 2 inches in diameter. [Eng.]

List of tenders for the following works and supply of materials. . . . 6. For the supply of granite kerb, setts, squares, *ringsmall*, rammel, gravel, etc.

The Engineer, LXVII, 117.

ring-snake (ring'snāk), *n.* 1. The common snake of Europe, *Coluber* or *Tropidonotus natrix*. See cut under *Tropidonotus*.—2. The collared snake, *Diadophis punctatus*, a small, pretty, and harmless serpent of the United States, of a blackish color above, with a distinct yellow collar just behind the head.

ring-sparrow (ring'spar'ō), *n.* The rock-sparrow, *Petronia stultia*. *Latham*, 1783.

ring-spinner (ring'spin'èr), *n.* Same as *ring-frame*.

ring-stand (ring'stānd), *n.* A stand with a projecting pin for holding finger-rings.

ringster (ring'stèr), *n.* [*< ring¹ + -ster.*] A member of a ring or band of persons uniting for personal or selfish ends. See *ring¹*, *n.*, 7. [Colloq.]

An attempt should also be made to displace the *ringsters* whose terms expire this year with better men. *Science*, XI, 279.

ring-stopper (ring'stop'èr), *n.* *Naut.*: (a) A piece of rope or chain by which the ring of an anchor is secured to the cat-head. In anchoring, one end of the ring-stopper is let go, thus dropping the anchor. Also called *cat-head stopper*. See *shank-painter*. (b) A stopper for cable secured to a ring-bolt in the deck.

ringstraked (ring'strākt), *a.* Same as *ring-streaked*.

ring-streaked (ring'strēkt), *a.* Having circular streaks or lines on the body. Also *ring-straked*.

He removed that day the he goats that were *ring-straked* and spotted. *Gen.* xxx, 35.

ringtail (ring'tāl), *n.* 1. A ring-tailed bird of prey: especially, the female or young male harrier, *Circus cyaneus*.

Thou royal *ring-tail*, fit to fly at nothing
But poor men's poultry!

Beau. and Fl., Philaster, v. 4.

2. A small quadrilateral sail, set on a small mast on a ship's taffrail; also, a studdingsail set upon the gaff of a fore-and-aft sail. Also called *ring-sail*.

He was going aloft to fit a strap round the main-topmast head, for *ringtail* halyards. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before [the Mast], p. 39.

Ringtail - boom, a boom extending beyond a spanker-boom or main-boom, for spreading a ringtail.

ring-tailed (ring'-tāld), *a.* 1. Having the tail ringed with alternating colors, as a mammal; having an annulated tail: as, the *ring-tailed* cat, the *bassarid*; the *ring-tailed* lemur, *Lemur cutta*. See cuts under *bassarid* and *raccoon*.—2. Having the tail-feathers cross-banded with different colors, as a bird: as, the *ring-tailed* eagle, the golden eagle, *Aquila chrysaetos*, in immature plumage (see cut under *eagle*); the *ring-tailed* marlin, the Hudsonian godwit, *Limosa hemasticta*.—**Ring-tailed lizards**, the family *Cercosauridae*.—**Ring-tailed roarer**, a nonsense-name of some imaginary beast. Compare *gyascutus*, 1.

ring-throistle (ring'thros'tl), *n.* Same as *ring-frame*.

ring-thrush (ring'thrush), *n.* The ring-onzel.

ring-time (ring'tim), *n.* The time for exchanging rings, or for betrothal or marriage. [Rare.]

In the spring time, the only pretty *ring time*,
When birds do sing, hey ding a ding, ding;
Sweet lovers love the spring.

Shak., As you Like It, v. 3, 20.

ring-tongue (ring'tung), *n.* A short bar or tongue of metal having a ring or eye at one end for the engagement of a hook, a bolt, or other attachment: as, the *ring-tongue* of a lewis. See cut under *lewis*.

ring-top (ring'top), *a.* Having an annular top.—**Ring-top furnace**. See *furnace*.

ring-tumbler (ring'tum'blèr), *n.* In a lock, a tumbler of annular shape.

ring-valve (ring'valv), *n.* A hollow cylindrical valve sliding in a chamber of corresponding form, and having openings for the passage of the fluid. The passage is free when the valve is raised, and closed when the cylinder is screwed down. The valve has a vertical slit on one side, and when nearly closed the inner edge bears against a wedge, which presses the cylinder outward against its seat.

ring-vortex (ring'vōr'teks), *n.* Same as *vortex-ring*.

ring-wad (ring'wod), *n.* Same as *gromet-wad*.

ring-wall (ring'wāl), *n.* In *metal.*, the inner lining of a blast-furnace, composed of fire-bricks.

ringwise (ring'wiz), *adv.* In rings or circles; so as to make or be a ring; annularly. *Encyc. Brit.*

Their foreheads are tattooed *ringwise*, with singularly shaped cuttings in the skin. *Lancet*, No. 3440, p. 244.

ring-work (ring'wèrk), *n.* A material or surface composed of rings interlinked, or held together by being secured to another substance, or in other ways.

The interior of the garment [hanberk] . . . exhibits the *ring-work* exactly in the same manner as it is seen on the outside of others. *J. Hewitt*, Ancient Armour, I, 63.

ringworm (ring'wèrm), *n.* [*< ME. ryngc wyrme, ring-worm, ryngc worme* (= *D. ringworm* = *G. ringwurm*, *tetter*, = *Sw. ringorm*, an annulated snake, the *amphisbæna*, = *Dan. ringorm*); *< ring¹ + worm.*] 1. A malleped of the genus *Julus* in a broad sense: so called from the way it curls up in a ring.—2. A name sometimes given to certain dermatophytic diseases. See

tinea and *favus*.—**Bald ringworm**, *tinea tonsurans*.—**Bowditch Island ringworm**, *tinea imbricata*.—**Chinese, Indian, or Oriental ringworm**, *tinea circinata tropica*. Also called *dhobie's itch*.—**Honeycomb ringworm**, *favus*.—**Ringworm of the body**, *tinea circinata*.—**Ringworm of the scalp**, *tinea tonsurans*.

ringworm-root (ring'wèrm-rōt), *n.* See *Rhinocanthus*.

ringworm-shrub (ring'wèrm-shrub), *n.* The shrub *Cassia alata* of tropical America, whose leaves are used as a remedy for ringworm and kindred diseases. [West Indies.]

ringy (ring'i), *a.* [*< ring¹ + -y¹.*] Presenting a ringed appearance of discoloration: applied to elephants' teeth.

rink¹ (ringk), *n.* [*ME., also renk, < AS. rinc = OS. rīnk = Icel. rekkr*, a man: a poetical word, not found in other languages.] A man; especially, a warrior or hero.

To a riche ranson the *rinkes* they putt,
That amounted [to] more than they might paye.
Altsaunders of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), I, 356.

The ryealle *rinkys* of the rowunde table.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I, 17.

rink² (ringk), *n.* [*< ME. rink, rīnk* (cf. *LG. rīnk = MHG. rīnk*, a ring), a var. of *ring¹*.] 1. A ring; a circle. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]—2. A section of a sheet of ice, generally from 32 to 45 yards in length and 8 or 9 feet in breadth, measured off for playing the game of curling.—3. The persons playing any one game on such a curling-rink.

Games [of curling] can be played by two persons, but usually matches are arranged for with numerous competitors formed into *rink*s of four players a side. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI, 713.

4. A sheet of artificially prepared ice, usually under cover, for skating on; or a smooth flooring, generally of asphalt or wood, on which roller-skating is practised.—5. The building or inclosure containing such a surface prepared for skating.

In March 1876 a *rink* was opened in Chelsea, the floor thereof being formed of real ice. *Ure*, *Dict.*, IV, 408.

rink² (ringk), *v. i.* [*< rink², n.*] To skate on or in a rink.

rinkite (ring'kīt), *n.* [Named after Dr. *Rink*, a writer on the geology of Greenland.] A titanosilicate of cerium, calcium, and sodium, related in form to pyroxene.

Rinman's green. See *green¹*.

riño, *n.* See *rhino*.

riño- For words so beginning, see *rhino-*.

rīnse (rins), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rīnsed*, ppr. *rīnsing*. [*Also dial. reñse, reñch; early mod. E. also reñse, ryñse, rīñce, ryñce; < ME. rīnsen, rīnser, rīnscen, reñsen, reñcen, ryñschēn, < OF. rīnser, reñser, rāñser, rāñser, rīnser, rīnser, F. rīnser, rīnse, < Icel. hrēinsa = Sw. reñsa = Dan. reñse, make clean, cleanse; with verb-formative -s (as in *cleñse* and *mīnce*), < Icel. hrēinn = Sw. Dan. ren = OHG. hrēini, rēini, MHG. reñne, reñ, G. reñ, pure, clean, G. dial. reñ, sifted, fine (of flour), = OS. hrēni = OFries. reñe, North Fries. rian (not in AS. or E.) = Goth. hrains, pure, clean; prob. orig. 'sifted,' with pp. formative -n, ult. < √ hrī, sift: see *ridder²*, *riddle²*.] 1. To wash lightly, as by laving or bathing rather than rubbing; wash out or off with any cleansing liquid; especially, to subject to a fresh application of water in order to remove stains or impurities that may have been left from a former washing.*

She toke the Shirte withoute wordes moo,
And washt it onys, and ryñshed it so cteñe
That afterward was noo spotte on it seen.
Generydes (E. E. T. S.), I, 1182.

Every vessel of wood shall be *rīnsed* in water. *Lev.* xv, 12.

Every bottle must be first *rīnsed* with wine, for fear of any moisture left in the washing; some, out of a mistaken thrift, will *rīnce* a dozen bottles with the same wine. *Sveift*, Advice to Servants (Butler).

They went to the cistern on the back side of the house, washed and *rīnsed* themselves for dinner. *S. Judd*, Margaret, I, 2.

2. To remove by rinsing: with *out*, *away*, *off*, etc.

rīnse (rins), *n.* [*< rīnse, v.*] A rinsing or light washing; specifically, a renewed or final application of water or some other liquid in order to remove any impurities still remaining from a former washing.

A thorough *rīnse* with fresh cold water should be given. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVI, 297.

rīnser (rīn'sèr), *n.* [*< rīnse + -er¹.*] One who or that which rinses.

rīnsing (rīn'sing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *rīnse, v.*] 1. The act of one who rinses.

The interview,
That swallow'd so much treasure, . . . like a glass
Did break i' the rinsing. *Shak.*, *Hen. VIII.*, i. 1. 167.

2. That in which anything is rinsed; the liquid left from washing off.

The beadle bolted in haste his last mouthful of fat bacon,
[and] washed down the greasy morsel with the last rinsings
of the pot of ale. *Scott*, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xxxii.

The very pigs and white ducks seeming to wander about
the uneven neglected yard as if in low spirits from feeding
on a too meagre quality of rinsings.
George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, xxxix.

rinsing-machine (rin'sing-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. In *cotton-manuf.*, a series of tanks fitted with rollers, through which fabrics are passed in the process of dyeing, to free them from dirt or surplus color.—2. A form of centrifugal drier for use in laundries.

rin-thereout (rin 'thār-ōt), *n.* and *a.* [*< Sc. rin*, = *E. run*, + *thereout*.] 1. *n.* A needy, houseless vagrant; a vagabond. [*Scotch.*]

II. *a.* Vagrant; vagabond; wandering without a home. [*Scotch.*]

Ye little rin-there-out de'il that ye are, what takes you
raking through the gutters to see folk hangit?
Scott, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, v.

rio, ryo (rē-ō'), *n.* [*Japan.*, = *Chin. liang*: see *liang*.] A Japanese ounce, of the same value as the Chinese liang; especially, an ounce of silver; a tael.

Riolani's muscle. See *ciliary muscle of Riolani*, under *ciliary*.

riomite (ri'ōn-it), *n.* [*Formation not ascertained.*] A massive metallic mineral, allied to tetrahedrite in composition, but peculiar in containing a considerable amount of bismuth. It is found in Switzerland.

riot (ri'ot), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also riette*; *< ME. riot*, *ryot*, *ryott*, *riote*, *ryote*, *riotte*, *< OF. riot*, *ryot*, usually *riote*, *riotte*, *F. riette*, quarrelling, brawling, confusion, riot, revelry, feasting, wrangling, = *Pr. riota* = *It. riotta* (*ML. reflex *riota*, *riotta*), quarrel, dispute, uproar, riot; origin unknown. Cf. *OD. revot*, *ravot*, "caterua nebulozum et lupanar, luxus, luxuria" (*Kilian*).] 1. A disturbance arising from wanton and disorderly conduct; a tumult; an uproar; a brawl.

Horse harneys tye, that thei be tane,
This ryott radly sail than rewe. *York Plays*, p. 90.

Other of your insolent retinue
Do hourly carp and quarrel, breaking forth
In rank and not-to-be-endured riots.
Shak., *Lear*, i. 4. 223.

Now were all transform'd
Alike, to serpents all, as accessories
To his bold riot. *Milton*, *P. L.*, x. 521.

Specifically—2. In *law*, an unlawful assembly which has actually begun to execute the purpose for which it assembled by a breach of the peace, and to the terror of the public, or a lawful assembly proceeding to execute an unlawful purpose. A riot cannot take place unless three persons at least are present. *Stephen*. Compare *riot³*, 4, and *unlawful assembly* (under *unlawful*).—3. A luxurious and loose manner of living; boisterous and excessive festivity; revelry.

For slykerly a prentys revelour,
That hauntheth dys, riot, or paramour,
His maister shal it in his shoppo aby,
Al han he no part of the mynstralcyo:
For thefte and riot they been convertible.
Chaucer, *Cook's Tale*, l. 28.

All now was turn'd to jollity and game,
To luxury and riot, feast and dance.
Milton, *P. L.*, xl. 715.

4. Confusion; a confused or chaotic mass; a jumble; a medley.

Brute terrors, like the scurrying of rats in a deserted
attle, filled the more remote chambers of his brain with
riot. *R. L. Stevenson*, *Markheim*.

No-popery or Gordon riots. See *no-popery*.—**Riot Act**, an English statute of 1714 (1 Geo. I, st. 2, c. 5), designed to prevent tumults and riotous assemblies, and providing for the punishment of rioters who do not disperse upon proclamation made. Any one who continues to riot after this proclamation made (called *reading the Riot Act*) is guilty of felony.—**To run riot** (adverbial use of the noun). (*a*) To act or move without control or restraint.

One man's head runs riot upon hawks and dice.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

(*b*) To grow luxuriantly, wildly, or in rank abundance.
And overhead the wandering ivy and vine,
This way and that, in many a wild tangle,
Ran riot. *Tennyson*, *Enone*.

=*Syn.* 1 and 2. *Mutiny*, *Sedition*, etc. See *insurrection*, *quarrel*.

riot (ri'ot), *v.* [*< ME. rioten*, *ryoten*, *riotten*, *ryotten*, *< OF. rioter* (= *It. riottare*; *ML. riotare*, **riottare*), quarrel, revel, *< riote*, quarrel, riot: see *riot*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To act in a wanton

and disorderly manner; rouse a tumult or disturbance; specifically, to take part in a riot (see *riot*, *n.*, 2), or outbreak against the public peace.

Under this word rioting . . . many thousands of old women have been arrested and put to expense, sometimes in prison, for a little intemperate use of their tongues.
Fielding, *Amelia*, l. 2, note.

2. To be in a state of disorder or confusion; act irregularly.

Thy life a long dead calm of fix'd repose;
No pulse that riots, and no blood that glows.
Pope, *Eloisa to Abelard*, l. 252.

3. To revel; run to excess in feasting, drinking, or other sensual indulgences; act in an unrestrained or wanton manner.

Now lat him riote al the nyght or leve.
Chaucer, *Cook's Tale*, l. 50.

Let us walk honestly, as in the day; not in rioting [*revelling*, *R. V.*] and drunkenness, not in chambering and wantonness. *Rom.* xiii. 13.

It may well be conceived that, at such a time, such a nature as that of Marlborough would riot in the very luxury of baseness. *Macaulay*, *Hallam's Const. Hist.*

II. *trans.* 1†. To throw into tumult or confusion; disturb; harass; annoy.

Sir, and we wyste zour wylle, we walde wirke ther-af-tyre;
zif this jounree sulde halde, or be arouwede [doubtful reading] forthyre,
To ryde one gone Romsynes and ryott theire landez.
Morte Arthure (*E. E. T. S.*), l. 340.

Indeed, perjury is but scandalous words, and I know a man cannot have a warrant for those, unless you put for rioting them into the warrant. *Fielding*, *Amelia*, i. 2.

2†. To indulge in pleasure or sensual enjoyment; satiate: used reflexively.

The roo and the rayne-dere reklesse thare rounene,
In ranez and in rosers to ryotte thame selvene.
Morte Arthure (*E. E. T. S.*), l. 923.

3. To pass in riot; destroy or put an end to by riotous living: with *out*. [*Rare.*]

And he,
Thwarted by one of these old father-fools,
Had rioted his life out, and made an end.
Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

rioter (ri'ot-ēr), *n.* [*< ME. riotour*, *rioter*, *ryotour*, *< OF. riotour*, *F. riotour*, a rioter, *< rioter*, riot: see *riot*, *v.*] One who riots. (*a*) A person who originates an uproar or disturbance or takes part in one; specifically, in *law*, one guilty of uniting with others in a riot.

Any two justices, together with the sheriff or undersheriff of the county, may come with the posse comitatus, if need be, and suppress any such riot, assembly, or rout, [and] arrest the rioters. *Blackstone*, *Com.*, IV. xi.

In 1411 a statute against rioters was passed. *Stubbs*, *Const. Hist.*, § 372.

(*b*) A reveler; a roisterer.

These ryotours three, of which I telle, . . .
Were set hem in a taverner to drinke.
Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*, l. 199.

He's a sworn rioter; he has a sin that often
Drowns him, and takes his valour prisoner.
Shak., *T. of A.*, iii. 5. 68.

riotiset (ri'ot-is), *n.* [*Early mod. E. also riotyze*; *< riot* + *-ise*.] 1. Turbulence; riot; uproar.

They come at last, who, with the warders cryes
Astonisht, to the tumult preseth neere,
Thinking 't appeare the broyle and riotyze.
Heywood, *Troia Britannica* (1609). (*Nares*).

2. Luxury; dissoluteness; debauchery.

His life he led in lawlesse riotise.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, i. iv. 20.

riotous (ri'ot-us), *a.* [*< ME. riotous*, *< OF. *riotos*, *riotoux*, *rioteux* = *It. riotoso* (*ML. riotosus*); as *riot* + *-ous*.] 1. Tumultuous; of the nature of an unlawful assembly; seditious; guilty of riot: as, a riotous mob; a riotous demagogue.

The forfeit, sovereign, of my servants' life;
Who slew to-day a riotous gentleman
Lately attendant on the Duke of Norfolk.
Shak., *Rich. III.*, ii. 1. 100.

2. Indulging in riot or revelry; accompanied by or consisting in revelry or debauchery; wanton or licentious.

The younger son . . . wasted his substance with riotous living. *Luke* xv. 13.

All our offices have been oppress'd
With riotous feeders. *Shak.*, *T. of A.*, ii. 2. 168.

Be sumptuous, but not riotous; be bonnetoons,
But not in drunken bacchanals.
Fletcher, *Pilgrim*, v. 3.

He devoted himself to the expression of sensuous, even riotous beauty. *Stedman*, *Vict. Poets*, p. 392.

3. Boisterous; uproarious: as, riotous glee.—**Riotous assembling**, in *law*, the unlawful assembling of twelve or more persons to the detriment of the peace. If such persons refuse to disperse after proclamation, they are accounted felons. A riot may be made by three persons (see *riot*, 2), while it takes at least twelve persons to constitute a riotous assembly. = *Syn.* 1. See *insurrection*.

riotously (ri'ot-us-li), *adv.* In a riotous manner. (*a*) In the manner of an unlawful assembly; tumultuously; turbulently; seditiously.

If any persons so riotously assembled begin, even before proclamation, to pull down any church, chapel, meeting-house, dwelling-house, or out-houses, they shall be felons without benefit of clergy. *Blackstone*, *Com.*, IV. xi.

(*b*) With licentious revelry or debauchery.
He that gathereth by defrauding his own soul gathereth for others that shall spend his goods riotously. *Eccles.* xiv. 4.

riotousness (ri'ot-us-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being riotous.

Excess includeth riotousness, expence of money, prodigal housekeeping. *Raleigh*, *Arts of Empire*, xix. (*Latham*.)

riotry (ri'ot-ri), *n.* [*< riot* + *-ry*.] Riot; the practice of rioting; riotousness.

I hope your electioneering riotry has not, nor will mix in these tumults.

They at will
Entered our houses, lived upon our means
In riotry, made plunder of our goods.
Walpole, *Letters*, to Rev. W. Cole, June 15, 1780.

rip¹ (rip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ripped*, ppr. *ripping*. [*Early mod. E. ryppe*, *rype*, *< ME. rippen*, *ripen*, *rypen*, rip up, search into, seek out (*AS. *rypan*, **ryppan*, rip, break in pieces, not authenticated), = *F. ripier*, scrape, drag, *< Norw. ripa*, scratch, score with the point of a knife, = *Sw. dial. ripa*, scratch, also pluck asunder, rip open, *Sw. repa*, scratch, rip (in *repa upp*, rip up), = *Dan. rippe*, rip (in *oprippe*, rip up); appar. a secondary form, from the root of *leel. rifa*, rive (*rifa upp*, pull up, *rifa aptr*, rip up): see *rive*¹.

The word has prob. been confused with others of similar form, and has thus taken on an unusual variety of meanings; cf. *rip³*, *rip⁴*, *ripe²*, *ripple¹*, *reap*.] I. *trans.* 1. To separate or divide the parts of by cutting or tearing; tear or cut open or off; split: as, to rip open a sack; to rip off the shingles of a roof; to rip up the belly; especially, to undo (a seam, as of a garment), either by cutting the threads of it or by pulling the two pieces of material apart, so that the sewing-thread is drawn out or broken.

Poor I am stale, a garment out of fashion;
And, for I am richer than to hang by the walls,
I must be ripp'd:—to pieces with me.
Shak., *Cymbeline*, iii. 4. 55.

Tell me thy thoughts; for I will know the least
That dwells within thee, or will rip thy heart
To know it. *Beau.* and *Fl.*, *Philaster*, iii. 1.

Multitudes of the Jews (2000 in one night) had their bowels ript up by the Roman Soldiers, in hopes to have found the gold and silver there which they were supposed to have swallowed. *Stillington*, *Sermons*, I. viii.

Sails ripp'd, seams op'ning wide, and compass lost.
Cowper, *My Mother's Picture*.

2. To drag or force out or away, as by cutting or rending.

Macduff was from his mother's womb
Untimely ripped. *Shak.*, *Macbeth*, v. 8. 16.

He'll rip the fatal secret from her heart. *Granville*.

3. Figuratively, to open or reopen for search or disclosure; lay bare; search out and disclose: usually with *up*. See *ripe*².

Certes, sir Knight, ye seemen much to blame
To rip up wrong that battell once hath tried.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, IV. ix. 37.

I shall not need
To rip the cause up from the first to you.
Fletcher (*and another*), *Noble Gentleman*, iv. 3.

It was printed, he saith, by his own hand, and rips all the faults of the kingdom in king and people.
Court and Times of Charles I., l. 367.

They ripped up all that had been done from the beginning of the rebellion. *Clarendon*.

4. To saw (wood) in the direction of the grain. See *rip-saw*.—5†. To rob; pillage; plunder.

To rippenn hemm and ræfenn. *Ormulum*, l. 10212.

=*Syn.* 1. *Tear*, *Cleave*, etc. See *rend*¹.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be torn or split open; open or part: as, a seam rips by the breaking or drawing out of the threads; the ripping of a boiler at the seams.—2. To rush or drive headlong or with violence. [*Colloq.*]—**Let her rip**. See *let*.—**To rip and tear**, to be violent or furious, as with excitement or rage. [*Colloq.*]

rip¹ (rip), *n.* [*< rip*¹, *v.*] 1. A rent made by ripping or tearing; a laceration; the place so ripped.

A rip in his flesh-coloured doublet.
Addison, *Spectator*, No. 13.

2. A rip-saw. [*Colloq.*]

rip² (rip), *n.* [*< ME. rip*, *rippe*, a basket, *< leel. hrip*, a basket or box of laths to carry peat, etc.] A wicker basket in which to carry fish.

Astirte til him with his rippe,
And bigan the fish to kippe.
Havelok (ed. Madden-Skeat), l. 893.

Yet must you have a little *rip* beside,
Of willow twigs, the finest you can wish;
Which shall be made so handsome and so wide
As may contain good store of sundry fish.
J. Denys (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 155).

rip³ (rip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ripped*, ppr. *ripping*.
[Appar. a particular use of *rip¹*, like *rap¹* in
"to rap out an oath."] **I. intrans.** To break forth
with violence; explode: with *out*. [Colloq.]
I *rip out* with an oath every now and then.
H. E. Stowe, *Dred*, xx.

"You may leave the table," he added, his temper *ripping*
out.
R. L. Stevenson, *Prince Otto*, ii. 7.

II. trans. To utter with sudden violence;
give vent to, as an oath: with *out*. [Colloq.]
Here I *ripped out* something, perhaps rather rash,
Quite innocent, though.
Wm. Allen Butler, *Nothing to Wear*.

rip⁴ (rip), *n.* [Of obscure origin; prob. in all
uses < *rip¹*, *v.*, in the general sense of 'act violently,
recklessly, rudely,' hence 'go to ruin or
decay.'] 1. A vicious, reckless, and worthless
person; a "bad lot": applied to a man or woman
of vicious practices or propensities, and
more or less worn by dissipation. [Colloq.]
"If it's ever broke to him that his *Rip* of a brother has
turned up, I could wish," says the trooper, . . . "to break
it myself."
Dickens, *Bleak House*, iv.

I've been robbed before, and I've caught young *rips* in
the act. *Mayhew*, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 49.

2. A worthless or vicious animal, as a horse or
a mule. [Colloq.]
"There's an old *rip* down there in the stable; you may
take him and ride him to hell, if you want to," said an
irate Carolina farmer to a foraging party during the war.
Trans. Amer. Phil. Ass., XIV. 52.

rip⁵ (rip), *r. t.*; pret. and pp. *ripped*, ppr. *ripping*.
A dialectal form of *reap*. *Halliwel*.

rip⁵ (rip), *n.* [A var. of *reap*, a sheaf.] A hand-
ful of grain not thrashed. [Scotch.]
A guid New-Year I wish thee, Maggie!
Hae, there's a *ripp* to thy auld baggage.
Burns, *Auld Farmer's Salutation to his Auld Mare*.

rip⁶ (rip), *n.* [Cf. *ripple³*.] 1. A ridge of
water; a rapid.
We passed through a very heavy overfall or *rip*.
Quoted in *R. Tones's* *Americans in Japan*, p. 369.

2. A little wave; a ripple; especially, in the
plural, ripples or waves formed over a bar or
ledge, as when the wind and tide are opposed.
The tide *rips* began to show in the distance.
Salem (Mass.) Gazette, July 5, 1887.

rip⁷ (rip), *n.* [Also *ripe*, *ripple*; origin uncertain.]
An implement for sharpening a scythe.
Compare *rifle³*. [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]
Ripe, *rifle*, vel *ripple*, a short wooden dagger with
which the mowers smooth their scythes after they have
used the coarse whetstone.
M.S. Devon Glossary. (*Halliwel*.)

R. I. P. An abbreviation of the Latin phrase
requiescat in pace, may he (or she) rest in peace.

ripa (ri'pä), *n.*; pl. *ripas*, *ripæ* (ri'päz, -pë).
[NL., < L. *ripa*, the bank of a stream: see *rive³*.]
A line of reflection of the endyma of the brain
upon any tela or plexus. *Wilder and Gage*,
Anat. Tech., p. 488.

riparial (ri-pä'ri-äl), *a.* [*< L. riparius*, of or
belonging to the bank of a river (see *riparian*),
+ -äl.] 1. Same as *riparian*.
At both these points in the river's course chalk came to
the surface, and formed the rock base of the soil of these
four *riparial* districts. *Lancet*, No. 3446, p. 535.

2. In *zoöl.*, living on a shore; shore-loving; ri-
parious: said of terrestrial animals which frequent
the shores of streams, ponds, etc.: as,
insects of *riparial* habits.

riparian (ri-pä'ri-an), *a. and n.* [*< L. riparius*,
of or belonging to the bank of a river (< *ripa*,
bank: see *rive³*, *river²*), + -an.] **I. a. 1.** Per-
taining to or situated on the bank of a river.
As long as the Oise was a small rural river, it took us
near by people's doors, and we could hold a conversation
with natives in the *riparian* fields.
R. L. Stevenson, *Inland Voyage*, p. 212.

2. In *anat.*, of or pertaining to a *ripa* of the brain.
The *riparian* parts of the cerebrum are the tenia and
the fimbria. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 120.

Riparian nations, nations possessing opposite banks or
different parts of banks of the same river. *Wharton*.—
Riparian proprietor, an owner of land bounded by water,
generally on a stream, who, as such, has a qualified prop-
erty in the soil to the thread of the stream, with the priv-
ileges annexed thereto by law. *Shaw*, C. J.—**Riparian**
rights, the right of fishery, of ferry, and any other right
which is properly appendant to the owner of the soil
bordering a river. *Angell*.

II. n. One who dwells or owns property on
the banks of a river.
Annoyances to *riparians* and danger to small craft on
the river. *The Field*, July 24, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

riparious (ri-pä'ri-us), *a.* [*< L. riparius*, of or
belonging to the bank of a river: see *riparian*.]
In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, riparial; riparian; living or
growing along the banks of rivers.
ripe¹ (rip), *a.* [*< ME. ripe*, *rype*, < AS. *ripe* =
OS. *rip* = D. *rijp* = MLG. *ripe*, LG. *riep* = OHG. *ripf*,
MHG. *rife*, *rif*, G. *reif*, ripe, mature: usually
explained as 'fit for reaping'; < AS. *ripan*,
reap; but this verb, not found outside of AS.,
is unstable in form (see *reap*), and would hardly
produce an adj. derivative like *ripe*; if con-
nected at all, it is more likely to be itself de-
rived from the adjective (the reg. verb from the
adj. *ripe* exists in *ripe¹*, *v.*). The verb applies
only to cutting grain; the adj. applies not only
to mature grain, but to all mature fruit.] 1.
Ready for reaping, gathering, or using; brought
to completion or perfection; mature: usually
said of that which is grown and used for food:
as, *ripe* fruit; *ripe* corn.
If it [the fruit] be not *ripe*, it will draw a mans mouth
awry. *Capt. John Smith*, *Works*, I. 122.

Cherrie-*ripe*, *Ripe*, *Ripe*, I cry,
Full and fair ones; come and buy.
Herrick, *Cherrie-ripe*.

Through the *ripe* harvest lies their destin'd road.
Couper, *Heroism*.

Nature . . .
Fills out the homely quickset-screens,
And makes the purple lilac *ripe*.
Tennyson, *On a Mourner*.

2. Advanced to the state of being fit for use, or
in the best condition for use: said of mutton,
venison, game, cheese, beer, etc., which has
acquired a peculiar and approved flavor by
keeping.
When the *ripe* beer is to be drawn from the ferment-
ing tun, the contaminations swimming upon it are first
skimmed off. *Thausing*, *Beer (trans.)*, p. 598.

3. Resembling ripe fruit in ruddiness, juicy-
ness, or plumpness.
o, how *ripe* in shew
Thy lips, those kissing cherries, tempting grow!
Shak., *M. N. D.*, iii. 2. 139.

An underlip, you may call it a little too *ripe*, too full.
Tennyson, *Maud*, ii.

4. Full-grown; developed; finished; having
experience, knowledge, or skill; equipped; ac-
complished; wise; clever: as, a *ripe* judgment;
a *ripe* old age.
A man ful *ripe* in other clerigie
Off the right Canoun and Cluikie also.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 7.

He than benige of *ripe* yeres, . . . his frendes . . . ex-
horted hym busely to take a wyfe.
Sir T. Elyot, *The Governour*, ii. 12.

This exercise may bring mech profite to *ripe* heads.
Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 109.

He was a scheolar, and a *ripe* and good one.
Shak., *Hen. VI*, iv. 2. 51.

5. Mature; ready for some change or opera-
tion, as an ovum for discharge from the ovary,
an abscess for lancing, a cataract for extrac-
tion, or a fish for spawning.—6. Ready for
action or effect: often preceded by a specific
word: as, *bursting ripe*, *fighting ripe*—that is,
ready to burst, or to fight.
The foole . . . in an envious spleene *smarting ripe* runes
after him. *Arnim*, *Nest of Ninnies (1608)*. (*Nares*.)
Our legions are brim-full, our cause is *ripe*.
Shak., *J. C.*, iv. 3. 215.

I've sounded my Numidians, man by man,
And find 'em *ripe* for a revolt. *Addison*, *Cato*, l. 3.

The man that with me trod
This planet was a noble type,
Appearing ere the times were *ripe*.
Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, Conclusion.

Rips fish. See *fish¹*. = *Syn.* *Mature*, *Ripe*. See *mature*.
ripe¹ (rip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ripped*, ppr. *ripping*.
[*< ME. ripen*, *rypen*, < AS. *ripan*, *ge-ripan* (= OS.
riþon = D. *rijpen* = MLG. *ripen* = OHG. *ri-
fen*, *riphen*, MHG. *rifen*, G. *reifen*), become ripe,
< *ripe*, *ripe*: see *ripe¹*, *a.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To
ripen; grow ripe; be matured. See *ripen*.
Wheate sowne in the grounde . . . sprygeth, groweth,
and *ripeneth* with woonderfull celeritie.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on Amer-
ica, ed. Arber, p. 298).

The *ripen* corn grows yellow in the stalk.
Greene, *Palmer's Verses*.

And so, from hour to hour, we *ripe* and *ripe*.
And then, from hour to hour, we rot and rot.
Shak., *As you Like it*, ii. 7. 26.

'Till death us lay
To *ripe* and mellow here, we're stubborn clay.
Donne, *Elegy on Himself*.

2. To grow old. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

II. trans. To mature; ripen; make ripe.

They come and other grayne, by reason of longe coulde,
doo seldome waxe ripe on the ground; by reason wherof
they are sumtymes infored to *rype* and dry them in theyr
stoores and hottes houses.
R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on Amer-
ica, ed. Arber, p. 292).

Yon green boy shall have no sun to *ripen*
The bloom that promiseth a mighty fruit.
Shak., *K. John*, ii. 1. 472.

ripe² (rip), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ripped*, ppr. *rip-
ing*. [*< ME. ripen*, search: see *rip¹*, *v.*] 1. To
search (especially, pockets); rummage; hence,
to plunder.
Now if ye have auspouse to Gille or to me,
Com add *rype* oure howse, and then may ye see
Who had hir. *Torneley Mysteries*, p. 112.

And loose the strings of all thy pocks,
I'll *ripe* them with my hand.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 190).

I waa amast feared to look at him [a corpse]; however,
I thought to hae turn about w' him, and see I e'en *ripped*
his pouches. *Scott*, *Old Mortality*, xxiii.

2. To poke.
Then fling on coals, and *ripe* the ribs [grate].
Ramsay, *Poems*, II. 205. (*Jamieson*.)

3. To sweep or wipe clean; clean.
The shaking of my pocks [of meal] I fear
Hath blown into your eyne;
But I have a good pike-staff here
Can *ripe* them out full clean. . . .
In the thick wood the beggar fled
E'er they *ripped* their eyne.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 202).

4. To examine strictly.
His Highnes delyvered me the boke of his said wil in
many pointea reformed, wheriu His Grace *ripped* me.
State Papers, l. 295. (*Halliwel*.)

5. To break up (rough ground). *Halliwel*.
[Obsolete or prov. Eng. in all uses.]

ripe³, *n.* [*< L. ripa*, a bank. Cf. *rive³*, *river²*.]
A bank.
Whereof the principall is within a butt shoote of the
right *ripe* of the river that there cometh downe.
Leland, *Itinerary (1789)*, iv. 110. (*Halliwel*.)

ripe⁴ (rip), *n.* Same as *rip⁷*.

ripely (rip'li), *adv.* [*< ME. rypely* (= D. *rijpe-
lijk* = MLG. *riplik* = G. *reiflich*); < *ripe¹*, *a.*, +
-ly².] In a ripe manner; maturely; fully; thor-
oughly; fittingly.
Shew the chieff wrytynges . . . to Master Paston, that
he may be more *rypelyer* groundyn in the seyde mater.
Paston Letters, l. 254.

It fits us therefore *ripely*
Our chariots and our horsemen be in readiness.
Shak., *Cymbeline*, iii. 5. 22.

ripe-mant, *n.* Same as *reapman*.

ripen (ri'pn), *v.* [*< ripe¹* + -en¹.] **I. intrans.**
1. To grow ripe; come to maturity, as grain
or fruit: used by extension of the maturing
of anything, as of a boil.
Wholesome berries thrive and *ripen* beat
Neighbour'd by fruit of baser quality.
Shak., *Hen. V.*, i. 1. 61.

The unnetted black-hearts *ripen* dark.
Tennyson, *The Blackbird*.

2. To become fit for some particular use by
lying or resting.
After *ripening*, the cream is churned.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 40.

It [Indian-luk paste] is then poured out in the form of
flat cakes, . . . and is left in that condition for many days
to *ripen*. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 335.

3. To approach or come to completeness or
perfection; come to a state of fitness or readi-
ness; be prepared or made ready: as, the pro-
ject is *ripening* for execution.
While villains *ripen* gray with time,
Must thou, the noble, gen'rous, great,
Fall in bold manhood's hardy prime?
Burns, *Lament for Glencairn*.

It was not till our acquaintance had *ripened* . . . that
these particulars were elicited.
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 190.

But woman *ripen'd* earlier, and her life
Was longer. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, ii.
= *Syn.* See *mature*, *a.*

II. trans. 1. To mature; make ripe, as grain
or fruit.
Bid her steal into the pleached bower,
Where honeysuckles, *ripen'd* by the sun,
Forbid the sun to enter.
Shak., *Much Ado*, III. 1. 8.

The Sun that *ripeneth* your Pippins and our Pom-
granates.
Hovell, *Letters*, I. l. 24.

2. To bring to maturity, perfection, or comple-
tion; develop to a desired or desirable state.
Were growing time once *ripen'd* to my will.
Shak., *1 Hen. VI.*, ii. 4. 99.

Come not, sir,
Until I send, for I have something else
To *ripen* for your good, you must not know't.
B. Jonson, *Volpone*, ii. 8.

The magistrates should (as far as might be) *ripen* their consultations beforehand, that their vote in public might bear (as the voice of God).

Winthrop, Illst. New England, I. 213.

He did not *ripen* his plans, and in the rapidity of his work he was too easily contented with helping himself from the novels or the histories from which he took his plays to the scenes in the order in which he found them.

The Century, XXXVIII. 823.

3. To make fit or ready for use.

They [pottery-clays] are worked by shallow pits, and are *ripened*, ground, and washed, as the other clays.

Spens' Encyc. Manuf., I. 640.

ripeness (rip'nes), *n.* [*< ME. *ripnes, < AS. ripnes, ripnys, < ripe, ripe; see ripe¹.*] The state of being ripe, in any sense.

In man, the *ripeness* of strength of the body and mind cometh much about an age.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 16.

Thou gav'st that *ripeness* which so soon began, And ceased so soon, he ne'er was boy nor man.

Pope, Dunciad, iv. 287.

When love is grown To *ripeness*, that on which it thrives Falls off, and love is left alone.

Tennyson, To J. S.

rip-fishing (rip'fish'ing), *n.* See *fishing*.

Ripi-. For words so beginning, see *Rhipi-*.

ripicolous (ri-pik'ō-lus), *a.* [*< L. ripa, a bank, + colere, inhabit.*] In *zool.*, riparian or riparianous.

ripidolite (ri-pid'ō-lit), *n.* [*< Gr. ριπίς (ripis-), a fan, + λίθος, a stone.*] The commonest member of the chlorite family of minerals, occurring in monoclinic crystals with micaceous cleavage, also scaly and granular, usually of a deep-green color, rarely rose-red. It is a hydrous silicate of aluminium and magnesium. Also called *clinocllore*.

ripienist (ri-pyā'nist), *n.* [= *F. ripieniste*; as *ripieno* + *-ist*.] In *music*, one who plays a ripieno part; a supplementary or assisting instrumentalist.

ripieno (ri-pyā'nō), *a.* and *n.* [*It., < L. re- + plenus, full; see plenty.*] **I. a.** In *music*, supplementary. Specifically, noting an instrument or a performer who assists in tutti passages, merely doubling or reinforcing the part of the leading performers.

II. n. Pl. *ripieni* (-nē). Such an instrument or performer. In an orchestra, all the first violins, except the leader or concert-master, are ripieni. Opposed to *principal* or *solo*.

ripiet¹ (rip'i-ér), *n.* See *ripiet²*.

ripiet² (rip'i-ér), *n.* See *ripiet¹*, 3.

ripon, rippon (rip'on), *n.* [*< Ripon*: see def.] **1.** A spur: so called from the excellence attributed to the spurs made at Ripon, Yorkshire, England. *Fairholt*.—**2.** A sword or sword-blade named from Ripon.

riposte (ri-pōst'), *n.* [*< F. riposte, < It. risposta, a response, reply, < rispondere, respond; see respond.*] **1.** In *fencing*, a quick, short thrust by a swordsman after parrying a lunge from his opponent: usually given without moving from the spot, before the opponent has time to recover his position or guard.

The *riposte* in its simplest form is exactly analogous to a war of words—a short, smart answer to an attack.

H. A. C. Dunn, Fencing, vi.

Hence—**2.** A quick, smart reply; a repartee.

ripper¹ (rip'ér), *n.* [*< rip¹ + -er¹.*] **1.** One who or that which rips, tears, or cuts open; a ripping-tool. (a) A tool used in shaping roofing-slates. (b) An implement for ripping seams in fabrics by cutting the stitches without injury to the cloth. (c) A machine with circular knives for cutting the millboards used in the making of cloth cases or covers for books.

2. A very efficient person or thing; one who does great execution: as, he is a regular *ripper*. [Slang.]—**3.** A robber. *Halliwel* (in the form *ripiet*). See *rip¹*, *v. t.*, 5. [Prov. Eng.]

ripper² (rip'ér), *n.* [Also *ripper*, *ripiet*, *ripiet*, *< OE. *ripiet* (?), *< L. riparius*, of or pertaining to the bank or coast; see *riparian* and *river²*. By some derived *< rip²*, a basket, + *-er¹*.] One who brings fish inland from the coast to market.

But what 's the action we are for now, ha?

Robbing a *ripper* of his fish?

Fletcher, Beggars' Bush, v. 1.

I can send you speedier advertisement of her constancy by the next *ripper* that rides that way with mackerel.

Chapman, Widow's Tears, II.

Also that all *Rippers*, and other Fishers from any of the Sea-coasts, should sell their Fish in Cornhill and Cheap-side themselves, and not to Fishmongers that would buy to sell again.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 164.

ripper³ (rip'ér), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *ripper¹*.] A fog-horn. Also called *tipper*. [Newfoundland.]

ripping-bed (rip'ing-bed), *n.* A machine for dividing stones by passing them on a travers-

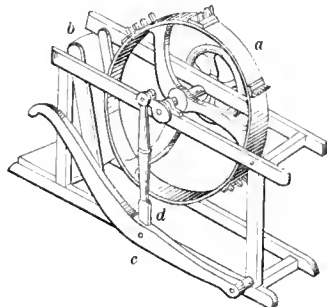
ing bed under a gang of saws. The saws have no teeth, but act by abrasion, which is facilitated by the use of sand.

ripping-chisel (rip'ing-chiz'el), *n.* In *wood-working*, a bent chisel used in clearing out mortises, or for ripping the old oakum out of seams which need calking.

ripping-iron (rip'ing-ī'ern), *n.* A hook used by calkers for tearing old oakum out of seams.

ripping-saw (rip'ing-sā), *n.* Same as *rip-saw*.

ripple¹ (rip'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. or dial. also *reuple, riple*; = *D. repel* = *MLG. repel, LG. replet, reppel*, a ripple, = *OHG. rifilā*, a saw, *MHG. rif-fel*, a ripple, hoe, *G. rifel*, a ripple (*G. rifel, rüffel*, a reproof, lit. a 'combing over,' is from the verb); with formative *-le* (*-el*, equiv. to *-er¹*), denoting an agent (as in *ladle, stopple, beetle*, etc.), and equiv. to the simple form *MD. MLG. LG. repe*, a ripple, from the verb represented by *MD. D. repen* = *MLG. repen*, *LG. repen*, *repen* = *G. reffen*, beat or ripple (flax), = *Sw. repa* (cf. *MHG. reffen*, pluck, pick, a secondary form of *raffen*, pluck, snatch, = *E. rap²*); prob. connected with *rap²*, but in part at least associated with *rip¹*, *v.* Hence *ripple¹, v.*] A large comb or hatchel for separating the seeds or capsules



a, toothed wheel; *b*, chute into which the heads of unthreshed material are put; *c* and *d*, treadle and pitman by which the wheel is revolved.

from flax; also, in the United States, a toothed instrument for removing the seeds from broom-corn.

ripple¹ (rip'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rippled*, ppr. *rippling*. [*< ME. ripplēn, ripplēn* = *D. repelen* = *MLG. repelen*, *LG. repeln* = *MHG. rifelū*, *G. rif-felū*, ripple (flax); from the noun: see *ripple¹, n.*] To clean or remove the seeds or capsules from, as from the stalks of flax.

There must be . . . *rippling*, braking, wingling, and heckling of hemp.

Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 14. (*Davies*, under *brake*.)

ripple² (rip'l), *v. t.* [*< ME. *ripelen, repulen*; dim. or freq. (prob. confused with *ripple¹*): see *rip¹*.] To scratch or break slightly; graze.

And smote Gye wyth envye,
And *repulde* hys face and hys chynne,
And of hys cheke all the skynne.

M.S. Cantab. Ff. II. 38, l. 208. (*Halliwel*.)

A horseman's javelin, having slightly *rippled* the skin of his [Julian's] left arm, pierced within his short ribs.

Holland, tr. of Ammianus, p. 264. (*Trench*, Select Gloss.)

ripple³ (rip'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rippled*, ppr. *rippling*. [A mod. var. of *rimple*, wrinkle, due appar. to confusion with *rip¹*, *ripple²*: see *rimple*.] **I. intrans.** **1.** To assume or wear a ruffled surface, as water when agitated by a gentle wind or by running over a stony bottom; be covered with small waves or undulations.

Left the Keswick road, and turned to the left through shady lanes along the vale of [the] Eeman, which runs . . . *rippling* over the stones.

Gray, To Dr. Wharton, Oct. 18, 1769.

Thine eddy's *rippling* race
Would blur the perfect image of his face.

D. G. Rossetti, The Stream's Secret.

2. To make a sound as of water running over a rough bottom: as, laughter *rippling* pleasantly.

Thy slender voice with *rippling* trill
The budding April bowers would fill.

O. W. Holmes, An Old-Year Song.

II. trans. **1.** To fret or agitate lightly, as the surface of water; form in small waves or undulations; curl.

Anon she shook her head,
And shower'd the *rippled* ringlets to her knee.

Tennyson, Godiva.

Like the lake, my serenity is *rippled* but not ruffled.

Thoreau, Walden, p. 140.

2. To mark with or as with ripples. See *ripple-mark*.

Some of the *rippled* rain-pitted beds contain amphibian foot-prints.

A. Geikie, Encyc. Brit., X. 350.

ripple³ (rip'l), *n.* [*< ripple³, v.*] **1.** The light fretting or ruffling of the surface of water; a little curling wave; an undulation.

He sees . . . a tremor pass across her frame, like a *ripple* over water.

Dickens, Bleak House, xxix.

To watch the cringing *ripples* on the beach.

Tennyson, The Lotus-Eaters, Choric Song.

2. A sound like that of water running over a stony bottom: as, a *ripple* of laughter. = *Syn. I.* See *wave*.

ripple⁴ (rip'l), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small copping. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

ripple⁵ (rip'l), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A weakness in the back and loins, attended with shooting pains: a form of tabes dorsualis, the same as *Friedrich's ataxia* (which see, under *ataxia*). [Scotch.]

For world's wasters, like poor cripples,
Look blunt with poverty and *ripples*.

Ramsay, Works, I. 143. (*Jamieson*.)

ripple⁶ (rip'l), *n.* Same as *rip⁷*.

ripple-barrel (rip'l-bar'el), *n.* *Theat.*, a drum covered with tinsel, which revolves behind a perforated drop, to produce the effect of light on water.

ripple-grass (rip'l-grās), *n.* [*Sc. ripple-girse*, also *rippin-grass*; appar. *< ripple³ + grass*, but cf. *rib-grass*.] The rib-grass or ribwort-plaintain, *Plantago lanceolata*. See *plantain¹*.

ripple-mark (rip'l-märk), *n.* A wavy surface such as is often seen on sand, where it has been formed by the action of the wind, and which may have its origin in the motion of water as well as of air, or which is often a result of the combined action of the two. Examples of the former action of winds and waves may often be seen among the older sandy deposits where they happen to have been preserved by the consolidation of the material. These ripple-marks, with which are frequently associated sun-cracks and prints of rain or surf-drops, afford evidence of tidal and river action along gently sloping shores, and with markings of this kind are occasionally found traces of former life in the form of trails and tracks, as in the case of the Triassic sandstones of the Connecticut valley.

ripple-marked (rip'l-märkt), *a.* Having ripple-marks.

ripler (rip'lér), *n.* **1.** One who ripples flax or hemp.

Two *riplers* sitting opposite each other, with the machine between them, work at the same time.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 294.

2. An apparatus for rippling flax or hemp.

The best *ripler* . . . consists of a kind of comb having, set in a wooden frame, iron teeth . . . 18 inches long.

Encyc. Brit., IX. 294.

ripplet (rip'let), *n.* [*< ripple³ + -et.*] A small ripple.

rippling (rip'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *ripple³, v.*] An eddy caused by conflicting currents or tides; a tide-rip.

rippingly (rip'ling-li), *adv.* In an undulating manner; so as to ripple: as, the stream ran *rippingly*.

rippy (rip'li), *a.* [*< ripple³ + -y¹.*] Rippling; characterized by ripples. [Rare.]

And whatever of life hath ebbed away
Comes flooding back with a *rippy* cheer,
Into every bare inlet and creek and bay.

Lovell, Sir Launfal, I.

ripon, n. See *ripon*.

riprap (rip'rap), *n.* [Usually in plural (orig. appar. sing.) *ripraps*; appar. *< Dan. rips-raps*, ruffraff, rubbish, refuse, a form prob. due to the same source as *E. ruffraff*: see *ruffraff*.] In *engin.*: (a) Broken stones used for walls, beds, and foundations: sometimes used attributively.

After the vertical piles are driven, cobble stones, gravel, and *riprap* are put in place around them.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 261.

The shore below the landing is a line of broken, rsgged, slimy rocks, as if they had been dumped there for a *riprap* wall.

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 120.

(b) A foundation or parapet of stones thrown together without any attempt at regular structural arrangement, as in deep water or on a soft bottom.

riprapped (rip'rapt), *a.* [*< riprap + -ed².*] Formed of or strengthened with *riprap*.

The dam is made of clay, and is 720 feet long. . . . The front is *riprapped*.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LXII. 167.

ripsack (rip'sak), *n.* The California gray whale, *Rachianectes glaucus*: so called from the manner of flensing.

ripsack (rip'sak), *v. i.* [*< ripsack, n.*] To pursue or capture the ripsack.

rip-saw (rip'sā), *n.* A hand-saw the teeth of which have more rake and less set than a cross-cut saw, used for cutting wood in the direction of the grain. [U. S.]

ript (ript). Another spelling of *ripped*, preterit and past participle of *rip*¹.

riputarian (rip-ū-ā-ri-an), *a.* [*< F. ripuaire = Sp. Pg. ripuario, < ML. ripuarius, pertaining to a shore, < L. ripa, shore; see ripe*³. Cf. *riputarian*.] Pertaining to or dwelling near a shore.

—**Ripuarian Franks**, one of the great divisions of the ancient Franks: so called because they dwelt near the banks of the Rhine, in the neighborhood of Cologne.

risala (ris'ā-lā), *n.* [Also *ressala, rissala*; *< Hind. risālā, Beng. resālā, a troop of horse, cavalry, also a treatise, pamphlet, < Ar. risēla, a mission, despatch, letter.*] In the British Indian army, a troop of native irregular cavalry.

risaldar (ris-al-dār'), *n.* [Also *ressaldar*; *< Hind. risāldār, the commander of a troop of horse, < risālā, a troop of horse (see risala), + dār, one who holds.*] The native commander of a risala.

risban (ris'ban), *n.* [Also *risband*; *< F. risban, < G. rissbank, risban, < riss, gap, rent (< rissen, tear, split, draw: see write and rit), + bank, bank, bench: see bank*¹.] 1. Any flat piece of ground upon which a fort is constructed for the defense of a port.—2. The fort itself.

risberme (ris-běrm'), *n.* [Also *risberme*; *< F. risberme, < G. rissberme, < riss, gap, + berme, a narrow ledge: see berm.* Cf. *risban* and *berm*.] 1. A work composed of fascines, constructed at the bottom of an earth wall.—2. A sort of glacis of fascine-work used in jetties to withstand the violence of the sea.

rise¹ (rīz), *v.*; pret. *rose*, pp. *risen*, ppr. *rising*. [*< ME. risen, rīsen (pret. ros, roos, earlier ras, pl. risen, rise, resin, reson, pp. risen, risin), < AS. risan (pret. rās, pl. rison, pp. risen), rise, = OS. risan = OFries. rīsa, rise, = D. rīzen, rise or fall, = MLG. LG. risen = OHG. risan, MHG. risen, rise or fall, = Icel. rīsa = Goth. rīseisan (pret. *rais, pp. risans), in comp. urrisais (= AS. arisan, E. arise); orig. expressive of vertical motion either up or down, but in E. confined to upward motion. The OHG. reison, MHG. G. reisen (= Sw. resa = Dan. reise), travel, is from the noun, OHG. reisa, MHG. reise, a setting out, expedition, journey, G. reise (= Sw. resa = Dan. reise), a journey, < OHG. risan, MHG. risen, rise.] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To move or pass from a lower position to a higher; move upward; ascend; mount up: as, a bird rises in the air; a fog rises from the river; the mercury rises in the thermometer (or, as commonly expressed, the thermometer rises).*

I saw young Harry, with his beaver on, . . .
Rise from the ground like feather'd Mercury.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 106.

In happier fields a rising town I see,
Greater than what'er was, or is, or e'er shall be.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., l. 653.

Dark and voluminous the vapors rise,
And hang their horrors in the neighboring skies.
Cowper, Heroism.

The falconer is frightening the fowls to make them rise,
and the hawk is in the act of seizing upon one of them.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 89.

2. Specifically, to change from a lying, sitting, or kneeling posture to a standing one; stand up; assume an upright position: as, to rise from a chair; to rise after a fall.

With that word they rizen sodevally.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 330.
I den, kneel down. [He kneels.] Rise up a knight.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 78.

Rise [pret.] not the consular men, and left their places,
So soon as thou sat'st down? *R. Johnson, Catiline, iv. 2.*
Go to your banquet then, but use delight
So as to rise still with an appetite.
Herrick, Comubli Flores.

And all the men and women in the hall
Rose when they saw the dead man rise, and fled.
Tennyson, Geraint.

Hence—(a) To bring a sitting or a session to an end: as, the house rose at midnight.

It is then moved by some member . . . that the committee rise, and that the chairman or some other member make their report to the assembly.
Cushing, Manual of Parliamentary Practice, § 285.

When Parliament rises for the vacation the work of the circuit begins.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 203.

(b) To get up from bed.
Go to bed when she liat, rise when she liat, all la as she will.
Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 2. 124.

About two o'clock in the morning, letters came from London by our coxon. . . . I rose and carried them in to my Lord, who read them a-bed.
Pepys, Diary, March 25, 1660.

With early dawn Lord Marmion rose.
Scott, Marmion, l. 31.

3. To grow or stretch upward; attain an altitude or stature; stand in height: as, the tower rises to the height of 60 feet.

In sailing round Caprea we were entertained with many rude prospects of rocks and precipices, that rise in several places half a mile high in perpendicular.

Addison, Remarks on Itally (ed. Bohn), I. 446.

Where Windsor-domes and pompons turrets rise.
Pope, Windsor Forest, l. 352.

She that rose the tallest of them all,
And fairest. *Tennyson, Paaling of Arthur.*

4. To swell upward. Specifically—(a) To reach a higher level by increase of bulk or volume: as, the river rises in its bed.

He told a boding dream,
Of rising waters, and a troubled stream.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, fil. 481.

The olde sea wall (he cried) la downe,
The rising tide comes on apace.

Jean Ingelow, High Tides on the Coast of Lincolnshire.
(b) To swell or puff up, as dough in the process of fermentation.

Generally in from four to five hours the [bread] sponge rises; fermentation has been going on, and carbonic acid steadily accumulating within the tenacious mass, till it has assumed a puffed out appearance. *Encyc. Brit., III. 253.*

5. To slope or extend upward; have an upward direction: as, a line, a path, or a surface rises gradually or abruptly.

There, lost behind a rising ground, the wood
Seems sunk. *Cowper, Task, l. 305.*

6. To appear above the horizon; move from below the horizon to above it, in consequence of the earth's diurnal rotation; hence, to move from an invisible to a visible position.

Whiles these renkes thus rest than rises the sun,
Bredis with his beames all the brode vales.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 1172.

He maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good.
Mat. v. 45.

Till the star, that rose at evening bright,
Toward heaven's descent had sloped his westerling wheel.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 30.

Risest thou thus, dim dawn, again?
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lxxii.

7. To come into existence; emerge into sight; arise. (a) To become apparent; come into view; stand out; emerge; come forth; appear: as, an eruption rises on the skin; the color rose on her cheeks.

There chaunst to them a dangerous accident.
A Tigre forth out of the wood did rise.
Spenser, F. Q., VI. x. 34.

Go to: does not my contour rise?
It shall rise; for I can force my blood
To come and go. *Marston, The Fawne, ii. 1.*

I [stake] this bowl, where wanton ivy twines, . . .
Four figures rising from the work appear.
Pope, Spring, l. 37.

(b) To become audible.
Heroes' and heroines' shouts confusedly rise.
Pope, E. of the L., v. 41.

There rose a noise of striking clocks.
Tennyson, Day-Dream, The Revival.

(c) To have a beginning; originate; spring; come into existence; be produced.

A nobler gratitude
Rose in her soul: for from that hour she lov'd me.
Otway, Venice Preserved, i. 1.

'Tis very rare that Tornados arise from thence [the sea];
for they generally rise first over the Land, and that in a very
strange manner. *Danpiet, Voyages, II. fil. 87.*

Honour and shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part; there all the honour lies.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 193.

The river Blackwater rises in the county Kerry.
Trollope, Castle Richmond, l.

8. To increase in force, intensity, spirit, degree, value, or the like. (a) To increase in force or intensity; become stronger: as, his anger rises.

He blew his hose in that tyde,
Hertys reson on eche a ayde.
MS. Cantab. F. II. 38, l. 64. (Halliwell.)

Sunday, the wynde began to ryse in the north.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 59.

His spirits rising as his tolls increase.
Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 279.

The power of the Crown was constantly sinking, and that of the Commons constantly rising.
Macaulay, Sir William Temple.

(b) To increase in degree or volume, as heat or sound.
The day was raw and chilly, and the temperature rose very little.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 43.

The music . . . rose again, . . .
Storm'd in verbs of song, a growing gale.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

(c) To increase in value; become higher in price; become dearer.
Poor fellow, never joyed since the price of oats rose; it was the death of him. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 14.*

Bullion la risen to six shillings and five pence the ounce.
Locke.

(d) To increase in amount: as, his expenses rose greatly.
9. To stand up in opposition; become opposed or hostile; take up arms; rebel; revolt: as, to rise against the government.

The commons haply rise, to save his life.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., fil. 1. 240.

To hinder this proud enterprise,
The stout and mighty Erie of Marr
With all his men in arms did ryse.
Battle of Harlaw (Chittid's Ballads, VII. 184).
At our heels all hell should rise
With blackest insurrection.

Milton, P. L., ll. 136.
10. To take up a higher position; increase in wealth, dignity, or power; prosper; thrive; be promoted or exalted: as, he is a rising man.

Some rise by sin, and some by virtue fall.
Shak., M. for M., ii. 1. 38.

His fortune is not made,
You hurt a man that's rising in the trade.
Pope, Epil. to Satire, ll. 35.

11. To become more forcible or impressive; increase in power, dignity, or interest: said of thought, discourse, or manner.

Dangle. The interest rather falls off in the fifth act.
Sir Fretful. Rises, I believe you mean, sir.
Sheridan, The Critic, l. 1.

12. To come by chance; turn up; occur.

There chanced to the Prince hand to rise
An ancient booke. *Spenser, F. Q., II. ix. 59.*

13. To arise from the grave or from the dead; be restored to life: often with *again*.

Thou ne woldest leue thomas
That our lord fram deth ras.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

Deed & Jiff bigunne to strineu
Whether mygt be maister there;
Liif was slayn, & roos a-zen.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

And vpon Ester day erely our blessed Sayouur come
to hym and brought hym mete, sayenge, "James, nowe
ete, for I am ryssyn." *Sir R. Guylforde, Pylgrymage, p. 33.*

Awake, ye faithful! throw your grave-clothes by,
He whom ye seek is risen, bids ye rise.
Jones Very, Poems, p. 77.

14. Of sound, to ascend in pitch; pass from a lower to a higher tone.

Miss Abercrombie had a soft voice with melancholy cadences; her tones had no rising inflections; all her sentences died away. *Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 243.*

15. In *mining*, to excavate upward; the opposite of *sink*. Thus, a level may be connected with one above it by either sinking from the upper level to the lower one, or by rising from the lower to the upper.

16. To come to the surface or to the baited hook, as a whale or a game-fish.

Where they have so much choice, you may easily imagine they will not be so eager and forward to rise at a bait.
Cotton, in Walton's Angler, ll. 263.

17. *Milit.*, to be promoted; go up in rank.—**The curtain rises.** See *curtain*.—**To have the gorge rise.** See *gorge*.—**To rise from the ranks**, to win a commission, after serving in the ranks as a private soldier or a non-commissioned officer.—**To rise to the fly.** See *fly*.—**To rise to the occasion, or to the emergency**, to feel, speak, or act as an emergency demands; show one's self equal to a difficult task or to mastering a dilemma.

"I should have walked over there every day, on the chance of seeing your pretty face!" answered the Dandy, rising, as he flattered himself, to the occasion.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, l. vi.

=*Syn. Arise, Rise.* See *arise*.

II. *trans.* 1. To ascend; mount; climb.

The carriage that took them to the station was rising a little hill the top of which would shut off the sight of the Priory. *R. G. White, Fate of Mansfield Humphreys, viii.*

2. In *angling*, to cause or induce to rise, as a fish.

Some men, having once risen a fish, are tempted to flog the water in which he is with fly after fly.
Quarterly Rev., CXXVI. 349.

3. *Naut.*, to cause, by approaching, to rise into view above the horizon. Compare *raise*¹, II.

She was heading S. E., and we were heading S. S. W., and consequently before I quitted the deck we had risen her hull.
W. C. Russell, Sailor's Sweetheart, v.

rise¹ (rīz), *n.* [First in mod. E.; *< rise*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of rising; ascent: as, the rise of vapor in the air; the rise of water in a river; the rise of mercury in a barometer.

The steed along the drawbridge fitea,
Jnat as it trembled on the rise.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 15.

2. Elevation; degree of ascent: as, the rise of a hill or a road.

The approach to the house was by a gentle rise and through an avenue of noble trees.
Mark Lemon, Wait for the End, I. 29.

3. Any place elevated above the common level; a rising ground: as, a rise of land.

I turning saw, throned on a flowery rise,
One sitting on a crimson scarf unroll'd.
Tennyson, Fair Women.

Laramie Jack led slightly, riding straight towards a tall branchless tree on the crest of the rise up which they were racing.
The Century, XXXIX. 527.

4. Spring; source; origin; beginning: as, the rise of a stream in a mountain.

He observes very well that musical instruments took their first *rise* from the notes of birds and other melodious animals. Addison, *The Cat-Call*.

The Stories that Apparitions have been seen oftner than once in the same Place have no Doubt been the *Rise* and Spring of the walking Places of Spirits.

Bourne's *Pop. Antiq.* (1777), p. 109.

It is true that genius takes its *rise* out of the mountains of rectitude. Emerson, *Conduct of Life*.

5. Appearance above the horizon: as, the *rise* of the sun or a star.

From the *rise* to set
Sweats in the eye of Phoebus, and all night
Sleeps in Elysium. Shak., *Hen. V.*, iv. 1. 289.

Long Isaac proposed waiting until midnight for moon-rise, as it was already dark, and there was no track beyond Ippajarvi. B. Taylor, *Northern Travel*, p. 118.

6. Increase; advance: said of price: as, a *rise* in (the price of) stocks or wheat.

Eighteen hob a-week, and a *rise* if he behaved himself. Dickens, *Pickwick*, liii.

7. Elevation in rank, reputation, wealth, or importance; mental or moral elevation.

Wrinkled benches often talk'd of him
Approvingly, and prophesied his *rise*.
Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

8. Increase of sound; swell.

His mind
... borne perhaps upon the *rise*
And long roll of the Hexameter.
Tennyson, *Lucretius*.

9. Height to which one can rise mentally or spiritually; elevation possible to thought or feeling.

These were sublimities above the *rise* of the spostollic spirit. South.

10. In sporting, the distance from the score-line to the traps in glass-ball- or pigeon-shooting matches.—11. In arch., the perpendicular height of an arch in the clear, from the level of impost to the crown. See arch¹, 2.—12. In music: (a) Increase of sound or force in a tone. (b) Ascent in pitch; passage from a lower to a higher tone.—13. In coal-mining, the inclination of strata considered from below upward. Thus, a seam of coal is said to be worked "to the *rise*" when it is followed upward on its inclination.—14. In mining, an excavation begun from below and carried upward, as in connecting one level with another, or in proving the ground above a level. Also called *rising*.—15. In carp., the height of a step in a flight of stairs.—16. The action of a game-fish in coming to the surface to take the hook.

If you can attain to angle with one hair, you shall have more *riser*, and catch more fish.

I. Walton, *Complete Angler*, p. 102.

Rise of strata, in geol. See dip, n., 4 (a).—**To get or take a rise out of** (a person), to take the conceit out of a person, or to render him ridiculous. [Colloq. or slang.]

Possibly taking a *rise* out of his worship the Corregidor, as a repeating echo of Don Quixote.

De Quincey, *Spanish Nun*.

To give rise. See give¹.

rise² (rîs), n. [Also *rice*, Sc. *reisc*; < ME. *ris*, *rys*, < AS. *hris*, a twig, branch, = D. *rijs* = OHG. *hris*, *ris*, MHG. *ris*, G. *reis* = Icel. *hris* = Sw. Dan. *ris*, a twig, branch, rod.] 1. A branch of a tree; a twig.

And therupon he hadde a gay sarplys,
As whit as is the blosme upon the *rys*.
Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, l. 138.

Anone he lokyd hym besyde,
And say syxty ladés on pafferays ryde,
Gentyll and gay as bryd on *ryse*.

MS. *Ashmole* 61, 15th Cent. (*Hallivell*.)

Among Lydgate's cries are enumerated "Strawberries ripe and cherries in the *rise*"; the *rise* being a twig to which the cherries were tied, as at present.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, I. 10.

2. A small bush.

"It was that deevil's buckie, Callum Beg," said Alick; "I saw him whisk away through among the *reises*."

Scott, *Waverley*, lviii.

rise-bush (rîs'bûsh), n. [*rise*² + *bush*¹.] A fagot; brushwood.

The streets were barricaded up with chaines, harrowes, and waggons of bayns or *rise-bushes*.

Relation of Action before Cyreneester (1642), p. 4. (*Davies*.)

rise-dike (rîs'dîk), n. [*rise*² + *dike*.] A hedge made of boughs and brushwood. *Hallivell*.

risel, n. A support for a climbing or running vine.

The blankest, barest wall in the world is good enough for ivy to cling to. . . . But the healthiest hop or scarlet runner won't grow without what we call a *risel*.

D. Christie Murray, *The Weaker Vessel*, xxvi.

risen (rîz'n). 1. Past participle of *rise*¹.—2†. An obsolete preterit plural of *rise*¹.

riser (rî'zêr), n. One who or that which rises. Specifically—(a) One who leaves his bed: generally with a qualifying word.

Th' early *riser* with the rosy hands,
Active Aurora. Chapman, *Odyssey*, xii. 4.
Such picturesque objects . . . as were familiar to an early *riser*.

Sir E. Brydges, Note on Milton's *L'Allegro*, l. 67.

(b) One who revolts; a rebel or rioter.

The noyse that was telde of zow, that ze schuld a be on of the capetayns of the *ryserse* in Norfolk.

Paston Letters, I. 86.

(c) In *angling*, a fish considered with reference to its manner of rising.

All the fish, to whichever class of *risers* they might belong. Three in Norway, p. 123.

(d) In *foundry*: (1) An opening in a molding-flask into which the molten metal rises as the flask is filled; a head.

It is well known that, to obtain a sound casting in steel, with most methods in use, a very high *riser* is necessary, which also means a high gate, and consequent waste of labor and material. Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 88.

(2) Same as *feed-head*, 2. (e) The vertical face of a staircase. Also *riser* and *lift*.

The *risers* of these stairs . . . are all richly ornamented, being divided generally into two panels by figures of dwarfs, and framed by foliated borders.

J. Fergusson, *Hist. Indian Arch.*, p. 198.

(f) pl. In *printing*, blocks of wood or metal upon which electrolyte plates are mounted to raise them to the height of type. [Eng.]

rise-wood (rîs'wûd), n. [*rise*² + *wood*¹.] Small wood cut for hedging. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

rish¹ (rîsh'), n. and v. An obsolete or dialectal form of *rush*¹.

rish^{2†}, n. [Origin obscure.] A sickle. *Nominate MS.* (*Hallivell*.)

rishi (rîsh'i), n. [Skt. *rishi*; derivation unknown.] In *Skt. myth.*, an inspired sage or poet; the author of a Vedic hymn.—The seven *rishis*, the stars of the Great Bear.

risibility (rîz-i-bil'i-ti), n.; pl. *risibilities* (-tiz). [= F. *risibilité* = Sp. *risibilidad* = Pg. *risibilidade* = It. *risibilità*, < LL. as if **risibilita*(t)-s, < *risibilis*, risible: see *risible*.] 1. The property of being risible; disposition to laugh.

To be religious is, therefore, more adequate to his character than either polity, society, *risibility*, without which he were no reasonable creature, but a mere brute, the very worst of the kind. Evelyn, *True Religion*, I. 260.

Her too obvious disposition to *risibility*.

Scott, *Guy Mannering*, xx.

2. pl. The faculty of laughing; a sense of the ludicrous. Also *risibles*.

risible (rîz'i-bl), a. and n. [< OF. (and F.) *risible* = Sp. *risible* = Pg. *risível* = It. *risibile*, laughable, < LL. *risibilis*, that can laugh, < L. *ridere*, pp. *risus*, laugh: see *rident*, *ridicule*.] I. a. 1. Having the faculty or power of laughing.

We are in a merry world; laughing is our business, as if, because it has been made the definition of man that he is *risible*, his manhood consisteth of nothing else.

Government of the Tongue.

2. Laughable; capable of exciting laughter; ridiculous.

For a terse point, a happy surprise, or a *risible* quibble, there is no man in this town can match little Laconic.

Foots, An Occasional Prelude.

A few wild blunders, and *risible* absurdities, from which no work of such multiplicity was ever free.

Johnson, Pref. to Dictionary.

The denunciations of Leicester . . . would seem almost *risible*, were it not that the capricious wrath of the all-powerful favorite was often sufficient to blast the character . . . of honest men.

Motley, *Hist. Netherlands*, II. 279, note.

3. Of or pertaining to laughter; exerted to produce laughter: as, the *risible* faculty.

The obstreperous peals of broad-mouthed laughter of the Dutch negroes at Communipaw, who, like most other negroes, are famous for their *risible* powers.

Irving, *Knickerbocker*, p. 98.

II. n. pl. Same as *risibilities*. See *risibility*, 2. [Jocular.]

Something in his tone stirred the *risibles* of the convention, and loud laughter saluted the Illinoisan.

The Century, XXXVIII. 285.

risibleness (rîz'i-bl-nes), n. Same as *risibility*. *Bailey*, 1727.

risibly (rîz'i-bli), adv. In a risible manner; laughably.

risilabialis (rî-si-lā-bi-ā'lis), n.; pl. *risilabiales* (-lêz). [NL., < L. *ridere*, pp. *risus*, laugh, + *labium*, lip: see *labial*.] Same as *risorius*.

rising (rî'zing), n. [*rise*¹, v.] 1. The act of one who or that which rises.

Men that are in hopes and in the way of *rising* keep in the Channel. Selden, *Table-Talk*, p. 96.

A Saxon nobleman and his falconer, with their hawks, upon the bank of a river, waiting for the *rising* of the game.

Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 88.

Specifically—(a) The appearance of the sun or a star above the horizon. In astronomy the sun or a planet is said to rise when the upper limb appears in the horizon; and in calculating the time allowance must be made for refrac-

tion, parallax, and the dip of the horizon. Primitive astronomers defined the seasons by means of the risings and settings of certain stars relatively to the sun. These, called by Kepler "poetical risings and settings," are the acronychal, cosmical, and heliacal (see these words).

We alone of all animals have known the *risings*, settings, and courses of the stars. Derham, *Astrotheology*, viii. 3. (b) The act of arising from the dead, or of coming to life again; resurrection.

Questioning one with another what the *rising* from the dead should mean. Mark ix. 10.

Then of the moral instinct would she prate,
And of the *rising* from the dead.

Tennyson, *Palace of Art*.

(c) A hostile demonstration of people opposed to the government; a revolt; an insurrection; sedition: as, to call out troops to quell a *rising*.

There was a *rising* now in Kent, my Lord of Norwich being at the head of them. Evelyn, *Diary*, May 30, 1643.

In 1536, even a great religious movement like the Pilgrimage of Grace sinks into a local and provincial *rising*, an abortive tumult.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 253.

The futile *risings*, the cruel reprisals, the heroic deaths, kept alive among the people the belief in the cause of Italy. E. Dicey, *Victor Emmanuel*, p. 63.

2. That which rises; a prominence, elevation, or swelling; specifically, a tumor on the body, as a boil or a wen. [Now colloq. or dialectal.]

When a man shall have in the skin of his flesh a *rising*, a scab, or bright spot, and it be in the skin of his flesh like the plague of leprosy, then he shall be brought unto Aaron the priest, or unto one of his sons the priests. Lev. xiii. 2.

On each foot there are five flat horny *risings*, which seem to be the extremities of the toes.

Goldsmith, *Hist. of Earth* (ed. 1790), IV. 254. (*Jodrell*.)

3. In mining, same as rise¹, 14.—4. A giving way in an upward direction from pressure exerted from beneath.

The only danger to be feared [in domes] is what is technically called a *rising* of the haunches; and to avoid this it might be necessary, where large domes were attempted, to adopt a form more nearly conical than that used at Mycene. J. Fergusson, *Hist. Arch.*, I. 236.

5. That which is used to make dough rise, as yeast or leaven. See salt-rising. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

It behoveth my wits to worke like barne, alias yeast, alias sizing, alias *rising*. Lyly, *Mother Bombye*, ii. 1.

So strong is it [alkali] that the earth when wet rises like bread under yeast. It taints the water everywhere, and sometimes so strongly that bread mixed with it needs no other *rising*. S. Bowles, *Our New West*, xiv.

6. In bread-making, the quantity of dough set to rise at one time.—7. A defect sometimes occurring in casting crucible steel, which is said to "boil" in the mold after teeming, producing a honeycomb structure of the metal.

The *rising* of steel, and consequently the formation of blow-holes, is attributed to hydrogen and nitrogen, and to a small extent to carbonic oxide.

The Ironmonger, quoted in Science, IV. 331.

8. A water-swelling: said of ova by fish-culturists.—9. Naut., the thick planking laid fore and aft, on which the timbers of the deck bear; also, the narrow strake inside a boat just under the thwart.—The rising of the sun, in Scrip., the place where the sun appears to rise; the extreme eastern limit of the world; the orient.

From the *rising of the sun* even to the going down of the same, my name shall be great among the Gentiles. Mal. i. 11.

rising (rî'zing), p. a. [Ppr. of *rise*¹, v.] 1. Increasing in possessions, importance, power, or distinction: as, a *rising* town; a *rising* man.

Feign what I will, and paint it e'er so strong,
Some *rising* genius sins up to my song.

Pope, Epilogue to Satires, li. 9.

2. Growing; advancing to adult years, and to the state of active life: as, the rising generation.—3. Growing so as to be near some specified or indicated amount: used loosely in an awkward quasi-adverbial construction: (a) reaching an amount greater than that specified: sometimes with of: as, *rising* three years old; *rising* of a thousand men were killed; the colt is *rising* of two this grass [U. S.]; (b) reaching an amount which is at least that specified and may be greater: as, a horse *rising* fourteen hands; (c) approaching but not yet reaching the specified amount: as, a colt *rising* two years old [Eng.].

A house is never perfectly furnished for enjoyment unless there is a child in it *rising* three years old, and a kitten *rising* three weeks.

Southey, quoted in Allibone's Dict. of Quots., p. 102.

Rising butt. See butt².—**Rising hinge.** See hinge.—**Rising line,** an incurvated line drawn on the plane of elevations or sheer drafts of a ship, to determine the height of the ends of all the floor-timbers.—**Rising timbers, or rising floors,** the floor-timbers in the forward and after parts of a ship.

rising-anvil (rî'zing-an'vil), n. In *sheet-metal working*, a double beak-iron.

rising-lark (ri'zing-lärk), *n.* The skylark, *Alauda arvensis*. [Prov. Eng.]

rising-line (ri'zing-lin), *n.* An elliptical line drawn upon the sheer-plan to determine the sweep of the floor-heads throughout the ship's length. *Hamerstry, Naval Encyc.*

rising-main (ri'zing-män), *n.* In a mine, the column of pumps through which water is lifted or forced to the surface or adit: usually made of east-iron pipes joined together.

rising-rod (ri'zing-rod), *n.* A rod operating the valves in a Cornish pumping-engine.

rising-seat (ri'zing-sēt), *n.* In a Friends' meeting-house, one of a series of three or four seats, each raised a little above the one before it, and all facing the body of the congregation. These seats are usually occupied by ministers and elders. They are often collectively called "the gallery." Also *facing-seat, high seat*.

In the sing-song drawl once peculiar to the ineffectual exhortations of the *rising seat* he thus held forth. *M. C. Lee, A Quaker Girl of Nantucket*, p. 28.

rising-square (ri'zing-skvär), *n.* In *ship-building*, a square upon which is marked the height of the rising-line above the keel. [Eng.]

rising-wood (ri'zing-wüd), *n.* In *ship-building*, timber placed under the flooring when the extremities of a vessel are very fine and extend beyond the cant-body.

risk¹ (risk), *n.* [Formerly also *risque*; < OF. *risque*, F. *risque* = Pr. *rezeque* = Sp. *riesgo* = Pg. *risco* = It. *risico* (> D. G. Sw. Dan. *risiko*), formerly also *risiga*, dial. *resega* (ML. *risigus, riscus*), risk, hazard, peril, danger; perhaps orig. Sp., < Sp. *risco*, a steep, abrupt rock, = Pg. *risco*, a rock, crag (cf. It. *risega*, f., a jutting out) (hence the verb, Sp. *arriesgar*, formerly *arriescar*, venture into danger (pp. *arriesgado*, bold, forward), = It. *arrieschiarsi*, risk (pp. *arrieschiato*, hazardous)); from the verb represented by It. *resegare, riscare*, cut off, = Pr. *rezeqa*, cut off, = Pg. *ris-car*, erase, < L. *rescavare*, cut off, < *re-*, back, + *secare*, cut: see *secant*.] 1. Hazard; danger; peril; exposure to mischance or harm; venture: as, at the *risk* of one's life; at the *risk* of contagion. Common in the phrase *to run a (the) risk*, to incur hazard; take the chance of failure or disaster.

If you had not performed the Vow, what *Risque* had you run? *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 3.

If he [the Arab] had left me, I should have run a great *risque* of being stripped, for people came to the gate before it was open. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. 7.

Where there is *risk*, there may be loss. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 44.

Indulging their passions in defiance of divine laws, and at the *risk* of awful penalties. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. In *com.*: (a) The hazard of loss of ship, goods, or other property. (b) The degree of hazard or danger upon which the premiums of insurance are calculated.

It would take a great many years to determine tornado *risks* with sufficient accuracy to estimate the amount of premium needed; but we can make a comparison with the *risks* and losses by fire, and thus arrive at an approximate solution of the question. *Science*, XVI. 19.

(c) Hence, by extension, insurance obligation: as, our company has no *risks* in that city. = *syn.* 1. *Exposure, Venture, Risk, Hazard, jeopardy, peril.* The first four words are in the order of strength. They imply voluntary action more often than *danger*, etc. (see *danger*): as, he ran a great *risk*: it was a bold *venture*, involving the *exposure* of his health and the *hazard* of his fortunes. They generally imply also that the chances are unfavorable rather than favorable. *Exposure* is, literally, a putting out, as into a dangerous place; the word is generally followed by that to which one is exposed: as, *exposure* to attack.

risk¹ (risk), *v. t.* [Formerly *risque*; < OF. (and F.) *risquer*, risk; cf. Sp. *arriesgar*, formerly *arriescar*, venture into danger, = Pg. *arriescar* = It. *arrieschiare*, run a risk; from the noun: see *risk*¹, *n.*] 1. To hazard; expose to the chance of injury or loss.

There is little credit among the Turks, and it is very rare they trust one another to negotiate any business by bills, or *risque* their money in the hands of any one. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 39.

This one fallen amongst them, who could make The rich man *risk* his life for honour's sake. *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 235.

2. To venture upon; take the chances of: as, to *risk* a surgical operation.

The other [party] must then *risque* an amercement. *Sir W. Jones*, Dissertations and Miscell. Pieces, p. 338.

Nor had Emanas Christos forces enough to *risk* a battle with an officer of the known experience of Al Christos. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 335.

= *syn.* 1. To peril, jeopard, stake. See *risk*¹, *n.*

risk² (risk), *n.* Same as *reesk* and *risp*³. [Scotch.]

risker (ris'kär), *n.* One who risks, ventures, or hazards.

Hither came t' observe and smoke
What courses other *riskers* took;
And to the utmost do his best
To save himself, and hang the rest.
S. Butler, Hudibras, III. II. 418.

riskful (risk'fül), *a.* [*< risk*¹ + *-ful*.] Full of risk or danger; hazardous; risky. [Rare.]

At the first glance such an attempt to reverse the relationship between population and railways appears a *riskful* undertaking. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 55.

risky (ris'ki), *a.* [*< risk*¹ + *-y*.] 1. Attended with risk; hazardous; dangerous: as, a very *risky* business.

No young lady in Miss Verinder's position could manage such a *risky* matter as that by herself. *W. Collins*, Moonstone, I. 20.

2. Running a risk; venturesome; bold; audacious.

I am no mortal, if the *risky* devils haven't swam down upon the very pitch, and, as bad luck would have it, they have hit the head of the island. *Cooper*, Last of the Mohicans, vii.

In spite of all his *risky* passages and all his tender expressions, Galiani wrote for posthumous publication, to the terror of Madame d'Eplnay, who had made him her confidant. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 350.

risoluto (rē-zō-lō'tō), *a.* [It., = E. *resolute*.] In music, with resolution or firmness.

risorial (ri-sō'ri-al), *a.* [*< NL. risorius*, laughing (< L. *risor*, laughter, mocker, < *ridere*, laugh; see *rident*), + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to laughter; causing laughter, or effecting the act of laughing; exciting risibility; risible: as, the *risorial* muscle.

risorius (ri-sō'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *risorii* (-i). [NL. (se. *musculus*) *risorial*.] The laughing-muscle, some transverse fibers of the platysma that are inserted into the angle of the mouth: more fully called *risorius Santorini*. Also *risilabialis*.

risp¹ (risp), *v. t.* [Also *resp*; < Juel. *rispa*, scratch. Cf. *rasp*¹, *v.*] 1. To rasp; file.—2. To rub or grate (hard bodies, as the teeth) together. [Scotch in both uses.]

risp¹ (risp), *n.* [*< risp*¹, *v.* Cf. *rasp*¹, *n.*] A rasp. [Scotch.]

risp² (risp), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *rise*²; cf. *risp*³.] 1. A bush or branch; a twig. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. The green stalks collectively of growing peas or potatoes. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

risp³ (risp), *n.* [Var. of *risk*², *reesk*.] Coarse grass that grows on marshy ground.

The hay-rope . . . was made of *risp*, a sort of long sword-grass that grows about marshes and the sides of lakes. *Blackwood's Mag.*, XIV. 190.

risposta (ris-pos'tä), *n.* [It., < *rispondere*, respond: see *respond*, *response*.] In *contrapuntal music*, same as *answer*.

risquet, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *risk*¹.

Rissa (ris'ä), *n.* [NL. (Leach's MSS., Stephens, in Shaw's "General Zoology," 1825).] A genus of *Laridæ*, having the hind toe rudimentary or very small; the kittiwakes. There are at least two species, *R. tridactyla*, the common kittiwake of the arctic and North Atlantic oceans, and the very different red-legged kittiwake, *R. brevirostris*, of the North Pacific. See cut under *kittiwake*. Also called *Gavia*.

risset. An obsolete past participle of *rise*¹.

Rissoa (ris'ō-ä), *n.* [NL., after *Risso*, a naturalist of Nice.] A genus of small shells, typical of the family *Rissoiida*. Also *Rissoia*.

Rissoella (ris'ō-el'ä), *n.* [NL., < *Risso* + dim. *-ella*.] A genus of gastropods. Also called *Jeffreysia*.

Rissoellidæ (ris'ō-el'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rissoella* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Rissoella*. Also called *Jeffreysiidæ*.

rissoid (ris'oid), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or related to the *Rissoiida*.

II. *n.* A gastropod of the family *Rissoiida*.

Rissoiida (ri-sō'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rissoa* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Rissoa*. The animal has long tentacles with the eyes external at their base, and the central tooth multicuspidate and with basal denticles; the shell is turbinate or turreted, with an oval or semifusate aperture, and the operculum is corneous and pancelispiral. The species are phytophagous and abound in seaweed.

rissole (ris'öl), *n.* [*< F. rissole*, F. dial. *risole*, *rezole*, a rissole, formerly *rissole*, "a Jews ear, or mushroom that's fashioned like a demi-cirele, and grows cleaving to trees; also a small and delicate minced pie, made of that fashion" (Cotgrave); cf. *rissole*, brownness from frying; < *rissole*, fry brown, F. dial. *roussoler* = It. *rosolare*, fry, roast; origin uncertain.] In *cookery*, an entrée consisting of meat or fish compounded with bread-crumbs and yolk of eggs, all wrapped in a fine puff-paste, so as to resemble a sausage, and fried.

rist (rist), *v.* 1. An obsolete or dialectal pret-erit of *rise*¹.—2†. Third person singular present indicative of *rise*¹ (contracted from *riseth*). *Chaucer*.

ristet, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *rest*¹.

ristori (ris-tō'ri), *n.* [So named from Madame *Ristori*, an Italian tragic actress.] A loose open jacket for women, usually of silk or some rather thick material.

risus (ri'sus), *n.* [NL., < L. *risus*, laughter, < *ridere*, pp. *risus*, laugh; see *rident*.] A laugh, or the act of laughing; a grin.—**Risus sardonius** or **caninus**, a spasmodic grin seen in tetanus.

rit¹ (rit), *v. t.* or *i.* [*< ME. ritte, ritten* (pret. *ritte*), tear, break, split (*to-ritten*, tear apart), < D. *ritten*, tear, = OHG. *rizzän, rizzön*, MHG. *G. ritzen*, tear, wound, lacerate; a secondary verb, akin to AS. *writan*, E. *write*: see *write*.] 1†. To tear; break; rend; strike.

Young Johnstone had a nut-brown sword, . . . And he *ritted* it through the young Colnel, That word he ne'er spake mair. *Young Johnstone* (Child's Ballads, II. 292).

2. To make an incision in the ground, with a spade or other instrument, as a line of direction for future delving or digging; rip; scratch; cut. [Scotch.]

rit¹ (rit), *n.* [*< rit*¹, *v.*] A slight incision made in the ground, as with a spade; a scratch made on a board, etc. [Scotch.]

Ye scart the land with a bit thing ye ca' a plough—ye might as weel give it a *rit* with the teeth of a redding-kane. *Scott*, Pirate, xv.

rit² (rit), *v. t.* [Prob. a var. of *ret*¹.] To dry (hemp or flax). *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

rit³, *v.* A Middle English form of the third person singular present indicative of *ride* (contracted from *rideth*). *Chaucer*.

ritardando (rē-tär-dän'dō), *a.* [*< It. ritardando*, pp. of *ritardare*, retard: see *retard*.] In music, becoming gradually slower; diminishing in speed: same as *rallentando* and (usually) *ritenu* (but see the latter). Abbreviated *rit.* and *ritard*.

ritardo (ri-tär'dō), *a.* [It., < *ritardare*, retard: see *retard*.] Same as *ritardando*.

ritch (rich), *n.* The Syrian bear, *Ursus syriacus*.

rite (rit), *n.* [= F. *rit*, *vite* = Sp. Pg. It. *rito*, < L. *ritus*, a custom, esp. religious custom; cf. Skt. *riti*, a going, way, usage, < √ *ri*, flow, let flow.] 1. A formal act or series of acts of religious or other solemn service, performed according to a manner regularly established by law, precept, or custom.

Every Church hath Authority to appoint and change Ceremonies and Ecclesiastical *Rites*, so they be to Edification. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 328.

When the prince her funeral *rites* had paid,
He ploughed the Tyrrhene seas. *Dryden*, Æneid, vii. 7.

2. The manner or form prescribed for such an act; a ceremonial. Hence—3. Any ceremony or due observance.

Time goes on crutches till love have all his *rites*. *Shak.*, Much Ado, II. 1. 373.

How shall I
Pass, where in piles Carnavian cheeses lie;
Cheese, that the table's closing *rites* denies,
And bids me with fit unwilling chaplain rise?
Gay, Trivia, II. 255.

Ambrosian rite, the Ambrosian office and liturgy.—**Congregation of Rites**. See *congregation*, 6 (a).—**Mozarabic rite**. See *Mozarabic*. = *syn.* *Form, Observance*, etc. See *ceremony*.

ritely (rit'li), *adv.* [*< rite* + *-ly*.] With all due rites; in accordance with the ritual; in due form.

After the minister of the holy mysteries hath *ritely* prayed. *Jer. Taylor*, Real Presence. (*Latham*.)

ritenuto (rē-te-nō'tō), *a.* [*< It. ritenuto*, pp. of *ritenere*, retain: see *retain*, *re-*, *tenable*.] In music, at a slower tempo or pace. *Ritenuto* sometimes has the same sense as *rallentando* and *ritardando*, but is used more exactly to mark an abrupt instead of a gradual change of speed. Also *ritenendo*, *ritenente*. Abbreviated *riten*.

rieth¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *rithe*¹.

rieth², *a.* An awkward Middle English spelling of *right*. *Chaucer*.

rithe¹ (riTH), *n.* [Formerly also *ryth*; < ME. *rithe*, AS. *rieth*, *rithe*, a stream (*ed-rieth*, a stream of water; *wæter-rithe*, water-stream), also *riethig*, a stream, = North Fries. *ride*, *rie*, the bed of a stream, = OLG. *rieth*, a stream (used in proper names).] A stream; a small stream, usually one occasioned by heavy rain. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

rithe² (riTH), *n.* [Perhaps a corruption of *rise*².] A stalk of the potato. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

rather¹ (rĭTH'ĕr), *n.* A dialectal form of *rudder*¹.

He jumpeth and courseth this way and that way, as a man rowing without a mark, or a ship fleeting without a rither. *Bp. Jewell, Works (Parker Soc.), III, 156.*

rather² (rĭTH'ĕr), *n.* A dialectal form of *rother*².

ritling (rit'ling), *n.* Same as *reckling*.

ritornelle, ritornello (rĕ-tŏr-nel', rĕ-tŏr-nel'lŏ), *n.* [= F. *ritournelle*, < It. *ritornello*, dim. of *ritorno*, a return, a refrain: see *return*¹.] In music, an instrumental prelude, interlude, or refrain belonging to a vocal work, like a song, aria, or chorus; also, one of the tutti passages in an instrumental concerto. Also formerly called a *symphony*.

ritratto (ri-trat'tŏ), *n.* [It.: see *retrait*.] A picture.

Let not this *ritratto* of a large landscape be thought trifling. *Roger North, Examen, p. 251. (Davies.)*

ritter (rit'ĕr), *n.* [< G. *ritter*, a rider, knight: see *ridér*.] A knight.

Your Duke's old father
Met with th' assailants, and their grove of *ritters*
Reputed so fiercely.

Chapman, Byron's Conspiracy, ii. 1.
The *Ritter's* colour went and came.
Campbell, The Ritter Bann.

Ritteric (rit'ĕr-ik), *a.* [< *Ritter* (see def.) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or named after Dr. J. W. Ritter (1776-1810).—**Ritteric rays**, the invisible ultra-violet rays of the spectrum. See *spectrum*.

Ritter-Valli law. The statement of the centrifugal progress of an initial increase followed by less of irritability in the distal part of a divided nerve.

rittingerite (rit'ing-ĕr-it), *n.* [< *Rittinger*, the name of an Austrian mining official, + *-ite*².] A rare mineral occurring in small tabular monoclinic crystals of a nearly black color. It contains arsenic, sulphur, selenium, and silver, but its exact composition is not known.

Rittinger's side-blow percussion-table. See *jogging-table*.

ritt-master (rit'más'tĕr), *n.* [< G. *rittmeister*, a captain of cavalry, < *ritt*, a riding, + *meister*, master: see *master*¹.] A captain of cavalry.

Duke Hamilton was only *Ritt-master* Hamilton, as the General used to call him; . . . Linlithgow was Colonel Livingstone. *Wodrow, I, 271. (Jamieson.)*

"If I understand you, Captain Dalgetty—I think that rank corresponds with your foreign title of *ritt-master* . . ." "The same grade preceesely," answered Dalgetty. *Scott, Legend of Montrose, ii.*

rittock (rit'ŏk), *n.* The common term or sea-swallow. Also *rippock*. [Orkney.]

ritual (rit'ū-ál), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *ritual*, F. *rituel* = Sp. Pg. *ritual* = It. *rituale* = D. *rituaal* = G. Sw. Dan. *ritual*, < L. *ritualis*, relating to rites (LL. neut. pl. *ritualia*, rites), < *ritus*, a rite: see *rite*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to, consisting of, or prescribing a rite or rites.

The first Religion that ever was reduced to exact Rules and *ritual* Observances was that of the Hebrews. *Howell, Letters, ii. 8.*

The *ritual year*
Of England's Church.
Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, iii. 19.

II. n. 1. A book containing the rites or ordinances of a church or of any special service. Specifically in the Roman Catholic Church, the ritual is an office-book containing the offices to be used by a priest in administering the sacraments (baptism, marriage, penance, extreme unction, communion out of mass), together with the offices for the visitation of the sick, burial of the dead, benedictions, etc. The corresponding book in the medieval church in England was called the *manual*.

2. (a) A prescribed manner of performing religious worship or other devotional service in any given ecclesiastical or other organization.

Bishop Hugh de Nonant . . . enlarged the body of statutes which he found in his church for the government of its chapter and the regulation of its services and *ritual*. *Rock, Church of our Fathers, i. 7.*

(b) The external form prescribed for religious or other devotional services.

And come, whatever loves to weep,
And hear the *ritual* of the dead.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xviii.

3. Any ceremonial form or custom of procedure.

False are our Words, and fickle is our Mind;
Nor in Love's *Ritual* can we ever find
Vows made to last, or Promises to bind.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

Ambrosian ritual. See *Ambrosian*².

ritualism (rit'ū-ál-izm), *n.* [= F. *ritualisme*; as *ritual* + *-ism*.] **1.** A system of public worship which consists in forms regularly established by law, precept, or custom, as distinguished from that which is largely extemporaneous and therefore variable and left to the judgment of the conductor of the worship.

The typical illustration of *ritualism*, and that to which it naturally reverts for its model, was the mediæval cathedral, with its supposed reëmanement of the great tragedy of the Cross, amid all the æsthetic influences of architecture, sculpture, painting, music, and eloquence. *The Century, XXXI, 80.*

2. Observance of prescribed forms in religious worship or in reverence of anything.

The Troubadour hailed the return of spring; but with him it was a piece of empty *ritualism*. *Lovell, Study Windows, p. 280.*

3. Specifically—**(a)** The science of ritual; the systematic study of liturgical rites. **(b)** An observance of ritual in public worship founded upon a high estimate of the value of symbolism and a belief in the practical importance of established rites, and particularly in the efficacy of sacraments, as having been divinely appointed to be channels of spiritual grace to those who use them; more especially, the principles and practices of those Anglicans who are called Ritualists.

ritualist (rit'ū-ál-ist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *ritualiste* = Sp. Pg. It. *ritualista*; as *ritual* + *-ist*.] **I. n. 1.** One versed in or devoted to ritual; a specialist in the systematic study of liturgical rites and ceremonies; especially, a writer upon this subject.—**2.** One who advocates or practises distinctive sacramental and symbolic ritual, especially that inherited or revived from ancient usage; specifically [*esp.*], one of that branch of the High-church party in the Anglican Church which has revived the ritual authoritatively in use in the second year of King Edward VI. (see *ornaments rubric*, under *ornament*). The ritualistic movement is an extension of the Anglo-Catholic revival. (See *revival*.) The points especially insisted on by the Ritualists are the eastward position (declared legal in England), and the use of vestments, lights, water-bread, and the mixed chalice, to which some add that of incense.

II. a. Ritualistic.

ritualistic (rit'ū-ál-ist'ik), *a.* [< *ritualist* + *-ic*.] **1.** Pertaining or according to ritual.—**2.** Adhering to rituals: often used to designate a devotion to external forms and symbols as of great importance in religious worship. Hence—**3.** Pertaining to or characteristic of the party called Ritualists in the Anglican Church. See *ritualist, 2.*

ritually (rit'ū-ál-i), *adv.* By rites, or by a particular rite; by or with a ritual.

Whereto in some parts of this kingdom is joined also the solemnity of drinking out of a cup, *ritually* composed, decked, and filled with country liquor. *Selden, Illust. of Drayton's Polybion, ix. 417.*

We can no ways better, or more solemnly and *ritually*, give glory to the holy Trinity than by being baptized. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II, 255.*

riva (rĭ'vā), *n.* [< Icel. *rífa*, a rift, cleft, fissure (*bjarg-rífa*, cleft in a mountain): see *rive*¹.] A rift or cleft. [Orkney and Shetland.]

He proceeded towards a *riva*, or cleft in a rock, containing a path, called Erick's steps. *Scott, Pirate, vii.*

rivage¹ (riv'āj), *n.* [< F. *rivage*, OF. *rivaige*, *rivage* = Pr. Cat. *ribatge* = It. *rivaggio*, < ML. *ripaticum* (also, after Rom., *rivaticus*, *ribaticus*), shore, < L. *ripa*, shore, bank: see *rive*³, *river*².] **1.** A bank, shore, or coast.

And sir Gawain made serche all the *ryvages*, and take shippes and assembled a grete navie. *Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 378.*

Do but think
You stand upon the *rivage*, and behold
A city on the inconstant billows dancing.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. (cho.)

From the green *rivage* many a fall
Of diamond rillets musical.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

2. A toll formerly paid to the crown on some rivers for the passage of boats or vessels.

rivage², *n.* [ME. *ryvage*; an aphetic form of, or an error for, *arrivage*. Cf. *rive*⁵.] Same as *arrivage*.

He . . . prively toke a *ryvage* [var. *arryvage*]
In the centre of Cartage.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 223.

rivailet, *n.* [ME., < OF. **rivaille*, < L. *ripa*, bank: see *rivage*¹.] A harbor.

And they in sothe comen to the *ryvaille*
At Suncourt, an havene of gret renoun.
MS. Digby 230. (Halliwell.)

rival (rĭ'vál), *n.* and *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *rival*, a rival, competitor, = Sp. Pg. *rival* = It. *rivale* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *rival*, a rival, competitor, < L. *rivulis*, a rival in love, orig., in the pl. *rivales*, one who uses the same brook as another, prop. adj. *rivalis*, belonging to a brook, < *rivus*, a brook, stream: see *rivulet*.] **I. n. 1.** One having a common right or privilege

with another; an associate; an alternating partner or companion in duty.

Well, good night;
If you do meet Horatius and Marcellus,
The *rivals* of my watch, bid them make haste.
Shak., Hamlet, i. 1. 12.

2. One who is in pursuit of the same object as another; one who strives to reach or obtain something which another is attempting to obtain, and which only one can possess; a competitor: as, *rivals* in love; *rivals* for a crown.

Oh, love! thou sternly dost thy pow'r maintain,
And wilt not bear a *rival* in thy reign.
Dryden.

My lovers are at the feet of my *rivals*.
Steele, Spectator, No. 306.

3. One who emulates or strives to equal or exceed another in excellence; a competitor; an antagonist: as, two *rivals* in eloquence.

You both are *rivals*, and love *Hermia*;
And now both *rivals* to mock *Helen*.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 156.

=Syn. 2 and 3. See *emulation*.
II. a. Having the same pretensions or claims; standing in competition for superiority: as, *rival* lovers; *rival* claims or pretensions.

Even *rival* wits did *Voiture's* death deplore.
Pope, To Miss Blount.

I do not recommend German reviews as models for English ones; too often they seem to me to be written by *rival* competitors in the same field with the author. *Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 53.*

rival (rĭ'vál), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rivalled* or *rivalled*, ppr. *rivaling* or *rivaling*. [< *rival*, *n.*] **I. trans. 1.** To stand in competition with; seek to gain something in opposition to: as, to *rival* one in love.—**2.** To strive to equal or excel; emulate.

To *rival* thnnder in its rapid course.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 798.

But would you sing, and *rival* *Orpheus'* strain,
The wondering forests soon should dance again.
Pope, Summer, l. 81.

II. intrans. To be a competitor; act as a rival. [Obsolete or archaic.]

My lord of Burgundy,
We first address towards you, who with this king
Hath *rival'd* for our daughter. *Shak., Lear, i. 1. 194.*

There was one giant on the staff (a man with some talent, when he chose to use it) with whom I very early perceived it was in vain to *rival*.
R. L. Stevenson, Scribner's Mag., IV, 124.

rivaless (rĭ'vál-es), *n.* [< *rival* + *-ess*.] A female rival. [Rare.]

Oh, my happy *rivaless*! if you tear from me my husband,
he is in his own disposal, and I cannot help it.
Richardson, Pamela, IV, 153. (Davies.)

rival-hating (rĭ'vál-hā'ting), *a.* Hating any competitor; jealous.

Rival-hating envy. *Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 131.*

rivality (rĭ'vál'ĭ-ti), *n.* [< F. *rivalité* = Sp. *rivalidad* = Pg. *rivalidade* = It. *rivalità* = G. *rivalität*, < L. *rivalita*(-t)s, rivalry, < *rivalis*, rival: see *rival*.] **1.** Association; equality; co-partnership.

Cæsar, having made use of him in the wars 'gainst Pompey, presently denied him *rivality*, would not let him partake in the glory of the action. *Shak., A. and C., iii. 5. 8.*

2. Rivalry. [Rare.]

I need fear
No check in his *rivality*, since her virtues
Are as renown'd, and he of all dames hated.
Chapman, Busy d'Ambois, ii. 1.

Some, though a comparatively small space must still be made for the fact of commercial *rivality*. *J. S. Mill.*

rivalize (rĭ'vál-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rivalized*, ppr. *rivalizing*. [= F. *rivaliser* = Sp. Pg. *rivalizar*; as *rival* + *-ize*.] To enter into rivalry; contend; compete. [Rare.]

Declaring himself a partisan of General Jackson, to *rivalize* with Mr. Calhoun for the Vice-Presidency. *John Quincy Adams, Diary, 1828.*

rivalry (rĭ'vál-ri), *n.*; pl. *rivalries* (-riz). [< *rival* + *-ry*.] The act of rivaling; competition; a strife or effort to obtain an object which another is pursuing: as, *rivalry* in love; an endeavor to equal or surpass another in some excellence; emulation: as, *rivalry* for superiority at the bar or in the senate.

And now commenced a tremendous *rivalry* between these two doughty commanders—striving to outstrut and outwell each other, like a couple of belligerent turkey-cocks. *Irring, Knickerbocker, p. 322.*

=Syn. *Competition*, etc. See *emulation*.
rivalship (rĭ'vál-ship), *n.* [< *rival* + *-ship*.] The state or character of a rival; competition; contention for superiority; emulation; rivalry. *Rivalships* have grown languid, animosities tame, inert, and inexcitable. *Landon, Imaginary Conversations, Southey and Porson, II.*

rivayet, *v. i.* [ME., appar. < OF. **riveier*, hawk by the bank of a river, < *rive*, bank: see *rive*⁴, *rive*⁵, *river*².] To hawk.

I sallé never *ryvaye*, né raches un-cowpylle,
At roo né rayne dere that ryynes apponne erthe.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), i. 4000.

rive¹ (riv), *v.*; pret. *rived*, pp. *rived* or *riven*, ppr. *riying*. [< ME. *riven*, *ryven* (pret. *rof*, *roof*, *raf*, *ref*, pp. *riven*, *rifen*, *reven*), < Icel. *rifa* (pret. *rif*, pp. *rifinn*), *rive*, = Sw. *riva* = Dan. *rive*, *scratch*, *tear*, = D. *rijven* = MLG. *riven*, *grate*, *rake*, = OHG. *riban*, MHG. *riben*, G. *reiben*, *rub*, *grate* (but the OHG. form may be for **uriban* = D. *wrijven* = MLG. *wrijven*, LG. *wrijven*, *rub*). Hardly allied to Gr. *ῥιπέω*, throw or dash down, *tear down*, or *ῥιπέω*, *tear*, *break*, *rend*, *rive*, = Skt. *√ rikh*, *scratch*. Hence *rive*¹, *n.*, *rif*¹, and ult. *rivel*, *rifle*², and perhaps *ribald*. Cf. *rip*¹, *ripple*¹.] I. *trans.* 1. To split; cleave; rend asunder by force: as, to *rive* timber for rails, etc., with wedges; the oak is *riven*.

And [he] huffe vp the serpenes skyn, and *rof* hym thorough the body with the swerde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 649.

But it would have made your heart right sair . . .
To see the bridegroom *rive* his hair.
The Cruel Brother (Child's Ballads, II. 256).

The scolding winds
Have *rived* the knotty oaks.
Shak., J. C., i. 3. 6.

2†. To cause to pierce; thrust.

This swerde thugh thyn herte shal I *ryve*.
Chaucer, Good Women, I. 1793.

3†. To pierce; stab.

She *rof* (var. *roof*) hirselven to the herte.
Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 373.

But Guyon drove so furious and fell
That seemed both shield and plate it would have *riv'd*.
Spenser, F. Q., III. i. 6.

4. To explode; discharge. [Rare.]

Ten thousand French have ta'en the sacrament
To *rive* their dangerous artillery
Upon no Christian soul but English Talbot.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 29.

=Syn. 1. See *rend*¹.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be split or rent asunder; fall apart.

Nought alone the sonne was mirke,
But howe youre waite *raffe* in youre kirke,
That wite I wolde. *York Plays*, p. 401.
The sonl and body *rive* not more in parting
Than greatnes going off.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 13. 5.

There is such extreme colde in those parts that stones
and trees doe euen *rive* asunder in regarde thereof.
Hakluyt's Voyages, i. 111.

The captain, . . . seeing Tintlin . . . floundering in the
bog, used these words of insult: "Sutor Watt, ye cannot
sew your boots, the heels risp, and the seams *rive*."
Scott, L. of L. M., iv. 4, note.

rive¹ (riv), *n.* [= Icel. *rifa*, a cleft, fissure; from the verb. Cf. *riva*.] 1. A place torn; a rent; a tear. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. That which is torn, as with the teeth.

Our horses got nothing but a *rive* o' heather.
Hogg, Perils of Man, II. 246. (*Jamieson*.)

rive^{2†}, *n.* [ME., < MD. *rijve* (= MHG. *rive*), a rake, < *rijven*, scrape, scratch: see *rive*¹.] A rake. *Nominate MS.* (*Hallivell*.)

rive³ (riv), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rife*¹.

rive⁴ (riv), *n.* [ME. *rive*, < OF. *rive*, < L. *ripa*, a bank of a stream, rarely the shore of the sea; of doubtful origin. Cf. Gr. *ῥιπέω*, a broken cliff, scar, a steep edge or bank, < *ῥιπέω*, *tear down*. From the L. *ripa* are also ult. E. *ripe*³, *rive*⁵, *arrive*, *rivage*¹, etc. See *river*².] Bank; shore.

Now bringeth me atte *rive*
Schip and other thing.
Sir Tristrem, p. 34. (*Jamieson*.)

rive^{5†} (riv), *v. i.* [ME. *riven*, aphetic form of *ariven*, arrive: see *arrive*. Cf. OF. *river*, follow the edge or border of a stream, road, or wood, < *rive*, bank, edge: see *rive*⁴.] 1. To land; arrive.

That iche, lef and dere,
On londs am *rived* here.
MS. Laud, 108, f. 220. (*Hallivell*.)

2. To go; travel.

Then they *rived* east and they *rived* west
In many a strange country.
King Arthur and the King of Cornwall (Child's Ballads, I. 233).

rivel (riv'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *riveled* or *rivelled*, ppr. *riueling* or *riueeling*. [< ME. *rivelen*, a freq. form, < AS. **rifian*, wrinkle, in pp. *ge-rifod* (in *Somer* also erroneously **gerifod*, **gerifled*), wrinkled; prob. connected with *rive*: see *rive*¹ and cf. *rifle*².] To wrinkle; corrugate; shrink: as, *riveled* fruit; *riveled* flowers.

He lefte vp his heed, that was lothly and *rivelid*, and loked on high to hym with oon eye open and a-nother clos, . . . greynunge with his teth as a man that loked a-gein the sonne.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 262.

I'll give thee tackling made of *rivelled* gold,
Wound on the barks of odoriferous trees.
Marlowe and Nashe, Dido, iii. 1. 115.

Griefe, that sucks veines drie,
Rivels the skinne, casts ashes in mens faces.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, ii. 3.

Ev'ry worm industriously weaves
And winds his web about the *riveld* leaves.
Couper, Tirocinium, i. 596.

rivel[†] (riv'el), *n.* [< ME. *rivel*; < *rivel*, *v.*] A wrinkle. *Wyclif*, Job xvi. 8; *Huloet*.

riveling^{1†} (riv'el-ing), *n.* [< ME. *riueling*; verbal *n.* of *rivel*, *v.*] A wrinkle.

To ghyne the chyrche glorions to hymself that it hadde
no wem né *ryueling* or ony such thing. *Wyclif*, Eph. v. 27.

riveling^{2†}, *n.* [Also *reveling*, and dial. *riuelin*; < OS. *revelyn*, etc.; < ME. *riueling*, *reviling* (> AF. *riuelings*, < AS. *rifelung*, a kind of shoe.)] 1. A rough kind of shoe or sandal of rawhide, formerly worn in Scotland.

Sum es left us thing
Boute his riven *riueling*.
Wright, Political Songs, p. 307. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

2. A Scotchman. [Contemptuous.]

Rugh-fute *reviling*, now kindels thi care,
Bere-bag with thi boots, thi biging es bare.
Wright, Polit. Poems and Songs, I. 62.

river (riv'ən), *p. a.* [Pp. of *rive*¹, *v.*] Split; rent or burst asunder.

The well-stack'd pile of *riven* logs and rask.
Couper, Task, iv. 444.

river¹ (riv'ər), *n.* [< *rive*¹ + *-er*.] One who rives or splits.

An honest block *river*, with his beetle, heartily calling.
J. Echard, Obs. on Ans. to Contempt of Clergy, p. 23. (*Latham*.)

river² (riv'ər), *n.* [< ME. *river*, *rivere* (= D. *river*, *river*, = MHG. *river*, brook, *riviere*, *river*, *revier*, district, < OF. *riviere*, F. *rivière*, a river, stream, = Pr. *ribeira*, *ribygra*, shore, bank, plain, river, = Sp. *ribera*, shore, strand, sea-coast, = Pg. *ribeira*, a meadow near the bank of a river (*ribeira*, a brook), = It. *riviera*, the sea-shore, a bank, also a river, < ML. *riparia*, a sea-shore or river-bank, a river, fem. of L. *riparius*, of or belonging to a bank, < *ripa*, a bank of a stream (rarely the coast of the sea): see *rive*³. The word *river* is not connected with the word *rivulet*.] 1. A considerable body of water flowing with a perceptible current in a certain definite course or channel, and usually without cessation during the entire year. Some watercourses, however, are called *river*s although their beds may be almost, or even entirely, dry during more or less of the year. As water must find its way downward, under the influence of gravity, wherever the opportunity is offered, most rivers reach the ocean, which is the lowest attainable level, either independently or by uniting with some other stream; but this process of joining and becoming merged in another river may be repeated several times before the main stream is finally reached. As a general rule, the river which heads furthest from the sea, or which has the longest course, retains its name, while the affluents entering it lose their identity when merged in the larger stream. There are various exceptions to this, one of the most remarkable of which is the Mississippi, which retains that name to its mouth, although the affluent called the Missouri is much longer than the Mississippi and somewhat larger at the junction. Asia, North America, and South America does "closed basins," or regions in which the surplus water does not find its way to the sea, for the reason that there evaporation is in excess of precipitation, so that the water cannot accumulate to a height sufficient to allow it to run over at the lowest point in the edge of the basin, and thus reach the sea. The water carried by rivers is rain or melted snow, a part of which runs on the surface to the nearest rivulet while the rain is falling, or immediately after it has fallen, while a larger part consists of that rain-water which, falling upon a permeable material, such as sand and gravel, sinks beneath the surface for a certain distance, and then makes its way to the nearest available river, more or less slowly according to the permeability of the superficial material, the extent to which it is saturated with water, and the nature and position of the impermeable beds, as of clay or crystalline rocks, which may underlie it. Were the surface everywhere entirely impermeable, the rainfall would be carried at once to the nearest rivers, and disastrous freshets would be the rule rather than the exception in regions of large rainfall. It is a matter of great importance that many of the largest rivers head in high mountain regions, where the precipitation is chiefly or entirely in the form of snow, which can melt only gradually, so that disastrous floods are thus prevented, while the winter's precipitation in many regions is stored away for summer's use, extensive tracts being thus made available for habitation which otherwise would be deserts. The size of a river depends chiefly on the orographical features and the amount of rainfall of the region through which it flows. Thus, the Amazon is the largest river in the world because the peculiar topography of South America causes the drainage of a vast region (over a million and a half square miles) to converge toward one central line, and because throughout the whole course of that river and its branches there is a region of very large rainfall. The Orinoco, although draining an area less than

one fifth of that of the Amazon, is navigable for fully 1,000 miles, and is, when full, over three miles wide at 500 miles from its mouth, because it drains a region of extraordinarily large precipitation. The Missouri-Mississippi, on the other hand, although draining an area nearly as large as that of the Amazon, is very much inferior to that river in volume at its mouth, because it flows for a considerable part of its course through a region where the precipitation is very small, while it is not extraordinarily large in any part of the Mississippi basin. The area drained by any river is called its *basin*; but this term is not generally used except with reference to a river of considerable size, and then includes the main river and all its affluents. The edge of a river-basin is the watershed, in the United States frequently called the *divide*, and this may be a mountain-range or an entirely inconspicuous elevation of the surface. Thus, for a part of the distance, the divide between the Mississippi basin and that of the Great Lakes is quite imperceptible topographically. Exceptionally some large rivers (as the Amazon and Orinoco) inosculate with each other.

The *river* Rhine, it is well known,
Both wash your city of Cologne.
Coleridge, Cologne.

In speaking of *river*s, Americans commonly put the name before the word *river*, thus: Connecticut *river*, Charles *river*, Merrimack *river*; whereas the English would place the name after it, and say, the *river* Charles, &c. And when English writers copy from our geographers, they commonly make this alteration, as will be seen by referring to any of the English Gazetteers.

Pickering, Vocab.

2. In *law*, a stream of flowing water, of greater magnitude than a rivulet or brook. It may be navigable or not; the right to use it may be purely public, or it may be private property; it may arise from streams, or constitute the outlet of a lake; it may be known by the appellation of *river* or by some other name—these particulars not being material to its legal character as a river. *Bishop*.

3. A large stream; copious flow; abundance: as, *river*s of oil.

Rivers of blood I see, and hills of slain,
An Hlad rising out of one campaign.
Addison, The Campaign.

Flash, ye cities, in *river*s of fire!
Tennyson, Welcome to Alexandria.

River and Harbor Bill, an appropriation bill generally passed in recent years by the United States Congress, for the improvement of navigable waters, the development of streams, etc., alleged to be suitable for navigation. Such a bill was in 1882 vetoed by the President on account of its extravagance (\$18,000,000) and "log-rolling" character. The amount appropriated has increased from less than \$4,000,000 in 1870 to almost \$25,000,000 in 1890.—**River Brethren**, a denomination of Baptists in the United States, which arose during the Revolution, and derived its origin from the Mennonites. It recognizes three orders of clergy, rejects infant baptism, and baptizes adults by a threefold immersion. Its other church ordinances are the communion, feet-washing, and the love-feast.—**To set the river on fire**. See *fire*.

riverain (riv'ər-ən), *a.* [< F. *riverain*, pertaining to or dwelling on the banks of a river, < *rivière*, a river: see *rive*².] Riparian.

Turkish authorities do not attempt to run their steamers up and down throughout the year, but content themselves with a few trips between Beles and Hilla while the river remains in flood from April to August, with the political object of controlling the *riverain* tribes rather than for purposes of commerce. *Encyc. Brit.*, VIII. 671.

98 per cent. of the entries in the tables were correct within 8 inches of actual heights at open coast stations, and 69 per cent. at *riverain* stations. *Nature*, XLI. 140.

river-bass (riv'ər-bās), *n.* Any bass of the genus *Micropterus*.

river-bed (riv'ər-bed), *n.* The channel in which a river flows.

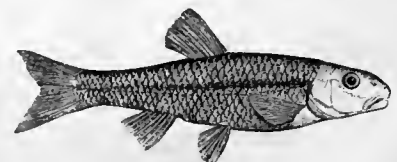
river-birch (riv'ər-bērēch), *n.* A moderate-sized tree, *Betula nigra*, common southward in the eastern half of the United States, growing chiefly along streams. Its wood is used in the manufacture of furniture, wooden ware, etc. Also *red birch*.

river-bottom (riv'ər-bot'um), *n.* The alluvial land along the margin of a river. See *bottom*, 3. [U. S.]

river-bullhead (riv'ər-būl'hed), *n.* The miller's-thumb, *Cottus* or *Uranidea gobio*.

river-carp (riv'ər-kārp), *n.* The common carp, *Cyprinus carpio*, as living in rivers: distinguished from *pond-carp*.

river-chub (riv'ər-čhub), *n.* A cyprinoid fish, the hornhead or jerker, *Ceraticichthys biguttatus*, widely distributed and abundant in the



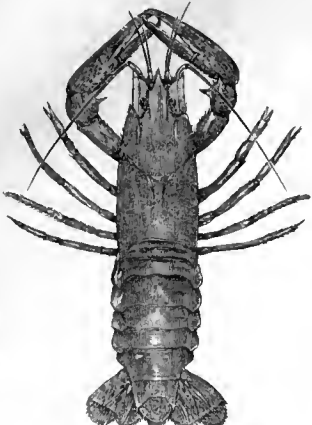
River-chub (*Ceraticichthys biguttatus*).

United States, attaining a length of from 6 to 9 inches. There are numerous fishes of the same genus which share the name.

river-crab (riv'ér-krab), *n.* A fresh-water crab of the family *Thelphusidae*, inhabiting rivers and lakes. It has a quadrate carapace and very short antennae. *Thelphusa depressa* is a river-crab of southern Europe, much esteemed for food. It is often found figured on ancient Greek coins. See cut under *Thelphusa*.

river-craft (riv'ér-kráft), *n.* Small vessels or boats which ply on rivers and are not designed to go to sea.

river-crawfish (riv'ér-krá'fish), *n.* A fluviatile long-tailed crustacean, as *Astacus fluviatilis* and related forms; a crawfish proper—of either of the genera *Astacus* and *Cambarus*. Such crawfish common in the United States are of the latter genus, as *C. affinis*. See *crawfish*, and cuts under *Astacidae* and *Astacus*.



River-crawfish (*Cambarus affinis*).

river-dolphin (riv'ér-dol'fin), *n.* A Gangetic dolphin; any member of the *Platanistidae*. See cut under *Platanista*.

river-dragon (riv'ér-drag'on), *n.* A crocodile; a name given by Milton to the King of Egypt, in allusion to Ezek. xxix. 3.

With ten wounds
The river-dragon tamed at length submits
To let his sojourners depart. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 191.

river-driver (riv'ér-dri'vēr), *n.* In *lumbering*, a man who drives logs down streams, and prevents their lodging on shoals or being otherwise detained in their passage. [Local, U. S.]

river-duck (riv'ér-duk), *n.* A fresh-water duck; any member of the subfamily *Anatinae*: distinguished from *sea-duck*. See cuts under *Chaulelasmus*, *mallard*, *teal*, and *woodgeon*.

riveret (riv'ér-et), *n.* [*< OF. rivierette* (cf. equiv. *riverotte*), dim. of *riverie*, a river: see *river*².] A small river; a rivulet.

How Arden of her Rills and Riverets doth dispose.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xlii. 377.

May not he justly disdain that the least riveret should be drained another way? *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 77.

river-flat (riv'ér-flat), *n.* The alluvial plain adjacent to a river; bottom; interval; interval. [New Eng.]

river-god (riv'ér-god), *n.* A deity supposed to preside over a river as its tutelary divinity: in



River-god.—Tiberis, the River Tiber, in the Louvre Museum.

art generally represented as a reclining figure, often with an urn from which water flows, and other distinguishing attributes.

riverhead (riv'ér-hed), *n.* The spring or source of a river.

In earth it first excessive saltness spends,
Then to our springs and riverheads ascends.
Dryden, Misc. (ed. 1685), ii. 408. (*Jodrell*.)

river-hog (riv'ér-hog), *n.* 1. The capibara.—2. An African swine of the genus *Potamocharus*; a bush-hog. *P. penicillatus* is known as the red river-hog. See cut under *Potamocharus*.

riverhood (riv'ér-húhd), *n.* [*< river*² + *-hood*.] The state of being a river. [Rare.]

Useful riverhood. *Hugh Miller*. (*Imp. Diet.*)

river-horse (riv'ér-hórs), *n.* [Tr. L. *hippopotamus*, Gr. ἵππος ποτάμιος: see *hippopotamus*.] The hippopotamus.

The river-horse, and scaly crocodile.
Milton, P. L., vii. 474.

riverine (riv'ér-in), *a.* [*< river*² + *-in*¹. Cf. *riverain*.] Of or pertaining to a river; resembling a river in any way.

Timbuktu, . . . 9 miles north of its [Moassina's] riverine port Kabara, on the left bank of the Niger.
Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 391.

His face . . . deeply rutted here and there with expressive valleys and riverine lines of wrinkle.
E. Jenkins, Week of Passion, xlii.

riverish (riv'ér-ish), *a.* [*< river*² + *-ish*¹.] River-ery.

Easy ways are made by which the zealous philosophers may win near this riverish Ida, this mountain of contemplation.
Dr. John Dee, Preface to Euclid (1570).

river-jack (riv'ér-jak), *n.* 1. The common water-snake of Europe, *Tropidonotus natrix*.—2. A venomous African serpent, *Clotho nasicornis*.

river-lamprey (riv'ér-lam'pri), *n.* A fresh-water lamprey, *Ammocetes fluviatilis*, and others of the same genus.

river-limpet (riv'ér-lim'pet), *n.* A fluviatile gastropod of the genus *Ancylus*.

riverling (riv'ér-ling), *n.* [*< river*² + *-ling*¹.] A little river; a stream. [Rare.]

Of him she also holds her Silver Springs,
And all her hidden Crystall Riverlings.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 3.

river-man (riv'ér-man), *n.* One who frequents a river and picks up a livelihood about it, as by dragging for sunken goods.

The oil floated into the Thames, and offered a rich booty to a number of the river-men, who were busy all day scooping it into their crazy old boats from the surface of the water.
First Year of a Silken Reign, p. 82.

river-meadow (riv'ér-med'ō), *n.* A meadow on the bank of a river.

river-mussel (riv'ér-mus'l), *n.* A fresh-water mussel; a unio; one of the *Unionidae*, of several different genera. See cut under *Anodonta*.

river-otter (riv'ér-ot'ēr), *n.* The common European otter, *Lutra vulgaris*; a land-otter: in distinction from *sea-otter*.

river-perch (riv'ér-pérch), *n.* A Californian surf-fish, *Hysterocharpus traski*; one of the embiotocoids, which, contrary to the rule in this family, is found in fresh waters.

river-pie (riv'ér-pi), *n.* The water-ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus*. [Ireland.]

river-plain (riv'ér-plán), *n.* A plain by a river.

river-shrew (riv'ér-shrō), *n.* An African aquatic insectivorous animal, the only representative of the genus *Potamogale* and family *Potamogalidae*. See these words.

riverside (riv'ér-sid), *n.* The bank of a river: often used attributively.

This animal therefore seldom ventures from the riverside. *Goldsmith*, Hist. Earth (ed. 1790), IV. 296. (*Jodrell*.)

A poor man, living in a small, muddy, riverside house.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, vi.

river-smelt (riv'ér-smelt), *n.* The gudgeon. *Day*. [Local, Eng.]

river-snail (riv'ér-snál), *n.* A fresh-water gastropod of the family *Viviparidae* or *Paludiniidae*; a pond-snail.

river-swallow (riv'ér-swol'ō), *n.* The sand-swallow or sand-martin, *Cotile* or *Clivicola riparia*. [Local, British.]

river-terrace (riv'ér-ter'ās), *n.* In *geol.* See *terrace*.

river-tortoise (riv'ér-tôr'tis), *n.* A tortoise of the family *Trionychidae*; a snapping-turtle; a soft-shelled turtle; any fresh-water chelonian.

river-turtle (riv'ér-tér'tl), *n.* Same as *river-tortoise*.

river-wall (riv'ér-wál), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a wall made to confine a river within definite bounds, either to prevent denudation or erosion of the banks, or overflow of the adjacent land, or to concentrate the force of the stream within a smaller area for the purpose of deepening a navigable channel.

river-water (riv'ér-wá'tēr), *n.* The water of a river, as distinguished from *rain-water*, *spring-water*, etc.

river-weed (riv'ér-wēd), *n.* See *Podostemon*.

river-weight (riv'ér-wát), *n.* The weight set upon a fish by guess; the estimated weight, which is apt to exceed the actual weight. [Colloq.]

river-wolf (riv'ér-wúlf), *n.* The nutria, or Brazilian otter: translating *lobo da rio*. See cut under *coypou*.

rivery (riv'ér-i), *a.* [*< river*² + *-y*¹.] 1. Of or pertaining to rivers; resembling rivers.

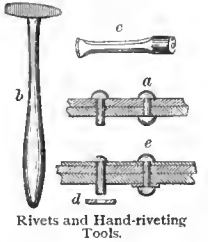
Thy full and youthful breasts, which in their meadow pride
Are branch'd with rivery veins, meander-like that gl'de.
Drayton, Polyolbion, x. 94.

2. Abounding in rivers: as, a rivery district.
A rivery country. *Drayton*.

[Rare in both senses.]

Rivesaltes (rêv'salt), *n.* [*< Rivesaltes*, a town in southern France.] A sweet wine made from Muscat grapes in the neighborhood of Perpignan in France.

rivet¹ (riv'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rycet*, *revet*; *< OF. rivet, riveet*, a rivet, also the welt of a shoe, *< river*, clench, rivet, tuck in (bedclothes), F. *river*, clench, rivet; cf. Se. dial. *riv*, clench (Aberdeen), sew coarsely (Shetland), *< feel. rifa*, tuck together, stitch together (Skeat). Cf. *rivet*¹, v.] A short metallic malleable pin or bolt passing through a hole and so fastened as to keep pieces of metal (or sometimes other substances) together; especially, a short bolt or pin of wrought-iron, copper, or of any other malleable material, formed with a head and inserted into a hole at the junction of two or more pieces of metal, the point after insertion being hammered broad so as to keep the pieces closely bound together. Large rivets are usually hammered or closed up (riveted) when they are in a heated state, so as to draw the pieces more firmly together by the contraction of the rivet when cool. It is in this manner that boilers, tanks, etc., are made. Small rivets are frequently riveted cold. Instead of being closed by hammering, rivets are now often riveted by means of powerful machinery, which makes better joints than can be made by hand, and executes the work far more quickly. In some kinds of metal-work, as armor, the metal pin is movable in a slot, allowing one of the plates of metal to slide over the other for a certain distance. Compare *Almain-rivet*.



Rivets and Hand-riveting Tools.
a, a round-headed rivet, one riveted and the other inserted ready for riveting; c, a round-headed rivet, with washer d under the riveted end; b, riveting-hammer; e, chisel, for trimming off the ends of rivets before riveting.

The armourers, accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammers closing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation.
Shak., 1 Hen. V., iv. (cho.)

rivet¹ (riv'et), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *riveted* or *rivelled*, ppr. *riveting* or *rivetting*. [Early mod. E. *ryvet*, *revet*, *< late ME. revet, rvevet*; prob. (like *Pg. rebitar* = It. *ribadire*, clench, rivet, appar. from the F.) from an unrecorded OF. **riveter* (equiv. to *river*), clench, rivet, *< rivet*, a rivet: see *rivet*¹, n.] 1. To fasten with a rivet or with rivets: as, to rivet two pieces of iron.

Riddng further part an armourer's,
Who, with back turn'd, and bow'd above his work,
Sat riveting a helmet on his knee. *Tennyson*, *Gerald*.

2. To clench: as, to rivet a pin or bolt.—3. Figuratively, to fasten firmly; make firm, strong, or immovable: as, to rivet friendship.

For I mine eyes will rivet to his face.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 90.

If a man . . . takes pains to vitiate his mind with lewd principles, . . . he may at last rot and rivet them so fast till scarce any application whatsoever is able to loosen them.
Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xvi.

Her elbows were riveted to her sides, and her whole person so ordered as to inform every body that she was afraid they should touch her.
Swift, Tatler, No. 5.

rivet² (riv'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Bearded wheat. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

White wheat or else red, red rivet or white,
Far passeth all other, for land that is light.
Tusser, October's Husbandry, st. 16.

rivet³ (riv'et), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The roe of a fish. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

rivet-clipper (riv'et-klip'ēr), *n.* A tool for cutting off, before swaging, the ends of rivets which are too long.

rivet-cutter (riv'et-kut'ēr), *n.* A tool with powerful jaws for cutting off the stub-ends of bolts or rivets.

riveter (riv'et-ēr), *n.* One who or that which rivets.

rivet-hearth (riv'et-hārth), *n.* A light, portable furnace fitted with a blower, which is worked by hand, and has a fireplace arranged for heating rivets. Also *riveting-forge*.

riveting, **rivetting** (riv'et-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rivet*¹, v.] 1. The act of joining with rivets.

—2. A set of rivets taken collectively.

riveting-bur (riv'et-ing-bér), *n.* A washer upon which a rivet-head is swaged down: sometimes used with small rivets.

riveting-forge (riv'et-ing-förj), *n.* A portable forge used in heating rivets.

riveting-hammer (riv'et-ing-ham'ér), *n.* A hammer with a long head, flat face, and narrow peen, used for swaging down rivets. See cuts under *hammer* and *peen*.

riveting-machine (riv'et-ing-má-shên'), *n.* A power-machine for forcing hot rivets into position in metal-work and heading them. Such machines consist essentially of a die and anvil; and in typical forms of the machine the work to be riveted is supported over the anvil, the hot rivet is put in place in the hole, its end resting in a die-socket in the anvil, and the horizontal die advances, squeezes the rivet into place, and shapes both heads at the same time. Riveting-machines are made in a great variety of forms for both light and heavy work. In some the anvil and die are both movable and are operated by hydraulic power. Some recent machines are portable, and are suspended by chains from a crane, so that the machine can be brought to the work instead of carrying the work to the machine. A recent American machine employs an anvil and a riveting-hammer operated by compressed air and delivering a series of rapid blows instead of a direct pressure, and thus more nearly copies hand-work. Riveting-machines are sometimes called by special names, as the *girder riveter*, *keel riveter*, etc.

riveting-plates (riv'et-ing-pláts), *n. pl.* In *gun.*, small square pieces of iron on gun-carriages, through which bolts pass, the heads being riveted down upon them.

riveting-set (riv'et-ing-set), *n.* A hollow-faced punch for swaging rivet-heads. The concavity is made of the shape which it is desired to give to the head of the rivet.

rivet-joint (riv'et-join), *n.* A joint formed by a rivet or by rivets.

rivet-knob (riv'et-nob), *n.* A form of swaging-tool used for closing down the heads of rivets.

rivet-machine (riv'et-má-shên'), *n.* A machine for making rivets from rod-iron; a rivet-making machine. It is essentially a form of nail-machine, cutting off the piece from the rod, stamping the head to shape, and finishing the rivets in quick succession.

riveting, *n.* See *riveting*.

rivière (rê-viâr'), *n.* [F., a river (*une rivière de diamants*, a string of diamonds): see *river*.] A necklace of precious stones, especially diamonds; particularly, such a piece of jewelry consisting of more than one string.

Rivina (ri-vî'nä), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after A. Q. Rivinus: see *Rivinus*.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Phytolaccaceae*, the pokeweed family, type of the tribe *Rivineae*. It is characterized by a globose and compressed fleshy fruit, and by flowers with a calyx of four small equal segments, four stamens, a short curved style, and capitate stigma. The five enumerated species are reducible perhaps to one, *R. laevis*, a native of tropical and subtropical America, extending into Texas and Florida, introduced in Asia and some African islands. It is an erect smooth or hairy herb with shrubby base, 6 or 8 feet high, or in some forms much smaller, producing many two-forked and two-furrowed branches. It bears alternate slender-petioled thin ovate leaves, and slender pendulous racemes of small reddish-white flowers, followed by red pea-like berries. In the West Indies it is called *hoop-withe*. The smaller variety, *humilis*, is known as *blood-berry*, also as *rouge-berry* or *rouge-plant*, from a use made of its fruit before it becomes dry. Both plants, especially the latter, are somewhat cultivated for ornament.

Rivineæ (ri-vin'ê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL. (K. A. Agardh, 1825), < *Rivina* + *-æ*.] A tribe of plants of the order *Phytolaccaceae*, characterized by a four- or five-parted calyx, a one-celled ovary, and an indehiscent dry or fleshy fruit, containing a single seed with two plicate-convolute seed-leaves. It includes 10 genera, mainly South American, for the chief of which see *Petteria* and *Rivina* (the type).

ripping (ri'ving), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *ripen*, *v.*] 1. The act of cleaving or separating.—2. Refuse of corn. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

ripping-knife (ri'ving-nif), *n.* A tool for splitting shingles, staves, etc.: same as *frow*.

ripping-machine (ri'ving-má-shên'), *n.* A machine for splitting wood with the grain to make hoops, staves, splints, shingles, etc.

Rivinian (ri-vin'i-an), *a.* [< *Rivinus* (see def.) + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to A. Q. Rivinus (1652-1723), a German anatomist and botanist.—**Rivinian ducts**. See *ducts of Rivinus*, under *duct*.—**Rivinian or Rivini's gland**. Same as *sublingual gland* (which see, under *gland*).—**Rivinian notch**. See *notch of Rivini*, under *notch*.

rirot (ri'vô), *interj.* [Of obscure origin; by some supposed to be an imitation (with parasitic *r*) of *L. evoc* (= *Gr. êvoi*), a shout in the festival of *Bacchus*.] An exclamation in drinking-bouts.

Rirot says the drunkard. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 124.

Rivo, heer's good juice, fresh burrage, boy!

Marston, What you Will, v. 1.

rivose (ri'vôs), *a.* [< NL. **rivosus*, < L. *rivus*, a stream, channel, groove: see *rivulet*.] Furrowed; specifically, marked with furrows which do not run in parallel directions, but are somewhat sinuate: used especially in zoölogy.

Rivularia (riv-û-lâ-ri-â), *n.* [NL. (Roth, 1797), < L. *rivulus*, a small stream: see *rivulet*.] A genus of mostly fresh-water algae of the class *Cyanophyceæ* and type of the order *Rivulariaceæ*. The filaments are radiately arranged, agglutinated by a more or less firm mucilage, and unitedly forming hemispherical or bladderly well-defined forms; the heterocysts are basal. They occur in both running and standing fresh water—*R. fluitans*, for example, forming a blue-green scum on stagnant pools; and there are a few species in brackish or salt water.

Rivulariaceæ (riv-û-lâ-ri-â-sê-ê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rivularia* + *-acæ*.] An order of usually minute algae of the class *Cyanophyceæ*, typified by the genus *Rivularia*. The cells of which each filament is composed form a continuous thread divided by transverse septa, and the filaments grow attached in tufts to a solid substratum, or make small green floating disks or cushions, often embedded in copious mucilage. The ordinary mode of multiplication is by means of hormogones, but quiescent resting-spores have been observed in some species.

Rivulariæ (riv-û-lâ-ri-â-ê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rivularia* + *-æ*.] Same as *Rivulariaceæ*.

rivulet (riv'û-let), *n.* [Formerly also *rivolet*; with dim. suffix *-et*, < L. *rivulus*, a small stream, dim. of *rivus*, a stream, brook, channel, gutter (> It. *rivo*, *rio* = Sp. *rio*, a river); akin to Skt. *√ ri*, run, ooze, flow. Hence (< L. *rivus*) ult. E. *derive*, *rival*, *corvial*, etc. (but not *river*.)] 1. A small stream or brook; a streamlet.

Some clear *rivulet* on land.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 116.

By fountain or by shady *rivulet*

He sought them. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 420.

2. *In entom.*: (a) One of certain geometrid moths of the genus *Emmelesia* or *Cidaria*: a collectors' name in England. The small rivulet is *E.* or *C. alchemillata*; the grass-rivulet is *E.* or *C. albata*; the heath-rivulet is *E. ericetata*; and the single-harred rivulet is *E.* or *C. unifasciata*. (b) A narrow and more or less tortuous colored band on a transparent wing: a translation of the Latin *rivulus*, so used in Loew's monographs of the *Diptera*.

rivulet-tree (riv'û-let-trê), *n.* A low evergreen euphorbiaceous shrub, *Phyllanthus australis*, of Australia and Tasmania.

rivulose (riv'û-lôs), *a.* [< NL. **rivulosus*, < L. *rivulus*, a small stream: see *rivulet*.] In bot., marked with lines like the rivers in a map. *Phillips*, British Discomycetes, Gloss.

rix (riks), *n.* [A form of *rish*, *rush*.] A reed. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

rix, *v. i.* [< ME. *rixien*, < AS. *ricsian*, *rixian* (= OHG. *richison*, also *rihison*, *richsenon*, MHG. *richesen*, *richsen*, also *richsnen*), reign, < *rice*, kingdom: see *richel*, *n.*] To reign. *Saron Chron.*, 265. (*Stratmann*.)

rixation (rik-sâ'shon), *n.* [< L. **rixatio(n)*, < *rixari*, pp. *rixatus*, brawl, quarrel (> It. *rissare*, scold, quarrel), < *rixa* (> It. *rissa* = Sp. *rija* = Pg. *reixa*, *rixa* = F. *rixe*), a quarrel.] A brawl or quarrel. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

rixatrix (rik-sâ'triks), *n.* [NL., fem. of L. *rixator*, a brawler, wrangler, < *rixari*, brawl: see *rixation*.] A quarrelsome woman; a common scold. *Bowyer*. [Rare.]

rix-dollar (riks'dol'âr), *n.* [Also (Dan.) *rigsdaler*; = F. *rixdale* = Sp. *risdata*, < D. *rijksdaalder*, earlier *rijksdaelder*, = Dan. *rigsdaler* = Sw. *riksdaler*, < G. *reichsthaler*, a rix-dollar, lit. 'a dollar of the kingdom', < G. *reichs*, gen. of *reich*, kingdom, + *thaler*, a dollar: see *richel*, *n.*, and *dollar*.] A name given to large silver coins current, chiefly during the eighteenth and the beginning of the nineteenth century, in several European countries (Germany, Sweden, Denmark, etc.). The value varied between



Obverse.



Reverse.

Rigsdaler of Denmark, 1854, silver.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)



Obverse.



Reverse.

Rix-dollar of Utrecht, 1805.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

\$1.15 and 60 cents United States money, but was usually a little over \$1.

He accepted of a *rix-dollar*.

Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 28, 1641.

rix (rik'si), *n.*; pl. *rixies* (-siz). [Origin obscure.] The common tern or sea-swallow. [Prov. Eng.]

rix (rik'si), *a.* [Appar. < **rix*, < F. *rixe*, < L. *rixa*, quarrel (see *rixation*), + *-y*]; but no noun **rix*, quarrel, appears.] Quarrelsome. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

riyo, *n.* See *rio*.

rizet, *v.* A former spelling of *risel*.

rizom (riz'om), *n.* [Also *ruzzom*; cf. Sc. *rizzim*, a stalk of corn, corrupted < *raceme*: see *raceme*.] A plume, as that of oats or millet. [Prov. Eng.]

rizomed (riz'omd), *a.* [< *rizom* + *-ed*.] In *her.*, having grains, as an oat-stalk used as a bearing: a term used when the grains are of a different tincture from that of the stalk: as, an oat-stalk vert, *rizomed* or.

rizzar, *v.* and *n.* See *rizzer*, *rizzer*.

rizzer (riz'ér), *v. t.* [Also *rizzar*; prob. < OF. *ressorer*, dry in the sun. Less prob., as suggested by the var. *rizzle* (see *rizzle*), < F. *rissoler*, fry brown (see *rissale*), or a freq. form of *recez*, for *reast*: see *reast*.] To dry in the sun; dry partly: as, "rizzered fish," *Scott*. [Scotch.]

The substantialities consisted of rizzared haddies, eggs, ham, wheaten bread. *The Smugglers*, II. 75. (*Jamieson*.)

rizzer (riz'ér), *n.* [Also *rizzar*; < *rizzer*, *v.*] A rizzared haddock. [Scotch.]

Leave a moderate fringe of unoystered timber, which strew with rizzars, interspersed at intervals.

Noctes Ambrosianæ, Feb., 1832.

rizzer (riz'ér), *n.* [Also *rizzar*, *rizard*; perhaps a var. of *reason*, *resin*, *raisin*: see *raisin*.] A red currant. [Scotch.]

rizzle (riz'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rizzled*, ppr. *rizzling*. [Var. of *rizzer*: see *rizzer*.] To warm; dry, as in the sun; roast imperfectly. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

rizzle (riz'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rizzled*, ppr. *rizzling*. [Perhaps lit. 'branch,' freq. from *riser*, *n.*] To creep, as ivy, etc. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

R. M. An abbreviation of (a) *Royal Marines*; (b) *Royal Mail*; (c) *Resident Magistrate*.

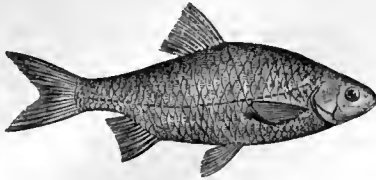
R. N. An abbreviation of *Royal Navy*.

rot, *n.* A Middle English form of *roel*.

Ro. An abbreviation of *recto*, meaning 'right-hand,' 'right-side.'

roach (rôch), *n.* [< ME. *roche*, < OF. *roche*, *rosse*, F. dial. *roche* (ML. *roche*, *rochia*), a roach, < MD. *roch*, a roach (†), skate, D. *rog*, a ray, = MLG. *roche*, *ruche*, LG. *ruche*, > G. *roche*, a roach, ray, thornback, = Sw. *rocka*, a ray, thornback, = Dan. *rokke*, a ray, = AS. *reohhe*, *reohche*, a fish, prob. a roach, ME. *rohge*, *rouhe*, *rehge*, *reih*, a roach, = L. *raia* (for **ragia*), a

roach, ray, thornback (> It. *raja* = Sp. *raya* = Pg. *raia* = F. *raie*, a skate, > E. *ray*: see *ray*².) 1. A common cyprinoid fish of Europe, *Leuciscus rutilus*. It inhabits the lakes, ponds, and slow-running rivers of England and of the south of Scot-



Roach (*Leuciscus rutilus*).

land, and is common in most other rivers in temperate parts of Europe. Its color is a grayish-green, the abdomen being silvery-white, and the fins reddish. It is gregarious, and the shoals are often large. Its average weight is under a pound, and, though a favorite with anglers, it is not much esteemed for the table.

Kodlynges, konger, or suche queyse fische
As wolwyche roches that be not fyrsche.
Piers of Fulham, quoted in Babees Book (E. E. T. S.),
(index, p. 112.)

2. In the United States, one of many different fishes like or mistaken for the roach, as (a) some sunfish of the genus *Lepomis* or *Pomotis*; (b) the spot or *lafayette*; (c) the American chub, *Semotilus atromaculatus*.

roach², roche² (rōch), n. [*< ME. roche, < OF. roche, F. roche, a rock: see rock¹.*] 1. A rock. *Palsgrave*.

Like betynge of the se,
Quod I, agen the roches holowe.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1635.

When the marches ben garnysshed, than moste we take counseile of oon stronge Castell that thei haue in this cuntry, that is cleped the roche of saxons.

Merrin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 176.

2. Refuse gritty stone. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]—As sound as a roach, perfectly sound. [The word *roach*, a rock, being obsolete, no definite meaning is now attached to *roach* in this phrase. It is often referred to *roach¹*.]

roach², roche² (rōch), v. t. [*< roach², n.*] To make hard like a rock.

Thee winters coldnesse thee riuer hardlye *roching*.
Stanhurst, Conceits (ed. Arber), p. 136.

roach³ (rōch), n. [*Origin obscure.*] 1. *Naut.*, a concave curve in the leech or foot of a square sail, to improve the fit of the sail. A convex curve used in the head and foot of fore-and-aft sails is called a *sweep*.

2. An upstanding curl or roll of hair over the forehead, like the roach of a sail. [*Colloq.*]

roach³ (rōch), v. t. [*See roach³, n.*] 1. To cause to stand up or arch; make projecting or convex: as, his hair was *roached* up over his forehead. [*Colloq.*]

An arched loin is desirable, but not to the extent of being *roached* or "wheel-backed," a defect which generally tends to slow up-and-down gallop.

Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 100.

2. To cut short so as to cause to stand up straight; hog: said of horses' manes.

I *roached* his mane and docked his tail, and put him in a warm stall with half a foot of straw underneath.

The Century, XXXVII. 335.

roach⁴ (rōch), n. [*Origin obscure.*] A rash, or eruption on the skin. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

roach⁵ (rōch), n. [*Abbr. for cockroach, assumed to be a compound, < cock + *roach: but see cockroach.*] A cockroach.

roach-backed (rōch'bakt), a. Having a roached or arched back.

roach-dace (rōch'dās), n. The roach. See *roach¹*. [*Local, Eng.*]

road (rōd), n. [*Early mod. E. also rode; also dial. (Sc.) raid, now in general use (see raid); < ME. rode, roode, rade, a road, raid, foray, < AS. rād, riding expedition, a journey, road (= MD. D. reede = MLG. rēde, reide, LG. rede (> G. rhede), roadstead for ships, = It. Sp. rada = F. rade, roadstead, = Icel. reithi, preparations of ship, ride, raid, vehicle, reitha, implements, outfit, reithi, rigging, = Sw. redd = Dan. red, a road, roadstead, < ridan (pret. rād), ride: see ride. Cf. raid, inroad, and ready.*] 1. A ride; journey; expedition.

At last, with easy roads, he came to Leicester.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 17.

I set out towards the Euphrates, in company with two Turks, who were going that way, there being some danger in the road. *Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 155.*

Our road was all the way in an open plain, bounded by hillocks of sand and fine gravel, perfectly hard, and not perceptibly above the level of the plain country of Egypt.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, I. 171.

I never get spoken to on my roads, only some people say, "Good morning." "On they are, old lady."
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 542.

2. A hostile expedition; an incursion; an inroad; a raid. See *raid*.

Therefore, sothely me meny, yf ye so wille,
That we dresse to our dede when the day sprynges;
All redy to rode, aray for our shippes.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5630.

Him he named who at that time was absent making roads upon the Lacedaemonians.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

In these wyld deserts where she now abode
There dwelt a salvage nation, which did live
Of stealth and spoile, and making nightly rode
Into their neighbours borders.

Spenser, F. Q., VI. viii. 35.

And Achish said, Whither have ye made a road to-day?
And David said, Against the south of Judah.

1 Sam. xxvii. 10.

Lay down our proportions to defend
Against the Scot, who will make road upon us.

Shak., Hen. V., i. 2. 138.

3. A public way for passage or travel; a strip of ground appropriated for travel, forming a line of communication between different places; a highway; hence, any similar passage for travel, public or private; by extension, a railroad or railway. See *street*. Hence—4. Any means or way of approach or access; a course; a path.

To be indifferent whether we embrace falsehood or truth is the great road to error. *Locke.*

There is one road

To peace — and that is truth, which follow ye,
Shelley, Julian and Maddalo.

5. A place near the shore where vessels may anchor, differing from a harbor in not being sheltered. Also called *roadstead*.

Harbours they have none, but exceeding good Rodes, which with a small charge might be very well fortified; it doth ebbe and flow foure or five foot.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works, II. 276.*

The anchorage, however, is an open road, and in stormy weather it is impossible for a boat to land.

B. Taylor, Lands of the Saracen, p. 30.

At anchor in Hampton Roads we lay.
Longfellow, The Cumberland.

Accommodation road. See *accommodation*.—By road, by the highway, as distinguished from the railway or waterway.

The journey had been fatiguing, for a great part of it was by road. *George MacDonald, What's Mine's Mine, ii.*

Corduroy, Dunstable, Flaminian road. See the qualifying words.—**Knight of the road.** See *knight*.—**Occupation road.** See *occupation*.—**On the road, passing;** traveling; specifically, traveling on business, as making sales for a firm, peddling, etc.; also, in *heat, slang*, making a provincial tour.—**Parallel roads.** See *parallel*.

—**Plank road** a road formed of planks laid transversely, used in somewhat primitive districts in America.—**Royal road to knowledge.** See *royal*.—**Rule of the road.**

(a) The custom of a country with regard to the passing of those who meet on a highway. In the United States, and generally in continental Europe, teams or riders approaching each other on the highway are expected to keep to the right of the center of the traveled part of the highway. In Great Britain the reverse obtains. (b) The regulations embodied in a code of rules for the safe handling of vessels meeting or passing each other.—**The road, the highway;** used figuratively for highway robbery.

There is always some little trifle given to Prisoners, they call Garnish; we of the Road are above it, but o' t'her side of the House, Silly Rascals that come voluntarily hither . . . may perhaps want it.
Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 242.*

To break a road. See *break*.—**To take the road, to set out on a journey.**—**To take to the road, to become a highway robber.**—**Syn. 3. Street, Passage, etc.** (see *way*), lane, route, course, thoroughfare.

road (rōd), v. t. [*< road, n.*] 1. To furnish with a road or with roads. [*Rare.*]

One of the most Extensive and Complete Establishments in the Kingdom, well roaded, and situate in the Borough of Leeds.
The Engineer, LXIX.

2. To follow the trail of by scent; track or pursue on foot, as game: said of dogs.

When pursued or roaded by a dog, they [Virginian rail] may be raised once, but the second time will be a task of more difficulty. *Wilson and Bonaparte, Amer. Ornithology (ed. 1877), II. 406, note.*

3. To jostle (one) off the road by riding against him. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]—**To road up, to flush, or cause to rise on the wing, by roading.**

The Prairie Chickens always goes to feed on foot, and may thus be roaded up by a dog.

Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 119.

road-agent (rōd'ā'jent), n. One who collects dues from travelers on private roads; hence, jocosely, a highwayman. [*Slang, western U. S.*]

A band of concealed marauders or road agents, whose purpose was to preserve their haunts from intrusion.
Bret Harte, A Ghost of the Sierras (Argonauts, p. 386).

road-bed (rōd'bed), n. 1. The bed or foundation on which the superstructure of a railway rests.—2. The whole material laid in place and ready for traffic in ordinary roads.

road-book (rōd'būk), n. A traveler's guide-book of towns, distances, etc. *Simmonds.*

road-car (rōd'kär), n. A low-hung omnibus with slatted seats placed crosswise on the roof, and with a curving staircase for reaching the top. It is commonly drawn by three horses abreast, and is used in London, and to some extent in New York. [*Eng.*]

What is it but pride that makes us on a fine day prefer a hansom cab to the box seat of an omnibus or the garden-seated top of a road-car?

Nineteenth Century, XXIII. 246.

road-drift (rōd'drift), n. See *drift*.

roader (rō'dër), n. *Naut.*, same as *roadster*, 5.

I caused the Plinnesse to bære in with the shore, to see whether she might find an harborough for the ships or not, and that she found and saw two roaders ride in the sound.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 275.

road-harrow (rōd'har'ō), n. A machine for dragging over roads much out of repair, to bring back to the proper profile the stones or gravel disturbed by the traffic.

roading (rō'ding), n. [*< road + -ing¹.*] 1. The act of running races on the road with teams. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. The continuous or ordinary travel of a horse on the road, as distinguished from *speeding*. [*Colloq.*]

On another occasion she [a mare] accomplished forty-three miles in three hours and twenty-five minutes. This was great roading.
The Atlantic, LXV. 524.

3. See the quotation.

This characteristic flight [of the woodcock] is in some parts of England called "roading," and the track taken by the bird a "cock-road."
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 651.

road-level (rōd'lev'el), n. 1. A species of plumb-level used in the construction of roads.—2. A level surface; a surface such that no work is gained or lost by any displacement of a particle remaining within the surface; an equipotential surface.

road-leveler (rōd'lev'el-ër), n. A form of scraper used to level a road-bed and bring it to shape; a road-grader or road-scraper. It is set obliquely to the line of direction in which it is dragged.

road-locomotive (rōd'lō-kō-mō'tiv), n. A locomotive adapted to run on common roads; a road-steamer.

road-machine (rōd'mā-shēn'), n. A scraper mounted on wheels, used to excavate earth, transport it, and dump it where it is needed; a road-scraper. It is used in road-making to take earth from the sides of the way and throw it up in a ridge in the middle.

road-maker (rōd'mā'kēr), n. One who makes a road or roads.

roadman (rōd'mān), n.; pl. *roadmen* (-men). [*< road + man.*] A man who keeps roads in repair. Also *roadsmen*.

road-measurer (rōd'mezh'ūr-ër), n. An odometer.

road-metal (rōd'met'al), n. Broken stone, etc., used for making roads; same as *metal*, 6.

The coal being broken up into fragments like road-metal.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXI. 115.

road-plow (rōd'plou), n. A strong plow designed especially for throwing up embankments, loosening earth to be moved by a scraper, etc.

road-roller (rōd'rō'ler), n. A heavy roller used to compact the material on a macadamized road. Such rollers may be drawn by horses or driven by steam-power. In the latter case they are a form of traction-engine mounted on large and broad tread-wheels.

road-runner (rōd'rūn'ēr), n. The paisano or chaparral-cock, *Geococcyx californianus*, a large ground-quekoo. See *cut* under *chaparral-cock*.

road-scraper (rōd'skrā'për), n. An implement used for leveling roads and moving loose soil or gravel. The name is applied to two distinct implements. One is practically a plow with a broad scraper set obliquely beneath the beam in place of a share, and is used on roads to level ruts and bring the road-bed to a good surface. The other is a shovel or scraper, drawn by a horse, for removing mud, lifting earth for transport, etc. When loaded, this scraper can be moved any distance with its burden and then tipped over to discharge it. A road-scraper mounted on wheels is a *road-machine*.

roadside (rōd'sid), n. and a. I. n. The side of a road; border of a road; footpath; wayside.

By the roadside fell and perished,
Weary with the march of life!
Longfellow, Footsteps of Angels.

II. a. Situated by the side of a road.

The coach pulls up at a little road-side inn with huge stables behind.
T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

roadsman (rōdz'mān), n. Same as *roadman*.

We have had roadsmen for many weeks gravelling the front . . . and thoroughly repairing the old road.
Carlyle, in Froude, II.

roadstead (rōd'sted), n. [*Formerly also roadstead; < road + -stead.*] Same as *road*, 5.

Our barke did ride such a road sted that it was to be maruelled . . . how she was able to abide it.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 276.

road-steamer (rōd'stēm), n. A locomotive with broad wheels suitable for running on common roads.

roadster (rōd'stēr), n. [< road + -ster.] 1. A horse driven or ridden on the road, used in driving for pleasure and for light work rather than for draft.

The brown mare was as good a roadster as man might back. Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 129.

2. A person much accustomed to driving; a coach-driver.

I . . . entered into conversation with Walter, the "whip," a veteran roadster. Kimball, St. Leger, I. 7.

3. In hunting, one who keeps to the road instead of riding across country. [Slang.]

Once in a way the roadsters and shirkers are distinctly favoured. The Field, April 4, 1885. (Encyc. Dict.)

4. A tricycle or bicycle built strongly for road use, as distinguished from one intended for racing.—5. Naut., a vessel which works by tides, and seeks some known road to await turn of tide and change of wind. Also roader. Admiral Smyth. [Eng.]

road-sulky (rōd'sul'ki), n. A light conveyance, which can accommodate only one person (whence the name). Also called sulky.

road-surveyor (rōd'sér-vā'or), n. A person who supervises roads and sees to their being kept in good order.

roadway (rōd'wā), n. [< road + way.] A highway; a road; particularly, the part of a road used by horses, carriages, etc.; the road-bed.

Thou art a blessed fellow to think as every man thinks: never a man's thought in the world keeps the road-way better than thine. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 63.

Such a path as I doubt not ye will agree with me to be much fairer and more delightfull than the rode way I was in. Milton, Apology for Smeectymnuus.

"My caution has misled me," he continued, pausing thoughtfully when he was left alone in the roadway. W. Collins, The Yellow Mask, ii. 3.

roadweed (rōd'wēd), n. A plant of the genus Plantago.

Plantago major, minor, and lanceolata, called plantains, or road-weeds, are among the commonest of our weeds on roadsides, in meadows, and all undisturbed ground where the soil is not very light.

Henfrey, Elem. Botany. (Latham.)

road-work (rōd'wērk), n. Work done in the making of roads.

roadworthy (rōd'wēr'θi), a. Fit for the road; likely to go well: applied to horses.

I conclude myself road-worthy for fourteen days. Carlyle, in Froude, II. 188.

roak (rōk), n. [Perhaps same as roke. Cf. roaky for roky.] See the quotation.

The [steel] bar, if it was not burnt up in the fire, would be so full of the imperfections technically called "seama" or roaks as to be perfectly useless.

Michaelis, tr. of Monthaye's Krupp and De Bange, p. 21.

roaky, a. See roky.

roam (rōm), v. [Also dial. rome, ramble, rame, ream, raum, raum, reach after; < ME. romen, roumen, ramen, roam; cf. AS. rōmigan, strive after (occurring but once, in a passage imitated from OS.), = OS. rōmōn, aim at, strive after, = OFries. ramia, strive after; OD. ramen, stretch (cloth), D. ramen, lit, plan, aim, = OHG. rāmēn, MHG. rāmen, aim at, strive after (rām, an aim), = Dan. ramme, hit, strike; erroneously associated with Rome (cf. ME. Rome-rennere, a runner to Rome, a pilgrim; OF. romier = Sp. romero = It. romeo, one who goes to Rome, a pilgrim). Hence ult. ramble.] I. intrans. 1t. To walk; go; proceed.

He rometh to the carpenteres hous, And stille he stant under the shot wyndow.

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 508.

Win. Rome shall remedy this.

War. Roam thither, then.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 51.

2. To wander; ramble; rove; walk or move about from place to place without any certain purpose or direction.

Ac he may renne in arerage, and roume so fro home, And as a reneyed caityf recchelely gon abouts.

Piers Plowman (B), xl. 125.

Up and down and side and siant they roamed.

M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

=Syn. 2. Rove, Wander, etc. See ramble.

II. trans. To range; wander over: as, to roam the woods.

My imagination would conjure up all that I had heard or read of the watery world beneath me; of the finny herds that roam its fathomless vastness.

Irring, Sketch-Book, p. 19.

roam (rōm), n. [< roam, v.] The act of wandering; a ramble.

The boundless space, through which these rovers take Their restless roam, suggests the slater thought Of boundless time. Young, Night Thoughts, ix.

roamer (rō'mēr), n. [< ME. *romere, romare, rowmer; < roam + -er.] One who roams; a rover; a rambler; a vagrant.

Ac now is Religoun a ryder, a rowmer bi stretes, . . . A priker on a palfray fro manere to manere.

Piers Plowman (B), x. 306.

roan¹ (rōn), a. and n. [Early mod. E. also roen; < OF. roan, roen, rouen, roan (cheval rouen, a roan horse), F. rouan = Sp. ruano = Pg. ruão = It. roano, rovano, roan, prob. < LL. or ML. *rufanus, reddish, < L. rufus, red: see rufous.] I. a. Of a bay, sorrel, or chestnut color, with gray or white hairs more or less thickly interspersed: said chiefly of horses. A bright-red mixture is called strawberry-roan or red-roan.

Give my roan horse a drench.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 120.

And the bridegroom led the flight on his red-roan steed of might. Mrs. Browning, Rhyme of Duchess May.

He rode ahead, on his blue-roan Indian pony.

Mary Hallock Foote, St. Nicholas, XIV. 733.

Roan antelope, the blaunbok.—Roan fleuk, the turbot. See Luke², 1 (c).

II. n. 1. An animal, especially a horse, of a roan color.

What horse? a roan, a crop-ear, is it not?

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 72.

As quaint a four-in-hand

As you shall see—three pyebalds and a roan.

Tennyson, Walking to the Mail.

2. A roan color; the color of a roan horse.

Y schalle yeve the a nobylle stede,

Also redd as any roome.

M.S. Cantab. Fi. ii. 38, l. 66. (Halliwell.)

3. A soft and flexible sheepskin, largely used by bookbinders, and often made in imitation of morocco.

roan² (rōn), n. Same as rowan.

roan³ (rōn), n. [Origin obscure.] A clump of whins. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

roanedt (rōnd), a. [ME. rōnyd; perhaps for roined, scabbed (?), < roin + -ed.] Scabbed; seuryv.

A ronyd coite. Bury Wills (ed. Tymms), p. 132. (Skeat.)

[He] had euer more pittly on one good paced mare then two roaned curtalles.

Bretton, Merry Wonders, p. 6. (Davies.)

roanoke, roenoke (rō-a-nōk', rō-e-nōk'), n. [Amer. Ind.] A kind of shell-money formerly used by the Indians in New England and Virginia. See the quotation, and compare peay.

They have also another sort [of money] which is as current among them, but of far less value; and this is made of the Cockle shell, broke into small bits with rough edges, drill'd through in the same manner as Beads; and this they call Roenoke, and use it as the Peak.

Beverley, Virginia, iii. ¶ 46.

Roanoke chub. See Micropterus, 1.

roan-tree (rōn'trē), n. [< roan² + tree.] Same as rowan-tree.

A branch of the roan-tree is still considered good agalnath evil influences in the Highlands of Scotland and Walca.

Sir T. Dick Lauder.

roapy, a. See ropy.

roar (rōr), v. [Early mod. E. rore; < ME. roren, rooven, raren, < AS. rārian, roar, wail, lament, = MLG. rāren, rēren, I.G. reren = OHG. rērēn, MHG. rēren, G. röhren, bellow; an imitative word, a reduplication of √ rā, Skt. √ rā, bark; cf. L. latrare, bark.] I. intrans. 1. To ery with a full, loud, continued sound; bellow, as a beast.

Will a lion roar in the forest when he hath no prey?

Amos iii. 4.

2. To ery aloud, as in distress or anger.

He bygan benedicite with a bolke, and his hrest knocked, And roxed and rored.

Piers Plowman (B), v. 398.

I am feeble and sore broken; I have roared by reason of the dsquietness of my heart.

Ps. xxxviii. 8.

If you winna rock him, you may let him rair.

Burd Ellen and Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, I. 272).

3. To make a loud, continued, confused sound, as winds, waves, a multitude of people shouting together, etc.; give out a full, deep sound; resound.

Whan it was day he broghte him to the halie,

That roreth of the crying and the soun.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 2023.

Th' Atlantic billows roared.

Cotepur, The Castaway.

Down all the rocks the torrents roar,

O'er the black waves incessant driven.

Scott, Marmion, II., Int.

4. To laugh out loudly and continuously; guffaw.

And to hear Phillip roar with laughter! . . . You might have heard him from the Obelisk to the Etoife.

Thackeray, Phillip, xxiii.

5†. To behave in a riotous and bullying manner. [Old London slang.]

The gallant roares; roarsers drinks oaths and gall.

Dekker, Londons Tempe.

6. To make a loud noise in breathing, as horses in a specific disease. See roaring, n., 2.

Cox's most roomy fly, the moonly green one, in which he insists on putting the roaring gray horse.

Thackeray, Sketches, etc., in London, A Night's Pleasure, i. =Syn. 1 and 2. To baw, howl, yell.—3. To boom, resound, thunder, peal.

II. trans. To ery aloud; proclaim with loud noise; utter in a roar; shout: as, to roar out one's name.

And that engenders thunder in his breast,

And makes him roar these accusations forth.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 40.

roar (rōr), n. [< ME. rore, rar, < AS. gerār, < rārian, roar: see roar, v.] 1. A full, loud, and deep cry, as of the larger beasts.

It was the roar

Of a whole herd of lions.

Shak., Tempest, ii. 1. 315.

The great creature [a mastiff] does nothing but stand still . . . and roar—yes, roar; a long, serious, remonstrative roar.

Dr. J. Brown, Rab.

2. A loud, continued, confused sound; a clamor; tumult; uproar.

Why ny! I make at ones riche and pore

To have ynough to dons or that she go?

Why ny! I brynge ai Troie upon a rore!

Chaucer, Troilus, v. 45.

If by your art, my dearest father, you have

Put the wild waters in this roar, allay them.

Shak., Tempest, i. 2. 2.

I hear the far-off curlew sound,

Over some wide-water'd shore,

Swinging slow with sullen roar.

Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 76.

Arm! arm! it is—it is—it is—the cannon's opening roar!

Byron, Child Harold, iii. 22.

3. The loud, impassioned ery of a person in distress, pain, anger, or the like; also, a boisterous outcry of joy or mirth: as, a roar of laughter.

Where be your gibes now? . . . your flashes of merriment, that were wont to set the table on a roar?

Shak., Hamlet, v. 1. 211.

Stanford gave a sort of roar of grief and pain to know how her heart must have been wrung before she could come to this.

Hawells, The Lady of the Aroostook, xxvi.

roarer (rōr'ēr), n. One who or that which roars.

Gon. Nay, good, be patient.

Boats. When the sea is. Hence! What care these

roarers for the name of king? Shak., Tempest, i. 1. 18.

Specifically—(a) A noisy, riotous person; a roaring boy or girl. See roaring, p. a. [Old London slang.]

O strange!

A lady to turn roarer, and break glasses!

Massinger, Renegado, I. 3.

A Gallant all in scarlet, . . . a brave man, in a long horseman's Coat (or gown rather) down to his heels, dand' d' thick with gold Lace; a huge Feather in his spangled hat, a Lock to his shoulders playing with the Wnde, a Steelette hanging at his girdle; Belt and Sword embracing his body; and the ring of Bells you hear are his gingling Cathern-wheele spurs. He presently says: "I am a man of the Sword, a Battoon Gallant, one of your Dammees, a bouncing Boy, a kicker of Pawdes, a tyrant over Puncks, a terrour to Fencera, a mewed of Playes, a jeerer of Poets, a gallon-pot flinger—in rugged English, a Roarer."

The Wandering Jew (1640).

(b) One who shouts or bawls.

The Roarer is an enemy rather terrible than dangerous. He has no other qualification for a champion of controversy than a hardened front and strong voice.

Johnson, Rambler, No. 144.

(c) A broken-winded horse. See roaring, n., 2.

If you set him cantering, he goes on like twenty sawyers. I never heard but one worse roarer in my life, and that was a roan.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxiii.

Ring-tailed roarer. See ring-tailed.

roaring (rōr'ing), n. [< ME. rorynge, rarunge, < AS. rārung, verbal n. of rārian, roar: see roar, v.] 1. A loud, deep cry, as of a lion; an outcry of distress, anger, applause, boisterous mirth, or the like; loud continued sound, as of the billows of the sea or of a tempest.

My roarings are poured out like the waters. Job iii. 24.

I hear the roaring of the sea. Tennyson, Oriana.

2. A disease of horses which causes them to make a singular noise in breathing under exertion; the act of making the noise so caused; also, this noise. The disease is due to paralysis and wasting of certain laryngeal muscles, usually of the left side; this results in a narrowing of the glottis, giving rise to an unnatural inspiratory sound, manifested chiefly under exertion.

Mr. — has recently operated upon two army horses which were to have been cast for roaring.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 7.

roaring (rōr'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *roar*, *v.*] 1. Making or characterized by a noise or disturbance; disorderly; riotous.

A mad, *roaring* time, full of extravagance. *Burnet.*

That every naig was ca'd a shoe on
The smith and thee gat *roaring* fou on.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

2. Going briskly; highly successful. [Colloq.]

People who can afford to smother themselves in roses like this must be driving a *roaring* trade.

W. E. Norris, Miss Shafto, xxv.

Roaring boyst, roaring ladst, swaggerers; ruffians: slang names applied, about the beginning of the seventeenth century, to the noisy, riotous roisterers who infested the taverns and the streets of London, and, in general, acted the part of the Mohocks of a century later. *Roaring girls* are also alluded to by the old dramatists, though much less frequently.

There were 4 *roaring* boyes, they say,
That drunk a hogshhead dry in one poor day.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 62.

Shamelesse double sex'd hermaphrodites, Virago *roaring* girls.
Taylor, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

A very unthrifft, master Thorney; one of the Country *roaring* Lads; we have such, as well as the city, and as arant rakehells as they are, though not so nimble at their prizes of wit. *Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton*, i. 2.

Roaring buckie. See *buckie*, 1. — **Roaring Meg.** (*at*) A cannon. (*Nares.*)

Beates downe a fortress like a *roaring* Meg.
Whiting, Albino and Bellama (1638). (*Nares.*)

(*b*) A kind of humming-top. *Hallwell.* — **The roaring forties.** See *forty.* — **The roaring game, curling.** [*Scotch.*]

roaringly (rōr'ing-li), *adv.* [*< roaring + -ly*2.] In a roaring manner; noisily.

Ferdinand snored *roaringly* from his coiled position among the traps. *T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle*, xii.

roaryt, a. See *roary*.

roast (rōst), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *rost*; *< ME. rosten, roosten*, partly (*a*) *< AS. *rōstian, gerōstian*, also *gerōstian* (only in glosses), *roast*, = MD. D. *roosten* = MLG. *rōsten*, LG. *rosten* = OHG. *rōstan*, MHG. *rāsten*, later *roschten*, G. *rōsten*, *roast*; orig. cook on a grate or gridiron, *< AS. *rōst* (not found) = MLG. *rōste*, LG. *roste* = OHG. *rōst*, *rōsta*, gridiron. MHG. *rōste*, a grate, also heap of coals, glow, fire, G. *rost*, a grate, gridiron; and partly (*b*) *< OF. rostir*, F. *rōtir*, dial. *rōtir* = Pr. *raustir* = Cat. OSp. *rostr* = It. *arrostire*, *roast*, *< OHG. rōstan*, *roast* (as above). Perhaps orig. Celtic: cf. Ir. *roistín*, a gridiron, *rosdaim*, I *roast*, *roast*, *roast* meat, Gael. *rost*, *roist*, W. *rhostio*, Bret. *rosta*, *roast*; but these words may be from E. and F.] **I. trans.** 1. To cook, dress, or prepare (meats) for eating, originally on a grate or gridiron over or beneath a fire (broiling), but now by exposure to the direct action of dry heat (roasting). Roasting is generally performed by revolving the article on a spit or a string before a fire, with a reflector or Dutch oven to concentrate the heat; in primitive cookery hot ashes serve a similar purpose. Meat cooked over or beneath a fire, on a gridiron, is now said to be *broiled*; and meat cooked in a stove- or range-oven, where it does not receive the direct action of the fire, is properly said to be *baked* (though generally said to be *roasted*).

Maistir, the custome wele we knawe,
That with outhers enes has bene,
How like man with his meyne awe
To *roste* a lambe, and etc it cleue.
York Plays, p. 233.

Davie [an idiot] . . . lay with his nose almost in the fire . . . turning the eggs as they lay in the hot embers, as if to confute the proverb that "there goes reason to *roasting* of eggs."
Scott, Waverley, lxiiv.

2. To heat to excess; heat violently.

Roasted in wrath and fire, . . .
With eyes like carbuncles, the hellic Pyrrhus
Old grandsire Priam seeks. *Shak., Hamlet*, ii. 2. 483.
He shakes with cold — you stir the fire and strive
To make a blaze — that's *roasting* him alive.
Cowper, Conversation, l. 334.

3. To dry and parch by exposure to heat: as, to *roast* coffee.

The fruit of it not scabby, *rosted* drie.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 4.

4. In *metal.*, to heat with access of air. The objects of roasting substances are various: (*a*) to expel from them something which can be separated by heat alone, as when calamin (carbonate of zinc) is roasted in order to expel the carbonic acid; (*b*) to expel some ingredient capable of being got rid of by the agency of heat and air, oxygen being substituted for the material thus expelled, as when sulphuret of lead is roasted to expel the sulphur; (*c*) to raise to a higher stage of oxidation, as when tap-cinder (silicate of the protoxid of iron) is roasted in order to convert it into a silicate of the peroxid. See *calcination*.

5. To expose (a person) to scathing ridicule or jesting, as by a company of persons, or for the amusement of a company. [Slang.]

On bishop Atterbury's *roasting* lord Coningsby about the topick of being priest-ridden.
Bp. Atterbury, Epist. Correspondence, II. 417. (*Latham.*)

II. intrans. 1. To perform the act of cooking by the direct action of dry heat.

He coude *roste*, and sethe, and broille, and frye.
Chaucer, Prol. to C. T., l. 333.

2. To become roasted or fit for eating by exposure to fire; hence, to be overheated or parched.

In some places we did find
Pye baking in the oven,
Meat at the fire *roasting*.
The Winning of Cales (Child's Ballads, VII. 127).

Tales! for never yet on earth
Could dead flesh creep, or bits of *roasting* ox
Moan round the spit.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

roast (rōst), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *rost*; *< ME. rost, irost*, contr. pp. of *rosten*, *roast*: see *roast*, *v.*] Roasted: as, *roast* beef; *roast* meat.

Plutus has put me out of commons. Yet my nose
Smells the delicious odour of *roast*-beef.
Randolph, Hey for Honesty, iv. 1.

O the *roast* beef of Old England!
R. Leveridge, The Roast Beef of Old England.

Roast-beef plant, an iris of western Europe, *Iris festi-dissima*, whose leaves when bruised emit an odor which, though very unpleasant, is often likened to that of roast beef. — **To cry roast meat**, to betray or make known one's good fortune.

The foolish beast, not able to fare well but he must cry
roast meat, . . . waxing fat and kicking in the fulness of bread, . . . would needs proclaim his good fortune to the world below.
Lamb, Christ's Hospital.

roast (rōst), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rost*; *< ME. rost, roost* = MD. *roost* (OF. *rost*), a roast; from the verb.] That which is roasted, specifically a piece of beef; that part of a slaughtered animal which is selected for roasting, as a sirloin of beef or a shoulder of mutton.

A fat swan lovde he best of any *roost*.
Chaucer, Prol. to C. T., l. 206.

I tell you that we have a Course of *Roast* a coming, and after that some Cold Desert.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 174.

Cold roast. See *cold*. — **To give a rib of roast.** See *rib*. — **To rule the roast**, to have the chief direction of affairs; have the lead; dominate. [The phrase is by some supposed to stand for *to rule the roost*, in allusion to the domineering manner of a cock.]

In choleric bodies, fire doth govern moste;
In sanguine, aire doth chiefly rule the *roast*.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

Suffolk, the new-made duke that *rules* the *roast*.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., i. 1. 109.

In the Kitchen he will domineere, and *rule* the *roste*, in spite of his Master, and Curses is the very Dialect of his Calling.
Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Cooke.

To smell of the roast, to be prisoners. *Nares.*

My soldiers were slayne fast before mine owne eyes,
Or forc'd to flie, yeelde, and *smell* of the *roast*.
Mir. for Mags.

roast-bitter (rōst'bit'er), *n.* A peculiar bitter principle contained in the crust of baked bread, similar to that produced by the roasting of other organic compounds.

roaster (rōs'tēr), *n.* [= D. *rooster* = LG. *rōster* = G. *rōster*, a gridiron, grate; as *roast* + *-er*1.] 1. One who or that which roasts: as, a meat-roaster. — 2. Specifically, the finishing-furnace in the Leblanc process of making ball-soda. It is a large reverberatory of brickwork, with a detachable casing of iron plates held in place by upright iron binders and tightening-rods.

3. A pig or other animal or article fit for roasting.

Here Loolowcan presented me the three birds plucked.
. . . The two *roasters* we planted carefully on spits before a sultry spot of the fire.
T. Winthrop, Canoe and Saddle, viii.

When we keep a *roaster* of the sucking pigs, we choose, and praise at table most, the favourite of its mother.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, 1.

Blind roaster, a furnace for completing the roasting of the sodium sulphate in the ball-soda process, in which the sulphate is confined in a chamber or large muffle, and the hydrochloric acid set free in the process is conducted away by itself, instead of mixing with the air and the gases of combustion in the chimney.

roaster-slag (rōs'tēr-slag), *n.* Slag from the fifth stage of the English copper-smelting process, which consists in the calcination of the so-called white metal, and the product of which is blister-copper and roaster-slag.

roasting-cylinder (rōs'ting-sil'in-dēr), *n.* A furnace for roasting ores, for amalgamation, lixiviation, or smelting, which is provided with a revolving cylindrical chamber in which the roasting takes place. The name is chiefly used with reference to the particular furnace invented by W. Brückner.

roasting-ear (rōs'ting-ēr), *n.* An ear of maize or Indian corn in the green and milky state, and fit for roasting. [Colloq., U. S.]

They [the Indians] delight much to feed on *Roasting-ears*: that is, the Indian corn, gathered green and milky, before it is grown to its full bigness, and roasted before

the Fire, in the Ear. . . And indeed this is a very sweet and pleasing Food. *Beverley, Virginia* (1705), iii. ¶ 15.

roasting-furnace (rōs'ting-fēr'nās), *n.* Any furnace in which the operation of roasting is performed. See *roast*, *v. t.*, 4.

roasting-iron (rōs'ting-ī'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. rostynge-yrne.*] Same as *roast-iron*.

roasting-jack (rōs'ting-jak), *n.* [*< roasting + jack*1.] An apparatus for turning the spit on which meat is roasted before an open fire. See *smoke-jack*.

roasting-kiln (rōs'ting-kil), *n.* A kiln used in roasting ores.

roasting-oven (rōs'ting-uv'n), *n.* An oven in which any substance is roasted; specifically, in *metal.*, an oven for roasting or calcining ores, the purpose being to expel sulphur, arsenic, etc., by the action of heat, which volatilizes these substances. Also called *ore-calcining furnace* and *roasting-furnace*.

roast-iron (rōst'ī'ēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *roast-iron*; *< ME. rostyren, rostryru*; *< roast + iron.*] A gridiron. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 312.

Item, *J. roste iren* with vij. staves and *j. foldyng stele* of silver, weiyng lxxij. unces. *Paston Letters*, l. 468.

roast-stall (rōst'stāl), *n.* A peculiar form of roasting-furnace, built in compartments or stalls open in front, with flues running up the wall at the back for the purpose of creating a draft: used at Mansfeld in Prussia. Iron ores are also sometimes calcined between closed walls in stall-like chambers open in front. If closed in front, these chambers would more properly be called *kilns*.

roast, *v.* See *roste*2.

rob1 (rob), *v.*; pret. and pp. *robbed*, ppr. *robbing*. [*< ME. robben*, *< OF. robber, rober* = Sp. *robar* = Pg. *roubar* = It. *rubare*, *< ML. raubare*, rob, steal, plunder, *< OHG. roubōn*, MHG. *rouben*, G. *rauben* = OS. *rōbhōn* = AS. *reafian*, E. *reave* = Goth. *bi-raubōn*, rob, bereave: see *reave*, of which rob is thus a doublet, derived through OF. and ML. from the OHG. cognate of the E. *reave*. Cf. *rob*.] **I. trans.** 1. To steal; take away unlawfully.

That our fos, with no fanlsh in the fyght tyme,
Sese not our Citē, our seluny to pyne,
Ne *rob* not our ryches, ne our ryf godys.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6269.

An empty casket, where the jewel of life
By some damn'd hand was *rob'd* and ta'en away.
Shak., K. John, v. 1. 41.

2. To plunder or strip by force or violence; strip or deprive of something by stealing; deprive unlawfully; commit robbery upon. See *robbery*.

To scour the kyngde de Cent Chynalers, that hadde herde tydings that the saines com *robbing* the contrey.
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 223.

Rob not the poor, because he is poor. *Prov.* xxii. 22.

Like a thief, to come to *rob* my grounds.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 10. 36.

3. To deprive.

This concern for futurities *robs* us of all the ease and the advantages which might arise from a proper and discreet use of the present moment.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, II. xxii.

I care not, Fortune, what you me deny:
You cannot *rob* me of free Nature's grace.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, ii. 3.

4. To carry away; ravish. [Rare.]

The eyes of all, allur'd with close delight,
And hearts quite *robbed* with so glorious sight.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. iv. 16.

5. To hinder; prevent. [Rare.]

What is thy sentence then but speechless death,
Which *robs* my tongue from breathing native breath?
Shak., Rich. II., i. 3. 173.

6. In *metal-mining*, to remove ore from (a mine) with a view to immediate profit rather than to the permanent safety and development of the property. — 7. In *coal-mining*, to cut away or reduce in size, as the pillars of coal left for the support of the mine. — **Robbing Peter to pay Paul**, taking what is due one person to satisfy the claim of another; sacrificing one interest for the advancement of another.

By *robbing Peter* he paid *Paul*, . . . and hoped to catch larks if ever the heavens should fall.

Urguhart, tr. of Rabelais, i. 11.

= **Syn.** 2 and 3. To despoil, fleece. See *pillage, n.*

II. intrans. To commit robbery.

I am accused to *rob* in that thief's company.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ll. 2. 10.

Of Highway-Elephants at Ceylan,
That *rob* in Clans, like Men o' th' Highland.

Prior, To Fleetwood Shephard.

rob2 (rob), *n.* [*< F. rob*, *< Sp. rob*, *arrobe* = Pg. *robe*, *arrobe* = It. *rob*, *robbo*, *< Ar. robb*, Pers. *rub*, inspissated juice, syrup, fruit-jelly.] The inspissated juice of ripe fruit, mixed with honey

or sugar to the consistence of a conserve; a conserve of fruit. [Now prov. Eng. and pharmaceutical.]

The *Rob* [margin, *Rob of Ribes*]-that is, the juice of the berries boyled with a third part or somewhat more of Sugar added unto it, till it become thick, . . . is . . . preferred before the raw berries themselves.

Fenner, *Via Recta ad Vitam Longam* (1637), p. 167.

The Infusion and Decoction . . . passeth into a Jelly, Defrutum, sapa *Rob* extract which contain all the virtues of the Infusion or Decoction freed only from some of the watery parts.

Arbutnot, *Aliments*, III. v. § 7.

robalo (rob'á-lō), *n.* [Sp. *robalo* = Pg. *robalo* = Cat. *llobarro*, a fish so called; said to be < *L. labrax*, < Gr. *λάβραξ*, a fish, the sea-wolf: see *Labrax*.] A fish of the genus *Centropomus*, represented by many species in tropical America. *C. undecimalis* is abundant in the West Indian and adjacent waters. It is a large and important food-fish, of a silvery color, greenish above, with sharp black lateral line, dusky dorsal and caudal fins, the other fins yellowish. See cut under *Centropomus*.

rob-altar (rob'ál'tār), *n.* [< *rob*, *v.*, + obj. *altar*.] A plunderer of what is consecrated or sacred.

"Will a man rob God?" . . . But, alas! what law can be given to rob-altars? *Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, I. 179.

rob-and (rob'ánd), *n.* Same as *robbin*¹.

All hands were . . . kept on deck hour after hour in a drenching rain, . . . picking old rope to pieces, or laying up gaskets and robands.

R. H. Dana, *Before the Mast*, p. 105.

robber (rob'ér), *n.* [< ME. *robber*, *robber*, *rob-bare*, earlier *robbour*, *robbeour*, < OF. *robcor*, *robbeur*, *robeur* = Sp. *robador* = Pg. *roubador* = It. *rubatore*, < ML. **raubator*, *robator*, < *raubare*, *rob*: see *rob*¹. Doublet of *reaver*.] One who robs; one who commits a robbery; in a looser sense, one who takes that to which he has no right; one who steals, plunders, or strips by violence and wrong.

Robbours and reuters that riche men dispoillen.

Piers Plowman (C), xiv. 58.

The Bandits, which are the murdering *robbers* upon the Alps, and many places of Italy. *Coryat*, *Crudities*, I. 141.

Robber council or **synod**. Same as *Latrocinium*, 2. = *Syn. Robber*; *Thief*; *Pilferer*; *Freebooter*; *Marauder*; *Brigand*; *Bundit*; *Pirate*; *depredator*; *despoiler*; *rifler*; *highwayman*; *footpad*. (See *pillage*, *n.*) A thief takes other people's property without their knowledge; a *robber* takes it openly, whether or not resistance is offered; in a looser sense, *thief* is often applied to one who takes a small amount, and *robber* to one who takes a large amount. A *pilferer* takes very small amounts by stealth. A *freebooter* and a *marauder* rove about, robbing and plundering; the word *freebooter* emphasizes the fact that the man helps himself at his pleasure, while *marauder* suggests the loss, inconvenience, fright, or distress produced. A *brigand* or *bandit* is one of an organized band of outlaws and robbers, especially in certain countries long known as infested with such bands; *bandit* is rather a poetic or elevated word; *brigand* is more common in prose. A *pirate* is a brigand of the sea. All these words have considerable extension by metonymy or hyperbole.

robber-crab (rob'ér-krab), *n.* A hermit-crab; a member of the family *Paguridae*, especially *Birgus latro*: so called from its habit of stealing cocoanuts. See cut under *palm-crab*.

robber-fly (rob'ér-flī), *n.* Any dipterous insect of the family *Asilidae*. They are large swift flies with strong proboscis, and prey upon other insects. They are also called *hornet-flies* and *hawk-flies*. The term *robber-fly* is taken direct from the German *raubfliege*. See cuts under *Asilus*, *hawk-fly*, and *Promachus*.

robber-gull (rob'ér-gul), *n.* The skua, or other jäger. See *Lestrinidae*, *Lestris*.

robbery (rob'ér-i), *n.*; pl. *robberies* (-iz). [< ME. *robberie*, *robry*, *roberie*, < OF. *roberie*, *robberie*, *robbery*, < *robber*, *rob*: see *rob*¹. Cf. *reavery*.] The act or practice of robbing; a plundering; a pillaging; a taking away by violence, wrong, or oppression; the act of unjustly and forcibly depriving one of anything; specifically, in *law*, the felonious and forcible taking of the property of another from his person, or in his presence, against his will, by violence or by putting him in fear (*Wharton*). It is a more serious offense than *larceny*, by reason of the element of force or fear entering into it.

Thieves for their robbery have authority

When judges steal themselves.

Shak., *M. for M.*, ii. 2. 176.

Highway robbery, robbery committed in or near a highway. At common law no other robbery was punishable with death. = *Syn.* *Depredation*, *spoliation*, *despoliment*. See *robber*.

robbin¹ (rob'in), *n.* [Also *rob-and*; appar. contr. of *rope-band*. In sense 2 appar. of same origin.] 1. A short piece of spun-yarn, rope-yarn, or sennit, used to fasten the head of a sail to the yard or gaff by passing several turns through the eyelet-hole in the sail and around the jackstay.—2. The spring of a carriage. *Simmonds*.

robbin² (rob'in), *n.* [< F. *robin*; appar. of E. Ind. origin.] In *com.*, the package in which

Ceylonese and other dry goods, as pepper, are imported. The Malabar robbin of rice weighs 84 pounds. *Simmonds*.

robbin³ (rob'in), *n.* An occasional spelling of *robbin*¹.

rob-Davy, *n.* See *rob-o-Davy*.

robe¹ (rōb), *n.* [< ME. *robe*, *robe*, < OF. *robe*, *robbe*, *reube*, F. *robe*, a robe, = Pr. *rauba* = Cat. *roba* = Sp. *ropa* = Pg. *roupa* = It. *roba*, dress, merchandise, goods, < ML. *rauba*, spoil, < OHG. *roub*, robbery, breakage, MHG. *roup*, robbery, booty, spoil, garment, G. *raub* = D. *roof* = OS. *rōf* = AS. *rēaf*, spoil, clothing, = Icel. *rauf*, spoil: see *raef* and *reave*. Cf. *rob*¹.] 1. A gown or long loose garment worn over other dress; a gown or dress of a rich, flowing, or elegant style or make.

A woman worthell yclothed, . . .

Hire robe was ful riche of red scarlet engrened, With ribanes of red golde and of riche atones.

Piers Plowman (B), li. 15.

2. An official vestment; a flowing garment symbolizing honor, dignity, or authority.

The robes of a judge do not add to his virtue; the chiefest ornament of kings is justice.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, vii. 20.

Thou shalt take the garments, and put upon Aaron the coat, and the robe of the ephod, and the ephod.

Ex. xxix. 5.

I am sorry one I esteemed ever the first of his robe should so undeservedly stain me.

Penn., To Dr. Tillotson.

3. Any garment; apparel in general; dress; costume.

Bion. Petruchio is coming in a new hat and an old jerkin, a pair of old breeches thrice turned. . . .

Tra. [To Petruchio.] See not your bride in these un-reverent robes.

Shak., *T. of the S.*, iii. 2. 114.

Say, have you got no armour on?

Have you no under robe of steel?

Duel of Wharton and Stuart (Child's *Ballads*, VIII. 262).

4. Hence, that which covers or invests; something resembling or suggesting a robe.

She tore the azure robe of night,

And set the stars of glory there.

Drake, *The American Flag*.

Another [cottage] wore

A close-set robe of jasmine sown with stars.

Tennyson, *Aylmer's Field*.

5. A woman's gown of any cut or fabric, with trimmings, usually in the form of bands or borders, woven in or embroidered on the material. [Trade and dressmakers' term.]—6. A dressed skin or pelt: first applied to that of the American bison, but now to that of any animal when used for a carriage- or sleigh-rug, and by extension to any protecting wrap used in driving: as, a linen lap-robe. [U. S.]

The large and roomy sleigh decked with buffalo, black bear, and lynx robes.

The Upper Ten Thousand, p. 4. (*Bartlett*.)

Under the head of robes was included all [buffalo] cow skins taken during the proper season, from one year old upward, and all bull skins from one to three years old. Bull skins over three years of age were classed as hides, and while the best of them were finally tanned and used as robes, the really poor ones were converted into leather.

W. T. Hornaday, *Smithsonian Report*, 1887, ii. 443.

7. The largest and strongest tobacco-leaves, which are used as covers for the thicker kinds of pipe-tail. [U. S.]—8. *Eccles.*, specifically, the early chasuble, a large garment covering the body. Compare *garment*, 2.—9. *pl.* Garments of state or ceremony, forming together an entire costume. Thus, coronation robes may include all the garments worn by a prince at the time of his coronation, and always include the outer or decorative pieces, as the dalmatic, the mantle, etc.—**Guarded robe**. See *guard*.—**Master of the robes**, an officer in the royal household of Great Britain charged with ordering the sovereign's robes, and having several officers under him, as a clerk of the robes, wardrobe-keepers, etc. Under a queen this office is performed by a lady, designated *mistress of the robes*, who holds the highest rank among the ladies in the service of the queen.—**Pack of robes**, ten robes of buffalo-hide packed together for transportation to market. [U. S.]—**The robe, or the long robe**, the legal profession: as, gentlemen of the long robe.

Far be it from any Man's Thought to say there are not Men of strict Integrity of the Long Robe, tho' it is not every Body's good Fortune to meet with them.

Steele, *Grief A-la-Mode*, Pref.

Rich advocates, and other gentlemen of the robe.

Molley, *Dutch Republic*, I. 377.

robe¹ (rōb), *v.*; pret. and pp. *robed*, ppr. *robing*. [< ME. *roben*; < *robe*¹, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To put a robe on; clothe in a robe; especially, to clothe magnificently or ceremoniously: as, to robe a sovereign for a coronation.

Thou robed man of justice, take thy place.

Shak., *Lear*, iii. 6. 38.

2. To clothe or dress in general.

Thus robed in russett, ich romede a-bonte.

Piers Plowman (C), xi. 1.

Here and there a tall Scotch fir, completely robed in snow.

B. Taylor, *Northern Travel*, p. 117.

The elms have robed their slender spray

With full-blown flower and embryo leaf.

O. W. Holmes, *Spring has Come*.

II. *intrans.* To put on a robe or robes; assume official vestments: as, the judges are robing; the clergy robed in the vestry.

robe² (rōb), *n.* An abbreviation of *arropa*.

robe-de-chambre (rōb-dē-shom'br), *n.* [F.: *robe*, robe; *de*, of; *chambre*, chamber.] 1. A dressing-gown or morning dress, whether for men or for women—the exact signification varying with the fashion and habits of the day.—2. A dress cut in a certain negligée style: thus, a *robe-de-chambre* is mentioned as worn at a party in 1732.

robe-maker (rōb'mā'kēr), *n.* A maker of official robes, as for clergymen, university dignitaries, and others.

The modern Anglican rochet is sleeveless, the bulbous sleeves having been wholly detached from it by the Caroline tailors or robe-makers.

Lee, *Eccles. Gloss.*, p. 336.

roberd (rob'érd), *n.* [A familiar use of *Robert*, a form of the personal name *Robert*. Cf. *robbin*¹, *robbin*².] The chaffinch. Also *robbinet*.

Robertsman, *n.* See *Robertsman*.

robert (rob'ért), *n.* Same as *herb-robot*.

Robertsman, *n.* Same as *Robertsman*.

Robertsman, Roberdsman (rob'érts-man, rob'érdz-man), *n.* [Also *Robartsman*, *Robértman*; ME. *roberdesman* (also *Roberdes knave*), supposed to be so called because regarded or feigned to be one of Robin (Robert) Hood's men.] A bold, stout robber or night thief.

Robartes men, or *Roberdsmen*, were a set of lawless vagabonds, notorious for their outrages when Pierce Plowman was written. . . . The statute of Edward the Third (an. reg. 5, c. xiv.) specifies "divers manslaughterers, felonies, and robberies, done by people that be called *Roberdesmen*, *Wastours*, and *drawlatches*." And the statute of Richard the Second (an. reg. 7, c. v.) ordains that the statute of King Edward concerning *Roberdesmen* and *Drawlaches* shall be rigorously observed. Sir Edward Coke (*Instit.* iii. 197.) supposes them to have been originally the followers of Robin Hood in the reign of Richard the First. See *Blackstone's Comment.*, B. iv. ch. 17.

T. Warton, *Ilist. Eng. Poetry* (1840), II. 94, 95.

Roberts's pelvis. See *pelvis*.

Robervallian (rob-ér-val'i-an), *a.* Pertaining to G. P. de Roberval (1602-75), a noted French mathematician.—**Robervallian line**, a curve of infinite length but of finite area.

Roberval's balance. See *balance*.

robeycht, *n.* A Middle English form of *rubric*. *Haliwell*.

robin¹ (rob'in), *n.* [Short for *robin-redbreast*, early mod. E. *robyn redbreast*, < ME. **robin redbreast*, *robbinet redbreast*, in which the first element was orig. a quasi-proper name, *Robin*, < OF. *Robin*, *Robin* (a name also given to the sheep), a familiar dim. of *Robert*, *Robert* (a name early known in England, as that of the oldest son of William I.), = Sp. Pg. It. *Roberto*, also *Ruperto* (> E. *Rupert*), < OHG. *Ruodpert*, MHG. G. *Ruprecht*, lit. 'fame-bright,' illustrious in fame, < OHG. *ruod* (= AS. **hrōth*- (in proper name *Hrōthgar* = G. *Rudiger*, > ult. E. *Roger*: see *Roger*) = Icel. *hróthr*, praise, fame, = Goth. **hrōth*, in *hrōtheigs*, victorious, triumphant) + *perht*, *perahit*, MHG. *berht* = E. *bright*¹: see *bright*¹.] 1. A small sylvine bird of Europe, *Erythacus rubecula*, more fully called *robin-redbreast*, and also *redbreast*, *robbinet*, and *ruddock*. It is more like a warbler than like a thrush, only about 5½ inches long and 9 in extent of wings; the upper parts are olive-green; the forehead, sides of the head, front of the neck, and fore part of the breast are yellowish-red (whence the name *redbreast*). It is an abundant and familiar British bird, widely distributed in other parts of the Palearctic region. The song is rich, mellow, and finely modulated. The nest is placed on the ground, in herbage or moss, generally under a hedge or bush. The eggs are usually five or six in number, pinkish-white freckled with purplish-red. This robin is a common figure in English nursery tales and folk-lore.



Robin-redbreast (*Erythacus rubecula*).

Art thou the bird whom Man loves best,
The pious bird with the scarlet breast,
Our little English Robin?
Wordsworth, *Redbreast Chasing the Butterfly*.

A strange world where the robin was a little domestic bird that fed at the table, instead of a great fidgety, jerky, whooping thrush. *O. W. Holmes, Old Vol. of Life, p. 172.*
 2. The red-breasted or migratory thrush of North America, *Turdus migratorius* or *Merula migratoria*, one of the most abundant and fa-



American Robin (*Merula migratoria*).

miliar of North American birds: so called from the reddish-brown color of the under parts, which, however, is very different, both in hue and in extent, from that of the European red-breast. This robin is 10 inches long and 16 in extent of wings. The upper parts are slate-color with an olive shade; most of the under parts are chestnut-red; the vent-feathers are white, with dusky markings; the head is black, with white marks about the eyes and white streaks on the throat; and the tail is blackish, usually marked with white at the ends of the outer feathers. The bill is mostly yellow. The robin inhabits the whole of North America; it is migratory, feeds on insects, worms, berries, and other fruits, and breeds at large throughout its range, building a large strong nest of hay and mud on a bough, and laying from four to six uniform greenish-blue eggs, 1½ inches long by ¾ inch broad. Also, familiarly, *robin-redbreast*.

3. With a qualifying term, one of numerous warbler-like or thrush-like birds, more or less nearly related to or resembling either of the foregoing: as, the blue-throated robin. (See *Cyanocitta*, and *ent* under *bluethroat*.) Some of these terms are book-names, others are casual transfers of the word *robin* by English residents in various parts of the world, especially India and Australia. In the latter region are various flycatchers (*Muscicapidae*) of the genus *Petroica* and its subdivisions, some of which are called *robins*, as the scarlet-breasted, *P. multicolor*, peculiar to Norfolk Island. Some of the Asiatic chats of the genus *Pratincola* are known as *Indian robins*; these are related to the British whinchat and stonechat, and do not particularly resemble the true robin of England. Others, recently separated generically under the name *Erythromyias*, inhabit Java, Sumatra, Borneo, and other islands of the same zoogeographical region, and resemble the true robin, as *E. dunetoria* and *E. muelleri*. The red-breasted flycatcher, *Muscicapa (Erythrosterna) parva*, which ranges from central Europe into India, bears a striking resemblance to the true robin. Among other Indian robins, loosely so called, may be noted one sometimes specified as the *water-robin*. This is a flycatcher, *Xanthopygia fuliginosa*, originally described by Vigors in 1831 as *Phoenicurus fuliginosa*, and commonly catalogued as *Ruticilla fuliginosa* (after G. R. Gray); but it does not belong to the same family as the robin, nor to the same genus as the redstart. It inhabits the Himalayan region, and ranges widely in China and India. It has been placed in 5 different genera, two of which, *Rhyacornis* of Blanford and *Nymphæus* of A. O. Hume, were specially framed for its reception.

4. The robin-snipe or red-breasted sandpiper, *Tringa canutus*: a clipped name among gunners. Also *bench-robin*. See *knot*², 1.—5. The sea-robin or red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*. [Massachusetts].—6. In *ichth.*, a sea-robin or flying-robin; one of several kinds of *Triglidae*.—7. A local name of the pinfish. [U. S.].—8. A name variously applied (commonly as part of a compound) to the herb-robot, to species of *Lychnis*, and to some other plants. *Red-robin* denotes, besides the wheat-rust, the herb-robot, the *Lychnis divarica*, etc. See *ragged-robin* and *weake-robin*. [Prov. Eng.].—*Golden robin*, the Baltimore oriole, *Icterus galbula*.—*Ground robin*, the chowinch. See *marsh-robin*, and *cut* under *Pipilo*. [Local, U. S.].—*Magpie robin*, a dayal. See *cut* under *Copsichus*.—*Oregon robin*, the varied thrush, *Turdus naevius* or *Hesperocichla nevada*.—*Red robin*, the scarlet tanager. [Local, U. S.].—*Robin redbreast*. See *robin-redbreast*.—*Robin's-egg blue*, a greenish blue, like that of the American robin's egg.—*Round robin*. See *round-robin*, 5.—*Sea robin*. See *sea-robin*.—*St. Lucas robin*, *Turdus* or *Merula californica*, much like but specifically distinct from the common American robin, inhabiting Lower California.—*Water-robin*. See *def.* 3.—*Yellow robin*, an Australian bird of the genus *Eopsaltria*.

robin² (rob'in), *n.* [Appar. ult. due to the F. name *Robin*: see *robin*¹.] A trimming on the front of a dress. *Davies*.

Several pieces of printed calico, remnants of silk, and such like, that . . . would serve for *robins* and fancies. *Richardson, Pamela, I. xxix.*

robin³, *n.* Same as *robin*².

robin-accantor (rob'in-ak-sen'tor), *n.* A small sylvine bird of Asia, *Accantor rubeculoides*: an occasional book-name, translating the specific designation bestowed by Moore in 1854 from Hodgson's MSS. This bird belongs to the same genus as the common hedge-sparrow of Europe, *A. modularis*, but resembles the British robin in the color of the breast. It inhabits the Himalayas and southward, Cashmere, Sikhim, etc.

robin-breast (rob'in-brest), *n.* The robin-snipe, or red-breasted sandpiper.

robin-dipper (rob'in-dip'er), *n.* The buffle, or buffle-headed duck. [New Eng.]

robinet (rob'in-et), *n.* [ME. *robinet*, a chaffinch, < OF. *Robinet*, 'little Robin,' dim. of *Robin*, Robin; as a common noun, OF. *robinet*, a pipkin, tap, cock, F. *robinet*, a tap, cock.] 1. A chaffinch. Also *roberet*. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 310.—2. A little robin. See *robin*¹, 1. *Drayton, Muses' Elysium*, viii.—3. A tap or faucet.—4. A military engine for throwing darts and stones. *Grose*.

robing (rō'bing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *robe*¹, *r.*] 1. The act of putting on a robe or ceremonious apparel.—2. Material for women's gowns and the like: a term of the eighteenth century.—3. A kind of trimming like a flounce or ruffle, used on women's and children's garments. *Diet. of Needlework*.

Robin Goodfellow. 1. A domestic spirit or fairy, said to be the offspring of a mortal woman and Oberon, king of Fairyland. He is analogous to the brownie of Scotland. It was from the popular belief in this spirit that Shakspeare's Puck was derived.

2. As a general name, an elf; a fairy. *Kottril*, or *Kibaldi*; such as we see Pugs and Hob-goblins call. Their dwellings be In corners of old houses least frequented, Or beneath stacks of wood; and these conunted, Make fearful noise in Buttries and in Dairies; *Robin good-fellownes* some, some call them Fairies. *Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 574.

robing-room (rō'bing-rōm), *n.* A room where robes of ceremony are put on and off; a vestiary: as, the peers' *robing-room* in the House of Lords.

Robinia (rō-bin'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), named after the royal gardeners at Paris, Jean Robin (1550-1629) and his son Vespasian Robin; the latter introduced this genus into Europe, under the name *Pseudacacia*, in 1635.] A genus of leguminous trees and shrubs of the tribe *Galegeæ*, type of the subtribe *Robinieæ*; the locusts. It is characterized by a legume with thin valves, winged on its upper margin, and by papilionaceous flowers with a broad reflexed standard, an swl-



Flowering Branch of Locust (*Robinia Pseudacacia*). *a*, pod; *b*, flower.

shaped inflexed style terminating a stalked and many-ovuled ovary, and surrounding these a long sheath of ten didelphous stamens, one of them partly, or at length wholly, free. The branchlets and leafstalks are nearly smooth, bristly, or viscid-hairy. The leaves are unequally pinnate with stipulate leaflets, and are furnished with a pair of bristle-shaped stipules, or of short stout spines in their place. The flowers are white or rose-purple, borne in conspicuous racemes. There are 5 or 6 species, 2 of them little-known Mexican trees, the others native in the southern and central United States. Of the latter the chief is *R. Pseudacacia*, the common locust or false acacia, widely planted and naturalized in the Northern States, also much planted in Europe, where it presents several varieties. For this and other species, see *locust*², 1, and *rose-acacia*; also *acacia*, 3.

Robinieæ (rob-i-ni'ë-ë), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1862), < *Robinia* + *-æ*.] A sub-tribe of leguminous plants of the tribe *Galegeæ*.

It is characterized by racemed flowers from the axils or fasciated at the older nodes, commonly free banner-stamen, blunt anthers, numerous ovules, somewhat rigid style, and usually flat and two-valved pod. It includes 16 genera, of which 11 are American, 1 African, 3 Australasian, and 1 (*Sesbania*) of general distribution. They are either herbs, shrubs, or trees, rarely shrubby climbers. For important genera, see *Robinia* (the type), *Sesbania*, and *Onyca*.

robin-redbreast (rob'in-red'breast), *n.* [Early mod. E. *robin redbreast*: see *robin*¹.] 1. Same as *robin*¹, 1.

Robin redbreast,
He shall be the priest
The requiem masse to syng.
Skelton, Phyllyp Sparowe, l. 399.
No burial this pretty pair
Of any man receives,
Till *Robin-red-breast* piously
Did cover them with leaves.
Children in the Wood (Child's Ballads, III. 133).

2. Same as *robin*¹, 2.—3. The American bluebird, *Sialia sialis*: an occasional misnomer. See *bluebird*, and *cut* under *Sialia*.—4. The old-time Bow street runner: in allusion to the color of his waistcoat. [Slang, Eng.].—**Robin-redbreast's pincushion**. Same as *bedegar*.

robin-ruddock (rob'in-rud'ok), *n.* Same as *robin*¹, 1.

Did you ever see two such little *Robin ruddocks*
So laden with breeches?
R. Edwards, Damon and Pythias.

robin-run-in-the-hedge (rob'in-run'in-thê-hej), *n.* The ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma*; the bedstraw, *Galium Aparine*; rarely the bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium*, and the bittersweet, *Solanum Dulcamara*. [Prov. Eng.]

robin-sandpiper (rob'in-sand'pi-për), *n.* Same as *robin-snipe*, 1.

robin-snipe (rob'in-sniip), *n.* 1. The red-breasted or ash-colored sandpiper; the canute or knot, *Tringa canutus*. In plain gray plumage it is also called *white robin-snipe*. See *knot*², 1.—2. Same as *red-breasted snipe* (*a*) (which see, under *red-breasted*). [New Eng.]

robin's-plantain (rob'inz-plan'tân), *n.* See *plantain*¹.

robin's-rye (rob'inz-rî), *n.* The haircap-moss, *Polytrichum juniperinum*: so called, perhaps, as suggesting a miniature grain-field. Also *robin-wheat*. See *haircap-moss*.

robin-wheat (rob'in-hwët), *n.* Same as *robin's-rye*.

The birds are not the only harvesters of the pretty moss known as *robin-wheat*. *Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX. 368.*

roble (rō'bl), *n.* [Sp. *roble*, oak-tree, < L. *robur*, oak, oak-tree: see *robust*.] 1. In California, one of the white oaks, *Quercus lobata*, also called *weeping oak*. It is a majestic tree with very widely spreading branches; its wood is of little value except for fuel.—2. In the West Indies, *Platymiscium platystachyum* and *Catalpa longisiliqua*, trees yielding ship-timber.—3. In Chili, a species of beech, *Fagus obliqua*, which affords a durable hard-wood building-material.

rob-o-Davy, *n.* [Prob. orig. *rob-of-Davy*, 'Davy's syrup' (see *rob*²); *Davy* being a familiar term for a Welshman, and *metheglin* a Welsh name for mead.] *Metheglin*.

Sherry, nor *Rob-o-Davy* here could flow,
The French frontinlacke, claret, red nor white,
Graves nor high-country, could our hearts delight.
Taylor's Works (1630). (Nares.)

roborant (rob'ō-rant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *roborant* = Sp. Pg. It. *roborante*. < L. *roborant*(-s), ppr. of *roborare*, strengthen: see *roborate*.] I. *a.* Tonic; strengthening.

II. *n.* A medicine that strengthens; a tonic. **roboratet** (rob'ō-rät), *v. t.* [L. *roboratus*, pp. of *roborare*, strengthen (> It. *roborare* = Sp. Pg. *roborar* = OF. *roberer*), < *robur* (*robor*-), strength: see *robust*. Cf. *corroborate*.] To give strength to; strengthen; confirm; establish.

This Bull also relateth to ancient privileges of popes and princes, bestowed upon her; which herein are *roborated* and confirmed. *Füller, Hist. of Cambridge Univ., ll. 37.*

roboration (rob'ō-rā'shon), *n.* [= OF. *roboration* = Sp. *roboracion* = Pg. *roboração*, < ML. *roboratio*(-o), a strengthening, < L. *roborare*, strengthen: see *roborate*. Cf. *corroboration*.] A strengthening. *Bailey, 1731.* [Rare.]

roborean (rō-bō'rē-an), *a.* [L. *roboreus*, of oak (see *roboreous*), + *-an*.] Same as *roboreous*. *Bailey, 1731.* [Rare.]

roboreous (rō-bō'rē-us), *a.* [L. *roboreus*, made of oak, < *robur*, an oak: see *robust*.] Made of oak; hence, strong. *Bailey, 1727.* [Rare.]

Robulina (rō-bū-lī'nā), *n.* [NL. (D'Orbigny, 1826, as a genus of supposed cephalopods), < L. *robur*, strength, + a dim. *-ina*, the reg. term. with this author for his genera of microscopic cephalopods.] A genus of foraminifers. Also called *Lampas*.

Robur Caroli (rō'bēr kar'ō-lī). [NL., Charles's Oak (see def.): L. *robur*, oak; ML. *Caroli*, gen. of *Carolus*, Charles: see *carl*.] A now obsolete constellation, introduced by Halley in 1677, between Argo and Centaurus, to represent the royal oak in which Charles II. was hidden after the battle of Worcester.

robust (rō-bust'), *a.* [OF. (and F.) *robuste* = Sp. Pg. It. *robusto*, < L. *robustus*, strong, < *robur*, OL. *robus* (*robor*-), hardness, strength, a hard wood, oak, an oak-tree; = Skt. *rabhas*, violence, force, < √ *rabh*, seize.] 1. Having or indicating great strength; strong; lusty; sinewy; muscular; sound; vigorous: as, a *robust* body; *robust* youth; *robust* health.

A *robust* boisterous Rogus knocked him down.
Howell, Letters, l. iii. 22.

Survey the warlike horse! didst thou invest
With thunder his *robust* distended chest?

Young, Paraphrase of Job.

I said, "How is Mr. Murdstone?" She replied, "My brother is *robust*, I am obliged to you."

Dickens, David Copperfield, xxvi.

One can only respect a *robust* faith of this sort.
Saturday Rev., May, 1874, p. 674.

2. Violent; rough; rude.

Is haul'd about, in gallant *robust*.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 529.

3. Requiring vigor or strength: as, *robust* employment. *Imp. Dict.*—4. In *zool.*, stout; thick: as, a *robust* joint; *robust* antennæ.—*Syn.* 1. *Strong*, *Robust*, *Lusty*, *Sturdy*, *Stalwart*, *Stout*, *hale*, *hearty*, *brawny*, *mighty*, *powerful*. *Strong* is the generic term among these, and is the most widely used in figurative applications. By derivation it means having the power of exerting great muscular force. *Robust* suggests an oaken strength, hence compactness, toughness, soundness of constitution, blooming health, and good size if not largeness of frame. *Lusty* characterizes the kind of strength that one enjoys possessing, abounding health, strength, vitality, and spirits. *Sturdy* suggests compactness and solidity even more than *robust* does; it expresses a well-knit strength that is hard to shake or resist, standing strongly upon its feet. *Stalwart* suggests tallness or largeness with great strength or sturdiness. *Stout* is little different from *strong*; it sometimes means strong to do or to support burdens: as, a *stout* defender; a *stout* porter carrying a heavy trunk.

robustious (rō-bus'tyūs), *a.* [Formerly also *robustuous*, *robustuous*; < L. *robustus*, oaken (*robustus*, oaken, strong): see *robust*.] *Robust*; rough; violent; rude. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Violent and *robustious* seas.
Heywood, Jupiter and Io (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, [VI. 258]).

These redundant locks,
Robustious to no purpose, clustering down,
Vain monument of strength. Milton, S. A., l. 569.

Poh! you are so *robustious*, you had like to put on my eye; I assure you, if you blind me, you must lead me.
Swift, Polite Conversation, i.

robustiously (rō-bus'tyūs-li), *adv.* In a *robustious* manner. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The multitude commend writers as they do fencers or wrestlers; who if they come in *robustiously*, and put for it with a deal of violence, are received for the braver fellows.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

robustiousness (rō-bus'tyūs-nes), *n.* Vigor; muscular size and strength. [Obsolete or archaic.]

That *robustiousness* of body, and puissance of person,
which is the only fruit of strength.
Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion, sig. S. 2.

robustly (rō-bust'li), *adv.* In a *robust* manner; with great strength; muscularly.

robustness (rō-bust'nes), *n.* The quality of being *robust*; strength; vigor, or the condition of the body when it has full firm flesh and sound health.

roc¹ (rok), *n.* [Also *rock*, *rok*, *ruc*, *ruck*, *ruk*; = G. *roc* = Sw. *roc*, *rok* = Dan. *rok* = It. *ruca*, *rochi* (Florio), < Ar. Pers. *ruk*, a roc. Cf. *rook*².] A fabulous bird of prey of monstrous size, famous in Arabian mythology, and corresponding to the Persian simurg. There is no certain basis of fact upon which the myth of the roc rests. The most colossal birds of which we have any knowledge are the dromic birds of New Zealand and the Madagascar spyruthic elephant-birds. The largest known rapacious bird (the roc figures as a bird of prey) is the *Harpagornis*, which may have been able to kill a moa, though certainly not to fly away with one. The most plausible speculation bases the roc on the *Epyornis*. See the quotation.

On the 27th of January, 1851, Isidore Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire read before the Parisian Academy of Sciences a paper, in which he described two enormous eggs and part of the metatarsus of a bird which he called *Epyornis*

maximus. . . This brought again to mind the old story of the famous Venetian traveller, Marco Polo, who located the *roc* or *rook*, the giant bird of the Arabian tales, upon Madagascar, and related that the great Khan of the Tartars, having heard of the bird, sent messengers to Madagascar, who brought back a feather nine spans long, and two palms in circumference. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, IV. 47.

Roc's egg, something marvelous or prodigious, having no foundation in fact; a mere's nest.

roc², *n.* A Middle English form of *rock*¹.

rocaille (rō-kaly'), *n.* [F., rockwork, formerly also *rochaille*, < *roche*, a rock: see *roach*².] The scroll ornament of the eighteenth century, and especially of the epoch of Louis XV., combining forms apparently based on those of water-worn rocks and those of shells or deduced from them. See *rococo*.

rocambole (rok'am-bōl), *n.* [Also *rokambole*, and formerly also *rocombole*; < F. *rocambole*, < G. *rockenbolten*, *roggenbolten* (so called because it grows among rye), < *rocken*, *roggen*, rye, + *bolle*, a bulb: see *rye* and *boll*.] A plant of the onion kind, *Allium Scorodoprasum*, native through the middle latitudes of Europe, and there somewhat cultivated. Its uses resemble those of garlic and the shallot, like which, also, it has a compound bulb composed of bulblets or cloves.

Insipid taste, old friend, to them who Paris know,
Where *rocambole*, shallot, and the rank garlic grow.
W. King, Art of Cookery, l. 336.

Rocella (rok-sel'ä), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1805), an accom. form (based on ML. *rocca*, *roca*, a rock) of It. *orella*, F. *orselle*, etc., orchil: see *orchil*, *archil*.] A genus of parmeliaceous lichens of the tribe *Usneæ*. The thallus is fruticose or finally pendulous, alike on both sides, and cartilagineous-coriaceous; the medullary layer is loosely cottony. The species are few and closely related, growing especially in the warmer maritime regions of the earth, and furnishing the famous orchil or orchil of dyers. *R. tinctoria* and *R. fuciformis*, the best-known species, are the chief sources of the dye. See cut under *archil*; see also *canary-moss*, *cape-weed*, *dyer's-moss*, *fat-orchil*, *litmus*, *Mauritius-weed*.

roccellin (rok-sel'ik), *a.* [< *Rocella* + *-ic*.] Related to or derived from *Rocella*.—**Roccellic acid**, C₁₇H₁₂O₄, a crystalline acid which occurs uncombined in *Rocella tinctoria*.

roccellin (rok-sel'in), *n.* [< *roccellin* + *-in*.] A coal-tar color: same as *orscillin*.

roccellin (rok-sel'in), *a.* [< *Rocella* + *-ine*.] In *bot.*, of or pertaining to the genus *Rocella*.

Roccus (rok'us), *n.* [NL. (S. L. Mitchell, 1814), < ML. *rocca*, E. *rock*: see *rock*¹.] A genus of serranoid fishes. It contains *R. kneri*, the common rockfish or striped-bass of the United States, and *R. chrysops*, the white-bass. Both are well-known game-fish, of some economic importance. See cut under *bass*.

roche¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *roach*¹.

roche², *n.* and *v.* See *roach*².

Rochea (rō'kē-ä), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1799), named after François Laroche, who wrote on the genera *Iria* and *Gladiolus*.] A genus of plants of the order *Crassulacæ*. It is characterized by a salver-shaped corolla with its tube much longer than the small five-cleft calyx, the five stamens united to the petals, and five free carpels, attenuated into elongated and exerted converging styles. The 4 species are natives of South Africa, and are fleshy undershrubs, bearing thick opposite leaves with united bases. The flowers are showy and rather large, white, yellow, scarlet, or rose-colored, and clustered in dense cymes. For these and the singular leaves the species are somewhat cultivated as house-plants. *R. coccinea*, with scarlet flowers, has the name of *coral*, and *R. falcata* is sometimes called *ice-plant*.

Rochelle powder (rō-shel' pou'dēr). [< *La Rochelle*, a city in France, + *powder*.] Same as *Seidlitz powder*, or *compound effervescent powder* (which see, under *powder*).

Rochelle salt. See *salt*¹.

roches moutonnées (rosh mö-to-nä'). [F.: *roche*, rock (see *rock*², *rock*¹); *moutonnée*, fem. of *moutonné*, rounded like the back of a sheep: see *mutton*.] Scattered knobs of rock rounded and smoothed by glacial action: fancifully so called from their resemblance, as seen rising here and there or in groups above a surface, to a flock of sheep lying down: sometimes Englished as "sheep-backs."

The surface of rock, instead of being jagged, rugged, or worn into rugged defiles, is even and rounded, often dome-shaped or spheroidal. . . Such surfaces were called *Roches Moutonnées* by De Saussure.

J. D. Forbes, Travels in the Alps, p. 53.

rochet¹ (roch'et), *n.* [Also dial. *rocket*; < ME. *rochet*, *rochette*, also *roket*, *rockette*, < OF. *rochet*, *roquet*, a frock, a prelate's rochet, F. dial. *rochet*, a blouse, mantle, = Sp. Pg. *roquete* = It. *rochetto*, *roccetto* (ML. *rochetum*), a rochet, dim. of ML. *roccus*, *roccus*, < OHG. *roch*, MHG. *roc* (*rock*), G. *rock* = MLG. D. *rok* = OFries. *rokk* = AS. *roc*, *rocc* = Icel. *rokkur*, a frock, coat; cf. Ir. *rocan*, a mantle, cloak, Gael. *rochall*, a coverlet.] 1. Originally, a short cloak worn by men of all degrees, also by women (in

this case frequently a white linen outer garment).

A *Rocket* full rent & Ragget about,
Cast over his corse.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13525.
A woman wel more fetys is
In *rocket* than in cote, ywis.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 1242.

Superior vestis mullerum, Anglice a *rochet*.
MS. Bibl. Reg., 12 B. l. f. 12. (Halliwell.)

2. *Eccles.*, a close-fitting vestment of linen or lawn, worn by bishops and some others. It reaches to the knees or lower, and has close sleeves extending to the wrists, or is sleeveless. The rochet is a variety of the alb or surplice, the latter differing from both alb and rochet by the fullness of its sleeves. In the Roman Catholic Church the rochet is worn by bishops and abbots, usually under a manteletta, and, as a choir vestment, by some canons. In the Anglican Church the rochet is worn under the chimere—these vestments constituting the distinctive episcopal habit as ordinarily worn in church and in Parliament and Convocation. The lawn sleeves are now made very full, and attached to the chimere, not to the rochet.

And an Arm men seyn is ther
Of saint Thomas the holy Marter, . . .
And a *Rochet* that is good,
Al besprent with his blod.

Stations of Rome (ed. Furnivall), l. 501.

The Elected Bishop, vested with his *Rochet*, shall be presented . . . unto the Presiding Bishop.

Book of Common Prayer (American), Consecration of Bishops.

3†. Hence, a bishop: also used attributively.

They would strain us out a certain figurative prelate, by writing the collective allegory of those seven angels into seven single *rochets*. Milton, Church-Government, l. 5.

4. A mantelet worn by the peers of England during ceremonies.

rochet² (roch'et), *n.* [< F. *rouget*, a gurnard.] A kind of fish, the roach or piper gurnard.

The whiting, known to all, a general wholesome dish,
The gurnet, *rochet*, mayd, and mullet, dainty fish.

Drayton.

Slit thy nose,

Like a raw *rochet*! B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

Rochets, whittings, or such common fish. W. B. Irvine.

roching-cask (roch'ing-kask), *n.* A tank lined with lead, used for crystallizing alum.

rock¹ (rok), *n.* [< ME. *rocke*, *rokke*, < AS. **roc* (in *stān-rocc*, 'stone-rock') = OF. *roc*, m. (= It. *rocco*, m.), *roke*, usually assimilated *roche* (> ME. *roche*, E. obs. *roach*², q. v.), F. *roche*, f., = Pr. *roca*, *rocha* = Sp. *roca* = Pg. *roca*, *rocha* = It. *rocca*, *roccia*, < ML. *roca*, *rocca*, a rock; prob. of Celtic origin: Ir. Gael. *roc* = Bret. *roch*, a rock. According to Diez, prob. < IL. **rupica*, or *rupca*, < L. *rupes*, a rock.] 1. The mass of mineral matter of which the earth, so far as accessible to observation, is made up; a mass, fragment, or piece of that crust, if too large to be designated as a *stone*, and if spoken of in a general way without special designation of its nature. When there is such special designation, the term *stone* is more generally adopted, as in *building-stone*, *paring-stone*, *limestone*, *freestone*; or the special designation of the material itself may be used without qualification, as *granite*, *slate*, *marble*, etc. The unconsolidated stony materials which form a considerable part of the superficial crust, or that which is at or near the surface, such as sand, gravel, and clay, are not commonly designated as *rock* or *rocks*; the geologist, however, includes under the term *rock* for the purpose of general description, all the consolidated materials forming the crust, as well as the fragmental or detrital beds which have been derived from it. Rocks are ordinarily composed of two or more mineral species, but some rocks are made up almost entirely of one species: thus, granite is essentially an aggregate of quartz, feldspar, and mica, while marble usually consists chiefly of carbonate of lime, and sandstone and quartzite chiefly of quartz. The number of varieties of rock, according to the classification and description of lithologists, is very great. The number of names popularly in use for rocks is small: *granite*, *porphyry*, *lava*, *sandstone* or *freestone*, *limestone*, *marble*, and *slate* are terms under one or the other of which by far the largest part of the rocks are commonly classed. (See these words.) More than 600 distinct species of minerals have been described, but a very small number of them occur as essential constituents of rocks: of these, quartz, the feldspars, the micas, the minerals of the augite and hornblende group, talc, chlorite, olivin, and carbonate of lime, with which often more or less of carbonate of magnesia is associated, form the great bulk of the rocks. But there are several other minerals which are quite commonly found as accessory constituents, and sometimes in masses large enough to be worthy of the designation of *rock*: such are garnet, epidote, various oxides of iron, pyrites, apatite, andalusite, leucite, tourmalin, and a few others. Some mineral substances occur in masses of great extent and thickness, but do not play the part of rock-forming minerals: such are salt, gypsum, and the varieties of coal. Rocks are variously classed by geologists. The most general subdivision of them is into *igneous* and *aqueous*: the former are divided into *plutonic* and *volcanic*, according as they have been formed under conditions of depth and pressure, like granite, or have been poured out upon the surface in the manner of lava. The aqueous rocks are also designated as *sedimentary*, *fossiliferous*, or *stratified*. The sedimentary rocks in general are believed to be made up of material resulting from the decay and abrasion of igneous masses, since almost all geologists admit that the crust of the earth has cooled from a state of fusion. Part of the stratified deposits, however,

have been formed through the agency of life, as in the case of the limestones, most of which have been secreted from an aqueous solution by various organisms, and of coal, which is the result of a peculiar kind of decay of vegetable matter. Some rocks have been formed by the simple evaporation of a solution: for instance, rock-salt. The sedimentary rocks are classified for lithological description according to the nature and texture of the materials of which they are made up: they are arranged in the chronological order of their deposition according to the nature of the fossils which they contain. Sedimentary rocks have frequently been greatly changed in character by metamorphosis, by which they have been rendered crystalline, and sometimes made so closely to resemble igneous rocks that their true character can only with the greatest difficulty be made out.

When ye han maad the coost so clene
Of rokkes that ther nys no stoon yene.
Chaucer, Franklin's Tale, l. 1577-2.

A rock may be defined as a mass of mineral matter, composed of one, more usually of several, kinds of minerals, having, as a rule, no definite external form, and liable to vary considerably in chemical composition.

A. Geikie, Encyc. Brit., X. 229.

2. A stone of any size, even a pebble. [Vulgar, U. S.]

I put a hot rock to his feet, and made him a large bowl o' catmint tea.
Georgia Scenes, p. 193.

Now I hold it is not decent for a scientific gent
To say another is an ass,—at least, to all intent;
Nor should the individual who happens to be meant
Reply by heaving rocks at him to say great extent.
Bret Harte, The Society upon the Stanislaus.

3. A mass of stone forming an eminence or a cliff.

And he [Samson] went down and dwelt in the top of the rock Etan.
Judges xv. 3.

When he sees afar
His country's weather-bleached and battered rocks
From the green wave emerging.
Cowper, Task, v. 834.

4. Hence, in *Scrip.*, figuratively, foundation; strength; asylum; means of safety; defense.

The Lord is my rock.
2 Sam. xxii. 2.

5. A cause or source of peril or disaster: from the wrecking of vessels on rocks: as, this was the rock on which he split.

Lo, where comes that rock
That I advise your shunning.
(Enter Cardinal Wolsey.)
Shak., Hen. VIII., i. l. 113.

Either we must say every Church govern'd itself, or else we must fall upon that old foolish Rock, that St. Peter and his Successors govern'd all.
Selden, Table-Talk, p. 57.

6. A kind of hard sweetmeat, variously flavored.

Around a revolving dial were arranged various-sized pieces of peppermint rock, closely resembling putty, but prized by youthful gourmands.
Harpers' Mag., LXXVI. 625.

7. Same as rockfish, 1 (u). [Southern U. S.]
—8. The rock-dove, *Columba livia*, more fully called blue-rock.—9. A kind of soap. See the quotation.

The action of lime upon the constituents of tallow decomposes them, glycerin being set at liberty, while calcium stearate and oleate are formed. . . . These salts, . . . when mixed together, constitute an insoluble soap, technically called rock.
W. L. Carpenter, Soap and Candles, p. 254.

10. A piece of money: commonly in the plural: as, a pocketful of rocks. [Slang, U. S.]

Here I am in town without a rock in my pocket.
New Orleans Picayune. (Bartlett.)

11. A very hard kind of cheese, made from skimmed milk, used in Hampshire, England.

Halliwel.—**Acidic** (or acid) rock. See *acidic*.—**Æolian**, aqueous, argillaceous rocks. See the adjectives.—**Aerial** rocks. Same as *æolian* rocks.—**Band** of rock. See *band* and *blackband*.—**Blue, clay, colts-foot, conglomerate** rock. See the qualifying words.—**Cock** of the rock. See *cock*.—**Country** rock. See *country*, 8, and *country-rock*.—**Denuded** rocks. See *denuded*.—**Detrital** rock. See *detrital*.—**Dressed** rocks, ice-worn bosses of rock, usually called *roches moutonnées* or *sheep-back* rocks.—**Dudley** rock. See *Dudley limestone*, under *limestone*.—**Farewell** rock. See *farewell*.—**Gibraltar** rock, rock-candy.—**Intrusive** rocks. See *intrusive*.—**Kellaways** rocks, in *geol.*, the lower of the two zones into which the Oxfordian is divided, the latter being a division of the Middle or Oxford Oolite. The Oxfordian is the lowest division of the Upper Jura or White Jura of the Continental geologists. The name *Kellaways* is frequently spelled *Kelloway*. It is a locality in Wiltshire, England.—**Littoral** rocks. See *littoral*.—**Ludlow** rocks, in *geol.*, a portion of the Upper Silurian rocks, 2,000 feet in thickness. It is composed of three groups, the lower Ludlow rock or mudstone, the Aymestry limestone, and the upper Ludlow rock. They have their name from Ludlow in Shropshire, England, where they are characteristically developed.—**Metamorphic** rocks. See *metamorphism*.—**On the rocks**, quite out of funds; in great want of money. [Slang].—**Rock-drilling machine**, a power-drill for boring rock or mineral substances. It operates either by percussion or by rotation. The usual motive power, in confined situations, is compressed air.—**Rock ice-cream**. Same as *granite*, 2.—**Rock-onion**. Same as *cbol*, 2, and *stone-leek* (see *leek*).—**Rocks of mechanical origin**. See *mechanical*.—**Syn.** It is an error to use *rock* for a stone so small that a man can handle it: only a fabulous person or a demi-god can lift a rock.

When Ajax strives some rock's vast weight to throw,
The line too labours, and the words move slow.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 370.

The Douglas rent an earth-fast stone
From its deep bed, then heaved it high,
And sent the frgment through the sky.
Scott, L. of the L., v. 23.

rock¹ (rok), v. t. [*rock*¹, n. Cf. OF. *rocher*, stone, < *roche*, a stone, rock.] To throw stones at; stone. [U. S.]

It used to be said that if an unknown landsman showed himself in the streets [of Marblehead, Massachusetts] the boys would follow after him, crying, "Rock him! Rock him! He's got a long-tailed coat on!"
O. W. Holmes, Poet at the Breakfast Table, xii.

rock² (rok), v. [*ME. rokken*, also *roggen* (cf. OF. *roquer*), < AS. **roccian* (in a gloss) = Dan. *rokke* = Sw. freq. *rockera*, shake, rock; cf. OHG. *ruechen*, MHG. *rucken*, rücken, G. *rücken*, pull, = Dan. *rykke* = Sw. *rycka*, pull, = Icel. *rykkja*, pull roughly and hastily; from the noun, OHG. *ruc* (gen. *ruech-*), MHG. *ruc* (gen. *ruck-*), G. *ruck*, a pull, jolt, jerk, = Sw. *ryck* = Dan. *ryk*, a pull.]
I. trans. 1. To move backward and forward, as a body supported below (especially on a single point, a narrow line, or a curved base); cause to sway upon a support: as, to rock a cradle; to rock a chair; sometimes, to cause to reel or totter.

The crdel at hir beddes feet is set,
To rocken.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 237.

The god whose earthshakes rock the solid ground.
Pope, Iliad, xiii. 68.

2. To move backward and forward in a cradle, chair, etc.

High in his hall, rocked in a chair of state,
The king with his tempestuous council sate.
Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Epistles, xi.

3. To lull; quiet, as if by rocking in a cradle.

Sleep rock thy brain.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 2. 237.

Blow, Ignorance; O thou, whose idle knee
Rocks earth into a lethargy.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 14.

4. In engraving, to abrade the surface of, as a copper or steel plate, preparatory to scraping a mezzotinto. See *eradle*, n., 4 (e).—5†. To cleanse by rocking or shaking about in sand.

His other harness, that holdely watz keped,
Bothe his pance, & his platerz piked flane,
The rynges rocked wof the roust, of his riche bruny;
And si watz fresh as ypon fyrst.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1018.

6. To affect by rocking in a manner indicated by a connected word or words: as, to rock one into a headache; the earthquake rocked down the houses.

Tyl Resoun hadde reuthe on me and rokked me aslepe.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 11.

II. intrans. To move backward and forward; be moved backward and forward; reel.

How her hand, in my hand being lock'd,
Forced it to tremble with her loyal fear!
Which struck her sad, and then it faster rock'd.
Shak., Lucrece, l. 262.

During the whole dialogue, Jonas had been rocking on his chair.
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xlv.

The blind wail rocks, and on the trees
The dead leaf trembles to the bells.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, Conclusion.

Rocking bob. Same as *balance-bob*.—**Rocking stone**, a large block of stone poised so nicely upon its point that a moderate force applied to it causes it to rock or oscillate. Such stones are most common in regions of granite, and especially where it has a marked cuboidal jointing. The quadrangular masses resulting from the weathering of this granite assume spherical forms, since the edges and angles waste away more rapidly than the sides, and a rocking stone is not infrequently the result. There are several rocking stones in the granite region of Devonshire and Cornwall, where they are known as *loggan*, *loggan-stones*, or *loggan-rocks*. The best-known of these is near Castle Treryn, St. Levan; it is about 17 feet long, and weighs about 65 tons. "There are seven loggan-rocks in the parish of Zennor." *Woodward, Geol. of Eng. and Wales* (2d ed.), p. 606.

The same cause affects granitic cliffs, rounding the surfaces formed by the "joints," and often leaving detached blocks on the brow of the cliff; and they also give rise to the *Rocking Stones* common in granite districts.

Prestwich, Geol., I. 56.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Rock, Shake, Swing, Roll.* *Shake* expresses a quicker, more sudden, and less uniform motion than the others: as, to shake a tree or a carpet; his knees shook. *Rock* expresses the slow and regular motion to and fro of a body supported below—as a cradle upon rockers, or a rocking stone—or at the sides. *Swing* expresses the regular and generally slow motion to and fro, or around and around, of a body supported or held at one end, generally above; as, the swinging of a pendulum, a censer, a sword. *Roll* is sometimes used of an irregular motion to and fro, suggesting the rolling over of a round log: as, a rolling walk; the rolling of a ship in the trough of the sea. The figurative uses of these words are akin to their literal meanings: a ship rocks when the wind is steady on the aft quarter; it swings about its anchor with the change of the tide; it shakes with each blow from a heavy wave.

rock² (rok), n. [*rock*², v.] The act of rocking; specifically, a step in fancy dancing.

rock³ (rok), n. [*ME. rokke, rocke, rok*, < AS. **rocca* (not recorded) = MD. *rock*, D. *rok, rokken* = OHG. *rocco, rocko, rocho*, MHG. *rocke*, G. *rocken* = Icel. *rokkr* = Sw. *rock* = Dan. *rok*, a distaff (cf. It. *rocca* = Sp. *rocca* = Pg. *roca*, a distaff; OF. *rococt, rochet, F. rochet*, a spinning-wheel; < Teut.); root unknown.] A distaff used in hand-spinning; the staff or frame about which the flax or wool is arranged from which the thread is drawn in spinning.

Sad Clotho led the rocke, the whiles the thrid
By griesly Lchesis was spun with paine.
Spenser, F. Q., IV. ii. 43.

Herself a snowy fleece doth wear,
And these her rock and spindle bear.
B. Jonson, Masque of Hymen.

Rock Monday, the Monday after Twelfth Day: so called because spinning, interrupted by the Christmas sports, was then resumed. Also called *Plow Monday*.

rock⁴ (rok), n. [Perhaps a dial. var. of *rough*.] A young hedgehog. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]

rock⁵, n. See *rock*.

rockahomoniet, n. [Amer. Ind.] Same as *hominny*.

Sometimes also in their travels each man takes with him a pint or quart of *rockahomonie*—that is, the finest Indian corn parched and beaten to powder.

Beverley, Virginia, iii. ¶ 19.

rock-alum (rok'alum), n. 1. Same as *alum-stone*.—2. The solid residue obtained from potash crystals on their liquefaction by heat and subsequent cooling. *Spon's Encyc. Manuf., p. 326.*—3. A factitious article made by coloring small crystalline fragments of alum with Venetian red.

rock-alyssum (rok'alissum), n. See *Alyssum*.

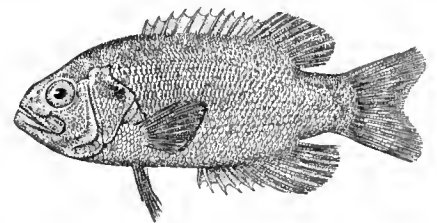
rockaway (rok'awā), n. A four-wheeled pleasure-carriage with two or three seats (each for two persons) and a standing top. It is a distinctly American type of vehicle.

rock-badger (rok'baj'ér), n. 1. Parry's ground-squirrel, *Spermophilus parryi*, of northwestern North America.—2. See *Hyrax*, 1.

rock-barnacle (rok'bär'nā-kl), n. A sessile cirriped which adheres to rocks, as any species of *Balanus* proper: not specific.

rock-basin (rok'bās'n), n. In *phys. geog.*, a basin or hollow in a rock. Such cavities are common on the exposed surface of the rocks in various countries, and they are most frequently met with in granitic regions, especially in Cornwall and Devonshire, where they have been worn out by atmospheric erosion, assisted by the tendency to a concentric structure which granite frequently exhibits. These rock-basins have been, and still are by some, ascribed to the Druids. On the Scilly Islands such cavities are common; some are called *devil's kettles* and *devil's punch-bowls*, and one group is known as the *Kettle and Pans*. There are multitudes of them, of all dimensions, in the Sierra Nevada, but few have received names. See *kettle*, 4 (b).

rock-bass (rok'bās), n. 1. A centrarchoid fish, *Ambloplites rupestris*; the redeye or goggle-



Rock-bass or Redeye (*Ambloplites rupestris*).

eye. It is found from the Great Lake region to Louisiana, attains a length of a foot, and is of an olive-green color with brassy tints and much dark mottling.

2. The striped-bass. See *Roccus*, and cut under *bass*.—3. A serranoid fish, *Serranus* or *Paralabrax clathratus*; the cabrilla: found off the coast of California, attaining a length of 18 inches.

rock-beauty (rok'bū'ti), n. A plant of the Pyrenees and Alps, *Draba (Petrocallis) Pyrenæica*, forming dense cushions 2 or 3 inches high, with pale-lilac sweet-scented flowers in early spring. With care it can be cultivated on rock-work.

rock-bird (rok'bērd), n. 1. A bird of the genus *Rupicola* or subfamily *Rupicolinæ*; a cock of the rock. See cut under *Rupicola*.—2. The rock-snipe.

rock-blackbird (rok'blak'bērd), n. Same as *rock-ouzel*. [Local, Eng.]

rock-borer (rok'bōr'ér), n. A bivalve mollusk of the family *Petricolidae*.

rock-bound (rok'bound), a. Hemmed in by rocks.

The breaking waves dash'd high
On a stern and rock-bound coast.
Mrs. Hemans, Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers.

rock-brake (rok'brāk), *n.* Same as *parsley-fern*.
rock-breaker (rok'brā'kēr), *n.* A machine for breaking rock and stones, in which the material to be broken passes between two jaws, one or both of which are movable. It is by machinery of this kind that stones are usually broken for road-metal.

rock-butter (rok'but'ēr), *n.* In *mineral*. See *butter* 1.

rock-candy (rok'kan'di), *n.* Pure sugar in cohering crystals of considerable size and hardness. Also called *candy-sugar*, and sometimes *Gibraltar rock*.

rock-cavy (rok'kā'vi), *n.* A South American quadruped of the family *Caviidae*, *Kerodon moco* or *Cavia rupestris*; the moco.

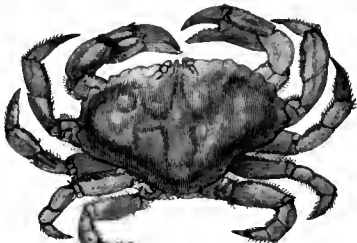
rock-cist (rok'sist), *n.* [Shortened from *rock-cistus* (the plants were once included in the genus *Cistus*).] A book-name for plants of the genus *Helianthemum*.

rock-cod (rok'kod), *n.* See *cod* 2 and *rockfish*.

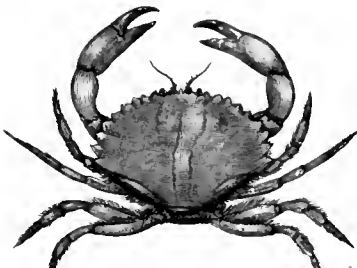
rock-cook (rok'kūk), *n.* The small-mouthed wrasse, *Centrolabrus exoletus*, about 4 inches long. [Cornwall, Eng.]

rock-cork (rok'kōrk), *n.* Mountain-cork, a white- or gray-colored variety of asbestos: so called from its lightness and fibrous structure. Also called *rock-leather*.

rock-crab (rok'krab), *n.* One of several different crabs found on rocky sea-bottoms, as the



Rock-crab (*Cancer irroratus*).



California Rock-crab (*Cancer antennarius*).

common *Carcinus menas*, *Cancer irroratus*, *C. antennarius*, *Panopeus depressus*, and related species. [Eng. and U. S.]

rock-crest (rok'kres), *n.* See *Arabis*.

rock-crowned (rok'kround), *a.* Crowned or surmounted with rocks: as, a *rock-crowned* height.

rock-crusher (rok'krush'ēr), *n.* A stone-breaker or stone-crusher.

rock-crystal (rok'kris'tal), *n.* See *crystal*, and cut under *pokal*.

Rock-day (rok'dā), *n.* [*rock* 3 + *day* 1.] A popular name for St. Distaff's day, or the day after Twelfth Day.

rock-demon (rok'dē'mon), *n.* One of certain spirits or demons worshiped by the Huron Indians, and conceived of as dwelling in some famed, renowned, or dangerous rock.

An early missionary account of a *rock-demon* worshipped by the Huron Indians will show with what absolute personality savages can conceive such a being.
E. B. Tylor, *Prim. Culture*, II, 189.

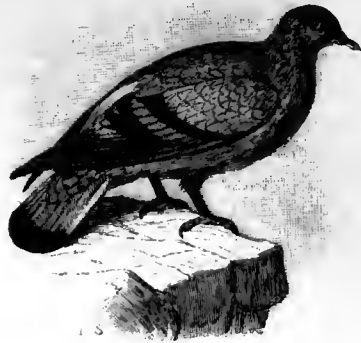
rock-doe (rok'dō), *n.* A species of Alpine deer. The *rock-doe* breeds chiefly upon the Alps; a creature of admirable swiftness.
N. Grew, *Museum*.

rock-dolphin (rok'dol'fin), *n.* A local name at Brighton, England, of the sea-scorpion, *Cottus scorpius*.

rock-doo (rok'dō), *n.* A Scotch form of *rock-dove*.

rock-dove (rok'duv), *n.* 1. The rock-pigeon or blue-rock, *Columba livia*: in distinction from the other two British pigeons of the same genus, the ring-dove (*C. palumbus*) and the stock-dove (*C. anas*). It is widely distributed through-

out the western part of the Palearctic region, and is the reputed wild stock or original of the domestic pigeon. The commonest varieties of the latter retain close resem-

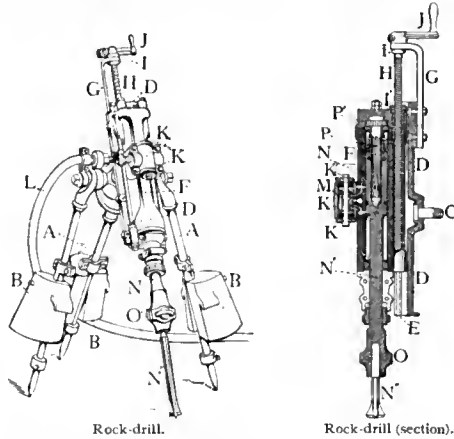


Rock-dove (*Columba livia*).

blance to the wild bird, as may be seen by comparing the figure here given with that under *pigeon*.

2. The sea-dove, sea-pigeon, or black guillemot, *Uria grylle*: so called because it breeds in the rocks. [Ireland.]

rock-drill (rok'dril), *n.* A machine-drill; a drill worked by steam-, water-, or horse-power: distinguished from a drill worked by hand. In the accompanying figures A, A are the legs which support the working parts shown in the section. The legs form a tripod stand which is pivoted at C to the bed-plate D.



Rock-drill.

Rock-drill (section).

The legs are weighted at B to hold the machine firmly when at work. The bed-plate has guideways E formed on its upper surface, one of which is shown in the section. To these ways are fitted guides on the cylinder F. A standard G is bolted to the back of the bed-plate, and at its upper end has a fixed bearing I for the feed-screw H. A which J is used to turn the feed-screw, which, as the latter cannot move vertically, operates in the nut I to raise or lower the cylinder F together with all its attachments; K is the steam-chest and valve-box with bonnets K'. Steam is supplied to K by a steam-hose L; M (in the section) is the steam-thrown induction-valve, which also controls exhaust after the manner of the common slide-valve, but is cylindrical in form and is moved by the action of the steam admitted to K; N is the piston; N', the piston-rod; N'', the drill, fitted to a socket O in the exterior end of N; P and P' are parts of the mechanism which turns the piston, piston-rod, and drill a short distance on their vertical axis at each stroke of the piston.

rock-duck (rok'duk), *n.* The harlequin duck. *J. H. Langille*. [Nova Scotia.]

rock-eel (rok'ēl), *n.* A fish, *Muraenoides gunnellus*, of the family *Niphiidiontidae*, with an elongated smooth body, nearly eighty dorsal spines, and two spines and thirty-eight rays in dorsal. It inhabits the northern seas.

rockelt, *n.* [Cf. *roquelaure*.] A woman's cloak. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

rockelay (rok'e-lā), *n.* Same as *roquelaure*.

rock-elm (rok'elm), *n.* An American elm, *Ulmus racemosa*, highly valued for its heavy, hard, and strong timber, which is used in making agricultural implements, for railroad-ties, etc. Also *cork-elm*, *hickory-elm*, etc.

rocker 1 (rok'ēr), *n.* [*rock* 1 + *-er* 1.] The rock-dove, *Columba livia*. *Montagu*. Also *rockier*, *rock*.

rocker 2 (rok'ēr), *n.* [*ME. rokker*; *rock* 2, *v.* + *-er* 1.] One who or that which rocks. Specifically—(a) One who rocks a cradle.

His majesty was graciously pleased that there should neither be nurse, *rockier*, nor any other officer belonging to the queen's nursery . . . save only Protestants.
Court and Times of Charles I., II, 63.

His fellow, who the narrow bed had kept,
Was weary, and without a *rockier* slept.
Dryden, *Cock and Fox*, I, 228.

(b) The curved piece of wood on which a cradle or rocking-chair rocks. (c) A rocking-horse.

There were beasts of all sorts; horses, in particular, of every breed, from the spotted barrel on four pegs . . . to the thoroughbred *rockier* on his highest mettle.
Dickens, *Crocket on the Hearth*, II.

(d) A rocking-chair. (e) In *engraving*, same as *cradle*, 4 (e). (f) A rocker-shaft. (g) In *mining*, same as *cradle*, 4 (f) (1). (h) In an electric-lamp regulator, a lever, pivoted in the middle, carrying at its extremities the armatures of two electromagnets, by the alternate attraction of which the carbon rods are made to separate or to approach each other.

The armatures of the two electro-magnets were placed at the two extremities of a *rockier*, carrying a lever for the release of the mechanisms used for the approach or withdrawal of the carbons.
Hospitalier, *Electricity* (trans.), p. 170.

(i) A boat or yacht having a rocker keel.

When a fast sloop of the straight-keel type came out, the *rockers* were beaten. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 251.

(j) A skate in which the bottom of the runner is not straight, but is convex from toe to heel. (k) A vessel for freezing chemical mixtures, essentially a freezer mounted on rockers. (l) In a railway gravel tip-car, a curved iron casting which supports the car-body, and on which the body rocks when the load is dumped. (m) One of two beams used in the body-frame of a carriage to support the floor-boards. See cut under *barouche*.—**Boston rocker**, a rocking-chair with a plain wooden seat shaped slightly to the person, and back and arms supported on slender uprights, usually turned. This form has persisted nearly unchanged for two centuries. [U. S.]—**Rocker keel**, a keel curved upward both forward and aft of the midship line.

rockier-cam (rok'ēr-kam), *n.* A cam keyed to a rock-shaft. It does not make successive complete revolutions, but has a reciprocating rotary movement through an arc of generally less than 180°. Such cams are much used in the valve-gear of steam-engines on river-boats propelled by paddle-wheels, in the valve-gear of some stationary engines, and also in the construction of other machinery. Also called *wiper*.

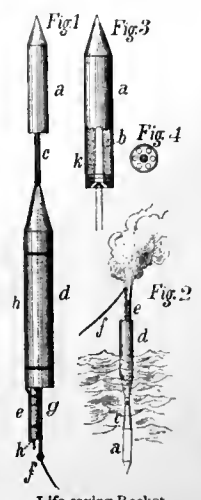
rockered (rok'ērd), *a.* [*rockier* 2 + *-ed* 1.] Shaped like a rocker; curved or bellied downward: as, a *rockered* keel.

rockier-shaft (rok'ēr-shāft), *n.* Same as *rock-shaft*.

rockier-sleeve (rok'ēr-slēv), *n.* A part of the breech-action of a magazine-gun.

rockery (rok'ēr-i), *n.*; pl. *rockeries* (-iz). [*rock* 1 + *-ery*.] An artificial mound formed of stones or fragments of rock, earth, etc., for the cultivation of particular kinds of plants, as ferns.

rocket 1 (rok'ēt), *n.* [= D. *raket* = G. *rakete* = Dan. Sw. *rocket* = F. *roquette*, *roquette*, *raquette* (> Sp. *raquete*), < OIt. *rocchetto* (ML. *rochetus*, *rocheta*), a rocket, so named from its shape, lit. 'a bobbin,' lt. *rochetto*, a bobbin (*rochetta*, a distaff) (= F. *rocket*, *roquet*, a bobbin), dim. of *rocca*, a distaff: see *rock* 3.] 1. A cylindrical tube of pasteboard or metal filled with a mixture of niter, sulphur, charcoal, etc., which, on being ignited at the base, propels the tube forward by the impact of the liberated gases against the atmosphere. Rockets are used for various purposes. (a) In war, when the apparatus generally consists of a sheet-iron case filled with a composition such as is described above, and a head which may be solid, or hollow and filled with a bursting-charge. (b) Life-rockets, used for carrying a line over a wreck, and thus establishing communication between the ship and the shore. The Russian rocket has a short stick attached to the base and armed with a hook which slides in a groove on the under side of the rocket-stand and engages the ring of the chain attached to the line as the rocket leaves the stand. The German system comprises five-centimeter and eight-centimeter rockets and eight-centimeter anchor-rockets, all of which have long chains attached to the rocket-stick at one end and to the line at the other. The English system consists of double Boxer rockets placed end to end in a single metallic case, having a stick fastened to one side of the case. The Hooper rocket is a modification of the Hale war-rocket, and was very unsatisfactory in its results. All these rockets have metallic cases, and are fired by means of fuses. The uncertainty of their flight and their liability to deterioration by transportation and storage have prevented their adoption for life-saving purposes in the United States. (c) Signal- or sky-rockets, pasteboard cylinders filled with nearly



Life-saving Rocket.
Fig. 1. Rocket before firing: a, rocket proper; e, metal rod connecting rocket with float d carrying a torch e, which burns after the rocket strikes the water, showing at night position of line f; g, rod to which line f is attached; h, fuse. Fig. 2. Rocket after firing: lettering as above. Fig. 3. Rocket proper: a, metallic shell filled with a slow-burning composition b, around a wooden core c, and supplied with symmetrically arranged vents as shown in fig. 4.

the same composition, but with a conical head containing stars of various ingredients and colors, and a quantity of powder which, when the rocket has attained its greatest height, bursts the cylinder, when the ignited stars spread through the air and cast a brilliant or colored light producing a beautiful effect. These rockets are used in signaling or for mere pyrotechnic display. Rockets are kept point foremost in their flight by means of a stick projecting behind, which acts in the same way as the shaft of an arrow.

To the head of such rockets may be placed petards, balls of fire, granadoes, etc., and so may be applied to warlike affairs. *Mathematical Recreations* (1674).

And the final event to himself [Burke] has been that, as he rose like a rocket, he fell like the stick.

T. Paine, Letters to the Addressers. (Bartlett.)

2. The lever by which a forge-bellows is inflated. — **Congreve rocket**, a large rocket having a shell of sheet-iron and carrying charges of canister-shot, bullets, and other missiles. Sir William Congreve, who first introduced this weapon into warfare, and from whom its name is derived, caused sizes to be constructed ranging from 12 to 32 pounds, with sticks for the larger sizes 20 feet in length. The first notable use of Congreve rockets was at Copenhagen in 1807, and among the then-existing means of attack it proved a very formidable weapon. The composition used in these rockets is saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal; and they sometimes have a metal head loaded with a bursting-charge very destructive in a fortress or town. Modern improvements in ordnance have supplied more efficient means of attack, and rockets are now used in warfare chiefly as a means for signaling.

rocket¹ (rok'et), *v. i.* [*< rocket¹, n.*] To fly straight up rapidly when flushed, as a pheasant.

The driven partridge and the *rocketing* pheasant are beyond the skill of many a man who considers himself a very fair shot. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII, 387.

Presently an old cock-pheasant came *rocketing* over me, looking as though the feathers were all being blown out of his tail. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII, 182.

rocket² (rok'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rokāt*; *< OF. roquette, F. roquette = Sp. roqueta, ruqueta, < It. ruchetta, the herb rocket, dim. of ruca, garden-rocket, < L. eruca, a species of colewort; see Eruca.*] 1. In old usage, the salad-plant

Eruca sativa. See *Eruca*.

2. In modern usage, a plant of the genus *Hesperis*, chiefly *H. matronalis*, also called *dame's-violet* or *-rocket*, *garden-rocket*, or *white rocket*. This is a somewhat coarse standard garden plant with racemes of rather large flowers, which are fragrant after dark. They are naturally pinkish and single, but in cultivation have double varieties both white and purple. *H. tristis* is the night-scented rocket or stock.

3. One of various other plants, chiefly *Cruciferae*. See phrases. — **Bastard rocket**, a European weed, *Brassica Erucastrum*. — **Crambling rocket**, the name in some old herbals of *Reseda lutea*, probably with the sense of 'scrambling rocket,' translating the old name *Eruca peregrina*. Britton and Holland, Eng. Plant-Names. — **Cress-rocket**, any of the three species of *Vetiva*, a Spanish cruciferous genus. — **Dame's-rocket**. See def. 2, above. — **Dyer's rocket**. Same as *dyer's-weed*. — **Night-scented rocket**. See def. 2, above. — **Wall-rocket**, *Diplo-taxis tenuifolia*, a bushy mustard-plant on old walls, etc. — **White rocket**. See def. 2, above. — **Winter rocket**. See *yellow-rocket*. (See also *base-rocket, London-rocket, sea-rocket, and yellow-rocket*.)

rocket³ (rok'et), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rocket*¹.

rocket⁴ (rok'et), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] A portion. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

rocket-bird (rok'et-bērd), *n.* [*< rocket¹ + bird.*] The Indian paradise flycatcher, *Terpsiphone* (formerly *Tchitrea*) *paradisi*. See cut under *Terpsiphone*. [Anglo-Indian.]

In the mango topos were procured examples of the Paradise flycatcher (*Tchitrea paradisi*), generally yclept the *rocket-bird* by our countrymen. *The Field* (London), April 4, 1885.

rocket-case (rok'et-kās), *n.* A stout case, made of cardboard or cartridge-paper, for holding the materials of a rocket.

rocket-drift (rok'et-drift), *n.* In *pyrotechny*, a copper-tipped wooden rammer which is driven by a mallet in packing the composition in the cases of rockets.

rocketer (rok'et-ēr), *n.* [*< rocket¹ + -er.*] A bird that rises rapidly and flies straight up when flushed, as a pheasant may do. [Eng.]

rocket-harpoon (rok'et-hār-pōn'), *n.* In *whaling*, a harpoon propelled by a rocket. It carries at its point a shell, which is exploded by a time-fuse. The projectile is fired from a tube, or from the shoulder by means of a special form of gun.

rocket-larkspur (rok'et-lār-k'spēr), *n.* See *larkspur*.

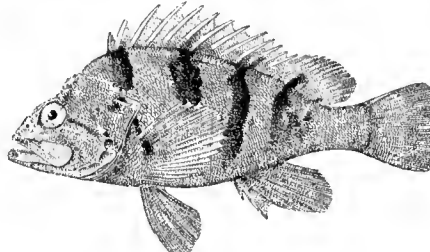
rock-faced (rok'fāst), *a.* In *masonry*, same as *quarry-faced*. See *ashler*, 3.

rock-falcon (rok'fā'kn), *n.* See *falcon*.

rock-fever (rok'fē'vēr), *n.* Intermittent fever.

rock-fire (rok'fir), *n.* In *pyrotechny*, a composition of resin (three parts), sulphur (four parts), niter (ten parts), and regulus of antimony and turpentine (each one part). It burns slowly and is extinguished with difficulty. It is used in military operations for setting fire to ships, buildings, magazines, etc., and can be charged in cases or shells to be thrown from artillery, or it may be used with rockets.

rockfish (rok'fish), *n.* 1. A name of several fishes which are found about rocks. (a) The striped-bass, *Roccus lineatus*, a fine game-fish highly esteemed for the table. See *Roccus*, and cut under *bass*, [U. S.] (b) One of several different wrasses. [Eng.] (c) The black goby. [Eng.] (d) The killifish or May-fish, *Hydrargyra majalis*. [Local, U. S.] (e) The log-perch or hog-fish, *Percina caprodes*. [Local, U. S.] (f) Any scorpionoid fish of the genus *Sebastes* or *Sebastichthys* and related genera; as a collective name, the *Scorpenidae* in general. These rockfish are especially numerous on the Pacific coast of North America, on rocky bottoms, and are economically important. Some specific names into which *rockfish* enters are *S. flavidus*, the yellow-tailed, also called *rock-cod*; *S. mystinus*, the black; *S. piniger*, the orange; *S. ruber*, the red; *S. rastrelliger*, the grass-rockfish. See also *boceaccio, jack*, 9 (c), *priest-fish, riuva, garrupa, flaum, rasher*, *tambor, corsair, fly-fish, rena, tree-fish, Spanish-flag*. (g) One of various species of serranids. [Local, U. S.] 2. A codfish split, washed, and dried on the rocks. — **Banded rockfish**, *Sebastes fasciatus*. — **Black rockfish**, *Sebastichthys melanops*, the *priest-fish*. See cut under *priest-fish*. [Pacific coast, U. S.] — **Grass-rockfish**, one of several species of *Sebastichthys* or *rock-*



Grass-rockfish (*Sebastichthys nigrocinetus*).

cod, ss *S. nigrocinetus*. [Pacific coast.] — **Green rockfish**, the cutlus-cod. — **Red rockfish**, a serranoid, *Tristropis guttata*. [Bermudas.] — **Rosy rockfish**, *Sebastes rosaceus*. [California.]

rockfishing (rok'fish'ing), *n.* [*< rockfish + -ing.*] The act or art of taking rockfish.

rock-flint (rok'flint), *n.* Same as *chert*.

rock-flour (rok'flour), *n.* Same as *rock-meal*.

rock-gas (rok'gas), *n.* See *gas*.

rock-goat (rok'gōt), *n.* A goat which makes its home among rocks; an ibex. *Holland*.

rock-goose (rok'gōs), *n.* Same as *kelp-goose*.

rockhair (rok'hār), *n.* A rock-loving lichen, *Alectoria jubata*. See *Alectoria*².

rock-harmonicon (rok'hār-mon'ī-kon), *n.* A musical instrument consisting of a graduated series of pieces of rock-crystal, which are sounded by blows from hammers. Compare *lapidicon*.

rock-hawk (rok'hāk), *n.* The merlin or stone-falcon, *Falco aesalon* or *F. lithofalco*. See cut under *merlin*.

rock-head (rok'hed), *n.* Bed-rock. [Rare, Eng.]

It is seldom that the geologist has an opportunity of seeing a complete section down to the *rock-head* in such a place. *Croll, Climate and Time*, p. 467.

rock-hearted (rok'hār'ted), *a.* Hard-hearted; unfeeling.

rock-hopper (rok'hōp'ēr), *n.* A curl-crested penguin; a penguin of the genus *Eudyptes*, as *E. chrysochome* or *E. chrysolopha*; a macaroni: so called by seamen from the way they hop over the rocks in places where they congregate to breed. See cut under *Eudyptes*.

rock-hopping (rok'hōp'ing), *n.* See the quotation.

The end of the rope is thrown to a boat just outside the breakers, and the raft of blubber is towed to the tender or vessel. This rafting process is called by the sealers *rock hopping*. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V, ii, 437.

rockie (rok'ī), *n.* The rock-lintie or twite. [Scotch.]

rockier (rok'ī-ēr), *n.* Same as *rockier*¹.

rockiness¹ (rok'ī-nes), *n.* [*< rocky¹ + -ness.*] The state of being rocky, or abounding with rocks.

rockiness² (rok'ī-nes), *n.* [*< rocky² + -ness.*] The condition or sensations of one who is rocky, as from drinking. See *rocky*². [Slang.]

rocking¹ (rok'ing), *n.* [*< rock¹ + -ing.*] The mass of stone or ballast laid to form the under-structure of a road.

rocking² (rok'ing), *n.* [ME. **rockyng*, *rog-gyng*; verbal n. of *rock*², *v.*] 1. The act of one who or of that which rocks; the act of sway-

ing backward and forward. — 2. The abrading of the surface of a copper or steel plate with a rocker, preparatory to scraping a mezzotint. — 3. The motion by which the design on a steel mill is transferred to a copper cylinder to be used in calico-printing. Compare *mill*¹, 7.

rocking³ (rok'ing), *n.* [*< rock³ + -ing.*] An evening party in the country: so called from the practice once prevalent among the women of taking their rocks (distaffs) with them and spinning. [Scotch.]

On Fasten-e'en we had a *rockin'*,

To ca' the crack and weave our stockin'.

Burns, First Epistle to J. Lapraik.

rocking-bar (rok'ing-bār), *n.* A bar supporting a grate in a furnace, so arranged that, when desired, the grate will rock or tip over.

rocking-beam (rok'ing-bēm), *n.* In Wheatstone's automatic transmitter, an oscillating beam by the motion of which momentary contacts between the battery and the line-wire are made.

rocking-chair (rok'ing-chār), *n.* A chair mounted upon rockers.

He has extracted a particularly important one, and leaning back in his *rocking-chair*—that cradle for grown-up babies—is obeying my Lord Bacon and inwardly digesting the same. *W. M. Baker, New Timothy*, p. 32.

rocking-horse (rok'ing-hōrs), *n.* A wooden horse mounted on rockers for the recreation of children; a hobby-horse.

rocking-pier (rok'ing-pēr), *n.* In *metallic-bridge construction*, a pier which is fastened by a movable joint to the truss which it supports, and has its lower end supported by a hinged shoe, so that it may rock slightly from the vertical position as the superstructure expands or contracts when exposed to changes of temperature. The device obviates the necessity of supporting metal trusses on rollers or sliding plates resting on rigid piers.

rocking-shaft (rok'ing-shāft), *n.* Same as *rock-shaft*.

A pair of those levers, to act on the two link motions at once, project from the *rocking-shaft*. *Rankine, Steam Engine*, § 388.

rocking-tree (rok'ing-trē), *n.* In *weaving*, the axle from which the lay of a loom is suspended. *E. H. Knight*.

rockish (rok'ish), *a.* [*< rock¹ + -ish.*] Rocky. [Rare.]

His carcasse on *rockish* pinnacle hanged.

Stanisburst, *Æneid*, ii, 714. (Davies.)

rock-kangaroo (rok'kang-gā-rō'), *n.* A general name for the wallabees, or small kangaroos of the genus *Halmaturus* and (especially) of the genus *Petrogale*. See cut under *Petrogale*.

rock-kelp (rok'kēlp), *n.* Same as *rockweed*.

rock-knotweed (rok'not'wēd), *n.* See *Polygonum*.

rock-lark (rok'lār'k), *n.* See *lark*¹ and *rock-pipit*.

rocklay (rok'lā), *n.* Same as *roquetaure*.

rock-leather (rok'lēth'ēr), *n.* Same as *rock-cork*.

rockless (rok'les), *a.* [*< rock¹ + -less.*] Destitute of rocks.

I'm clear by nature as a *rockless* stream.

Dryden and Lee, Duke of Guise, iii, 1.

rocklet (rok'let), *n.* [*< rock¹ + -let.*] A small rock. *Butcher*. [Imp. Dict.]

rock-lever (rok'lev'ēr), *n.* An equalizing-bar with a knuckle-joint in the middle of the rear. *Car-Builders' Dict.* See cut under *ratchet-wheel*.

rocklier (rok'li-ēr), *n.* Same as *roquetaure*.

rock-lily (rok'ilil'ī), *n.* 1. A tropical American cryptogamous plant, *Scytmella convoluta*: so called from its rosette of densely tufted stems. — 2. In Australia, a showy white-flowered orchid, *Dendrobium speciosum*, growing on rocks. It has large pseudobulbs, said to be eaten by the natives.

rock-limpet (rok'lim'pet), *n.* A limpet which adheres to rocks; a patella, as *Patella vulgaris*, the common limpet. See cuts under *patella* and *patelliform*.

rockling (rok'ling), *n.* [*< rock¹ + ling.*] A gadoid fish of the genus *Onos* or *Motella*; a whistling-fish; a sea-loach. Several species are distinguished by the number of their barbels, as three-bearded, four-bearded, five-bearded. Also called *gade*.

rock-lintie (rok'lin'ti), *n.* 1. The twite, *Linetu flavirostris*. Also *rockie*. — 2. The rock-lark or rock-pipit, *Anthus obscurus*. [Scotch in both senses.]

rock-lobster (rok'lob'stēr), *n.* See *lobster*, 2, and cut under *Palinurus*.

rocklow (rok'lō), *n.* Same as *roquetaure*.

rock-lychnis (rok'lik'nis), *n.* Any one of certain species of *Lychnis*, once considered to form a genus *Viscaria*.



The Inflorescence of Rocket (*Hesperis matronalis*).

rock-manikin (rok'man'ī-kin), *n.* A manikin of the genus *Rupicola*; a rock-bird or cock of the rock. See cut under *Rupicola*.

rock-maple (rok'mā'pl), *n.* See *maple* 1.

rock-meal (rok'mēl), *n.* In *mineral*, a white, cotton-like variety of calcite occurring as an efflorescence, as at the quarries of Nanterre, near Paris.

rock-milk (rok'milk), *n.* [Tr. G. *bergmilk*.] A name given to a cryptocrystalline mixture of aragonite, with calcite in a condition resembling chalk, and some organic matter.

rock-moss (rok'mós), *n.* The lichen *Lecanora tartarea*, which yields archil; perhaps also one of some other lichens. It is much used in the Highlands of Scotland as a dyestuff, and is so called from abounding on rocks in alpine districts. See cut under *cudbear*.

rock-mouse (rok'mous), *n.* A South African rodent, *Petromys typicus*. See cut under *Petromys*.

rock-nosing (rok'nō'zing), *n.* See the quotation.

Whilst the good ship lies secure in these unsurveyed and unauthorized harbors (each master mariner according to his predilection), the boats go outside to watch for whales. If they succeed in capturing one, frequently, if possible, the vessel goes out and assists in securing it. Though they are supposed to return to the ship every night, yet at this time the men are often subjected to great hardship and danger. This is known as the "autumn" or "fall fishing," and this method of pursuing it as *rock-nosing*.
Fisheries of U. S., V. II. 203.

rock-oil (rok'oil), *n.* Petroleum.

rock-ouzel (rok'ó'z), *n.* The ring-ouzel. See cut under *ouzel*. Also called *rock-blackbird*. [Local, Eng.]

rock-oyster (rok'ois'tér), *n.* 1. An oyster growing upon a rock, as distinguished from oysters found in beds. [Delaware.]—2. An oyster-like bivalve, *Placuunomia macroschisma*, inhabiting the Pacific coast of North America from Alaska to California.

rock-parrakeet (rok'par'a-két), *n.* One of the Australian grass-parrakeets, *Euphema petrophila*, so called from nesting in rocks.

rock-pigeon (rok'pí'jón), *n.* 1. The common pigeon, rock-dove, or rock, *Columba livia*, the wild original of the domestic pigeon or dove. See cut under *rock-dove*.—2. The sand-pigeon or sand-grouse. See *Pteroclide*.

rock-pipit (rok'pip'it), *n.* The British titlark, water-pipit, or sea-lark, whose two most frequent technical names are *Anthus aquaticus* and *A. obscurus*. It has several others, as *A. petrosus*, *A. rupestris*, *A. campestris* (of Bewick), *A. littoralis* (Brehm), and *A. immutabilis* (Degland). This bird is the titlark of Pennant (1766) and its earliest recognized scientific designation is *Alauda obscura* of Latham (1790).

The resident *rock-pipit* of the British Islands is certainly distinct from the Scandinavian bird, but whether it is confined to Great Britain or inhabits also some part of continental Europe, I have not been able to determine with certainty.
R. B. Sharpe, Cat. Birds British Museum (1885), X. 601.

rock-plant (rok'plant), *n.* A plant habitually growing on or among rocks.—**Rock-plant of St. Helena.** See *Petrobium*.

rock-plover (rok'pluv'ér), *n.* 1. See *plover*.—2. The rock-sniipe.

rock-ptarmigan (rok'tár'mi-gan), *n.* The ptarmigan *Lagopus rupestris*, of circumpolar and subarctic distribution, in winter white with a black tail and a black stripe from bill to eye. See cut under *ptarmigan*.

rock-pulverizer (rok'pul've-rí-zér), *n.* A mill or machine for breaking stone or ore. See *stone-mill*, *stone-crusher*.

rock-punch (rok'punch), *n.* Same as *granite*, 2.

rock-rabbit (rok'rab'it), *n.* A hyrax, as the Cape cony, *Hyrax capensis*, called by the Dutch colonists *klipdas*.

rock-rat (rok'rat), *n.* An African rodent of the genus *Petromys*, *P. typicus*. See cut under *Petromys*.

rock-ribbed (rok'ribd), *a.* Having ribs of rock. The hills, *Rock-ribbed*, and ancient as the sun.
Bryant, Thanatopsis.

rock-rose (rok'róz), *n.* A plant of either of the genera *Cistus* and *Helianthemum*. These genera are closely allied, and were both (with others) included in the Linnean genus *Cistus*. The species of *Helianthemum* are now often distinguished as *sun-rose*. See cut in next column, and cut under *Cistus*.—**Australian rock-rose.** See *Hibbertia*.

rock-ruby (rok'rö'bi), *n.* A ruby-red garnet.

rock-salmon (rok'sam'on), *n.* 1. The coalfish. [Eng.]—2. A carangoid fish of the genus *Seriola*, such as *S. rivoliana*, found from Brazil to Florida, and *S. falcata* of the Gulf of Mexico; an amber-fish.

rock-salt (rok'sált), *n.* Salt existing in nature in the solid form, as distinguished from salt in solution, either in seawater or in salt springs or lakes. Rock-salt made into prisms and lenses is invaluable in the study of the distribution of heat in the spectrum of the sun or other spectra, and in similar investigations, since it is very highly diathermanous even to the rays of long wave-length, which are largely absorbed by glass. See *salt* 1.

rock-samphire (rok'sam'fir), *n.* A plant, *Critimum maritimum*. See *samphire*.

rock-scorpion (rok'skór'pi-on), *n.* A name given to natives of Gibraltar. [Slang.]

rock-seal (rok'sēl), *n.* The common harbor-seal, *Phoca vitulina*, as commonly seen basking on tide-rocks. See cut under *Phoca*.

rock-serpent (rok'sér'pént), *n.* 1. A rock-snake.—2. A venomous serpent of the genus *Bungarus*, family *Elapidae* (or *Najidae*), native of India, and closely allied to the cobra, though the neck is not so dilatate. See *Bungarus*.

rock-shaft (rok'sháft), *n.* In steam-engines, a shaft that oscillates or rocks on its journals instead of revolving; specifically, a vibrating shaft with levers which works the slide-valves of some engines. This mode was generally adopted before the introduction of the direct-action mode of working them. Also *rock-shaft*, *rocking-shaft*.

rock-shell (rok'shel), *n.* A species of *Purpura*. The common rock-shell is *P. lapillus*. Some writers loosely extend the name to various related shells. See cut under *Purpura*.

rock-shrike (rok'shrik), *n.* Same as *rock-thrush*. Latham, 1781.

rock-slater (rok'slá'tér), *n.* A slater or wood-louse of the genus *Ligia*, found on rocky coasts.

rock-snake (rok'snák), *n.* A snake that frequents rocks or rocky places; a rock-serpent; specifically, a very large snake of the family *Pythonidae*; a python or anaconda, as *Python molurus*, or an Australian member of the genus *Morelia*. The true pythons are confined to the warmer parts of the Old World; but the term *rock-snake* has often been extended, as *anaconda* had been transferred, to the great boas of America, belonging to the family *Boidae*. See *Morelia*, and cuts under *Python* and *Pythonidae*.

rock-sniipe (rok'snip), *n.* The purple sandpiper, *Tringa (Arguata) maritima*, which haunts rocky shores; the rock-bird or rock-plover: a gunners' name in New England.

rock-soap (rok'sóp), *n.* A mineral of a pitch-black or bluish-black color, having a somewhat greasy feel and adhering strongly to the tongue, used for crayons and for washing cloth. It is a hydrated silicate of aluminum containing some iron, and is properly a variety of halloysite.

rock-sparrow (rok'spar'ó), *n.* A finch of the genus *Petronia*. There are 6 species, ranging through the greater part of Europe, Asia, and Africa. The best-known is *P. stulta* (originally *Fringilla petronia* of Linneus), known to the early English ornithologists also as the *ring-sparrow*, *speckled*, *white-tailed*, and *foolish sparrow*, the last designation giving rise to the technical term *stulta*, bestowed by Gmelin in 1788. This sparrow occurs from central Europe to China and cis-Saharan Africa.

rock-staff (rok'stáf), *n.* The lever of a forge-bellows, or other vibrating bar in a machine.

rock-starling (rok'stár'ling), *n.* The rock-ouzel. [Local, Scotland.]

rock-sturgeon (rok'stér'jón), *n.* Same as *lake-sturgeon*. [Local, U. S.]

rock-sucker (rok'suk'ér), *n.* A lamprey. See *Petromyzon*.

rock-swallow (rok'swol'ó), *n.* A swallow which affixes its nest to rocks: not specific.

Lark and chat and *rock-swallow* leaped to wing.
L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 7.

rock-swift (rok'swift), *n.* A bird of the family *Cypselidae* and genus *Panyptila*, as *P. saxatilis* (or *melanoleuca*), the white-throated rock-swift of western North America. It abounds in some places in the Rocky and other mountains, frequenting the most inaccessible cliffs and precipices, where it nests, and usually flies at a great height and with amazing celerity. It is blackish, mostly white underneath, with white tips of the secondaries, and is from 6½ to 7 inches long and 14 inches in extent of wings. See cut under *Panyptila*.



Rock-rose (*Helianthemum vulgare*).
a, longitudinal section of the flower, petals and sepals removed; b, calyx; c, fruit.

rock-tar (rok'tär), *n.* Rock-oil; petroleum.

rock-temple (rok'tem'pl), *n.* A temple hewn



Rock-temple.—An interior at Ellora, India, with figure of Oudra.

out of the solid rock, as at Ellera in Hindustan, and elsewhere.

rock-thrush (rok'thrush), *n.* Any bird of the genus variously called *Monticola*, *Petrocincla*, *Petrocossyphus*, or *Petrophila*. The species are 10 or 12 in number, and range from southern Europe through Africa and to China and Japan. The sexes are quite unlike; the males of nearly all have blue throats and chestnut breasts, with black bills and feet. The best-known, and the one to which the English name *rock-shrike* was given by Latham in 1781, is *M. or P. saxatilis* of southern Europe and many parts of Asia and Africa, prettily variegated with cobalt-blue, bluish-black, white, and chestnut. The blue rock-thrush, also of southern Europe, and with an extensive Asiatic and African range, is *M. or P. eyanea*, the blue or solitary thrush of Latham (1788), with about thirty other names, and mostly of a dark slaty-blue color. Its oriental congener is the solitary, or pensive thrush, *M. or P. subitaria*, ranging from Japan and China through the Malay archipelago. All these birds are saxicolous, nest in holes, lay blue eggs, and are fair songsters. They appear to be the nearest Old World representatives or allies of the American bluebirds of the genus *Sialia*.

rock-tools (rok'tóiz), *n. pl.* Tools used in drilling rock. See *cablc-tools*.

rock-tripe (rok'trip), *n.* [Tr. F. *tripe de roche*.] Lichens of the genus *Umbilicaria*. They grow upon rocks in high northern latitudes, and have been the means of preserving for weeks or months the lives of arctic travelers. The name is suggested by the expanded and seemingly blistered thallus.

rock-trout (rok'trout), *n.* 1. The common American brook-trout, *Salvelinus fontinalis*, as occurring in Lake Superior.—2. A chiroid fish of the genus *Hexagrammus*; especially, the boregat or bodieron, *H. decagrammus*, abundant on the North Pacific coast of North America, about 18 inches long. Also called *sea-trout* and *starling*. See cut under *Hexagrammus*.

rock-turquoise (rok'tér-koiz'), *n.* See *turquoise*.

rock-violet (rok'ví'ó-let), *n.* An alga, *Chrooclepus lolithus*, growing on moist rocks in the Alps, the White Mountains, etc. Stones overgrown with it emit, especially when moistened, a strong fragrance of violets.

rock-warbler (rok'wár'blér), *n.* A small Australian bird, so named by Lewin in 1822, respecting the affinities of which there is much difference of opinion. It was described as the ruddy warbler by Latham in 1801, and a genus was framed for its reception by Gould in 1837. It is now technically known as *Origma rubricata*, and placed by the latest authority in the ornithological waste-basket (*Timeliidae*). It is 5½ inches long and of a sooty-brown color varied with ruddy hues, and chiefly inhabits New South Wales. It is said to haunt rocky watercourses, and is sometimes called *cataract-bird*.

rock-water (rok'wá'tér), *n.* Water issuing from a rock.

It [the Rhone] was extremely muddy at its entrance, when I saw it, though as clear as *rockwater* at its going out.
Addison, Remarks on Italy, Geneva, and the Lake.

The river Werthe . . . runs in a bed of stone, and looks as clear as *rock-water*.

Defoe, Tour through Great Britain, III. 124. (Davies.)

rockweed (rok'wéd), *n.* A seaweed of the genera *Fucus*, *Sargassum*, etc., common on the rocks exposed at low tide. *Fucus vesiculosus* and *F. nodosus* are especially abundant on the New England coast. See *Fucus* (for description and cut) and *keelp*, 1 (a). Also called *rock-keelp*.

rock-winkle (rok'wing'kl), *n.* A periwinkle, *Littorina subtenebrosa*, frequenting rocks.

rock-wood (rok'wúd), *n.* Ligniform asbestos. It is of a brown color, and in its general appearance greatly resembles fossil wood.

rockwork (rok'wérk), *n.* 1. Stones fixed in mortar in imitation of the irregular surface of natural rocks, and arranged to form a mound, or constructed as a wall.—2. A rockery; a design formed of fragments of rocks or large stones in gardens or pleasure-grounds: often forming a kind of grotto.—3. A natural wall or mass of

rock — 4. Roek-faced or quarry-faced masonry. See *quarry-faced* (with cut).

rock-wren (rok'ren), *n.* 1. A wren of the genus *Salpinctes*, as *S. obsoletus*; so called from its habit of frequenting rocks. The species named is common in the western parts of the United States; it is of active, restless habits, and has a loud song. The eggs



Rock-wren (*Salpinctes obsoletus*).

are from five to eight in number, crystal-white sparsely dotted with reddish-brown. The bird is 5½ inches long, and of varied blended brownish colors, the most conspicuous markings being black and white dots on the brownish-gray of the upper parts. It is a near relative of the cañon-wren and cactus-wren.

2. The barking-bird of South America, *Hylaetes tarnii*. The name is also given to other members of the family *Pteroptochidae*. See cut under *Scytalopus*.

rocky¹ (rok'i), *a.* [*< rock* + *-y*]. 1. Full of rocks; abounding in rocks: as, a *rocky* mountain.

Listening to the doubling roar,
Surging on the rocky shore.
Burns, How can my poor heart be glad?

2. Consisting of rock or rocks.

Betwixt these *rocky* pillars Gabriel sat,
Milton, P. L., iv. 549.

3. Resembling a rock; hence, hard; stony; obdurate; insusceptible of impression; hard as a rock: as, a *rocky* bosom.

A *rocky* heart, killing with cruelty.
Massinger, Virgin-Martyr, ii. 3.

rocky² (rek'i), *a.* [*< rock* + *-y*]. Disposed to rock or reel; hence, giddy; tipsy; dizzy. [Slang, prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Rocky Mountain bluebird, locust. See *bluebird, locust*.

Rocky Mountain garrot. *Clangula* or *Bucephala islandica*, otherwise called *Barrow's goldeneye*. See *garrot*.

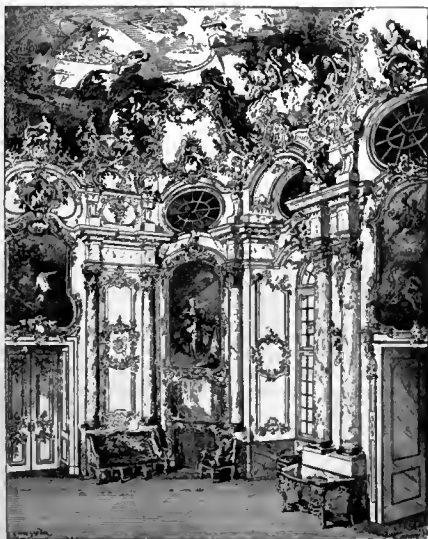
Rocky Mountain goat. See *goat*, and cut under *Haploceros*.

Rocky Mountain pika. *Lagomys princeps*, the little chief hare.

Rocky Mountain rat. The pack-rat. See *Neotoma* and *rat*.

Rocky Mountain sheep. See *sheep*, and cut under *bighorn*.

rococo (rō-kō'kō), *n.* [*< F. rococo*, appar. a made word, based perhaps, as usually explained, on *rocaille*, rockwork (on account of the



Rococo.—An interior in Schloß Bruchsal, Baden, Germany. (From "L'Art pour Tous.")

rockwork which figures in the style), *< roche* (ML. *roca*), a rock: see *rock*.] A variety of ornament originating in the Louis-Quatorze style and continuing with constantly increasing inorganic exaggeration and extravagance throughout the artistic degeneracy of the Louis-Quinze. It is generally a meaningless, though often a very rich, assemblage of fantastic scrolls and crimped conventional shell-work, wrought into irregular and indescribable forms, without individuality and without expression apart from its usually costly material and surroundings. The style has a certain interest from its use in a great number of sumptuous European residences, and from its intimate association with a social life of great outward refinement and splendor. Much of the painting, engraving, porcelain-work, etc., of the time has, too, a real decorative charm, though not of a very high order in art. Hence *rococo* is used attributively in contempt to note anything feebly pretentious and tasteless in art or literature. Compare *baroque*.

The jumble called *rococo* is, in general, detestable. A parrot seems to have invented the word; and the thing is worthy of his tawdriness and his incoherence.

Leigh Hunt, Old Court Suburbs, iv.

Rococo embroidery, ornamental needlework and other fancy work of different sorts, the application of the term varying at different times. Especially—(a) A kind of China-ribbon embroidery. (b) A kind of Roman work.

rocou (rō'kō), *n.* [*F. rocou, roucou*, arnotto; of Braz. origin.] Same as *arnotto*, 2.

rocta (rōk'tā), *n.* [ML.: see *roct*.] A medieval musical instrument, much used by the minstrels and troubadours of the thirteenth century. It was somewhat like the modern violin.

rod¹ (rōd), *n.* [*< ME. rod, rodde* (with short vowel; orig. with long vowel, *rōd, rōde*, *> E. rood*), *< AS. rōd*, a rod, pole, also a measure of land, a cross, the (holy) rood, a crucifix, = OS. *rōda, ruoda*, a cross, = OFries. *rōde*, a gallows, = D. *roede*, a rod, measuring-pole, perch, = MLG. *rōde, rōde*, LG. *rode, roode* = OHG. *ruota*, MHG. *ruote*, G. *rothe, rote*, a rod, pole, a rod of land, = Icel. *rōtha*, a rood, crucifix (ML. *roda*); perhaps akin to L. *radius*, a rod, staff, *radius*, staff, spoke, ray (see *radius, ray*), Skt. *√ rudh*, Zend *√ rud*, grow. Doublet of *rood*.] 1. A shoot or slender stem of any woody plant, more especially when cut off and stripped of leaves or twigs; a wand; a straight slender stick; a cane; also, anything of similar form: as, a brass rod.

Ye *reliques* yt *Titus* caryed to Rome—that is to say, the .x. commaundementes, *Aarons rodde*, *Moysees rod*, a vessel of gold full of manna.

Sir R. Guylforde, Pilgrymage, p. 45.

Wi' walkin' *rod* intill his hand,
He walked the castle round.

Heir of Linne (Child's Ballads, VIII. 74).

There shall come forth a *rod* out of the stem of Jesse, and a Branch shall grow out of his roots. Isa. xi. 1.

Specifically—(a) An instrument of punishment or correction; a single switch or stick, or a bundle of switches; hence, chastisement.

M. Peter, as one somewhat seuer of nature, said plainlie that the *Rodde* onelic was the sworde that must keepe the Schole in obedience. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 18.

Thrice was I beaten with *rods*. 2 Cor. xi. 25.

A light to guide, a *rod*
To check the erring, and reprove.
Wordsworth, Ode to Duty.

(b) The badge of office of certain officials who are in a sense guardians or controllers of others, or ushers, marshals, and the like. The use of rods of certain colors gives names to their bearers: as, in England, *black-rod*, *green-rod*, etc. See *black-rod*.

About this Time John Duke of Lancaster was created Duke of Aquitain, receiving at the King's Hands the *Rod* and the Cap, as Investitures of that Duchy.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 146.

(c) A scepter; hence, figuratively, authority; sway. She had all the royal makings of a queen; As holy oil, Edward Confessor's crown. The *rod*, and bird of peace, and all such emblems Laid nobly on her. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 1. 89. Hsnds that the *rod* of empire might have sway'd. *Gray*, Elegy.

(d) An enchanter's wand, or a wand possessing the power of enchantment.

Ye should have snatch'd his wand,
And bound him fast; without his *rod* reversed,
And backward mutters of dissembling power,
We cannot free the Lady. *Milton*, Comus, l. 816.

(e) A long, light, tapering, elastic pole used in angling, to which the line is attached, now usually made in adjustable sections or joints, and fitted with guides and a reel. There are eight woods commonly used for rods, of which four are solid (greenheart, hickory, ash, and willow) and four are hollow (East Indian bamboo, Carolina and West Indian cane, white cane, and jungle-cane). Rods have also been made of hard rubber and of steel. Jointed rods are made in three or four pieces, of which the largest and heaviest is the butt, and the slenderest is the tip. The joints are fitted with metal rings or ferrules, and with small rings called *guides* to receive the line. The reel is stepped into the butt, near its end, or otherwise suitably attached, as by a reel-plate. The special makes of rods are very numerous, and their names almost equally so. Besides being named and classed according to the material

of which they are composed, as *bamboo rod*, etc., they are commonly identified with the name of the fish for which they are specially designed: as, *salmon-rod*, *trout-rod*, *bass-rod*, etc. All rods are, however, divisible into three classes, according to their make and purpose. These are (1) the *fly-rod*, which is long, slender, tapering, tough, and highly elastic; (2) the *trotting-rod*, which is comparatively short, stout, and stiff; and (3) the *bait-rod*, which is a mean between the other two. Fly-rods are most used, with artificial flies. Split-bamboo rods are now manufactured for all kinds of angling. See *fly-rod*, and cut under *reel*. (f) An instrument for measuring.

2. In *mech.*, any bar slender in proportion to its length, particularly such a bar used as a brace or a tie between parts for connecting them, or for strengthening a connection between them. The term is used in a very indefinite manner, depending entirely upon individual judgment or caprice. What some would call a rod would by others be called a bar.

The *rod* is the shaft, known as the main *rod* or spear *rod*, is usually made of strong balks of timber butted together and connected by strapping plates fastened by bolts. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 458.

3. Specifically, in a steam-engine, the pitman which connects the cross-head with the crank; also and more generally called *connecting-rod*. The connection is made at the cross-head to the cross-head pin, and at the crank to the crank-wrist. See cut under *steam-engine*.—4. A measure of length equal to 5½ yards, or 16½ feet. (Also called *pole* and *perch*.) A square rod is the usual measure of brickwork, and is equal to 272½ square feet.—5. A shoot or branch of a family; a tribe or race.

Remember thy congregation, which thou hast purchased of old; the *rod* of thine inheritance, which thou hast redeemed. Ps. lxxiv. 2.

6. In *anat.*, one of numerous slender rod-like or bacillary structures which collectively form, together with similar but conical bodies called *cones*, one of the layers of which the retina of the eye is composed, called the *layer of rods and cones*, essential to the function of vision. See cut under *retina*.—7. In *entom.*, specifically, any differentiation of the anterior end of a retinal cell of the eye, which may unite to form a rhabdom. See *rhabdomere*.—Bait-rod, a fish-jug used with natural bait.—Binding-rod, a tie-rod.—Boning-rod. See *boning*.—Cortian rods. Same as *rods of Corti*.—Crystalline rods. See *crystalline*.—Diving rod. See *divining-rod*.—Lengthening rod, an extension-rod fitted with screws at the ends and used as a long shank for an auger or a drill in deep boring, as for a tubewell.—Meckelian rod, in *embryol.*, the cartilaginous basis of the mandibular or first postoral visceral arch of the embryo of most vertebrates, about the greater distal section of which the ossification of the lower jawbone takes place, the proximal end being converted into the malleus of a mammal, the quadrate bone of a bird or reptile, or the corresponding bones of lower vertebrates. See cut under *palatogquadrate*. Also called *Meckel's cartilage*.—Napier's rods (or bones), a contrivance, commonly attributed to John Napier (1550-1617), but in fact described in the Arithmetic of Oronce Finée (1582), for facilitating large calculations in multiplication or division for those who do not perfectly know the multiplication table. It consists of a number of rods made of bone, ivory, horn, wood, pasteboard, or other convenient material, the face of each of which is divided into nine equal parts in the form of little squares, and each part, with the exception of the top compartment, subdivided by a dexter diagonal line into two triangles. These nine little squares contain the successive multiples of the number in the first, the figures in the tens' place being separated by the diagonal line from that in the units' place. A sufficient number of rods must be provided for each of the headings 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, so that by placing the proper rods side by side any number may be seen at the top, while the several multiples occupy, in order, the eight lower compartments; when the multiple consists of two figures these are placed one on each side of the diagonal line. There is also a rod called the *index-rod*, the squares on which are not subdivided into triangles. To multiply, for example, the number 6789 by 56: Place four of the rods together, so that the top numbers form the multiplicand; then look on the index-rod for 6, the first number of the multiplier, and on the corresponding compartments of the four rods the following disposition of figures will be found ranged in the two lines formed by the triangles of each square.

1	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2	0	2	4	6	8	1	3	5	7	9
3	0	3	6	9	2	5	8	1	4	7
4	0	4	8	2	6	0	4	8	2	6
5	0	5	1	5	0	5	0	5	0	5
6	0	6	2	4	6	8	1	3	5	7
7	0	7	4	8	2	6	0	4	8	2
8	0	8	6	0	4	8	2	6	0	4
9	0	9	8	2	6	0	4	8	2	6

Napier's Bones or Rods.

6789
56

380184

These added together make 3445
Against 5, on the index-rod, the figures are. 0505 40734
3344

The products when added give the sum required 380184

Division is performed in an analogous manner. Napier's rods are still made, though they are of little use.—Parallel rod, in locomotives having more than one pair

of driving-wheels, a rod connecting the crank-pins of all the driving-wheels on one side of the engine, so that when one is moved by the piston-rod all will be moved equally. Also called *coupling-rod*.—**Pedal rod**. See *pedal*.—**Perforating rods of Sharpey**. Same as *Sharpey's fibers* (which see, under *fiber*).—**Rod-and-cone layer of the retina**. See *retina*.—**Rod license**. See *license*.—**Rods of Corti**, the pillars of the arches of the organ of Corti. The external rods which form the outer pillars are shorter and less numerous than the inner rods. They consist of a cylindrical striated body with an expanded base; the upper extremity is curved, and has somewhat the shape of the head of a bird; the back part fits into a cavity between the heads of two or more inner rods; while the bill-like process projects toward the reticular membrane. The inner rods have a striated body and an expanded base; the heads have a concavity which receives the outer rods, and a process entering into the composition of the membrana reticularis. The arches thus formed support the outer and inner hair-cells. Also called *pillars of Corti*.—**Setting-out rod**, a guide or gage used in making window-frames, doors, etc.—**Split rod**. (a) One of the rods into which plates of wrought-iron are cut by means of slitting rollers, to be afterward made into nails. (b) A fishing-rod made in sections of split bamboo strips.—**To have a rod in pickle for one**. See *pickle*.—**To kiss the rod**. See *kiss*.

rod¹ (rod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rod*¹, ppr. *rod*¹-ding. [*< rod*¹, *n.*] 1. To furnish with a rod or rods; specifically, in recent use, to furnish or equip with lightning-rods.

Several other houses in the town were *rod*¹ in the same way. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII, 358.

2. To operate upon with a rod, in any way.

In most of the systems the cable is inserted by a process technically called *rod*¹—that is, pushing rods through the duct from one manhole to the next.

Elect. Rec. (Amer.), XVI, i, 14.

rod², *n.* A Middle English form of *rod*¹.

rod³, *n.* A Middle English form of *rode*¹, preterit of *ride*.

rod-bacterium (rod'bak-tē'ri-um), *n.* A bacillus.

rod-bayonet (rod'bā'ō-net), *n.* See *bayonet*.

rod-chisel (rod'ehiz'ēl), *n.* A smith's chisel fixed to the end of a rod, used for cutting hot metal. *E. H. Knight*.

rod-coupling (rod'kup'ling), *n.* A coupling, clasp, or other device for uniting the rods which carry the tools used in boring artesian wells, oil-wells, etc.

roddin (rod'in), *n.* A Scotch form of *rowan*.

roddin-tree (rod'in-trē), *n.* A Scotch form of *rowan-tree*.

roddy (rod'i), *a.* [*< rod*¹ + *-y*¹.] Full of rods or twigs. [Rare.]

rode¹ (rōd). Preterit of *ride*.

rode², *n.* An obsolete form of *rod*¹.

rode³, *n.* A Middle English form of *rood*.

rode⁴, *n.* A Middle English form of *rud*¹.

rode⁵ (rōd), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A rope attached to a boat-anchor or killock. *Perley*. [Bay of Fundy.]

rod-end (rod'end), *n.* One of the ends of a connecting-rod of an engine. Rod-ends are variously fitted. A common method is to fit them each with a strap and brasses, and a key for tightening the brasses when the latter wear loose. Sometimes called *pinna-box*.

rodent (rō'dent), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. rodens*(-t)-s, ppr. of *rodere* (> It. *rodere* = Sp. Pg. *roer* = OF. *roder*, gnaw); akin to *radere*, scratch: see *rase*¹, *raze*¹. From the L. *rodere* are also nlt. *corrode*, *erode*, *rostrum*, etc. Cf. Skt. *radā*, a tooth.] 1. *a.* Gnawing, as certain mammals; habitually feeding upon vegetable substances, which are gnawed or bitten first with the front teeth; pertaining to the *Rodentia*, *Rosores*, or *Glires*, or having their characters; gliriform.—**Rodent dentition**. See *dentition*, 3.

II. *n.* A member of the order *Rodentia*, *Rosores*, or *Glires*; a rodent mammal; a gnawer. In temperate climates prolonged sleep is not unknown among rodents. *Science*, VI, 403.

Rodentes (rō-den'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Rodentia*.

Rodentia (rō-den'shi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *rodentia* (sc. *animalia*), neut. pl. of *rodens*(-t)-s, ppr. of *rodere*, gnaw: see *rodent*.] An order of inedneablian placental diphodont *Mammalia*; the gnawers. The brain has a relatively small cerebrum, leaving much of the cerebellum and olfactory lobes exposed, and the corpus callosum has no well-defined rostrum in front. The placenta is discoidal-deciduate. The limbs are ambulatorial, variously modified for running, leaping, climbing, or swimming. The condyle of the lower jaw has its long axis longitudinal, and is not confined in a special socket, but glides back and forth, so that the lower jaw can be put forward and backward as well as moved up and down. The molar teeth are typically ridged on their crowns in various patterns; they are nearly always 3 in number above and below on each side. The premolars are small or few, often none. There are no canines. The incisors are large, strong, heavily enameled on their front surface, scaliform or beveled to a sharp edge, and grow continually from persistently open pulps; their roots traverse much or nearly all of the bones of either jaw, in the arc of a circle. The typical number of incisors is 2 above and below, or one

pair of upper and under front teeth; exceptionally, as in the rabbit tribe, there are small supplementary upper incisors, crowded together and concealed behind the functional pair. In some groups, as *Arvicoline*s, the molar teeth are perennial, like the incisors. There being no canines, and the premolars being few and small, if any, there is a great gap between the front and the back teeth. The typical number of teeth is 16, which obtains with few exceptions throughout the murine series of rodents; in one genus there are only 12. In the hystricine series there are normally 20 teeth, in one genus 16. In the scuricine series the teeth are always either 20 or 22; in the leporine series there are 26 or 28. This order is by far the largest one among mammals, and of world-wide distribution; its numerous members are adapted to every kind of life. They are mostly of small size, a rabbit being far above the average; the beaver, porcupine, or coypou is a very large rodent, and the capibara is a giant. The order is divisible into 3 suborders: (1) *Hebetidentata*, enomalous or blunt-toothed rodents, exceptional in having 4 lower incisors, and extinct; (2) *Duplicidentata*, subnormal or double-toothed rodents, with 4 upper incisors; these are the hares, rabbits, and pikas; and (3) *Simplicidentata*, normal or simple-toothed rodents, with only 2 incisors above and below. The last fall in 3 series: (1) *Hystricomorpha*, the hystricine series, including the porcupines and very numerous related forms, chiefly South American, as the capibara, coypou, cavies, viscachas, chinchillas, octodonts, etc. (see cuts under *capibara*, *coypou*, *rabbit-squirrel*, *porcupine*, and *Plagiodon*); (2) *Myomorpha*, the murine series, including rats and mice of all kinds (see cuts under *mouse*, *Muridae*, and *rice-field*); and (3) *Sciuromorpha*, the scuricine series, or the squirrels, spermophiles, marmots, beaver, etc. (see cuts under *Areomys*, *beaver*, and *prairie-dog*). In addition, the duplicident rodents are (4) *Lagomorpha*, the leporine series, the same as the suborder *Duplicidentata*. (See cut under *Lagomys*.) Many fossils of all these groups are known. There are 20 or 21 families of living rodents, and 100 genera. The order corresponds to the Linnean *Glires*, and is still often called by that name. Also called *Rosores*. See cuts under *castor*, *Leporidae*, and *scapiform*.

rodential (rō-den'shāl), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rodentia*. *Nature*, XLII, 193. [Rare.]

rodeo (rō-dā'ō), *n.* [Sp. *rodeo*, a place for cattle at a market or fair, also a going round, a round-about road, < *rodar*, go round, < L. *rotare*, go round, wheel; see *rotate*.] A gathering of cattle to be branded or marked; a round-up. [California.]

The ranch owner who gives the *rodeo* takes his own cattle . . . and drives them in with the ones to be branded, leaving in the *rodeo-ground* the cattle bearing the brands of all other rancheros. *K. D. Wiggins*, A Summer in a Cañon, p. 255.

rod-fish (rod'fish), *n.* A fish that may be taken with a rod; any game-fish.

rod-fisher (rod'fish'er), *n.* One who fishes with a rod; a rodder.

rod-fishing (rod'fish'ing), *n.* The art or practice of fishing with a rod; fly-fishing; angling.

rod-fructification (rod'fruk-ti-fī-kā'shōn), *n.* In bot., a special simple gonidiophore in *Basidiomycetes*, consisting of a short branch of the mycelium from which small gonidia-like rods are abscised—fertile, however, only in the *Tremellineæ*. *Goebel*.

rodge (roj), *n.* [Formerly also *radge*; origin obscure.] The gadwall, or gray duck, *Chaulelasmus streperus*. See cut under *Chaulelasmus*. [Prov. Eng.]

The *Rodge* is next unto the Teale in goodness: but yet there is great difference in the nourishment which they make. *Fenner*, Via Recta ad Vitam Longam, p. 84.

rod-granule (rod'gran'ūl), *n.* One of the granules in the outer nuclear layer of the retina which are connected with the rods.

rod-holder (rod'hōl'dēr), *n.* One who holds or uses a fishing-rod.

They thus decrease the rental of waters either from net or rod-holders. *Cassell*, Technical Educator, xii, 356. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

rod-iron (rod'ī'ēr), *n.* Rolled round iron for nails, fences, etc.

rod-knight, *n.* One of a class of servitors who held their land by serving their lords on horseback. *Minshew*.

rodlet (rod'let), *n.* [*< rod*¹ + *-let*.] A bacillus or rod-bacterium.

Billroth and Klebs assert that micrococci may grow into rodlets or bacilli. *Ziegler*, Pathol. Anat. (trans.), i, 184.

rod-line (rod'lin), *n.* A fishing-line not wound on a reel: used by anglers in distinction from *reel-line*.

rod-machine (rod'mā-shēn'), *n.* In *wood-working*, a machine for cutting out cylindrical stocks, such as pins, dowels, chair-rounds, and broom-handles. It has a cutter on the principle of a hollow anger, and operates on squared stuff.

rodman (rod'mān), *n.*; pl. *rodmen* (-men). A man whose duty it is to carry the rod used in surveying.

Rodman gun. See *gun*¹.

rodomel (rod'ō-mel), *n.* [= Sp. *rodomel*, < Gr. *ródōs*, a rose, + *μέλι* = L. *mel*, honey: see *rose* and *mel*².] The juice of roses mixed with honey.

XL *dayes to beholde on heaven*
In juce of rose a sester (sextarius) that weel smelle
A pounde hony, and name it *rodomelle*.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 156.

rodomont (rod'ō-mont), *n.* and *a.* [*< F. rodomont*, < It. *rodomonte*, a bully, < *Rodomonte*, the name of the brave but somewhat boastful leader of the Saracens against Charlemagne, in Ariosto's "Orlando Furioso," xiv., earlier (in Boiardo's "Orlando Innamorato") *Rodamonte*, lit. 'one who rolls away mountains,' < *rodare* (< L. *rotare*), wheel, roll, + *monte* (< L. *mons*), a mountain; see *rotate* and *mount*.] I. *n.* A vain boaster; a braggart; a bombastic fellow; a bully.

He vapoured; [but] being pretty sharply admonished, he quickly became mild and calm, a posture ill-becoming such a *rodomont*.

Sir T. Herbert, Memorials of King Charles I. (*Todd*.)

II. *a.* Bragging; vainly boasting.

He had thought to have ben the leader
Had the match gone on,
And triumpht our whole nation
In his *rodomont* fashion.

B. Jonson, Masque of Owls.

rodomontade (rod'ō-mon-tād'), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *rhodomontade*, *rodomontado*; = G. *rodomontade*, < OF. *rodomontade*, *rodomontade*, *rotomontade*, F. *rodomontade*, < It. *rodomontata*, a boast, brag, < *rodomonte*, a boaster; see *rodomont*.] I. *n.* Vain boasting; empty bluster or vaunting; rant.

I could shew that the *rhodomontades* of Almanzor are neither so irrational as his, nor so impossible to be put in execution. *Dryden*, Of Heroic Plays.

Poor Phil used to bore me after dinner with endless *rhodomontades* about his passion and his charmer. *Thackeray*, Philip, viii.

II. *a.* Bragging.

I don't know what's the matter with the boy all this day; he has got into such a *rodomontade* manner all this morning. *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, ii.

rodomontade (rod'ō-mon-tād'), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rodomontaded*, ppr. *rodomontading*. [*< rodomontade*, *n.*] To boast; brag; bluster; rant.

Abuse which Pitt in his free-lance days heaped upon the "desperate *rhodomontading* minister." *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV, 235.

rodomontadist (rod'ō-mon-tā'dist), *n.* [*< rodomontade* + *-ist*.] A blustering boaster; one who brags or vaunts.

When this *Rhodomontadist* had ended his perilous story, it was dinner time.

E. Terry, Voyage to East India, p. 157.

rodomontado (rod'ō-mon-tā'dō), *n.* and *a.* [See *rodomontade*.] I. *n.* 1. *Rodomontado*; also, a piece of *rodomontade*; a brag.

I have heard a Biscayner make a *Rodomantado* that he was as good a Gentleman as Don Phillip himself. *Howell*, Letters, I, iii, 32.

"So," says he, "if a *rhodomantado* will do any good, why do you not say 100 ships?" *Peypys*, Diary, III, 350.

2. A blusterer; a braggart.

Most terribly he comes off; like your *rodomantado*.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v, 2.

II. *a.* Bragging; blustering.

A huge *rodomantado* Picture of the Duke of Lerma, wherein he is painted like a Giant, bearing up the Monarchy of Spain, that of France, and the Popedom upon his Shoulders. *Howell*, Letters, I, iii, 11.

rodomantador (rod'ō-mon-tā'dor), *n.* [*< rodomontade* + *-or*¹.] Same as *rodomontadist*.

rod-planer (rod'plā'nēr), *n.* A machine-tool especially designed for planing the connecting-rods of locomotives, guide-bars, etc., and for similar work. *E. H. Knight*.

Rodrigues's aneurism. A varicose aneurism in which the sac is formed in the tissue immediately contiguous to the artery.

Rodrigues's coördinates. See *coördinate*.

rod-ring (rod'ring), *n.* One of the small rings or guides through which the line passes along an angler's rod. The caliber is generally about six times that of the line.

rods-gold (rodz'gōld), *n.* An old name of the marigold. *Gerarde*.

rodsmen (rodz'mān), *n.*; pl. *rodsmen* (-men). Same as *rodman*.

rodster (rod'stēr), *n.* [*< rod*¹ + *-ster*.] One who uses a fishing-rod; a rod-fisher; an angler.

It is the intention of a number of our local *rodsters* to leave the city for different streams.

Daily Telegraph, Sept. 2, 1882. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

rodwood (rod'wōd), *n.* One of several West Indian shrubs or trees: *Lætia Thamnia* of the *Bixineæ*, several species of *Eugenia* (as *E. pallescens*, the black rodwood, and *E. axillaris*, the red rodwood), and *Calyptanthes Chytraculia* of the *Myrtaceæ*, the white rodwood.

rody, *a.* A Middle English form of *ruddy*.
roe¹ (rō), *n.* [< ME. *ro*, *roo*, *ra*, < AS. *rā*, *rāh*, *rāha*, *raa*, *m.* (also, in comp., *rāh-deōr*), a *roe*, *roe*, *rāge*, *f.*, a wild she-goat, a *roe*, = D. *ree*, *ro*, *roebuck*, = OL.G. *rēho*, ML.G. *rē* = OH.G. *rēh* (*rēh-*), *n.*, *rēha*, *m.*, *reia*, *f.*, MHG. *rēch* (*rēh-*), *G.* *rēh*, *n.*, OH.G. *reia*, *f.*, also **riccha*, MHG. **ricke*, *G.* *ricke*, *f.*, = Icel. *rā*, *f.*, = Sw. *rā* = Dan. *raa*, *roe*, *roebuck*.] 1. The roe-deer.

I is ful wight [swift], God waat, as is a *raa*.
 Chaucer, *Reeve's Tale*, l. 166.

Now than am I light as a *roo*. *York Plays*, p. 251.
 Asahel was as light of foot as a wild *roe*. 2 Sam. ii. 18.

2. Improperly, the adult female of the hart; the doe of the stag or red deer.

roe² (rō), *n.* [Often in pl. *roes*; early mod. E. also *roughes*, *pl.*; prep. *roan* or *rone*, as still in E. dial. use (the terminal *-n* being mistaken for the pl. suffix *-n*, *-en*⁴, as in *eync*, *kne*¹, *shoon*); E. dial. *roan*, *rone*, *roun*, *roun*, *ravn*, and with ex-crescent *-d*, *round*, early mod. E. also *roughne*; < ME. *rowne*, *rawne*, < AS. **hrogn* (not recorded) = ML.G. *rogen*, *rogel*, LG. *rōgen* = OH.G. **hro-gan*, *rogan*, *rogo*, MHG. *rogen*, *roge*, *G.* *rogen* = Icel. *hrogn* = Sw. *rom* = Dan. *rogn* and *ravn*, *roe*. Root unknown; some compare Gr. *κρόκη*, *κροκάλη*, a rounded pebble, L. *calx*, lime, a stone, dim. *calculus*, a pebble, Skt. *çarkara*, gravel, W. *careg*, a stone, etc.: see *calx*¹.] 1. The spawn of a fish. That of the male is sperm, called *milt* or *soft roe*; that of the female is the mass of eggs, distinguished as *hard roe*. Roe is much eaten, either in its natural state or variously prepared. See *botargo*, *caviar*.

From fountains small Nilus flude doth flow,
 Even so of *ravenis* do mighty fishes breid.

K. James VI. *Chron. S. P.*, iii. 459. (*Jamieson*.)
 The hie fische [he-fish] spawuis his meltis. And the scho fische [she-fish] hiv rotinis.

Bollenden, *Descr. Alb.*, xi. (*Jamieson*.)

2. The spawn of various crustaceans, used for food, as the berry, coral, or mass of eggs of the female lobster.—3. A mottled appearance in wood, especially in mahogany, being the alternate streak of light and shade running with the grain, or from end to end of the log.

roebuck (rō'buk), *n.* [< ME. *roobukke*, *raubuke*, *rabuke* = D. *reebok* = G. *reihbock* = Icel. *rābukkr* = Sw. *råbock* = Dan. *raubuk*; as *roel*



Roebuck (*Capreolus caprea*).

+ *buck*¹. Cf. *roc-deer*.] The male of the roe-deer; less properly, the roe-deer.

roebuck-berry (rō'huk-ber'i), *n.* A low herbaceous bramble, *Rubus saxatilis*, of the northern Old World; the stone-bramble; also, its fruit, which consists of a few rather large red grains.

roed (rōd), *a.* [< *roc*² + *-ed*².] Having roe, as a fish; containing spawn developed to the stage in which it is known as roe.

The female or roed fish.
Pennant, *Brit. Zoöl.* (ed. 1776), III. 197.

roe-deer (rō'dēr), *n.* [< ME. *roodeor*, < AS. *rāh-deōr* = Icel. *raudhdyri* = Sw. *rādjur* = Dan. *raadyr*; as *roel* + *deer*.] A species of the genus *Capreolus*, *C. caprea* or *caprea*, formerly *Cervus capreolus*, of small size, elegant form, and very agile, inhabiting most parts of Europe, including Great Britain, and parts of Asia; a roebuck or roe. The animal is only about 2 feet 3 inches high at the shoulder, and weighs 50 or 60 pounds; it is of a reddish-brown or grayish-brown color, with a large white disk on the rump, and very short tail. The antlers of the male are about a foot long, erect, cylindrical, and branching toward the tip. See cut under *roebuck*.

roe-fish (rō'fish), *n.* A fish heavy with roe; a ripe fish, or spawner.

Röemeria (rō-mē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1821), named after J. J. Roemer, 1763–1819, a Swiss naturalist.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Papaveraceæ*, the poppy family, and of the tribe *Eupapaveræ*. It is characterized by a linear, usually three-valved capsule opening down nearly to the base, by pitted seeds destitute of a crest, and by flowers with two sepals, four petals, many stamens, and a sessile stigma with deflexed lobes. The 3 species are natives of the Mediterranean region, naturalized in fields in temperate parts of Europe and Asia. They are annuals resembling poppies, but readily distinguished by their long and valvular fruit, and by their less dilated stigmas. They bear dissected leaves and long-stalked violet flowers. *R. hybrida* has a pretty flower, and is sometimes planted, but the petals fall very quickly. It receives the names *purple horned poppy* and *wind-rose*.

roemerite (rēm'er-it), *n.* [Named after F. A. Roemer, a German geologist.] A basic sulphate of iron, occurring in tabular triclinic crystals of a brownish-yellow color. Also written *römerite*.

roenoke, *n.* See *roanoke*.

roepperite (rēp'er-it), *n.* [Named after W. T. Roepfer of Bethlehem in Pennsylvania.] A variety of chrysolite from the zinc-mines in Sussex county, New Jersey. It is peculiar in containing, besides iron and magnesium, considerable amounts of zinc and manganese. Also spelled *ripperite*.

roesslerite (rēs'lēr-it), *n.* [Named after Dr. C. Roessler of Hanau in Prussia.] A rare mineral consisting of hydrous arseniate of magnesium, and occurring in white crystalline plates. Also spelled *rösslerite*.

roe-stone (rō'stōn), *n.* A rock having the appearance of the roe of a fish; oölite.

roft. An obsolete preterit of *rive*¹.

roff, *n.* A Middle English form of *roof*¹.

rofia, *rofia*, *n.* See *raffa*.

rogt, *v. t.* [ME. *roggen*, *ruggen*; a var. of *rock*², *q. v.*] To shake.

Hym she *roggeth* and awaketh soft.
 Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 2708.

He romede, he rarede, that *roggede* alle the erthe,
 So rudly he rappid at to ryot hymselfene.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 784.

rogament, *n.* [< LL. *rogamentum*, something asked, a question, < L. *rogare*, ask; see *rogation*.] A postulate or axiom.

Rogation Sunday. Same as *Rogation Sunday*.

rogation (rō-gā'shōn), *n.* [< OF. *rogation*, *rogation* (pl. *rogations*, Rogation days), F. *rogation* = Pr. *rogazo*, *roazo* = Sp. *rogacion* = Pg. *rogações*, pl., prayers in Rogation week, = It. *rogazione*, < L. *rogatio*(-n-), a supplication, an asking, < *rogare*, pp. *rogatus*, ask. Cf. *abrogate*, *interrogate*, *supercogation*, *prerogative*, *pro-rogue*, etc.] 1. In *Rom. jurisprudence*, the demand by the consuls or tribunes of a law to be passed by the people.—2. Litany; supplication: especially as said in procession.

He [Bishop Mamercus] perfecteth the *Rogations* or *Litanies* before in use.
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 41.

Rogation days, the Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday before Ascension day. The special observance of these days with fasting and rogations (litanies and public processions) was first introduced by Mamertus or Mamercus, bishop of Vienne in southern France, about A. D. 470, at a time of general distress arising from earthquake, volcanic eruptions, floods, and other troubles. It soon became general in Gaul, and spread to England. In the Roman Catholic Church (which adopted the observance about 800) the Litany of the Saints is said in procession on these days. In the Anglican Church the Rogation days are appointed days of fasting or abstinence, and it was formerly the custom to say the Litany, to read the homily and exhortation given in the Book of Homilies, and to perambulate the parish. The custom of perambulation (which see) is still observed in some places in England. Also called *gang-days*.—**Rogation Sunday**, the Sunday preceding Ascension day.—**Rogation-tide**, the time of Rogation days.—**Rogation week**, the week in which the Rogation days occur. Also called *procession week*, *cross-week*, *gang-week*.

rogation-flower (rō-gā'shōn-flōu'ēr), *n.* An Old World milkwort, *Polygala vulgaris*, which blooms during Rogation week and was carried in processions. See *milkwort*.

rogatory (rōg'a-tō-ri), *a.* [= F. *rogatoire* = It. *rogatorio*, < L. *rogator*, an asker, solicitor; see *rogation*.] Seeking information; authorized to collect or engaged in collecting information.

Many countries aid one another's judicial proceedings by consenting that their judges may accept *rogatory commissions*, or act as agents of foreign courts for the purpose of examining witnesses or otherwise ascertaining facts.
Woolsey, *Introd. to Inter. Law*, § 76.

Letters rogatory. See *letter*³.

roger (roj'ēr), *n.* [A familiar use of the personal name *Roger*, < OF. *Roger*, < OHG. *Ruodiger*, *G.* *Rudiger*. Cf. *robin*¹.] 1. A ram. See *Collins Miscellanies* (1742), p. 116. (*Halliwell*.)

[Prev. Eng.]—2. A rogue. [Old cant.]—**Roger of the buttery**, a goose. *Halliwell*.

Roger de Coverley (roj'ēr dē kuv'ēr-li). [Named after Sir *Roger de Coverley*, one of the members of the club under whose direction the "Spectator" professed to be edited.] An English country-dance, corresponding to the Virginia reel. Also called *Sir Roger de Coverley*.

After . . . dinner . . . comes dancing, . . . reels and flings, and strathapeya and *Roger de Coverleys*.
Motley, *Correspondence*, I. 353.

rogerian (rō-jē'ri-an), *n.* [Appar. < *Roger*, a person's name, + *-ian*.] A wig. [Rare.]

The unruly wind blows off his periwig. . . .
 The sportful wind, to mock the headless man,
 Tosses apace his pitch'd *rogerian*.
Bp. Hall, *Satires*, III. v. 16.

rogersite (roj'ēr-zit), *n.* [Named after Prof. W. B. Rogers.] An imperfectly known mineral occurring in the form of a thin white crust upon the samarskite of North Carolina: it is essentially a hydrated niobate of the yttrium metals.

roggan (rog'an), *n.* [Cf. *rog*.] A rocking stone. See *rocking*, *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

rogenstein (rog'en-stin), *n.* [G., lit. 'rye-stone,' < *roggen*, = E. *rye*, + *stein* = E. *stone*.] A kind of oölite in which the grains are cemented by argillaceous matter. The rogenstein anticlinal is the uplift in which are the important mines of Stassfurt in Prussia, and its vicinity.

roggle (rog'l), *v. t.* and *i.* [Freq. of *rog*.] To shake; jumble. *Brockett*. [Prov. Eng.]

roghtlessset, *a.* [ME., appar. an erroneously formed word, equiv. to *reckless* (after *roghte*, pret. of *reck*): see *reck*, *reckless*.] Reckless; careless.

Dreding ye were of my woos *roghtless*;
 That was to me a grevous heavnesse.
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 6, f. 116. (*Halliwell*.)

rogue (rōg), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *roag*, *roge*; < OF. *rogue*, presumptuous, malapert, rude, hence used in E. as a noun, a surly fellow, a vagabond; prob. < Bret. *rok*, *rog*, arrogant, proud, haughty, brusky; cf. Ir. Gael. *ruacas*, pride, arrogance.] 1. A vagrant; a sturdy beggar; a tramp. Persons of this character were, by the old laws of England, to be punished by whipping and having the ear bored with a hot iron.

Wast thou fain, poor father,
 To hovel thee with swine, and *rogues* forlorn,
 In short and musty straw? *Shak.*, *Lear*, iv. 7. 39.

Ros. Methinks 'tis pity such a lusty fellow
 Should wander up and down, and want employment.
Ed. Shetakes me for a *rogue*!—You may do well, madam,
 To stay this wanderer, and set him a-work, forsooth.
Fletcher, *Wildgoose Chase*, ii. 3.

2. A knave; a dishonest person; a rascal: applied generally to males.

We're bought and sold for English gold—
 Such a parcel of *rogues* in a nation.
Burns, *Farewell to a' our Scottish Fame*.

3. A sly fellow; a wag.

The satirical *rogue* says here that old men have grey beards, . . . and that they have a plentiful lack of wit.
Shak., *Hanlet*, ii. 2. 197.

4. A mischievous or playful person: applied in slight endearment to children or women. Compare *roguish*, 3.

Ah, you sweet little *rogue*, you!
Shak., 2 *Hen. IV.*, ii. 4. 233.

What, rob your boys? those pretty *rogues*?
Pope, *Mit. of Horace*, I. vii. 27.

5. A rogue elephant (which see, under *elephant*).—6. A plant that falls short of a standard required by nurserymen, gardeners, etc.

When a race of plants is once pretty well established, the seed-raisers do not pick out the best plants, but merely go over their seed-beds, and pull up the *rogues*, as they call the plants that deviate from the proper standard.
Darwin, *Origin of Species*, p. 42.

Rogue elephant. See *elephant*.—**Rogue-money**, in Scotland, an assessment laid on each county for defraying the expense of apprehending offenders, maintaining them in jail, and prosecuting them.—**Rogues and vagabonds**, an appellation under which, in English law, fall various classes of persons who may be summarily committed, such as fortune-tellers, persons collecting alms under false pretences, persons deserting their families and leaving them chargeable to the parish, persons wandering about as vagrants without visible means of subsistence, persons found on any premises for an unlawful purpose, and others. Rogues and vagabonds may be summarily committed to prison for three months with hard labor. See *vagrant*.—**Rogues' gallery**, a collection of photographs of notorious law-breakers, kept at police headquarters.—**Rogue's march**.—**Rogue's yarn**, a rope-yarn distinguishable from the rest of the yarns in a rope, serving to identify rope made in government dock-yards. In rope made in United States navy-yards the *rogue's yarn* is twisted in a contrary direction to the others, and is of manila in hemp rope and of hemp in manila rope.—**Wild rogue**, a vagrant by family inheritance.

A *wilde Roge* is he that is borne a *Roge*: he is more subtil and more geuen by nature to all kinde of knavery than the

other. . . . I once rebuking a *wyld roge* because he went idly about, he shewed me that he was a begger by enheritance — his Grandfather was a begger, his father was one, and he must needs be one by good reason.

Warning for Common Cursetors (1567), quoted in Ribton. [Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 597.]

=Syn. 2. Cheat, sharper, scamp, swindler.

rogue (rōg), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rogued*, ppr. *roguing*. [Early mod. E. also *roge*; < *rogue*, *n.*] **I.** *intr.* 1. To play the rogue; play knavish tricks. [Rare.]

And *roguing* virtue brings a man defame,
A packstaff epithet, and scorned name.
Marston, Scourge of Villanie, v. 101.

2. To wander; tramp; play the vagabond.

If he be but once taken soe idly *roguing*, he may punish him more lightlye, as with stocks or such like.
Spenser, State of Ireland.

II. *trans.* 1. To call (one) a rogue; denounce as a rogue; stigmatize as a cheat or impostor.

It may be thou wast put in office lately,
Which makes thee *rogue* me so, and rayle so stately.
John Taylor, Works (1630).

2. To cheat; injure by roguery.

That envious Scotchman, Sandy Macrae (a scurvy limb of the coast-guards, who lived by poaching on my born rights), had set himself up with a boat, forsooth, on purpose to *rogue* me and rob me the better.
R. D. Blackmore, Maid of Sker, v.

3. To uproot or destroy, as plants which do not conform to a desired standard.

The destruction of horses under a certain size was ordered, and this may be compared to the *roguing* of plants by nurserymen.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 43.

rogue-house (rōg'hous), *n.* A prison; a lock-up. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

roguery (rō'gèr-i), *n.*; pl. *rogueries* (-iz). [*rogue* + -ery.] 1. The life of a vagrant; vagabondism. — 2. Knavish tricks; cheating; fraud; dishonest practices.

You rogue, here's lime in this sack too: there is nothing but *roguery* to be found in villainous man.
Shak., 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 138.

Peter had lately done some *rogueries* that forced him to abscond.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, xi.

3. Wagery; arch tricks; mischievousness. **rogue's-gilliflowert** (rōgz'jil'i-flou-èr), *n.* An old name of the rocket *Hesperis matronalis*. *Lyte*.

rogueship (rōg'ship), *n.* [*rogue* + -ship.] The character or state of a rogue; also, a roguish person. [Rare.]

Ramb. Rank and rotten, is she not?
Shave. Your spittle *rogueships*
Shall not make me so.
Mastinger, City Madam, iii. 1.

roguish (rō'gish), *a.* [*rogue* + -ish¹.] 1. Vagrant; vagabond.

Let's follow the old earl, and get the Bedlam
To lead him where he would: his *roguish* madness
Allows itself to any thing. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 7. 104.

2. Knavish; fraudulent; dishonest.

The law of evidence; a law very excellently calculated for the preservation of the lives of His Majesty's *roguish* subjects.
Fielding, Amelia, xi. 3.

3. Mischievous; playful.

An' she has twa sparkling *roguish* een.
Burns, On Cessnock Banks.

roguishly (rō'gish-li), *adv.* In a roguish manner; like a rogue; knavishly; mischievously.

roguishness (rō'gish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being roguish. (a) Knavery. (b) Mischievousness; archness; sly enning; as, the *roguishness* of a look.

roguyt (rō'gi), *a.* [*rogue* + -y¹.] Knavish; dishonest. [Rare.]

Car. Gipsies, and yet pick no pockets?
Alc. Infamous and *roguyt*!
Middleton, Spanish Gypay, ii. 1.

rohan (rō'han), *n.* [Also *rohan*, *rohuna*; E. Ind.] A large East Indian tree, *Soymida febrifuga*, also called *red* or *bastard cedar*, *red-wood*, and *East Indian mahogany*. Its bark is tonic and astringent; its wood is heavy, dark, and durable, and is used for purposes of construction.

roi (rō'i), *n.* [Maori.] The rootstock of the brake, *Pteris aquilina*, var. *esculenta*, which when roasted was formerly a staple article of food with the aborigines of New Zealand.

roicondt, *a.* [ME., < OF. **roicond*, < L. *rubicundus*, red, ruddy; see *rubicund*.] Ruddy; rubicund.

Wele colourt by course, clene of his face,
Rede *roicond* in white, as the Roose fresshe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3771.

roidt, *a.* [ME. *roid*, *ruyd*, < OF. *roide*, F. *roide*, *raide*, < L. *rigidus*, stiff; see *rigid*. Cf. *redour*.] Stiff; stout; violent.

That bemoth in Ebrew ys opunly to say —

"A *Roid* beste vnreasonable, that no Rule holdes."

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 4428.

roidlyt, *adv.* [ME., < *roid* + -ly².] Violently.

Hit the hathill o the hede in his hote angur.
And rent hym doun *roidly* ryght to the sadill.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6988.

roignet, *n.* See *roin*.

roil¹ (roil), *v. i.* [*ME. roilen*, *roylen*, prob. a var. of *roulen*, roll, used in the same sense: see *roll* (I., 12), and cf. *roil*².] To run; wander; roll; rove.

Rigt so, quod Gregorie, religion *roileth*,
Sterueth and stynketh and steleth lordes almesses,
That oute of coent and cloyste rouden to libbe.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 297.

The fletynge strem that *royleth* doun diversly fro hy mountaynes is crested and resisted ofte tyme by the en-countrynge of a stoon. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, l. meter 7.

roil² (roil), *v. t.* [Formerly also *royle*; also dial. *rile* (sometimes spelled *ryle*), the common colloq. form in the U. S. (cf. *oil*, dial. *ile*, *point*, dial. *pint*, etc.). (a) According to Stratmann, < OF. *roeler*, *roler*, *roller*, vex, disturb, beat, particular uses of the orig. sense 'roll': see *roil*¹, *roll*. (b) In another view, prop. *rile*, and orig. as a noun, ME. *ryal*, *riall*, foam, fermentation; perhaps < OF. *roille*, *rouille*, F. *rouille* = Pr. *roill*, rust, mildew, fungous growth, ult. < L. *robigo*, rust; see *roin*.] 1. To render turbid by stirring up the dregs or sediment: as, to *roil* wine, eider, or other liquor in casks or bottles.

The lamb down stream *roiled* the wolf's water above.

Roger North, Examen, p. 359. (*Davies*.)

I had dug out the spring and made a well of clear gray water, where I could dip up a pailful without *roiling* it.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 245.

I thirst for one cool cup of water clear,
But drink the *roiled* stream of lying breath.

Jones Very, Poems, p. 78.

2. To excite to some degree of anger; annoy; vex: now more commonly, in colloquial use, *rile*.

His spirits were very much *roiled*.

Roger North, Lord Guilford, II. 69. (*Davies*.)

You have always been one of the best fellows in the world, . . . and the most generous, and the most cordial — that you have; only you do *rile* me when you sing that confounded Mayfair twang. *Thackeray*, Philip, xvii.

3. To perplex. [Local.] — 4. To salt (fish) by means of a roiler.

roil³, *n.* [Early mod. E. *royle*; < ME. *roile*, *royle*; origin uncertain.] A Flemish horse.

Polidamas the prise horse presit vnto,
Raght to the Reyne, and the *Roile* toke.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 8337.

By the good swimming of horses many men have ben saued, and contrary wise, by a timorous *royle*, where the water hath uneth come to his bely, his legges hath foltred, wherby many a good and propre man hath perished.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 17.

roiler (roi'lér), *n.* [*roil*² + -er¹.] A machine for salting small fish, as a revolving box turned by means of a crank. [North Carolina.]

roily (roi'li), *a.* [Also dial. *rily*, *riley*; < *roil*² + -y¹.] Muddy; turbid: as, *roily* water.

Then flow away, my sweetie sap,
And I will make you boily;

Nor catch a woodman's hasty nap,
For fear you should get *roily*.

J. F. Cooper, Pioneer, xx.

The streams full and *roily*. *The Century*, XXVII. 107.

roint (roin), *n.* [Also *royne*; < ME. *roine*, *roigne*, < OF. *roignue*, *rogne*, *ronque*, scurf, mange, seab-business, itch, F. *rogne*, itch = Pr. *ronho*, *runha* = Cat. *ronya* = Sp. *roña* = Pg. *ronha* = It. *rogna*, itch; perhaps < L. *robigo*, *rubigo* (-gin-), rust, mildew, also sore, ulcer, scab: see *roin*.] A scab or scurf.

Hir nekke was of good fasoun
In lengthe and gretnesse by reason,
Withoute bleyne, scabbe, or *royne*.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 553.

roinisht (roi'nish), *a.* [Also *roynish*; < *roin* + -ish¹. Cf. *roinous*.] Mangy; scabby; hence, mean; paltry; scurvy.

My lord, the *roynish* clown, at whom so oft
Your grace was wont to laugh, is also missing.

Shak., As you Like it, ii. 2. 8.

roinous (roi'nus), *a.* [Also *roynous*; < ME. *roinous*, *roignous*, < OF. *roigneux*, *roingneux*, *rongneux* (= Pr. *rogno*, *ronhos*, *runhos* = Cat. *ronyos* = Sp. *roñoso* = Pg. *ronhoso* = It. *rognoso*), mangy, scabby; perhaps < L. *robiginosus*, rusty, mangy, etc., < *robigo* (*robigin-*), rust; see *roin*.] Scabby; rough; crooked; worthless.

The foule eroked bowe hidious,
That knotty was and al *roynous*.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 988.

This argument is al *roignous*;
It is not worth a croked brere.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 6190.

roint (roint), *v.* See *aroint*.

roist (roist), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. *royst*; cf. *roister*.] Same as *roister*. *Cotgrave*.

The vayne glorious, . . .
Whose humour the *roysting* sort continually doth feede.
Udall, Roister Doister, Prol.

I have a *roisting* challenge sent amongst
The dull and factious nobles of the Greeks.
Shak., T. and C., ii. 2. 208.

roister (rois'tèr), *n.* [Also *royster*; < OF. *rustre*, a ruffian, *roister*, a particular use (with unoriginal *r*) of OF. *ruste*, *ruiste*, a rustic, F. *rustique*; see *rustic*.] 1. A rioter; a blusterer; a roisterer. [Obsolete or archaic.]

They must not part till they have drunk a barrill,
Or straight this *royster* will begin to quarrel.

Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

The natives were an honest, social race of jolly *roysters*, who had no objection to a drinking bout, and were very merry in their cups. *Iring*, Knickerbocker, p. 92.

2. [*roister*, *v.*] A drunken or riotous frolic; a spree.

roister (rois'tèr), *v. i.* [Also *royster*; < *roister*, *n.*] To bluster; swagger; bully; be bold, noisy, vaunting, or turbulent.

A gang of merry *roistering* devils, frisking and curveting on a flat rock.
Iring, Knickerbocker, p. 348.

Her brother lingers late
With a *roistering* company.

Tennyson, Maud, xiv. 2.

The wind is *roistering* out of doors.

Lowell, To Charles Eliot Norton.

roister-doister (rois'tèr-dois'tèr), *n.* [First recorded in the title of the first English comedy, Udall's "Ralph Roister-Doister" (1553); a varied redupl. of *roister*.] A roisterer.

I have . . . seen the mad-brainest *roister-doister* in a country dashed out of countenance.

G. Harvey, Four Letters.

roisterer (rois'tèr-èr), *n.* [Also *roysterer*; < *roister* + -er¹.] One who roisters; a bold, blustering, or turbulent fellow.

Midmost of a rout of *roisterers*,
Femininely fair and dissolutely pale.

Tennyson, Gersaint.

roistering (rois'tèr-ing), *p. a.* Swaggering; rude.

She again encounters "Dick" Talbot, now grown more *roistering* and bloated than ever, and marries the lover of her youth.
The Academy, March 1, 1890, p. 148.

roisterly (rois'tèr-li), *a.* [*roister* + -ly¹.] Like a roisterer; blustering; violent.

A mad world, where such shameful stuff is bought and sold; and where such *roisterly* varieties may be suffered to play upon whom they lust, and how they lust.

G. Harvey, Four Letters.

roisterly (rois'tèr-li), *adv.* [*roisterly*, *a.*] In a bullying, violent manner.

roisterous (rois'tèr-us), *a.* [*roister* + -ous.] Violent; blustery; uproarious. [Rare.]

Was the like ever heard of? The *roisterous* young dogs: carolling, howling, breaking the Lord Abbot's sleep!
Cartleye, Past and Present, ii. 15.

roitelet (roi'te-let), *n.* [Also *roytelet*; < F. *roitelet*, a petty king, a wren (Cotgrave), dim. of *roi*, a king; see *roy*.] 1. A little or petty king; a royalet.

Causing the American *roytelets* to turn all homagers to that king and the crown of England. *Heylin*.

2. In *ornith.*, a kinglet or goldcrest; a small bird of the genus *Regulus*.

rok, *n.* See *rocl*.

roka (rō'kā), *n.* A large East African tree, *Trichilia emetica*, whose fruit is considered emetic, and whose seeds yield a fatty oil.

rokambole, *n.* See *rocambole*.

roke (rök), *n.* [*ME. roke*, a var. of *reke* (= *OD. roke*, etc.): see *reck*¹.] Mist; smoke; damp.

Roke, myste. *Nebula*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 436.

rokeage, **rokee** (rō'kāj, rō'kō), *n.* [Also *roucheage*, *yokeage*, *yokeague*; Amer. Ind.; orig. form uncertain. Cf. *noeake*.] Indian corn parched, pulverized, and mixed with sugar: commonly called *pinole*. [Local, U. S.]

rokelay (rōk'e-lā), *n.* Same as *roquelauré*.

roker (rō'kér), *n.* [Prob. connected with *roach*¹, and thus ult. with *ray*².] A species of *Raia*; especially, the thornback ray.

The English word *roker* in most cases signifies thornback, but is occasionally employed to denote any species of the ray family, with the exception of the skate.

N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 146.

Into lobsters and crabs which have become by reason of age of lighter weight are introduced portions of fresh haddock or *roker*. *Lancet*, No. 3455, p. 1025.

rockett, **rockette**¹, *n.* Middle English forms of *rochet*¹. *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13525.

rokke. A Middle English form of *rock*¹, *rock*², etc.

roky (rō'ki), *a.* [Also *roaky*, *rooky*; < ME. *roky*, misty, < *roke*, mist; see *roke* and *reck*¹.] Misty; foggy; cloudy. *Ray*.

Roky, or misty. *Nebulosus*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 436.

He . . . in a *roky* hollow, belling, heard
The hounds of Mark.
Tennyson, *Last Tournament*.

Rolandic (rō-lan'dik), *a.* [*Rolando* (see def.) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to Rolando, an Italian anatomist and physiologist (died 1831). Compare *postrolandic* (*prerolandic* is also used).—**Rolandic fissure**. Same as *fissure of Rolando* (which see, under *fissure*).—**Rolandic funiculus**. See *funiculus of Rolando*, under *funiculus*.—**Rolandic line**, a line on the surface of the skull (or head) marking the position of the fissure of Rolando beneath.—**Rolandic point**, the intersection of the Rolandic lines with the median plane and with each other on the surface of the skull. It is about half an inch behind the middle of the line passing over the skull from the glabella to theinion.

rolef, *v.* An obsolete form of *roll*.
roler, *n.* [A var. of *roll*.] A unit of quantity formerly in use in England, defined by a statute of Charles II. as seventy-two sheets of parchment.

rôle (rōl), *n.* [*F. rôle*: see *roll* and *rotary*.] A part or character represented by an actor; any conspicuous part or function assumed by any one, as a leading public character.—**Title rôle**, the part in a play which gives its name to the play, as Hamlet in the play of "Hamlet," or Macbeth in that of "Macbeth."

roll (rōl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *rowl*, *rowle*, *roule*; < ME. *rollen*, *rolen* (= D. *rollen* = MHG. *rolen*, G. *rollen* = Icel. *rolla* = Dan. *rulle* = Sw. *rulla*), < OF. *roler*, *roller*, *rueler*, *roeler*, *rouler*, F. *rouler*, F. dial. *roler*, *roller*, roll, roll up, roll along, go on wheels, = Pr. *rolar*, *rotlar* = Cat. *rotolar* = Sp. *rollar*, *rujar* = Pg. *rolar* = It. *rotolare*, *rullare*, < ML. *rotulare*, roll, revolve, < L. *rotula*, a little wheel, dim. of *rotā*, a wheel; see *rotā*¹. Cf. *roll*, *n.*] **I. intrans.** 1. To move like a carriage-wheel; move along a surface without slipping by perpetually turning over the foremost point of contact as an instantaneous axis: as, a ball or wheel rolls on the earth; a body rolls on an inclined plane.

The fayre hede fro the halce hit [fell] to the erthe,
That fele hit joynd [spurned] wyth her fete, there hit
forth roled.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), 1. 428.

The *rolling* stone never gathereth mosse.

Heywood, *Proverbs* (ed. Sharman).

That goddess [Fortune] blind,
That stands upon the *rolling* restless stone.

Shak., 1 Hen. V., iii. 6. 31.

2. To run or travel on wheels.

The wealthy, the luxurious, by the stress
Of business roused, or pleasure, ere their time,
Mey roll in chariots. *Wordsworth*, *Excursion*, ii.

3. To revolve; perform a periodical revolution.

The *rolling* Year
Is full of Thee. *Thomson*, *Hymn*, 1. 2.

Sleep, holy spirit, blessed soul,
While the stars burn, the moons increase,
And the great ages onward roll.

Tennyson, *To J. S.*

4. To turn; have a rotatory motion, generally reciprocating and irregular, especially in lateral directions: as, the ship rolls (that is, turns back and forth about a longitudinal axis).

His eyen steepe, and *rolling* in his heede.

Chaucer, *Prolog*. to C. T., 1. 201.

The poet's eye, in a fine frenzy *rolling*,
Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven.

Shak., *M. N. D.*, v. 1. 12.

Twice ten tempestuous nights I *rolled*, resigned
To roaring billows and the warring wind.

Pope, *Odyssey*, vi. 205.

The ship *rolled* and dashed, . . . now showing us the
whole sweep of her deck, . . . now nothing but her keel.

Dickens, *David Copperfield*, lv.

5. To move like waves or billows; also, to move like a considerable body of water, as a river. Each particle of water in a wave revolves in a circle, and though this cannot be seen, there is a vague appearance of a wheel-like movement.

Wave *rolling* after wave, where way they found,
If steep, with torrent rapture. *Milton*, *P. L.*, vii. 298.

The *rolling* smoke involves the sacrifice.

Pope, *Dunciad*, i. 248.

6. To fluctuate; move tumultuously.

What different Sorrows did within thee roll?

Prior, *Solomon*, ii.

7. To tumble or fall over and over.

Down they fell
By thousands, angel on archangel *roll'd*.

Milton, *P. L.*, vi. 594.

8. To emit a deep prolonged sound, like the roll of a ball or the continuous beating of a drum.

Near and more near the thunders roll.

Burns, *Tam o' Shanter*.

A *rolling* organ-harmony
Swells up, and shakes and falls.

Tennyson, *Sir Galahad*.

9. To enroll one's self; be enrolled.

He lends at legal value considerable sums, which he
might highly increase by *rolling* in the public stocks.

Steele, *Spectator*, No. 49.

Papillon. Right honourable sharpers; and Frenchmen
from the county of York.

Wilding. In the last list, I presume, you roll.

Foot, *The Liar*, i. 1.

10. To trill: said of certain singing birds.

The continuous roll is possessed almost exclusively by
the canary, and the nightingale is one of the very few
birds that share to some degree the faculty of *rolling* at
any pitch of the voice uninterruptedly.

Appleton's Ann. Cyc., 1886, p. 87.

11. To lend itself to being coiled up in a cylindrical form: as, cloth that rolls well.—12. To ramble; wander abroad; gad about. Compare *roll*¹.

That ilke proverb of Ecclesiaste,
Where he comandeth and forbedeth faste
Man shal nat suffre his wyf go *roule* aboute.

Chaucer, *Prolog*. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 653.

These unruly rascals in their *rolling* disperse them-
selves into several companies, as occasion serveth, some-
time more and sometime less.

Harman, *Caveat for Cursetors*, p. 20.

II. trans. 1. To cause to rotate; whirl or wheel.

When thou shalt speake to any man, *role* not to fast thyne
eye.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

Rolling his greedy eyeballs in his head.

Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 368.

Now heaven in all her glory shone, and *roll'd*
Her motions.

Milton, *P. L.*, vii. 499.

We have had enough of action, and of motion we,
Roll'd to starboard, *roll'd* to larboard, when the surge was
seething free. *Tennyson*, *Lotos-Eaters*, Choric Song.

2. To cause to move like a carriage-wheel; cause to move over a surface without sliding, by perpetually turning over the foremost point of contact: as, to roll a cask or a ball.

Who shall *roll* us away the stone from the door of the
sepulchre?

Mark xvi. 3.

3. To turn over in one's thoughts; revolve; consider again and again.

The yongest, which that wente unto the toum,
Ful ofte in herte he *rolleth* up and doun
The beautee of thise floures newe and bryghte.

Chaucer, *Psrdoner's Tale*, l. 376.

I came home *rolling* resentments in my mind, and fram-
ing schemes of vengeance.

Swift, *Letter*, Sept. 9, 1710. (*Seager*.)

4. To wrap round and round an axis, so as to bring into a compact cylindrical form: as, to roll a piece of cloth; to roll a sheet of paper; to roll parchment; to roll tobacco.

As the snake, *roll'd* in a flowering bank,
With shining checker'd slough, doth sting a child.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 228.

He lies like a hedgehog *roll'd* up the wrong way,
Tormenting himself with his prickles.

Hood, *Miss Kilmansegg*, Her Dream.

The bed, in the day-time, is *rolled* up, and placed on one
side.

E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptians*, l. 20.

5. To bind or infold in a bandage or wrapper; inwrap.

Their Kings, whose bodies are . . . lapped in white
skinner, and *rouled* in mats. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 765.

What time the foeman's line is broke,
And all the war is *roll'd* in smoke.

Tennyson, *Two Voices*.

6. To press or level with a roller; spread out with a roller or rolling-pin: as, to roll a field; to roll pie-crust.

It is passed between cylinders often, and *rolled*.

Cowper, *Flattening Mill*, l. 3.

7. To drive or impel forward with a sweeping, easy motion, as of rolling.

And chalky Wey, that *rolls* a milky wave.

Pope, *Windsor Forest*, l. 344.

Where Afric's sunny fountains
Roll down their golden sand.

Ep. Heber, *Missionary Hymn*.

8. To give expression to or emit in a prolonged deep sound.

They care for no understanding: it is enough if thou
canst *roll* up a psalm of matins, or an even-song, and mumble
a few ceremonies. *Tyndale*, *Doctrinal Treatises*, p. 243.

Man, her last work, who seem'd so fair,
Such splendid purpose in his eyes,
Who *roll'd* the psalm to wintry skies,
Who built him fanes of fruitless prayer.

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, lvi.

9. To utter with vibration of the tongue; trill.

Don't, like a lecturer or dramatic star,
Try over hard to *roll* the British R.

O. W. Holmes, *A Rhymed Lesson*.

10. In printing, to make (paper) smooth by passing it under calendering rollers. [Eng.]—11. To turn over by degrees, as a whale when cutting in. At first the whale is rolled carefully and gently, then more quickly, as the blubber is hove up, and the head is cut off at last.

12. In drum-playing, to beat with rapid blows so as to produce a continuous sound.—**Rolled chop**. See *chop*¹, 2.—**Rolled cod**, boneless cod, prepared by rolling several slices into parcels which are packed in boxes. [Trade-name.]—**Rolled glass**. See *glass*.—**Rolled plating**. See *plate*, v. l.—**Rolled rail**. See *rail*¹.—**Syn.** 2. *Swing*, etc. See *rock*², v. l.

roll (rōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rowl*, *rowle*, *roule*; < ME. *rolle* = MD. *rol*, D. *rol* = MLG. *rolle* = MHG. *rolle*, *rulle*, G. *rolle* = Sw. *rulla* = Dan. *rulle*, < OF. *rolle*, *roele*, *roule*, F. *rôle* (see *rôle*) = Pr. *rolle*, *rotlle*, *rulle* = Cat. *rotllo* = Sp. *rol*, a list, roll, *rollo*, a roll, record, = Pg. *rolo*, *rol* = It. *ruoto*, *rullo*, *ruotolo*, *rotolo*, a roll, list, < ML. *rotulus*, a roll, list, catalogue, schedule, record, prop. a paper or parchment rolled up (cf. *volume*, ult. < L. *rotulare*, roll); cf. *rotulare*, roll up: see *roll*, v. The ML. *rotulus*, a roll, is partly from the verb, and not wholly identical with L. *rotulus*, also *rotula*, a little wheel, from which the verb is derived. In the later senses directly from the mod. verb.] 1. A cylinder formed by winding something round and round; that which is rolled up: as, a roll of wool; a roll of paper.

The gentlemen . . . husing theyr heades bounde aboute
with listes and *roules* of sundry coloures after the maner
of the Turkes.

R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America,
[ed. Arber, p. 14].

Take thee a roll of a hook, and write therein.

Jer. xxxvi. 2.

Specifically—(a) A document of paper, parchment, or the like which is or may be rolled up; hence, an official document; a list; a register; a catalogue; a record: as, a muster-roll; a class-roll; a court-roll.

Nis nou so lutel thing of theos that the deouel naueth
enbrened on his *rolle*.

Ancren Riule, p. 344.

I am not in the roll of common men.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 43.

Then thundered forth a roll of names:
The first was thine, unhappy James!

Scott, *Marmion*, v. 26.

(b) A long piece of cloth, paper, or the like, usually of uniform width throughout, and rolled upon either a round stick or a thin board, or upon itself merely, as the most convenient form of making a package. See *roller*, 2. (c) In cooking, something rolled up: as, a veal roll; a jelly roll. Specifically—(1) A small cake of bread rolled or doubled on itself before baking: as, a French roll. (2) Same as *roly-poly*. (d) A cylindrical twist of tobacco. (e) In carding, a slender, slightly compacted cylinder or sliver of carded wool, delivered from hand-cards or from the doffing-cylinder of a carding-machine. Such rolls were formerly much used in the hand-spinning of wool. For machine-spinning the sliver is extended into a continuous roving. (f) Part of the head-dress of a woman, a rounded cushion or mass of hair usually laid above the forehead, especially in the sixteenth century.

Antie, the heere of a woman that is layed over hir
forheade; gentilwomen dyd lately call them their *rolles*.

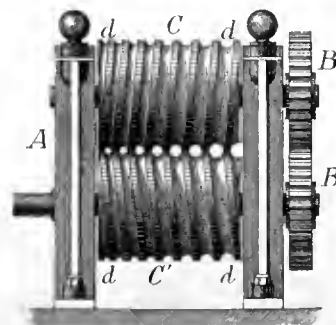
Elyot, ed. 1559. (*Hallivell*.)

2. A revolving cylinder employed in any manner to operate upon a material, as in forming metals into bars, plates, or sheets, smoothing the surfaces of textures, as in paper-making, laundering, etc., or in comminuting substances, as in grinding grain, crushing ores, etc.

Where land is clotty, and a shower of rain comes that
soaks through, use a *roll* to break the clots.

Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

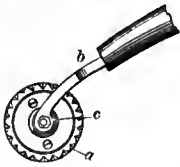
(a) One of a pair of cylinders in a rolling mill, between which metals are passed to form them into bars, plates,



Spiral-groove Rolls.
A, frame; B, B', intermeshed gears; C, C', spirally grooved rolls, having the grooves *a* gradually diminishing in size from right to left, and driven by the gears.

or sheets. See *rolling-mill*. (b) In engraving, the cylindrical die of a transferring-press. (c) In metal., one of a pair of hard and strong metallic cylinders between which

ores are crushed. (d) In *paper-making*, one of the cylinders of a calender; also, the cylinder of a pulping-engine. See *calender*, 1, and *pulp-engine*. (e) In *high-milling*, one of a pair of metal cylinders through a series of which pairs grain is passed for successively crushing it to the requisite fineness. See *high-milling*, under *milling*. (f) In *calico-printing*, a cylinder of a calico-printing machine. (g) The impression-cylinder of a printing-machine. (h) In a great variety of machines, one of the cylinders over which an endless apron extends, and upon which it is moved, as in the feed-ropes of carding-machines, pickers for opening cotton as taken from the bale, machines for manufacturing shoddy from rags, etc. (i) Either of a pair of plain or fluted cylinders between which material is passed to feed it into a machine, as in feeding rags to a shoddy-machine, paper to printing-presses, calico to calico-printing machines, etc. Such rolls are also called *feed-rolls*. (j) A hand-tool used by bookbinders for embossing book-covers, or forming thereon embossed gilded lines. It consists of either a plain or an embossed cylinder with a handle adapted to rest (when in use) against the shoulder of the workman. The roller is heated for use in embossing. (k) In the manufacture of plate-glass, a heavy metallic cylinder which spreads the "metal" on the table, and which, being supported on ways on opposite sides of the



Bookbinders' Roll. a, roll, pivoted to furcated handle b at c.

table, produces a sheet or plate of uniform thickness. [The distinction between *roll* and *roller* is exceedingly indefinite. The term *roller* is, however, more generally applied to a revolving cylinder working in movable bearings, as in an agricultural roller for smoothing the surface of land, or the roller of a lawn-mower; while *roll* is more commonly used for a cylinder working in fixed bearings, as in a rolling-mill for working metals, or in a calender, or in a grinding-mill.]

3. In *building*: (a) A rounded strip fastened upon and extending along the ridge of a roof. (b) In a leaden roof, one of a number of rounded strips placed under the lead at intervals, whereby crawling of the metal through alternate expansion and contraction is prevented. —4. The act of rolling, or the state of being rolled; a rotary movement: as, the *roll* of a ball; the *roll* of a ship.

These larger hearts must feel the rolls
Of stormier-ward temptation.

Lowell, At the Burns Centennial.

5. A deep, prolonged, or sustained sound: as, the *roll* of thunder. Also *rolling*.

A roll of periods, sweeter than her [the Muse's] song.
Thomson, Autumn, l. 17.

Fancy, borne perhaps upon the rise
And long roll of the hexameter.

Tennyson, Lucretius.

Specifically—(a) The prolonged sound produced by a drum when rapidly beaten, or the act of producing such a sound.

Now, to the roll of muffled drums,
To thee the greatest soldier comes.

Tennyson, Death of Wellington, vi.

The *roll* (on the side-drum) . . . is made by alternately striking two blows with the left hand and two with the right, very regularly and rapidly, so as to produce one continuous tremolo. Grove, Dict. Music, l. 466.

(b) A trill: applied to the notes of certain birds, as the canary and nightingale.

The *roll* is the most characteristic of all the canary-notes. . . . This even and continuous *roll* is as perfect as the trill of any instrument, and can be produced at any pitch within the range of the voice. Appleton's Ann. Cyc., XI. 87.

6. In *organ-playing*, the act or result of taking the tones of a chord in quick succession, as in an arpeggio.—7. Round of duty; particular office; function; duty assigned or assumed; rôle.

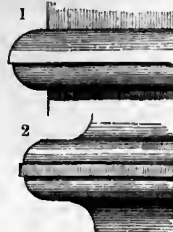
In human society every man has his *roll* and station assigned him. Sir R. L'Estrange.

8. A swell or undulation of surface: as, the *roll* of the prairie.—9. A rotatory or sidelong movement of the head or body; a swagger; a rolling gait.

That grave, but confident, kind of *roll*, peculiar to old boys in general. Dickens, Sketches, Characters, vii.

10. In *mining*, an inequality in the roof or floor of a mine. Gresley.—*Bagimont's Roll*, the rent-roll of Scotland, made up in 1275 by Benemund or Baiamund de Vicci, vulgarly called *Bagimont*, who was sent from Rome by the Pope, in the reign of Alexander III., to collect the tithes of all the church livings in Scotland for an expedition to the Holy Land. It remained the statutory valuation, according to which the benefices were taxed, till the Reformation. A copy of it as it existed in the reign of James V. is in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. Also spelled *Bajimont's Roll*.—*Burgess roll*. See *burgess*.—*Close rolls*. See *close*.—*Great roll*. Same as *pipe-roll*.—*Judgment roll*. See *judgment*.—*Liberate roll*. See *liberate*.—*Long roll* (*milt*), a prolonged roll of the drums; a signal of an attack by the enemy, or for the troops to assemble rapidly in line.—*Master of the Rolls*. See *master*.—*Merchant rolls*. See *merchant*.—*Oblate roll*. See *oblate*.—*Poor's roll*. (a) In England, a roll or list of paupers, or persons entitled to parochial relief or those who have received such aid. (b) In *Scots law*, the roll of litigants who, by reason of poverty, are privileged to sue or defend in forma pauperis, their cause being con-

ducted gratuitously by the counsel and agents for the poor.—*Ragman's roll*. Same as *ragman-roll*, 1.—*Resistant-roller*. See *resiant*.—*Ridge-roll*. See *ridge*.—*Roll-and-fillet molding*, a round molding with a square fillet on the face of it. It is most usual in the Early Decorated style of English Pointed architecture.—*Roll latten*. See *latten*.—*Roll-molding*, in *arch.*, a molding resembling a segment of a scroll with its end overlapping. It occurs often in the Early Pointed style, in which it is used for dripstones, string-courses, etc.—*Roll of arms*, a document containing written lists of persons entitled to bear arms, with descriptions of their armorial bearings: usually a parchment of medieval origin. The earliest of these important documents dates from about 1245. They are of great value historically and for questions of genealogy.—*Rolls of court*, of *parliament*, or of any public body, the parchments, kept in rolls, on which are engrossed by the proper officer the acts and proceedings of the body in question, and which constitute the official records of that body.—*Roughing-down rolls*. Same as *roughing-rolls*.—*Scavenger roll*. See *scavenger*.—*To call the roll*. See *call*.—*Syn.* 1. (a) *Catalogue*, etc. See *list*.



1. Roll-molding. 2. Roll-and-fillet molding.

rollable (rō'la-bl), a. [*roll* + *-able*.] Capable of being rolled.

roll-about (rō'l'a-bout), a. Thick or pudgy, so as to roll when walking. [Colloq.]

A little fat roll-about girl of six.

Scott, Guy Mannering, xxvi.

roll-boiling (rōl'boi'ling), n. In *woolen-manuf.*, a process for giving a luster to cloth by sealing it, while tightly wound upon a roller, in a vessel filled with hot water or steam. E. H. Knight.

roll-box (rōl'boks), n. In *spinning*, the rotary can or cylinder of a jack-frame, in which revolve the bobbin and the carrier-cylinder for the rovings. E. H. Knight.

roll-call (rōl'kāl), n. 1. The act of calling over a list of names, as of a school or society, or of men who compose a military or legislative body. In the United States military service there are at least three roll-calls daily by the first sergeants under a commissioned officer of the company—namely, at reveille, at retreat, and at tattoo. 2. The military signal given by the drum, trumpet, or other musical instrument for soldiers to attend the calling of the roll.

roll-cumulus (rōl'kū'mū-lus), n. A form of strato-cumulus cloud in which the component masses of cloud at a distance from the zenith present the appearance of long bars, while overhead there is seen only the irregular flat base of scattered clouds. The linear arrangement increases toward the horizon, and is simply the effect of perspective. [Eng.]

roller (rō'lēr), n. [Early mod. E. also *rouler*; <*roll* + *-er*.] 1. One who or that which rolls, especially a cylinder which turns on its axis, used for various purposes, as smoothing, crushing, and spreading out. (a) A heavy cylinder of wood, stone, or (now more usually) metal set in a frame, used in agriculture, gardening, road-making, etc., to break lumps of earth, press the ground compactly about newly sown seeds, compress and smooth the surface of grass-fields, level the surface of walks or roads, etc. Land-rollers are also constructed of a series of disks or a series of rings with serrated edges placed side by side. Such rollers are used for breaking up clods and cutting up rough grass-land, and are known as *disk-rollers* and *clod-crushers*. Heavy road-rollers are often combined with steam traction-engines. Agricultural rollers are also combined with other tools, as with a seeder or a harrow. See *roll*, n., 2.

Pope's [page] is a velvet lawn, shaven by the scythe, and levelled by the roller. Johnson, Pope.

(b) A rolling-pin. (c) In *printing*, a cylindrical rod of iron covered with a thick composition of glue and molasses, or glue, sugar, and glycerin, which takes ink on its surface by rolling on a table or against other rollers, and which deposits this ink on types when it is rolled over them. (d) In *etching*, a cylinder, about three inches in diameter, covered with soft leather, and used for revarnishing an imperfectly bitten plate. The ground is applied to the roller with a palette-knife on which a little has been taken up. When the ground has, by repeated passing, been evenly spread over all parts of the roller, this is carefully passed with slight pressure over the etched plate so as to cover its surface with varnish, without allowing it to enter the furrows. (e) In *organ-building*, a wooden bar with pins in the ends upon which it may be rolled or rocked, and two projecting arms, usually at some distance from each other, one of which is pulled by a tracker from the keyboards, while the other pulls a tracker attached to a valve. Rollers are primarily designed to transfer motion from side to side, but they also often change it from a horizontal to a vertical plane, or vice versa. The rollers belonging to a single keyboard are usually placed together on a common roller-board, and the entire mechanism is called a *roller-board action* or *movement*. See *cut* under *organ*. (f) Any cylindrical tool or part of a machine serving to press, flatten, guide, etc., as the cylinders of a paper-making machine, the impression-cylinders in calico-printing, the roller-die by means of which patterns are transferred to such cylinders, etc. (g) The barrel of a musical box or of a chime-ringing machine.

2. That upon which something may be rolled up, as a wooden cylinder, or pasteboard rolled up, usually with a circular section.—3. A cylindrical or spherical body upon which a heavy body can be rolled or moved along: used to lessen friction.

What mighty *Rollers*, and what massive *Cars*,
Could bring so far so many monstrous *Quars*?
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence. Specifically—(a) A cylindrical piece of wood put under a heavy stone to facilitate moving it. (b) A wheel in a roller-skate. (c) The wheel of a caster. (d) Same as *roller-towel*. [Colloq.] (e) A stout heavy sheave which revolves and saves a rope that passes over it from wear by friction. 4. A go-cart for a child.

He could run about without a *roller* or leading-strings.
Smith, Lives of Highwaymen, II. 50. (Encyc. Dict.)

5. That in which something may be rolled; a bandage; specifically, a long rolled bandage used in surgery. It is unrolled as it is used.

I have broken the arm of Pharaoh king of Egypt; and, lo, it shall not be bound up to be healed, to put a *roller* to bind it. Ezek. xxx. 21.

6. In *saddlery*, a broad padded sureingle, serving as a girth to hold a heavy blanket in place. E. H. Knight.—7. A long, heavy, swelling wave, such as sets in upon a coast after the subsiding of a storm.

From their feet stretched away to the westward the sapphire *rollers* of the vast Atlantic, crowned with a thousand crests of flying foam. Kingsley, Westward Ho, xxiii.

The league-long *roller* thundering on the reef.

Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

8. In *ornith.*: (a) Any bird of the family *Coraciidae*: so called from the way they roll or tumble about in flight. The common roller of Europe, Asia, and Africa is *Coracias garrula*. There are many other species, of several different genera. The Madagascar ground-rollers are birds of the genera *Brachypteryx* and *Atalornis*. See *cut* under *Coracias*. (b) A kind of domestic pigeon; one of the varieties of tumblers.—9. In *herpet.*, a snake of the family *Tortricidae*; a shorttail.—10. The rockfish or striped-bass, *Roccus lineatus*. [Maryland.]—*Breaking-down rollers*, in *metal-working*, rollers used to roll the metal while it is hot, for the purpose of consolidating it.—*Damping-roller*. See *damping*.—*Delivery-roller*. See *delivery*.—*Diluting roller*, in a paper-making machine, a roller which carries water into the pulp-cistern to reduce the density of the pulp.—*Distributing-roller*, a roller in the inking-apparatus of a printing-press between the ductor and the inking-rolls; a waver.—*Drawing-rollers*, in a drawing-machine, the fluted rollers by which the sliver is elongated.—*Dutch roller*, a kind of domestic pigeon, a variety of the tumbler. Darwin.—*Fancy roller*. See *fancy*.—*Lithographic roller*. See *lithographic*.—*Printers' roller*. See *inking-roller*.—*Roller bandage*. Same as *roller*, 5.—*Roller bolt*. See *bolt*.—*Roller handspike*. See *handspike*.—*Side roller*, in *sugar-manuf.*, one of the side cylinders of the press. See *king-roller* and *macasse*.—*The rollers*, the local name of a heavy surf peculiar to St. Helena and the Island of Ascension. Rollers prevail on the leeward side of the island after a period of strong trades, and are due to the confluence of the swell passing around the island by the right with that passing around by the left, the swell being also heightened by the surrounding shoals. The resulting surf is so dangerous to shipping that single and double roller-flags are displayed to warn small craft against making for land while the rollers prevail.

roller-bar (rō'lēr-bär), n. The sharp-edged bar or knife in the bed of a rag-cutting machine. E. H. Knight.

roller-barrow (rō'lēr-bär'ō), n. A barrow traveling on a roller of some width, instead of on the ordinary small front wheel, so that it can pass over smooth turf without cutting into it.

roller-bearing (rō'lēr-bär'ing), n. A journal-socket which has antifriction rollers on its interior perimeter; a ring-bush.

roller-bird (rō'lēr-bērd), n. Same as *roller*, 8.

roller-board (rō'lēr-bōrd), n. In *organ-building*. See *roller*, 1 (c).

roller-bowl (rō'lēr-bōl), n. In *woolen-manuf.*, a device used with a carding-machine to roll the detached slivers into cardings or rolls ready for the slubbing-machine.

roller-box (rō'lēr-boks), n. In *printing*, a chest or closet of wood in which inking-rollers are kept. Also *roller-closet*.

roller-composition (rō'lēr-kom-pō-zish'on), n. In *printing*, the composition of which inking-rollers are made. See *composition*, 5.

roller-die (rō'lēr-dī), n. A cylindrical die for transferring steel-plate engravings, as for printing bank-notes, and also for the transfer of patterns to calico-printing rolls. The design is engraved on a plate of soft steel, which is afterward hardened, and subjected to strong pressure upon the soft steel die, to which the incised lines of the plate are thus transferred in relief. The die is then hardened, and is used in turn to transfer the design to a plate, a roller, or another die.

roller-flag (rō'lēr-flag), n. A signal displayed, as at St. Helena and the Island of Ascension,

to warn boats against attempting to land during the prevalence of the rollers.

roller-forks (rō'ler-fōrks), *n. pl.* In a printing-press, slotted or forked supports, of the nature of uncaped journal-boxes, in which the journals of the composition rollers are fitted, and in which they turn.

roller-gin (rō'ler-jin), *n.* A machine for separating cotton-seeds from cotton-fiber, in the best form of which the separation is effected by leather rollers acting in conjunction with a knife or knives. The rollers are set at a distance from each other too narrow for the passage of the seeds, while the fiber is forced in and carried through between the rollers. The knife is blunt-edged, and sometimes has a longitudinal motion, its action assisting the separation of the seeds, which drop down behind the rollers while the detached fiber passes through. Such gins are slower in action than saw-gins, but they injure the fiber less. Compare *nib1*, 6.

roller-grip (rō'ler-grip), *n.* A device for clutching a traveling-rope, used as a means of traction for railroad-cars. It consists of a set of binding-rollers or -wheels controlled by special mechanism so as to grasp or let loose the traveling-rope or cable at will.

roller-lift (rō'ler-lift), *n.* In some printing-machines, a small cam which raises the ink-distributing roller from the surface of the inking-plate.

roller-mill (rō'ler-mil), *n.* 1. Any form of mill for the coarse grinding of grain for feed. Specifically—2. A mill in which wheat is made into flour by a cracking process, passing between sets of rollers arranged consecutively at fixed distances apart.—3. A machine for bruising flaxseed before grinding under edge-stones and pressing. *E. H. Knight.*

roller-mold (rō'ler-mōld), *n.* In printing, a metallic mold into which, in the casting of composition rollers, the melted composition is poured.

roller-skate (rō'ler-skāt), *n.* A skate mounted on small wheels or rollers, instead of the usual iron or steel runner, and used for skating upon asphalt or some other smooth surface. Also called *parlor-skate*.

roller-stock (rō'ler-stok), *n.* The cylindrical rod of iron, sometimes covered with wood, which serves as the axis of a printer's roller, and gives it its needed stiffness.

roller-stop (rō'ler-stop), *n.* An apparatus for arresting or limiting the motion of the ductor inking-roller on a printing-machine.

roller-towel (rō'ler-ton^{el}), *n.* An endless towel arranged to roll over a cylinder of wood bracketed to the wall, so that all parts of it may be conveniently used. Also called *jack-towel* and *roller*.

Rolle's plane. In *anat.*, the plane passing through the alveolar and the two auricular points.

rolley (rō'li), *n.* [Prob. < *roll* + dim. *-cy*.] A kind of truck drawn by a horse, used in coal-mines for carrying tubs or corfs along underground ways. [North. Eng.]

rolley-polley. *n.* See *roly-poly*.

rolleyway (rō'li-wā), *n.* Any underground road along which rolleys are conveyed. [Prov. Eng.]

rollichie (rō'li-chi), *n.* [Also *rullichie*; < D. *rolliche*, "a truckle" (Sewel), sheave of a pulley, lit. 'little roll,' dim. of MD. *rolle*, D. *rol*, a roll; see *roll*, *n.*] Chopped meat stuffed into small bags of tripe, which are then cut into slices and fried; an old and favorite dish among the Dutch in New York. *Bartlett.*

They [the burghers of New Amsterdam] ate their suppers and *rolliches* of an evening, smoked their pipes in the chimney-nook, and upon the Lord's Day waddled their wonted way to the Gereformeerde Kereke.

E. L. Bynner, Begum's Daughter, 1.

rollick (rō'lik), *v. i.* [Perhaps < *roll* + dim. *-ick*, equiv. to *-ock*.] To move in a careless, swaggering manner, with a frolicsome air; swagger; be jovial in behavior.

He described his friends as *rollicking* blades, evidently mistaking himself for one of their set.

T. Hook, Jack Brag. (Latham.)

There was something desperately amusing to him in the thought that he had not even money enough to pay the cabman, or provide for a repast. He *rollicked* in his present poverty.

G. Meredith, Rhoda Fleming, xxix.

rolling (rō'ling), *n.* [< ME. *rollynge*; verbal *n.* of *roll*, *v.*] 1. A reciprocating rotary motion about a fore-and-aft axis, more or less irregular, as of a ship at sea.—2. (a) Ornamenting, by means of a bookbinders' roll, the edges or inner covers of a full-bound book. (b) Smoothing or polishing paper by means of calendering rollers.—3. A method of taking trout. When

the streams are at their lowest stage in summer, a dam of logs, stones, and brush is roughly built at the lower end of some pool in which the fish have congregated. This rolling-dam being constructed, the stream for some distance above the pool is beaten with poles, and the fish are driven down to the deepest water, out of which they are swept with a net. [New Brunswick.]

4. Same as *roll*, 5.—5. A twist or partial knot by which the thread is secured to the bobbin in lace-making. *Dict. of Needlework.*—Friction of rolling. See *friction.*—Instantaneous center of rolling. See *center*.

rolling (rō'ling), *p. a.* 1. Moving on wheels, or as if on wheels.

He next essays to walk, but, downward pressed,

On four feet imitates his brother beast:

By slow degrees he gathers from the ground

His legs, and to the rolling chair is bound.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv, 340.

2. Making a continuous noise resembling the roll of a drum: as, a *rolling* fire of musketry.—3. Wavy; undulating; rising and falling in gentle slopes.

The country was what was termed *rolling*, from some fancied resemblance to the surface of the ocean when it is just undulating with a long "ground-swell."

Cooper, Oak Openings, 1.

4. Turned over or down with the effect of a roll, or that may be so turned down.

Solemn old Thoresby records how he and his cousin "bought each a pair of black silk *rolling* stockings in Westminster Hall."

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, [L. 153.]

A black and red velvet tartan [waistcoat] with white stripes and a *rolling* collar. *Thackeray, Vanity Fair*, lix.

Rolling bridge, a drawbridge or a ferry bridge which rolls upon wheels; or a swing bridge supported upon balls moving in a circular path.—**Rolling-cam press.**

See *press*.—**Rolling circle** of a paddle-wheel, the circle described by a point in the paddle-wheel which moves with the speed with which the vessel passes through the water. If the vessel were traveling upon land upon wheels of the size of this circle and with the same speed of engine, her velocity would remain unaffected.—**Rolling collar.** See *collar*.—**Rolling curve**, a roulette.—**Rolling fire.** See *fire*, 13.—**Rolling friction.** See *friction*.

—**Rolling globe**, a large ball on which acrobats stand and ascend inclined planes.—**Rolling hitch**, a hitch made with the end of one rope round another rope under tension, or round a spar, in such a way that when drawn on in the direction of the length of the rope or spar the hitch will jam.—**Rolling pendulum**, a pendulum carrying cylindrical bearings which roll upon a plane or other surface.

A special case of a rolling pendulum is a cylinder loaded at one side; another and extreme case is a pendulum turning on knife-edges.—**Rolling-pressure press.** See *press*.—**Rolling purchase**, an arrangement of pulleys with one or more movable blocks; a phrase having application especially to the mechanical appliance used for bending the great arbalist of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

It was an apparatus which could be applied to the stock when required, and then detached and carried in the belt. See *cut* under *mouline*.—**Rolling reef**, a method of shortening sail by rolling the canvas about a roller underneath the yard, thereby doing away with the use of reef-points.

—**Rolling resistance**, that resistance to the rolling of a body over a surface which is caused by cohesion.—**Rolling topsail**, **rolling topgallantsail**, sails reduced in area by being rolled up on a roller underneath the yard.

rolling-barrel (rō'ling-bar^{el}), *n.* In *gunpowder-manuf.* See *barrel*.

rolling-chock (rō'ling-chok), *n.* *Naut.*, a piece of wood fastened to the middle of an upper yard, with a piece cut out of its center so that it may half encircle the mast, to which it is secured by an iron or rope parcel inclosing the other half of the mast. Its purpose is to steady the yard.

rolling-cleat (rō'ling-klēt), *n.* Same as *rolling-chock*.

rolling-dam (rō'ling-dam), *n.* The rough dam used in rolling for front. See *rolling*, 3.

rolling-frame (rō'ling-frām), *n.* In *dyeing*, an arrangement of rollers for drawing cloth through the dye-beck. Also called *galloner*. *E. H. Knight.*

rolling-machine (rō'ling-ma-shēnⁿ), *n.* Any machine which performs its functions essentially by means of rollers. Specifically—(a) A machine for making brass fender-moldings and brasswork for grates. (b) A machine for smoothing out a cotton-bat and working it into fiber like flax ready for carding. (c) A rolling-mill.

rolling-mill (rō'ling-mil), *n.* 1. A metal-working establishment using, in connection with heating-furnaces, systems of steel rollers for forming metal into sheets, bars, rods, or wires. Such rolling-mills sometimes bear special names, as a rail-mill, wire-rolling mill, etc. The essential feature of a rolling-mill is a set or train of steel rollers placed either in pairs one over the other, as in a two-high train, or in a group of three, as in a three-high train. The heated metal direct from the furnaces is presented to these rollers and is drawn through between the trains. It is at once caught on the other side and repassed between the rollers, each passage between them being called a *pass*. In a two-high train the rollers are stopped and reversed at each pass. In a three-high train the rollers turn constantly in one direction, the return pass being between a different pair of rollers from the pair first passed through, the mid-

dle roller, however, always being one of either pair. The distance between the rollers is regulated by screws at the ends. The section given to the metal in passing through the rollers is determined by the shape of the rollers, whether flat or grooved, it being possible to produce in this way bars having a great variety of sections, adapted for independent or structural uses. The rolling-mill serves also to some extent to clear the metal passed through it from impurities. Small rolling-mills with tapering rollers are used to roll short flat metal bars into rings, the passage between the rollers expanding the outside more than the inside edge, and thus causing the strip to assume a curved form. See *cut* under *roll*, 2 (a).

2. One of the trains of rolls with its framework and driving-mechanism used in rolling metal bars, plates, or sheets in a rolling-mill. They are also called *rolls*, and *two-high* and *three-high rolls* according to the number of superimposed rolls in the machine.

3. A rolling-machine for making sheet-glass by rolling the hot metal.—4. A form of leather-rolling machine.

rolling-pin (rō'ling-pin), *n.* A cylindrical piece of wood, marble, or copper, having a projecting handle at each end, with which dough, paste, confectioners' sugar, etc., are molded and reduced to a proper thickness.

rolling-plant (rō'ling-plant), *n.* Same as *rolling-stock*.

rolling-press (rō'ling-pres), *n.* 1. A copper-plate-printers' press in which impression is made by passing the plate under a rolling cylinder.—2. A calendering-machine, which consists of two or more closely geared cylinders of smooth surface, used for smoothing and polishing the surface of paper.—3. A machine with two or more steam-heated iron rollers, which removes indentations from printed sheets.

rolling-rope (rō'ling-rōp), *n.* Same as *rolling-tackle*.

rolling-stock (rō'ling-stok), *n.* In *railways*, the cars, locomotive engines, etc. Also called *rolling-plant*.

rolling-tackle (rō'ling-tak^l), *n.* A tackle used to steady a yard when the ship rolls heavily. It is hooked to the weather-quarter of the yard and to a strap around the mast, and hauled taut. Also called *rolling-rope*.

Rollinia (rō'lin-i-ĭ), *n.* [NL. (A. St. Hilaire, 1825), named after Charles Rollin (1661–1741), a French historian, who aided the botanist Tournefort in his work the "Institutions."] A genus of trees and shrubs of the order *Anonaceae*, the custard-apple family, and of the tribe *Xyloperieae*. It is characterized by its globose corolla with six lobes in two series, the three outer concave at the base and produced into a thick, laterally flattened dorsal wing, the three inner small, sometimes minute or obsolete. It is readily distinguished from the next related genus, *Anona*, the custard-apple, by its appendaged petals. There are about 20 species, all natives of warmer parts of America. They bear either thin or rigid leaves, and flowers in small clusters which are either terminal or opposite the leaves. The fruit is composed of many sessile berries borne on a broad convex receptacle, either separate or more often united into one roundish and many-celled fruit. *R. multiflora* and *R. longifolia* furnish a light tough wood, a kind of lancewood. *R. Sieberi* is called *sugar-apple* in the West Indies.

roll-joint (rō'li-joint), *n.* 1. A method of joining metal sheets by rolling one edge over the other and pressing the joining flat.—2. A joint made by this method.

roll-lathe (rō'li-lāth), *n.* In *mach.*, a lathe for turning off massive rolls for rolling-mills, calendering-machines, etc. The centers are relieved from strain in such lathes by rests which support the journals of the rolls during the process.

roll-molding (rō'li-mōlding), *n.* See *roll*.

rollock (rō'lik), *n.* Same as *rowlock*.

roll-top (rō'li-top), *n.* Having a rolling top.—**Roll-top desk.** Same as *cylinder-desk*.

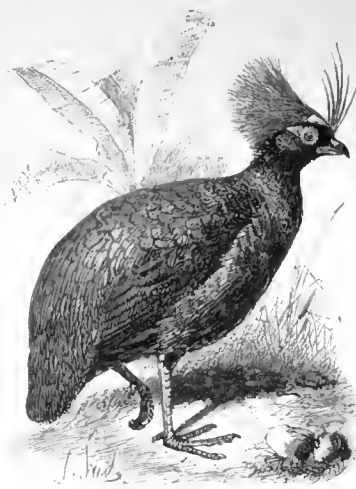
roll-train (rō'li-trān), *n.* A rolling-mill train. See *rolling-mill* and *train*.

Rollulidæ (rō-lū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rollulus* + *-idæ*.] The *Rollulinae* raised to family rank.

Rollulinae (rō-lū'li-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rollulus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Pardalidæ* or *Tetraoniidæ*, represented by the genus *Rollulus*. *Bona-partæ*, 1850. Also called *Cryptonychiae*.

rolluline (rō'li-lin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rollulinae*.

Rollulus (rō-lū'li-lus), *n.* [NL. (Bonaterre, 1790), < *roulrouil*, native name.] A genus of gallinaceous birds, type of the subfamily *Rollulinae*, having the hind claw rudimentary; the roulrouls or wood-quail. The species inhabit Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Malacca, and Tenasserim. The red-crested wood-quail is *R. cristatus* or *roulrouil*, of a rich green color, with a long red crest; it lives in the woods in small flocks from the sea-level to a height of 4,000 feet. The female is lighter-colored, and lacks the red crest. Another roulroul is *R. niger*, sometimes generically separated as *Melanoperdix* (Jerdon, 1864). The genus is also called *Cryptomyx* and *Liponyx*. See *cut* on following page.



Rollulus (*Rollulus cristatus*).

roll-up (rōl'up), *n.* 1. Same as *roly-poly*, 2.

I know what the pudden's to be—apricot roll-up—O my buttons! *George Eliot*, *Mill on the Floss*, I. 6

2. A clogging of machinery in cotton-carding or the like. *F. Wilson*, *Cotton Carder's Companion*, p. 90.

rollway (rōl'wā), *n.* 1. A natural incline (as the bank of a stream), or an inclined structure, down which heavy bodies, especially logs, are propelled by their own weight; a shoot.

This appliance for swinging logs from stump to rollway, car, or boat is to be the chief means for placing this North Carolina cypress where it will do the most good. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 152.

2. In *lumbering*, a mass of logs piled up for rolling down to or into a stream, or placed upon the ice to await spring freshets.

The logs are drawn to the nearest river, where they are piled in great *roll-ways*, either on the ice or on a high bank, there to remain until the spring floods launch them. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 655.

roloway (rōl'ō-wā), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The Diana monkey, *Cercopithecus diana*. See *cut* under *Diana*.

roly-poly (rō'li-pō li), *n.* and *a.* [Also spelled *rolyly-polyly*, *rolly-polly*, *rolly-poly*, etc.; a riming compound, with dim. effect, appar. < *roll* + *bowl*? (the game having formerly been called *half-bowl*).] *I.* *n.* 1. An old game, somewhat resembling bowls, played with pins and a half-sphere of wood on a floor or smooth plot of ground.—2. A sheet of paste spread with jam and rolled up, to form a pudding.

As for the *roly-poly*, it was too good.

Thackeray, *Book of Snobs*, i.

3. A low, vulgar person. *Halliwel*, [Prov. Eng.]

I'll have thee in league first with these two *rolypolyes*. *Dekker*, *Satiricmasix*.

4. A short, stout person. [Colloq.]

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to a roly-poly; shaped like a roly-poly; round; pudgy.

You said I make the best *roly-poly* puddings in the world. *Thackeray*, *Great Hogarty Diamond*, xii.

It [plum-duff] is sometimes made in the rounded form of the plum-pudding; but more frequently in the *roly-poly* style.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, I. 207.

Cottages, in the doors of which a few *rolypoly*, open-eyed children stood. *Mrs. Craik*, *Agatha's Husband*, xii.

Rom (rom), *n.* [Gypsy *rom*, a man, husband; prob. < Hind. *dom*, also *domrā* (with initial cerebral *d*, which confuses with *r*), a man of a low caste who, in eastern India, make ropes, mats, baskets, fans, etc., and are also employed in removing dead bodies and carcases, and are generally thieves, but who, in western India, are musicians or singers; < Skt. *domba* (with cerebral *d*), a man of a low caste who make their living by singing and dancing. Cf. *Romany*, *rum*?] A Gipsy; a Romany.

She [the Gipsy queen] had known the chiefs of her people in the days . . . when the *Rom* was a leader in the prize-ring, or noted as a highwayman. *C. G. Leland*, *The Century*, XXV. 909.

Rom. An abbreviation (*a*) [*cap.* or *l. c.*] of *Roman*; (*b*) of *Romance* (languages).

Romæan (rō-mē'an), *n.* [*Gr.* *Ῥωμαῖος*, Roman; after Constantinople became the capital of the empire also applied to the Greeks.] An inhabitant of one of the countries included in the eastern Roman (Byzantine) empire; a

subject of the Greek emperor. *Robertson*, *Hist. Christ. Church*, viii. 95.

romage, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *rumage*, *rummage*.

Romaic (rō-mā'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= *F.* *romainque* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *It.* *romaiico*, < *ML.* *Romaicus*, < *Gr.* *Ῥωμαῖός*, belonging to Rome, Roman, Latin (later applied to the Greeks when the Roman capital was transferred to Constantinople) (*NGr.* *Ῥωμαῖός*, Roman, Latin, *Ῥωμαῖικός*, Romaie, modern Greek), < *Gr.* *Ῥώμη*, *L.* *Roma*, Rome: see *Roman*.] *I.* *a.* Relating to the vernacular language of modern Greece, or to those who use it.

II. *n.* The vernacular language of modern Greece, the popular modern form of ancient Greek, written in the ancient character. The literary language of modern Greece is Romaic more or less conformed to classical Greek; it is styled *Hellenic*.

romaika (rō-mā'ik-ā), *n.* [*NGr.* *Ῥωμαϊκή*, fem. of *Ῥωμαῖός*, Roman; see *Romaic*.] A modern Greek dance, characterized by serpentine figures and a throwing of handkerchiefs among the dancers.

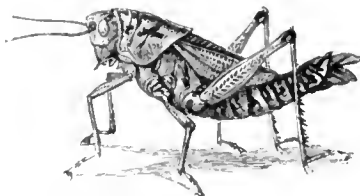
romal¹ (rō-māl'), *n.* See *rumal*.

romal² (rō-māl'), *n.* [*Prop.* **ramal*, < *Sp.* *ramal*, a halter, rope's end, pendant, branch, < *L.* *ramale*, a branch, < *rumus*, branch: see *ramus*, *rammel*.] A round braided thong of leather, rawhide, or horsehair looped to the ends of the reins, and serving as a horseman's whip. [Western U. S.]

He rode ahead, on his blue-roan Indian pony, twirling his *romal*, a long leathern strap attached to the saddle, the end divided like a double whip-lash.

Mary Hallock Foote, *St. Nicholas*, XIV. 33.

Romalea (rō-mā'lē-ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Serville, 1831), *prop.* *Rhomalea*, < *Gr.* *Ῥωμαῖός*, strong of body, < *Ῥωμα*, bodily strength.] A notable genus of



Lubber-grasshopper (*Romalea microptera*).

large-bodied short-winged locusts, or short-horned grasshoppers. *R. microptera* is the lubber-grasshopper of the southern United States, sharing the English name with a similar but quite distinct species, *Brachystola magna* of the western States.

Roman (rō'man), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Romayne*; < *ME.* *Romayne*, < *OF.* *romain*, *F.* *romain* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *It.* *romano*, < *L.* *Romanus*, Roman, < *Roma*, Rome. Cf. *Romish*.] *I.* *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to ancient or modern Rome, or the people, institutions, or characteristics of Rome.

To every *Roman* citizen he gives,
To every several man, seventy-five drachmas.

Shak., *J. C.*, iii. 2. 246.

Judea now, and all the Promised Land,
Reduced a province under *Roman* yoke,
Obeys Tiberius. *Milton*, *P. R.*, iii. 158.

Hence—2. Having some attribute deemed especially characteristic of the ancient Romans; noble; distinguished; brave; hardy; patriotic; stern.

What's brave, what's noble,
Let's do it after the high *Roman* fashion,
And make death proud to take na.

Shak., *A. and C.*, iv. 15. 57.

There is something fine, something *Roman* in the best sense, in the calm way in which the British Government of India looks upon itself as virtually eternal.

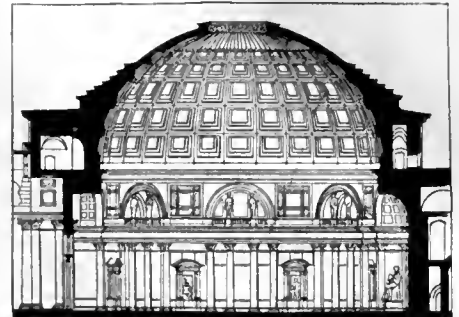
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 7.

3. Pertaining to Rome ecclesiastically; or of pertaining to the Church of Rome; papal.

The chief grounds upon which we separate from the *Roman* communion. *Burnet*.

4. [*l. c.* or *cap.*] Noting a form of letter or type of which the text of this book is an example. It is the form preferred for books and newspapers by the Latin races and by English-speaking peoples. Three series are used conjointly in printing: (1) capitals, which are copies of Old Latin lapidary letters; (2) small capitals, a medieval Italian fashion, first made in type by Aldus Manutius in 1501; and (3) minuscule or lower-case letters, first made in type by Sweinheim and Pannartz at Subiaco in 1465, and afterward, of better form, by Jenson at Venice in 1471.—**Holy Roman Empire**. See *empire*.—**Roman alum**. See *alum*.—**Roman architecture**, the architecture of the ancient Romans, characterized by admirable development and application of the round arch and vault, and of stone and particularly brick masonry of all varieties, especially in small materials and with proper use of excellent cements and mortar, and by adoption of the Greek orders in general as mere exterior ornaments in lavishness of redundant and artificial decoration, and without under-

standing of their delicately studied proportions and logical arrangement. The true Roman architecture, considered apart from its Hellenistic decoration, was not artistic, though the boldness and great span of its arches and vaults very frequently produce a grand and majestic effect; it was, however, a thoroughly practical architecture, flexible to all requirements, and admitting of the quick and solid construction, by great numbers of soldiers or other unskilled workmen, of even the greatest struc-



Roman Architecture.—Section of the Pantheon, illustrating the use of vaulting, arches, and columns.

tures, as aqueducts, bridges, amphitheatres, basilicas, thermæ, and fortresses, under the direction of a small number of trained engineers. From the Roman arched and vaulted construction medieval architecture was developed, and back to it can be traced most that is best in modern masonry. The interior decoration of Roman architecture under the empire was evolved from Greek models, without the Greek moderation and refinement; mosaic and molded stucco were profusely used, and wall-painting on a surface of mortar was universal. The artisans of this decoration were in large measure of Greek birth. See *cut* under *amphitheater*, *Colosseum*, *octastyle*, *Pantheon*.—**Roman art**, the art of ancient Rome. Under the republic there was practically no Roman art. During the last two centuries of the republic the spoils of Greece, the masterpieces of the Greek sculptor and painter, accumulated in Rome. Greek art became fashionable, and Greek artists began to flock to Rome. The Greek taste became modified to accord with the love of the Romans for lavish richness and display. Under the empire there was developed from this Greek source a sculpture of truly Roman style, characteristic especially in its portrait-statues, in which the person represented is often



Roman Art.—Bust of the Empress Faustina, wife of Antoninus Pius.

idealized as a god, and which are often highly naturalistic and skilful in treatment, and many of them excellent art as portraiture. Another chief development of Roman sculpture is the historical relief, illustrating all phases of Roman imperial life and triumphs. Though these reliefs are seldom artistic, the episodes which they present are precise in detail, and strikingly true to life. **Roman painting** in its origin, and with Fabius Pictor and Pacuvius, was Etruscan; in its development under the empire, when it was profuse in quantity, covering in general the interior walls of all buildings of any pretension, it was Greek, of the degenerated but clever and light style of Alexandria. At its best, as seen in many of the wall-paintings of Pompeii and of Rome, it is highly decorative; and it is especially valuable as preserving the chief material that survives for the study of the great Greek painters of the fifth and fourth centuries B. C. See *Parthenon*.—**Roman balance**. See *steelyard*.—**Roman camomile**, a cultivated form of the common camomile.—**Roman candle**, a kind of firework, consisting of a tube, which discharges a succession of white or colored stars or balls.—**Roman Catholic**, of or pertaining to the Church of Rome; hence, as a noun, a member of the Roman Catholic Church. Abbreviated *R. C.*—**Roman Catholic Church**, the popular designation of the church of which the Pope or Bishop of Rome is the head, and which holds him, as the successor of St. Peter and heir of his spiritual authority,

privileges, and gifts, as the supreme ruler, pastor, and teacher of the whole Catholic Church. Ecclesiastically, it is a hierarchy consisting of priests, bishops, and archbishops, presided over by the Pope, who is the supreme head of the church, and who is elected for life by the College of Cardinals from their own number. Every priest receives his consecration from a bishop or archbishop, and every bishop and archbishop holds his appointment from the Pope, by whose permission he must be consecrated. Celibacy is strictly enforced on the clergy. The doctrines of the church are contained in the decrees of the Council of Trent, and in a briefer form in the creed of Pius IV. (1564). This creed contains twelve articles, including an acceptance of the traditions and constitutions of the church and of the Scriptures as interpreted by the church; seven sacraments, necessary for the salvation of mankind, though not all for every individual—namely, baptism, confirmation, eucharist, penance, extreme unction, orders, and matrimony; the doctrines concerning original sin and justification defined by the decrees of the Council of Trent; the mass as a true propitiatory sacrifice; the real presence and transubstantiation; purgatory; the invocation of the saints; the veneration of images; indulgences; and the supremacy of the Pope. The last article, as since defined by the Vatican Council, involves the infallibility of the Pope. The worship of the Roman Catholic Church is an elaborate ritual, the central feature of it being the sacrifice of the mass, in which the real body and blood of Christ are believed to be corporeally present, each repetition of the mass being regarded as a real sacrifice for sin and as exercising a real efficacy in securing the salvation of those who in faith assist at and partake of it. These doctrines and usages are, with some differences, largely also those of the Greek and some other churches. The most distinctive doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church are the papal supremacy and infallibility, the immaculate conception, and the purgatorial fire. Communion is given in one kind only.—**Roman Catholicism**, the principles, doctrines, rules, etc., of the Roman Catholic Church collectively.—**Roman Catholic Relief Acts**, a series of English statutes of 1829, 1833, 1834, 1843, 1844, and 1846, removing the political disabilities of Roman Catholics.—**Roman cement**.—**Roman collar** (*ecclcs.*), a straight collar of lawn or linen, bound and stitched. It is worn by priests and clerics over a black collar, by bishops and prelates over a purple, and by cardinals over a scarlet one. It is modern and secular in its origin.—**Roman empire**, the ancient empire of Rome, the beginning of which is generally placed at 31 B. C. Its division into Eastern and Western empires began in the fourth century. See *Eastern Empire*, *Holy Roman Empire*, and *Western Empire*, under *empire*.—**Roman fever**. See *fever* 1.—**Roman hyacinth**. See *Hyacinthus*.—**Roman indictment**. See *indiction*, 3.—**Roman laurel**, the true laurel, *Laurus nobilis*.—**Roman law**, the civil law; the system of jurisprudence finally elaborated in the ancient Roman empire. The principles of the Roman law have exerted an extraordinary influence over most systems of jurisprudence in continental Europe, and are incorporated in a remarkable degree with the law of Scotland. See *civil law*, under *civil*.—**Roman lock**, *mosaic nettie*, nose, ocher. See the nouns.—**Roman order**, in *arch.*, same as *composite order*. See *composite*, 3.—**Roman pearl**. See *pearl*.—**Roman pitch**. See *pitch* of a roof, under *pitch* 1.—**Roman pottery**. See *pottery*.—**Roman pronunciation**. See *pronunciation*.—**Roman punch**, a water-ice, flavored usually with lemon, and mixed with rum or other spirit.—**Roman red ware**. Same as *Sarmian ware* (which see, under *Sarmian*).—**Roman school**, in *art*, the style of painting which prevailed at Rome in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and was developed from the art of Raphael (1483–1520), who in his later manner was the founder of the school. It was in no way a native school, being based on the art of Florence, and counting foreigners, for the most part, among its painters. Among the most prominent names of this school are Giulio Romano, Caravaggio, and the later Sassoferrato and Maratta.—**Roman string**, a peculiarly fine variety of catgut string for violins and similar instruments, made in Italy.—**Roman surface**, a surface invented by the geometer Steiner in Rome. See *Steiner's surface*, under *surface*.—**Roman vitriol**, white, etc.: See the nouns.—**Roman wormwood**, one of the ragweeds, *Androsia artemisiifolia*. See *ragweed*.—**Syn. 1.** **Roman**, *Latin*. *Roman* naturally applies to that which is especially associated or connected with the city, Rome; *Latin* to that which similarly belongs to the district, Latium. Hence, we speak of *Roman* power, fortitude, administration; the *Roman* church; the *Latin* language. Nearly all the use of *Latin* has grown out of its application to the language: as, *Latin* grammar; a *Latin* idiom; the *Latin* Church. The words are not interchangeable.

II. n. 1. A native or an inhabitant of Rome, the capital of Italy, and chief city of the ancient Roman empire. Their assemble and somowne on alle partees, and now be merved the *romaynes* with an huge peple, and there lord and gouernoure is Pounce, Antony, tweyne of the counsellours of Rome. *Mertlin* (E. E. T. S.), II. 303. The last of all the *Romans*, fare thee well! It is impossible that ever Rome Should breed thy fellow. *Shak.*, J. C., v. 3. 99. 2. A person enjoying the freedom or citizenship of ancient Rome. [An old use.] Then the chief captain came, and said unto him, Tell me, art thou a *Roman*? He said, Yea. And the chief captain answered, With a great sum obtained I this freedom. And Paul said, But I was free born. *Acts* xxii. 28. 3. A member or an adherent of the Church of Rome; a Romanist. [Now mostly colloq.] —4. [*l. c.*] A roman letter or type, in distinction from an *italic*.—**Epistle to the Romans**, an epistle written by the apostle Paul to a Christian community at Rome consisting partly of Jews and partly of Gentile converts. It was composed before the apostle had visited Rome, and is generally supposed to have been written from Corinth about A. D. 58. Its main subject is the doctrine of justification by faith, with special reference to

the relative position of the Jews and Gentiles to the law of God (natural and revealed), the rejection of the Jews, and the admission of the Gentiles. Abbreviated *Rom.* **romance** (rō-mans'), *n.* and *a.* [*l. n.* Early mod. E. also *romauce*; < ME. *romance*, *romauce*, *romans* (also *romant*, *romant*, *q. v.*), = D. G. Dan. Sw. *roman*, < OF. *romans*, *romanz*, *romans*, also *roman*, *romant*, *romant*, a story, history, romance, also the Romance language, = Pr. *romans*, a romance, the Romance or (vulgar) Roman language, = Sp. *romance*, a romance, tale, ballad, = Romansh *romansch* (ML. reflex *Romancium*, the Romance language; also *romagium*, a romance); < L. *Romanicus*, Roman (through the adverb, ML. *Romanice*, in Roman or Latin fashion; *Romanice loqui*, F. *parler romans*, speak in Romance, or the vulgar Latin tongue), < *Romanus*, Roman; see *Romanic*, *Roman*. Cf. *romant*, II. a. (and I., n., 7). In form after the noun, < ML. *Romanicus*, Romanic, Romance; see above. Cf. *Romansh*.] **I. n. 1.** Originally, a tale in verse, written in one of the Romance dialects, as early French or Provençal; hence, any popular epic belonging to the literature of modern Europe, or any fictitious story of heroic, marvelous, or supernatural incidents derived from history or legend, and told in prose or verse and at considerable length: as, the *romance* of Charlemagne; the Arthurian *romances*. He honoured that hit hade, ener-moore after, Aa hit is breued in the best boke of *romance*. *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), I. 2521. Upon my bedde I sat upright, And had oon reche me a booke, A *romance*, and hit me took To rede and dryve the night away; For me thoghte it better play Than playe either at chesse or tables. And in this booke were written fables That clerkes hadde, in olde tyme, And other poets, put in ryme. *Chaucer*, *Death of Blanche*, l. 48. And yf any man demaunde hou certain, What me shall call thys *romans* souerain, Hit name the *Romans* as of Partenay, And so som it call certes at this day. *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), I. 6417. Upon these three columns—chivalry, gallantry, and religion—repose the fictions of the middle ages, especially those usually designated as *romances*. These, such as we now know them, and such as display the characteristics above mentioned, were originally metrical, and chiefly written by natives of the north of France. *Hallam*, *Introd. to Lit. of Europe*, I. ii. § 59. History commenced among the modern nations of Europe, as it had commenced among the Greeks, in *romance*. *Macaulay*, *History*. 2. In Spain and other Romanic countries—either (a) a short epic narrative poem (historic ballad), or, later, (b) a short lyric poem. The *romance* . . . is a composition in long verses of fourteen syllables ending with one rhyme, or assonance, which have been generally, but wrongly, divided into two short lines, the first of which, naturally, is rhymeless. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 354. 3. A tale or novel dealing not so much with real or familiar life as with extraordinary and often extravagant adventures, as Cervantes's "Don Quixote," with rapid and violent changes of scene and fortune, as Dumas's "Count of Monte Cristo," with mysterious and supernatural events, as R. L. Stevenson's "Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," or with morbid idiosyncrasies of temperament, as Godwin's "Caleb Williams," or picturing imaginary conditions of society influenced by imaginary characters, as Fouqué's "Undine." Special forms of the romance, suggested by the subject and the manner of treatment, are the historical, the pastoral, the philosophical, the psychological, the allegorical, etc. See *novel*, n., 4. The narrative manner of Defoe has a naturalness about it beyond that of any other novel or *romance* writer. His fictions have all the air of true stories. *Lamb*, *Estimate of Defoe*. Others were much scandalized. It ["The Pilgrim's Progress"] was a vain story, a mere *romance*, about giants, and lions, and goblins, and warriors. *Macaulay*, *John Bunyan*. Sir Philip Sidney's *The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia*, which appeared in 1590, after the author's death, is the most brilliant prose fiction in English of the century, and a genuine pastoral and heroic *romance*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 660. 4. An invention; fiction; falsehood: used euphemistically. This knight was indeede a valliant gentleman, but not a litle given to *romance* when he spake of himselfe. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, Sept. 6, 1651. A Staple of *Romance* and Lies, False Tears and real Perjuries. *Prior*, *An English Padlock*.

5. A blending of the heroic, the marvelous, the mysterious, and the imaginative in actions, manners, ideas, language, or literature; tendency of mind to dwell upon or give expression to the heroic, the marvelous, the mysterious, or the imaginative. The splendid phantoms of chivalrous *romance*, the trophic lists, the embroidered housings, the quaint devices, the haunted forests, the enchanted gardens, the achievements of enamoured knights, and the smiles of rescued princesses. *Macaulay*, *Milton*. The hardships of the journey and of the first encampment are certainly related by their contemporary with some air of *romance*, yet they can hardly be exaggerated. *Emerson*, *Hist. Discourse at Concord*. The age of *Romance* has not ceased; it never ceases; it does not, if we think of it, so much as very sensibly decline. *Carlyle*, *Diamond Necklace*, i. 6. In *music*: (a) A setting of a romantic story or tale; a ballad. (b) Any short, simple melody of tender character, whether vocal or instrumental; a song, or song without words. Also *romanza*.—7. [*cap.*] A Romance language, or the Romance languages. See II. Did not the Norman Conquest . . . bring with it a settlement of strangers, of *Romance*-speaking strangers, enough to destroy all pretence on the part of the English nation to pure Teutonic descent? *E. A. Freeman*, *Amer. Lects.*, p. 155. =**Syn. 3.** *Tale*, etc. See *novel*. II. a. [*cap.*] Pertaining to or denoting the languages which arose, in the south and west of Europe, out of the Roman or Latin language as spoken in the provinces at one time subject to Rome. The principal Romance languages are the Italian, French, Provençal, Spanish, Portuguese, Wallachian, and Rheto-Romanic. Also *Romanic*. Abbreviated *Rom.* **romance** (rō-mans'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *romanced*, ppr. *romancing*. [= OF. *romancier*, *romanceur* = Pr. *romansar* = Sp. *Pg. romanciar*, translate into the vulgar tongue, = It. *romanzeggiare*, write romances; from the noun: see *romance*, n.] **I. intrans.** 1. To invent and relate fictitious stories; deal in extravagant, fanciful, or false recitals; lie. I hear others *romancing* about Things they never heard nor saw; nay, and that they do with that Assurance that, when they are telling the most ridiculous and impossible Things in Nature, they persuade themselves they are speaking Truth all the While. *N. Bailey*, *tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus*, I. 58. 2. To be romantic; behave romantically or with fanciful or extravagant enthusiasm; build castles in the air. That I am a "*romancing* chit of a girl" is a mere conjecture on your part; I never *romanced* to you. *Charlotte Brontë*, *Shirley*, xxiii. II. **trans.** To treat, present, or discuss in a romantic manner. [Recent, and a Gallicism.] At the end Mr. B. does not *romance* us. His last words, where he treats of our social and economic future, embody the thoughts of every enlightened American. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 663. **romancer** (rō-man'sèr), *n.* [*l. n.* *romancier*, a romancer, novelist, = Sp. *romancero*, one who sings or recites romances or ballads (cf. *romancero* = *Pg. romancero*, a collection of romantic ballads), = It. *romanziere*, a romancer, novelist; as *romance* + -er-2.] 1. A writer of romance. In the civill warres (he was) colonel of horse. . . . Good sword-man; admirable extempore orator; great memorie; great historian and *romanceur*. *Aubrey*, *Lives*, Sir J. Long. Illustrious *romancer* (Cervantes)! were the "fine frenzies" which possessed the brain of thy own Quixote a fit subject . . . to be exposed to the jeers of diuennas? *Lamb*, *Barteness of the Imaginative Faculty*. 2. One who romances; one who invents fictitious or extravagant stories. The allusion of the law extends to all impostors, vain pretenders, and *romancers*. *Sir R. L'Estrange*. **romancical** (rō-man'si-kal), *a.* [*l. n.* *romance* + -ic-1.] Relating to or dealing in romance, particularly the romances of chivalry. [Rare.] The poets and *romancical* writers (as dear Margaret Newcastle would call them). *Lamb*, *Decay of Beggars*. **romancist** (rō-man'sist), *n.* [= Sp. *Pg. romancista*, one who writes in the vernacular tongue, *Pg.* also a romancer; as *romance* + -ist.] A writer of romance. A story! what story? Père Silas is no *romancist*. *Charlotte Brontë*, *Villette*, xxxv. Slow, determined, sure, artistic work . . . made the successful careers of the earlier generation of American poets, *romancists*, and essayists. *The Century*, XL. 313. **romancy** (rō-man'si), *a.* [*l. n.* *romance* + -y-1.] Romantic. [Rare.] An old house, situated in a *romancy* place. *Life of A. Wood*, p. 118. **Romanée Conti**. A wine of Burgundy, grown on the Côte d'Or, in a very small district in the

commune of Vosne. It is considered by many the chief of all the red wines of Burgundy.

Romanée St. Vivant. A wine of Burgundy of the highest class, grown on the Côte d'Or, a very small amount being produced.

romanesca (rō-mā-nēs'kā), *n.* [It., fem. of *Romanesco*, Romanesque; see *Romanesque*.] A dance: same as *galliard*, 2.

Romanese (rō-mā-nēs' or -ēs'), *n.* [L. *Romanensis*, Roman, < *Romanus*, Roman; see *Roman*.] Same as *Wallachian*.

Romanesk† (rō-mā-nesk'), *a. and n.* Same as *Romanesque*. *Imp. Dict.*

Romanesque (rō-mā-nesk'), *a. and n.* [Formerly also *Romanesk*; < F. *romanesque*, < Sp. *romanesco* = Pg. *romanesco* = It. *romanesco*, Roman, Romanish, < ML. *Romaniscus*, Roman, < L. *Romanus*, Roman; see *Roman* and *-esque*.] **I. a. 1.** Roman or Romance. Specifically, in art: (a) Belonging to or designating the early medieval style of art and ornament developed in western Europe from those of the later Roman empire.

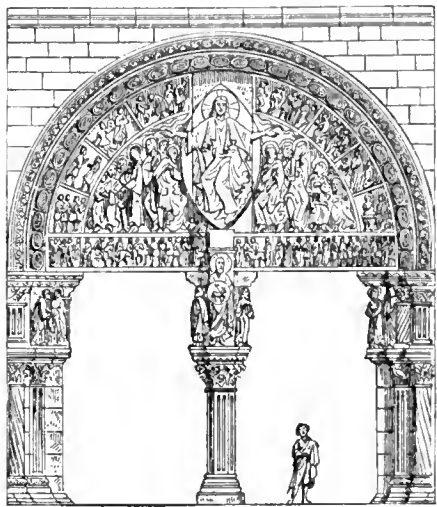
The name *Romanesque*, which has been given to this style, very nearly corresponds with the term *Romanesque* as applied to a group of languages. It signifies the derivation of the main elements, both of plan and of construction, from the works of the later Roman Empire. But *Romanesque* architecture was not, as it has been called, "a corrupted imitation of the Roman architecture," any more than the Provençal or the Italian language was a corrupted imitation of the Latin. It was a new thing, the slowly matured product of a long period and of many influences.

C. E. Norton, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 22.

Hence—(b) Same as *romantic*, 5.

2. Noting the dialect of Languedoc. See II., 2.—

3. [l. c.] Pertaining to romance; romantic. [A Gallicism.]—**Romanesque architecture**, a general and rather vague phrase including the styles of round-arched and vaulted architecture which prevailed in the West from the fifth to the middle of the twelfth century.



Romanesque.—Great Doorway of the Abbey Church of Vézelay, 12th century. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

The Romanesque can be separated into two distinct divisions: (a) that but little removed from debased Roman, prevalent from the fifth to the eleventh century; and (b) the late, fully developed Romanesque of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, which comprises the advanced and differentiated Lombard, Rhenish, Saxon, Norman, and Burgundian styles. The latter division, while retaining the semicircular arch and other characteristic features of Roman architecture, is in every sense an original style of great richness and dignity, always inferior, however, to the succeeding Pointed style in the less perfect stability of its round arch and vault, the greater heaviness and less organic quality of its structure (the Romanesque architect, like the old Roman, still trusting for stability rather to the massiveness of his walls than, like his successor in the thirteenth century, to the scientific combination of a skeleton framework of masonry), the inferior flexibility of its design, and the archaic character of its figure-sculpture, of which much, however, is admirable in the best examples, particularly in France. See *medieval architecture* (under *medieval*), and compare cuts under *Norman*, *Rhenish*, and *meditation*.

II. n. 1. The early medieval style of architecture and ornament founded in the West upon those of the later Roman empire, and the varieties into which it is subdivided, known as *Lombard*, *Norman*, *Rhenish*, etc. See I.

There existed a transitional style, properly called the *Romanesque*, which may be described as that modification of the classical Roman form which was introduced between the reigns of Constantine and Justinian, and was avowedly an attempt to adapt classical forms to Christian purposes. *J. Ferguson*, *Hist. Arch.*, I. 396.

2. The common dialect of Languedoc and some other districts in the south of France. [Rare.]

romaney†, n. See *rumney*. *Redding*, Wines, i.

Romanic (rō-man'ik), *a.* [L. *Romanicus*, Roman, < *Romanus*, Roman; see *Roman*. Cf. *Romanesque*, *Romanish*.] **1.** Pertaining to the Romance languages or dialects, or to the races or nations speaking any of the Romance tongues; Romance.

They [the Provençaux] are interesting as showing the tendency of the *Romanic* races to a scientific treatment of what, if it be not spontaneous, becomes a fashion and erelong an impertinence. *Lowell*, *Study Windows*, p. 241.

2. Being in or derived from the Roman alphabet.

Romaniform (rō-man'ī-fōrm), *a.* [L. *Romanus*, Roman, + *forma*, form.] Formed on the model of the Romance languages, as a phrase or term. Compare *Latiniform*. [Rare.]

The relative positions of the substantive and adjective are too inconstant in Latin to admit of generalization; but in the derivative Romance languages . . . the adjective almost invariably follows, while in the Germanic tongues it as commonly precedes; hence, strictly speaking, the two combinations should be called *Romaniform* and *Germaniform*, respectively. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 518, note.

Romanisation, Romanise, etc. See *Romanization*, etc.

Romanish (rō-man'ish), *a.* [ME. *romanische*, *romanesque*; < *Roman* + *-ish*.] **1†.** Roman. *Ormulum*, l. 8327.—**2.** Pertaining to the customs, ceremonies, doctrines, or polity peculiar to the Roman Catholic Church: used invidiously.

Romanism (rō-man'izm), *n.* [= F. *romanisme* = Pg. *romanismo*; as *Roman* + *-ism*.] The polity, doctrine, ceremonies, and customs peculiar to the Church of Rome.

Romanism is medieval Christianity in conflict with modern progress. *Schaff*, *Christ and Christianity*, p. 127.

Romanist (rō-man'ist), *n. and a.* [F. *romaniste* = Sp. *Romanista*; as *Roman* + *-ist*.] **I. n.** A Roman Catholic; an adherent of the Church of Rome: used chiefly by opponents of that church.

To these Oratories the people repair with their Vows and Prayers, in their several distresses, much after the same manner as the *Romanists* do to the shrine of their Saints. *Maunderell*, *Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 10.

Those slight visitations he had with Bellarmin and the *Romanists*. *Harrington*, *Oceana* (ed. 1771), p. 28. (*Jodrell*.)

II. a. Belonging or relating to Romanism; Roman Catholic: as, the *Romanist* and the Protestant systems.

Romanization (rō-man'ī-zā'shōn), *n.* [L. *Romanize* + *-ation*.] A making Roman; the act or system of causing to conform to Roman standards and institutions. Also spelled *Romanisation*.

He [Caesar] completed the *Romanization* of Italy by his enfranchisement of the Transpadane Gauls. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 768.

Romanize (rō-man'īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Romanized*, ppr. *Romanizing*. [F. *romaniser* = Sp. *Romanizar*; as *Roman* + *-ize*; cf. ML. *romanizare*, write in Romance, or make romances: see *romance*, *v.*] **I. trans. 1.** To make Roman; specifically, to Latinize; fill with Latin words or modes of speech.

They [the Gallo-Romans of the South] had been thoroughly *romanized* in language and culture. *Lowell*, *Study Windows*, p. 240.

2. To convert or proselytize to the Roman Catholic Church; imbue with Roman Catholic ideas, doctrines, or observances.—**3.** [l. c.] To represent in writing or printing by roman letters or types.

A society for *Romanizing* the [Japanese] language. *Missionary Herald*, July, 1886, p. 262.

II. intrans. 1. To use Latin words or idioms. So spishly *Romanizing* that the word of command still was set down in Latin. *Wilson*, *Areopagitica*, p. 12.

2. To conform to or tend toward Roman Catholic polity, doctrine, ceremonies, or observances. Also spelled *Romanizer*.

Romanizer (rō-man'ī-zēr), *n.* One who Romanizes, especially in religion. Also spelled *Romaniser*.

Romano-Byzantine (rō-man'ō-biz'an-tin), *a.* In art: (a) Noting the style usually known as Romanesque. (b) Noting an early medieval architectural style of much of northeastern Italy, in which Byzantine elements are modified by the influence of distinctively Romanesque or Western elements. It was due to the influence of the Byzantine Church of San Vitale at Ravenna, completed about A. D. 550.

As it [the Byzantine style] was gradually blended with the classical Roman, with which it was then first brought face to face, a third great style was formed, known as the Romanesque, *Romano-Byzantine*, Lombard, or Comacine. *C. C. Perkins*, *Italian Sculpture*, Int., p. x.

Romansh (rō-mansh'), *a. and n.* [Also *Romansch*, *Rumansch*, *Roumansch*, *Rumonsch* (G. *Romanisch*); < *Romansh romansch*, *rumansch*, *rumonsch*, *romonsch*, the Romansh language, lit. Romance: see *Romance*.] Same as *Rhæto-Romanic*.

romant (rō-mānt'), *n.* [ME *romant*, *romant*, < OF. *romant*, *romant*, a var., with excesses *t*, of *roman*, *romans*, a romance: see *romance*.] Same as *romance*. *Florio*; *Cotgrave*. [Obsolete, but used archaically, in the Middle English form *romant*, as in the title of the "Romaunt of the Rose."]

Or else some *romant* unto us areed,
By former shepherds taught thee in thy youth.
Of noble lords' and ladies' gentle deed.
Drayton, *Pastorals*, Ecl. vi.

O, hearken, loving hearts and bold,
Unto my wild *romant*.
Mrs. Browning, *Romaunt of Margret*.

romant† (rō-mānt'), *v. t. and i.* [Also *romant*; < *romant*, *romant*, *n.*] To romance; exaggerate. *Halliwel*.

romantic (rō-man'tik), *a. and n.* [Formerly *romantick*; = Sp. *romántico* = Pg. It. *romantico* (= D. *romantiek* = G. *romantik* = Dan. Sw. *romantik*, *n.*; D. G. *romantisch* = Dan. Sw. *romantisk*, *a.*); < F. *romantique*, pertaining to romance, < OF. *romant*, a romance: see *romance* and *romant*.] **I. a. 1.** Pertaining to or resembling romance, or an ideal state of things; partaking of the heroic, the marvelous, the supernatural, or the imaginative; chimerical; fanciful; extravagantly enthusiastic: as, *romantic* notions; *romantic* expectations; *romantic* devotion.

So fair a place was never seen
Of all that ever charm'd *romantic* eye.
Keats, *Imitation of Spenser*.

A *romantic* scheme is one which is wild, impracticable, and yet contains something which captivates the young. *Whately*.

The poets of Greece and Rome . . . do not seem to have visited their great battle-fields, nor to have hung on the scenery that surrounded them with that *romantic* interest which modern poets do. *Shairp*, *Poetic Interpretation of Nature*, p. 110.

2. Pertaining to romances or the popular literature of the middle ages; hence, improbable; fabulous; fictitious.

Their feigned and *romantic* heroes. *Dr. J. Scott*, *Works*, II. 124.

I speak especially of that imagination which is most free, such as we use in *romantick* inventions. *Dr. H. More*, *Immortal. of Soul*, ii. 11.

3. Wildly or impressively picturesque; characterized by poetic or inspiring scenery; suggesting thoughts of romance: as, a *romantic* prospect; a *romantic* glen.

Such dusky grandeur clothed the height
Where the huge Castle holds its state, . . .
Mine own *romantic* town!
Scott, *Marmion*, iv. 30.

4. In music, noting a style, work, or musician characterized by less attention to the formal and objective methods of composition than to the expression of subjective feeling; sentimental; imaginative; passionate: opposed to *classical*. *Romantic* in music, as elsewhere, is a relative word; it denotes especially the style, tendency, or school represented by Von Weber, Schumann, Chopin, Wagner, and others, and by certain works or characteristics of Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and Schubert.

5. In arch. and art, fanciful; fantastic; not formal or classical; characterized by pathos. See *pathos*, 2.

There was nothing of classic idealism in his [the medieval church-builder's] work; it was modern and *romantic* in the sense that in it the matter predominated over the form. *C. E. Norton*, *Church-building in Middle Ages*, p. 29.

Romantic school, a name assumed by a number of young poets and critics in Germany—the Schlegels, Novalis, Tieck, and others—to designate a combination of writers whose efforts were directed to the overthrow of the artificial rhetoric and unimaginative pedantry of the French school of poetry. The name is also given to a similar school which arose in France between twenty and thirty years later, and engaged in a long struggle for supremacy with the older *classic school*; Victor Hugo and Lamartine were among the leaders. From literature the name passed into music as the designation of a class of musicians having many of the characteristics of the *romantic school* of authors. See def. 4. = **Syn. 1.** *Romantic*, *Sentimental*. *Sentimental* is used in reference to the feelings, *romantic* in reference to the imagination. *Sentimental* is used in a sense unfavorable, but in all degrees: as, an amiably *sentimental* person; the *sentimental* pity that would surround imprisoned criminals with luxuries. "The *sentimental* person is one of wrong or excessive sensibility, or who imports mere sentiment into matters worthy of more vigorous thought." (*C. J. Smith*, *Syn. Disc.*, p. 680.) *Romantic*, when applied to character, is generally unfavorable, but in all degrees, implying that the use of the imagination is extravagant. A *romantic* person indulges his imagination in the creation and contemplation of scenes of ideal enterprise, adventure, and enjoyment.

A *romantic* tendency is often a part of the exuberance of youthful vitality, and may be disciplined into imaginative strength; *sentimentality* is a sort of mental sickness or degeneration, and is not easily recovered from.

II. n. An adherent of the romantic school. See *Romantic school*, under I.

Indeed, Chateaubriand had been a *romantic* before the time, and André Chénier had already written verse too warm and free for the classic mould.

New Princeton Rev., III. 2.

He [Balzac] includes in himself a mystic, a "realist," a classic, a *romantic*, and a humorist after the medieval fashion of Rabelais. *The Academy*, March 1, 1890, p. 144.

romantical (rō-man'ti-kal), *a.* [*< romantic + -al.*] Same as *romantic*. [Rare.]

But whoever had the least sagacity in him could not but perceive that this theology of Epicurus was but *romantical*. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, I. 2.

romantically (rō-man'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a romantic manner; fancifully; extravagantly.

romanticism (rō-man'ti-sizm), *n.* [*< romantic + -ism.*] 1. The state or quality of being romantic; specifically, in *lit.*, the use of romantic forms shown in the reaction from classical to medieval models which originated in Germany in the last half of the eighteenth century. Similar reactions took place at a later period in France and England. See *romantic school*, under *romantic*.

In poetic literature there came that splendid burst of *Romanticism* in which Coleridge was the first and most potent participant. *Shairp*, D. G. Rossetti, II.

2. Romantic feeling, expression, action, or conduct; a tendency to romance.

Romanticism, which has helped to fill some dull blanks with love and knowledge, had not yet penetrated the times with its heaven, and entered into everybody's food. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xix.

You hope she has remained the same, that you may renew that piece of *romanticism* that has got into your head. *W. Black*, Princess of Thule.

romanticist (rō-man'ti-sist), *n.* [*< romantic + -ist.*] One imbued with romanticism; a romantic.

There is a story . . . that Spenser was half-bullied into re-writing the "Fairy Queen" in hexameters, had not Raleigh, a true *romanticist*, . . . persuaded him to follow his better genius. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, ix.

Julian was a *romanticist* in wishing to restore the Greek religion and its spirit, when mankind had entered on the new development. *George Eliot*, in Cross, I. iii.

Hugo had already, in the preface to the "Odes et Ballades," planted the flag of the *romanticists*. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXIII. 128.

romantically (rō-man'tik-li), *adv.* Romantically. [Rare.]

He tells us *romantically* on the same argument, that many posts went to and fro, between Peter Martyr and Cranmer. *Strype*, Cranmer, iii. 38.

romanticness (rō-man'tik-nes), *n.* The state or character of being romantic.

Having heard me often praise the *romanticness* of the place, she was astonished . . . that I should set myself against going to a house so much in my taste. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, I. liii.

Romany, Rommany (rom'a-ni), *n.* and *a.* [*< Gypsy Romani*, Gypsy; cf. *rom*, man, husband; see *Rom.*] 1. *n.*; pl. *Romanies*, *Rommanies* (-niz). 1. A Gypsy.

Very nice, deep, old-fashioned *Romanies* they are. *C. G. Leland*, The Century, XXV. 905.

2. The language spoken by the Gypsies. Originally a dialect brought from India and allied to the Hindustani, it has been much corrupted by the tongues of the peoples among whom the Gypsies have sojourned. The corrupt broken dialect now used by British Gypsies is called by them *posh-romany* or *romanes*; the purer, "deep" *romanes*. See *Gipsy*.

"We were talking of languages, Jasper. . . Yours must be a rum one?" "Tis called *Rommany*." *G. Borrow*, Laveagro, xvii.

II. a. Belonging or relating to the Romanies or Gypsies: as, *Romany* songs; a *Romany* custom.

"And you are what is called a Gypsy King?" "Ay, ay; a *Rommany* Kral." *G. Borrow*, Laveagro, xvii.

Also *Roman*.

romanza (rō-man'zā), *n.* [It. *romanzo*: see *romance*.] Same as *romance*, 6.

romanzovite (rō-man'zov-it), *n.* [Named after Count *Romanzoff*.] A variety of garnet, of a brown or brownish-yellow color.

romant, n. and *v.* See *romant*.

rombelt, n. An obsolete form of *rumble*.

Romberg's symptom, trophoneurosis. See *symptom, trophoneurosis*.

romblet, v. i. A Middle English form of *ramble*.

rombonelli (rom-bō-nel'i), *n.* In South America, a breed of sheep having long fine wool.

The horses and cattle looked small, but there were some good specimens of sheep—especially the *rombonellis*. *Lady Brassey*, Voyage of Sunbeam, I. v.

rombowl, rumbowl (rom-, rum-bō'lin), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Condemned canvas, rope, etc. *Dana*.

rome¹, v. A Middle English form of *room*.

rome², v. i. [E. dial. *raum*, shout, cry; < ME. *romen*, roar, growl; prob. < Sw. *råma*, low. Cf. *reem*.] To growl; roar.

He commanded that they sulde take a onge dameselle, and nakkene hir, and seth hir bifore hym, and they did soo; and onane he ranne apone hir *romyand*, as he hadd bene wodd. *M.S. Lincoln A. i. 17, f. 37.* (*Halliwel*.)

rome³, n. A Middle English form of *room*¹.

Rome-feet (rōm'fē), *n.* Same as *Rome-scot*.

romeine (rō'mē-in), *n.* [*< Romé* (*Romé* de Lisle, a mineralogist, 1736-90) + *-ine*.] A mineral of a hyacinth or honey-yellow color, occurring in square octahedrons. It is an antimoniate of calcium. Also called *romeite*.

romekint, n. See *rumkin*¹.

rome-morti, n. [*< rom* (*rum*²) + *mort*.] A queen. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 115. [Old cant.]

Rome-penny (rōm'pen'i), *n.* [ME. **Rome-peny*, < AS. *Rōm-pening*, *Rōm-penig*, *Rōmpænig*, < *Rōm*, Rome, + *pening*, *penig*, *pænig*, penny; see *penny*.] Same as *Rome-scot*.

romer, n. A Middle English form of *roamer*.

romerillo (rō-mēr-il'ō), *n.* [Perhaps Sp., dim. of *romero*, a pilgrim; see *romero*.] A plant, *Heterothalamus brunoides*, whose flowers yield a yellow dye; also, the dye thus produced. See *Heterothalamus*.

romero (rō-mā'rō), *n.* [*< Sp. romero*, a pilot-fish, a pilgrim, = OF. *romier*, traveling as a pilgrim, a pilgrim, < ML. **romarius*, *romerius*, a pilgrim (orig. to Rome), < L. *Roma*, Rome. Cf. *roamer*.] The pilot-fish, *Naucrates ductor*.

Rome-runner (rōm'run'er), *n.* [ME. *rome-runner*; < *Rome* + *runner*.] One who runs to or seeks Rome; specifically, an agent at the court of Rome.

And [that] alle *Rome-renners* for [the benefit of] robbers in Fraunce. *Piers Plowman* (C), v. 125.

And thus the *rome renneris* beren the kyngys gold out of oure lond, & bryngen azen deed leed and heresie and symoyne and goddis curse. *Wyclif*, Eng. Works (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

Rome-scot, Rome-shot (rōm'skot, -shot), *n.* [Late AS. *Rōme-scot*, *Rōm-gescot*, < *Rōm*, Rome, + *scot*, *gescot*, payment; see *scot*.] Same as *alms-fee*, and *Peter's pence* (which see, under *penny*).

This was the course which the Romans used in the conquest of England, for they planted some of their legions in all places convenient, the which they caused the country to maintayne, cutting upon everye portion of lande a reasonable rent, which they called *Romescott*, the which might not ancharge the tenants or freeholder, and defrayed the pay of the garrison. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Romescot, or Peter's Penny, was by as good Statute Law paid to the Pope. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

Romeward (rōm'wārd), *adv.* [*< Rome* (see def.) + *-ward*.] To or toward Rome or the Roman Catholic Church.

Romic (rō'mik), *n.* [*< Rom(an) + -ic*; a distinctive form of *Roman*.] A system of phonetic notation devised by Henry Sweet, consisting of the ordinary letters of the English alphabet used so far as possible with their original Roman values, and supplemented by ligatures, digraphs, and turned letters. In a stricter scientific form called *Narrow Romic*; in a more general practical form called *Broad Romic*. It is in part a recasting of Ellis's Glossic (which see). *H. Sweet*, Handbook of Phonetics, pp. 102, 105, 202.

Romish (rō'mish), *a.* [*< ME. *Romish* = D. *roomsch* = MHG. *romesch*, *rømisich*, *rømsch*, G. *rømisich*; as *Romc* + *-ish*.] Belonging or relating to Rome; specifically, belonging to the Roman Catholic Church; commonly used in a slightly invective sense.

A saucy stranger in his court to mart As in a *Romish* aw. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, I. 6. 152.

Romish Methodists. Same as *dialectic Methodists* (which see, under *Methodist*). = *Syn*. See *papal*.

Romist (rō'mist), *n.* [*< Rome* + *-ist*.] A Roman Catholic.

The *Romists* hold fast the distinction of mortal and venial sins. *South*, Sermons, VII. v.

romite (rō'mit), *n.* [Orig. Sw. *romit*; < Gr. *ρῶμη*, strength, + *-ite*.] An explosive of Swedish origin, composed of a mixture of ammonium nitrate and naphthalene with potassium chlorate and potassium nitrate. The reaction of the nitrates and chlorate render the compound unstable, and on this account a license for its manufacture in England has been refused.

Romize (rō'miz), *v. t.* [*< Rome* + *-ize*.] To Romanize.

The *Romiz'd* faction were zealous in his behalf. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., III. lv. 16. (*Davies*.)

romkin¹, n. See *rumkin*¹.

Rommany, n. and *a.* See *Romany*.

rommle (rom'l), *v.* A dialectal form of *rumble*.

romney, n. Same as *Romany*.

romp (romp), *v. i.* [*< ME. rompen*; a var. of *ramp*: see *ramp*, v.] To play rudely and boisterously; leap and frisk about in play.

The air she gave herself was that of a *romping* girl; . . . she would . . . snatch off my periwig, try it upon herself in the glass, clap her arms a-kimbo, draw my sword, and make passees on the wall. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 187.

romp (romp), *n.* [A var. of *ramp*: see *ramp*, n., *romp*, v.] 1. A rude girl who indulges in boisterous play.

My cousin Betty, the greatest *romp* in nature; she whisks me such a height over her head that I cried out for fear of falling. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 15.

First, giggling, plotting chamber-maids arrive, Hoydens and romps, led on by Gen'l Clive. *Churchill*, Rosciad.

2. Rude play or frolic: as, a game of romps.

Romp-loving miss Is haul'd about, in gallantry robust. *Thomson*, Autumn, l. 523.

romping (rom'ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *romp*, v.] The act of playing in a boisterous manner; a game of romps.

A stool, a chair, or a table is the first weapon taken up in a general *romping* or skirmish. *Swift*, Advice to Servants, General Directions.

rompingly (rom'ping-li), *adv.* In a romping manner; rompishly.

rompish (rom'pish), *a.* [*< romp* + *-ish*. Cf. *rampish*.] Given to romp; inclined to romp.

rompishly (rom'pish-li), *adv.* In a rompish, rude, or boisterous manner.

rompishness (rom'pish-nes), *n.* The quality of being rompish; disposition to rude, boisterous play, or the practice of romping.

She would . . . take off my cravat, and seize it to make some other use of the lace, or run into some other unaccountable *rompishness*. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 187.

rompu (rom-pū'), *a.* [*< F. rompu*, pp. of *rompre*, break, < L. *rumpere*, break; see *rupture*.] In *her.*, same as *fracted*.

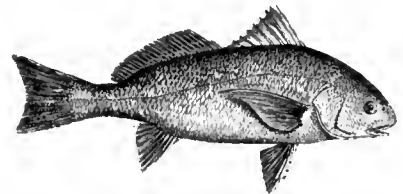
ron¹, v. An obsolete form of *run*¹.

ron², v. An obsolete strong preterit of *rain*¹.

Chaucer.

ron³, n. An obsolete form of *runel*.

roncador (rong'ka-dōr), *n.* [*< Sp. roncador*, a snorer, grunter, < *roncar*, snore, roar, < LL. *rhonchare*, snore, < L. *rhonchus*, a snoring; see *rhonchus*.] 1. One of several sciænid fishes of the Pacific coast of North America. (a) *The Sciæna*



Roncador (*Roncador stearnsi*).

or *Roncador stearnsi*, a large and valuable food-fish of the coast of California, attaining a weight of from 5 to 6 pounds, of a silvery bluish or grayish color, with darker markings, and especially a black pectoral spot. (b) *The Sciæna* or *Rhinoscion saturna*, distinguished as the red or black *roncador*. (c) The yellow-finned or yellow-tailed *roncador*, *Umbrina xanti*. (d) The little *roncador*, *Geryone-mus lineatus*.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A section of *Sciæna*, or a genus of sciænoids, represented by the *roncador* (see 1 (a)). *Jordan* and *Gilbert*, 1880.

ronceval, n. See *rounceval*.

ronchil, n. Same as *ronquil*.

roncho (rong'kō), *n.* [*< Sp. ronco*, snoring, *roncador*, snorer; see *roncador*.] The croaker, *Micropogon undulatus*. [Galveston, Texas.]

rondache (ron-dāsh'), *n.*

[= D. *rondas*, < OF. *rondache*, a buckler, < *ron*, round; see *round*.] A buckler, or small round shield. Also called *roundel*.

Caesar . . . carries, for decorative purposes, the round buckler or *rondache* of the foot-soldier. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 68.

ronde (rond), *n.* [*< F. ronde*, round-hand writ-



Rondache.—Roundhand-buckler of the 16th and 17th centuries. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

ing: see *round*¹.] In *printing*, an angular form of script or writing-type, of which the following is an example:

This is one form of Ronde.

rondeau (ron'dō), *n.* [*F. rondeau*, < *OF. rondel*, a roundel: see *roundel*.] 1. A poem in a fixed form, borrowed from the French, and consisting either of thirteen lines on two rimes with an unriming refrain, or of ten lines on two rimes with an unriming refrain. It may be written in octosyllabic or decasyllabic measure. The refrain is usually a repetition of the first three or four words, sometimes of the first word only. The order of rimes in the thirteen-line rondeau, known technically as the "rondeau of Voiture" (that is, Vincent Voiture, 1598-1648), is *a, a, b, b, a; a, a, b* (and refrain); *a, a, b, b, a* (and refrain); that of the ten-line rondeau, known technically as the "rondeau of Villon" (that is, François Villon, 1431-1461?), is *a, b, b, a; a, b* (and refrain); *a, b, b, a* (and refrain). These are the strict rules; but, as in the case of the sonnet, both in France and England, they are not always observed. There is also a form called the *rondeau redoublé*. It consists of six quatrains, *a, b, a, b*, on two rimes. The first four lines form in succession the last lines of the second, third, fourth, and fifth quatrains. At the end of the final quatrain, the first words of the poem are added as an unriming and independent refrain. Sometimes the final quatrain is styled the *envoi* or *envoy*.

This sort of writing, called the *rondeau*, is what I never knew practised in our nation. *Pope*.

2. In *music*. See *rondo*.

rondelet (ron'del), *n.* [*OF. rondel*: see *roundel*.] A poem in a fixed form, borrowed from the French, and consisting of thirteen lines on two rimes. It may be written in octosyllabic or decasyllabic measure. The first line is repeated at the close, and the first two lines are repeated as the seventh and eighth lines. Thus, the whole poem, like the *rondeau* (which see), falls into three divisions or stanzas—two of four, and one of five—arranged as follows: *a, b, b, a; a, b, a, b; a, b, b, a, a*. It is permissible to repeat the first couplet at the close, making the last division *a, b, b, a, a, b*, and fourteen lines in all. *Rondelets* in English were written by Charles of Orleans, Chaucer, Occleve, Lydgate, and others.

In its origin the *rondel* was a lyric of two verses, each having four or five lines, rhyming on two rhymes only. In its eight (or ten) lines, but five (or six) were distinct, the others being made by repeating the first couplet at the end of the second stanza, sometimes in an inverse order, and the first line at the end of its first stanza. The eight-lined *rondel* is thus to all intents and purposes a triolet. . . . With Charles d'Orleans the *rondel* took the distinct shape we now assign to it, namely of fourteen lines on two rhymes, the first two lines repeating for the seventh and eighth and the final couplet. . . . By the time of Octavien de Saint Oelais (1466-1502) the *rondel* has nearly become the *rondeau* as we know it.

Gleeson White, *Ballades and Rondeaux*, Int., p. lviii.

rondellet (ron'de-let), *n.* [*OF. rondellet*, dim. of *rondel*, a roundel: see *rondel*, *roundel*, and cf. *rundlet*.] A poem of five lines and two refrains. The refrains repeat the first line, generally two words, the rime-scheme being *a, b* (and refrain); *a, b, b* (and refrain). It has been written in English, but not much.

Then have you also a *rondlette*, the which doth alwayes end with one self same foote or repetition, and was therefore (in my judgment) called a *rondellet*.

Gascogne, *Notes on Eng. Verse* (Steele Glau, etc., ed. [Arber], § 14.

Rondeletia (ron-de-let'i-ä), *n.* [*NL*. (Plumier, 1703), named after Guillaume *Rondelet* (1507-1566?), a French professor of medicine.] A genus of gamopetalous shrubs and trees of the order *Rubiaceae*, type of the tribe *Rondeletieae*. It is characterized by a globose calyx bearing four or five narrow, persistent, and nearly equal lobes, by a wheel-shaped or salver-form corolla with a long slender tube and four or five obovate broadly imbricating lobes, and by the loculicidal capsule, which is small, rigid, globose, two-furrowed, and two-valved. There are about 60 species, natives of the West Indies and tropical America from Mexico to the United States of Colombia, rarely extending into Guiana and Peru. They bear opposite or whorled leaves, which are thin or coriaceous and sessile, furnished with broad stipules between the petioles. Their small flowers are white, yellow, or red, and usually in axillary flattened, rounded, or panicle cymes. Various handsome species are cultivated under glass, among them *R. odorata*, with fragrant scarlet flowers, and *R. versicolor*, whose deep rose-colored flowers become paler after expansion. Some species are still known as *Rogiera*, the name of a former genus, including species with connate stipules and corolla hairy in the throat.

Rondeletieae (ron'de-le-ti'ë-ë), *n. pl.* [*NL*. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), < *Rondeletia* + *-eae*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants of the order *Rubiaceae*, characterized by the exceedingly numerous minute albuminous wingless seeds which fill the two cells of the dry capsule, and by the regular corolla with imbricated or contorted lobes. It includes 14 genera of shrubs and trees, with stipulate leaves and cymose, spiked, or variously clustered flowers, and 2 genera of herbs, without stipules, bearing terminal three-forked cymes. The species are tropical and mainly American. See *Rondeletia*, the type.

rondelle (ron-del'), *n.* [*OF. rondelle*, dim. of *rond*, round: see *rondel*, *roundel*.] 1. Something round.

A *rondelle* of firwood is fixed normally to the tube by its centre, and gives a larger surface for the voice to act against. *G. B. Prescott*, *Elect. Invent.*, p. 288.

2. In *metal*, one of successive crusts which form upon the surface of molten metal while cooling, and which as they form are removed for further treatment. In copper-working these disks are also called *rose-copper* and *rosettes*. Suboxid of copper contained in them is removed by further refining.

3. *Milit.*: (a) A small shield (15 inches in length) formerly used by pikemen and archers. (b) One of the iron disks, each having an opening in the center for the passage of a bolt, placed between the cheeks and stock of a field-gun carriage in bolting these parts together. (c) A semicircular bastion introduced by Albert Dürer. It was about 300 feet in diameter, and contained spacious casemates.—**Rondelle à poing**, a name given to the very small round buckler of the sixteenth century, often fitted with a long and pointed spike, and serving, when held in the left hand, to parry the thrusts of a rapier instead of a dagger of any description. See cuts under *buckler* and *rondache*.

rondle (ron'dl), *n.* [*OF. rondel*, a round, roundel: see *round*, *roundel*.] 1. Same as *rondelle*.—2. The step of a ladder; a round.

Yea, peradventure in as ill a case as hee that goes up a ladder, but slippeth off the *rondells*, or, when one breakes, falls downe in great danger.

Rich Cabinet furnished with Varietie of Excellent Discriptions (1616). (*Nares*.)

rondo (ron'dō), *n.* [*It. rondò*, < *F. rondeau*: see *rondeau*.] 1. In *music*: (a) Same as *round*¹, 7 (e). (b) A setting of a rondeau or similar poem. (c) A work or movement in which a principal phrase or section is several times repeated in its original key in alternation with contrasted phrases or sections in the same or other keys. The succession of principal and subordinate phrases is often exactly regulated, but the form is open to wide variations. In a sonata the last movement is often a rondo. 2. A game of hazard played with small balls on a table.

With card and dice, roulette wheels and *rondo* balls, he fooled himself to the top of his bent.

J. W. Palmer, *The New and the Old*, p. 229.

Rondo form, in *music*, the form or method of composition of a rondo: often opposed to *sonata form*.

rondoletto (ron-dō-let'tō), *n.* [*Dim. of rondo*, *q. v.*] In *music*, a short or simple rondo.

rondure (ron'dūr), *n.* [*F. rondure*, roundness, < *rond*, round: see *round*¹.] A round; a circle; a curve; a swell; roundness. Also *roundure*. [*Obsolete or archaic*.]

All things rare
That heaven's air in this huge *rondure* hema.
Shak., *Sonnets*, xxi.

The shape [of a ring] remains,
The *rondure* brave, the lilled loveliness,
Gold as it was. *Browning*, *King and Book*, l. 8.

High-kirtled for the chase, and what was shown,
Of maiden *rondure*, like the rose half-blown.

Lowell, *Endymion*, lv.

rone¹ (rōn), *n.* An earlier, now only dialectal, form of *roe*².

rone², *n.* [*ME. rone*, < *Ice. runnr*, older *rudhr*, a bush, grove.] 1. A shrub.—2. A thicket; brushwood. *Jamieson*. [*Scotch in both senses*.]

The lorde on a lygth horse launce hym after,
As hurre holde vpon bent his bugle he blowez.
He rechated, & rōdejt thurg ronez ful thyk.
Swande this wyld swyn til the sunne shafted.

Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1466.

rone³ (rōn), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rine*¹, *run*¹.

rone⁴, *n.* Another form of *roan*².

ronet¹. A Middle English preterit of *rain*¹.

rong¹. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *ring*².

rong² (rong), *n.* A Middle English form of *rung*¹.

rongeur (rōn-zhēr'), *n.* [*F. rongeur*, gnawer, < *ronger*, gnaw, nibble, *OF.* also chew the end, = *Pr. romiar* = *Sp. rumiar*, < *L. rumigare*, chew the end, ruminare, < *rumen*, throat, gullet: see *ruminant*.] A surgical forceps for gnawing or gouging bones.

ronin (rō'nin), *n.*; *pl. ronin* or *ronins*. [*Jap.*, < *rō* (= *Chin. lang*), wave, + *nin* (= *Chin. jin*), man; lit. 'wave-man.'] A Japanese samurai, or two-sworded military retainer, who for any cause had renounced his clan, or who for some offense against his superior had been dismissed from service, and dispossessed of his estate, revenue, or pay; a masterless man; an outcast; an outlaw.

roniont, **ronyon** (run'yōn), *n.* [Perhaps < *OF. *roignin*, < *roingne*, *F. rogne*, itch, scab, mange: see *roin*.] A mangy, scabby animal; also, a scurvy person. Also *runnion*.

Out of my door, you witch, you hag, you baggage, you polecat, you *ronyon*!
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, iv. 2 195.

ronnet, *v.* An obsolete form of *run*¹.

ronnent. A Middle English past participle of *run*¹.

ronquil (rong'kil), *n.* [*Also ronchil*; < *Sp. ronquillo*, slightly hoarse, dim. of *ronco*, hoarse, < *L. raucus*, hoarse: see *raucous*.] 1. A fish of the North Pacific, *Bathymaster signatus*, of an elongate form with a long dorsal having only the foremost two or three rays inarticulate, frequenting moderately deep water with rocky grounds.—2. One of a group or family of fishes of which *Bathymaster* has been supposed to be a representative—namely, the *Icosteidae*.

Ronsdorfer (ronz'dōrf-ēr), *n.* [*So called from Ronsdorf*, a town in Prussia.] A member of a sect of German millenarians of the eighteenth century: same as *Ellerian*.

Ronsdorffian (ronz-dōrf'fi-an), *n.* [*Ronsdorf* (see *Ronsdorfer*) + *-ian*.] Same as *Ronsdorfer*.

ront, *n.* Same as *run*¹.

ronyon, *n.* See *ronion*.

roo¹, *n.* [*ME. roo*, *ro*, < *AS. rōw* = *OHG. rōa*, *MHG. ruo*, *G. ruhe* = *Ice. rō* = *Dan. ro*, rest, = *Sw. ro*, fun, amusement.] Peace; quietness.

Allas! for doole what shall y doo?
Now mon I neuer haue rest ne roo.
York Plays, p. 31.

roo², *n.* A Middle English form of *roe*¹.

roo³, *n.* [*ME.*, < *OF. roe*, *roue*, < *L. rota*, a wheel: see *rotal*.] A wheel.

And I salle redily rolle the roo at the gayneste,
And reche the riche wyne in rynde coupe.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3375.

rood (rōd), *n.* [*ME. rood*, *rode*, *rod*, < *AS. rōd*, a rod, road, cross: see *rod*¹.] 1. A rod. See *rod*¹, 1.—2. A cross or crucifix; especially, a large crucifix placed at the entrance to the choir in medieval churches, often supported on the rood-beam or rood-screen. Usually, after the fifteenth century, images of the Virgin Mary and St. John were placed the one on the one side and the other on the other side of the image of Christ, in allusion to John xix. 26. See cut under *rood-left*.

Of the appetre that our nerate fader then luther [evil] ap-
pel nom

In the manere that ichnlle zou telle the swete rood com.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

No, by the rood, not so. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, iii. 4. 14.

3. A name of various measures. (a) A measure of 54 yards in length; a rod, pole, or perch; also, locally, a measure of 6, 7, or 8 yards, especially for hedging and ditching. (b) A square measure, the fourth part of a statute acre, equal to 40 square rods or square poles, or 1,210 square yards. This is the sense in which *rood* is generally used as a measure. See *acre*.

A terrace-walk, and half a rood
Of land, set out to plant a wood.

Pope, *Limit of Horace*, II. vi. 5.

(c) A square pole, or 30½ square yards, used in estimating masons' work; also, locally, a measure of 36, 42½, 44, 49, or 64 square yards. (d) A cubic measure for masonry work of 64, 72, etc., cubic yards.—**Holy rood**, the cross of Christ; a crucifix.

The hōli roode the swete tre rist is to habbe in munde,
That hath fram stronge deth ibrogt to lyne al mankunde.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

The English answered [the Normans] with their own
battle-cry, "God's Rood! *Holy Rood!*"

Dickens, *England*, vii.

Holy-rood day. (a) The feast of the Finding of the Cross, celebrated on May 3d.

The knights . . . vpon *holy rood day* in May made their
muster before the Commissioners ordained.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 76.

(b) Same as *Holy-cross day* (which see, under *day*¹).

The hōli Roode was i-fonnde as ge witeth in May,
Honoured he was seththe in Septembre the hōli Rode day.

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 49.

On *Holy-rood day*, the gallant Hotspur there,
Young Harry Percy, and brave Archibald . . .
At Holmedon met. *Shak.*, *1 Hen. IV.*, i. 1. 52.

Rood's body, the body on the cross—that is, Christ's body.

I'll be even with him; and get you gone, or I swear by
the rood's body, I'll lay you by the heels.
Lyly, *Mother Bomble*, v. 3.

rood-arch (rōd'ārch), *n.* The arch in a church between the nave and the choir: so called from the rood being placed over it.

rood-altar (rōd'al'tār), *n.* An altar standing against the outer side of the rood-screen.

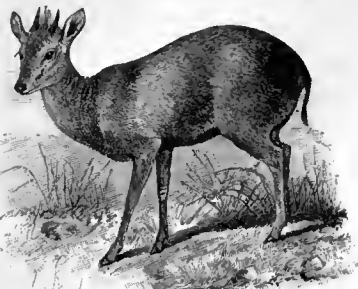
rood-beam (rōd'bēm), *n.* [*ME. roode beam*; < *rood* + *beam*.] A beam extending across the entrance to the choir of a church for supporting the rood. Also called *beam*.

He deyde whan I cam fro Jerusalem,
And lith ygrave under the roode beam.
Chaucer, *Prolog*, to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 496.

Rood-day (rōd'dā), *n.* Holy-rood day. See under *rood*.

roodebok (rō'de-bok), *n.* [*D. rood*, red, + *bok*, buck: see *red*¹ and *buck*¹.] The Natal

bushbuck, *Cephalophus natalensis*. It is of a deep reddish brown in color, stands about 2 feet high, has large ears, and straight, pointed horns about 3 inches long. It



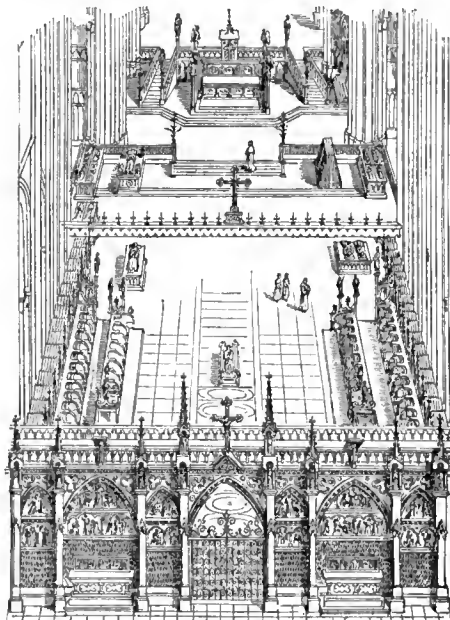
Roodebok (*Cephalophus natalensis*).

is solitary in its habits, and rarely leaves dense forests except in the evening or during rainy weather.

rood-free (rōd'frē), *a.* Exempt from punishment. [Rare.] *Imp. Diet.*

roodhout (rōd'hout), *n.* [D., < rood, red (= E. red), + hout, wood (= E.holt).] The Cape red-wood. See *Oekna*.

rood-loft (rōd'lōft), *n.* [< ME. *rode loft*; < rood + loft.] A gallery in a church where the rood and its appendages were placed. This loft or gallery was commonly situated between the nave and



Rood-loft (now destroyed) of the Abbey of St. Denis, 13th century. (From Viollet le Duc's "Dict. de l'Architecture.")

the chancel, or over the rood-screen. The front of the loft, like the screen below, was usually richly ornamented with tracery and carvings, either in wood or in stone. It was often approached by a small staircase in the wall of the building. This feature does not appear in modern churches, and has now been removed from a large proportion of the medieval churches. The rood-loft originated from a combination of the rood-beam and ambo. The center was used as ambo (jube), and the epistle and gospel were read and announcements made from it. It was placed over the entrance to the choir, so that both could stand in the middle line (longitudinal axis) of the church, and the approach to it was made from the side of the church along a broadened rood-beam or loft crowning the rood-screen. See also diagram under *cathedral*.

And then to see the rood-loft
Zo bravely zet with zaints.

Plain Truth and Blind Ignorance (Percy's Reliques, p. 275).

The priest formerly stood in the rood-loft to read the Gospel and Epistle, and occasionally to preach the sermon at High Mass. *F. G. Lee, Gloss. Eccles. Terms.*



Rood-steeple.—Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris, from the southeast.

Roodmas-day, *n.* Holy-rood day. Also *Rood-day* (*Rode-day*), *Rudmas-day*.

rood-screen (rōd'skrēn), *n.* A screen or ornamental partition separating the choir of a church from the nave, and (properly) supporting the rood or crucifix. See cuts under *rood-loft* and *cathedral*.

The western limit of the quire [in Salisbury Cathedral] was shut in by the rood-screen, . . . a solid erection of stone. *G. Scott, Hist. Eng. Church Architecture, p. 143.*

rood-spire (rōd'spīr), *n.* Same as *rood-steeple*.

rood-steeple (rōd'stē'pl), *n.* A steeple or spire built over the entrance to the chancel, especially at the crossing of a cruciform church. See cut in preceding column.

rood-tower (rōd'tou'ēr), *n.* A tower occupying the position described under *rood-steeple*.

rood-tree (rōd'trē), *n.* [< ME. *roodtre*, *roodtre*; < rood + tree.] The cross.

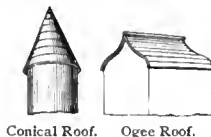
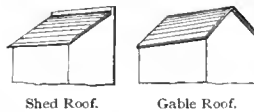
I lene and trust in Christes feith,
Whiche died vpon the roode tre.

Gower, Conf. Amant., li.

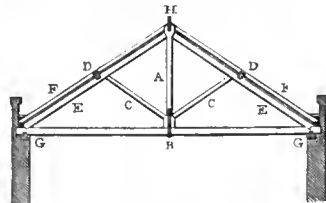
roody (rō'di), *a.* [Appar. a var. of *rooty*.] Rank in growth; coarse; luxuriant. [Prov. Eng.]

roof¹ (rōf), *n.* [< ME *rof*, < AS. *hrōf*, a roof, = OFries. *hrōf*, a roof, = OD. *roef*, a roof, ceiling, shelter, cover, D. *roef*, a cabin, a wooden cover, = MLG. *rōf*, LG. *rof*, a roof, = Icel. *hrōf*, a shed under which ships are kept or built. Cf. Icel. *rāf*, also *vāfr*, mod. *væfr*, a roof; Russ. *krōvū*, a roof; perhaps akin to Gr. *κρίπτεν*, hide (see *crypt*).] 1. The external upper covering of a house or other building. Roofs are distinguished

(1) by the materials of which they are usually formed, as thatch, stone, wood, slate, tile, iron, etc., and (2) by their form and mode of construction, in great variety, as shed, curb, hip, gable, pavilion, ogee, and flat roofs. The span of a roof is the width between the supports; the rise is the height of the middle of the highest part above the level of the supports; the pitch is the slope or angle at which it is inclined. In carpentry, *roof* signifies the timber framework by which the roofing or covering materials of the building are supported. This consists in general of the principal rafters, the purlins, and the common rafters. The principal rafters, or principals, as they are commonly termed, are placed so as to span the building at intervals usually of 10 or 12 feet; the purlins lie horizontally upon these, and sustain the common rafters, which carry the covering of the roof. The accompanying figure shows one of



Conical Roof. Ogee Roof.



King-post Roof.

A, king-post; B, tie-beam; C, C, struts or braces; D, D, purlins; E, E, principal rafters; F, F, common rafters; G, G, wall-plates; H, ridge-pole.

the two varieties of principals which are in common use (the king-post principal), with the purlins and common rafters in position. (For a diagram of the second, the queen-post principal, see *queen-post*.) Each of these modes of framing constitutes a truss. Sometimes, when the width of the building is not great, common rafters are used alone to support the roof. They are in that case joined together in pairs, nailed where they meet at the top, and connected by means of a tie at the bottom. They are then termed *couples*, a pair forming a *couple-close*. See also cuts under *hammer-beam*, *hip-roof*, *jerkin-head*, *M-roof*, *pendent*, and *pendentive*.

Goodly buildings left without a roof
Soon fall to ruin. *Shak., Pericles, li. 4. 36.*

2. Anything which in form or position corresponds to or resembles the covering of a house, as the arch or top of a furnace or oven, the top of a carriage or coach or car, an arch or the interior of a vault, the ceiling of a room, etc.; hence, a canopy or the like.

For tristith, als trefly as tyllinge us helpeth,
That iche rewme vndir roof of the reyne-bowe
Sholde stable and stonde be these thre degrees.

Richard the Redeless, iii. 243.

This brave o'erhanging firmament, this majestic roof
fretted with golden fire.

Under the shady roof
Of branching elm star-proof.

Milton, Arcades, l. 89.

3. A house.

My dwelling, sir?
'Tis a poor yeoman's roof, scarce a league off.

Fletcher and Rowley, Maid in the Mill, li. 2.

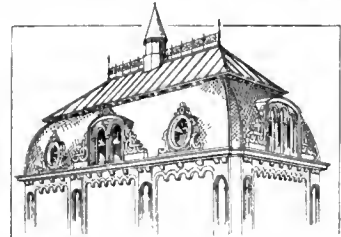
4. The upper part of the mouth; the hard palate.

Swearing till my very roof was dry.
Shak., M. of V., iii. 2. 206.

5. Figuratively, the loftiest part.

Why should we only toil, the roof and crown of things?
Tennyson, Lotus-Eaters, Choric Song.

6. In *geol.*, the overlying stratum.—7. In *mining*, the top of any subterranean excavation: little used except in coal-mining.—**False roof**, in *arch.*, the ceiling of an upper room or garret where it is shaped like a roof; but a space is, in fact, left between the ceiling and the rafters of the roof proper.—**Flat roof**, (a) A roof the upper surface of which is horizontal. Such roofs are frequent in the East, where they are usually thickly covered with clay or mortar. (b) A roof but slightly inclined for the discharge of water. Roofs of this form are common in city buildings, especially in the United States, and are usually covered with sheet-metal.—**French roof**, a form of roof with almost vertical sides, sometimes concave or even convex, and the top usually flat or sloping toward the rear. The sides are commonly pierced with dormer or other windows. This form of roof spread through-



French Roof.—Pavilion of Women's Hospital, New York City.

out the United States about 1870 and in succeeding years. It has its name from its fancied resemblance to the French Mansard roof—its object, like that roof, being to gain space in the topmost story.—**Imperial roof**. See *imperial dome*, under *imperial*.—**Mansard roof**, a form of curb-roof the lower slope of which approaches the vertical, while the upper slope is variable, but much more nearly flat than in the typical curb-roof. The lower section of the roof is pierced with windows. A roof of this type permits the establishment of an upper story, but little inferior to the others, in place of an ordinary garret. It was



Mansard Roof.—Château of Maisons Laffitte, France, by François Mansart.

first used in the Louvre by Pierre Lescot, about 1550, but has its name from François Mansart (1598–1662), a French architect (uncle of the better-known Jules Hardouin Mansart, the architect of Versailles and of the dome of the Invalides), who brought these roofs into a vogue which they have since retained in France.—**Ogee roof**. See *ogee*.—**Packsaddle-roof**, **saddle-back roof**. Same as *saddle-roof*.—**Pavilion roof**. See *pavilion*.—**Pitch of a roof**. See *pitch*¹.—**Raised roof**, in *car-building*, a car-roof the middle part of which is raised to form a clear-story.—**Roof of the mouth**, the hard palate; the upper wall of the mouth, as far as the bone extends. Compare def. 4.—**Square roof**, a roof in which the principal rafters meet at a right angle. (See also *curb-roof*, *gambrel-roof*, *hip-roof*.)

roof¹ (rōf), *v. t.* [< *roo*¹, *n.*] 1. To cover with a roof, in any sense of that word.

I have not, indeed, seen the remains of any ancient Roman buildings that have not been roofed with either vaults or arches.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 444).

Every winter in the Arctic regions the sea freezes, roofing itself with ice of enormous thickness and vast extent. *Tyndall, Forms of Water, p. 133.*

2. To inclose in a house; shelter.

Here had we now our country's honour roof'd,
Were the graced person of our Banquo present.

Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 40.

3. To arch or form like a roof. [Rare.]

And enter'd soon the shade
High roof'd, and walks beneath, and alleys brown.

Milton, P. R., li. 293.

roof². An obsolete preterit of *rive*¹.

roof-cell (rōf'sel), *n.* A nerve-cell found in the roof-nucleus.

roofer (rō'fēr), *n.* One who roofs, or makes and repairs roofs.

roof-gradation (rōf'grā-dā'shon), *n.* In *salt-manuf.*, the system of utilizing the roofs of the large tanks containing the brine as evaporating-surfaces, by causing the contents of the tanks to flow in a thin and constant stream over the roofs.

roof-guard (rōf'gārd), *n.* A board or an ornamental edging of ironwork placed just above

the eaves of a roof to prevent snow from sliding off.

roofing (rō'fing), *n.* [**ME.** **rofin*, *roving*; < *roof*¹ + *-ing*]. 1. The act of covering with a roof.—2. The materials of which a roof is composed, or materials for a roof.—3. The roof itself; hence, shelter.

Let's hem [walls] drie er thou thl bemes bent,
Or *roving* sette uppon, lest all be shent
For lacke of crafte.

Palladius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

Which forme of roofing [flat] is generally used in all those Italian Cities.
Corzgat, Crudities, l. 204.
Fit roofing gave.
Southey, (Imp. Dict.)

4. The ridge-cap of a thatched roof. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—*Bay of roofing.* See *bay* 3.—*Carcass-roofing.* See *carcass*.—*Common roofing,* a roof-frame composed only of common rafters, with no principals.—*Roofing-felt.* See *felt*.—*Roofing-paper.* See *paper*.

roofless (rōf'les), *a.* [**ME.** **rofuls* + *-less*]. 1. Having no roof; as, a *roofless* house.

I, who lived
Beneath the wings of angels yesterday,
Wander to-day beneath the *roofless* world.
Mrs. Browning, Dramas of Exile.

The great majority of the houses [in Sebastopol] were still *roofless* and in ruins. *D. M. Wallace, Russia, p. 436.*

2. Having no house or home; unsheltered.

rooflet (rōf'let), *n.* [**ME.** **rofullet*]. A small roof or covering.

roof-like (rōf'lik), *a.* Like a roof.

roof-nucleus (rōf'nū'klē-us), *n.* The nucleus fastigii in the white matter of the cerebellum which forms the roof of the fourth ventricle. It lies close to the middle line.

roof-plate (rōf'plāt), *n.* A wall-plate which receives the lower ends of the rafters of a roof.

roof-rat (rōf'rat), *n.* A white-bellied variety of the black rat, specifically called *Mus tectorum*. See *black rat*, under *rat* 1.

roof-shaped (rōf'shāpt), *a.* In *entom.*, shaped like a gable-roof; having two slanting surfaces meeting in a ridge.

roof-staging (rōf'stā'jing), *n.* A scaffold used in working on an inclined roof. It holds fast to the roof automatically by means of barbed rods and claw-plates.

roof-stay (rōf'stā), *n.* In boilers of the locomotive type, one of the stays which bind the arch or roof of the boiler to the crown-sheet of the fire-box, for the support of the crown-sheet against internal pressure.

roof-tree (rōf'trē), *n.* [**ME.** **roof-tree*, *ruff-tree*; < *roof*¹ + *tree*]. 1. The beam at the ridge of a roof; the ridge-pole.

Her head that the *roof-tree* o' the house.
King Henry (Child's Ballads, l. 148).

Hence—2. The roof itself.

Phil blessed his stars that he had not assaulted his father's guest then and there, under his own *roof-tree*.
Thackeray, Phillip, x.

To your *roof-tree*, in Scotland, a toast expressive of a wish for prosperity to one's family, because the *roof-tree* covers the house and all in it.

roof-truss (rōf'trus), *n.* In *carp.*, the framework of a roof, consisting of thrust- and tie-pieces. *E. H. Knight.* See cuts under *roof* and *pendent*.

roof-winged (rōf'wingd), *a.* In *entom.*, stegopterous; as a descriptive epithet, applied to many insects which hold their wings in the shape of a roof when at rest. See *Stegoptera*.

roofy (rō'fē), *a.* [**ME.** **roofy*]. Having a roof.

Whether to *roofy* houses they repair,
Or sun themselves abroad in open air
Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 634.

rook¹ (rük), *n.* [**ME.** **rook*, *rok*, < *AS.* *hrōc* = *MD.* *roock*, *D.* *roek* = *MLG.* *rōk*, *rōke*, *LG.* *rok*, *roek* = *OHG.* *hrūoh*, *MHG.* *rūoch* (cf. *G.* *ruehert*, a jackdaw) = *Icel.* *hrōkr* = *Sw.* *råka* = *Dan.* *rage* = *Ir. Gael.* *rocas*, a rook; cf. *rook*¹, *v.*, *Gael.* *roc*, *croak*, *Goth.* *hrūkjan*, *crow* as a *cock*, *Skt.*



Rook (*Corvus frugilegus*).

✓ *kruc*, cry out: of imitative origin; cf. *croak*, *crow*¹, *crow*², etc.] 1. A kind of crow, *Corvus frugilegus*, abundant in Europe. It is entirely black, with the parts about the base of the bill more or less bare of feathers in the adult. The size is nearly or about that of the common crow; it is thus much smaller than the raven, and larger than the jackdaw. It is of a gregarious and sociable disposition, preferring to nest in rookeries about buildings, and feeding on insects and grain.

The halle was al ful wyls
Of hem that written olde gastes,
As ben on trees *rookes* nestes.
Chaucer, House of Fame, l. 1516.

He . . . saw the tops of the great elms, and the *rooks* circling about, and cawing remonstrances.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, l. 7.

2. The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*. [Local, U. S.]—3. A cheat; a trickster or swindler; one who practises the "plucking of pigeons." See *pigeon*, 2.

Your city blades are cunaling *rookes*,
How rarely you collogue him!
Songs of the London Prentices, p. 91. (Halliwell.)

The Butcherly execution of Tormentors, *Rooks*, and Rakeshames sold to Inere.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., ll.

4†. A simpleton; a gull; one liable to be cheated.

An arrast *rook*, by this light, a capable cheating-stock; a man may carry him up and down by the ears like a pippin.
Chapman, May-Day, iii. 2.

What! shall I have my son a Stager now? . . . a Gull, a *Rooke*, . . . to make suppers, and hee laughed at?
B. Jonson, Poetaster, l. 1.

5. [Cf. *crow*², 6, *crowbar*.] A crowbar. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

rook¹ (rük), *v.* [**ME.** **rook*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To caw or croak as a crow or raven. [Scotch.]—2. To cheat; defraud.

A band of *rooking* Officials, with cloke bagges full of Citations and Processes, to be serv'd by a corporality of griffonlike Promooters and Appritors.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., l.

II. *trans.* To cheat; defraud by cheating. He was much *rooked* by gamesters, and fell acquainted with that un sanctified crew by his ruine.

Aubrey, Lives, Sir J. Denham.

His hand having been transfixed to a table, only because it innocently concealed a card, with which he merely meant to "rook the pigeon" he was then plying against.

Jon Bee, Essay on Samuel Foote.

rook² (rük), *n.* [**ME.** **rook*, *roke*, *rok* = *MHG.* *roch*, *G.* *roche*, < *OF.* (and *F.*) *roc* = *Pr. roc* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *roque* = *It.* *rocco* (*ML.* *roccus*) = *Ar.* *Hind.* *rūkh*, < *Pers.* *rōkh*, the rook or tower at chess: said to have meant 'warrior, hero'; cf. *Pers.* *rūkh*, a hero, knight errant (also a rhinoceros, and a roc, a fabulous bird: see *roc*¹).] In *chess*, one of the four pieces placed on the corner squares of the board; a castle. The rook may move along the ranks or the files the whole extent of the board unless impeded by some other piece. See *chess*¹.

After chec for the *roke* were fore the mate,
For zij the fondment be false, the werke most nede falle.
MS. Douce 302, f. 4. (Halliwell.)

rook³ (rük), *v.* Same as *rook*¹.
rooker¹† (rük'er), *n.* [**ME.** **rook*¹ + *-er*]. A sharper; a cheat; a swindler.

Rookers and *sharpers* work their several ends upon such as they make a prey of.

Kennet, tr. of Erasmus's Praise of Folly, p. 76. (Davies.)

rooker² (rük'er), *n.* [**ME.** **rook*, *ruck*³, + *-er*]. An L-shaped implement used by bakers to withdraw ashes from the oven.

rookery (rük'er-i), *n.*; pl. *rookeries* (-iz). [**ME.** **rook*¹ + *-ery*]. 1. A place where rooks congregate to breed.

Its gray front stood out well from the background of a *rookery*, whose cawing tenants were now on the wing.
Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xi.

2. The rooks that breed in a rookery, collectively.

The many-winter'd crow that leads the clanging *rookery* home.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

3. A place where birds or other animals resort in great numbers to breed. (a) The resort of various sea-birds, as auks, murras, guillemots, puffins, petrels, penguins, and cormorants, generally a rocky sea-coast or island. (b) The breeding-grounds of the fur-seal and other pinnipeds.

Millions of live seals to be seen hauled up on the *rookeries* [in the Pribyl Islands].
Arc. Cruise of the Corwin (1881), p. 18.

4. A cluster of mean tenements inhabited by people of the lowest class; a resort of thieves, tramps, ruffians, and the like.

All that remained, in the autumn of 1849, of this infamous *Rookery* (so called as a place of resort for sharps and quarrelsome people) was included and condensed in ninety-five wretched houses in Church-lane and Carrier-street. *Murray, London as It Is (1860), p. 282. (Hoppe.)*

The misery, the disease, the mortality in *rookeries*, made continually worse by artificial impediments to the increase of fourth-rate houses. *H. Spencer, Mau vs. State, p. 54.*

5. A brothel. [Slang.]—6. A disturbance; a row. [Prov. Eng.]

rookle (rō'kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rookled*, ppr. *rookling*. [Irreg. var. of *rootle*.] To rummage about; poke about with the nose, like a pig; root. [Prov. Eng.]

What 'll they say to me if I go *rooting* and *rookling* in their drains, like an old sow by the wayside?
Kingsley, Two Years Ago, xlv.

rookler (rōk'lēr), *n.* [**ME.** **rookle* + *-er*]. One who or that which goes rookling or rooting about; a pig. [Prov. Eng.]

High-withered, furry, grizzled, game-flavoured little *rooklers*, whereof many a sounder still grunted about Swinley down.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, viii.

rooky¹ (rük'i), *a.* [**ME.** **rook*¹ + *-y*]. Abounding in rooks; inhabited by rooks; as, a *rooky* tree.

Light thickens; and the crow
Makes wing to the *rooky* wood.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2. 51.

[The above quotation is by some commentators held to bear the meaning of *rooky*².]

rooky² (rük'i), *a.* Same as *roky*. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

rool (röl), *v. t.* and *i.* [Perhaps a contr. of *ruffle*¹.] To ruffle; rumple; pucker. [Prov. Eng.]

Whenever the balsam begins to *rool* or cause hitching of the specimen, add a few drops of the soap solution.
Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., 2d ser., VI. 1.

room¹† (röm), *a.* [Early mod. E. **roum*, **rowm*; < *ME.* *roum*, *rom*, *rum*, < *AS.* *rūm* = *OFries.* *rūm* = *D.* *rūm* = *MLG.* *rūm* = *OHG.* *rūmi*, *MHG.* *rūmc*, *rūm* (also *gerūme*, *gerūm*, *G.* *geraum*) = *Icel.* *rūmr* = *Goth.* *rūms*, spacious, wide; perhaps akin to *L.* *rūs* (*rur-*), open country (see *rural*), *OBulg.* *ravīnū* = *Serv.* *ravan* = *Bohem.* *ronvny* = *Pol.* *rownny* = *Russ.* *ronnūi*, plain, even, *Pol.* *rownia* = *Russ.* *ravina*, a plain, etc., *Zend* *ravanh*, wide, free, open, *ravan*, a plain.] Wide; spacious; roomy.

Ye konne by argumentez make a place
A myle brood of twenty foot of space,
Lat se now if this place may suffice,
Or make it *roum* [var. *rom*] with speche as is your glise.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 205.

There was no *rommer* herberwe in the place.
Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 225.

A renke in a rownde cloke, with right *rowmme* clothes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3471.

Jhesu that made the planettes vij,
And all the worlde undur hevyn,
And made thys worlde wyde and *rome*.
MS. Cantab. ff. ii. 38, l. 105. (Halliwell.)

room¹ (röm), *adv.* [**ME.** **rome*, < *AS.* *rūme* (= *D.* *rūm*) wide, far, < *rūm*, wide: see *room*¹, *a.*] Far; at a distance; wide, in space or extent; in nautical use, off from the wind. [Obsolete except in nautical use.]

The gesantt was wonder strong,
Rome thretti fote long.
Beech of Hamtoun, l. 1860.

Rowse, quoth the ship against the rocks; *roomer* cry I in the cocke; my Lord wept for the company, I laught to comfort him. *Tragedy of Hoffman (1631).* (*Halliwell.*)

To go, *steer*, *put*, or *bear roomer*, to go off with the wind free; sail wide.

Yet didd the master by all meanes assay
To *steare* our *roomer*, or to keepe stoofe.
Sir J. Harrington, tr. of Orlando Furioso (1591), p. 343. (*Halliwell.*)

I have [as your Highnesse sees] past already the Godwins [Bishop Godwin], if I can as well passe over this Edwln Sands [another bishop], I will goe *roomer* of Greenwiche rocke.

Sir J. Harrington, Addition to the Catalogue of Bishops (Nuge Ant., II. 233).

We thought it best to returne vnto the harbor which we had found before, and so we *bare roomer* with the same.
Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 236.

The wind vering more Northerly, we were forced to *put roomer* with the coast of England againe.
Hakluyt's Voyages, l. 310.

room¹ (röm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rome*, *roum*, *roum*; < *ME.* *roum*, *roum*, *rum*, *rom*, < *AS.* *rūm*, *room*, = *OS.* *rūm* = *D.* *rūm* = *MLG.* *Lg.* *rūm* = *OHG.* *rūmi*, *rūmīn*, *rūm*, *rūn*, *MHG.* *rūm*, *rūn*, *G.* *raum*, space, room, = *Icel.* *rūm* = *Sw.* *Dan.* *rūm* = *Goth.* *rūms*, space; from the adj.: see *room*¹, *a.* Cf. *Pol.*, *Sorbian*, and *Little Russ.* *rum*, space, < *OHG.* *rūm*. Hence *roomy*, *rummage*, etc.] 1. Space; compass; extent of space, great or small: as, here is *room* enough for an army.

So he rid hym a *rowme* in a rad hast,
Of thulkes, with tene, that hym take wold.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6478.

And, as their wealth increaseth, so Inclose
Infinite riches in a little *room*.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, l. 1.

Thou . . . hast not shut me up into the hand of the enemy; thou hast set my feet in a large *room*. *Ps. xxxi. 8.*

So doth the Circle in his Circuit span
More *room* than any other Figure can.
Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, II, The Columns.

2. Space or place unoccupied or unobstructed; place for reception of any thing or person; accommodation for entering or for moving about: as, to make *room* for a carriage to pass.

There was no *room* for them in the inn. *Luke* ii. 7.
Now to sea we go,
Fair fortune with us, give us *room*, and blow.
Fletcher, *Mad Lover*, Prol.

There was no *room* for other pictures, because of the books which filled every corner.
Mrs. Oliphant, *Poor Gentleman*, i.

3. Fit occasion; opportunity; freedom to admit or indulge: as, in this case there is no *room* for doubt or for argument.

Men have still *room* left for commiseration.
Bacon, *Moral Fables*, vii., Expl.

He allowed your crimes to be great, but that still there was *room* for mercy.
Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*, i. 7.
In his [the Prince Consort's] well-ordered life there seemed to be *room* for all things.
Gladstone, *Gleanings*, I. 5.

4. Place or station once occupied by another; instead, as in succession or substitution: as, one magistrate or king comes in the *room* of a former one.

After two years *Porcius Festus* came into *Felix's room*.
Acts xxiv. 27.

Which tother day wouldst faine have had the *room*
Of some base trencher-scraper.
Times's Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 27.

Like the valet, [he] seems to have entirely forgot his master's message, and substituted another in its *room* very unlike it.
Goldsmith, *Criticisms*, xii.

The inland counties had not been required to furnish ships, or money in the *room* of ships.
Macaulay, *Nugent's Hampden*.

5. Any inclosure or division separated by partitions from other parts of a house or other structure; a chamber; an apartment; a compartment; a cabin, or the like: as, a drawing-room; a bedroom; a state-room in a ship; an engine-room in a factory; a harness-room in a stable.

Up from my cabin,
My sea-gown scarf'd about me, in the dark
Groped I, . . . and in fine withdrew
To mine own *room* again. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, v. 2. 16.

Others adde that this Moloch had senen *Roomes*, Chambers, or Ambries therein. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 97.

The central hall with its 16 columns, around which were arranged smaller *rooms* or cells.
J. Ferguson, *Hist. Arch.*, I. 193.

6†. Particular place or station; a seat.

It behoveth every man to live in his own vocation, and not to seek any higher *room* than that wherein he was at the first appointed.

Sir T. Wilson (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 466).

And let an happie *room* remaine for thee
'Mongst heavenly ranks, where blessed soules do rest.
Spenser, tr. of *Virgil's Gnat*, l. 57.

When thou art bidden of any man to a wedding, sit not down in the highest *room*.
Luke xiv. 8.

7†. A box or seat in a theater.

I beg it with as forced a looke as a player that, in speaking an epilogue, makes love to the two-pennie *room* for a plaudite.

Hospit. of Incurable Fools (1600), Ded. (Nares.)

As if he had . . . ta'en tobacco with them over the stage, in the lords' *room*.
B. Jonson, *Every Man out of his Humour*, ii. 1.

8†. Family; company.

For offerd presents come,
And all the Greeks will honour thee, as of celestial *room*.
Chapman, *Iliad*, ix. 568.

9†. Office; post; position.

In consecrations and impositions of men unto *rooms* of divine calling, the like [imposition of hands] was usually done from the time of *Moses* to *Christ*.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 66.

Every man, according to his *room*, bent to performe his office with alacrity and diligence.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 288.

He exercised his high *roms* of Chaucerolrship, as he was accustomed.
G. Cavendish, *Wolsey*.

10. A fishing-station; also, an establishment for curing fish. [British North America.]—11. A heading or working-place in a coal-mine.—**Blubber-room.** (a) In a whaling-ship, a place down the main hatch between decks where blubber is stowed away. It is merely a hold, which, when not used for stowing blubber, is usually filled up with oil-casks, fire-wood, etc. (b) The stomach: as, to fill the *blubber-room* (to take a hearty meal). [Whalers' slang.]—**Combination-room.** See *combination*.—**Commercial, common, dark room.** See the adjectives.—**Moniment-room.** See *moniment*.—**Pillar and room, stoop and room.** Same as *pillar and breast* (which see, under *pillar*).—**Room and space.** In ship-building, the distance from the joint of one frame to that of the adjoining one.—**To make room,** to open a way or passage; make space or place for any person or thing to enter or pass.—**Syn.** 3. Capacity, scope, latitude, range, sweep, swing, play.

room¹ (röm), *v. i.* [*< room¹, n.*] To occupy a room or rooms; lodge: as, he *rooms* at No. 7. [Colloq.]

I don't doubt I shall become very good, for just think what a place I am in—living at the minister's! and then I *room* with Esther!
H. B. Stowe, *Oldtown*, p. 418.

room² (röm), *n.* [Also *room*; Assamese.] A deep-blue dye like indigo, obtained by maceration from the shrub *Strobilanthes Jaccidifolius* (*Ruellia indigotica*, etc.); also, the plant itself, which is native and cultivated in India, Burma, and China.

room³ (röm), *n.* Dandruff. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

roomage (rö'māj), *n.* [*< room¹ + -age.*] 1. Space; capacity.

File my ship with bars of silver, pack with coins of Spanish gold,
From keel piece up to deck-plank, the *roomage* of her hold!
Whittier, *Cassandra Southwick*.

2†. An obsolete form of *rummage*.

roomal, *n.* See *rumal*.

roomed (römd), *a.* [*< room¹ + -ed.*] Containing rooms; divided into rooms: used in composition: as, a ten-roomed house.

roomer (rö'mër), *n.* One who hires a room; a lodger.

The mother . . . occupies herself more with the needs of the *roomers*, or tenants, and makes more money.
The Standard, VII. 4.

roomful (röm'fúl), *a.* [*< room¹ + -ful, 1.*] Abounding with rooms; roomy; spacious.

Now in a *roomful* house this soul doth float,
And, like a prince, she sends her faculties
To all her limbs, distant as provinces.
Donne, *Progress of the Soul*.

roomful (röm'fúl), *n.* [*< room¹ + -ful, 2.*] As much or as many as a room will hold: as, a *roomful* of people.

roomily (rö'mi-li), *adv.* [*< roomy + -ly.*] Spaciously.

roominess (rö'mi-nes), *n.* [*< roomy + -ness.*] The state of being roomy; spaciousness.

The oaken chair, to be sure, may tempt him with its *roominess*.
Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, xviii.

room-keeper (röm'kē'për), *n.* One who occupies a room in a house, with or without a family.

roomless (röm'les), *a.* [*< room¹ + -less.*] Without room or rooms; not affording space; contracted.

The shyppe wherein *Jesus* preached is very narowe and *roomles* to vncleane and synfull persons.
J. Udall, *On Mark* iii.

room-mate (röm'mät), *n.* One who shares a room with another or others.

We two Americans join company with our *room-mate*, an Alexandrian of Italian parentage.
B. Taylor, *Lands of the Saracen*, p. 23.

room-paper (röm'pä'për), *n.* Same as *wall-paper*.

room-ridden (röm'rid'n), *a.* Confined to one's room. Compare *bedridden*. [Rare.]

As the *room-ridden* invalid settled for the night.
Dickens, *Little Dorrit*, I. 15.

roomsome† (röm'sum), *a.* [*< room¹ + -some.*] Roomy.

In a more viruly, more vnvveidde, and more *roomsome* vessel then the biggest hulke on Thames.
Florio, *It. Dict.*, Ep. Ded., p. [11].

Not only capable but *roomsome*.
Evelyn.

roomstead (röm'sted), *n.* [*< room¹ + stead.*] A lodging.

His greens take up six or seven houses or *roomsteads*.
Archæologia, XII. 188 (Account of Gardens near London, 1691).

roomth† (römth), *n.* [*< ME. rumthe, rymthe, < AS. *rj̄mth* (Lye), *rj̄met*, space (= *MD. ruimte*), < *rūn*, spacious: see *room¹, a.*] 1. Room or place, in any sense.

And when his voyce failed him at any time, *Mecænas* supplied his *roomth* in reading.

Phaer, tr. of *Virgil* (1600). (Nares.)
The Seas (then wanting *roomth* to lay their boist'rous load)
Upon the Belgian Marsh their pamp'ed stomachs cast.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, v. 244.

2. Roominess; spaciousness.

A monstrous paunch for *roomth*, and wondrous wide.
Mir. For Mags., p. 100.

roomthsomet (römth'sum), *a.* [*< roomth + -some.*] Roomy; spacious.

By the sea-alde, on the other side, stooode *Heroe's tower*; . . . a cage or pigeon-house, *roomthsomet* enough to comprehend her. *Nashe*, *Lenten Stuffe* (Harl. Misc., VI. 167).

roomthy† (röm'thi), *a.* [*< roomth + -y.*] Spacious.

And her [Atræ] not much behind
Comes *Kensley*; after whom, clear *Enlan* in doth make,
In *Tamer's roomthier* banks their rest that scarcely take.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, I. 210.

roomy (rö'mi), *a.* [*< room¹ + -y.*] Having ample room; spacious; large.

Indeed, the city of glory is capacious and *roomy*: "In my Father's house there are many mansions."
Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, II. 252.

With *roomy* decks, her guns of mighty strength,
Whose lowlaid mouths each mounting billow laves.
Dryden, *Annus Mirabilis*, st. 153.

A very antique elbow-chair, with a high back, carved elaborately in oak, and a *roomy* depth within its arms.
Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, II.

room^{1†}, *a.* An obsolete form of *roan¹*.

room² (rön), *n.* [A dial. form of *rund*, < *Icel. rönd*, rim, border, stripe, = *E. rand*: see *rand¹*.] A border; edge; selvage. [Scotch.]

In thae auld times, they thought the moon . . .
Wore by degrees, till her last *room*
Gaed past their viewing.
Burns, *To W. Simpson* (Postscript).

Her face was like the lily *room*
That veils the vestal plauet's hue.
J. R. Drake, *Culprit Fay*.

[*Room* in this passage is usually explained as 'vermilion,' apparently after *Halliwell*, who defines the Middle English *roone*, properly 'roan,' in one passage as 'vermilion.')

roop (röp), *v. i.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *roup*; < *ME. ropen*, < *AS. hrōpan* (pret. *hrōp*) = *OS. hrōpan* = *OFries. hrōpa* = *D. roepen* = *MLG. ropen* = *OHG. hruofan*, *ruofan*, *MHG. ruofen*, *G. rufen*, cry out; also in weak form, *OHG. ruofen*, *MHG. rüefen*, cry out, = *Icel. hrōpa*, call, cry out, in old use slander, = *Sw. ropa* = *Dan. raabe*, cry out, = *Goth. hrōpjan*, cry out. Cf. *roup*.] 1. To cry; shout. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—2. To roar; make a great noise.

And a *ropand* rayne raked for the henyn.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 4631.

roop (röp), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *roup*; < *ME. rōp*, < *AS. hrōp* = *OHG. *hruof*, *ruof*, *MHG. ruof*, *G. ruf*, a cry, = *Icel. hrōp*, crying, in old use caviling, scurrility, = *Sw. rop* = *Dan. raab*, a cry, a call, crying; cf. *Goth. hrōpei*, a cry; from the verb.] 1. A cry; a call.—2. Hoarse-ness.

O may the *roup* ne'er rooust thy weason!
Beattie's Address (Ross's *Helenore*), st. 3. (*Jamieson*.)

roopit (rö'pit), *a.* [Also (Sc.) *roupit*, *roupet*; < *roop*, *n.*, + *-it* = *-cd.*] Hoarse; husky. [Scotch.]

Alas! my *roopit* Muse is hearse!
Burns, *Prayer to the Scotch Representatives*.

roopy (rö'pi), *a.* [Also (Sc.) *roupy*; < *roop* + *-y.*] Hoarse.

He said he had observed I was sometimes hoarse—a little *roopy* was his exact expression.
Dickens, *David Copperfield*, vii.

roorback (rör'bak), *n.* [So called in allusion to certain fictions, published in the United States in 1844, devised for political purposes, but purporting to be taken from the "Travels of Baron *Roorbach*."] A fictitious story published for political effect; a "campaign lie." [U. S.]

Roosa (rö'sä), *n.* See *Rusa*.

roosa-oil (rö'sä-oil), *n.* See *rusa-oil*.

roose (röz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *roosed*, ppr. *roosing*. [Also dial. *rose*, *ruse*; < *ME. rosen*, < *Icel. hrōsa*, praise, extol, boast, = *Sw. rosa* = *Dan. rose*, praise.] To extol; commend highly. [Now only Scotch.]

To *rose* him [the king] in his rialty rch men sogtten [sought].
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 1371.

To *roose* you up, and ca' you guid.
Burns, *Dedication to Gavin Hamilton*.

roost¹ (röst), *n.* [*< ME. *rost*, < *AS. hrōst*, given by *Somner* ("hrost, al. henna hrost, petaurum, a hen-roost"), and contained also in the compound *hrōst-beag*, a poetical term of uncertain meaning, explained as 'the woodwork of a circular roof'; = *OS. hrōst*, roof, = *MD. roest*, a hen-roost, = *Icel. hraust*, roof, ceiling, = *Norw. rost*, *raust*, *röst*, roof, roofing, space under the roof; prob. orig. the inner framework of a roof (as in *Sc.*); prob., with formative *-st*, from the same root (√ *hro*) as *Icel. hröt*, a roof, *röt*, the inner part of the roof of a house where fish are hung up to dry, = *Norw. rot*, a roof, the inner part of a roof, a cockloft, = *Goth. hröt*, a roof. The *Sc.* sense (def. 4) is prob. of *Scand.* origin (< *Norw. rost*, see above).] 1. A pole or perch upon which fowls rest at night; any place upon which a bird may perch to rest; also, a locality where birds, as pigeons, habitually spend the night.

Who [the cock] daily riseth when the Sun doth rise,
And when Sol setteth, then to *roost* he hies.
Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, I. 5.

He clapp'd his wings upon his *roost*.
Dryden, *Cock and Fox*, I. 46.

Thousands of white gulls, gone to their nightly roost, rested on every ledge and cornice of the rock.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 304.

These roosts [of wild pigeons] have been known to extend for a distance of forty miles in length and several miles in breadth.

Stand. Nat. Hist., IV, 251.

Hence—2. A temporary abiding- or resting-place.

No, the world has a million roosts for a man, but only one nest.

O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, vi.

3. The fowls which occupy such a roost, collectively. A somewhat special application of the word (like rookery, 2) is to the roosts of some perching birds, which assemble in vast numbers, but not to breed, and for no obvious purpose that would not be as well attained without such congregation.

4. The inner roof of a cottage, composed of spars reaching from one wall to the other; a garret. Jamieson. [Scotch.]—At roost, roosting; hence, in a state of rest or sleep.

A fox spied out a cock at roost upon a tree. Sir R. L'Estrange.

roost¹ (röst), v. [= MD. roesten, roost; from the noun.] I. intrans. 1. To occupy a roost; perch, as a bird.

O let me, when Thy roof my soul hath hid, O let me roost and nestle there. G. Herbert, The Temper.

So [I] sought a Poet, roosted near the skies. Burns, Address spoken by Miss Fontenelle. The peacock in the broad ash-tree Aloft is roosted for the night. Wordsworth, White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

2. To stick or stay upon a resting-place; cling or adhere to a rest, as a limpet on a rock.

The larger number of limpets roost upon rocks. Nature, XXXI, 300.

II. trans. To set or perch, as a bird on a roost: used reflexively.

I wonder, How that profane nest of pernicious birds Dare roost themselves there in the midst of us, So many good and well-disposed persons. O impudence! Randolph, Muses' Looking-glass, i. 1.

roost² (röst), n. and v. See roost¹. roost-cock (röst'kok), n. A cock; a rooster. [Prov. Eng.]

Gallus, that greatest roost-cock in the roost. The Mous-Trap (1606). (Halliwell, under porpentine.)

rooster (rös'tér), n. 1. The male of the domestic hen; a cock, as distinguished from the female or hen. [U. S.]

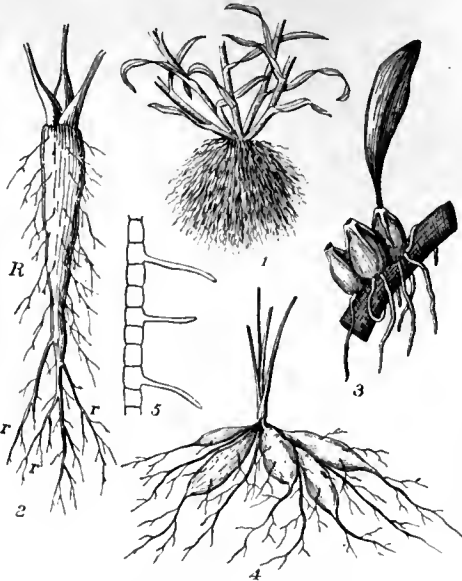
A huge turkey gobbling in the road, a rooster crowing on the fence, and ducks quacking in the ditches. S. Judd, Margaret, ii. 1.

2. Any bird that roosts; a percher. See Insessores.

Almost all birds are roosters. R. G. White, Words and their Uses, p. 182.

root¹ (röt or rüt), n. [*ME. roote, rote*, < late AS. *rōt* (acc. pl. *rota*, occurring in connection with *bare* (see *bark*²) in a fragment printed in AS. Leechdoms, I, 378), < Icel. *rōt* = Sw. Norw. *rot* = Dan. *rod*, a root, the lower part of a tree, a root in mathematics; prob. orig. with initial *w* (Icel. *v*, reg. lost before *r*), Icel. **rōt* = AS. **wrōt*, a collateral form of *wyrt* = OHG. MHG. *wurz*, G. *wurz*, a plant, = Goth. *waurts*, a root; prob. akin to W. *gwreiddyn* = OCorn. *grueiten*, a root, L. *radix* (√ *rad*), a root, = Gr. *ῥίζα* (√ *ῥιπ*), a branch, a root, *ῥίζα* (for **ῥιπύα*, √ *ῥιπ*), a root: see *wort*¹, and cf. *radix*, *rhizome*. See also *root*².] 1. (a) In bot., a part of the body of a plant which, typically, grows downward into the soil, fixes the plant, and absorbs nutriment. A root may be either a descending axis originating in germination from the lower end of the caulicle, and persisting as a tap-root, or one of a group of such roots—in either case called *primary*; or a branch of such a root, the ultimate ramifications forming rootlets or root-fibrils; or a similar organ developed from some other part of the plant (adventitious), sometimes with special functions—in the latter cases called *secondary*. The root differs from the stem in having no nodes and internodes, its branches appearing in no regular order, and, normally, in giving rise to no other organs, though, as in the pear and poplar, it may develop buds and thence suckers. In mode of growth the root is peculiar in elongating only or chiefly at the extremity, and at the same time in not building upon the naked apex, but in a stratum (the growing-point) just short of the apex under the protection of a cover or sheath—the *root-cap* (which see). Aside from securing the plant in position, the ordinary function of roots is the absorption of water with nutritive matter in solution from the soil, or, in the case of aquatics, wholly or partly from the water. This office is performed by imbibition through the cell-walls of the fresher root-surface, except that of the extreme tip, the absorbent surface being greatly increased by the production of root-hairs. (See *root-hair*.) Many

roots, however—chiefly the tap-roots of biennials—serve the special purpose of storing nutriment for a second season, becoming thus much enlarged, as in the beet and turnip. Roots of this class must be distinguished from the rhizome, bulb, etc., which, though subterranean, are modifications of the stem. Numerous plants put forth aerial roots, eventually reaching the soil (banian, mangrove),



Various Forms of Roots. 1. Fibrous Roots of Poa annua. 2. Root of Daucus Carota: R, tap-root; r, r, rootlets. 3. Aerial Roots of Oncidium citiatum. 4. Tuberculous Roots of Anemone thalictroides. 5. Root-hairs of Yucca gloriosa (highly magnified).

serving as means of climbing (ivy, poison-ivy), or, in the case of epiphytes, part fastening the plant to a bough, part free in the air, whence they are capable of absorbing some moisture. The roots of a parasitic plant penetrate the tissues of the host-plant and draw their nutritive matter from it. True roots are confined to flowering plants and vascular cryptogams, the rhizoids of many lower plants in part taking their place. See *annual*, *biennial*, *perennial*. See also cuts under *ivy*, *monocotyledonous*, *prothallium*, and *rhizome*.

An oak whose antique root peeps out Upon the brook that brawls along this wood. Shak., As you Like it, ii. 1. 31.

(b) Specifically, an esculent root, as a beet or a carrot.

But his neat cookery! he cut our roots In characters. Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 49.

2. That which resembles a root in shape, position, or function; that from which anything springs. (a) The part of anything that resembles the root of a plant in manner of growth, or as a source of nourishment, support, or origin; specifically, in anat. and zool., some part or organ like or likened to the root of a plant; the deepest or most fixed part of something embedded in another; a base, bottom, or supporting part: technically called *radix*: as, the root of a finger-nail or a tooth; the root of a nerve or a hair: often used in the plural, though the thing in fact is singular: as, to drag out a nail by the roots.

The colde blode that was in our lordes herte rote Fell within Iosephes sherte & lay on his chest. Joseph of Arimathe (E. E. T. S.), p. 38.

Each false [word] Be as a canterizing to the root o' the tongne. Shak., T. of A., v. 1. 136.

Hence—(b) The bottom or lower part of anything; foundation.

Ther is at the west syde of Itaille, Donn at the roote of Vesulus the colde, A Insty playne, abundant of vitaille. Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 2.

The Mount, which was a frame of wood built by Master More for a Watch-tower to looke out to Sea, was blowne up by the roots. Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, II, 150.

In the Domdaniel caverns, Under the Roots of the Ocean, Met the Masters of the Spell. Southey, Thalaba, ii. 2.

(c) The origin or cause of anything; source. Whan that Aprille with his shoures soote The droghte of Marche hath perced to the roote. Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 2.

The love of money is the root of all [all kinds of, B. V.] evil. 1 Tim. vi. 10.

(d) The basis of anything; ground; support. The root of his opinion. Shak., W. T., ii. 3. 89. With a courage of unshaken root. Cowper, Table-Talk, l. 15.

(e) In philol., an elementary notional syllable; that part of a word which conveys its essential meaning, as distinguished from the formative parts by which this meaning is modified; an element in a language, whether arrived at by analysis of words or existing uncombined, in which no formative element is demonstrable; thus, *true* may be regarded as the *root* of *un-tru-th-ful-ness*.

But we must beware of pushing the figure involved in *root* to the extent of regarding *roots* thus set up as the elements out of which the language containing them has grown. A given root may be more modern than certain or than all of the formative elements with which it is combined.

Whitney, Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVII, App., p. xx. Equity and equal are from the same root; and equity literally means equalness.

H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 109.

(f) The first ancestor; an early progenitor. Myself should be the root and father Of many kings. Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 5.

(g) In math.: (1) The root of any quantity is such a quantity as, when multiplied into itself a certain number of times, will exactly produce that quantity. Thus, 2 is a root of 4, because when multiplied into itself it exactly produces 4. Power and root are correlative terms: the power is named from the number of the factors employed in the multiplication, and the root is named from the power. Thus, if a quantity be multiplied once by itself, the product is called the *second power*, or *square*, and the quantity itself the *square root*, or *second root* of the product; if the quantity be multiplied twice by itself, we obtain the *third power*, or *cube*, and the quantity is the *cube root* or *third root*; and so on. The character marking a root is √ (a modification of *r* for *radix*, which has been used probably since the middle of the sixteenth century), and the particular root is indicated by placing above the sign the figure which expresses the number of the root, which figure is called the *index* of the root. Thus, √16 indicates the fourth root of 16 (that is, 2), and √4 the square root of 4 (that is, 2)—the index in the case of the square root being usually omitted. The same is the case with algebraic quantities, as √(a³ + 3a²b + 3ab² + b³) = a + b. See *power*, *index*, *involution*, *evolution*. (2) The root of an equation is a quantity which, substituted for the unknown quantity, satisfies the equation: thus, 2 + √2 is a root of the equation x² - 5x² + 6x - 2 = 0; for

$$\begin{aligned} (2 + \sqrt{2})^2 &= 20 + 14\sqrt{2} \\ -5(2 + \sqrt{2})^2 &= -30 - 20\sqrt{2} \\ +6(2 + \sqrt{2}) &= 12 + 6\sqrt{2} \\ -2 &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

the sum of which is 0. Another root of the same equation is obviously 1; and the third root will be found to be 2 - √2.

(h) In music: (1) With reference to a compound tone or a series of harmonics, the fundamental, generator, or ground tone. (2) With reference to a chord, the fundamental tone—that is, the tone from whose harmonics the tones of the chord are selected, or the tone on which they are conceived to be built up. Theorists are not agreed as to what constitutes a root of a chord, or whether a chord may have two roots; and in many cases the term is used merely to designate the lowest tone of a chord when arranged in its simplest or normal position. (i) In chron., the earliest time at which an event can take place, as a movable feast; also, the time at which any progressive change begins. (j) In astrol., the state of things at the beginning of any time; particularly, the figure of the heavens at the instant of birth, specifically called the *root of nativity*, a term also applied to the horoscope, or ascendant. Chaucer, in the passage below, has in mind the introduction to Zabel's treatise on Elections, where it is stated that elections of fortunate times for undertakings are not much to be depended upon, except in the case of kings, who have their roots of nativity (that is, in their case there is no doubt as to the precise aspect of the heavens at the moment of birth), which roots strengthen the inferences to be drawn, especially (at least so Chaucer understands the words) in the case of a journey. When the horoscope of birth was not known, astrologers were accustomed to determine elections chiefly by the place and phase of the moon, whose influence was, however, considered debile. It appears that in the case of the lady of the story, the moon was impeded in the root of nativity (see Almansor, Prop. 35: "Cum in radice nativitatis impediatur luna," etc.), and Mars, a planet most unfavorable to journeys, was at azir, or lord of the ascendant, at her birth, and was in the fourth, or darkest, house; so that the omens of the journey were as gloomy as they well could be.

Of viage is ther non eleccioun, Namely to folk of hey condicioun, Not wnan a rote is of a birthe yknowe? Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 216.

(k) In hydraul. engin., the end of a weir or dam where it is joined to the natural bank. E. H. Knight.

3. In hort., a growing plant with its root; also, a tuber or bulb.

Your herb-woman; she that sets seeds and roots. Shak., Pericles, iv. 6. 93.

Perhaps the pleasantest of all cries in early spring is that of "All a-growing—all a-blowing," heard for the first time in the season. It is that of the root-seller, who has stocked his barrow with primroses, violets, and daisies. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I, 138.

4. Gross amount; sum total. Halliwell.—Aerial roots. See def. 1.—Bear's-paw root, the rhizome of the male fern, *Aspidium Filix-mas*.—Bengal root, the root of a species of ginger, *Zingiber Cassumunar*.—Biquadratic root. See *biquadratic*.—Commensurable root, a root of an equation equal to a whole number or fraction.—Conjugate roots. See *conjugate*.—Continuity of roots, the fact that the values of the roots of an algebraic equation vary continuously with the coefficients.—Criterion for roots, a rule for deciding whether a solution is multiple or not, how many solutions are imaginary, and the like.—Crop and root. See *crop*.—Crown of a root. See *crown*.—Cubic root. See *cubic*.—Demonstrative root. See *demonstrative*.—Double root, in music, two tones assumed as the generators of one chord.—Dutch roots or bulbs, a trade-name of certain ornamental flowering bulbs, especially tulips and hyacinths, exported from Holland.—Equal roots, two or more roots of an equation having the same value. That is, if x₁ is such a root, the equation is not only satisfied by putting x₁ for x, the unknown quantity, but this is also true after the equation (with all its terms equated to zero) has been divided by x - x₁.—Fibrous roots, roots in the form of fibers—the

regular form of roots except so far as they are thickened for strength as holdfasts or by the accumulation of nutriment.—**Horizontal root**, in bot., a root that lies horizontally on the ground.—**Latent roots of a matrix**, in math. See *latent*.—**Lateral root of the auditory nerve**, the root which passes on the outer side of the restiform tract. Also called *superficial, inferior, or posterior root*; also sometimes *radix cochlearis*.—**Limit of the roots**. See *limit*.—**Mexican root**, a jalap-tuber of very feeble properties, obtained from Mexico, apparently identical with the *Ipomoea Jalapa* (*I. macrorhiza*) found in the southern United States from South Carolina to Florida.—**Medial root of the auditory nerve**, the root which passes on the inner side of the restiform tract, between the latter and the ascending root of the trigemina. Also called *deep, anterior, or upper root*; sometimes *radix vestibularis*.—**Musquash-root**. Same as *beaver-poison*.—**Primary root**. See *primary*, and def. 1, above.—**Primitive root**, a root of an equation or congruence which satisfies no lower equation that implies the truth of the former. Thus, 9 is a root of the congruence $x^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{10}$, but not a primitive root, since it also satisfies $x^2 \equiv 1 \pmod{10}$. For *primitive root* in various specific phrases, see *primitive*.—**Quadrato-cubic root, quadrato-quadratic root**. See the adjectives.—**Root and branch**. (a) As a whole; wholly; completely.

He was going and leaving his malison on us, *root and branch*. I was never so cursed in all my days.

C. Reade, *Cloister and Hearth*, xlviii.

(b) In *Eng. hist.*, the extremists of the Parliamentary party who about 1641 favored the overthrow of Episcopacy; also, the policy of these extremists.—**Root of a hair**, the portion contained in the follicle, the lower portion being the bulb.—**Root of a lung**, the place where the bronchi and large vessels enter a lung.—**Root of an equation**. See *equation*, and def. 2 (g) (2).—**Root of bitterness**. See *bitterness*.—**Root of the mesentery**, the junction of the mesentery with the body-wall.—**Root of the tongue**, the posterior basal part of the tongue.—**Secondary root**. See def. 1 (a).—**Separation of the roots of an equation**, the separation of the whole field of quantity into such parts that there shall be only one root at most in each part.—**The root of the matter**, that which is fundamental or essential.

But ye should say, Why persecute we him, seeing the *root of the matter* is found in me? Job xix. 28.

To **extract the root**. See *extract*.—To **take root**, or to **strike root**. (a) To begin rooting in germination or (more frequently) as a layer, cutting, or transplanted plant. (b) To become fixed; become established.

If we shall stand still,

In fear our motion will be mock'd or carp'd at,
We should *take root* here where we sit.

Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, i. 2. 87.

Deep *strike thy roots*, O heavenly Vine,
Within our earthly sod. *Whittier*, *Our Master*.

(See also *bloodroot, boarman's-root, cancer-root, colic-root, musk-root, orris-root, rattlesnake-root, and snake-root*.)

root¹ (rôt or rüt), *v.* [= Sw. *rota*, take root; from the noun. Cf. *root²*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To fix the root; strike root; enter the earth, as roots.

In deep grounds the weeds *root* the deeper.

Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

2. To be firmly fixed; be established.

There *rooted* betwixt them then such an affection which cannot choose but branch now. *Shak.*, *W. T.*, i. 1. 25.

If any error chanced . . . to cause misapprehensions, he gave them not leave to *root* and fasten by concealment. *Ep. Fell*.

II. trans. 1. To fix by the root or as if by roots; plant and fix deep in the earth: as, a tree *roots* itself; a deeply *rooted* tree.

The fat weed

That *roots* itself in ease on Lethe wharf.
Shak., *Hamlet*, i. 5. 33.

2. To plant deeply; impress deeply and durably: used chiefly in the past participle.

Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased,
Pluck from the memory a *rooted* sorrow?

Shak., *Macbeth*, v. 3. 41.

root² (rôt or rüt), *v.* [Also *root*, early mod. E. *wroot, wrot*; < ME. *rotten, routen*, prop. *wrotten*, < AS. *wrotan*, root or grub up, as a hog, = NFries. *wretten* = MD. *wroeten* = MLG. *wröten*, LG. *wröten*, root or grub in the earth, = OHG. *ruozjan, ruozzan*, root up (cf. G. *rotten, reuten, roden*, root out), = Icel. *röta* = Sw. *rota* = Dan. *rode*, root, grub up; connected with the noun, AS. *wrot* = OFries. **wrotē*, snout, = OHG. dim. **ruozil*, MHG. *rüezel*, G. *rüssel*, snout; perhaps allied to L. *rodere*, gnaw, nag, and to *radere*, scratch: see *rodent*, *gnaw*, *razel*. The verb is commonly associated with the noun *root¹* as if *root up* or *uproot* meant 'pull up the roots of,' 'pull up by the roots'; but it means rather 'raise or plow up with the snout,' and is orig. applied to swine.] **I. trans.** 1. To dig or burrow in with the snout; turn up with the snout, as a swine.

Alas, he [the boar] nought esteems that face of thine, . . . Would *root* these beauties as he roots the mead.
Shak., *Venus and Adonis*, l. 636.

2. To tear up or out as if by rooting; eradicate; extirpate; remove or destroy utterly; exterminate: generally with *up, out, or away*.

Er that eight dais were ended fully,
At the woads were *rooted up* and gon.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 1112.

I will go *root away*
The noisome weeds. *Shak.*, *Rich. II.*, III. 4. 37.
He's a rank weed, Sir Thomas,
And we must *root* him out.
Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, v. 1. 53.

II. intrans. 1. To turn up the earth with the snout, as swine.

Al swa that wilde swin

That *wroteth* geound than grouen.
Layamon, l. 469.

Doo beestea amale in hit [earth] to stere and stonde,
And make hem *route* aboute, and trede.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 153.

The kyng that had grete plente
Off mete and drinke, withoutene le,
Long he may dyge and *wrote*,
Or he have hys fill of the rote.
MS. Ashmole 61. (Halliwell.)

Thou elvish-mark'd, abortive, *rooting* hog!
Shak., *Rich. III.*, i. 3. 228.

2f. To push with the snout.

Delphyns knowe by smelle yf a deed man that is in the see ete euer of Delphyns kynde, and yf the deed hath ete therof he etyth hym anone, and yf he dyde not he kepeth and defendyth hym fro etynge and bytynge of other fishe, and showyth hym and bringyth him to the clyffe with his own *wrotynge*.
Glanvil, *De Prop. Rerum*, XIII. xxvi. 460 (Cath. Ang., p. 425).

root³ (rôt), *n.* A form of *rut¹*. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

root⁴ (rôt), *v.* A dialectal form of *rot*.

rootage¹ (rôt'tāj or rüt'āj), *n.* [*< root¹ + -age.*] The act of striking root; the growth or fixture of roots; the hold obtained by means of a root or roots. [Rare.]

Ours is, scarcely less than the British [government], a living and fecund system. It does not, indeed, find its *rootage* so widely in the hidden soil of unwritten law; its tap-root at least is the Constitution.

W. Wilson, *Cong. Gov.*, i.

rootage² (rôt'tāj or rüt'āj), *n.* [*< root² + -age.*] Extirpation. *Halliwell*.

root-alcohol (rôt'al'kô-hol), *n.* See *alcohol*, 1.

root-barnacle (rôt'bär'nä-kl), *n.* A root-headed cirriped. See *Rhizocephala*.

root-beer (rôt'bër), *n.* A drink containing the extracted juices of various roots, as of dock, dandelion, sarsaparilla, and saffras.

No less than five persons, during the forenoon, inquired for ginger-beer, or *root-beer*, or any drink of a similar brewage.
Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, iii.

root-borer (rôt'bör'ër), *n.* An insect which perforates the roots of plants: as, the clover *root-borer*, *Hylesinus trifolii*.

root-bound (rôt'bound), *a.* Fixed to the earth by roots; firmly fixed, as if by the root; immovable.

And you a statue, or, as Daphne was,
Root-bound, that fled Apollo.

Milton, *Comus*, l. 662.

root-breaker (rôt'brä'kër), *n.* A machine for breaking potatoes, turnips, carrots, or other raw roots into small or moderate-sized pieces, in order to prepare them as food for cattle or horses.

root-bruiser (rôt'brö'zër), *n.* Same as *root-breaker*.

root-built (rôt'bilt), *a.* Built of roots.

Philosophy requies
No lavish cost; to crown its utmost prayer
Suffice the *root-built* cell, the simple fiece,
The juicy viand, and the crystal stream.
Shenstone, *Economy*, i.

root-cap (rôt'kap), *n.* A cap-like layer of parenchymatous cells which occurs at the tip of growing roots. It may be several or many or only two or three layers of cells thick, the cells composing it being older, firmer, and in part effete, and serving to protect the active growing-point, which is immediately behind it.

At the very end of the radicle they [the cells] are relatively large, and form a sort of cap-like covering (*root-cap*) for the smaller cells lying directly back (the growing point).
Godale, *Physiol. Bot.*, p. 106.

root-cellar (rôt'sel'jër), *n.* A cellar or part of a cellar set apart for the storage of roots or tubers, as potatoes. Compare *root-house*, 2.

root-crop (rôt'krop), *n.* A crop of plants with esculent roots, especially of plants having single roots, as turnips, beets, or carrots.

root-digger (rôt'dig'ër), *n.* In *agri.*, a form of tongs with curved jaws for raising carrots and beets from the ground.

root-eater (rôt'ë'tër), *n.* A rhizophagous marsupial; a member of the *Rhizophaga*; any root-eating animal.

root-eating (rôt'ë'ting), *a.* Feeding habitually upon roots; rhizophagous.

rooted (rôt'ted or rüt'ed), *a.* [*< root¹ + -ed.*] 1. Fixed by a root or roots; firmly planted or embedded.—2. In *zool.* and *anat.*: (a) Fixed

by the roots; embedded and attached as if rooted, as a hair, feather, nail, or tooth. (b) Specifically, fixed so by the root as to cease to grow, as a tooth: the opposite of *rootless*.—3. Provided with roots.

rootedly (rôt'ted-li or rüt'ed-li), *adv.* [*< rooted + -ly.*] Deeply; from the heart.

They all do hate him
As *rootedly* as I. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, III. 2. 103.

rootedness (rôt'ted-nes or rüt'ed-nes), *n.* [*< rooted + -ness.*] The state or condition of being rooted.

rooter¹ (rôt'tër or rüt'ër), *n.* [*< root¹ + -er.*] A plant (or, figuratively, some other thing, or a person) which takes root.

They require dividing and planting on fresh soil frequently, being strong *rooters*. *The Field*, LXVII. 338.

rooter² (rôt'tër or rüt'ër), *n.* [*< root² + -er.*] One who or that which roots or roots up, or tears up by the roots; one who eradicates or destroys.

The strongest champion of the Pagan gods,
And *rooter* out of Christians.

Massinger, *Virgin-Martyr*, i. 1.

rootery (rôt'tër-i or rüt'ër-i), *n.*; pl. *rooteries* (-iz). [*< root¹ + -ery.*] A mound or pile formed with the roots of trees, in which plants are set as in a rockery. *Imp. Dict.*

rootfast (rôt'fäst), *a.* [*< ME. roffest* (= Icel. *röfstr*); < *root¹ + fast.*] Firmly rooted.

root-fibril (rôt'fibril), *n.* One of the fine ultimate divisions of a root; a rootlet; less properly, same as *root-hair*.

root-footed (rôt'füt'ed), *a.* Provided with pseudopodia. See *pseudopodium* and *rhizopod*.
root-forceps (rôt'fôr'seps), *n.* In *dentistry*, a forceps for extracting roots of teeth.

root-form (rôt'förm), *n.* A form assumed by an insect when radicicolous or living on roots, if different from some other form of the same insect: thus, the grape-vine pest, *Phylloxera vastatrix*, is most destructive in its *root-form*.

root-grafting (rôt'gräf'ting), *n.* In *hort.*, the process of grafting scions directly on a small part of the root of some appropriate stock, the grafted root being then potted.

root-hair (rôt'här), *n.* A delicate filament developed from a single cell (thus distinguished from a root-fibril) on the epidermis of the young parts of a root; a unicellular trichome borne on a root. The office of root-hairs is absorption, and they are often so numerous as greatly to enlarge the absorbent capacity of the root. As the surface ripens, they shrivel and disappear. See *cut under root*.

root-headed (rôt'hed'ed), *a.* Fixed as if rooted by the head; having a head like roots; rhizocephalous: as, the *root-headed* cirripeds.

root-house (rôt'hous), *n.* 1. A rustic house or lodge built ornamentally of roots.

Winding forward down the valley, you pass beside a small *root-house*, where on a tablet are these lines.
Shenstone, *Works* (ed. 1791), II. 289.

2. A house for storing up or depositing potatoes, turnips, carrots, cabbages, or other roots or tops, for the winter feed of cattle.

root-knot (rôt'not), *n.* A knot or excrescence of a root; specifically, an abnormal irregular growth of the subcortical layer of tissue of roots and underground stems of various plants, shrubs, and trees, resulting from the attack of a nematoid worm, as a species of *Anguillulidæ*.

rootle (rôt'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rootled*, ppr. *rootling*. [Freq. of *root²*.] To root up, as swine. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

root-leaf (rôt'lëf), *n.* A radical leaf. See *radical leaves*, under *radical*.

rootless (rôt'- or rüt'les), *a.* [*< root¹ + -less.*] 1. Having no root.

But by a long continuance, a stronge depe roted habitte, not lyke a *rootless* tree, scante vp an end in a loose heape of light sand, that wil with a blast or two be blown down.
Sir T. More, *Works*, p. 130.

2. In *zool.*, having a persistently open pulp-cavity and growing perennially, as the incisor teeth of rodents, and the molar teeth of many of these animals; not rooted so as to stop growing. See *Rodentia*.

rootlet (rôt'- or rüt'let), *n.* [*< root¹ + -let.*] A little root; a radicle; a root-fibril: specifically applied to the fine roots put forth by certain plants, by which they cling to their supports, as in *Rhus Toxicodendron*.

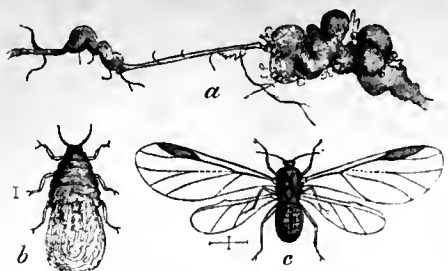
The tree whose *rootlets* drink of every river.

Kingalee, *Saint'a Tragedy*, v. 2.

root-loop (rôt'löp), *n.* An arch or bow in a root, standing out of the ground.

root-louse (rôt'lous), *n.* One of a number of radicicolous or root-feeding plant-lice of the

family *Aphididae*, and usually of the subfamily *Pemphiginae*. The grape-vine root-louse is an example. (See *Phylloxera*.) The root-louse of the apple is *Schizoneura lanigera*.



Root-louse of the Apple (*Schizoneura lanigera*). a, apple-root, showing swellings caused by lice; b, wingless stem-mother, or first spring generation; c, winged agamic female. (Line and cross show natural sizes.)

neura lanigera, apparently indigenous to America, but now occurring in Europe, New Zealand, and Australia, where it is known as the *American blight*. It passes the winter under ground in the wingless condition, and also as a winter egg on the trunk. It spreads by means of an occasional generation of winged agamic females. It has an above-ground summer form which is furnished with a flocculent excretion of white wax.

root-mouthed (rôt'moutht), *a.* In *zoöl.*, rhizostomous.

root-parasite (rôt'par'a-sit), *n.* A plant which grows upon the root of another plant, as plants of the order *Orobanchaceae*, or broom-rapes.

root-pressure (rôt'presh'ür), *n.* In *bot.*, a hydrostatic pressure exerted in plants, which manifests itself by causing, especially in the spring, a more or less copious flow of watery fluid from the cut surface of a part of the stem which is directly connected with the root. This flow of sap is the so-called "bleeding" of plants, and is found to be the result of the absorbent activity of the root-hairs.

In a vine, for example, before its leaves have grown in the spring, this process, called *root-pressure*, causes a rapid ascent of fluid (sap) absorbed from the soil.

Huxley and Martin, *Elementary Biology*, p. 469.

root-pulper (rôt'pul'pèr), *n.* A mill for grinding roots or reducing them to pulp for industrial uses or for preparing them as food for farm-stock. Also called *root-grinder*, *root-shredder*, and *root-rasp*.

root-sheath (rôt'shèth), *n.* The sheath of the root of a hair or feather, an invert of epidermis lining the follicle in which a hair or feather grows. See second cut under *hair*.

rootstock (rôt'stok), *n.* 1. In *bot.*, same as *rhizome*.—2. The original ground or cause of anything; a root.

The Egyptians being really the oldest civilized people that we certainly know, and therefore, if languages have one origin, likely to be near its *root-stock*.

Dawson, *Origin of the World*, p. 272.

3. In *zoöl.*, a cornus, as of a *zoöphyte*; a rhizocaulus.

root-tree (rôt'trè), *n.* An aspect of a geometrical tree in which it is regarded as springing from a given knot.

root-vole (rôt'völ), *n.* A vole or meadow-mouse of Siberia, *Arvicola aecomus*, which feeds on roots like other animals of its kind.

rooty (rô'ti or rüt'i), *a.* [Also dial. *rutty*; < *root* + *-y*.] 1. Abounding in roots; containing many roots: as, *rooty ground*.

Along the shores of silver streaming Themmes,
Whose *rutty* Baucke, the which his Riuer hemmes.
Spenser, *Prothalamion* (ed. Grosart).

Yet as a sylvane hill

Thrusts back a torrent that hath kept a narrow channel still,
Nor can [it] with all the confluence break through his *rooty* sides.
Chapman, *Iliad*, xvii.

2. Rank, as grass. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

root-zone (rôt'zôn), *n.* A region of the spinal cord traversed by or immediately adjacent to the roots of the spinal nerves.—**Posterior root-zone**, the postero-external column of the spinal cord, especially its lateral portions.

rooye-bok (rô'ye-bok), *n.* [< D. *rooye-bok*, < *rooyen*, regulate, order (< *rooi*, regular order, rule), + *bok* = E. *book*.] The African pallah, *Epyceros melampus*: so called by the Dutch colonists from its habit of walking in single file. See cut under *pallah*.

ropt, *n.* [Also *rope* (in pl. *ropes*); < ME. *rop* (pl. *ropes*), < AS. *rop*, irreg. *roop* (i. e. *röp*), also *hrop*, an intestine, the colon, = MD. *rop*, intestine.] An intestine: commonly in the plural.

His talows also servythe for plastyrs mo than one;
For harpe stryngis his *Ropye* seruythe Ichoone.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 17.

ropalic, *a.* See *rhopalic*.

rope¹ (röp), *n.* [< ME. *rop*, *roop*, *rope*, *rape*, < AS. *rāp*, a rope, = OFries. *rāp* (in *sitrap*), cord, = D. *reep*, also *roop* = MLG. *rōp*, *reep* = OHG. MHG. *reif*, a cord, string, circular band, fetter, circle, G. *reif*, ring, a rope, circular band, circle, wheel, hoop, ferrule, = Icel. *reip* = Sw. *rep* = Dan. *reb*, a rope, = Goth. *raips*, a string (in comp. *skauda-raips*), shoe-string: root uncertain. The word *rope* exists disguised in the second element of *stirrup*.] 1. A cord of considerable thickness; technically, a cord over one inch in circumference. Ropes are usually made of hemp, manilla, flax, cotton, colt, or other vegetable fiber, or of iron, steel, or other metallic wire. A hepen rope is composed of a certain number of yarns or threads, which are first spun or twisted into strands, and the finished ropes have special names according to the number and arrangement of the strands, and the various sizes are indicated by the circumference in inches. The ropes in ordinary use on board a vessel are composed of three strands, laid right-handed, or, as it is called (though this is not correct for southern latitudes), "with the sun." Occasionally a piece of large rope will be found laid up in four strands, also with the sun. This is generally used for standing rigging, tacks, sheets, etc., and is sometimes called *shroud-laid*. In nautical language a rope is usually called a *line*.

Furste to murte [broke] mony rop & the mast after.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), lii. 150.

If they biad me fast with new *ropes* that never were occupied, then shall I be weak. Judges xvi. 11.

2. A row or string consisting of a number of things united so as to form a cord more or less thick: as, a *rope of onions*; a *rope of pearls*.

Car. . . . Let's choke him with Welsh parsley [hemp].
Newer. Good friend, be merciful; choke me with puddings and a *rope* of sausages.

Randolph, *Hey for Honesty*, lv. 1.

This King was at Chawnoek two yeares agoe to trade with blacke pearle, his worst sort, whereof I had a *rope*, but they were naught.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 88.

What lady

I the primitive times wore *ropes* of pearl or rubies?

Jasper Mayne, *City Match*, li. 2.

3. Anything glutinous or gelatinous which is drawn out in long strings.

A pickled minnow is very good. . . . but I eunt him no more than the *ropes* in beer compared with a loach done properly.
R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, vii.

4. A local linear measure, twenty feet; in Devonshire, a measure of stonework, 20 feet in length, 1 foot in height, and 18 inches in thickness.—**Cable-laid rope**, a rope composed of nine strands. It is made by first laying the strands into three ropes of three strands each, right-handed; and then laying the three ropes up together into one, left-handed. Thus, cable-laid rope is like three small common ropes laid up into one large one. Formerly the ordinary three-stranded right-hand rope was called *hawser-laid*, and the nine-stranded *cable-laid*, and they will be found so distinguished in books; but among seafaring men now the terms *hawser-laid* and *cable-laid* are applied indiscriminately to nine-stranded rope, and the three-stranded, being the usual kind of rope, has no particular name, or is called *right-hand rope*. See cut under *cable-laid*.—**Cat-block rope**. See *cat-block*.—**Clue-rope**, a rope fastened to the clue of a course and used as a temporary tack or sheet.—**Flat rope**, a rope the strands of which are not twisted, but plaited together.—**Hawser-rope**, *hawser-laid rope*. See *cable-laid rope*.—**Holy rope**. See *holy*.—**In the rope**, in the original twist or braid as delivered by the factory: said of horsehair used in upholstery, and of similar fibers which are put up in this form.—**Laid rope**, a rope that is twisted in strands. See *cable-laid rope*.—**Left-hand rope**, rope which is laid up and twisted from right to left, or "against the sun," as it is termed (see def. 1). Also called *backhanded rope*, *water-laid rope*.—**Locked-wire rope**, wire rope having the outer layer or layers of wires so made that they interlock each other. It is intended to prevent broken wires from springing out of place; the adjoining wires are supposed to hold them down.—**Manila rope**, rope made from Manila hemp. See *manila*, 2.—**On or upon the high ropes**. (a) Elated; in high spirits. (b) Haughty; arrogant.

He is one day humble, and the next day on the high ropes.
Swift, *Journal to Stella*, xxxvi.

Plain-laid rope, rope made by twisting three strands together right-handed, or from left to right.—**Right-hand rope**, the three-stranded rope ordinarily used, which generally bears this name: it is laid "with the sun" (see def. 1). See *cable-laid rope*, above.—**Rope bridge**. See *bridge*.—**Rope driving-gear**. See *gear*.—**Rope ladder**, a ladder made by connecting two long pieces of rope at regular intervals by shorter pieces, or by rounds of wood or metal.—**Rope of sand**, proverbially, a feeble union or tie; a band easily broken.—**Rope's end**, the end of a rope; a short piece of rope, often used as an instrument of punishment.

Bny a *rope's end*; that will I bestow

Among my wife and her confederates

For locking me out of my doors by day.

Shak., *C. of E.*, iv. 1. 16.

Shroud-laid rope, rope made by laying four strands together right-handed: it takes its name from the use to which it is frequently applied. All four-stranded rope is made with a central strand called a *heart*, which assists in keeping the others in place.—**Straw rope**, a rope made of straw twisted. It is used to secure the thatch of corn-ricks and stacks, and also the thatch of poor cottages.—**Tapered rope**, rope made larger at one end than

the other, used where there is considerable travel to the rope, and where much strain is brought on only one end, such as the fore- and main-tacks and -sheets.—**To back a rope**. See *back*.—**To be at the end of one's rope**, to have exhausted one's powers or resources.—**To cap a rope**. See *cap*.—**To give a person rope**, to let him go on without check, usually to his own defeat or injury.—**To know the ropes**. See *know*.—**To lay, overhaul, point a rope**. See the verbs.—**Twice-laid rope**, rope made from yarns that have already been used in other ropes.—**White rope**, rope not saturated with tar; untarred rope.—**Wire rope**, a collection of wires of iron, steel, etc., twisted, or (less usually) bound together so as to act in unison in resisting a strain. They are extensively used in raising and lowering apparatus in coal-mines, as standing rigging for ships, as substitutes for chains in suspension-bridges, for telegraph-cables, etc.

rope¹ (röp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *roped*, ppr. *roping*. [< *rope*¹, *n.*] 1. *Intrans.* To be drawn out or extended into a filament or thread by means of any glutinous or adhesive element.

Their poor jades

Lob down their heads, . . .

The gum down-roping from their pale-dead eyes.

Shak., *Hen. V.*, iv. 2. 48.

II. *trans.* 1. To draw by or as by a rope; tie up or fasten together with a rope or ropes: as, to *rope* a bale of goods; specifically, to connect by means of ropes fastened to the body, for safety in mountain-climbing: as, the guides insisted that the party should be *roped*.—2. To pull or curb in; restrain, as a rider his horse, to prevent him from winning a race; pull: a not uncommon trick on the turf.

The bold yeomen, in full confidence that their favourite will not be *roped*, hack their opinions manfully for crowns.
Lawrence, *Guy Livingstone*, ix.

3. To catch with a noosed rope; lasso. [Western U. S.]

Californians use the Spanish word "lasso," which has with us been entirely dropped, no plainsman with pretensions to the title thinking of any word but *rope* either as noun or verb.
T. Roosevelt, *The Century*, XXXV. 506.

4. To tether, as a horse. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]—5. To inclose or mark off with a rope: as, a space in front of the pictures was *roped* off to prevent injury to them; a circle was *roped* out for the games.—6. To sew a bolt-rope on, as on a sail or an awning.—**To rope in**, to secure for some business, social, or other enterprise: frequently with the idea of entanglement or disadvantage: as, I was *roped in* for this excursion before I knew it. [Slang, U. S.]

rope², *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *roop*.

rope³, *n.* See *rop*.

rope⁴ (röp), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A dwarf. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

rope-band (röp'band), *n.* A small piece of two- or three-yarn spun-yarn or marline, used to confine the head of a sail to the yard or gaff. Also *roband*. *Dana*.

ropebark (röp'bärk), *n.* The shrub leatherwood, *Direa palustris*. See cut under *leatherwood*.

rope-clamp (röp'klamp), *n.* 1. A device consisting of a pair of clamping-jaws carrying a ring and hook, used for securing or attaching



Rope-clamp.

The clamping-jaws are formed by two half-tubes A, B, made with teeth on their inner faces to hold the rope and prevent it from slipping out. An inclined groove is cut in the ends of the clamping-jaws to receive a wedge D, which is formed on the end of the screw-threaded stem, on which is a nut D², resting against a washer. E is a swiveling on the end of the stem; F, a hook on the ring for attachment. The wedge is tightened by turning the nut D².

the end of a cord, as a round lathe-belt or a railroad-car signal-cord.—2. A device by which a rope can be compressed to check its motion. *E. H. Knight*.

rope-clutch (röp'kluch), *n.* A device for grasping and holding a rope. It usually consists of a pair of movable jaws, or of one fixed and one movable jaw, which are made to seize the rope either automatically or by pulling a cord. *E. H. Knight*.

rope-cord (röp'körd), *n.* In *upholstery*, an ornamental cord of large diameter.

rope-dancer (röp'dän'sér), *n.* One who walks, dances, or performs acrobatic feats on a rope extended at a considerable height above the floor or ground; a funambulist. Also *rope-walker*.

A daring *rope-dancer*, whom they expect to fall every moment.
Addison, *Guardian*, No. 115.

Terence, in the prologue to *Hecyra*, complains that the attention of the public was drawn from his play by the exhibitions of a *rope-dancer*.
Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 802.

rope-dancing (rōp'dān'sing), *n.* The act or profession of a rope-dancer. *Arbutnot.*

rope-drilling (rōp'dril'ing), *n.* A method of drilling or boring holes, in which a rope or cable is used, for any purpose connected with prospecting or mining, or more especially for obtaining petroleum. The rope forms the connection between the drilling-tools proper (see *cable-tools*) and the walking-beam, which, driven by a steam-engine, gives the reciprocating motions to the drilling-tools. These are lowered as the hole deepens by letting out the so-called "temper-screw," and they are rotated constantly by the driller by means of a short lever. The jars, by means of the vibrations communicated through the rope, show the driller how the tools are working. Also called *cable-drilling*.

rope-end (rōp'end), *v. t.* Same as *rope's-end*.
The roof all frayed with cobwebs, and the corners such as, in the navy, we should have been *rope-ended* for.
R. D. Blackmore, Maid of Sker, vi.

rope-grass (rōp'grās), *n.* See *Restio*.

rope-house (rōp'hous), *n.* In *salt-manuf.*, an evaporating-house. It is a shed with open sides for free circulation of air, and with a number of ropes depending from the roof, to each of which leads a conduit: through this flows brine from a reservoir. The brine trickles slowly down the ropes, and the evaporation of the water leaves upon them a deposit of salt.

rope-machine (rōp'mā-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machine for making rope from yarn. It consists essentially of a series of bobbins arranged in a frame and made to revolve as they deliver the yarns to a revolving reel, which compacts and unites them into the twisted rope. For large ropes, as cables, etc., a traveling rope-machine is used, the bobbins of yarn being made to revolve by a sun-and-planet motion as they deliver the yarns to the forming-reel, and the entire mechanism advancing along the ropewalk as fast as the cable is formed. Compare *rope-winch*.

2. A machine for laying up the strands of a rope: same as *laying-machine*.—3. Same as *rope-winch*.

rope-maker (rōp'mā'kēr), *n.* One whose occupation is the making of ropes or cordage.

rope-making (rōp'mā'king), *n.* The art or business of manufacturing ropes or cordage.

repent. A Middle English past participle of *reap*.

rope-pattern (rōp'pat'ern), *n.* An ornamental design in which twisted or spiral lines combine to form a decorative pattern.

rope-porter (rōp'pōr'tēr), *n.* A pulley mounted on a frame, over which the ropes of steam-plows are borne off the ground so as to prevent wear and tear from friction.

rope-pull (rōp'pūl), *n.* In *athletics*, same as *tug of war* (which see, under *tug*).

rope-pulling (rōp'pūl'ing), *n.* The sport of pulling at a rope, the contending parties endeavoring to pull one another over a line marked on the ground between them. See *tug of war*, under *tug*, and also the quotation.

The ancient custom of *rope-pulling* is always strictly observed in Ludlow on Shrove Tuesday. At about four o'clock in the afternoon the rope is given out from the town-hall by the Mayor, on whom this important duty by right devolves. Immediately on the rope being let down from a window, an indescribable struggle and trial of strength commences between the denizens of the different wards, which is not concluded without an obstinate contention. There are afterwards ordinaries at the various inns, and pleasure and conviviality are the order of the day.
Halliwel.

rope-pump (rōp'pūmp), *n.* A machine for raising water, consisting of an endless rope or ropes passing over a pulley fixed at the place to which the water is to be raised, and under another pulley fixed below the surface of the water. The upper pulley being turned rapidly by a winch, motion is given to the rope, and the water rises along with the ascending part of the rope, partly by the momentum it acquires when in motion, and partly by capillary attraction.

roper (rō'pēr), *n.* [*< ME. ropere, a rope-maker; < rope¹ + -er¹.*] 1. A rope-maker.

Robyn the *ropere* arose. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 336.
We will send you such things as you write to haue for the *ropers*; and wee would they should make more store of small cables and ropes. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 307.

2. One who ropes or cords parcels, bales, and the like.—3. One who deserves a halter; a crafty fellow; a rogue. *Halliwel. (Douce.)* [Prov. Eng.]—4. One who throws the lasso. [Western U. S.]

Once a cowboy is a good *roper* and rider, the only other accomplishment he values is skill with his great army revolver. *T. Roosevelt, The Century*, XXXV. 506.

rope-railway (rōp'rāl'wā), *n.* A railway on which the cars are moved by means of ropes wound upon drums actuated by stationary engines; a cable-railway. Such railways are common in mining districts. Also *ropeway*.

rope-ripe (rōp'rīp), *a.* Fit for being hanged; deserving punishment by hanging. [Rare.]

Lord, how you roll in your *rope-ripe* terms!
Chapman, May-Day, III. 1.

rope-roll (rōp'rōl), *n.* In *mach.*, a drum on which a rope is wound.

rope-runner (rōp'rūn'ēr), *n.* See the quotation.

I was what is called *rope-runner* on as neat a little tipping-engine as you need to see. A *rope-runner* is pretty much the same as a breakman on a goods-train—that is, he has to see to coupling and uncoupling the wagons that run with his engine, and to drive the engine at a pinch. *All the Year Round*, quoted in *N. Y. Evening Post*, April 10, 1886.

ropery (rō'pēr-i), *n.*; pl. *roperies* (-iz). [*< rope¹ + -ery*. In def. 2, cf. *roper*, 3.] 1. A place where ropes are made.

In Riley's Memorials of London [an. 1310], . . . where mention is also made of a *roperie* or rope-walk, situate in the parish of Allhallows'the Great, Thames Street.
Piers Plowman (ed. Skeat), Notes, p. 91.

2†. Knavery; rogery.

I pray you, sir, what saucy merchant was this, that was so full of his *ropery*? *Shak., R. and J.*, II. 4. 154.

Thou art very pleasant, and full of thy *ropery*.
Three Ladies of London. (Nares.)

rope's-end (rōps'end), *v. t.* [*< rope's end*.] To punish by beating with a rope's end.

rope-shaped (rōp'shāpt), *a.* Same as *funiliform*.

rope-socket (rōp'sok'et), *n.* Same as *rope-clamp*.

rope-spinner (rōp'spin'ēr), *n.* One who makes ropes in a ropewalk by means of a revolving wheel.

rope-spinning (rōp'spin'ing), *n.* The operation of twisting ropes by means of a revolving wheel.

rope-stitch (rōp'stich), *n.* In *embroidery*, a kind of work in which the separate stitches are laid diagonally side by side so as to produce the appearance of a rope or twist.

rope-trick (rōp'trik), *n.* 1†. A trick that deserves the halter.

Why, that's nothing; an he begin once, he'll rail in his *rope-tricks*. *Shak., T. of the S.*, I. 2. 112.

2. A juggling trick performed with ropes.

ropewalk (rōp'wāk), *n.* A long low building or shed prepared for making ropes, and furnished with machinery for that purpose.

rope-walker (rōp'wā'kēr), *n.* Same as *ropedancer*.

ropeway (rōp'wā), *n.* Same as *rope-railway*.

Rope railways, as they were called, or *rope-ways* for transmitting minerals and goods, seem to be rapidly growing in favour, especially for mining purposes.
The Engineer, LXVIII. 454.

rope-winch (rōp'winch), *n.* In *rope-making*, a set of three whirlers, actuated by a belt or band, each making the same number of turns per minute, for simultaneously twisting the three yarns which are to be laid up into a rope. By this arrangement the same twist is given to each of the three yarns, which can hardly be done by separate and independent twisting, and the uniformity of twisting secures a perfectly even rope.

rope-work (rōp'wērk), *n.* Decorative work imitating the twisted or spiral form of cordage.

rope-yarn (rōp'yārn), *n.* A yarn composed of many fibers, as of hemp, loosely twisted, several of which twisted together make a strand.

The owners of a vessel buy up incredible quantities of old junk, which the sailors unlay, and, after drawing out the yarns, knot them together, and roll them up in balls. These *rope-yarns* are constantly used for various purposes.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 16.

ropy (rō'pi-li), *adv.* [*< ropy + -ly²*.] In a ropy or viscous manner; so as to be capable of being drawn out like a rope. *Imp. Dict.*

ropiness (rō'pi-nes), *n.* [*< ropy + -ness*.] The state or property of being ropy, or of containing ropes; stringiness, or capability of being drawn out in a string or thread without breaking, as of glutinous substances; viscosity; adhesiveness.

roping (rō'ping), *n.* [*< rope¹ + -ing¹*.] A collection of ropes; ropes in general.

Coil all the remainder of the *roping*.
Luce, Seaman'ship, p. 332.

roping (rō'ping), *a.* [*< ME. ropyng, ropy, viscous: see rope¹, v.*] Ropy; viscous.

Let us not hang like *roping* icicles
Upon our houses' thatch, whiles a more frosty people
Sweat drops of gallant youth in our rich fields!
Shak., Hen. V., III. 5. 23.

roping-needle (rō'ping-nē'dl), *n.* A large needle used in sewing bolt-rope on the edges of sails and awnings.

roping-palm (rō'ping-pām), *n.* *Naut.*, a heavy palm or piece of leather used in sewing bolt-rope on the edge of sails. See *palm¹*, 4.

ropish (rō'pish), *a.* [*< rope¹ + -ish¹*.] Tending to ropiness; ropy.

ropy (rō'pi), *a.* [Formerly also *roopy*; *< ME. ropy*; *< rope¹ + -yl¹*.] 1. Resembling a rope or cord; cord-like. [Rare.]

In vain
Their lax'd and ropy sinews sorely strain
Heap'd loads to draw.
J. Baillie.

2. Capable of being drawn into a thread, as a glutinous substance; stringy; viscous; tenacious; glutinous: as, *ropy wine*; *ropy lees*. Wine is called *ropy* when it shows a milky or flaky sediment and an oily appearance when poured out.

Ropy as ale, . . . Viscous. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 436.

Roquefort cheese. See *cheese¹*.

roquelaure (rok'e-lōr), *n.* [Also *rocklay, rockelay, rokelay, rocklow, rocolo, roquelo, rocklier, roclier*; *< F. roquelaure*; so called from the Duc de Roquelaure. Hence *rocklay*, etc.] A form of short cloak much worn in the earlier part of the eighteenth century.

Within the *roquelaure's* clasp thy hands are pent.
Gay, Trivia, I. 51.

It is not the firmest heart (and Jeanie, under her russet *rocklay*, had one that would not have disgraced Cato's daughter) that can most easily bid adieu to these soft and mingled emotions.
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xiv.

Scarlet seems to have been the favourite colour for the *roquelaure* or cloak, and some must have been "exceedingly magnificent," scarlet *rocklows* and *rockliers*, with gold buttons and loops, being advertised as lost.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 160.

roquelo (rok'e-lō), *n.* Same as *roquelaure*.

She then saw, parading up and down the hall, a figure wrapped round in a dark blue *roquelo*.
Mme. D'Arblay, Camilla, ix. 4. (*Davies*.)

roquet¹ (rō-kā'), *v. t.* [Appar. an arbitrary alteration of *erouet*, to express a special meaning.] In the game of croquet, to cause one's ball to strike (another ball), entitling the player to place his own ball beside that he has struck and to continue in play.

roquet¹ (rō-kā'), *n.* [*< roquet¹, v.*] In the game of croquet, a stroke by which a player roquets another ball.

roquet² (rō'ket), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A lizard of the genus *Liocephalus*.

roquet-croquet (rō-kā'krō-kā'), *n.* In the game of croquet, the act of a player, after roqueting a ball, of putting his own in contact with it and driving both away by a blow of the mallet against his own ball.

roquet-croquet (rō-kā'krō-kā'), *v. t.* [*< roquet-croquet, n.*] In the game of croquet, to move by a roquet-croquet, as one's own and another ball.

roral† (rō'rāl), *a.* [*< L. ros (ror-), dew, + -al*.] Pertaining to dew, or consisting of dew; dewy.

These see her from the dusky plight . . .
With *roral* wash redeem her face.
M. Green, The Spleen.

roration† (rō-rā'shon), *n.* [*< L. roratio(n-), a falling of dew, < rorare, pp. roratus, distil dew, < ros (ror-), dew: see rorē³*.] A falling of dew. *Bailey*, 1727.

rore¹⁴, v. i. A Middle English form of *roar*.

rore^{2†}, v. i. [*ME. roren, rooren*; origin obscure; perhaps a use of *rore¹*, roar, cry (cf. *roop*, cry out, auction).] To barter or exchange merchandise.

Rooryn or chaungyne on chaffare fro a nother.
Prompt. Parv., p. 71, note 4.

rore³ (rōr), *n.* [*< L. ros (ror-), dew. Cf. rorid, rory, honey-rore, rosemary*.] Dew. Compare *honey-rore*.

roric (rō'rik), *a.* [*< L. ros (ror-), dew, + -ic*.] Pertaining to or resembling dew; dewy: specifically applied to certain curious figures or appearances seen on polished solid surfaces after breathing on them, also to a class of related phenomena produced under various conditions. See *cohesion figures*, under *cohesion*.

Roricrucian (rō-ri-krō'shi-an), *n.* and *a.* [As if *< L. ros (ror-), dew, + crux (ruc-), a cross*.] Same as *Rosierucian*: an occasional spelling adopted by those who take the implied view of the derivation of the word.

rorid† (rō'rid), *a.* [*< L. roridus, dewy, < ros (ror-), dew: see rorē³*.] Dewy.

A loose and *rorid* vapour.
Marlowe and Chapman, Hero and Leander, Seatiad 3.



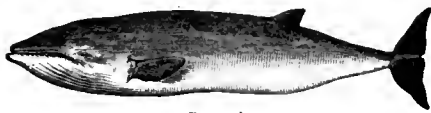
Roquelaure, time of George II.

Roridula (rō-rid'ū-lā), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), named from the dewy appearance of the glandular hairs covering the plant; dim. of *L. roridus*, dewy; see *rorid*.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Droseraceæ*, the sundew family. It is unlike the rest of the order in its three-celled ovary, and is further characterized by a five-parted calyx, five petals, five stamens, their anthers with thickened connectives and dehiscent by terminal pores facing outward, and by the ovoid three-angled septifragal capsules, containing three large pendulous seeds. The 2 species are natives of the Cape of Good Hope. They are very leafy and glandular-hairy undershrubs, bearing narrow entire or pinnatifid leaves, circinate coiled in the bud, and rather large red or white two-bracted flowers forming a terminal raceme or spike. *R. dentata* is a shrubby herb 3 feet high, with the leaves so viscid that it is hung up as a flycatcher in Cape country-houses.

roriferous (rō-rif'ē-rus), *a.* [*L. rorifer*, dew-bringing (> *F. rorifère*), < *rōs* (rōr-), dew, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Generating or producing dew.

rorifluent (rō-rif'flō-ent), *a.* [*L. ros* (ror-), dew, + *fluens* (t-s), flowing. Cf. *L. rorifluus*, honey-flowing.] Flowing with dew.

rorqual (rōr'kwāl), *n.* [= *F. rorqual* (NL. *Rorqualus*): (*a*) Prob. < Sw. *rörhval*, 'the round-headed cachalot,' < *rör* (= Dan. *rør* = Icel. *reyrr* = G. *rohr* = D. *roer* = Goth. *raus*), reed, + *hval* = *E. whale*. (*b*) According to Bugge (Romania, X. 157), < Norw. *reydhr-hval*, (< Icel.) *raudhr*,



Rorqual.

red, + *hvalr*, whale.] A finner-whale of the genus *Baleenoptera*, having short flippers, a dorsal fin, and the throat plicated. There are several species, and the name is sometimes extended to other cetaceans of the subfamily *Baleenopterinae*. Some of these whales attain great size, the common rorqual, *B. musculus*, reaching a length of 60 or 70 feet, while the blue rorqual, *B. sibbaldi* or *Sibbaldius maximus*, is sometimes 80 feet, being thus the longest known mammal. Rudolph's rorqual, *B. borealis*, is about 50 feet long; the lesser rorqual, *B. rostrata*, 30 feet. These four are well-established species in North Atlantic waters, though their synonymy has been much confused by the introduction and cross-use of various generic names. The sulphur-bottomed whale of the Pacific is a rorqual, *B. sulphurea*.

rorulent (rō-rō-lent), *a.* [*L. rorulentus*, full of dew, < *ros* (ror-), dew; see *rorry*.] 1. Full of dew.—2. In *entom.*, covered with a kind of bloom which may be rubbed off, like that of a plum.

rosy (rō'si), *a.* [*L. roridus* + *-y*. Cf. *rorid*.] Dewy. Also *roary*.

On Libanon at first his foot he set,
And shook his wings, with rosy May-dews wet.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's *Godfrey* of Boulogne, l. 14.

Rosa (rō'zā), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < *L. rosa*, a rose; see *rosal*.] A genus of polypetalous plants, comprising all the genuine roses, type of the order *Rosaceæ* and sole genus of the tribe *Roseæ*. It is characterized by an urn-shaped calyx-tube with constricted mouth, bearing five leaf-like imbricated lobes, destitute of the intermediate bractlets which are frequent in related genera, but often furnished with similar smaller leaf-like lobes on their sides. It is also distinguished by the broad and open corolla of five obovate petals, numerous stamens in many rows, and many free carpels each with one pendulous ovule, a ventral style, and a somewhat dilated stigma, and each forming in fruit a one-seeded bony achene, the whole mass of achenes inclosed in a fleshy fruiting receptacle, known as the *hip* or *hip*. (See *Rosaceæ*.) The species are polymorphous and variable, and though 600 have been enumerated (exclusive of garden varieties), they are believed to be reducible to 50 or 55. They inhabit temperate and subalpine regions through a large part of the northern hemisphere, being limited southward by India, Abyssinia, and Mexico, and being less numerous in America than in the Old World. *R. cinnamomea* is said to be found as far north as Point Barrow in Alaska (71° 27'). Ten species are native in the northeastern United States, of which one, *R. blanda*, extends to Hudson's Bay. Five species are found in Great Britain, or, as they are sometimes classified, 20. They are erect or climbing shrubs, commonly with prickly stems, the leaves smooth, silky, or downy, or (in *R. rubiginosa*, the sweetbrier) beset with copious minute glands beneath and fragrant. The leaves are alternate and unequally pinnate, with adherent wing-like stipules and serrate leaflets; in *R. berberifolia*, a small yellow-flowered Persian species, they are reduced to a single leaflet or are replaced wholly by stipules. The flowers are large and beautiful, often fragrant, made double in cultivation by the transformation of part or all of the stamens into petals, and also so occurring rarely in the wild state. They are of numerous shades of red, white, and yellow, and often over 2 inches across, in *R. gigantea*, of Upper Burma, reaching 6 inches. The scarlet or crimson fruit is often ornamental and sometimes edible. See *rosal*.

Rosaceæ (rō-zā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1789), fem. pl. of *L. rosaceus*: see *rosaceous*.] An order of polypetalous plants, of the cohort *Rosales*; the rose family. It is characterized by

a calyx of five lobes often alternating with five bractlets; by a calyx-tube sheathed by a disk which bears the five uniform petals and the one or more complete circles of numerous stamens; and by the usually several or many separate carpels inserted at the base or throat of the calyx-tube, each with a basilar or ventral style, and usually with two anatropous ovules which are pendulous or ascending. Some yellow- or white-flowered species suggest by their appearance the buttercup family, *Ranunculaceæ*; but their numerous stamens and pistils are inserted on the calyx or disk, not on the receptacle. The rose family is closely allied to the *Leguminosæ*; but in that order the fifth petal, in this the fifth sepal, is nearest the axis of the plant. The resemblance is most strongly marked between the drupeaceous *Rosaceæ* and the *acacias*. The order passes gradually, through the *spiræas*, into the *exifrage* family, but is distinguished in general by its inflorescence, its exalbuminous seeds, and its commonly numerous pistils. Its species are properly about 1,000, though over 2,000 have been enumerated. They are classed in 71 genera composing 10 tribes (*Chrysoalanææ*, *Prunææ*, *Spiræææ*, *Quillatææ*, *Rubææ*, *Potentillææ*, *Poteriææ*, *Roseææ*, *Neuradææ*, and *Pomæææ*). These are often grouped in 3 subfamilies, *Drupeaceæ*, *Pomaceæ*, and *Rosaceæ* proper. They are natives both of temperate and of tropical regions, extending southward principally in the tribes *Chrysoalanææ* and *Quillatææ*; 4 genera reach Australia, 4 South Africa, and 4 or 5 Chili. The chief home of the order, however, is the north temperate zone, whence it extends into the extreme north. More than 25 species occur in Alaska, while the genera *Alchemilla*, *Potentilla*, and especially *Dryas*, furnish characteristic arctic plants, the last affording the most common plant found by the Greely arctic expedition, forming beds covering acres in the interior of Grinnell Land, and flourishing on Lockwood's Island, latitude 83° 24' N. The order includes herbs, trees, and shrubs, either erect or prostrate, rarely climbing. Their leaves are generally alternate, either simple or compound, often with glandular teeth, accompanied by stipules, these being free or adherent to the petiole, which is frequently dilated at the base and gland-bearing at the summit. The flowers are very often showy, commonly red, white, or yellow, but not blue, of very various inflorescence, either solitary or in racemes, spikes, panicles, or cymes. The order offers examples of widely different types of fruit, as the drupe, pome, follicle, and achene, with many specialized fruiting-bodies, as the rose-hip, the fleshy receptacle of the strawberry, and the drupelet or collection of small drupes found in the raspberry, and, with the addition of a fleshy receptacle, in the blackberry. The true berry and the capsule are, however, but seldom produced in this family. Many of the most valued fruit-trees belong here, as the apple, pear, plum, cherry, peach, and apricot; and many of the most common ornamental flowering shrubs of cultivation, for which see *Rosa* (the type), *Spiræa*, *Kerria*, *Photinia*, *Pyrus*, *Prunus*, etc.; together with many weedy plants, as *Agrimonia*, *Geum*, *Potentilla*.

rosaceous (rō-zā'shi-us), *a.* [*L. rosaceus*, made of roses, < *rosa*, a rose; see *rosal*.] 1. In *bot.*: (*a*) Rose-like; having a corolla composed of several wide-spreading roundish petals, with the claws very short or almost wanting. (*b*) Of or pertaining to the order *Rosaceæ*.—2. In *zool.*, of a rosy color; rose-red; rosy; roseate.

rosal (rō'zāl), *a.* [*L. *rosalis*, of roses (> *Sp. rosal*, rose-bush, = *Fg. rosal*, bed of roses), < *rosa*, a rose; see *rosal*.] 1. Rosy.

While thus from forth her *rosal* gate she sent
Breath form'd in words, the marrow of content.
Beedome, Poems (1641). (*Nares*.)

2. In *bot.*, typified by the order *Rosaceæ*: used by Lindley in his class name *rosal alliance*.—3. Belonging to the cohort *Rosales*.

Rosales (rō-zā'léz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), pl. of *L. *rosalis*: see *rosal*.] A cohort of dicotyledonous plants, of the polypetalous series *Calycifloræ*, characterized by distinct styles and solitary or numerous and separate carpels, not united into a syncarpic ovary as in the other cohorts of the series. The leaves are either compound or simple, and the flowers either regular or irregular, but commonly unisexual. It includes 9 orders, 3 of which are small families with a pendulous apical ovule—the *Hamamelidææ*, trees and shrubs, *Bruniaceæ*, hesth-like shrubs, and *Halteragææ*, chiefly aquatic; 1, a small family with parietal ovules—the *Droseraceæ*, glandular herbs; and the 5 others, families with ovules ascending or affixed to the central angle—the large orders *Leguminosææ*, *Rosaceææ*, and *Saxifragaceææ*, together with the *Connarusææ*, tropical trees and shrubs, and the *Crasulaceææ*, fleshy herbs.

rosalia (rō-zā'li-ä), *n.* [*It. rosalia* (> *F. rosalie*); see *def.*] 1. In *music*, a form of melody in which a phrase or figure is repeated two or three times, each time being transposed a step or half-step upward. The term is derived from the first word of an old Italian song in which each repetition was used. It is sometimes applied to repetitions in which the progression is downward or is by longer intervals than a step. 2. A kind of marmoset, the *markina*.—3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *entom.*, a genus of cerambycid beetles. *Serville*, 1833.

Rosalina (rō-zā-lī'nä), *n.* [NL., < *L. rosa*, a rose; see *rosal*.] A fossil genus of many-chambered *Foraminifera*; so named because the cells are disposed in a circular or rose-like form.

rosaniline (rō-zā'nī-lin), *n.* [*rose* + *aniline*. See *rose-aniline*.] An organic base (C₂₀H₂₁N₃O), a derivative of aniline, crystallizing in white needles, capable of uniting with acids to form salts, which are the well-known rosan-

iline coloring matters of commerce; also, the color thus produced. Thus, fuchsin is the monohydrochlorid and azalein the nitrate of rosaniline. Silk and wool dipped into aqueous solutions of any of the salts withdraw them from solution and become dyed at once. Cotton, on the other hand, does not withdraw the coloring matter, but must be first treated with a mordant of some animal substance, such as albumen. Also called *aniline red*, *rosine*, *magenta*, *azalein*.—**Diphenyl rosaniline**, an aniline dye giving a blue-violet color.—**Rosaniline-blue**. Same as *spirit-blue*.

rosaria, *n.* A plural of *rosarium*.

rosarian (rō-zā'ri-an), *n.* [*L. rosarium*, a rose-garden (see *rosary*), + *-an*.] 1. A cultivator of roses; a rose-grower; a rose-fancier.

The Rev. Reynolds Hole, Canon of Lincoln, the genial pastor and *rosarian*, who formulated the aphorism that "he who would grow beautiful roses in his garden must first of all have beautiful roses in his heart."

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 14.

2. [*cap.*] A member of the Fraternity of the Rosary.

Another *Rosarian* recommends a special temporal intention. *Rosarian*, i. 378. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

rosarium (rō-zā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *rosariums*, *rosaria* (-umz, -ä). [*L.*, a rose-garden; see *rosary*.] A rose-garden.

The *rosarium* must be both open and sheltered, a place both of sunshine and shade. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 369.

rosary (rō'zā-ri), *n.*; pl. *rosaries* (-riz). [*ME. rosarie*, < *OF. rosarie*, later *rosaire* = *Sp. Pg. It. rosario*, a rosary, < *ML. rosarium*, a garland of roses to crown the image of the Virgin, a chaplet of beads used in prayers in honor of the Virgin, instituted by St. Dominic, a rosary, also a rose-bush, and, as in *L.*, a rose-garden (hence used in *ML.* as a fanciful title for treatises or anthologies); neut. of *rosarius*, of roses, < *rosa*, a rose; see *rosal*. In *def.* 8, < *ML. rosarius* (sc. *nummus*), a coin so called, < *L. rosarius*, adj., as above.] 1. A rose-garden.

This moon is eke the *rosaries* to make
With setes, or me may here sedes owe.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

Is there a Hercules that dare to touch,
Or enter the Hesperian *rosaries*?

Machin, Dumb Knight, lv. 1.

2. A rose-bush.

The ruddy *rosary*,

The soucrayne rosemary,

The praty strawberry.

Skelton, Garland of Laurel, l. 979.

The sweetest and the fairest blossom that ever budded,
either out of the white or red *rosary*.

Proceedings against Garnet, etc., sig. D. d. 3 (1606).

(*Latham*.)

3. A garland of roses; any garland; a chaplet.

Every day propound to yourself a *rosary* or chaplet of good works, to present to God at night.

Jer. Taylor, Holy Dying. (*Latham*.)

4. Hence, an anthology; a book culled from various authors, like a garland of flowers; formerly often given as a title to works of such a character.—5. A string of beads carried about the person, either for mere pastime, as to occupy the fingers, or for reckoning, especially in numbering the prayers offered up at fixed times of the day. Mohammedans carry rosaries with them for both these purposes, wearing them in the girdle or carrying them in the hand at all hours of the day.

6. Specifically, in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*: (*a*) A series of devotions consisting of a specified number of aves (that is, salutations to the Virgin Mary), of paternosters (that is, repetitions of the Lord's Prayer), and of glorias (or doxologies).

Our Lady's Psalter . . . is now better known as the *Rosary*.
Rock, Church of our Fathers, III. l. 320.

(*b*) A string of beads of various sizes representing the same number of aves, paternosters, and glorias respectively, used for marking off these prayers. Each bead receives the name of the prayer it represents. The rosary is divided into decades of aves, each decade being preceded by a paternoster and followed by a gloria. The ordinary rosary, sometimes called the *Dominican rosary*, consists of fifteen decades—that is, of one hundred and fifty aves (corresponding to the number of psalms in the Psalter), fifteen paternosters, and fifteen glorias. In this rosary each decade is devoted to the contemplation of a mystery of the life of Christ, the first five being joyful mysteries (such as the annunciation and the nativity), the second five being the sorrowful mysteries (such as the passion), the third five being the glorious mysteries (such as the resurrection and ascension). This regular use of the rosary of one hundred and fifty aves was first instituted by St. Dominic (1170-1221), although the devotional use of beads, etc., was already familiar. The term *rosary* also applies to a similar instrument of devotion in use among the Greeks, Armenians, and other Eastern communions. See *chaplet*, 5.

7. A string of eggs of a batrachian wound about the body or limbs, as of the nurse-frog or obstetrical toad, *Alytes obstetricans*. See *cut* under *Alytes*. *E. D. Cope*.—8. A counterfeit

coin of base metal, illegally introduced into England in the reign of Edward I. It probably bore a general resemblance to the silver penny or sterling current at the time, and may have derived its name from having a rose or rosette as part of its reverse type.—**Festival of the Rosary**, a festival celebrated in the Roman Catholic Church on the first Sunday in October, in commemoration of the victory of the Christian forces over the Turks at Lepanto (1571).—**Fraternity of the Rosary**, a Roman Catholic order established in the fourteenth or fifteenth century for the purpose of averting public evils by means of prayer to God. To its prayers was ascribed the victory at Lepanto (see above).—**Rosary-peas**. See *pea* and *rosary-plant*.—**Rosary ring**. Same as *decad ring* (which see, under *decad*).

rosary-plant (rō'zā-ri-plant), *n.* A vine, the Indian licorice, *Abrus precatorius*, whose seeds are known as *crabs'-eyes*, *rosary-peas*, etc. See *Abrus*.—**Mexican rosary-plant**. See *Rhynchosia*.

rosary-shell (rō'zā-ri-shel), *n.* A gastropod of the genus *Monodonta*. See cut under *Monodonta*.

rosa solis (rō'zā sō'lis). [NL., 'rose of the sun': *L. rosa*, rose; *solis*, gen. of *sol*, the sun. Cf. *rosolio*.] A cordial made with spirits and various flavorings, as orange-flower and cinnamon, and formerly much esteemed.

We abandon all ale,
And beer that is stale,
Rosa solis, and damnable hum.
Wits' Recreations (1654). (*Nares*.)

Repeating, as the rich cordial trickled forth in a smooth oily stream—"Right *rosa solis* as ever washed mulligrubs out of a moody brain!" *Scott*, *Fortunes of Nigel*, xxi.

rosated (rō'zā-ted), *a.* [**rosate* (= *F. rosat* = *Sp. Pg. rosado* = *It. rosato*; as *rose* + *-ate*) + *-ed*.] Crowned or adorned with roses. [Rare.]

He [Gower] appeareth there neither the laureated nor hedderated poet, . . . but only *rosated*, having a Chaplet of four roses about his head.
Fuller, *Worthies*, Yorkshire, III. 426.

Rosicrucian, *n.* and *a.* See *Rosicrucian*.

roscid (ros'id), *a.* [*AS. roscid*; < *L. roscidus*, dewy, < *ros* (*ror-*), dew; see *rose*, *rorid*.] Dewy; containing dew, or consisting of dew.

These relics dry suck in the heavenly dew,
And *roscid* *Manna* rains upon her breast.
Dr. H. More, *Infinity of Worlds*, st. 100.

roscoelite (ros'kō-lit), *n.* [*Roseoc* (Prof. H. E. Roscoe) + *Gr. λίθος*, stone.] A mineral of a green color and micaceous structure, in composition a silicate of aluminum and potassium, remarkable for containing nearly 30 per cent. of vanadium pentoxid. It has been found in California associated with gold.

rose (rōz), *n.* and *a.* [*ME. rose*, *rose* (pl. *roses*, *rosen*), < *AS. rōse* (pl. *rōsan*) = *MD. rose*, *D. roos* = *OHG. rōsa*, *MHG. rōse*, *G. rose* = *Lecl. rōs* = *Sw. ros* = *Dan. rose* = *F. rose* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. It. rosa* = *OBulg. rosa* = *Bulg. Serv. ruža* = *Bohem. ruže* = *Pol. ruža* = *Little Russ. ruža* = *White Russ. ruža* = *Russ. roza* = *Lith. rozhe* = *Lett. rozē* = *Hung. rōzsa* = *Ir. ros* = *Gael. ros* = *W. rhosyn*, pl. *rhos*, < *L. rosa*, < *Gr. *rōdia* (not found), *ρῶδιον*, *Æolic Gr. βῶδιον*, a rose, of Eastern origin; cf. *Ar. Pers. ward*, a rose, flower, petal, flowering shrub, *Armen. ward*, a rose. The *AS. rōse* (*ME. rose*, *rose*) would reg. produce a mod. E. **roose*; the mod. E. *rose* is due partly to the *F. form*.] **I. n. 1.** A shrub of the genus *Rosa*, or its flower, found wild in numerous species, and cultivated from remote antiquity. In the wild state the rose is generally single, its corolla consisting of one circle of round-

cannot be conjectured. Some, however, remain near their originals, and very many can be referred to certain general stocks. For practical purposes the roses of culture have been loosely grouped as follows: (1) Climbing roses. Here belong the prairie-rose, and its offspring the queen-of-the-prairies, Baltimore belle, etc., and the evergreen, Ayrshire, musk, many-flowered, and Banksian stocks (see below). (2) Garden roses, non-climbers, blooming but once in the season; summer or June roses. Among these are the Scotch roses, derived from the burnet-rose, *R. spinosissima* (*R. pimpinellifolia*), a low bush of temperate Europe and Asia; the cinnamon- and damask-roses; the Provins, hundred-leaved, or cabbage rose, *R. centifolia*, among whose numerous varieties are most of the moss-roses; and the French or red rose, *R. Gallica*, prolific of variegated and other varieties. These are old favorites, now giving way to the next class. (3) The so-called hybrid perpetuals or autumn roses, best called *remontants* (see *remontant*), as blooming not perpetually, but a second time after rest. The characteristic element in this group is from the China or Indian rose, *R. Indica*. They are large, brilliant, and hardy, afford the great fancy roses of the rosarians, and include such varieties as the *Baronne Prévost*, *General Jacqueminot*, and *giant-of-battles*. The *Jacqueminot* is forced in immense quantities for the market. (4) Roses blooming continuously. Here may be classed the *Bourbons*, originating in a cross between the China and a damask variety, a rather tender race, including the *Souvenir de Malmaison*, a famous standard. More constant bloomers are varieties of the China rose known popularly as *monthly roses*, also called *Bengal roses*; the flowers are brilliant and abundant; the plant multiplies readily, and is the best for house culture. Another race of perpetuals is the *noisette*, derived from the musk- and the tea-rose, mostly climbers. Lastly, here belong the tea-roses, or tea-scented roses, descended from *var. odorata* of the China rose, a race of numerous and increasing varieties, most extensively cultivated. The large yellow *Maréchal* (or *Marshal*) *Niel*, highly popular for forcing, is by some classed as a tea-rose, by others as a *Noisette*. In England roses called *standards* are produced by budding the desired variety on the stock of the common dogrose, or of a vigorous variety known as *Manetti*; in the American climate most sorts do better on their own stock. The rose in culture has numerous enemies, as the rose-aphid or greenfly, the rose-beetle, the rose-slug, and the red-spider. The most important economical use of the rose is in the manufacture of attar or oil of roses. (See *attar* and *rose-water*.) The petals of the red or French rose are slightly astringent and tonic, and are used in various official preparations, chiefly as a vehicle for stronger tonic astringents. The petals of the cabbage-rose are slightly laxative, but are used chiefly in making rose-water. The bright-red hip of some wild roses is ornamental and sometimes edible; that of the dogrose is used to make a confection. The rose is a national emblem of England.

As the *Roose* in his Radness is Richest of floures,
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 624.
Like the red *rose* on triumphant brier.
Shak., *M. N. D.*, iii. l. 96.

2. One of various other plants so named from some resemblance to the true rose. See the phrases below.—3. A knot of ribbon in the form of a rose, used as an ornamental tie of a hat-band, garter, shoe, etc.

My heart was at my mouth
Till I had viewed his shoes well; for those *roses*
Were big enough to hide a cloven foot.
B. Jonson, *Devil is an Ass*, i. 2.

The heir, with *roses* in his shoes,
That night might village partner choose.
Scott, *Marmion*, vi., Int.

4. Figuratively, full flush or bloom.

He wears the *rose*
Of youth upon him. *Shak.*, *A. and C.*, iii. l. 20.

5. A light crimson color. Colors ordinarily called crimson are too dark to receive the name of *rose*. See *II*.

Her cheek had lost the *rose*. *Tennyson*, *Enone*.

6. In *her.*, a conventional representation of the flower, composed of five leaves or lobes, or, in other words, a kind of cinquefoil: when the five spaces between the leaves are filled by small pointed leaves representing the calyx, it is said to be *barbed*. (See *barb*, *n.*, 8.) The center is usually a circle with small dots or points of a different tincture, usually *or*. These may be supposed to represent the stamens, but they are called in heraldry *seeds*, and when they are of a different tincture the rose is said to be *seeded*.

7. In *arch. and art*: (a) A rose-window. (b) Any ornamental feature or work of decorative character having a circular outline: properly a larger and more important feature or work than a rosette or a circular boss.—8. A rosette, as of lace.—9. In *zool.*, a formation suggestive of a rose; a radiating disposition or arrangement of parts; a rosette, as that formed at the parting of feathers on the heads of domestic pigeons of different breeds, or that represented by aruncles about the eyes or beak. Compare *rose-comb*, under *comb*, 3.

It [tetronerythrin] was first found in the so-called *roses* around the eyes of certain birds by Dr. Wurm.
Microsc. Sci., XXX. 90.

10. A perforated nozzle of a pipe, spout, etc., to distribute water in fine shower-like jets; a rose-head; also, a plate similarly perforated covering some aperture.

The acid enters the cistern . . . through a leaden *rose*, which detains all solid bodies which may have accidentally got into the acid.
Spons' Encyc. Manuf., l. 73.

11. An ornamental annular piece of wood or metal surrounding the spindle of a door-lock or a gas-pipe at the point where it passes through a wall or ceiling.—12. The disease erysipelas: so named, popularly, from its color.

Among the hot swellings, whereof commonly the fore-said imposthumes are caused, is also the *rose*, or erysipelas, which is none other thing but an inflammation of the skin, which in this country we call the *rose*.
Mosart's Physic (4th ed.), p. 595. (*Nares*.)

13. In *Eng. hist.*, one of the two rival factions, York and Lancastrian. See *Wars of the Roses*, below.

Henry VII., combining the interests of the rival *Roses*, combines the leading characteristics of their respective policies.
Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 373.

14. A circular card or disk, or a diagram with radiating lines: as, the compass-card or *rose* of the compass; the barometric *rose*, which shows the barometric pressure, at any place, in connection with the winds blowing from different points of the compass; a wind-*rose*.—15. In musical instruments like flutes, guitars, dulcimers, and harpsichords, an ornamental device set in the sound-hole of the belly, and often serving as a trade-mark as well as a decoration.—16. A form in which precious stones, especially small diamonds, are frequently cut. Large rose diamonds were much used from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century, but are now quite obsolete. The characteristic of the rose is that it is flat below, and forms a hemisphere or low pyramid above, covered with small facets. When, as is usually the case, these facets are 24 in number, the cut is called a *Dutch rose*; when 36, a *rose recoupée*. The *Brabant rose* has also 24 facets, but they are flatter or less raised than in the *Dutch rose*. The rose cut is selected when the loss to the stone in cutting would be too great if the brilliant cut were selected. Rose diamonds are generally cut from plates cleaved from the crystals of diamonds while being cleaved into brilliant form. See *brilliant*.

17. A very small diamond, scarcely more than a splinter, of which as many as 400 are sometimes necessary to make a carat, or 60,000 to make an ounce. These are seldom regularly cut, 6 to 8 facets only being the usual number.—**Alpine rose**, *Rosa alpina* of European mountains, to which are commonly referred the Boursault roses. The name has also been applied to certain species of *Rhododendron*, as *R. ferruginea*, etc.—**Ashes of roses**. See *red*, 1.—**Attar of roses**. See *attar*.—**Austrian rose**. See *yellow rose*.—**Ayrshire rose**, a group of climbing roses derived from *Rosa sempervirens*, the evergreen rose of southern Europe.—**Banksian rose**, *Rosa Banksiae* of China, a climber, producing large clusters, not hardy.—**Bengal rose**. See *def. 1*.—**Blue rose**, an impossibility.

The niece of the prince-bishop of Wilna strikes us as in many respects a typical Pole, and . . . we can only think of Hélène Massalska as one who was, in her way, a seeker after *blue roses*.
N. and Q., 7th ser., V. 120.

Blush-rose, a delicate pink rose of the damask and other stocks.—**Bourbon rose**. See *def. 1*.—**Brier-rose**, the dogrose; also, a sweetbrier.—**Burgundy rose**, a small variety of *Rosa centifolia*.—**Burnet-rose** or *burnet-leaved rose*. See *def. 1*.—**Canker-rose**, the corn-poppay, *Papaver Rhoeas*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—**Cayenne rose**. See *Licania*.—**Chaplet of roses**, in *her.* See *chaplet*, 3.—**Cherokee rose**, *Rosa levigata* (*R. Sinica*), a climber once supposed to be indigenous in the southeastern United States, where it abounds, but now known to be from China, whence it was early introduced. Its flowers are single, pure-white, large, and profuse. It makes an excellent hedge-plant.—**China rose**. See *def. 1*.—**Chinese rose**. (a) The China rose. (b) A rose-mallow, *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*. See *shoeblack-plant*.—**Christmas rose**. See *Christmas* and *Helleborus*.—**Cinnamon-rose**, an old-fashioned sweet-scented rose, *Rosa cinnamomea* of Europe.—**Collar of roses**, an ornamental or honorary collar worn in the time of the Tudor sovereigns as emblematic of the union of the houses of York and Lancaster.—**Corn-rose**. See *poppy* and *cockle*, 1.—**Cotton-rose**. See *Filago*.—**Crown of the rose**, of the *double rose*. See *crown*, 13.—**Crucified rose**, an emblem of the Rosicrucians; a rose-cross.—**Damask rose**. See *def. 1* and *damask*.—**Dogrose**, *Rosa canina*, the most common wild rose of Europe and Russian Asia. The stems are commonly erect the first year, 2 or 3 feet high, later elongated and rather straggling, armed with curved prickles; the flowers are pink or white, three or four together. It is sparingly naturalized in Pennsylvania, etc.—**Double rose**, in *her.*, a bearing consisting of a smaller cinquefoil laid upon another larger one, the leaves or lobes of the one coming opposite the divisions between the leaves of the other. The double rose may be barbed and seeded like the rose.—**Egyptian rose**, *Scabiosa arvensis* and *S. atropurpurea*, the latter also known as *mourning-bride*.—**Evergreen rose**, *Rosa sempervirens* of southern Europe. It is the parent of many varieties of free-growing, hardy climbers, including the Ayrshires, evergreen in mild climates.—**Fairy rose**, a miniature rose known as *Rosa Lawrenceana*, doubtless derived from the China rose.—**Field-rose**, *Rosa arvensis*, a trailing rose of western Europe, with white scentless flowers.—**French rose**. See *def. 1*.—**Golden rose**. See *golden*.—**Holland rose**. See *rose-cut*.—**Holly-rose**. (a) The rock-rose, *Helianthemum*. (b) Same as *sage-rose*.—**Hundred-leaved rose**, *Rosa centifolia*, a stock of uncertain origin. See *def. 1*.—**Indian rose**, the China rose, *R. Indica*.—**Jamaica rose**, the name of species of *Meriania*, also of *Blakea trinervis* of the *Melastomaceæ* (Jamaica wild rose), a pretty greenhouse climber.—**Ja-**



Flowering Branch of Prairie-rose (*Rosa setigera*),
a, the fruit.

ish spreading petals. Under cultivation the petals commonly multiply at the expense of the stamens, the flower thus doubling into a cushion, nest, or cabbage-shaped body. Starting with a few natural species, cultivation has obtained, through selection and complex intercrossing, many hundred varieties, whose parentage frequently

pan or Japanese rose, one of various true roses, as *Rosa multiflora*, the many-flowered rose, and *R. rugosa*. The name is also applied to plants of the genus *Camellia*.—**Macartney rose**, *Rosa bracteata*, introduced from China, an evergreen climber, the source of a small group of varieties. It is not hardy in the northern United States, but in the South is used for hedges and is sometimes spontaneous.—**Malabar rose**, a shrubby East Indian rose-mallow, *Hibiscus hirtus* (*H. rosa-malabarica*).—**Many-flowered rose**, a Japanese species, *Rosa multiflora*, the source of several varieties; not hardy in the northern United States.—**Michigan rose**. Same as *prairie-rose*.—**Monthly rose**, one of a class of perennials derived from the China rose; a Bengal rose, *Rosa moschata*, found in southern Europe, Abyssinia, and in Asia to China; a tall climber and profuse bloomer with strongly scented flowers, long known in cultivation, but not hardy.—**Mystic rose**, a vague phrase empty of real meaning, frequent in Rosicrucian literature, especially in the phrase *crucifixion of the mystic rose*. See *Rosicrucian*.—**Noisette rose**. See def. 1.—**Nutka rose**, *Rosa Nutkana* of northwestern North America, the most showy western wild rose, with larger flowers and fruit than any other American species.—**Oil of roses**. See *oil and attar*.—**Pale rose**, in the pharmacopoeias, same as *hundred-leaved rose*.—**Pompon-rose**, the name of miniature varieties of *Rosa centifolia* or of *R. Indica* (Bengal pompoms).—**Prairie-rose**, *Rosa setigera*, common in the interior of the United States. It is the only American climber, a vigorous grower, the flowers large and abundant in corymbs. Also *climbing* and *Michigan rose*. See cut under def. 1.—**Provence, Provins rose**. Same as *cabbage-rose*.—**Provincial rose**. See *provincial*.—**Red rose**. (a) The badge of the house of Lancaster. (b) Specifically, the French rose.—**Rose bengale**. Same as *Bengal red* (which see, under *red*).—**Rose cut**. See *cut*.—**Rose drill**. See *drill*.—**Rose du Barry**, in *ceram.*, a pink or light-crimson color in porcelain-decoration, named from Madame du Barry, mistress of Louis XV. See *rose Pompadour*.—**Rose family**. (a) A name given by some writers to a division of the porcelain of China in which red prevails, and which is marked by the abundant use of enameled color in perceptible relief above the background. (b) In bot., the order *Rosaceae*.—**Rose of Jericho**.—**Rose Anastatica**.—**Rose of Plymouth**. See *Sabbatia*.—**Rose of Sharon**. (a) In *Scip.* (Cant. ii. 1), the autumn crocus [so explained in R. V. margin]; perhaps *Colchicum autumnale*. (b) A St. John's-wort, *Hypericum calycinum*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant-names. (Prov. Eng.) (c) Same as *althaea*, 2. (U. S.)—**Rose Pompadour**, a rose-pink or light-crimson color of the Sevres porcelain, imitated by other factories: a name derived from the Marquise de Pompadour: called later *rose du Barry*, as a compliment to Madame du Barry. The second name is more commonly heard in England, though it is less correct, the name *rose Pompadour* having been given when the color was first introduced.—**Scotch rose**. See def. 1.—**South-sea rose**, the oleander. [Jamaica.]—**Sun-rose**, the rock-rose, *Helianthemum*.—**Swamp-rose**, *Rosa Carolina*, common in the eastern United States, forming thickets in swampy ground.—**Tea-rose**, or *tea-scented rose*. See def. 1.—**Tudor rose**, in *her.*, a combination of two heraldic roses, one gules and the other argent. Sometimes one of these is set upon the other, the upper being the smaller; in other instances it is divided, as per cross or per saltier, alternately red and white.—**Under the rose** (a translation of Latin *sub rosa*), in secret; privately; in a manner that forbids disclosure.

Under the rose, since here are none but friends,
(To own the truth) we have some private ends.
Swift, Epil. to a Benefit Play, for the Distressed Weavers.

Wars of the Roses, in *Eng. hist.*, the prolonged armed struggle between the houses of Lancaster and York: so called from the red rose and white rose, badges respectively of the adherents of the two families. The wars commenced with the first battle of St. Albans in 1455; the Yorkist claimant was killed in 1460, but his son Edward IV. supplanted the Lancastrian king Henry VI. in 1461; the Yorkist kings (Edward IV., Edward V., and Richard III.) continued in power in spite of the repeated efforts of Queen Margaret (wife of Henry VI.), except for a brief period in 1470-71, when Henry VI. was restored. The contest was ended in 1485 with the death of Richard III. at Bosworth, and the succession of Henry VII., a Lancastrian, who, by his marriage with a Yorkist princess, united the conflicting interests.—**White rose**. (a) The badge of the house of York. (b) Specifically, *Rosa alba*, a garden rose, native in the Caucasus.—**Wild rose**, any native species.—**Wind-rose**. (a) An old name of *Papaver Aryemone*. (b) See *Rœmeria*.—**Yellow rose**. Specifically—(a) *Rosa lutea* (*R. Eglanteria*), the Austrian briar or yellow eglantine, sometimes distinguished as *single yellow rose*, though often double. It is a summer rose of many varieties, with a habit like that of sweetbrier (eglantine); native from Asia Minor to the Himalayas and northward. (b) *R. sulphurea*, the double yellow rose, beautiful in warm climates, native from Asia Minor to Persia.—**York-and-Lancaster rose**, a variegated variety of the French, also of the damask rose. (See also *cabbage-rose*, *eglantine*, *quelder-rose*, *Lent-rose*, *moss-rose*, *mountain-rose*, *rock-rose*, *age-rose*, *sweetbrier*.)

II. a. Of an extremely luminous purplish-red color. Some rose colors are deficient in chroma, and are therefore varieties of pink, *rose-pink*; others have the most intense chroma, *rose-reds*; others incline so much toward purple as to be called *rose-purple*.

The lights, rose, amber, emerald, blue.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

Bengal rose, a coal-tar color used in dyeing, somewhat similar to eosin, but producing bluer shades. It is the sodium salt of tetra-iodo-dichloro-fluorescein.—**Rose elder**, *finch*, *lake*, *linnet*. See the nouns.—**Rose madder**. See *madder lakes*, under *madder*.—**Rose pink**, *porcelain*. See the nouns.

rose¹ (rōz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *rosed*, ppr. *rosing*. [*Rose*¹, n.] 1. To render rose-colored; redden; cause to flush or blush.

A maid yet *rosed* over with the virgin crimson of modesty.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 323.

2. To perfume as with roses.

A *rosed* breath from lips rosie proceeding.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, p. 234.

rose² (rōz). Preterit of *rise*¹.

rose³ (rōz), v. t. An obsolete or dialectal form of *rose*.

rose-acacia (rōz-ā-kā'shā), n. The bristly or moss locust, *Robinia hispida*, from the southern Alleghanies, an admired shrub or small tree with large deep rose-colored inodorous flowers in racemes.

Roseæ (rō'zē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1825), < *Rosa* + -æ.] A tribe of rosaceous plants consisting of the genus *Rosa*.

roseaker, n. Blue vitriol.

To have a man chased to death in such manner by poison after poison, first *roseaker*, then arsenick, then mercury sublimate, then sublimate again, it is a thing worth astonish man's nature to hear it.

Bacon, Accusation of Wentworth, 1615 (Works, ed. Spedding, XII. 216).

rosealt (rō'zē-āl), a. [Also *rosial*; < L. *roseus*, rosy (< *rosa* 1, rose), + -al.] Like a rose, especially in color; roseate.

Beholding the *rosial* colour, which was wont to be in his visage, tounred in to salowe.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 12.

The *rosal* cross is spread within thy field,
A sign of peace, not of revenging war.

Greene, James IV., v.

From the West returning,

To th' honored Cradle of the *rosial* Morning.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 2.

His *rosal* cheeks ten thousand Graces swell'd.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, i. 58.

rose-aniline (rōz'an'i-lin), n. Same as *rosaniline*.

rose-aphis (rōz'ā'fis), n. Any aphid which infests roses; a greenfly; specifically, *Siphonophora roseæ*.

rose-apple (rōz'ap'pl), n. An East Indian tree, *Eugenia Jambos*, widely cultivated in the tropics, beautiful in flower, foliage, and fruit. The fruit is of the size of a hen's egg, heavily rose-scented, only moderately palatable, wanting juice. Related species are to some extent included under the name. Also *jam-rosade* and *Malabar plum*.

rose-a-ruby (rōz'ā-rō'bi), n. [L. *rosa rubra*, red rose; *rosa*, rose; *rubra*, fem. of *rubeus*, red; see *ruby*.] The pheasant's-eye, *Adonis autumnalis*.

roseate (rō'zē-āt), a. [*R. roseus*, rosy, + -ate]. Cf. *rosated*.] 1. Full of roses; consisting of roses; prepared from roses.

I come, I come! prepare your *roseate* bowers,
Celestial palms, and ever-blooming flowers.

Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 317.

Celestial Venus hover'd o'er his head,
And *roseate* nuptials, heav'nly fragrance! shed.

Pope, Iliad, xxiii. 229.

2. Of a rose color; blooming: as, *roseate* beauty.

The wind-stirred robe of *roseate* gray,
And rose-crown of the hour that leads the day.

D. G. Rossetti, The Stream's Secret.

Roseate spoonbill, *Ajaja rosea*, the common spoonbill of America. See cut under *Ajaja*.—**Roseate tern**, *Sterna paradisea* or *S. dougalli*, the paradise tern, the under parts of which, in the breeding-season, are white with a delicate rosy blush.

The mantle is pale pearl-blue; the cap is black, the bill is black, and the feet are coral-red.

The tail is long and deeply forked. The length is 14 or 15 inches, the extent 30. This bird is common along the Atlantic coast of the United States, and in many other regions of both hemispheres.

It was named in 1813 by Colonel Montagu in compliment to one of its discoverers, Dr. McDougall; though often called *S. paradisea*, the latter name, brought into use by Keyserling and Blasius in 1840, rests upon a questionable identification of a tern so called by Brünich in 1764. Montagu's specific name was "emended" *macdougalli* by Macgillivray in 1842.

rose-back (rōz'bak), a. In *ceram.*, having the back or outside decorated richly in red, either plain or with an incised pattern or some peculiarity of texture, as some fine Oriental porcelain.

rose-bay (rōz'bā), n. A name of several plants. (a) The oleander. (b) The willow-herb, *Epilobium angustifolium*. (c) Any rhododendron; somewhat specially, *Rhododendron maximum*.—**Lapland rose-bay**, the Lapland rhododendron. See *rhododendron*, 2.

Roseate Tern (*Sterna dougalli* or *paradea*).



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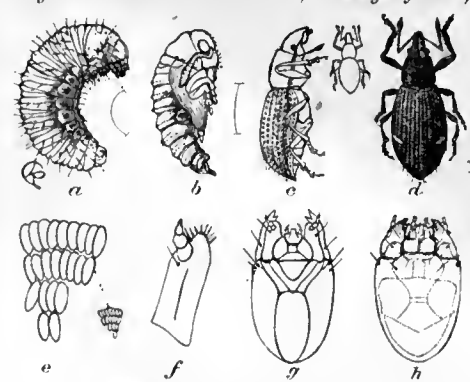
rose-bug (rōz'bug), n. A rose-beetle. A common species which infests roses in the United States is a melonothid, *Macrodactylus subspinosus*, a pest in gardens and vineyards.

Crop injured by attacks of *rose-bug* in the spring. Whether Noah was justifiable in preserving this class of insects?

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

rose-burner (rōz'ber'nēr), n. A gas-burner in which the gas issues from a series of openings disposed radially around a center, so that the flames

rose-beetle (rōz'bē'tl), n. 1. A coleopterous insect which affects or frequents roses; especially, *Cetonia aurata*, the common rose-chaffer of Great Britain. Also called *rose-fly* and *rose-bug*.—2. A enreulionid beetle, *Aramigus fulleri*,



Fuller's Rose-beetle (*Aramigus fulleri*). a, full-grown larva; b, pupa (does showing natural sizes of a and b); c, adult beetle, from side; d, same, from above (outline between them showing natural size); e, legs, enlarged and natural size; f, left maxilla with palpus, enlarged; g, head of larva, from below, enlarged; h, same, from above, enlarged.

more fully called *Fuller's rose-beetle*.—3. The rose-chaffer of the United States, *Macrodactylus subspinosus*. See cut under *rose-bug*.

roseberry (rōz'ber'ri), n.; pl. *roseberries* (-iz). The fruit of the rose; a hip. [Colloq.]

rose-bit (rōz'bit), n. A cylindrical bit, terminating in a truncated cone, the oblique surface of which is cut into teeth. It is often used for enlarging holes of considerable depth in metals and hard woods.

rose-blanket (rōz'blang'ket), n. A blanket of fine quality, having a rose, or a conventional device resembling a rose, worked in one corner.

rosebone (rōz'bōn), n. A fish with a deformity of the backbone; a humpbacked fish, as a cod.

rose-box (rōz'boks), n. A plant of the genus *Cotoneaster*.

rose-breasted (rōz'bres'ted), a. Having rose color on the breast, as a bird: as, the *rose-breasted grosbeak*, *Zamelodia* (or *Habia*) *ludoviciana*. This is one of the most beautiful birds of the United States, abundant from the Atlantic to the Missis-

sippi and somewhat beyond. It is a fine songster. The male is black, much varied with white on the wings, tail, and under parts; the bill is white; and a patch on the breast and the lining of the wings are rose-red or carmine. It is 8 inches long and 12½ in extent of wings.—**Rose-breasted godwit**, the Hudsonian or red-breasted godwit, *Limosa hæmastica*.

rosebud (rōz'bud), n. 1. The bud of a rose.

Let us crown ourselves with *rosebuds*, before they be withered.

Wisdom of Solomon, ii. 8.

Hence—2. A young girl in her first bloom; a *débutante*; a bud. [Colloq.]

A *rosebud* set with little wilful thorns,
And sweet as English air could make her, she.

Tennyson, Princess, Prol.

They flutter their brief hour in society, and if they fail to marry as they or their friends expect, they're so deplorably de trop. Some of them hold on like grim death to *rosebud* privileges.

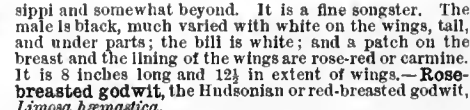
The Century, XL. 582.

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Crop injured by attacks of *rose-bug* in the spring. Whether Noah was justifiable in preserving this class of insects?

Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

rose-burner (rōz'ber'nēr), n. A gas-burner in which the gas issues from a series of openings disposed radially around a center, so that the flames



Rose-bug (*Macrodactylus subspinosus*), natural size.

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resemble the petals of a flower. Also called *rosette-burner*.

rose-bush (rōz' bŭsh), *n.* A shrub which bears roses, commonly of a bushy habit.

rose-camphor (rōz' kam' fēr), *n.* One of the two volatile oils composing attar of roses. It is a stearoptene, and is solid.

rose-campion (rōz' kam' pi-on), *n.* A pretty garden flower, *Lycnis coronaria*. The plant is a branching woolly herb, covered in summer and autumn with rosy-crimson blossoms. Also *mullen-pink*.

rose-carnation (rōz' kār-nā' shon), *n.* A carnation the ground-color of whose petals is striped with rose-color.

And many a *rose-carnation* feed
With summer spice the humming air.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, ci.

rose carthame. A color used in water-color painting. See *Carthamus*.

rose-catarrh (rōz' ka-tār'h), *n.* Same as *rose-cold*.

rose-chaffer (rōz' ehā' fēr), *n.* Same as *rose-beetle* or *rosé-bug*.

rose-cheeked (rōz' chēkt), *a.* 1. Having rosy or ruddy cheeks.

Rose-cheek'd Adonis hid him to the chase.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 3.

2. Having rose-red on the cheeks, as a bird; as, the *rose-cheeked* kingfisher, *Ispidina picta*, of Africa.

rose-cold (rōz' kōld), *n.* A form of hay-fever developing early in the summer. Also called *rose-catarrh*, *rose-fever*.

rose-color (rōz' kul' or), *n.* 1. The color of a rose; specifically, a deep and vivid pink, a color common in roses. See *rosé*, *a.* Hence—
2. Beauty or attractiveness, as of a rose; often, fancied beauty or attractiveness; *couleur de rose*: as, life appears to the young all *rose-color*.

rose-colored (rōz' kul' or'd), *a.* 1. Having the color of a rose; rosy: as, the *rose-colored* pastors, the starlings of the genus *Pastor*. See *ent* under *Pastor*.—2. Uncommonly beautiful; hence, extravagantly fine or pleasing: as, *rose-colored* views of the future.

She believed her husband was a hero of a *rose-colored* romance, and he turns out to be not even a hero of very sad-colored reality. *H. James, Jr.*, Pass. Pilgrim, p. 425.

rose-comb (rōz' kōm), *n.* See *comb*, 3.

rose-copper (rōz' kop' er), *n.* Same as *rosette-copper*.

rose-cross (rōz' krōs), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* 1. [*cap.*] [*See Rosierucian.*] A Rosierucian.—2. A rosy cross, the alleged symbol of the Rosierucians, supposed to denote the union of a rose with a cross: indicated by a cross within a circle, a rose on a cross, and otherwise. See *eruefied rose* and *mystic rose*, under *rosé*. Also called *rosie-cross*, *rosy cross*, *rosieruc*, *roseerōis*, etc.

II. *a.* [*cap.*] Rosierucian.

That stone of which so many have us told, . . .
The great Elixir, or . . .
The *Rose-Cross* knowledge.

Drayton, To Master William Jeffreys.

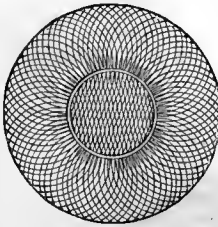
rose-cut (rōz' kut), *a.* Cut with a series of triangular facets, the whole surface rounding up from the girdle. The number of triangular faces on the upper side of the girdle is usually twenty-four. The back is usually flat—that is, the girdle is at one extreme of the stone, having no base projecting beyond it. In some cases, however, there is a base resembling a crown; then the cut is called the *double* or *Holland rose*.

rose-drop (rōz' drop), *n.* 1. A lozenge flavored with rose-essence.—2. An ear-ring.—3. A pimple on the nose caused by drinking ardent spirits; a *grog-blossom*; *acne*.

rose-ear (rōz' er), *n.* A dog's ear which hangs so as to show the flesh-colored inside.

rose-engine (rōz' en' jin), *n.* A form of lathe in which the rotary motion of the mandrel may be combined with a radial movement of the tool-rest, the result being a movement of eccentric character.

An eccentric chuck is also used with a stationary tool-rest, or the work in the lathe is, by means of suitable mechanism, made to oscillate slightly. Whatever the method used, the result is the tracing on a flat surface, such as the back of a watch-case, of a series of waved or circular lines which may be considered to bear some resemblance to a full-blown rose. The rose-engine is used to make complicated ornamental tracings on the engraved plates used for printing bank-notes, bonds, etc., and in decorating watch-cases and other metal-work. The work



Specimen of Engine-turning.

performed by it is called *engine-turning*. Also called *geometrical lathe*.

rose-encrinite (rōz' en' kri-nit), *n.* A rhodocrinite.

rose-festival (rōz' fes' ti-val), *n.* A festival celebrated on June 8, which had its origin at the village of Salency, near Noyon, in France. A girl is selected from three most distinguished for feminine virtues, her name being announced from the pulpit to give an opportunity for objections. She is then conducted to church, where she hears service in a place of honor, after which she formerly used to open a ball with the seigneur. She is called *La Rosière*, because she is adorned with roses held together by a silver clasp presented by Louis XIII. The festival has been imitated at other places in France, at many of which the *rosière* receives a purse or a dowry from a foundation established for the purpose.

rose-fever (rōz' fē' vēr), *n.* Same as *rosé-cold*.

rose-fish (rōz' fish), *n.* A scorpenoid fish, the Norway haddock, *Sebastes marinus*. It inhabits both coasts of the North Atlantic; it is mostly orange-red. Also called *snapper*, *bergyll*, *redfish*, etc. See *cut* under *Sebastes*.

rose-fly (rōz' fli), *n.* Same as *rose-beetle*, 1, or *rosé-bug*.

rose-flycatcher (rōz' fli' kach-ēr), *n.* One of the American fly-catching warblers of the genus *Cardellina*, as *C. rubra* and *C. rubrifrons*. They are small insectivorous birds related to the redstart (*Setophaga*), of rich or varied coloration, of which rose-red is one tint. Those named reach the border of the United States from Mexico.

rose-gall (rōz' gāl), *n.* A gall produced on roses by an insect, as the cynipid *Rhodites rosæ*.

rose-geranium (rōz' jē-rā' ni-um), *n.* A common house-plant, *Pelargonium capitatum*, with rose-scented leaves and small rose-purple flowers.

rose-haw (rōz' hā), *n.* The fruit of the wild rose; a rose-hip. [*Colloq.*]

Redly gleam the *rose-haws*, dripping with the wet,
Fruit of sober autumn, glowing crimson yet.
Celia Thaxter, May Morning.

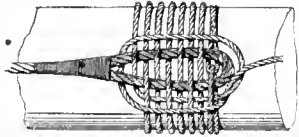
rose-house (rōz' hous), *n.* In *hort.*, a glass house for the propagation of roses, or for the forcing of roses into bloom.

rose-hued (rōz' hūd), *a.* Of the hue or color of the rose; rose-colored.

Many a dark delicious curl,
Flowing beneath her *rose-hued* zone.
Tennyson, Arabian Nights.

roseine (rō' zē-in), *n.* [*rosé* + *-ine*².] Same as *fuchsin*.

rose-knot (rōz' not), *n.* A rosette of ribbon, worsted, or other soft material.



Rose-lashing.

rose-lashing (rōz' lash' ing), *n.* *Naut.*, a kind of lashing or seizing employed in binding anything on a spar: so termed from the rose-like form in which the end of the seizing is secured.

rose-lathe (rōz' lā' th), *n.* A lathe fitted with a rose-engine.

rose-leaf (rōz' lēf), *n.* [*ME. rosé-lēf*; < *rosé* + *leaf*.] One of the petals of a rose.

roselet (rōz' let), *n.* [*F. roselet*, the stoat or ermine in summer when brown, not white, < *rose*, *rose*: see *rosé*.] The fur of the ermine, *Putorius erminea*, as taken from the animal in the summer.

roselette (rōz' let), *n.* [*OF. *roselette*, dim. of *rose*, a rose: see *rosé*.] In *her.*, a rose, when many are used on a field at once. Compare *lioncel*.

rose-lip (rōz' lip), *n.* A lip of a rosy or red-ripe color. *Tennyson*, *Adeline*, i.

rose-lipped (rōz' lipt), *a.* Having red or rosy lips. [*Rare.*]

Thou young and *rose-lipp'd* cherubin.
Shak., Othello, iv. 2. 63.

roselite (rō' ze-lit), *n.* [= *G. rosolith*; named after *Gustav Rose*, a German naturalist (1798-1873).] A hydrous arseniate of cobalt and calcium, occurring in small red triclinic crystals at Schneeberg in Saxony.

rosella (rō- zel' ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. rosa*, rose: see *rosé*.] A beautiful Australian parrot, *Platycecus eximius*, the rose-parakeet. This is a favorite cage-bird, elegantly varied with scarlet, green, blue, yellow, white, and other colors. There are many similar birds of the same genus. See *cut* in next column.

rosella-fiber (rō- zel' ā- fi' bēr), *n.* See *roselle*.

rosellate (rō- zel' āt), *a.* [*NL. *rosella*, dim. of *L. rosa*, rose (see *rosé*), + *-ate*.] In *bot.*, disposed like the petals of a rose, or in rosettes: said of leaves.

roselle (rō- zel), *n.* [Also *rozelle*, *rouselle*; < *NL. rosella*; cf. *F. oselle*, *sorrel*.] An East In-



Rosella (*Platycecus eximius*).

dian rose-mallow, *Hibiscus Sabdariffa*, widely cultivated in the tropics, where its pleasantly acidulous calyxes are used for tarts, jellies, etc., and for making a cool refreshing drink. It yields also a fiber sparingly substituted for hemp, known as *roselle-hemp* or *rosella-fiber*. In the West Indies the plant is called *Indian* or *red sorrel*. Also called *sabdariffa*.

rose-mallow (rōz' mal' ō), *n.* See *mallow*.

rose-maloes (rōz' mal' ōz), *n.* [An Anglo-Malayan modification of *vasamala*, q. v.] A kind of liquid storax obtained from the East Indian *Attingia excelsa*.

rosemarinet, *n.* Same as *rosemary*.

rosemary (rōz' mā- ri), *n.* [Formerly also *rosmary*; < *ME. rosemary*, altered (in simulation of *rosa Mariae*, 'Mary's rose') from *rosemarine*, *rosmaryne*, *rosmaryn*, *rosmarin*, < *OF. rosmarin*, *romarin*, *F. romarin* = *Pr. roman*, *romain* = *Sp. rosmano*, *romero* = *Pg. rosmarin*, *romero* = *It. rosmarino*, *romerino* = *D. rozemarijn*, *rosmarijn* = *G. Dan. Sw. rosmarin*, < *L. rosmarinus*, *rosmarinum*, prop. two words, *ros marinus* or *marinus ros*, *rosemary*, lit. 'marine dew,' sea-dew (called *ros maris*, 'dew of the sea,' by Ovid: *ros (ror-)*, dew; *marinus*, marine: see *rosé* and *marine*.] An evergreen shrub, *Rosmarinus officinalis*, native in southern Europe, widely cultivated. (See *Rosmarinus*.) It has a fragrant smell, and a warm, pungent, bitter taste. It yields by distillation a light pale essential oil of great fragrance, which is extensively employed in the manufacture of pomatums for the hair. Its leaves are gently stimulant, and are used to some extent in European medicine.



Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*).

1, the upper part of the stem, with flowers; 2, the lower part of the stem; a, a flower; b, a leaf, seen from below, showing the revolute margin.

There's *rosemary*, that's for remembrance.
Shak., Hamlet, iv. 5. 175.

Some sign of mourning was shown by every one, down to the little child in its mother's arms, that innocently clutched the piece of *rosemary* to be thrown into the grave "for remembrance."

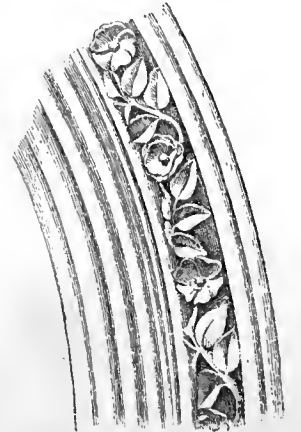
Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

Rosemary-moorwort. Same as *wild rosemary* (a).—**Rosemary-pine**. See *loblolly-pine*.—**Wild rosemary**. (a) A plant, the *Andromeda polifolia*. (b) See *Ledum*.

rose-molding (rōz' uōl' ding), *n.* In *arch.*, a molding ornamented with roses. Very beautiful examples with conventionalized yet naturalistic treatment of the flowers and climbing vine occur in French work of the thirteenth century.

rose-money (rōz' mūn' i), *n.* A name sometimes given to screw-dollars or screw-medals.

rosent (rō' zen), *a.* [*ME. rosen*, < *AS. rōsen*, made of roses, < *rosē*, a rose: see *rosé* and *-ent*.] 1. Roseate; rose-colored; ruddy.



Rose-molding, 13th century. (From the Porte Rouge, Notre Dame de Paris.)

Pharus the sonne with his golden charlet bryngeth forth the roene day. *Chaucer*, *Boethius*, ff. meter s.

2. Consisting of roses.

His leef a roeyn chapel

Hadde made, and on his heed it set.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 845.

rose-nail (rōz'nāl), *n.* A nail with a conical head which is hammered into triangular facets.

Rosenbach's sign. See *sign*.

rosenbuschite (rō'zn-būsh-īt), *n.* [Named after Prof. H. *Rosenbusch* of Heidelberg.] A silicate of calcium and sodium, containing also zirconium and titanium: it occurs in monoclinic crystals and in fibrous forms of a pale orange color. It is found in the elaeolite-syenite of southern Norway.

Rosendale cement. See *cement*, 2.

Rosenhain's function. See *function*.

Rosenmüller's fossa. A somewhat triangular depression in the pharynx on either side behind the openings of the Eustachian tubes.

Rosenmüller's gland. The inferior or palpebral portion of the lacrymal gland.

Rosenmüller's organ. See *organ*.

rose-noble (rōz'nō'bl), *n.* An English gold coin first issued by Edward IV., and worth at the time ten shillings: same as *ryal*.

2. *Hunt*. What have they given va?

1. *Hunt*. Six rose-nobles just.

Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, l. 43).

Rosen's liniment. A liniment composed of oil of nutmeg, spirit of juniper, and oil of cloves.

Rosenstrehl's green. See *green*¹.

Rosenthal's canal. The spiral canal of the modiolus.

Rosenthal's test. See *test*.

rose-of-heaven (rōz'ōv-hev'n), *n.* A pretty garden plant, *Lychnis Chæli-rosa*.

rose-oil (rōz'oil), *n.* Same as *oil of rose* (which see, under *oil*).

roseola (rō-zē'ō-lā), *n.* [= F. *roséole*; < NL., < *l. roseus*, rosy (< *rosa*, rose: see *rose*), + dim. -*ola*.] In *pathol.*, a kind of rash or rose-colored efflorescence, mostly symptomatic, occurring in connection with different febrile complaints. Also called *rose-rash* and *scarlet rash*.

roseolar (rō-zē'ō-lār), *a.* [*roseola* + -*ar*².] Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting *roseola*.

roseoloid (rō-zē'ō-loid), *a.* [*roseola* + -*oid*.] Same as *roseolous*.

roseolous (rō-zē'ō-lus), *a.* [*roseola* + -*ous*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling *roseola*: as, *roseolous rash*.

rose-ousel (rōz'ō'sl), *n.* The rose-colored pastor, *Pastor roseus*.

rose-parakeet (rōz-pār'ā-kēt), *n.* The rosella.

rose-pink (rōz'pīngk), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* I. A chromatic crimson-pink color.—2. A pigment prepared by dyeing chalk or whiting with a decoction of Brazil-wood and alum.

Clean faces appeared in lieu of black ones smeared with rose pink. *Dickens*, *Sketches*.

3. The American centaur, *Sabbatia angularis*. [Rare or obsolete.]

II. *a.* Of a rosy-pink color or hue; roscate; having a delicate bloom: also used figuratively: as, "rose-pink piety," *Kingsley*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

rose-point (rōz'pōint), *n.* See *point*¹.

rose-quartz (rōz'kwārts), *n.* A translucent and at times almost transparent variety of quartz, varying in color from light rose-red to dark-pink. The coloring matter is due to the presence of oxid of manganese, which is more or less affected by the action of the sunlight. Fine examples are found in Oxford county, Maine, and in other localities.

rosert (rō'zēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rosier*, *rosyer*; < ME. *rosier*, *roseere*, < OF. *rosier*, *rozier*, F. *rosier*, a rose-bush, = Pr. *rosier*, *rosier*, < L. *rosarium*, a rose-garden, ML. also a rosebush: see *rosary*.] I. A rose-garden.—2. A rose-bush.

An hound whan he cometh to a *rosier*.

Chaucer, *Parson's Tale*.

The third was a *rosyer*, with the armes of England; the fourth a branche of lilies, bearing the armes of France. *Hall*, Hen. VIII., fol. 59, quoted in *Strutt's Sports and Pastimes*, p. 240.

rose-rash (rōz'rash), *n.* Same as *roseola*.

rose-red (rōz'red), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. rose-red*; < *rose*¹ + *red*¹.] I. *a.* Red as a red rose.

Two corones han we,
Snow-whyte and rose-red.

Chaucer, *Second Nun's Tale*, l. 254.

From thy rose-red lips my name
Floweth. *Tennyson*, *Eleonore*.

II. *n.* A luminous and chromatic crimson.
rose-ringed (rōz'ringd), *a.* Having a collar of rose-red feathers: noting a collared parrot,

Palæornis torquatus, known as the *rose-ringed parakeet*. See cut under *ring-parrot*.

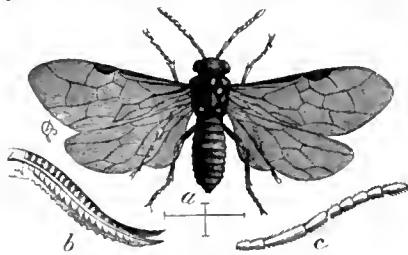
roseroot (rōz'rōt), *n.* A succulent herb, *Sedum Rhodiola*, having simple leafy stems 5 to 10 inches high, broad thick leaves, yellowish or purplish flowers in a close cyme, and a rose-scented root. It grows on cliffs in northern Europe and Asia, and in North America in eastern Pennsylvania, Maine, and northward. Also *rosewort*.

rose-rowel (rōz'rou'el), *n.* See *rowel*.

rosery (rō'zēr-i), *n.*; pl. *roseries* (-iz). [*< rose*¹ + -*ery*. Cf. *rosary*, and also F. *roseraie*, < *rosier*, a rose-bush: see *rosier*.] A place where roses grow; a nursery of rose-bushes; a rosary.

rose-ryal (rōz'ri'al), *n.* An English gold coin of the reign of James I. See *ryal*.

rose-sawfly (rōz'sā'fli), *n.* A sawfly which affects the rose. (a) In Europe, *Hylotoma rosarum*. (b) In America, *Monotegia rosæ*, whose larva is called *rose-slug*.



American Rose-sawfly (*Monotegia rosæ*).
a, female fly (cross shows natural size); b, her saw; c, antenna (b and c enlarged).

rose-slug (rōz'slug), *n.* The larva of the American rose-sawfly, *Monotegia rosæ*, which skeletonizes the leaves of the rose in the United States.

Rose's metal. See *metal*.

rose-steel (rōz'stēl), *n.* A cement-steel the interior of which exhibits on fracture a different structure from the exterior.

rosel¹ (rō'zēt), *n.* [Also *rosette*; < OF. (and F.) *rosette*, a kind of red coloring matter, < *rose*, rose: see *rose*¹.] A red color used by painters.

rosel² (rōz'ēt), *n.* [A corrupt form of *rosin*.] *Rosin*. [*Scotch*.]

roseta, *n.* Latin plural of *rosetum*.

rose-tanager (rōz'tan'ā-jēr), *n.* The summer redbird, *Piranga aestiva*: distinguished from the scarlet tanager, *P. rubra*.

rose-tangle (rōz'tang'gl), *n.* Red or brown-red seaweeds of the suborder *Ceramiceæ*.

rose-topaz (rōz'tō'paz), *n.* An artificial color of the true topaz produced by heating the crystals of yellow Brazilian topaz to a red heat. A chemical change results which, if prolonged too great a time, would change the topaz into the colorless white variety, the color ranging from light rose-red to sherry-red.

rose-tree (rōz'trē), *n.* A standard rose; a rose-bush.

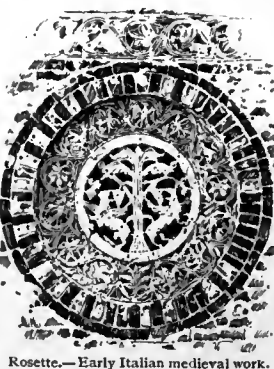
Rosetta stone. See *stone*.

rosetta-wood (rō-zet'ā-wūd), *n.* A handsome wood, of an orange-red color with very dark veins, from the East Indies, used in fine cabinet-making. It is of durable texture, but the colors become dark by exposure. The tree yielding it is not known.

rosette (rō-zet'), *n.* [*< F. rosette*, a rosette, a little rose (= Pr. Sp. *roseta*, tassel, = Pg. *roseta*, the rowel of a spur, = It. *rosetta*, a rosette), dim. of *rose*, < L. *rosa*, rose: see *rose*¹.] I. Any circular ornament having many small parts in concentric circles, or regularly arranged around the center.

She lifted Suzanne's hair to the middle of the head in two rosettes that she called riquesites, and fastened them with a silver comb. *G. W. Cable*, *Stories of Louisiana*, x.

Specifically—(a) In *arch.*, an ornament of frequent use in decoration in all styles. In Roman architecture rosettes decorate coffers in ceilings and soffits of cornices, and appear as a central ornament of the abacus of the Corinthian order. In medieval architecture rosettes are abundant, and consist usually of a knot of foliage inscribed in a circle, trefoil, or quatrefoil. See also cut under *patera*. (b) A knot of ribbon or a bunch of col-



Rosette.—Early Italian medieval work.

ored worsted used as an ornament of costume, especially one of the two bunches of ribbons attached to the loops by which an officer's gorget was suspended on his chest.

2. Any object or arrangement resembling in form a full-blown rose. (a) A rose gas-burner, in which the jets of flame are disposed radially about a center. (b) A particular arrangement of the sails of a windmill. (c) The pattern produced by a rose-engine lathe. (d) In *bot.*, a circle of leaves or fronds.

3. Same as *roset*¹.—4. In *zool.* and *anat.*, a natural formation of parts resembling a rose. See *rose*, 9. (a) The anal bunch of gills of a nudibranchiate gastropod. (b) The central plate which occupies the space between the apices of the first five radials of *Comatula*, and is formed from the confluence of five basals. *Carpenter*; *Huxley*. (c) The set of five petaloid ambulacra of some sea-urchins. See cut under *Petalosticha*. (d) A spot of color which resembles a flower, as a broken-up ocellus. See cut under *jaguar*. (e) A rosette-cell. (f) A rosette-plate.

5. A curve whose polar equation is $r = a + \sin n\theta$, which presents a great variety of forms symmetrical about a center.—6. *Naut.*, a form of knot.—

7. In *metal.*, a disk or plate formed by throwing water on melted metal. See *rosette-copper*, and compare *quenching*, 2.—Red rosette, or red button, the rosette worn in the buttonhole by officers and higher dignitaries of the Legion of Honor.

rosette-burner (rō-zet'ber'nēr), *n.* Same as *rose-burner*.

rosette-cell (rō-zet'sel), *n.* One of the small spheroidal clusters or masses of usually eight or sixteen cells which are developed in sponges, in the cavity both of the adult sponge and of its free-swimming ciliated gemmules. *W. S. Kent*.

rosette-copper (rō-zet'kop'ēr), *n.* A product of copper made by throwing water on the surface of the melted metal (after the refining process), which is then removed in the form of a disk, the operation being repeated as often as is necessary. These disks or rosettes are colored bright-red by the action of the water on the copper, by which a suboxide is formed. This process has been followed at Cheasy in France, chiefly, and also at Mansfeld in Prussia. Also called *rose-copper*.

rosette-cutter (rō-zet'kut'ēr), *n.* A rotary cutting-tool for making wooden rosettes or circular ornaments in which different moldings are combined. Its cutting edge is of the inverse form of the ornament desired. Such tools are used in cabinet-making and carpentry.

rosetted (rō-zet'ed), *a.* [*< rosette* + -*ed*².] 1. Furnished or ornamented with a rosette.

The low-cut and rosetted shoe. *The Atlantic*, LXIV, 614.

2. Formed or arranged in rosettes: as, the decorations were of looped and rosetted ribbons.

rosette-plate (rō-zet'plāt), *n.* In *Polyzoa*, a communication-plate.

rosetum (rō-zē'tum), *n.*; pl. *rosetums*, *roseta* (-tumz, -fā). [*< L. rosetum*, a garden or bed of roses, < *rosa*, a rose: see *rose*¹.] A garden or parterre devoted to the cultivation of roses.

rose-vinegar (rōz'vin'ē-gār), *n.* An infusion made by steeping the petals of roses in vinegar, used as an external application in headaches, also to dispel unpleasant odors. *Chambers's Encyc.*, art. *Rose*.

rose-water (rōz'wā'tēr), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* Water tintured with oil of roses by distillation.

Every morning their Priests (called Bramini) wash the Image of the deuyll with *rose water*, or such other swete liquours, and perfume hym with dynerae swete sauours. *R. Eden*, tr. of Sebastian Munster (*First Books on America*, ed. Arber, p. 17).

Let one attend him with a silver basin

Full of *rose-water* and beavew'd with flowers. *Shak.*, *T. of the S. Ind.*, l. 56.

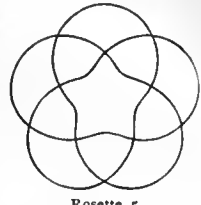
II. *a.* Having the odor or character of rose-water; hence, affectedly delicate or sentimental: as, *rose-water religion*.

Rose-water philanthropy. *Carlyle*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

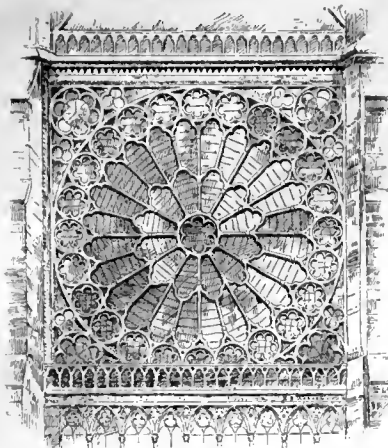
Rose-water dish. (a) A dish with perforated top, for pouring or sprinkling rose-water over the hands. (b) The plateau for a rose-water ewer.—**Rose-water ewer**, a name given to the *astaba*, or spouted signiere, used in Persia and other parts of the East for pouring water over the hands after eating. See cut under *astaba*.—**Rose-water ointment**. See *ointment*.

rose-willow (rōz'wil'ō), *n.* See *willow*.

rose-window (rōz'win'dō), *n.* In *arch.*, a circular window divided into compartments by mullions or tracery radiating or branching from a center. Such windows are especially fine and numerous in French medieval architecture, and often attain very considerable dimensions, as in the cathedrals of



Rosette, 5.



Rose-window in North Transept of Abbey Church of Saint Denis, France.

Paris, Chartres, Rheims, Amiens, etc. Also called *catharine-wheel* and, rarely, *marigold-window*.

Nothing can exceed the majesty of its deeply-recessed triple portals, the beauty of the *rose-window* that surmounts them, or the elegance of the gallery that completes the façade. *J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 541.*

rosewood (rōz'wūd), *n.* 1. The wood of various Brazilian trees, especially of *Dalbergia nigra*. It is a fine hard cabinet-wood of a chestnut color streaked with black, or varying in the different sorts, and used chiefly in veneers. The name is due to the faint rose-scent of some kinds when freshly cut. Other species of *Dalbergia*, species of *Jacaranda*, and perhaps of *Machaerium*, produce the rosewood of commerce. The woods known as *kingwood* and *violet-wood* may be considered as varieties. See *palsander*, the several generic names, and the phrases below.

2. A wood, lignum rhodium, the source of oil of rhodium, or rosewood-oil; Canary rosewood. It is obtained in pieces a few inches thick from the root and stem of *Convolvulus scoparius* and *C. floridus*, small trees of the Canaries. See *rosewood-oil*.

3. Any of the trees producing rosewood. — **African rosewood**, the molompi, *Pterocarpus erinaceus*. — **Australian rosewood**, a moderate-sized tree, *Synoum glandulosum* of the *Meliaceae*. — **Burmese rosewood**. See *Pterocarpus*. — **Canary rosewood**. See det. 2. — **Dominican rosewood**, *Cordia Gerascanthus*, a boraginaceous tree of the West Indies. — **East Indian rosewood**. See *blackwood*, 1, and *Dalbergia*. — **Jamaica rosewood**, *Linciera ligustrina* and *Anyris balsamifera*, West Indian trees not botanically related—the latter also called *candlewood* and *rhodes-wood*. — **Moulmein rosewood**, a Burmese species of *Milletia*.

rosewood-oil (rōz'wūd-oil), *n.* A pale-yellow, viscid, volatile oil, having an odor resembling that of sandalwood or rosewood, and obtained by distillation with water from a kind of rosewood. (See *rosewood*, 2.) It has been used in perfumery, liniments, etc., but is now wholly or mostly replaced by artificial compounds.

rose-worm (rōz'wĕrm), *n.* The larva of a common tortricid moth, *Cacaecia rosaceana*, which folds the leaves of the rose and skeletonizes them. It feeds also on many other plants, as the apple, peach, plum, birch, clover, strawberry, and cotton.

rosewort (rōz'wĕrt), *n.* 1. A plant of the order *Rosaceae*. *Lindley*. — 2. Same as *roscroot*, 1. **rose-yard** (rōz'yārd), *n.* [*ME. roscerde*; < *ros*¹ + *yard*².] A rose-garden.

rosialt, *a.* See *rosal*.

rosicler (rō-si-kler'), *n.* [*Sp.*] The Spanish term for the ores of silver embraced under the general English name *ruby silver*. It includes the light silver ore proustite (*rosicler claro*) and the dark-red silver ore pyrrargyrite (*rosicler oscuro*); besides these, the mineral stephanite is sometimes called *rosicler negro*.

Rosicrucian (rō-zī-krō'shi-an), *n.* and *a.* [Said to be a Latinized form of *Rosenkreuz*, 'rose-cross,' the mythical name of the mythical founder of the sect, identified with *L. rosa*, a rose, + *crux* (*cruc*), a cross, whence *F. rose-croix*, a Rosicrucian, *E. rose-cross*, the Rosicrucian symbol: see *rose*¹ and *cross*¹. Others alter the name to *Rosicrucian* or *Roricrucian*, in order to derive it < *L. roseidus*, dewy (see *rosed*), or *ros* (*ror*-), dew (see *rose*³), + *crux* (*cruc*-), cross, the emblem of light.] **I. n.** A member of a supposed secret society, said to have originated in the fifteenth century, which combined pretensions to the possession of occult wisdom and gifts with so-called mysteries of physic, astronomy, alchemy, etc. The book describing the Rosicrucians ("Fama Fraternitatis," published in 1614) is generally regarded as merely an elaborate satire on the charlatanism and credulity of the times. Books of Rosicrucian pretensions were formerly numerous in England as well as in Germany, and several have lately reappeared in the United States. The sect were also styled *Brethren* or *Knights of the Rosy-cross*, *Rosy-cross Philosophers*, etc.

II. a. Pertaining to the Rosierucians or their arts.

Rosicrucianism (rō-zī-krō'shi-an-izm), *n.* [*Rosicrucian* + *-ism*.] The doctrines, arts, or practices of the Rosicrucians.

rosicrux (rō'zī-kruks), *n.*; pl. *rosicruces* (rō-zī-krō'sēz). Same as *rose-cross*, 2.

rosied (rō'zīd), *a.* [*< rosy* + *-ed*².] Adorned with roses or rose-color; made rosy.

rosiert, *n.* See *rosier*.

rosière (rō-zīār'), *n.* [*F.*, the young girl who wins the rose, emblem of virtue, < *L. rosaria*, fem. of *rosarius*, of roses: see *rosary*.] See *rosic-festival*.

rosily (rō'zī-li), *adv.* With a rosy color or effect.

The white Olympus-peaks
Rosily brighten, and the soothed gods smile.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna, ii.

rosin (roz'in), *n.* [Formerly also *rozin*; a var. of *resin*: see *resin*.] 1. Same as *resin*. Specifically—2. Resin as employed in a solid state for ordinary purposes. It is obtained from turpentine by distillation. In this process the oil of the turpentine comes over, and the rosin remains behind. Rosin varies in color from dark brown or black to white, according to its purity and the degree of heat used in its preparation. Chemically it is the anhydride of abietic acid. It has the physical and chemical properties common to all resins. It is used in common varnishes, is combined with tallow to make common candles, is used by founders to give tenacity to their cores, by timmen and plumbers as a flux for their solder, for rubbing on violins, and for many other purposes. Also called *colophony*.

Suddenly Aeneas Gulf did swim
With Rosin, Pitch, and Brimstone to the brim.
Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

rosin (roz'in), *v. t.* [*< rosin*, *n.*] To cover or rub with rosin.

Black Caesar had that afternoon *rosined* his bow,
and tuned his fiddle, and practised jigs and Virginia reels.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 349.

rosined (roz'ind), *a.* [*< rosin* + *-ed*².] Treated with rosin.

rosiness (rō'zī-nes), *n.* [*< rosy* + *-ness*.] The quality of being rosy, or of resembling the rose in color.

The *rosiness* of glowing embers tinted the walls of Jouvaneaux's house.
M. II. Catherwood, Romance of Dollard, xvii.

rosing (rō'zing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *rose*¹, *v.*] The operation of imparting a pink tint to raw white silk.

rosin-oil (roz'in-oil), *n.* An oil manufactured from pine-resin, used for lubricating machinery, etc., and in France for printers' ink. See *London oil*, under *oil*.

rosin-plant (roz'in-plant), *n.* Same as *rosin-weed*.

rosin-soap (roz'in-sōp), *n.* A soap made of rosin and an alkali, as soda or potash, or by boiling with an alkaline carbonate and evaporating to dryness. It is worthless except when mixed with tallow soap, or palm-oil soap, or with both, as in the common yellow soap of commerce. See *soap*.

rosin-tin (roz'in-tin), *n.* A pale-colored native oxide of tin with a resinous luster.

rosin-weed (roz'in-wĕd), *n.* Any plant of the genus *Silphium*; especially, *S. laciniatum*. See *compass-plant*, 1, and *prairie burdock* (under *burdock*).

rosiny (roz'in-i), *a.* [*< rosin* + *-y*.] Resembling rosin; abounding with rosin.

rosland (ros'land), *n.* [*Prop. *rossland*, < *ross*² + *land*¹.] Moorish or watery land; heathy land. [*Prov. Eng.*]

rosmart (ros'mār), *n.* [*< Dan. rosmar*, a walrus, < *Norw. rosmat*, *rosmat*, < *leel. rosmhvār*, a walrus, < *rosm*, of unknown meaning (appar. connected with *rostungr*, a walrus), + *hvār* = *E. whale*: see *whale*. Cf. *horse-whale*, *walrus*, and *vorqual*.] The morse or walrus. See cuts under *rosmarine*² and *walrus*.

Rosmaridæ (ros-mar'i-dĕ), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Rosmarus* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Pinnipedia*, named

from the genus *Rosmarus*: now usually called *Trichechidæ* and sometimes *Odobænidæ*.

rosmarine¹ (roz'ma-rĕn or -rĭn), *n.* [*< L. ros marinus*, 'sea-dew,' rosemary: see *rosemary*.] 1. Sea-dew.

You shall . . . steep
Your bodies in that purer brine
And wholesome dew called *ros-marine*.
B. Jonson, Masque of Blackness.

2. Rosemary.

Cold Lettuce, and refreshing *Rosmarine*.
Spenser, Mulopotmos, l. 200.

rosmarine² (roz'ma-rĕn or -rĭn), *n.* and *a.* [Appar. an altered form of *Dan. rosmar*, a walrus (see *rosmar*), simulating *rosmarine*¹, whence the fable of its feeding on dew.] **I. n.** The walrus: formerly imagined as a sea-monster which climbed cliffs to feed on dew. Some of the early representations of this animal are extremely curious (as



Rosmarine (*Facco marina* of Gesner, 1560).

that from Gesner here reproduced), and to them is probably traceable the heraldic creation known as the *marine wolf* (which see, under *marine*). Gesner's figure is clearly the walrus, though the tusks point upward from the lower jaw, instead of downward from the upper jaw, and though it is provided with hind feet besides a tail, instead of hind limbs forming a tail. Many zoological illustrations of the sixteenth century are not more accurate. Compare the cut under *walrus*.

Greedy *Rosmarines* with visages deforme.
Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 24.

II. a. Pertaining or relating to the walruses. **Rosmarinus** (ros-ma-rĭ'nus), *n.* [*< L. ros marinus*, sea-dew: see *rosemary*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Labiata* and tribe *Monardææ*. It is characterized by an ovoid and slightly two-lipped calyx, beardless within; by an exerted corolla-tube enlarged in the throat, the limb two-lipped, the large middle lobe of the lower lip declined and concave; and by having two stamens, each with a single anther-cell, the connective being continuous with the filament and the other cell represented by a slender reflexed tooth. The only species, *R. officinalis*, the rosemary (which see), is native through the Mediterranean region, and cultivated elsewhere, but is not hardy in America north of Virginia. It is a low-branched evergreen aromatic shrub, 4 or 5 feet high, bearing linear entire opposite leaves which are sessile, thickish, about one inch long, smooth and green above, with revolute margins, and white with stellate hairs beneath. The pale-blue flowers are produced throughout the year; they are nearly sessile among the upper leaves, and form loosely few-flowered and axillary bracted verticillasters clustered in a few short racemes.

rosmaroid (ros'mā-roid), *a.* Belonging to the *Rosmaroidea*.

Rosmaroidea (ros-ma-roī'dĕ-ĭ), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Rosmarus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of *Pinnipedia*, represented by the *Rosmaridæ* alone, having the lower canines atrophied and the upper ones enormously developed as tusks protruding far from the mouth. Also called *Trichechoidea*.

Rosmarus (ros'mā-rus), *n.* [*NL.* (Seopoli, 1777, after Klein, 1751), < *Dan. rosmar*, a walrus: see *rosmar*, *rosmarine*².] The typical genus of *Rosmaridæ*; the walruses; also called *Trichechus* and *Odobænus*.

Rosminian (ros-min'i-an), *n.* [*< Rosmini* (see *def.*) + *-an*.] A member of a Roman Catholic congregation, entitled the Fathers of the Institute of Charity, founded by the Italian philosopher Antonio Rosmini Serbati in 1828, for the purpose of pursuing charitable work.

Rosminianism (ros-min'i-an-izm), *n.* [*< Rosminian* + *-ism*.] The philosophical system of Antonio Rosmini Serbati. Its fundamental proposition is that every idea involves the idea of being.

rosolic (rō-zol'ik), *a.* [*< rose* + *-ol* + *-ic*.] Related to *rosaniline*.—**Rosolic acid**, an acid closely related to *rosaniline*, and differing from it in that the amide groups of the latter are replaced by hydroxyl groups in *rosolic acid*, with elimination of one molecule of water.

rosolio (rō-zō'liō), *n.* [Also *rosoglio* (and *rosoli*, *rosolis*, < *F.*); < *It. rosolio* = *Sp. rosoli* = *Pg. rossoli* = *F. rossolis*, *rosolio*, appar., like *rossolis*, *sundew*, a plant, < *L. ros solis*, *sundew* (*ros*,



Rosin-weed (*Silphium laciniatum*).
1, the upper part of the stem with the head;
2, a leaf; a, one of the involucre scales.

dew; *solis*, gen. of *sol*, the sun); but perhaps orig. It. < It. *rosso*, red, < L. *russus*, red: see *russell*.] A red wine of Malta; also, a sweet cordial made from raisins, popular throughout the Levant.

Rogue Hyacinth . . .
Shall have a small full glass
Of manly red *rosolio* to himself.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 117.

Rosores (rō-sō-rēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *rosor*, gnawer, < L. *rodere*, pp. *rosus*, gnaw: see *rodent*.] In *zool.*, the gnawing mammals: a synonym of *Glires* and of *Rodentia*. [Now rare.]

Rosoria (rō-sō-ri-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Rosores*.] Same as *Rosores*. *Bonaparte*, 1837.

rosorial (rō-sō-ri-āl), *a.* [< *Rosores* + *-al*.] Belonging to the *Rosores* or *Rosoria*; rodent.

ross¹ (ros), *n.* [< Norw. *ros*, *rus*, *rös*, *rys*, shell, rind, peel, scale (usually of that which falls off of itself) = Dan. *ros*, shavings, chips; prob. connected with Norw. *ros*, f., a fall, landslide, etc., < *rusa* = AS. *hrcéas*, etc., fall: see *rusel*.] 1. The rough scaly matter on the surface of the bark of certain trees.—2. Branches of trees lopped off; the refuse of plants. [Scotch.]

ross¹ (ros), *v. t.* [< *ross*¹, *n.*] 1. To strip the ross from; strip bark from.—2. To cut up (bark) for boiling, etc.

ross² (ros), *n.* [< W. *rhos*, a moor, heath, morass. Cf. *rostand*.] A morass. *Hallivell*. [Prov. Eng.]

rosselt (ros'el), *n.* [Cf. *ross*², *rostand*.] Light land; rostand.

A true *rossel* or light land, whether white or black, is what they are usually planted in.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

Rossella (ro-sel'ä), *n.* [NL.] The typical genus of *Rossellidæ*. *Carter*.

Rossellidæ (ro-sel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rossella* + *-idæ*.] A family of lyssance silicious sponges whose dermal spicules have no centripetal ray, typified by the genus *Rossella*. The other genera are numerous.

rosselly (ros'el-i), *a.* [< *rossel* + *-y*.] Loose; light: said of soil.

In Essex, moory land is thought to be the most proper; that which I have observed to be the best soil is a *rossely* top, and a brick earthy bottom. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

rosset (ros'et), *n.* Same as *rossette*.

Ross Herald. One of the six heralds of the Scottish Herald's College.

Rossia (ros'i-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Sir John Ross (1777-1856), an Arctic explorer.] 1. In *ornith.*, same as *Rhodostethia*. *Bonaparte*, 1838.—2. In *Mollusca*, a genus of decapod cephalopods of the family *Sepioidæ*. *R. Owen*, 1838.

rossignol (ros'i-nyol), *n.* [< F. *rossignol*, OF. *lousseignol*, *lousseignol* = Pr. *rossignol*, *rossinhos*, *rossignola* = Cat. *rossinyol* = Sp. *ruiscñor* = Pg. *rouxinol*, *roxinol* = It. *rusignuolo*, < L. *lusciniola*, *lusciniolus*, nightingale, dim. of *luscinia*, nightingale: see *lusciniä*.] The nightingale.

rossing-machine (ros'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machine for removing the ross or rough exterior part of bark; a bark-rossing machine.—2. A rossing attachment to a sawmill for removing the bark from the log just before it meets the saw.—3. A machine for cutting up bark preparatory to boiling or steeping, for purposes of tanning, medicine, dyeing, etc. *E. H. Knight*.

rosso antico (ros'ō an-tē'kō). [It., < *rosso*, red, + *antico*, antique, ancient: see *russel* and *antique*.] See *marble*, 1.

rossoli (ros'ō-li), *n.* [It., < L. *ros*, dew, + *sol*, the sun.] An Italian liquor in the preparation of which the sundew (*Drosera rotundifolia*) is used.

Ross's rosy gull. See *gull*², and cut under *Rhodostethia*.

rost¹, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *roast*.

rost², *n.* A Middle English form of *roust*².

rostel (ros'tel), *n.* [= F. *rostelle*, < L. *rostellum*, a little beak or snout, dim. of *rostrum*, a beak: see *rostrum*.] Same as *rostellum*.

rostella, *n.* Plural of *rostellum*.

rostellar (ros'te-lär), *a.* [< *rostel* (l) + *-ar*.] Of or pertaining to a *rostellum*.

Rostellaria (ros-te-lä'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *rostellum*, a little beak or snout: see *rostel*.] A genus of marine univalves belonging to the family *Strombidæ*; the spindlestrombs. It is found both



Rostellaria curta.

recent and fossil. The shell is fusiform or subtrunculate, with an elevated pointed apire; the aperture is oval, with canal projecting, and terminating in a pointed beak. The species are found in the Indian ocean and neighboring seas.

rostellarian (ros-tel-lä'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* 1. *a.* Resembling a spindlestromb; pertaining or belonging to the genus *Rostellaria*.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Rostellaria*.

rostellate (ros'te-lät), *a.* [= F. *rostellé*, < NL. **rostellatus*, < L. *rostellum*, a little beak or snout: see *rostel*.] Having a *rostellum*; diminutively rostrate or beaked.

rostelliform (ros-tel'i-förm), *a.* [< L. *rostellum*, a little beak or snout, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a *rostel*; shaped like a *rostellum*.

rostellum (ros-tel'um), *n.*; pl. *rostella* (-ä). [L.: see *rostel*.] 1. In *bot.*: (a) Any small beak-shaped process, as in the stigma of many violets; specifically, a modification of the stigma in many orchids, which bears the glands to which the pollen-masses are attached.

The upper stigma is modified into an extraordinary organ, called the *rostellum*, which in many Orchids presents no resemblance to a true stigma.

Darwin, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 4.

(b) A Linnean term for the caulicle or radicle.—2. In *zool.*, the fore part of the head of tapeworms or other cestoids, bearing spines or hooklets which are said to be *rostellar*. See cut under *Cestoidæ*.—3. [cap.] [NL.] In *conch.*, same as *Rostellaria*.

roster¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *roaster*.

roster² (ros'tēr), *n.* [Also dial. *royster*, an inventory; < D. *rooster*, a list, table; prob. a particular use, in allusion to the crossing lines and columns in a table, of *rooster*, a grate, gridiron, = E. *roaster* (see *roaster*). The word is commonly supposed to be a corruption of *register*.] 1. In the British and the United States regular armies, a list showing the turn or rotation of service or duty of those who relieve or succeed each other; specifically, a military list or register showing or fixing the rotation in which individuals, companies, or regiments are called into service.—2. In Massachusetts and Connecticut, a list of the officers of a division, brigade, regiment, etc., containing, under several heads, their names, rank, corps, place of abode, etc. These are called *division rosters*, *brigade rosters*, *regimental* or *battalion rosters*. *Bartlett*.—3. Hence, any roll, list, or register of names. [Colloq.]

rosterite (ros'tēr-it), *n.* A variety of beryl of a pale rose-red color, found in the granite of the island of Elba, Italy.

roset, *n.* [Appar. an error for **rostre*, < F. *rostre* = Sp. Pg. It. *rostro*, < L. *rostrum*, beak: see *rostrum*.] The beak of a ship.

Vectis rostratus, a barre or lever with an iron point or end; a *roset*. *Nomenclator*, 1585. (*Nares*.)

rostra, *n.* Latin and New Latin plural of *rostrum*.

rostral (ros'tral), *a.* [= F. *rostral* = Sp. Pg. *rostral* = It. *rostrale*, < LL. *rostralis*, < L. *rostrum*, a beak, snout: see *rostrum*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a *rostrum*.—2. In *zool.*: (a) Of or pertaining to a *rostrum* in any sense; *rostellar*; *rostriform*. (b) Having a *rostrum* or beak of this or that kind; *rostrate*: usually in composition with a qualifying epithet: as, *lamello-rostral*, *longirostral*, *fissirostral*, *conirostral*, *ultrirostral*, *curvirostral*, *rectirostral*, *dentirostral*, *recurvirostral*, *pressirostral*, *tenuirostral*, *serratiostral*, etc. See the compounds.

Thus for a day or two in the chick there are two "basal-temporal" and one *rostral* center.

Nature, XXXVII. 501.

Rostral channel or canal, in the *Hemiptera*, a hollow on the lower surface of the thorax, in which the *rostrum* is received.—**Rostral column**, a column in honor of a naval triumph: it was ornamented with the *rostra* or *prowa* of ships (whence the name).

At each angle of the esplanade rises a *rostral column* of rose-colored granite 100 feet high.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 192.

Rostral crown. Same as *naval crown* (which see, under *crown*).



Rostral Column, Grand Opera, Paris.

The monuments of their admirals . . . are adorned with *rostral crowns* and naval ornaments, with beautiful festoons of seaweed, shells, and coral.

Addison, Thoughts in Westminster Abbey.

Rostral groove or furrow, a groove or furrow on the lower surface of the body of a weevil, in which the *rostrum* is received in repose or when the insect feigns death. Its extension and form (shallow or deep, open or closed behind, etc.) are of great use in the classification of these insects.—**Rostral sheath**, in *Hemiptera*, a jointed organ formed by an extension of the labium, and deeply grooved on its upper surface for the reception of the needle-like mandibles and maxillæ: generally simply called *rostrum*.

rostrate (ros'trät), *a.* [= F. *rostré* = Sp. Pg. *rostrado* = It. *rostrato*, < L. *rostratus*, having a beak, hook, or crooked point, < *rostrum*, a beak: see *rostrum*.] 1. Furnished or adorned with beaks: as, *rostrated* galleys.—2. In *bot.*, beaked; having a process resembling the beak of a bird.—3. In *conch.*, having a beak-like extension of the shell, in which the canal is situated; *canaliculate*; *rostriferous*. See cuts under *murex* and *Rostellaria*.—4. In *entom.*, provided with a *rostrum* or snout-like prolongation of the head, as the weevils; *rhynephorous*.



Rostrate Fruit of *Rhynecho spora macrostachya*.

rostrated (ros'trät-ed), *a.* [< *rostrate* + *-ed*.] Same as *rostrate*.

Rostratula (ros-trät'ü-lä), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot, 1816), < L. *rostrum*, a beak: see *rostrum*.] The proper name of the genus usually called *Rhynchæa* (Cuvier, 1817), and the type of the subfamily *Rostratulinae*.

Rostratulinae (ros-trät'ü-lä'nō), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < *Rostratula* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Scolopacidae*, typified by the genus *Rostratula*, characterized by the formation of the windpipe, which makes one or more subcutaneous convolutions; the painted snipes, usually called *Rhynchæinae* (see *Rhynchæa*).

Rostrhamus (ros-trä'mus), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1831), irreg. < L. *rostrum*, beak, + *hamus*, hook.] An American genus of *Falconidae*, having the slender bill extremely hooked, the upper mandible being almost like a reaping-hook; the sickle-billed kites. There are 2 or 3 species, of the warmer parts of America, among them the well-known everglade kite of Florida, *R. sociabilis*. See cut under *everglade*.

rostrifacure (ros-tri-fak'tür), *n.* [Formed on the model of *manufacture*; < L. *rostrum*, beak, + *factura*, a making, < *facere*, pp. *factus*, make: see *rostrum* and *facture*.] That which is constructed or fabricated by means of the bill or beak of a bird, as a nest. [Rare.]

The dexterity and assiduity they [orlotes] display in their elaborate textile *rostrifacures*.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 408.

Rostrifera (ros-trif'e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *rostriferus*: see *rostriferous*.] A sub-order or otherwise denominated group of gastropods having a contractile *rostrum* or snout, and supposed to be phytophagous. It includes most of the holostomatous shells and various others. The name is contrasted with *Proboscidea*.

rostriferous (ros-trif'e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *rostriferus*, < L. *rostrum*, beak, + *ferre* = E. *bear*.] Having a beak or *rostrum*; belonging to the *Rostrifera*, or having their characters.

rostriform (ros'tri-förm), *a.* [= F. *rostriforme*, < L. *rostrum*, a beak, + *forma*, form.] Formed like or as a *rostrum*; shaped like a beak.

rostro-antennary (ros'trō-an-ten'a-ri), *a.* [< L. *rostrum*, beak, + NL. *antenna*, antenna, + *-ary*. Cf. *antennary*.] Pertaining to the *rostrum* and antennæ of a crustacean. *Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 225. [Rare.]

rostrobranchial (ros-trō-brang'ki-äl), *a.* [< L. *rostrum*, beak, + *branchia*, gills, + *-al*. Cf. *branchial*.] Pertaining to or representing the extent of the *rostral* and *branchial* parts of a fish. *Gill*. [Rare.]

rostroid (ros'trōid), *a.* [< L. *rostrum*, beak, + Gr. *eidōs*, form.] Resembling a *rostrum*, beak, or snout; *rostrate*; *rostriform*. [Rare.]

The head of *Macrotus*, a genus of bats has the same long *rostroid* appearance. *H. Allen*, *Smiths. Misc. Coll.*, VII. 2.

rostralateral (ros-trō-lat'e-räl), *a.* [< L. *rostrum*, beak, + *latus* (later-), side: see *lateral*.] 1. Lateral with reference to the *rostrum*: applied to a part of the shell of a cirriped: see *rostrum*, 3 (f).—2. Situated alongside the *rostrum*, as of the skull of a fish.

Infraorbital chain with its anterior bones excluded from the orbit and functional as *rostralateral*.

Gill, Amer. Nat., 1838, p. 357.

rostrular (ros'trō-lär), *a.* [< *rostrilum* (um) + *-ar*.] Pertaining to the *rostrulum* of fleas.

rostrulate (ros'trō-lāt), *a.* [*< rostrul(um) + -ate1.*] In *entom.*: (a) Having the form of a rostrulum, as the oral organs of a flea. (b) Provided with a rostrulum, as the *Pulicidæ*.

rostrulum (ros'trō-lum), *n.*; pl. *rostrula* (-lā). [NL., dim. of *L. rostrum*, a beak, snout: see *rostrum*.] The peculiar rostrum, beak, or mouth-parts of fleas.

rostrum (ros'trum), *n.*; pl. *rostrums*, *rostra* (-trumz, -trā). [*< L. rostrum*, the beak or bill of a bird, the snout or muzzle of a beast, a curved point, as of a bill-hook, hammer, plow, etc., the curved end of a ship's prow, the beak of a ship; orig. **rodtrum*, with formative *-trum* (-tro-) (= *E. -ther, -der, in rother1, rudder1*), *< rodere*, gnaw, peck; see *rodent1*.] 1. The beak or bill of a bird.—2. The snout, muzzle, or sometimes the face of an animal, especially when protrusive.—3. In *anat.* and *zool.*, any beaked or rostrate part, or part likened to a beak.

Hence—(a) In *anat.*: (1) The forward median projection from the body of the sphenoid bone, received between the lips of the vomer, and effecting articulation with that bone; the beak of the sphenoid. See cuts under *parasphenoid* and *Acipenser*. (2) The reflected anterior part of the corpus callosum of a mammalian brain below the genu. (b) In *ornith.*: (1) The beak of the skull; the narrow spike-like projection forward of the basisphenoid bone in the middle line of the base of the skull, along which play the movable palatal parts, and upon which the vomer is supported in some cases: its lower border, especially if thickened, is commonly formed by a parasphenoid. (2) The beak of the sternum; the manubrium. *Coues*, 1884. (c) In *Crustacea*, the anterior termination of the carapace, especially when prominent or protrusive. For example, see cut of *Libinia*, under *Oxyrhyncha*; see also cuts under *Amphithoe*, *Cephalothorax*, *Copepoda*, and *stalk-eyed*. (d) In *entom.*: (1) The beak or suctorial organ formed by the appendages of the mouth in certain insects, as *Hemiptera*. More fully called *rostral sheath* (which see, under *rostrat*). (2) The proboscis, anout, or elongated anterior part of the head of a rhynchophorous beetle. The parts of the mouth are situated at the end of the rostrum, and the antennae generally lie in grooves at the sides. See *Rhynchophora*. (3) A more or less cylindrical anterior prolongation of the head of certain *Diptera*, not to be confounded with the proboscis or sucking-mouth, which in these flies is a prolongation from the front of the rostrum, though *rostrum* is incorrectly applied by some authors to the proboscis of any fly. (c) In *Cirripedia*, as an acorn-shell, the median one of three compartments of the fixed conical shell, into which the movable valves may be retracted, situated on the same side of the animal as the opening between the valves, between the two rostralateral compartments. See cut under *Balanus*. (f) In *conch.*: (1) The anterior extension of the head or anout when simply contractile (not retractile) and transversely annulated; opposed to *proboscis*. (2) The beak or beak-like extension of the shell, in which the canal is situated. See cuts under *marex* and *Rostellaria*. (3) A strong solid process behind the apex of the phragmacone of a cephalopod, formed by its investing layers. In *Belemnites* it is a conical calcified laminated structure, the guard, inclosing the straight phragmacone of these Mesozoic cephalopods. It is continued forward into the prostracrum, the rostrum and prostracrum together representing the pen of the *Teuthidae*. See cut under *belemnite*.

4. The beak of a ship: an ancient form of ram, consisting of a beam to which were attached heavy pointed irons, fixed to the bows, sometimes just above and sometimes below the water-line, and used for the purpose of sinking other vessels. See cut under *rostral*.

A man would expect, in so very ancient a town of Italy (Genoa), to find some considerable antiquities; but all they have to show of this nature is an old *rostrum* of a Roman ship that stands over the door of their arsenal. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Worke, ed. Bohn, I. 363).

5. *pl.* A platform or elevated place in the Roman forum, whence orations, pleadings, funeral harangues, etc., were delivered: so called because it was adorned with the rostra or beaks of the ships taken in the first naval victory gained by the republic. Hence—6. A pulpit or any platform or elevated spot from which a speaker addresses his audience. See cut under *pulpit*.

The things that mount the rostrum with a skip,
And then skip down again; pronounce a text.
Cowper, Task, II. 409.

7. In *bot.*, an elongated receptacle with the styles adhering: also applied generally to any rigid process of remarkable length, or to any additional process at the end of any of the parts of a plant.—8. A trestle used in supporting platforms in a theater.—9. In an ancient lamp, the beak or projection in which the wick lies.—10. In *distilling*, that part of the still which connects the head with the worm and forms a passage for vapor from the head to the worm; the beak. It has a very marked taper from the head to the worm, and a downward inclination which gives it somewhat the appearance of a beak. See *still2*.

rosula (roz'ū-lā), *n.* [NL., dim. of *L. rosa*, a rose: see *rose1*.] 1. A small rose; a rosette.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of echinoderms.

rosular (roz'ū-lār), *a.* [*< rosula + -ar2.*] In *bot.*, same as *rosulate*.

rosulate (roz'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< rosula + -ate1.*] In *bot.*, having the leaves arranged in little rosettes or rose-like clusters.

rosy (rō'zī), *a.* [*< ME. *rosy, < AS. rōsig, rosy, < rōse, rose; see rose1.*] 1. Resembling a rose in color or qualities; red; blushing; blooming.

That sweet rosy lad
Who died, and waa Fidele.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 121.

Celestial rosy red, love's proper hue.
Milton, P. L., VIII. 619.

And every rosy tint that lay
On the smooth sea hath died away.
Moore, Lalla Rookh, The Fire-Worshippers.

2. Consisting of roses; made of roses.

I sent thee late a rosy wreath.
B. Jonson, To Cella.

And we shall meet once more in happier days,
When death lurks not amidst of rosy ways.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, III. 230.

3. Made in the form of a rose.

His rosy ties and garters so o'erblown.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, xviii.

Rosy cross [also *rosie cross*, an accommodated form of *rose cross*, *F. rose croix*, NL. *rosieruz*, etc.: see *Rosicrucian*]. Same as *rose-cross*. 2.—**Rosy finch, gull, minor, rock-fish**, etc. See the nouns.—**Syn. 1.** See *ruddy*.

rosy-bosomed (rō'zī-būz'umd), *a.* Having the bosom rosy in color or filled with roses.

Lo! where the rosy-bosom'd hours,
Fair Venus' train, appear,
Disclose the long-expecting flowers,
And wake the purple year!
Gray, Ode on the Spring.

rosy-colored (rō'zī-kul'ord), *a.* Having a rosy color.

Rosy-coloured Helen is the pride
Of Lacedæmon, and of Greece beside.
Dryden, tr. of Theocritus's Idylla, xviii.

rosy-crowned (rō'zī-kround), *a.* Crowned with roses. *Gray*.

rosy-drop (rō'zī-drop), *n.* Acne rosacea; grog-blossoms; brandy-face.

rosy-fingered (rō'zī-fing'gèrd), *a.* Having rosy fingers: Homer's favorite epithet of the dawn, *ῥοδοδάκτυλος Ἥως*.

rosy-footman (rō'zī-fūt'man), *n.* The red-arches, a British moth, *Calligenia miniata*.

rosy-kindled (rō'zī-kin'dld), *a.* Suffused with a rosy color; blushing.

Her bright hair blown about the serious face,
Yet rosy-kindled with her brother's kias.
Tennyson, Lancelot and Elaine.

rosy-marbled (rō'zī-mār'bl'd), *a.* Marbled with rosy color: as, the *rosy-marbled* moth.

rosy-marsh (rō'zī-mārsh), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Noctua subrosea*.

rosy-rustic (rō'zī-rus'tik), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Hydræcia micæa*.

rosy-tinted (rō'zī-tin'ted), *a.* Having rose-tints.

All about the thorn will blow
In tufts of rosy-tinted snow.
Tennyson, Two Voleas.

rosy-wave (rō'zī-wāv), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Acidalia emutaria*.

rot (rot), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rotted*, ppr. *rotting*. [*< ME. rotien, rotien* (pret. *rotede*, pp. *roted*), *< AS. rotian* (pret. *rotede*, *rotede*, pp. *rotod*) = OS. *rotin* = D. *rotten* = MLG. *rotten, raten, rotten*, LG. *rotten* (> G. *rotten, verrotten*), rot, = OHG. *rōzēn, rōzēn*, MHG. *rozen, roezen, ratzen*, become or make rotten, G. *rōsten, rot* or *ret* (hemp, flax, etc.); cf. D. *rot* = MHG. *roz*, rotten; Icel. *rotna* = Sw. *rutna* = Dan. *raadne*, become rotten: see *rotten1*. Cf. *ret1*.] I. *intr.* 1. To undergo natural decomposition; fall into a course or a state of elemental dissolution; suffer loss of coherence from decay: used of organic substances which either do or do not putrefy in the process, and sometimes, by extension, of inorganic substances.

I root, he seyde, fro the boon;
Jheau Cryate, what schall y done?
M.S. Cantab. ff. ii. 38, f. 114. (*Hallivell*.)

For Cedre may not, in Erthe ne In Watre, rote.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 10.

Ay, but to die; . . .
To lie in cold obstruction, and to rot.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 1. 119.

2. To become morally corrupt; deteriorate through stagnation or indulgence; suffer loss of stamina or principle.

Wither, poor girl, in your garret; rot, poor bachelor, in your Club.
Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xxxiii.

3. To become morally offensive or putrid; be nauseous or repulsive; excite contempt or disgust. [Rare.]

The memory of the just is blessed; but the name of the wicked shall rot.
Prov. x. 7.

Cutthroats by the score abroad, come home, and rot in fripperies.
Ford, Lady's Trial, iii. 1.

4. To become affected with the disease called rot.

The hungry sheep look up, and are not fed;
But, swoln with wind, and the rank mist they draw,
Rot inwardly, and foul contagion spread.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 127.

=**Syn. 1.** *Rot, Decay, Putrefy, Corrupt, Decompose.* *Rot* is, by its age and brevity, so energetic a word that it is often considered inelegant, and *decay* is used as a softer word. That which *rots* or *decays* may or may not emit a foul odor, as an egg or an apple; *putrefy* by derivation implies such foulness of odor, and hence is especially applied to animal matter when it is desired to emphasize that characteristic result of its rotting. *Corrupt* is sometimes used as a strong but not offensive word for thorough spoiling, that makes a thing repulsive or loathsome. To *decompose* is to return to the original elements; the word is sometimes used as a euphemism for *rot* or *putrefy*. The moral use of the first four words correspond to the physical.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause decomposition in; subject to a process of rotting; make rotten: as, dampness *rots* many things; to *rot* flax. See *ret1*. Sometimes used imperatively in imprecation. Compare *rat3*, *drat2*.

Wel bet ia rotten appul out of hoord,
Than that it rotie al the remenaunt.
Chaucer, Cook's Tale, l. 43.

I would my tongue could rot thee [your hands] off!
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 370.

"What are they fear'd on? fools! 'od rot 'em!"
Were the last words of Higginbottom.
H. Smith, Rejected Addresses, ix.

2. To produce a rotting or putrefactive disease in; specifically, to give the rot to, as sheep or other animals. See *rot*, *n.*, 2.

The other [sheep] *rotted* with delicious feed.
Shak., Tit. And., iv. 4. 93.

rot (rot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rott*; *< ME. rot, rott, rote, rotte* = MD. *rot*, rottenness: see *rot*, *v.*] 1. The process of rotting, or the state of being rotten; also, rotted substance; matter weakened or disintegrated by rotting.

I will not kiss thee; then the rot returns
To thine own lips again. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 63.

2. A condition of rottenness to which certain animals and plants are liable, as the sheep and the potato (see *potato*), attended by more or less putrescence. (a) The rot in sheep, which sometimes affects other animals also, is a fatal distemper caused by the presence of a great number of entozoa, called liver-flukes (*Distoma hepaticum*), in the liver, developed from germs swallowed with the food. The disease is promoted also by a humid state of atmosphere, soil, and herbage. It has different degrees of rapidity, but is generally fatal. (b) In botany *rot* is a general term somewhat loosely applied to cases of the breaking down of the tissues of plants by the destructive agencies of fungi, especially saprophytic fungi and bacteria, but also parasitic fungi. The attacks of parasitic forms, the punctures of insects, and mechanical injuries to plants are frequently followed by decay or rot, since these accidents permit the introduction of bacteria, which are very active agents. The rot may be either "dry" (see *dry-rot*) or "wet"—that is, it may or may not be accompanied by moisture: both kinds may be seen in the potato-rot, which is caused by the fungus *Phytophthora infestans*. The so-called black rot of the grape is caused by *Phoma uvicola*, the white rot by *Coniophyrium diploidictia*, the brown rot by *Peronospora viticola*, and the bitter rot by *Greeneria fuliginosa*. The brown rot of the cherry is caused by *Monilia fructigena*. See *potato-rot*, *Phytophthora*, *grape-rot*, *Phoma*, *Peronospora*.

They have a Rott some Years like Sheep.
Congreve, Husband his own Cuckold, Prol.

3. Disgusting stuff; nauseating nonsense; unendurable trash; rant; twaddle; bosh. [Slang.]
Immediately upon the conclusion of the second act Sir Christopher charged out, muttering something, as he passed, about . . . having had enough of this rot.
W. E. Norris, Miss Shafto, vi.

The accomplished stenographer . . . restored the awful volume of unmitigated rot.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 477.

Grinders' rot. See *grinder*.—**Salt-peter rot.** See *salt-peter*.—**White rot**, hydrocotyle, a small herb belonging to the natural order *Umbelliferae*; pennywort; sheep-rot.

rota1 (rō'tā), *n.* [= OF. *roe, roue* (> ME. *roo*), *F. roue*, dial. *reue* = Pr. *roda* = Sp. *rueda* = Pg. *roda* = It. *rota, ruota*, a wheel, *< L. rota*, a wheel of a vehicle, a potters' wheel, a wheel for torture, poet. a car, chariot, the disk of the sun, etc., ML. a circle, circular garment, a round cake, etc., = Ir. Gael. *roth* = W. *rhod*, a wheel, = D. *rad* = MLG. *rat*, LG. *rad* = OHG. *rad*, MHG. *rat* (*rad-*), G. *rad*, a wheel, = Lith. *rátas*, a wheel, pl. *ratái*, a cart, wheeled vehicle, = Skt. *ratha*, wagon, war-chariot, prob. *< √ ar*, go. From *L. rota* are ult. E. *rotate*, *rotary*, *rotatory*, *rotund*, *round*, *roundel*, *rondel*, *rondeau*, *rundlet*, *roué*, *roll*, *rowel*, *roulade*, *rouleau*, *roulette*, *control*, etc.] 1. A wheel.—2. A course, turn, or routine.

Fifty years' service of our country had familiarized the whole *rota* of duty in every office and department.
F. Styles, Sermon, 1783.

The experience of those managers who have taken their *rota* of duty in the office.

Ribbon-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 254.

3. A roll or list; a school-roll, a military roll, a roll of jurors, or the like, showing the order of call or of turns of duty.

"Whose turn for hot water?" . . . "East's and Tadpole's," answered the senior tag, who kept the *rota*.

T. Hughes, Tom Hood at Rugby, i. 7.

Its [the county court's] ordinary judicial work . . . required the attendance of the parties to suits and the *rota* of qualified jurors, and of none others.

Stubbs, Const. Hist., § 420.

4. In music, same as *round*¹, or any variety of piece in which repeats are frequent.—5. A reliquary or other receptacle of circular form, ornamented with a cross whose arms reach the outer rim so that the whole resembles a wheel.

—6. [*cap.*] An ecclesiastical tribunal in the Roman Catholic Church, having its seat at the papal court. It is composed of twelve prelates, called *auditors*, and was formerly the supreme court of justice and universal court of appeal. It is now divided into two colleges or senates, and has jurisdiction, in the territory of the church, of all suits by appeal and of all matters beneficiary and patrimonial. Owing to the present political position of the papacy, its power is very greatly diminished. There is no appeal from its decisions except to the Pope.

rota² (rō'tā), *n.* [ML., also *rotta*: see *rote*³.] Same as *rote*³, in either of its senses.

rotacism, rotacize, *etc.* See *rhotaecism*, *etc.*

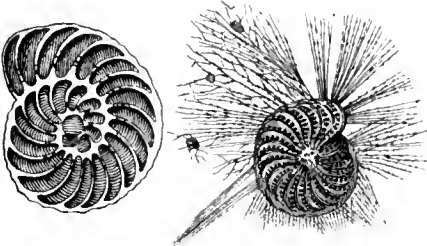
rotal (rō'tal), *a.* [*L. rotalis*, having wheels, < *L. rota*, a wheel: see *rotal*¹.] 1. Pertaining to a wheel or wheels, or to wheeled vehicles. [Rare.]

The Cannebière is in a chronic state of vocal and *rotal* tumult.

G. A. Sala, in Illustrated London News, Nov. 5, 1881, [p. 439]. (Encyc. Dict.)

2. Rotary; pertaining to circular or rotary motion. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

Rotalia (rō-tā'li-ā), *n.* [NL. (Lamarek, 1809), neut. pl. of *LL. rotalis*, having wheels: see *rotal*.] The typical genus of *Rotaliidae*, formerly used with great latitude, now much restricted.



Rotalia.—On the right, with extended filamentous pseudopodia; on the left, more enlarged section of the chambered shell.

The shells or tests of these foraminifers are extremely minute, and of a rotate, turbinate, or nautiloid figure. They abound from the Chalk onward.

rotalian (rō-tā'li-an), *a. and n.* [*L. Rotalia* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Rotalia*, in a broad sense; rotaline; rotaliform.

In the *Rotalina* series the chambers are disposed in a turbinoïd spire.

W. B. Carpenter, Micros., § 483.

II. *n.* A member of the genus *Rotalia* in a broad sense.

Rotaliidea (rō-tā'lid'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rotalia* + *-idea*.] A group of perforate foraminifers, regarded as an order. It contains groups called families and named *Spirillinina*, *Rotalina*, and *Tinaporina*, and corresponds to the family *Rotaliidae*.

rotalidean (rō-tā'lid'ē-an), *a. and n.* [*L. Rotaliidea* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Rotaline or rotaliform, in a broad sense; or of pertaining to the *Rotaliidea*.

II. *n.* A rotalidean foraminifer.

rotaliform (rō-tal'i-fōrm), *a.* [*L. Rotalia* + *L. forma*, form.] Shaped like the test of members of the genus *Rotalia*; rotaline in form. The peculiarity is that the shell is coiled so as to show all the segments on the upper surface, but only those of the last convolution on the lower surface, where the aperture is situated. Also *rotaliform*.

Rotaliidae (rō-tā'li-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rotalia* + *-idae*.] A family of rhizopods whose test is calcareous, perforate, free or adherent, typically spiral, and rotaliform—that is to say, coiled in such a manner that the whole of the segments are visible on the superior surface, those of the last convolution only on the inferior or apertural side, sometimes one face being more convex, sometimes the other. Aberrant forms are evolute, outspread, acervuline, or irregular. Some of the higher modifications have double chamber-walls, supplemental skeleton, and a system of canals. See cut under *Rotalia*.

rotaliform (rō-tā'li-i-fōrm), *a.* Same as *rotaliform*.

Rotaliinae (rō-tā-li-i-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rotalia* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Rotaliidae* with the test spiral, rotaliform, rarely evolute, and very rarely irregular or acervuline.

Rotalina (rō-tā-li-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rotalia* + *-inae*.] A group of *Rotaliidea*: same as *Rotaliinae*.

rotaline (rō'tā-lin), *a. and n.* [*L. Rotalina*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Rotalina* or *Rotaliidae*; rotalidean.

II. *n.* A member of the *Rotalina*, *Rotaliidae*, or *Rotaliidea*.

rotalite (rō'tā-lit), *n.* [*L. rota*, a wheel, + *Gr. λίθος*, a stone.] A fossil rotalian or rotaline.

rotaman (rō'tā-man), *n.* [*L. rota*¹ + *man*.] One who belongs to a *rota*. [Rare.]

Sidrophel, as full of tricks
As *Rota-men* of politicks,
Straight cast about to over-reach
Th' unwary conqueror with a fetch.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 1108.

rotang (rō'tang), *n.* [*F. (NL.) rotang*: see *rotan*.] One of the *rotan*-palms, *Calamus Rotang*. See *rotan*.

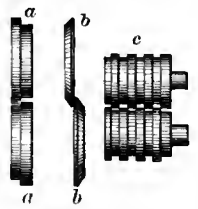
rotary (rō'tā-ri), *a.* [*ML. *rotarius*, pertaining to wheels (found as a noun, a wheelwright), < *L. rota*, a wheel: see *rotal*¹.] 1. Rotating; turning round and round, as a wheel on its axis; having or characterized by rotation; as, *rotary* animalcules; *rotary* motion.—2. Acting or held in rotation, as officers or an office; turn-about; rotating. [Rare.]

Several years since they . . . became an Independent Presbyterian church with a *rotary* board of elders.

The Congregationalist, May 30, 1862.

Danks rotary furnace. See *furnace*.—**Rotary battery**, a peculiar arrangement of the stamps in a stamping-mill, in which they are grouped in circular form instead of standing in a straight line as is ordinarily the case.—

Rotary blower, brush, crane. See the nouns.—**Rotary cutter.** (*a*) A milling-tool. (*b*) In *metal-working*, a serrated rotary steel tool used on a mandrel in a lathe for operating upon a piece of metal presented to it and fed toward it on a slide-rest or other analogous movable support. (*c*) In *wood-working*: (1) A rotary chisel-edged cutter fastened to a cutter-head, or one of a gang of cutters so attached, used to cut away superfluous wood in shaping irregular forms, as in the manufacture of hames for harness, of felloes for wagon-wheels, of curved chair-legs, etc. (2) A solid steel tool having rotating cutting edges, in the nature of a burring-tool or router, used in carving-machines for cutting ornamental figures in intaglio. In working upon wood with rotary cutters, the cutter-head shafts or cutter-spindles are sometimes carried by movable bearings, and guided after the manner of a tracing-point or stylus in a pantograph. In other machines the bearings of the cutter-head shafts or spindles are stationary, and the work is itself guided and moved to produce the required shape or pattern. See *bur*, 4 (*c*), and *router*. Compare also *shaper* and *shaping-machine*.—**Rotary fan**, in *pneumatic engine*, a blowing-machine consisting of a rotary shaft with vanes or fans that rotate in a case to which the shaft-bearings are usually attached, the air entering the case through central annular openings around the shaft, and being driven by centrifugal force against the inside periphery of the case, whence it issues under pressure corresponding with the centrifugal force generated, and for any given diameter of the fan-wheel depending upon the velocity of rotation. Also called *fan-blower*, *fan-wheel*, or simply *fan*.—**Rotary gatherer**, in *printing*, a revolving circular table on which the sections of a book are put, and successively brought to the gatherer. [*Eng.*]—**Rotary-heat oven, rotary oven.** See *oven*.—**Rotary press, rotary machine**, in *printing*, a printing-press or -machine in which the types or plates to be printed are fastened upon a rotating cylinder, and are impressed on a continuous roll of paper. See *printing-machine*.—**Rotary puddler, pump, steam-engine.** See the nouns.—**Rotary shears**, shears having circular overlapping blades, provided with mechanism for rotating the blades, which cut at the point of intersection of their overlapping edges.—**Rotary tubular steam-boller**, a tubular boiler with a cylindrical shell supported on trunnions to permit revolution.—**Rotary valve**, (*a*) A valve that acts by partial rotation, after the manner of a rock-shaft, thus alternately bringing its port or ports into continuity and discontinuity with the port or ports in the valve-seat, to which it is accurately fitted. Such valves were used in the earliest forms of steam-engines to which automatic valve-gear was applied, and are now used in the automatic valve-gear of some of the finest variable cut-off engines. (See *steam-engine* and *valve-gear*.) When a single rotary valve is used both for induction and for eduction, and actuated by an eccentric rod connected with a rocker-arm rigidly attached to the body of the valve, the principles of this valve-motion are precisely the same as those of the common slide-valve motion, the point of cut-off depending upon angular advance of the eccentric and lap, and the admission being influenced by lead as in the slide-valve. Also called *rock-valve*. See *slide-valve*, *cut-off*, *angular advance* (under *angular*), *lap*, 3, and *lead*, 3. (*b*) A valve which makes complete and successive revolutions, thus alternately bringing its port or ports



Rotary Shears.
a, a, cutting edges of one form; *b, b*, cutting edges of another form; *c*, a series of rotary shear blades formed in a single piece of the form shown at *a*; they operate simultaneously to cut a sheet of metal into parallel strips of uniform width.

into continuity and discontinuity with a port or ports in its seat. This kind of valve has been but little used.

rotascope (rō'tā-skōp), *n.* [*L. rota*, a wheel (see *rotal*¹), + *Gr. σκοπεῖν*, view.] Same as *gyro-scope*.

rotatable (rō'tā-tā-bl), *a.* [*L. rotate* + *-able*.] Capable of being rotated; admitting of rotation or rotatory movement.

The improvement consists in the *rotatable* nozzle.

The Engineer, LXV. 359.

The *rotatable* blade is designed to do the general work of the pressman in making forms ready.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LX. 306.

rotatably (rō'tā-tā-bli), *adv.* In a rotatable manner; so as to be rotated.

Pocketed valve *rotatably* supported in said casing.

The Engineer, LXVI. 212.

rotate (rō'tāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rotated*, ppr. *rotating*. [*L. rotatus*, pp. of *rotare* (> *lt. rotare* = *Pg. Sp. rodar* = *Pr. rodar, rogar* = *F. rouer*), revolve like a wheel, < *rota*, a wheel: see *rotal*¹.] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To revolve or move round a center or axis; turn in a circle, as or like a wheel; have a continuous circular motion.—2. To turn in a curve upon a center or support; have a revolving motion from side to side or up and down; specifically, in *anat.*, to be rotated; execute one or any of the movements of rotation.

In convergence the eyes *rotate* on the optic axis in opposite directions. *G. T. Ladd, Physiol. Psychology, p. 438.*

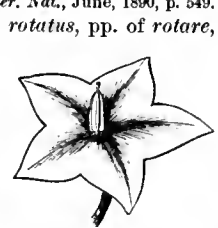
3. To go round in succession, as in or among a revolving or a repeating series; alternate serially; especially, to act or pass in rotation, as a set of office-holders or an office.—**Rotating fires.** See *firework*, 2.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to revolve upon an axis or upon a support; give a circular or curvilinear movement to; turn in a curve: as, to *rotate* a cylinder by hand; to *rotate* the head or the eyes.—2. To move or change about in a series or in rotation; cause to succeed in a serial or recurrent order: as, to *rotate* certain men in the tenure of an office.

The best men would be sooner or later *rotated* out of office, and inferior men would take their places.

Amer. Nat., June, 1890, p. 549.

rotate (rō'tāt), *a.* [*L. rotatus*, pp. of *rotare*, turn: see *rotate*, *v.*] 1. In *bot.*, wheel-shaped; spreading out nearly flat like a wheel: as, the limb of a *rotate* corolla, calyx, etc.: usually applied to a gamopetalous corolla with a short tube.—2. In *zool.*, wheel-shaped; rotiform; specifically, in *entom.*, noting hairs, spines, etc., when they form a ring around any organ or part, projecting at right angles to the axis.



Rotate Corolla of Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*).

rotated (rō'tā-ted), *a.* [*L. rotate* + *-ed*².] Same as *rotate*.

rotate-plane (rō'tāt-plān), *a.* In *bot.*, wheel-shaped and flat, without a tube: as, a *rotate-plane* corolla. Also *rotato-plane*.

rotating-ring (rō'tā-ting-ring), *n.* In *gun.*, a band of brass or copper placed around a projectile to take the grooves in the bore of a cannon and give rotation to the projectile.

A single *rotating ring* of copper is used for all calibers.

Gun Foundry Board Report, p. 33.

rotation (rō-tā'shon), *n.* [= *F. rotation* = *Sp. rotacion* = *Pg. rotação* = *It. rotazione*, < *L. rotatio* (-a), < *rotare*, pp. *rotatus*, rotate: see *rotate*.] 1. The act of rotating or turning, or the state of being whirled round; the continuous motion of a solid body, as a wheel or sphere, about an axis, its opposite sides moving relatively to one another, as distinguished from the forward motion of the whole body in a circle or an ellipse independent of any relative motion of its parts, as that of the planets. Thus, the daily turning of the earth on its axis is a *rotation*; its annual motion round the sun is a *revolution*.

In *rotations* a little force toward the circumference is equal to a greater force towards the centre.

Bacon, Works (ed. Spedding), IX. 447.

The axle-trees of chariots . . . [take] fire by the rapid *rotation* of the wheels. *Newton, Opticks, lii, query 8.*

She has that everlasting *Rotation* of Tongue that an Echo must wait till she dies before it can catch her last Words.

Congress, Way of the World, II. 4.

The *rotation* of the plane of polarization is proportional to the strength of the magnetic action.

J. E. H. Gordon, Elect. and Mag., II. 221.

2. A peculiar spiral movement of fluids observed within the cavity of certain vegetable

cells, as in *Chara* and *Fallisneria*. See below.—3. Serial or recurrent order; a round or sequence of one after another; a fixed or definite routine of succession; regularly recurring change.

I have often observed particular words and phrases come much into vogue. . . . This has lately been remarkable of the word *rotation*. . . . Nothing is done now but by *rotation*. . . . [In] which they play the rubbers by *rotation*; a fine lady returns her visits by *rotation*; and the parson of our parish declared yesterday that . . . he, his curate, the lecturer, and now and then a friend, would for the future preach by *rotation*.

British Mag., 1763, p. 542, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., [VII. 164.]

Angular velocity of rotation. When a solid body revolves about an axis, its different particles move with a velocity proportional to their respective distances from the axis, and the velocity of the particle whose distance from the axis is unity is the angular velocity of rotation. It is often expressed as in turns per second.—

Axial rotation. See *axial*.—**Axis of rotation.** See *axis*.—**Center of rotation,** the point about which a body revolves. It is the same as the center of motion.—

Center of spontaneous rotation, the point about which a body all whose parts are at liberty to move, and which has been struck in a direction not passing through its center of gravity, begins to turn. If any force is impressed upon a body or system of bodies in free space, and not in a direction passing through the center of gravity of the body or system, a rotary motion will ensue about an axis passing through the center of gravity, and the center about which this motion is performed is called the *center of spontaneous rotation*.—

Circular rotation of the eyeball, rotation about the visual axis.—**Congruency of rotations.** See *congruency*.—**Couple of rotations.** See *couple*.—**Energy of rotation.** See *energy*.—

Magnetic rotation of currents. See *magnetic*.—**Magnetic rotation of the plane of polarization.** See *magnetic rotary polarization*, under *rotatory*.—**Method of rotations,** a method used in descriptive geometry, consisting in turning a part of the given geometrical system about an axis, usually perpendicular to a plane of projection.—

Principal axes of rotation. If a point which is not the center of gravity be taken in a solid body, all the axes which pass through that point (and they may be infinite in number) will have different moments of inertia, and there must exist one in which the moment is a maximum, and another in which it is a minimum. Those axes in respect of which the moment of inertia is a maximum or minimum are called the *principal axes of rotation*. In every body, however irregular, there are three principal axes of rotation, at right angles to each other, on any one of which, when the body revolves, the opposite centrifugal forces counterbalance each other, and hence the rotation becomes permanent.—

Principle of the composition of rotations, the proposition that three rotations about axes which meet in one point are equivalent to one rotation round an axis through the same point, the measure of the rotations being taken upon the axes, and the axis of the resultant rotation being the diagonal of the parallelepiped of which the others are sides.—

Pure rotation, rotation without translation; a screw-motion where the pitch of the screw vanishes.—

Rotation in office, the holding of the same office by different persons in succession; specifically, in *politics*, the transfer of offices, especially those filled by appointment, to new incumbents at more or less regular intervals, without regard to the manner in which their duties have been discharged. In the United States the principle of rotation in appointive offices has been both advocated and condemned with great urgency on grounds of public advantage and partisan or personal right.

Jefferson would have *rotation in office*.
Theodore Parker, *Historic Americans*, p. 200.

Rotation of crops, a recurring series of different crops grown on the same ground; the order of recurrence in cropping. It is found that the same kind of crop cannot be advantageously cultivated on the same soil through a succession of years, and hence one kind of crop is made to succeed another in repeated series. Different soils and climates require different systems of rotation, but it is a recognized rule in all cases that culmiferous crops ripening their seeds should not be repeated without the intervention of pulse, roots, herbage, or fallow.—

Rotation of protoplasm, in *bot.*, the circulation or streaming movement of the protoplasmic contents of active vegetable cells. Under a moderately high power of the microscope the protoplasm of vitally active cells is seen to be in a state of constant activity or rotation—that is, it flows or moves about in steady streams or bands in various directions inside the cell. These moving protoplasmic bands have embedded in them minute granules. The rate of the movements varies in different plants, being (at a temperature of 15° C.) only .009 millimeter per minute in the leaf-cells of *Potamogeton crispus*, and 10 millimeters per minute in the plasmodium of *Didymium Serpula*. See *protoplasm*.—

Rotation of the plane of polarization. See *rotatory polarization*, under *rotatory*.

Rotational (rō-tā-shōn-ā-l), a. [*rotation* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or consisting in rotation; of the nature of rotation: as, *rotational velocity*.

We should thus be led to find an atom, not in the *rotational* motion of a vortex-ring, but in *irrotational* motion round a re-entering channel.

W. K. Clifford, *Lects.*, I. 242.

Rotational motion of a fluid. See *cortex-motion*.

rotation-area (rō-tā-shōn-ā-rē-ā), n. Double the sum of the products obtained by multiplying each element of mass of a material system by the differential coefficient relative to the time of the area described by the radius vector upon the plane perpendicular to the axis of rotation. If all the external forces which act upon a system are directed toward an axis, the rotation-area for that axis will be described with a uniform motion, which is the principle of the conservation of areas.

The *rotation-area* for an axis may be exhibited geometrically by a portion of the axis which is taken proportional to the area, and it is evident from the theory of projections that *rotation-areas* for different axes may be combined by the same laws with which forces applied to a point and rotations are combined, so that there is a corresponding parallelepiped of *rotation-areas*. There is, then, for every system, an axis of resultant *rotation-area*, with reference to which the rotation is a maximum, and the *rotation-area* for any other axis is the corresponding projection of the resultant *rotation-area*. The *rotation-area* vanishes for an axis which is perpendicular to the axis of resultant *rotation-area*.

B. Peirce, *Analytical Mechanics*, § 754.

rotative (rō-tā-tiv), a. [*F. rotatif*, *L. rotatus*, pp. of *rotare*, rotate: see *rotate*.] 1. Causing something to rotate; producing rotation.

The *rotative* forces acting on A and B are, as it were, distributed by the diurnal rotation around NS.

Newcomb and Holden, *Astronomy*, p. 211.

2. Pertaining to rotation; rotational.

This high *rotative* velocity of the sun must cause an equatorial rise of the solar atmosphere.

Siemens, *New Theory of the Sun*, p. 21.

rotatively (rō-tā-tiv-li), adv. So as to rotate; in a rotatory manner.

An internally-toothed wheel *c. rotatively* connected with the said shaft.

The Engineer, LXIX. 290.

rotato-plane (rō-tā-tō-plān), a. Same as *rotatoplane*.

rotator (rō-tā-tōr), n. [= *F. rotateur* = *Sp. rodador* = *Pg. rotador* = *It. rotatore*, *L. rotator*, a whirler, *rotare*, whirl, rotate: see *rotate*.] 1. One who or that which rotates, or causes rotation; any rotational agency or instrument.

This is mounted on the *rotator*, so that it can be turned around quickly.

Mayer, *Sound*, p. 110.

2. Specifically, in *anat.*, a muscle that produces a rolling or rotatory motion of a part; a muscle which rotates a part upon its own axis.

[In this sense usually as *New Latin*, with plural *rotatores*.]—3. In *metal-working*, a revolving or rotary furnace.—**Rotatores dorsis.** Same as *rotatores spinæ*.—**Rotatores femoris,** six muscles which in the human subject rotate the femur and evert the thigh; they are the pyriformis, quadratus, obturator externus and internus, with the gemelli superior and inferior.—

Rotatores spinæ, several (about eleven) small deep-seated muscles of the thoracic region of the spine beneath the multifidus, passing obliquely from the transverse process of a vertebra to the lamina of the next vertebra above. Also called *rotospinales*.—**Rotator fibulæ,** the rotator of the fibula, a muscle of the leg of some animals, as lemmings, from the back of the tibia obliquely downward and outward to the front of the fibula.

Rotatoria (rō-tā-tō-ri-ā), n. pl. [NL., fem. of *L. *rotatorius*, *rotare*, rotate: see *rotary*.] The wheel-animalcules: same as *Rotifera*.

rotatorial (rō-tā-tō-ri-ā-l), a. [*Rotatoria* + *-al*.] In *zool.*, of or pertaining to the *Rotatoria* or *Rotifera*; rotiferal.

rotatorian (rō-tā-tō-ri-ān), n. [*Rotatoria* + *-an*.] A member of the *Rotatoria*; a rotifer or wheel-animalcule.

The tiny creature, as it develops, shows itself a *rotatorian*.

The Century, XIV. 154.

rotatory (rō-tā-tō-ri), a. and n. [= *F. rotateur*, *L. *rotatorius*, *rotare*, rotate: see *rotary*.] 1. a. 1. Of, pertaining to, or effecting rotation; turning or causing to turn about or upon an axis or support; relating to motion from or about a fixed point or center: opposed to *reciprocatory*.

The ball and socket joint allows . . . of a *rotatory* or sweeping motion.

Paley, *Nat. Theol.*, ix.

Verdet demonstrated that when a salt is dissolved in water the water and the salt each bring into the solution their special *rotatory* power.

Atkinson, *tr. of Mascart and Joubert*, I. 576.

My lady with her fingers interlock'd,
And *rotatory* thumbs on silken knees.

Tennyson, *Aymer's Field*.

2. Going about in a recurrent series; moving from point to point; following in succession: as, *rotatory* assemblies. *Burke*. (*Imp. Dict.*)—

3. In *zool.*, rotatorial or rotiferal, as a wheel-animalcule.—4. In *anat.*, causing rotation: as, a *rotatory* muscle.—

Magnetic rotatory polarization, that rotation of the plane of polarization, + or —, which takes place when a plane-polarized beam of light is transmitted through a transparent medium in a powerful magnetic field, and similarly when it is reflected from the pole of a powerful electromagnet.—

Magnetic rotatory power. See *magnetic*.—**Rotatory diarthrosis.** Same as *eyediarthrosis*.—**Rotatory muscle,** a rotator.—

Rotatory polarization, the change of plane to the right or to the left (of an observer looking in the direction the ray is moving) which a ray of plane-polarized light undergoes when passed through quartz, sugar, etc.: if the rotation is to the right, the substance is said to be *dextrorotatory* (or positive), as cane-sugar and glucose; if to the left, it is called *levorotatory* (or negative), as starch-sugar, quinine, etc. See also *magnetic rotatory polarization*, above.—

Rotatory power, the property which is possessed by some crystalline bodies, and a great number of liquids

and solutions, of rotating the plane of polarization. See *rotatory polarization*.—**Rotatory steam-engine.** See *steam-engine*.—**Specific rotatory power,** the angle of rotation which a layer of unit thickness would give to a certain light-ray; practically, an assumed color called the *transition-tint*.

II, n.; pl. rotatories (-riz). In *zool.*, a rotatorian or rotifer.

The *rotatories* fix the posterior extremity of the body.

Van der Hoeven, *Zool.* (trans.), I. 196.

rotch (roch), n. Same as *roach*², 2. [*Prov. Eng.*]

rotche (roch), n. [Said to be *C. rotje*, a petrel; cf. *G. dial. rätsehe*, *G. rätseh-ente*, the common wild duck, *rätsehen*, splash like a duck.] The little auk, auklet, dovekie, or sea-dove, *Mergulus alle* or *Alle nigricans*. See *Mergulus*, *Alle*, and cut under *dovekie*. Also *rotekie*.

rotchet, n. Same as *rocket*².

rotchie, n. Same as *rotche*.

rote¹ (rōt), n. [*ME. rot*, *root*, *rote*, *OF. rote*, *route*, *roupte*, a way through a forest, a way, road, track, rut, *F. route*, a way, road, track, = *Sp. ruta* = *Pg. rota*, track, course of a ship at sea (*ML. reflex rotta*, *rota*), *ML. rupta*, a way through a forest, a way, road, street; prop. adj., sc. *ria*, a way broken or cut through a forest; *L. rupta*, fem. of *ruptus*, pp. of *rumper*, break: see *rupture*.] *Rote*¹ is thus a doublet of *route*¹, *route*⁵, *rut*¹, q. v. Cf. *routine*.] 1. A fixed or unchanging round, as in learning or reciting something; mechanical routine in learning, or in the repetition of that which has been learned; exact memorizing, or reproduction from memory, as of words or sounds, with or without attention to their significance: chiefly in the phrase *by rote*.

Loke a ribaut of hem that can nouzt wei reden
His rewle ne his respondes but be pure rote,
Als as he were a conynge Clerke he casteti the lawes.

Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), I. 377.

First, rehearse your song by rote,
To each word a warbling note.

Shak., M. N. D., v. 1. 404.

He rather saith it *by rote* to himself, as that he would have, than that he can thoroughly believe it, or be persuaded of it.

Bacon, *Atheism* (ed. 1887).

The lazy manner of reading sermons, or speaking sermons by rote.

Goldsmith, *The Bee*, No. 7.

2. A part mechanically committed to memory. [Rare.]

A rote of buffoonery that serveth all occasions. *Swift*.

3. A row or rank. [*Prov. Eng.*]

We'll go among them when the barley has been laid in robes.

R. D. Blackmore, *Lorna Doone*, xxix. (song).

rote¹ (rōt), v. t. [*rote*¹, *n.* Cf. *rote*².] 1. To learn by rote or by heart.

To the people; not by your own instruction, . . .
But with such words that are but *roted* in
Your tongue. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, iii. 2. 55.

2. To repeat from memory.

And if by chance a tune you rote,
'Twill foot it finely to your note.

Drayton, *Muses' Elysium*, ii.

rote² (rōt), v. i. [*L. rotare*, whirl, rotate: see *rotate*.] To rotate; change by rotation.

Now this modell upon rotation was that the third part of the House should *rote* out by ballot every year, so that every ninth year the House would be wholly altered. No magistrate to continue above 3 years.

Aubrey, *Lives*, J. Harrington.

A third part of the senate, or Parliament, should *rote* out by ballot every year, and new ones to be chosen in their room.

Z. Grey, *Note on Hudibras*, II. iii. 1108.

rote³ (rōt), n. [*ME. rote*, *roote*, *OF. rote* (= *Pr. OSp. rota*) = *OHG. hrottā*, *rottā*, *rottā*, *rottā*, *rottā*, MHG. *rotte*, *L. rotta*, *rota*, *roeta*, earlier *chrotta*, a kind of fiddle, a crowd; of Celtic origin: *W. Erwth* = *OIr. crot* = *Gael. cruith*, a fiddle, crowd: see *crowd*².] A musical instrument with strings, and played either by a bow, like a crowd or fiddle, or by a wheel, like a hurdy-gurdy. See *crowd*². Also called *rota*.

Wei couthe he synge and pleyen on a rote.

Chaucer, *Gen. ProL*, to C. T., I. 236.

There were two sets of instruments in the middle ages very similar to each other, the one played with the fingers, the other with a bow. The term *Rote* may perhaps have been applied to both classes.

W. K. Sullivan, *Introduct.* to *O'Curry's Anc. Irish*, p. ii.

rote⁴, v. i. An obsolete dialectal form of *rot¹*.

rote⁴ (rōt), n. [*A dial. var. of rot¹ or rut²*.] The sound of surf, as before a storm. [*Local Eng. and U. S.*]

Then all amaz'd shriekes out confused cries,
While the seas rote doth ring their doleful knell.

Mir. for Mags. (England's Eliza, st. 270), II. 895.

I hear the sea very strong and loud at the north. . . .
They call this the *rote* or *rut* of the sea.

D. Webster, *Private Correspondence* (ed. *Fletcher Webster*), II. 262.

The rote of the surf on Menimsha Bight
Murmurs its warning.

Walter Mitchell, In the Vineyard Sound, Harper's Weekly,
[XXIV. 743.]

Within sound of the rote of the sea.

Sedman, Poets of America, p. 224.

rote^{5t}, n. A Middle English form of *root*¹.

rote^{6t}, v. A Middle English form of *root*².

rotella (rō-tel'ā), n.; pl. *rotellæ* (-ē). [ML., dim. of L. *rota*, a wheel; see *rota*¹. Cf. *rowel*, from the same source.] 1. A disk; a round plate.—2. A round shield.—3. [cap.] [NL.] A genus of gastropods of the family *Rotellidae*, containing small polished highly colored shells, as *R. suturalis*.—4. Any member of this genus.

Rotellidae (rō-tel'i-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Rotella* + *-idae*.] A family of scutibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Rotella*, united generally with the *Trochidae*.

rotent, a. A Middle English form of *rotten*¹.

rote-song (rōt'sōng), n. A song to be taught by rote, or by frequent repetition to the learner, as a child before it is able to read.

rot-grass (rōt'grās), n. The soft-grass, *Holcus lanatus* and *H. mollis*; also, the butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris*, and the pennywort or penny-rot, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*: so called as being supposed to cause rot in sheep. [Prov. Eng.]

rotgut (rōt'gut), n. and a. [*rot*, v., + obj. *gut*.] 1. n. Bad or adulterated liquor, injurious to the stomach and bowels; in the United States, specifically, whisky adulterated with deleterious substances to cheapen it while increasing its apparent strength. [Colloq. and low.]

They overwhelm their punch daily with a kind of flat rotgut; we with a bitter dreggish small liquor. Harvey.

Rot-gut: cheap whiskey; the word occurs in Heywood's "English Traveller" and Addison's "Drummer" for a poor kind of drink. Lowell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

II. a. Injurious and corrosive: said of bad liquor. [Colloq. and low.]

Then there's fuddling about in the public-house, and drinking bad spirits, and punch, and such rot-gut stuff. T. Hughes, School Days at Rugby, i. 6.

rōtheln (rē'teln), n. [G.] Same as *rubella*.

rother¹, n. An obsolete or dialectal form of *rudder*¹.

rother² (rōth'ēr), n. [*ME. rother, roother, rither, rether* (pl. *rotheres, retheren, rutheren, ritheren*), < AS. *hrithra, hrythra*, a horned beast, an ox, bull, cow, pl. *hritheru, hrytheru, hrythera, hrutheru, hrythro*, earlier with long vowel *hrither*, etc., horned cattle, oxen, = OFries. *hrithra, rither, veder* = D. *ruid* = OHG. *hrind, rind, MHG. rint* (*rind-*), G. *rind* (the formative *-er* being retained in the plural *rinder*), a horned beast, an ox, etc., pl. *rinder*, horned cattle (> *rinderpest*, > E. *rinderpest*, a cattle-plague), = Goth. **hruthis* or **hruthis* (not recorded). Connection with *horn* is doubtful: see *horn*.] A bovine animal; a cow, or an animal of the cow kind. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Foure rotheren hym by-form that feble were [worthen]; Men myzte reken ich a ryb, so reuffull they weren. Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 431.

It is the pasture lards the rother's sides,
The want that makes him lean. Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 12.

[In this passage *rother's* is an emendation of *brother's*, which is given in most editions.]

rother³ (rōth'ēr), n. [Abbr. of *rother-soil*.] Cattle-dung; manure. [Obsolete or local, Eng.]

rother-beast (rōth'ēr-bēst), n. A bovine or rother.

Bucrum pecus, an herde of rother beastes. Elyot, ed. 1559. (Halliwell.)

rothermuck (rōth'ēr-muk), n. The barnacle-goose, *Anser bernicla* or *Bernicla leucopsis*. Montagu. [Local, British.]

rother-nail (rōth'ēr-nāl), n. [That is, *rudder-nail*.] In ship-building, a nail with a very full head, used for fastening the rudder-irons. [Eng.]

rother-soil (rōth'ēr-soil), n. [*rother*² + *soil*².] Cattle-dung; manure. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

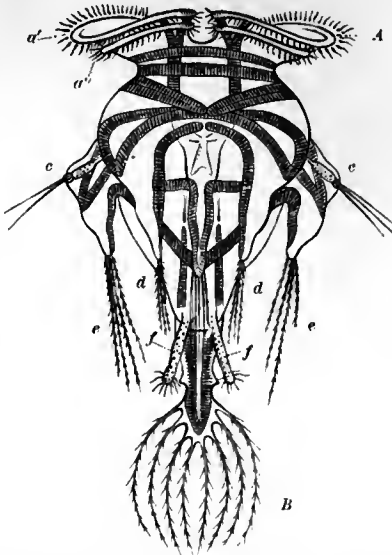
In Herefordshire the dung of such [horned] beasts is still called *rother soyl*. Kennett, MS. Lansd. 1033. (Halliwell.)

Rothesay herald. One of the six heralds of the Scottish Herald's College.

rothofite (rōt'hōf-it), n. [*Rothoff* (?) + *-ite*².] A variety of garnet, brown or black in color, found in Sweden.

Rotifer (rō'ti-fēr), n. [NL. (Leenwenhoek, 1702), having a wheel, < L. *rota*, a wheel (see *rota*¹), + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] 1. The name-giving genus of *Rotifera*, based upon a species called *R.*

vulgaris, and now placed in the family *Philodinidae*, including forms which swim or creep like a leech, and have a forked, jointed, telescopic foot. Hence—2. [l. c.] One of the *Rotifera* (which see); any wheel-animalcule. Rotifers are

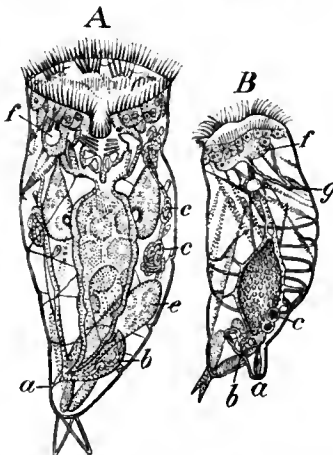


A Scirtopod Rotifer, *Pedalion mira* (ventral view of female, highly magnified).

A, head with trochal disk of a double wreath; a', the cephalotroch; a'', the branchiotroch; B, appendaged foot, or pseudopodium; c, c, d, d, e, e, f, f, four pairs of appendages. The dark bands are the muscles.

found all over the world, in salt as well as fresh water, though chiefly in the latter; they often swarm in infusions with other animalcules; a few are parasitic. Many rotifers can be desiccated and kept in a dry state for months and still be revived by the application of moisture.

Rotifera (rō'tif'ē-rā), n. pl. [NL., neut. pl. of *Rotifer*; see *Rotifer*.] A class of animalcules, usually classified with or near the lowest worms,



Hydatina senta, one of the illoricate plioimate *Rotifera*, magnified. A, female: a, anus; b, contractile vacuole; c, water-vessels; e, ovary; f, ganglion. B, male: a, penis; b, contractile vacuole; c, testis; d, ganglion; e, setigerous pit. In both figures the conspicuous wheel or wreath and the forked foot are unmarked.

distinguished by their circles of cilia, sometimes single, sometimes double, which through the microscope appear like revolving wheels, whence they have been called *wheel-animalcules* and *Rotatoria*. They are a small but well-marked group, whose true position in the evolutionary series is much questioned. Some of the forms have been known for nearly two centuries, and many others have only recently been brought to light. Being all of microscopic size, and often appearing in infusions, the rotifers that were known up to about 1838, the period of Ehrenberg's researches, were considered to be protozoan, and they were placed with some vegetable organisms in the old-fashioned infusories. (See *Infusoria*, I.) Their readily discernible complex organization gave one of the reasons for supposing that infusorians reach a comparatively high grade of development. Rotifers present great attractions to the microscopist, and have been much studied; and the organization of few of the low invertebrates is better known. They are true metazoans, of microscopic size, bilaterally symmetrical, usually without metameric segmentation, always with an intestinal canal and a body-cavity or coelom, and with an anus as well as a mouth (except in one group). Head and tail are generally well marked; the former bears, under many modifications, the characteristic wheel-organ which gives name to the group, and is technically called the *trochal disk* (see cut under *trochal*); the tail or foot-body, called *pseudopodium*, is variously modified as a locomotory organ for swimming, skipping, creeping, or root-

ing (see *pseudopodium*, 2, and cut under *Rotifer*); in a few genera it is wanting. The body is covered with a firm cuticle, and sometimes also sheathed in a protective case (see *urceolus*); it often presents peculiar spinose or setose appendages. The muscular system may be quite highly developed, as in *Pedalion*, where it consists of several symmetrically disposed bands. In the alimentary canal may usually be distinguished a mouth, pharynx, esophagus, stomach, intestine, and anus. The pharynx contains the *mastax* with its teeth or *trophi*, among which are parts called *malleus*, *incus*, *fulcrum*, *ramus*, and *manubrium* (see these names, and cut under *uncus*). All true rotifers have a mastax; its homologies are disputed. Both the pharynx and the esophagus are chitinous. The intestine is lined with ciliated epithelium. Nephridia are present; a nervous system is demonstrable; and various sense-organs, as eye-spots, are recognized. Rotifers were supposed to be hermaphroditic; but separation of sex has been determined for most members of the class, the males being in all such cases small and degenerate in comparison with the females. Details of the reproductive process vary in different cases. The classification of *Rotifera*, as well as the taxonomic rank and systematic position of the group, is not yet settled, as some equivocal or aberrant forms remain to be accounted for. Exclusive of these, a reclassification given by C. T. Hudson in 1884, and generally accepted, is into four orders: (1) *Rhizota*, rooted rotifers, with families *Flosculariidae* and *Melicertidae*; (2) *Bdelloida* (or *Bdelligrada*), creeping rotifers, with one family, called *Philodinidae*, though containing the original genus *Rotifer*; (3) *Scirtopoda*, skipping rotifers, the *Pedalionidae*, with one genus (see cut under *Rotifer*); and (4) *Ploima*, or swimming rotifers, the rest of the class. These are either illoricate (the *Hydatinidae*, *Synchaetidae*, *Notommataidae*, *Triarthrideae*, and *Asplanchnidae*) or loricate (the *Brachionidae*, *Pterodindidae*, and *Euchlanidae*). Ranked as a superclass or phylum, the rotifers have also been divided into two classes: *Parapodiata*, represented alone by the genus *Pedalion*; and *Lipopoda*, all the rest. One of the commonest rotifers is *Hydatina senta*, belonging to the illoricate ploimate group.

rotiferal (rō'tif'ē-rāl), a. [*Rotifer* + *-al*.] Bearing a wheel—that is, having a wheel-organ; pertaining to the *Rotifera* or wheel-animalcules, or having their characters; rotatorial or rotatory, as an animalcule. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 8.

rotiferan (rō'tif'ē-ran), n. [*Rotifer* + *-an*.] An individual member of the *Rotifera*; a rotifer. *Nature*, XLI. 378. [Rare.]

rotiferous (rō'tif'ē-rus), a. [*Rotifer* + *-ous*.] Having a wheel, as a wheel-animalcule; provided with a trochal disk or wheel-organ; relating to rotifers.

rotiform (rō'ti-fōrm), a. [= F. *rotiforme*, < L. *rota*, a wheel (see *rotary*), + *forma*, form.] Wheel-shaped; rotate.

rotispinalis (rō'ti-spi-nāl'is), n.; pl. *rotispinales* (-lēz). [NL., < L. *rota*, a wheel, + *spina*, spine; see *spinal*.] A muscle of the back which assists in rotating the vertebrae; one of the rotatores spinæ. *Cowes and Shute*, 1887.

rotl (rōt'l), n. [Ar.] An Arabian pound of twelve ounces. Each city has its own rotls for different commodities, so that the number of these units is great. Few weigh less than a troy pound, about one third of them have weights between one and two, another third between two and five, and the remainder between five and ninety troy pounds. The following are a few of the rotls now in use:

	Grams.	Pounds Avoirdupois.
Egypt	444	0.98
Tripoli, market	1817	4.01
" large	2180	4.81
Tunis, for metals	507	1.12
" fruit, etc.	568	1.17
" vegetables	639	1.41
Abyssinia	311	0.69
Morocco	508	1.12
Acre, for raw cotton	2207	4.87
" yarn	2037	4.49
Aleppo, for figs, etc.	2280	5.03
" silk	2220	4.89
" Persian silk	2154	4.75
" drugs	1902	4.19
Damascus	1787	3.94

rotonde (rō-ton'd'), n. [F., < *rotonde*, round; see *rotund*.] 1. A ruff of the kind worn during the early years of the seventeenth century by both men and women. Compare *ruff*¹, 1.—2. A cope, the ecclesiastical garment especially so called when considered as an object of decorative art.

rotondo (rō-ton'dō), a. [*It. rotondo*, round; see *round*¹, *rotund*.] In music, round; full.

rotor (rō'tōr), n. [Short for *rotator*.] A quantity having magnitude, direction, and position.

In analogy with this [Hamilton's use of the word *vector*], I propose to use the name *rotor* (short for *rotator*) to mean a quantity having magnitude, direction, and position, of which the simplest type is a velocity of rotation about a certain axis. A *rotor* will be geometrically represented by a length proportional to its magnitude measured upon its axis in a certain sense.

W. K. Clifford, *Lond. Math. Soc. Proc.*, 1873, p. 381.

rotour, n. [ME., < OF. **rotour*, < *rote*, a rote; see *rote*³.] A player on the rote.

He is a persone, she thynkethe, of fair figure,
A yong rotour, redy to hir pleaser. Lydgate, *Minor Poems*, p. 35. (Halliwell.)

rot-steep (rot'stēp), *n.* The process of steeping cotton fabrics in water to remove impurities, preparatory to bleaching. See the quotation.

The *rot steep*, so called because the flour or size with which the goods were impregnated was formerly allowed to ferment and putrefy, is intended to thoroughly wet the cloth. *W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 45.*

rotta, *n.* Same as *rota*².

rottant, *n.* An occasional spelling of *ratan*.

Rottbællia (rot-bel'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus filius, 1779), named after C. F. Rottbæll (1727-1797), professor of botany at Copenhagen, author of botanical works.] A genus of grasses, of the series *Panicaceae* and tribe *Andropogoneae*, type of the subtribe *Rottbællieae*. It is marked by spikelets spiked in pairs, one of each pair sterile and pedicelled, the other fertile and sessile, and, further, by the cylindrical form of the spike, by the spikelets being embedded in excavations of the axis, by the absence of long hairs or awns, and by the single unisexual flower which commonly forms the fertile spikelet, containing four obtuse glumes, three stamens, and two distinct styles. The 27 species inhabit warm or temperate regions in both hemispheres; one species, *R. rugosa*, is found in pine-barrens from Delaware southward. They are generally tall grasses with flat leaves, either rough or smooth. Some species bear a cluster of spikes, others a single one, or, as in *R. digitata*, a handsome Asiatic species, an elongated spike is sometimes set with a few short branches at its base, with often an additional male flower in each spikelet. Some are forage-grasses, as the tropical *R. compressa*, valued by graziers in Australia.

rotten¹ (rot'n), *a.* [ME. *rotten*, *roton*, *rotin*, < Icel. *rotinn* = Sw. *rotten* = Dan. *raaden*, rotten; in form pp. of a lost verb, Icel. as if **rjōta*, rot; see *rot*.] 1. Undergoing natural decomposition; affected by rot or organic dissolution; putrid (as animal and some vegetable matters), soft (as fruits, etc.), or weak (as vegetable fibers, fabrics, etc.) from elemental decay: as, a *rotten* carcass or egg; a *rotten* log or plank; *rotten* cloth.

The seed is rotten under their cloeds. Joel i. 17.

Breaking his oath and resolution like
A twist of rotten silk. *Shak., Cor., v. 6. 96.*

2. Putrid from organic decay, or from the presence of decomposing matter; hence, of a putrid quality; ill-smelling; fetid.

You common cry of curs! whose breath I hate
As reek o' the rotten fens. *Shak., Cor., iii. 3. 121.*

3. Affected with the disease called rot, as sheep or other animals.

Many of those that got safe on the Island, for want of being accustomed to such hardships, died like rotten sheep. *Dampier, Voyages, I. 50.*

4. Unsound as if from rotting; in a loose or disintegrated state; soft or friable; yielding: as, *rotten* iron or stone.

They were left moided with dirt and mire, by reason of the deepness of the rotten way. *Knolles, Hist. Turke.*

His principal care was to have many Bridges laid over Bogs and rott'n Mears. *Milton, Hist. Eng., ii.*

We were obliged to leave the river on account of rotten ice, and took to the open plains, where our deers sank to their bellies in the loose snow.

B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 144.

5. Unsound in character or quality; in a corrupt or untrustworthy state; destitute of stability or integrity.

Never did base and rotten policy
Colour her working with such deadly wounds. *Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 108.*

Leaving these Antiquities [Babylonian legends], rotten with age, let us come to take better view of this stately Cittle. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 55.*

Our condition is not sound but rotten, both in religion and all civil prudence. *Milton, Free Commonwealth.*

6. In printing, said of bad prints from woodcuts, that show holes and broken lines.—*Rotten borough.* See *borough*¹.

rotten² (rot'n), *n.* A dialectal variant of *ratten*.
rotten-egg (rot'n-eg'), *v. t.* [*rotten egg*.] To pelt with rotten or putrid eggs; throw rotten eggs at: done as a manifestation of extreme anger or disgust.

Rev. — and Bishop — were rotten-egged and "rocked," but San Antonio is bitterly ashamed of it. *Congregationalist, Aug. 11, 1887.*

rottenly (rot'n-li), *adv.* In a rotten manner; hence, fetidly; putridly; unsoundly; defectively.

rotteness (rot'n-nes), *n.* The state of being rotten, decayed, or putrid; unsoundness; corruptness.

A sound heart is the life of the flesh; but envy the rotteness of the bones. *Prov. xiv. 30.*

What's gained by falsehood? There they stand
Whose trade it is, whose life it is! How vain
To gild such rottenness! *Browning, Strafford, iv. 1.*

rottenstone (rot'n-stōn), *n.* An argillaceous or silicious limestone which by weathering has become soft and friable, the calcareous part

having been wholly or in part removed. This material when pulverized forms a cheap and efficient substance for use in polishing the softer metals.

rottenstone (rot'n-stōn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rottenstoned*, ppr. *rottenstoning*. [*rottenstone, n.*] To polish with rottenstone.

rotting (rot'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *rot*, *v.*] Same as *rotting*, *i.*

Rottlera (rot'lēr-ä), *n.* [NL., named after Dr. Rottler, a Danish missionary.] A genus of plants, now placed under *Mallotus*.

rottolo (rot'ō-lō), *n.* [*It. rottolo*, a certain weight, also a round, < *L. rotulus*, a little wheel, ML. a certain weight: see *rotula*, *roll*.] A weight used in parts of the Mediterranean.

rotton (rot'on), *n.* Same as *ratten*.

rotula (rot'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *rotulæ* (-lē). [*L. rotula*, a little wheel, dim. of *rota*, a wheel: see *rota*¹. Cf. *roll*.] 1. In *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) Same as *patella*, 2. (b) One of the five radial pieces entering into the composition of the dentary apparatus of a sea-urchin, serving to connect the epiphyses of each of the five alveoli, and to furnish an articulation for each of the five radii or compasses. See *lantern of Aristotle* (under *lantern*), and cut under *Clypeastridae*. (c) A small hard nodule embedded in soft parts of other echinoderms, as the calcareous rotulae of some holothurians (*Chirodotæ*). (d) [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of flat rotiform sea-urchins of the family *Mollitidae*, having the test perforate and digitate.—2. In *music*, a little *rota* or round; especially, a carol or song for Christmas.

rotular (rot'ū-lār), *a.* [*L. rotula*, a little wheel (see *rotula*), + *-ar*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a rotula; resembling a rotula; rotuliform; nodular; patellar: as, a *rotular* groove; the *rotular* bone of a limb.—2. Specifically, noting that aspect or surface of the hind limb on which the rotula is situated: as, the *rotular* aspect of the foot, the dorsum of the foot, as opposed to the sole or plantar surface: opposed to *popliteal*, and corresponding to *aneonal* in the fore limb, and to *epaxial* in either limb, when the limb is in its morphological position, extended at right angles with the axis of the body.

rotulet (rot'ū-let), *n.* [*ML. rotulus*, a roll, + *-et*.] A roll.

There is every probability that the handy-beek or register called *Doomeday* followed the *Centr* whenever important business was to be transacted, the original *rotulets* usually remaining in the Winchester treasury. *Athenæum, Ne. 3083, p. 707.*

rotuliform (rot'ū-li-fōrm), *a.* [*L. rotula*, a little wheel, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a rotula; patelliform.

rotund (rō-tund'), *a.* [= *F. rond*, *OF. roond*, *root* = *Pr. redon*, *redun* = *Cat. redó*, *rodó* = *Sp. Pg. rotundo*, *redondo* = *It. rotondo*, *ritondo*, round, < *L. rotundus*, like a wheel, round, circular, spherical, < *rota*, a wheel: see *rota*¹, and cf. *round*¹, an earlier form of the word.] 1. Round or roundish; spherical or globular; rounded out; convexly protuberant; bulbous: as, a *rotund* paunch or figure.

It was a little too exasperating to look at this pink-faced *rotund* specimen of prosperity, to witness the power for evil that lay in his vulgar cant. *George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxx.*

2. In *bot.* and *entom.*, circumscribed by one unbroken curve, or without angles: as, a *rotund* leaf or wing.

rotund† (rō-tund'), *n.* [*F. rotunde*, < *It. rotunda*, a rotunda: see *rotunda*.] A rotunda. [Rare.]

I must confess the eye is better filled at first entering the *rotund*, and takes in the whole beauty and magnificence of the temple [the Pantheon at Rome] at one view. *Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 418).*

rotunda (rō-tun'dä), *n.* [Formerly also *rotundo* (also *rotund*, < *F. rotunde*); < *It. rotunda* = *Sp. Pg. rotunda*, < *ML. *rotunda* (sc. *domus*), a round building, < *L. rotunda*, fem. of *rotundus*, round: see *rotund*, *round*¹.] 1. A round building, especially one with a dome; any building that is round both outside and inside. The most celebrated edifice of this kind is the Pantheon at Rome. See cuts under *octastyle* and *pantheon*.—2. A circular hall in a large building, generally surmounted by a dome: as, the *rotunda* of the Capitol in Washington.

rotundate (rō-tun'dät), *a.* [*L. rotundatus*, rounded, pp. of *rotundare*, make round, < *rotundus*, round: see *rotund*, and cf. *round*¹, *v.*] Rounded off; specifically, in *bot.* and *zool.*,

noting bodies which are rounded off at their ends; also, in *bot.*, same as *rotund*.

rotundifolius (rō-tun-di-fō'li-us), *a.* [*L. rotundifolius*, round-leaved, < *rotundus*, round, + *folium*, leaf.] Having round leaves.

rotundious† (rō-tun'di-us), *a.* [Irreg. for **rotundous*, < *L. rotundus*, round: see *rotund*.] Rotund; rounded out. [Rare.]

So your rare wit, that's ever at the full,
Lyes in the cave of your rotundious skull. *John Taylor, Works (1630). (Nares.)*

rotundity (rō-tun'di-ti), *n.* [*OF. (and F.) rotundité* = *Pr. rotunditat* = *Sp. rotundidad* = *Pg. rotundidade* = *It. rotundità*, < *L. rotunditas*], roundness, < *rotundus*, rotund, round: see *round*¹, *rotund*¹.] 1. Roundness; sphericity; globular form.

And thou, all-shaking thunder,
Strikes flat the thick rotundity o' the world! *Shak., Lear, iii. 2. 7.*

The usual French scenery, with its fields cut up by hedges, and a considerable rotundity in its trees. *H. James, Jr., Little Tour, p. 97.*

2†. Rounded fullness; integral entireness.

For the mere rotundity of the number and grace of the matter it passeth for a full thousand. *Fuller.*

=*Syn.* 1. See *roundness*.

rotundness (rō-tund'nes), *n.* Same as *rotundity*.

rotundot (rō-tun'dō), *n.* Same as *rotunda*.

rotund-ovate (rō-tund'ō'vāt), *a.* In *bot.*, roundly egg-shaped.

rotund-pointed (rō-tund'poin'ted), *a.* In *entom.*, having the point rounded off or blunt; bluntly pointed.

roture (rō-tür'), *n.* [*F.*, < *ML. ruptura*, land broken up by the plow, cleared land capable of being used for sowing, etc., < *LL. ruptura*, a breaking: see *rupture*.] 1. In France, plebeian rank; the state of being a roturier.

Indeed he himself always signed the name Delabruyère in one word, thus avowing his *roture*. *Encyc. Brit., XIV. 177.*

2. In *French-Canadian law*, a grant made of feudal property, part of a fief, subject to a ground-rent or annual charge, and with no privilege attached.

roturier†, *n.* Same as *roturier*.

roturier (rō-tü-ri-ä'), *n.* [*F.*, a plebeian, < *ML. rupturarius*, that cultivates a field, < *ruptura*, a field: see *roture*.] 1. In France, a person not of noble birth; a plebeian.

He required all persons, noble as well as roturier, to furnish so many soldiers in proportion to their revenues. *Brougham.*

2. In *French-Canadian law*, one who holds real property subject to an annual rent or charge.

Roubaix blue. See *blue*.

rouble, *n.* See *ruble*.

rouche, *n.* See *ruche*.

roucheaget, *u.* Same as *rokeage*.

rouched (roucht), *a.* [An assimilated form, with lengthened vowel, of *roucked*, < *ruck*² + *-ed*.] 1. Wrinkled. *Hallivell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. Puckery; puckering the mouth, as sour beer. [Prov. Eng.]

Beer is said to be *rouched* when it acquires a tartness. *Hallivell.*

roucou (rō'kō), *n.* [*F. roucou*, *rocou* = *Pg. rucú*, < *Braz. urucú*, arnotto.] A dye: same as *arnotto*.

roué (rō-ä'), *n.* [*F. roué*, an epithet applied by the Duke of Orleans, regent of France from 1715 to 1723, to his companions in dissipation, and usually explained as 'broken on a wheel,' implying that his companions deserved to be broken on the wheel; but it is prob. to be taken in the other fig. use, 'jaded,' 'worn out'; pp. of *rouer*, break on the wheel, run over, beat, bang (*roué*, *roué de fatigue*, jaded), < *roue*, a wheel, < *L. rota*, a wheel: see *rota*¹.] A man devoted to a life of pleasure and sensuality, especially in his relation to women; a debauchee; a rake.

rouelle-guard (rō-el'gärd), *n.* [*F.*, a little wheel, < *ML. rotella*, a little wheel: see *rotella*¹, *rowel*.] A guard having the shape of a disk, the plane of it at right angles with the grip. In some daggers of the fourteenth century both pommel and guard are of this form, the whole hill resembling a spool or reel for thread. See *dague à roelle*, under *dague*.

rouen, *n.* See *rouen*.

Rouen cross. A jewel, worn either as a brooch or as a pendant, or sometimes in the form of a pendant hanging from a brooch, composed of a somewhat elaborate piece of fretwork in the general shape of a cross, usually of gold. These crosses are often set with small crystals cut like diamonds, or with diamonds of small value, the stones and

the chief decoration being gathered up into four or five bosses marking the form of the cross.

Rouen duck. See *duck*².

Rouen pottery. See *pottery*.

rouerie (rō'è-rè), *n.* [*F.*, < *roué*, a profligate: see *roué*.] The character or conduct of a *roué*; rakishness; debauchery.

Certain young English gentlemen from the age of fifteen to twenty . . . ape all sorts of selfishness and *rouerie*.

Thackeray, Fitz-Boodile's Confessions.

rouet (rō-ā'), *n.* [*F.* *rouet*, a little wheel, dim. of *roue*, a wheel: see *rotal*.] Same as *rewet*.

rouge (rōzh), *a.* and *n.* [*F.* *rouge*, red, as a noun rouge, *OF.* *roge*, *rouge* = *Pr.* *rog*, fem. *roja* = *Cat.* *rotj* = *Sp.* *rojo*, *rubio* = *It.* *roggio*, *robbio*, < *ML.* *L.* *rubius*, *L.* *rubeus*, red; akin to *ruber*, *rufus*, red: see *red*¹.] *I.* *a.* Red: as in the French *rouge eroix*, *rouge et noir*, etc.—**Rouge Croix**, one of the pursuivants of the English heraldic establishment: so called from the red cross of St. George, the patron saint of England.—**Rouge Dragon**, in *her.*, one of the pursuivants of the Herald's College of England. The name is taken from the red dragon, one of the supporters of the arms of Henry VII., and said to have been taken by him from the badge or device of some Welsh ancestor.

II. *n.* 1. Any red cosmetic or coloring for the skin. There are many coloring matters used for this purpose. That obtained from the safflower, *Carthamus tinctorius*, is rather a stain than a paint, and is thought to be harmless to the skin. Rouge has been used at many epochs by women, and even by men. The custom was carried to a great extent in Europe in the eighteenth century, at which time, at least in court circles, there was little attempt at imitating the natural blush of the cheek, but the red was applied, as patches were, to produce a supposed decorative effect.

Doth riotous laughter now replace
Thy smile, and rouge, with stony glare,
Thy cheek's soft hue?

Matthew Arnold, Switzerland.

To see the rouge and the powder on the face of a young woman still playing her part was one thing; to mark the traces of them on the vulgarized and faded countenance of one whose day was over was quite another.

Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xl.

2. A scarlet, bright-erimson, or dark-red polishing-powder (peroxid of iron, sometimes intermingled with black oxid) made by a variety of processes, and varying in color according to the mode of production. Common rouge is made by calcining iron sulphate (copperas), its color being lighter or darker according to the prolongation of the heating. The darker product is called *crocus* and the lighter *rouge*. A general name for both rouge and crocus is *colcothar*. A fine scarlet rouge used by jewelers for polishing gold and silver is made from iron oxalate either by calcination or precipitation. Rouge obtained from the sulphate of iron is much used for polishing glass, metals, and other hard substances. A polishing-powder for plate is a mixture of prepared chalk and fine rouge.—**Jewelers' rouge.** See *jeweler* and *plate-powder*.

rouge (rōzh), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rouged*, ppr. *rouging*. [*< rouge, n.*] *I.* *trans.* 1. To color (the skin, especially the cheeks) with rouge.

There was not a lady at the bull-fight who was not highly *rouged* and powdered. *The Century*, XXVII. 5.

2. To cause to become red, as from blushing. [*Rare.*]

Madame d'Hénin, though *rouged* the whole time with confusion, never ventured to address a word to me.

Mme. D'Arblay, Diary and Letters, IV. 284.

II. *intrans.* 1. To use rouge, especially on the cheeks.

Rouging and making-up (in a theater) are largely dependent upon the size of the house.

The Century, XXXV. 539.

2. To become red; redden; blush. [*Rare.*]

They all stared, and to be sure I *rouged* pretty high.

Mme. D'Arblay, Diary and Letters, I. 228.

rouge-berry (rōzh'ber'i), *n.* A shrub, *Rivina lœvis* (including *R. humilis*), of tropical America, often grown in hothouses. It bears racemes of bright-red berries whose juice affords an evanescent scarlet color, used in the West Indies as a cosmetic. Also *rouge-plant*.

rouge-dish (rōzh'dish), *n.* A small saucer containing a thin layer of dry rouge for use as a cosmetic. Such saucers, as prepared in Portugal, usually contain genuine carmine.

rouge-et-noir (rōzh-ā-nwōr'), *n.* [*F.*, red and black: *rouge*, red (see *rouge*); *et* (< *L. et*), and; *noir* (< *L. niger*), black (see *negro*).] A game at cards, played between a "banker" and an unlimited number of persons, at a table marked with four spots of a diamond shape, two colored black and two red. A player may stake his money upon *rouge* (red) or *noir* (black) by placing it on the outer ring of the table. Two rows of cards are placed upon the table, one for *noir*, the other for *rouge*: the spots on the cards in each row are counted, the face-cards being considered as ten-spots, and the players betting on that row the spots on which come nearest to 31 are winners. Also called *trante-et-quarante*.

rouge-plant (rōzh'plant), *n.* Same as *rouge-berry*.

rouge-pot (rōzh'pot), *n.* A small covered pot for rouge, intended to form part of a toilet-set.

rouge-powder (rōzh'pou'dēr), *n.* See *rouge* and *plate-powder*.

Rouge's operation. An operation by which the upper lip and the lower part of the nose are cut away from the upper jaw, to aid in removing growths or necrosed bone from the nasal cavity.

rouget (rō-zhā'), *n.* [*< F.* *rouget*, < *rouge*, red: see *rouge*.] An acute infectious disease (septicæmia) of swine: so called on account of more or less redness of skin accompanying it. It is caused by the multiplication, in the blood and various vital organs, of a specific bacillus, and is fatal in about one half of the cases. It is not known to prevail outside of France and Germany.

To investigate the disease known as swine fever, which is unfortunately prevalent in several counties at the present moment, with a view to ascertain the truth of the alleged identity of that disease and *rouget*.

Daily Chronicle, Aug. 12, 1866. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

rough¹ (ruf), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME.* *rough*, *roghe*, *roge*, *row*, *rou*, *rugh*, *ru*, *rug*, *ruh*, < *AS.* *rūh*, rarely *rūg* (in inflection *rūh*-, *rūg*-, *rūw*-, rarely *rūch*-), rough, hairy, shaggy, untrimmed, uncultivated, knotty, undressed, = *OD.* *ruch*, *ru*, *MD.* *ruyeh*, *ruygh*, *D.* *ruig*, *ruw* = *MLG.* *rūch*, *rūw*, *rū*, *LG.* *rug* = *OHG.* *rūh*, *MHG.* *rūch*, *G.* *rauh*, also *rauch* (in *rauch-werk*, peltries, furs, *rauch-handel*, trade in furs, etc.), rough, shaggy; = *Dan.* *ra*, rough; cf. *Lith.* *raukas*, a fold, wrinkle, *rūkti*, wrinkle. Cf. *rough*², *rugged*.] *I.* *a.* 1. Not smooth to the touch or to the sight; uneven, from projections, ridges, wrinkles, or the like; broken in outline or continuity by protruding points or lines, irregularities, or obstructions; shaggy: as, a *rough* surface of any kind; *rough* land; a *rough* road; *rough* cloth.

His brows reade and rove, and his berde reade and longe, that henge down to his breste.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 635.

These high wild hills and rough uneven ways

Draws out our miles, and makes them wearisome.

Shak., *Rich. II.*, ii. 3. 4.

She sped

Through camp and cities *rough* with stone and steel.

Shelley, *Adonais*, xxiv.

At the end of the file Irene noticed a gentleman clad in a perfectly-fitting *rough* travelling suit.

C. D. Warner, *Their Pilgrimage*, p. 4.

2. Not smoothed or formed by art; existing or left in a natural or an incomplete state; crude; unwrought; uneven; untrimmed: as, the *rough* materials of manufacture.

She is very honest,

And will be hard to cut as a *rough* diamond.

Fletcher, *Wife for a Month*, iv. 2.

3. Rugged in form, outline, or appearance; harsh or unpleasing to the eye; irregular.

A ropy chain of rheums; a visage *rough*,

Deformed, unfeatured, and a skin of buff.

Dryden, tr. of *Juvenal's Satires*, x.

4. Crudely done or considered; indefinitely approximate; vague; partial; careless; hasty: as, to make a *rough* estimate or calculation; at a *rough* guess.

There is not a subscription goes forward in which Tom is not privy to the first *rough* draught of the proposals.

Addison, *Tatler*, No. 158.

A *rough* census was taken at the time of the Armada.

Froude, *Sketches*, p. 138.

At the same time, for carrying conviction in the first instance, it is only necessary to use large masses, and for this a *rough* count will answer.

Amer. Jour. Philol., IX. 146.

5. Characterized by harshness or asperity; disagreeably severe or coarse; discordant: used of things and actions with reference to their effects upon the senses or feelings, actions, sounds, etc.: as, *rough* weather; a *rough* remedy; *rough* treatment.

Your reproof is something too *rough* [in some editions, *round*].

Shak., *Hen. V.*, iv. 1. 216.

I am glad to find that the *rough* Clime of Rnaasia agrees so well with you.

Howell, *Letters*, I. vi. 33.

6. Lacking refinement; rude in character or action; unpolished; untrained; uncouth; awkward: as, *rough* kindness or attendance; a *rough* backwoodsman.

For I am *rough*, and woo not like a babe.

Shak., *T. of the S.*, ii. 1. 138.

Brom, who had a degree of *rough* chivalry in his nature, would fain have carried matters to open warfare.

Irving, *Sketch-Book*, p. 433.

7. Characterized by violent or disorderly action or movement; rudely agitated or disturbed; boisterously violent; unrestrained: as, *rough* water; *rough* play.

The winds grew contrary, and seas too *rough* to be brooked by so small a vessel.

Sandys, *Travailes*, p. 14.

When I was a Boy, the Prince of Salmona, riding a *rough* Horse at Naples, . . . held Reala under his Knees and Toes.

Montaigne, *Essays* (tr. by Cotton, 1693), I. 501.

The town was with a riot between the press-gang and the whaling-folk. *Mrs. Gaskell*, *Sylvia's Lovers*, iv. Nor is that wind less *rough* which blows a good man's barge.

M. Arnold, *Empedocles on Etna*.

8. Coarse; stale: as, *rough* bread; *rough* fish. [*Slang.*]

The poorer classes live mostly on fish, and the "dropped" and *rough* fish is bought chiefly for the poor.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, I. 53.

9. Astringent: said of wines or other beverages: as, a *rough* claret.

The *rougher* the drink [elder] the farther it will go, and the more acceptable it is to the working man.

Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 417.

10. In *bot.*, same as *scabrous*.—11. In *Gr. gram.*, accompanied by, constituting, or marking the stronger aspiration, equivalent to our *h*; aspirated (in a narrower sense): as, a *rough* mute; the *rough* breathing. The *rough* breathing (*spiritus asper*) is our *h*. The *rough* mutes are *θ* (*th*), *φ* (*ph*), and *χ* (*ch*), equivalent in earlier times to *t* + *h*, *p* + *h*, and *k* + *h*, but in later times to English *th* (in *thin*), *f*, and German *ch* (*Ch*), respectively. *Rough* translates Greek *δαρύς*, and is opposed to *smooth* (*δαρός*).—**Perfectly rough**, in *theoretical dynam.*, so rough that a body will not slip over the surface so characterized.—**Rough-and-ready.** (a) Rough in character or manner, but prompt in action or ready for emergencies: as, a *rough-and-ready* workman.

He was not going to hang back when called upon—he had always been *rough and ready* when wanted—and then he was now *ready* as ever, and *rough* enough, too, God knows.

Trolope, *Dr. Thorne*, xxii.

(b) *Rough*, harsh, or crude in kind, but ready or prompt in action or *nae*.

He [Rousseau] could not have been the mere sentimentalist and rhetorician for which the *rough-and-ready* understanding would at first glance be inclined to condemn him.

Lowell, *Among My Books*, 1st ser., p. 353.

Tentons or Celtic we were to be, and in this *rough-and-ready* fashion we were enlisted under one or other of the banners.

Contemporary Rev., LIII.

Rough-and-tumble, consisting of or characterized by rough and tumbling action; carried on with, requiring, or employing indiscriminate blows, falls, or struggles: used of a method of free fighting in which all means are allowable, and extended to other subjects involving similar conditions. [*Colloq.*]—**Rough arch**, **bindweed**, **cicely**, **coat, diamond**. See the nouns.—**Rough breathing**. See *def. II.*—**Rough-cut margin**. See *margin*, I.—**Rough-faced rustic work**, masonry in which the faces of the blocks are left rough, and the joints are chiseled, either plain or chamfered.—**Rough file**, **fish**, **log**, **parsnip**, **plate-glass**. See the nouns.—**Rough oak**. Same as *post-oak*.—**Rough-pointed stone**, in *stone-cutting*, stone from the face of which an inch or more has been removed by the pick, or by heavy points, leaving projections of from half an inch to an inch in height. Blocks of stone are thus treated as the first operation in dressing limestone and granite.—**Rough respiration**, **rice, setter**, etc. See the nouns.—**Short and rough**. See *short*.—**Syn. I.** Rugged, jagged.—2. Unweh, unwrought.—5. Hirsute, bristly.—6. Indelicate, ungracious, bluff, blunt, bearish, churlish, gruff, impolite, brusk.

II. *n.* 1. Rough or roughened state or condition; crudeness; rawness; vehemence; exacerbation: with *the*: as, materials or work in *the rough*; *the rough* of a storm.

I knew a King that, being crossed in his Game, would amid his Oaths fall on the Ground, and bite the very Earth in the *Rough* of his Passion.

Howell, *Letters*, I. v. 11.

Contemplating the people in the *rough*.

Mrs. Browning, *Aurora Leigh*, vi.

2. A projecting piece inserted in a horse's shoe, to keep him from slipping.

If this steel *rough* [a spike inserted in a square hole in each heel of a horseshoe] be made to fit the hole exactly, it remains firm in its place.

E. H. Knight, *New Mech. Dict.*, p. 770.

3†. *Rough weather*.

In calms, you fish; in *roughs*, use songs and dances.

P. Fletcher, *Piscatory Eclogues*, vii. 32.

4. *pl.* In *mining*, a poor grade of tin ore, or that which has been only roughly dressed. Also *rouws*. [*Cornwall, Eng.*]

rough¹ (ruf), *v.* [*< ME.* *rūhen*, *rouwen* = *OHG.* *gi-rūhan*, make rough; from the adj.: see *rough*¹, *a.*] *I.* *trans.* 1. To make rough; give a rough condition or appearance to; roughen: as, to *rough* a horse's shoes to prevent slipping.

The *roughing* of bottle-neck interiors is done by iron tools fixed on a lathe and moistened with sand and water.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 261.

2. To execute or shape out roughly; finish partially or in the rough; prepare for a finishing operation: as, to *rough* out building-stones.

The boulders . . . were thrown to the surface to be *roughed* out and trimmed.

Amer. Anthropol., III. 224.

In the grinding of a lens, the first operation consists in *roughing* it, or bringing it approximately to the curvature it is ultimately to assume.

E. L. Wilson, *Quarter Century in Photography*, p. 35.

Roughing-down rolls. Same as *roughing-rolls*.—**Roughing-in** or **roughing-up** coat. See *coat*².—**To rough a horse.** (a) To make a horse's shoes rough in order to keep him from slipping. See *rough*¹, *n.*, 2.

A simple mode of *roughing horses*, practised in Russia. *E. H. Knight*, *New Mech. Dict.*, p. 770.
 (b) To break in a horse, especially for military use.—To **rough in**, in *plastering*, to spread roughly upon brick, as the first of three coats.
 When three coats are used, it [the laying on of the first coat of plaster] is called *pricking up* when upon laths, and *roughing in* when upon brick.

De Colange, *Dict. Commerce*, I. 378.
 To **rough it**, to live in a rough, haphazard manner; put up with coarse or casual food and accommodations; endure hardship or inconvenience.

Take care of Fanny, mother. She is tender, and not used to *rough it* like the rest of us.
Jane Austen, *Mansfield Park*, xxxix.
 Molly Corney was one of a large family of children, and had to *rough it* accordingly.
Mrs. Gaskell, *Sylvia's Lovers*, ii.

II. intrans. To behave roughly; specifically, to break the rules in boxing by too much roughness.

That no wrestling, *roughing*, or hugging on the ropes [in boxing] be allowed.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 691.

rough¹ (ruf), *adv.* [*< rough¹, a.*] Roughly; in a coarse, crude, or harsh manner.

Abb. You should for that have reprehended him.
Adv. Why, so I did.
Abb. Ay, but not rough enough.
Shak., C. of E., v. 1. 58.

To cut up rough. See *cut*.
 My jealous Pussycut *cut up rough*
 The day before I bought her muff
 With Sable trimming. *F. Locker*, *Mabel*.

rough² (ruf), *n.* [Also formerly *ruff*; appar. an abbr. of *ruffian*, but now associated with *rough¹* and accordingly conformed to it in spelling. It is not probable that the adj. *rough* alone would give rise to such substantive use.] A rowdy; a ruffian; a rude, coarse fellow; one given to riotous violence; a bully.

The great queen, moody, despairing, dying, wrapt in the profoundest thought, with eyes fixed upon the ground or already gazing into infinity, was besought by the counsellors around her to name the man to whom she chose that the crown should devolve. "Not to a *rough*," said Elizabeth, sententiously and grimly.
Motley, *United Netherlands*, IV. 138.

[In a foot-note Scaramelli is quoted to the effect that the word signifies in English "persona bassa e vile."]

I entertain so strong an objection to the euphonious softening of ruffian into *rough*, which has lately become popular, that I restore the right word to the heading of this paper.

Dickens, *All the Year Round*, Oct. 10, 1868. (*Latham*.)
 A lady living in the suburbs of London had occasion to make complaint because a *rough* climbed on to her garden wall and broke off a branch from one of her fruit trees.
T. C. Crawford, *English Life*, p. 138.

rough³ (ruf), *v. t.* A bad spelling of *ruff⁴*.
roughage (ruf'āj), *n.* [*< rough¹ + -age.*] Rough or coarse material; something for rough use, as straw for bedding animals. [Local, U. S.]

Bedding or *roughage* is scarce, especially in the milk- and the fancy-butter-producing regions near our great cities.
Encyc. Amer., I. 98.

rough-backed (ruf'bakt), *a.* Having a rough back; as, the *rough-backed* cayman, *Alligator* or *Caiman trigonatus*, of South America.

rough-billed (ruf'bild), *a.* Having a rough horny excrescence on the beak; specific in the phrase *rough-billed pelican*, *Pelecanus trachyrhynchus* (or *erythrorhynchus*). This remarkable formation is deciduous, and is found only on adult birds during the breeding-season.



Rough-billed Pelican (*Pelecanus trachyrhynchus*).

rough-bore (ruf'bōr), *v. t.* In *metal-working*, to make, with a boring-tool, a heavy, coarse cut in, preparatory to a lighter and smooth finishing cut.

rough-cast (ruf'kást), *n.* A kind of plastering for an external wall, composed of an almost fluid mixture of clean gravel and lime, dashed on the wall, to which it adheres.

Let him have some plaster, or some loam, or some *rough-cast* about him, to signify wall. *Shak.*, *M. N. D.*, iii. 1. 71.
Gorgon. 'Twas my invention.
Gasp. But I gave it pollah, Gorgon.
Gorg. I confess you took off the *rough-cast*.
Shirley, *Love Tricks*, i. 1.

rough-cast (ruf'kást), *v. t.* 1. To form roughly or crudely; compose or shape in a rudimentary manner; block out in the rough: as, to *rough-cast* a model; to *rough-cast* a story or an essay.

Nor bodily nor ghostly negro could
 Roughcast thy figure in a sadder mould.
Cleaveland.

This *rough-cast*, unhewn poetry was instead of stage-plays, for the space of an hundred and twenty years to gather.
Dryden, *Essay on Satire*.

2. To cover with a coarse semi-fluid plaster by casting or throwing it: as, to *rough-cast* a wall. See the noun.—**Rough-cast pottery.** See *pottery*.
rough-caster (ruf'kás'tér), *n.* One who rough-casts.

rough-clad (ruf'klad), *a.* Having rough or coarse apparel. *Thomson*.

rough-cull (ruf'kul), *v. t.* To cull (oysters) hastily or for the first time, throwing out only dead shells and other large trash.

rough-dab (ruf'dab), *n.* A pleuronectid fish, *Hippoglossoides limandoides*.

rough-draft (ruf'dráft), *v. t.* To draft or draw roughly; make a rough sketch of.

rough-draw (ruf'drá), *v. t.* To draw or delineate coarsely; trace rudely.

His victories we scarce could keep in view,
 Or polish 'em so fast as he *rough-draws*. *Dryden*.

rough-dry (ruf'dri), *v. t.* To dry by exposure to the air without rubbing, smoothing, ironing, etc.

The process of being washed in the night air, and *rough-dried* in a close closet, is as dangerous as it is peculiar.
Dickens, *Pickwick*, xvii.

rough-dry (ruf'dri), *a.* Dry but not smoothed or ironed: as, *rough-dry* clothes.

roughen (ruf'n), *v.* [*< rough¹ + -en.* Cf. *rough¹, v.*] **I. trans.** To make rough; bring into a rough condition.

Such difference there is in tongues that the same figure which *roughens* one gives majesty to another; and that it was which Virgil studied in his verses.
Dryden, *Ded. of the Æneid*.

Her complexion had been freckled and *roughened* by exposure to wind and weather. *The Century*, XXXVI. 513.

II. intrans. To grow or become rough.

The broken landscape, by degrees
 Ascending, *roughens* into rigid hills.
Thomson, *Spring*, l. 958.

rougier (ruf'ér), *n.* 1. One who roughens or roughs out; specifically, a workman who shapes or makes something roughly, preparatory to finishing operations.

When the glass [for a lens] is handed to the *rougier*, it is rough in shape.
E. L. Wilson, *Quarter Century in Photography*, p. 35.

2. A piece of woolen cloth as taken from the loom, previous to its preparation for fulling by the operation called *perching*.

Woolen cloth from the loom, called *rougiers*, has an irregular, slack aspect, very different from the same web when it comes to be sold as, say, broad-cloth.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 661.

3. A percher.
rough-footed (ruf'fút'ed), *a.* Having feathered feet; as a grouse, pigeon, or hawk; feather-footed; rough-legged.

rough-grained (ruf'gráind), *a.* Same as *coarse-grained*, as qualifying things or persons. [Rare.]

She became quite a favourite with her *rough-grained* hostess.
Cornhill Mag.

rough-grind (ruf'grind), *v. t.* To grind roughly, or so as to leave the surface rough or unpolished, as with a coarse grindstone or with the aid of a roughening material.

The Duke of Wellington ordered his Scots Greys to *rough-grind* their swords, as at Waterloo.
W. Phillips, *Speeches*, etc., p. 83.

Cast-iron is used by . . . opticians, with sand or emery, for *rough-grinding*. *O. Byrne*, *Artisan's Handbook*, p. 433.

rough-head (ruf'hed), *n.* 1. The iguanoid lizard of the Galapagos, *Trachycephalus suberistatus*.—2. Same as *red-dace*.—3. The common shiner, *Luxilus cornutus*. [Local, U. S.]

rough-hew (ruf'hū), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. *roughheave*; *< rough¹ + hew¹*.] To hew coarsely without smoothing, as timber; hence, to give a rough or crude form to, as if by hewing.

There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hews them how we will.
Shak., *Hamlet*, v. 2. 11.

A *rough-hewn* seaman, being brought before a wise just-ass for some misdemeanour, was by him sent away to prison.
Bacon, *Spurious Apophthegms*, 6.

This *roughheaven*, ill-timber'd discourse.
Howell, *Vocall Forrest*, Pref.

rough-hewer (ruf'hū'ér), *n.* [*< rough-hew + -er¹*.] One who rough-hews.

rough-hound (ruf'hound), *n.* The rough hound-fish or dogfish, a kind of shark.

roughie (ruf'i), *n.* [Dim. of *rough¹*.] Brushwood; dried heath. [Scotch.]

Laying the *roughies* to keep the cauld wind frae you.
Scott, *Guy Manning*, liv.

roughing-drill (ruf'ing-dril), *n.* See *drill¹*.

roughing-hole (ruf'ing-höl), *n.* In *metal*, a hole into which iron from the blast-furnace is sometimes allowed to run.

roughing-mill (ruf'ing-mil), *n.* A circular plate or wheel, made of lead or iron, charged with emery wet with water, and usually revolved in a horizontal position, for roughing and grinding any gem except the diamond.

roughing-rolls (ruf'ing-rölz), *n. pl.* In a rolling-mill, the first pair of rolls between which prepared blooms are passed, for working them into approximate shape. Also called *roughing-down rolls*.

roughings (ruf'ingz), *n. pl.* [*< rough¹ (cf. roughie) + -ing¹*.] See *rowen*. [Prov. Eng.]

roughleg (ruf'leg), *n.* A rough-legged hawk.

rough-legged (ruf'leg'ed or -legd), *a.* Having the tarsi feathered; feather-footed, as a hawk: specifically noting the members of the genus *Archibuteo*. The common rough-legged hawk or buzzard is *A. lagopus*. See cuts under *Archibuteo* and *squirrel-hawk*.

roughly (ruf'li), *adv.* 1. In a rough manner; with physical roughness or coarseness; without smoothness or finish; in an uneven or irregular manner as to surface or execution.

A portrait of a stern old man, in a Puritan garb, painted *roughly*, but with a bold effect and a remarkably strong expression of character. *Hawthorne*, *Seven Gables*, xlii.

2. With asperity of manner or effect; coarsely; harshly; gruffly; rudely; gratingly; austere.

Joseph saw his brethren, and knew them, but . . . spake *roughly* unto them. *Gen.* xlii. 7.

3. Without precision or exactness; approximately; in a general way.

Six miles, speaking *roughly*, are 30,000 feet.
Huxley, *Amer. Addresses*, p. 35.

rough-necked (ruf'nekt), *a.* Having the neck rough: as, the *rough-necked* jacare, *Jacare hirticollis*, of South America.

roughness (ruf'nes), *n.* [*< ME. *roughness, rownes*; *< rough¹ + -ness*.] 1. The state or property of being rough, in any sense of that word; physical, mental, or moral want of smoothness or equability; asperity, coarseness, harshness, rudeness, etc.

This is some fellow
 Who, having been praised for bluntness, doth affect
 A saucy *roughness*. *Shak.*, *Lear*, ii. 2. 103.

Divers plants contain a grateful sharpness, as lemons; or an austere and concocted *roughness*, as sloes.
Sir T. Browne.

The *roughness* of a surface, as that of a piece of undressed stone, may be recognized to some extent by merely laying the outspread hand on the surface.
J. Sully, *Outlines of Psychol.*, p. 168.

2. Fodder for animals, consisting of dried corn-stalks cut into short pieces. [Southern and western U. S.]

She slipped off her horse, pulled the saddle from him, and threw it inside the door, then turned the animal loose. "Ef he gits ter thur *roughness*, I shan't blame him noan," she remarked.
On a North Carolina Mountain, *N. Y. Tribune*, Oct. 28, 1888.

= *Syn.* See *rough¹*.

rough-perfect (ruf'pér'fekt), *a.* Approximately perfect in the memorizing of a part: said of an actor when he can begin rehearsing from memory. [Theatrical slang.]

rough-rider (ruf'ri'dér), *n.* 1. One who breaks young or wild horses to the saddle; in the army, a non-commissioned cavalry or artillery officer detailed to assist the riding-master, one being allowed to each troop or battery.—2. Loosely, a horseman occupied with hard, rough work.

The *rough-rider* of the plains, the hero of rope and revolver, is first cousin to the backwoodsman of the southern Alleghanies. *T. Roosevelt*, *The Century*, XXXV. 505.

rough-scuff (ruf'skuf), *n.* A rough, coarse fellow; a rough; collectively, the lowest class of the people; the riffraff; the rabble. [Colloq., U. S.]

rough-setter (ruf'set'ér), *n.* A mason who builds rough walls, as distinguished from one who hews also.

roughshod (ruf'shod), *a.* Shod with shoes armed with points or calks: as, a horse is said to be *roughshod* when his shoes are roughed or sharpened for slippery roads.—**To ride roughshod.** See *ride*.

rough-slant (ruf'slánt), *n.* A lean-to; a shelter made of canvas, blankets, bark, or boards laid on poles supported on crotches, and sloping from a ridge-pole to the ground. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*.

rough-spun (ruf'spun), *a.* Rude; unpolished; blunt. *Hallivell*.

rough-string (ruf'string), *n.* In *carp.*, one of the generally unplanned inclined supports for the steps of a wooden stairway, usually concealed from view.

rough-stuff (ruf'stuf), *n.* In *painting*, coarse paint applied next after the priming, to be covered by the final coat or coats.

Paint has less tendency to crack where rough-stuff is left off. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 439.

rough-t. An obsolete preterit of *reck*.
rougntail (ruf'tal), *n.* Any snake of the family *Uropeltidae*; a shieldtail.

rough-tailed (ruf'tald), *a.* Having a rough tail, as a snake: specifically said of the *Uropeltidae*.

rough-tree (ruf'tré), *n.* *Naut.*: (a) A rough unfinished mast or spar. (b) The part of a mast above the deck.—**Rough-tree rails**, a timber forming the top of the bulwark.

roughwing (ruf'wing), *n.* 1. A British moth, *Phitheochroa rugosana*.—2. A rough-winged swallow.

rough-winged (ruf'wingd), *a.* Having the outer web of the first primary retroversely serrulate, as a swallow of the subfamily *Psolidoprocne*. The common rough-winged swallow of the United States is *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*. It closely resembles the bank-swallow.

rough-work (ruf'wèrk), *v. t.* To work over coarsely, without regard to nicety, smoothness, or finish.

Thus you must continue till you have rough-worked all your work from end to end. *J. Mazon*, *Mechanical Exercises*.

rouket, *v.* A Middle English form of *ruckt*.

roulade (rô-läd'), *n.* [*<* F. *roulade*, *<* *rouler*, roll, trill: see *roll*.] In *vocal music*, a melodic embellishment consisting in a rapid succession of tones sung to a single syllable; a run.

roulet, *v.* An obsolete form of *roll*.

rouleau (rô-lô'), *n.*; pl. *rouleaux* (rô-lôz', F. rô-lô'). [*<* F. *rouleau*, a roll, a roll of paper, dim. of OF. *roule*, a roll: see *roll*.] 1. A roll. Specifically—(a) A roll of paper containing a specified number of coins of the same denomination.

In bright confusion open *rouleaux* lie. *Pope*, *The Basket-Table*, l. 81.

Wer. (showing a *rouleau*). Here's gold—gold, Josephine, Will rescue us from this detested dungeon.

Byron, *Werner*, l. 1.

(b) In *millinery*, a large piping or rounded fitting: generally used in the plural: as, a trimming of *rouleaux*.

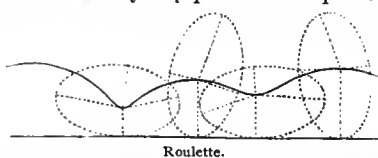
2. *Milit.*, one of a collection of round bundles of fascines tied together, which serve to cover besiegers or to mask the head of a work.—**Rouleau of blood-corpuscles**, the peculiar arrangement that the red blood-corpuscles tend to assume when drawn from the system, forming cylindrical columns, like rolls or piles of coins.

roulett, *n.* An obsolete form of *roulette*.

roulette (rô-let'), *n.* [*<* F. *roulette*, a little wheel, a caster, etc., also a game so called, fem. dim. of OF. *roule*, a wheel, a roll, etc.: see *roll*.]

1. An engravers' tool, used for producing a series of dots on a copperplate, and in mezzotint to darken any part which has been too much burnished. *Roulettes* are of two kinds: one is shaped like the rowel of a spur; the other has the rowel at right angles with the shaft, thick in the middle and diminishing toward the sides, which are notched and sharpened to a series of fine points. A similar instrument is used in mechanical drawing, and in plotting. It is dipped into India ink, so that the points imprint a dotted line as the wheel is passed over the paper.

2. A cylindrical object used to curl hair upon, whether of the head or of a wig.—3. In *geom.*, a curve traced by any point in the plane of a



Roulette.

given curve when this plane rolls on this curve over another curve.—4. A game of chance, played at a table, in the center of which is a cavity surmounted by a revolving disk, the circumference of which is generally divided into 38 compartments colored black and red alternately, and numbered 1 to 36, with a zero and double zero. The person in charge of the table (the banker or *tailleur*) sets the disk in motion, and causes a ball to revolve on it in an opposite direction. This ball finally drops into one of the compartments, thus determining the winning number or color. The players, of whom there may be any number, may stake on a figure or a group of figures, on even or odd number, or on the black or red. Should the player stake on a single figure and be successful, he wins 35 times his stake. The amount varies in the event of success on other chances.

roulroul, *n.* [Native name. See *Rollulus*.] A bird of the genus *Rollulus*.

rouly-poulyt, *n.* An obsolete form of *roly-poly*.

room¹, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *room¹*.

room², *n.* Same as *room²*.

Roumanian, *a.* and *n.* See *Rumanian*.

Roumansh, *a.* and *n.* Same as *Romansh*.

Roumelian, *a.* and *n.* Same as *Rumelian*.

rount, *v.* See *round²*.

rount, *n.* See *round²*.

Herkue to my roum.
Morris and Skeat, *Spec. of Early English*, II. iv. (A) 44.
Lenten ys come with love to tounce,
With bloemen ant with briddes roune [birds' song].
Ritson, *Ancient Songs* (ed. 1829), I. 63. (*Halliwel*.)

rounce (rouns), *n.* [Origin uncertain.] 1. In *printing*, a wheel-pulley in a hand-press, which winds and unwinds girths that draw the type-form on the bed to and from impression under the platen. See cut under *printing-press*.—2. A game of cards, played with a full pack by not more than nine persons. Each player starts with fifteen points, and for every trick he takes subtracts one from the score; the player who first reaches zero wins.

rounce-handle (rouns'han'dl), *n.* In *printing*, the crank attached to the rounce, by which it is turned. See *printing-press*.

rouncevalt, **rouncivalt** (roun'se-val, -si-val), *n.* and *a.* [Also *ronceval*, *runcival*; so called in allusion to the gigantic bones, believed to be those of Charlemagne's heroes, said to have been dug up at *Roncevalles* (F. *Roncevaux*), a town at the foot of the Pyrenees, where, according to the old romances, the army of Charlemagne was routed by the Saracens.] 1. *n.* 1. A giant; hence, anything very large and strong.

Hereof I take it comes that seeing a great woman we say she is a *Rouncevall*. *Fol.* 22. b. (ed. 1600). (*Nares*.)

2. The marrowfat pea: so called from its large size.

And set, as a dainty, thy *runcival* pease.
Tusser, *January's Husbandry*, st. 8.

Another [servling-man], stumbling at the Threshold,
tumbled to his Dish of *Rouncevals* before him.
Brome, *Jovial Crew*, v.

From Cleero, that wrote in prose,
So call'd from *rounceval* on a nose.
Musarum Deliciae (1656). (*Nares*.)

In Staffordshire, garden-rouncevals sown in the fields
kernel well.
Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

II. *a.* Large; strong; robustious.

Dost roare, bulchln? dost roare? th' ast a good *rouncival*
ull volte to cry Lanthorne & Candle-light.
Dekker, *Humorous Poet* (Works, ed. Pearson, I. 243).

rounceyt, **rounciet**, *n.* See *rouncy*.

rounciet, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *runkle*.

rouncy (roun'si), *n.* [Also *rouncey*, *rouncie*; *<* ME. *rouncy*, *rounsie*, *rounce*, *rounse*, *rouncin*, *<* OF. *roncin*, *runcin*, *ronci*, F. *roussin* = Pr. *rossi*, *roci*, *roncin* = Cat. *roci* = Sp. *rocin* = Pg. *rocin* = It. *roncino*, *ronzino*, a nag, hack (whence Sp. *rocinante* = OF. *rossinante*, a miserable hack, the name of Don Quixote's horse), *<* ML. *runcinus*; origin uncertain; perhaps *<* G. *ross*, a horse (*>* F. *rosse*, a poor horse, sorry jade), = E. *horse¹*: see *horse¹*. The W. *rhwinsi*, a rough-coated horse, is perhaps *<* E.] 1. A common hackney-horse; a nag.

He rood upon a *rouncey* as he couthe.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 390.

The war horse is termed *dextrarius*, as led by the squire with his right hand; the *runcinus*, or *rouncey*, was the horse of an attendant or servant.

S. Dowell, *Taxes in England*, I. 74, note.

2. A vulgar, coarse woman. *Halliwel*.

round¹ (round), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *round*; *<* ME. *round*, *rownd*, *ronde* = D. *ronde* = MHG. *runt*, G. *rund* = Dan. Sw. *rund*, *<* OF. *ronde*, *roont*, *round*, F. *ronde* = Pr. *redon*, *redun* = Cat. *redó*, *rodó* = Sp. Pg. *rotundo*, *redondo* = It. *rotondo*, *ritondo*, *<* L. *rotundus*, like a wheel, round, circular, spherical, *<* *rota*, a wheel: see *rota¹*, and cf. *rotund*. Hence ult. *roundel*, *roundelay*, *rondeau*, *rundlet*, etc.] I. *a.* 1. Circular, or roughly so; plane, without angles, and having no axis much longer than any other.

Round was his face, and camuse was his nose.
Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, l. 14.

This yle of Mylo is an c. myle northe from Candy; it was called *Meloe*, and is *roundest* of all yles.

Sir R. Guyllorde, *Fyrgymage*, p. 62.

For meals, a *round* tray is brought to, and placed upon a low stool.
E. W. Lane, *Modern Egyptiana*, I. 20.

2. Having circular sections: as, *round* columns; *round* chambers. See *round bodies*, below.—

3. Spherical; globular; compressed about a center; collected into a shape more or less exactly spherical.

Upon the firm opacous globe
Of this round world. *Milton*, P. L., III. 419.

4. Without corners or edges; convex, not elongated, and unwrinkled; bounded by lines or surfaces of tolerably uniform curvature.

And yet it irks me, the poor dappled fools [deer] . . .
Should . . . have their *round* haunches gored.
Shak., As you Like It, II. 1. 25.

In person he was not very tall, but exceedingly *round*; neither did his bulk proceed from his being fat, but windy; being blown up by a prodigious conviction of his own importance. *Irving*, *Knickerbocker*, p. 312.

He [the King of Saxony] is of medium height, with sloping, *round* shoulders. *T. C. Crawford*, *English Life*, p. 87.

5. Proceeding with an easy, smooth, brisk motion, like that of a wheel: as, a *round* trot.

A *round* and flowing utterance. *Baret*, *Alvearie*, 1580.
Round was their pace at first, but slacken'd soon.
Tennyson, *Ceraint*.

6. Well-filled; full; liberal or large in amount or volume: as, "good *round* sum," *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, i. 3. 104.

I lay ye all
By the heels and suddenly, and on your heads
Clap *round* finea for neglect.
Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, v. 4. 84.

7. Not descending to unworthy and vexatious sticking over small details.

Clear and *round* dealing is the honour of man's nature.
Bacon, *Truth* (ed. 1837).

8. Not prevaricating; candid; open.

I will a *round* unvarnish'd tale deliver.
Shak., *Othello*, i. 3. 90.

9. Without much delicacy or reserve; plain-spoken: as, a *round* oath.

What shall be done? He will not hear, till feel:
I must be *round* with him. *Shak.*, *T. of A.*, II. 2. 8.

The kings interposed in a *round* and princely manner; not only by way of request and persuasion, but also by way of protestation and menace. *Bacon*. (*Johnson*.)

10. Severe; harsh.

Your reproof is something too *round*.
Shak., *Hen. V.*, iv. 1.

The deputy began to be in passion, and told the governor that, if he were so *round*, he would be *round* too.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 99.

11. Periodic; beginning and ending at the same position or state of things, and that without reversal of the direction of advance: as, a *round* journey.

The *round* year
Will bring all fruits and virtues here.
Emerson, *Conduct of Life*.

12. Filled out roundly or symmetrically; made complete in sense, symmetrical in form, and well-balanced in cadence; well-turned: said of a sentence or of literary style.

His style, though *round* and comprehensive, was lumbered sometimes by parentheses, and became difficult to vulgar understandings. *Bp. Fell*, *Life of Hammond*.

If sentiment were sacrific'd to sound,
And truth cut short to make a period *round*,
I judged a man of sense could scarce do worse
Than caper in the morris-dance of verse.
Cowper, *Table-Talk*, l. 517.

13. Written, as a number, with one or more "round figures," or ciphers, at the end. See *round number*, below.—14. In *anat.* and *zool.*: (a) Circular; annular. (b) Cylindric; terete. (c) Rotund; globose or globular; spherical.—15. In *arch.*, round-arched or -vaulted; characterized by the presence of round arches or a barrel-vault.

The distinctly Gothic type of capital, which finds one of its earliest illustrations in the *round* portion of the choir of the Cathedral of Senlis.

C. H. Moore, *Gothic Architecture*, p. 201.

In *round numbers*, considered in the aggregate; with disregard of the smaller elements of a number or numbers, or of minute calculation: as, in *round numbers* a population of 90,000.

She [the United States] has risen, during one simple century of freedom, in *round numbers* from two millions to forty-five.

Gladstone, *Might of Right*, p. 175.

The earth in its motion round the sun moves in *round numbers* 20 miles in a second.

Stokes, *Light*, p. 228.

Round arch, **belting**, **cardamom**. See the nouns.—**Round bodies**, in *geom.*, the sphere, right cone, and right cylinder.—**Round clam**, one of many different edible clams of rounded or subcircular figure, as of the families *Veneridae* and *Macridae*: distinguished from *long clam*, as *Myida*, *Solenidae*, etc.; especially, the quahog, *Venus mercenaria* of the eastern United States, and *Cuneus staminea* of the Pacific coast. See *quahog*, *little-neck*.—**Round corn**. See *corn*.—**Round dance**, a dance in which the dancers are arranged in a circle or ring, or one in which they move in circular or revolving figures, as in a waltz, polka, etc.: opposed to *square dance*.—**Round dock**. See *dock*, 2.—**Round-edge file**, **round file**. See *file*.—**Round fish**, **game**. See the nouns.—**Round herring**,

a clupeoid fish of the genus *Etrumeus*. The species so called in the United States is *E. teres*, of the Atlantic coast, of a terete or fusiform figure, olivaceous above and silvery on the sides and belly, with small mouth and fins and large eyes.—**Round jacket**. See *Jack*¹.—**Round jacket**. Same as *roundabout*, 5.

When he wore a *round jacket*, and showed a marvelous nicety of aim in playing at marbles.
George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, Finale.

Round-joint file. See *file*¹.—**Round knife**, ligament, mackerel, meal. See the nouns.—**Round number**, a number evenly divisible by tens, hundreds, etc., or a number forming an aliquot part of one so divisible, as 10, 25, 75, 100, 750, 1,000, etc.; used especially with reference to approximate or indefinite statement.

Nor is it unreasonable to make some doubt whether, in the first ages and long lives of our fathers, Moses doth not sometime account by full and *round numbers* . . . as in the age of Noah it is delivered to be just five hundred when he begat Sem; whereas perhaps he might be somewhat above or below that *round* and complete number.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, vi. 1.

This, still pursuing the *round-number* system, would supply nearly five articles of refuse apparel to every man, woman, and child in this, the greatest metropolis of the world.
Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, II. 526.

Round o. (a) See *O*. (b) A corruption of the word *rendo*, common in English music-books of the early part of the eighteenth century.—**Round ore**. Same as *leap-ore*.—**Round plane**. See *plane*².—**Round pound**. See *pound*².—**Round pronator**, the pronator radii teres (which see, under *pronator*).—**Round robin**. See *round-robin*, 5.—**Round shore-herring**. See *herring*.—**Round shot**, seam, steak, table, tower, etc. See the nouns.—**Round tool**. (a) In *wood-working*, a chisel with a round nose, used for making concave moldings. (b) In *seal-engraving*, a tool with a round bead-like end, used for purposes very similar to those of the bead-tool.—**Round turn**, the passing of one end of a rope, attached by the other end to some moving object, completely around a post or timber-head, so as to give a strong hold. This is commonly done to check the movement of a vessel coming into her berth, or the like: hence the saying to *bring a person up with a round turn*, to stop him suddenly in doing or saying something; administer an effectual check to him.—**Round zedoary**. See *zedoary*.—**Syn**. See *roundness*.

II. n. 1. That which has roundness; a round (spherical, circular, cylindrical, or conical) object or group of objects; a round part or piece of something: as, a *round* of beef.

We'll dress [some children]
Like urchins, ouches, and fairies, green and white,
With *rounds* of waxen tapers on their heads.
Shak., *M. W.* of *W.*, iv. 4. 50.

Over their sashes the men wear *rounds* of stiffened russet, to defend their brains from the piercing fervor.
Sandys, *Travailes*, p. 85.

As this pale taper's earthly spark,
To yonder argent *round* [the moon].
Tennyson, *St. Agnes' Eve*.

The arches of the *round* [circular stage] rest on heavy rectangular piers of truly Roman strength.
E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 133.

Specifically—(a) A rung of a ladder or a chair, or any similar round or spindle-shaped piece joining side- or corner-pieces by its ends.

That lowliness is young ambition's ladder: . . .
But, when he once attains the utmost *round*,
He then unto the ladder turns his back.
Shak., *J. C.*, II. 1. 24.

Where all the *rounds* like Jacob's ladder rise.
Dryden, *Hind and Panther*, II. 220.

(b) In *arch.*, a molding the section of which is a segment of a circle or of a curved figure differing but little from a circle.

2. In *art*, form rounded or curved and standing free in nature or representation; specifically, the presentation in sculpture of complete



Figure in the Round.
The Sleeping Ariadne, in the Vatican Museum.

roundness, represented with its projection on all sides, as in nature, free from any ground, as distinguished from *relief*: used with the definite article, especially with reference to sculptures of human and animal figures.

The progress of sculpture in the *round* from the Brachidae statues to the perfect art of Pheidias may be traced through a series of transition specimens.
C. T. Newton, *Art and Archaeol.*, p. 81.

To the training in this school, and the habit of drawing from the *round*. . . we may be indebted for the careful

drawing and modeling of the details of his pictures which distinguish Mantegna from all his contemporaries.
The Century, XXXIX. 396.

3. A circle; a ring or coil; a gathering in a circle or company, as of persons. [Rare.]

Him [the serpent] fast sleeping soon he found
In labyrinth of many a *round* self-roll'd
Milton, *P. L.*, ix. 183.

Sometimes I am seen thrusting my head into a *round* of pollicians at Will's.
Addison, *Spectator*, No. 1.

4. A circuit of action or progression; a going about from point to point or from one to another in a more or less definite series; a range or course through a circle of places, persons, things, or doings: as, a *round* of travel or of visits; a *round* of duties or pleasures; the story went the *rounds* of the papers.

Come, ladies, shall we take a *round*? as men
Do walk a mile, women should talk an hour
After supper; 'tis their exercise.
Beau. and Fl., Philaster, II. 4.

He walks the *round* up and down, through every room o' the house.
B. Jonson, *Epicene*, iv. 2.

Thro' each returning Year, may that Hour be
Distinguish'd in the *Rounds* of all Eternity.
Congreve, *To Cynthia*.

The trivial *round*, the common task,
Would furnish all we ought to ask;
Room to deny ourselves; a road
To bring us daily nearer God.
Keble, *Christian Year*, Morning.

5. A fixed or prescribed circuit of going or doing, supposed to be repeated at regular intervals; a course or tour of duty: as, a policeman's or a sentinel's *round*; the *rounds* of postmen, milkmen, newsmen, etc.; a *round* of inspection by a military officer or guard.

We must keep a *round*, and a strong watch to-night.
Fletcher, *Humorous Lieutenant*, iii. 5.

They accompany the military guards in their nightly *rounds* through the streets of the metropolis.

The wise old Doctor went his *round*.
Whittier, *Snow-Bound*.

6. A complete or continuous circuit or course; revolution or range from beginning to end, or without limit; sweep; scope; sphere: as, the *rounds* of the planets; the whole *round* of science.

They hold that the Blood, which hath a Circulation, and fetcheth a *Round* every 24 Hours about the Body, is quickly repaired again.
Howell, *Letters*, I. ii. 21.

In the Glorious *Round* of Fame,
Great Marlbro, still the same,
Incessant runs his Course.
Congreve, *Plindric Odes*, I.

Thy pinions, universal Air, . . .
Are delegates of harmony, and bear
Strains that support the Seasons in their *round*.
Wordsworth, *Power of Sound*, xii.

He seems, indeed, to have run the whole *round* of knowledge.
Sumner, *Hon. John Pickering*.

So runs the *round* of life from hour to hour.
Tennyson, *Circumstance*.

7. A bout or turn of joint or reciprocal action; a course of procedure by two or more, either complete in itself, or one of a series with intermissions or renewals: as, *rounds* of applause; a *round* at cards; a *round* of golf (a course of play round the whole extent of the golfing-ground).

Women to cards may be compar'd; we play
A *round* or two, when us'd, we throw away.
Granville, *Epigrams and Characters*.

The simultaneous start with which they increased their distance by at least a fathom, on hearing the door-bell jingling all over the house, would have ensured a *round* of applause from any audience in Europe.
Whyte Melville, *White Rose*, I. iii.

Specifically—(a) In *pugilism*, one of the series of bouts constituting a prize-fight or a sparring-match. A *round* may last for a certain specified length of time, as three minutes, or until one of the combatants is down.

He stood up to the Banbury man for three minutes, and polished him off in four *rounds*.
Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, xxiv.

The second *round* in this diplomatic encounter closed with the British government fairly discomfited.
H. Adams, *Albert Gallatin*, p. 540.

(b) A bout of shooting, as at a target, in saluting, or in battle, either with firearms or with bows, in which a certain number of shots are delivered, or in which the participants shoot or fire by turns.

The first time I reviewed my regiment they . . . would salute with some *rounds* fired before my door.
B. Franklin, *Autoblog*, p. 239.

The "National *Round*," shot by the Ladies of Great Britain at all public meetings, consists of 48 arrows at 60 yards, and 24 arrows at 50 yards.
M. and W. Thompson, *Archery*, p. 12.

(c) A bout of toast-drinking; the drinking of a toast or of a set of toasts by the persons round a table; also, a toast to be drunk by the company.

Them that drank the *round*, when they crowned their heads with folly and forgetfulness, and their cups with wine and noises.
Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 615.

The *Tortles* are forced to borrow their toasts from their antagonists, and can scarce find beauties enough of their own side to supply a single *round* of October.
Addison, *Freeholder*, No. 8.

(d) A bout of drinking participated in by a number of persons; a treat all round: as, to pay for the *round*. (e) In *vocal music*, a short rhythmic canon at the unison, in which the several voices enter at equal intervals of time: distinguished from a *catch* simply in not being necessarily humorous. *Rounds* have always been very popular in England. The earliest specimen is the famous "Summer is I-cumen in," which dates from the early part of the thirteenth century, and is the oldest example of counterpoint extant. Also called *rondo*, *rota*.

Some jolly shepherd sung a lusty *round*.
Fairfax, tr. of Tasso's *Godfrey of Boulogne*, vii. 6.

A *Round*, a *Round*, a *Round*, Boyes, a *Round*,
Let Mirth fly aloft, and Sorrow be drown'd.
Brome, *Jovial Crew*, iv. 1.

In the convivial *Round*, in which each voice chases, so to speak, the different movements in the same order.

J. Sully, *Sensation and Intuition*, p. 213.

(f) Same as *round dance* (which see, under *I*).

A troupe of Faunes and Satyres far awy
Within the wood were dancing in a *round*.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. vi. 7.

Tread we softly in a *round*,
Whilst the hollow murmuring ground
Fills the music with her sound.
Fletcher, *Faithful Shepherdess*, I. 2.

8. Same as *roundel*.—9. Ammunition for a single shot or volley: as, to supply a marksman or a company with forty *rounds*.—10. In the *manège*, a volt, or circular tread.—11. A brewers' vessel for holding beer while undergoing the final fermentation.

It was at one time the practice amongst the Scotch brewers to employ the fermenting *rounds* only, and to cleanse from these directly into the casks.
Spens' Encyc. Manuf., I. 406.

Cog and round. See *cog*².—**Gentleman of the round**. See *gentleman*.—**Hollows and rounds**. See *hollow*¹.—**In the round**, in *art*. See def. 2, above.—**Round of beef**, a cut of the thigh through and across the bone.

Instead of boiling or stewing a piece of the *round* of beef, for example, the Mount Desert cooks broil or fry it.
The Century, XL. 562.

To cut the *round*. See *volt*.

round¹ (round), *adv.*¹ [*< ME. round*; *< round¹*, *a.*] **Roundly**; vigorously; loudly.

I peyne me to han an hauteyn speche,
And ringe it oute as *round* as gotha a belle.
Chaucer, *Prol.* to *Fardoner's Tale*, l. 45.

round¹ (round), *adv.*² and *prep.* [*Prop. an aphetic form of around*: see *around*.] **I. adv.** 1. On all sides; so as to surround or make the circuit of. See *round about*, below.

Thine enemies shall cast a trench about thee, and compass thee *round*, and keep thee in on every side.
Luke ix. 43.

When he alighted, he surveyed me *round* with great admiration.
Swift, *Gulliver's Travels*, I. 2.

2. With a revolving or rotating movement or course; in a circular or curvilinear direction; *round*: as, to go *round* in a circle; to turn *round* and go the other way.

He that is giddy thinks the world turns *round*.
Shak., *T.* of the *S.*, v. 2. 20.

3. In or within a circuit; round about.
The longest way *round* is the shortest way home.
Popular saying.

Round and *around* the sounds were cast,
Till echo seemed an answering blast.
Scott, *L.* of the *I.*, l. 10.

A brutal cold country this. . . Never . . . a stick thicker than your finger for seven mile *round*.
H. Kingsley, *Geoffrey Hamlyn*, v.

4. To or at this place or time through a circuit or circuitous course.

Time is come *round*,
And where I did begin, there shall I end.
Shak., *J. C.*, v. 3. 23.

Tally-ho coach for Leicester 'll be *round* in half-an-hour, and don't wait for nobody.
T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, I. 4.

Once more the slow, dumb yeas
Bring their avenging cycle *round*.
Whittier, *Mitbridates* at *Chios*.

5. In circumference: as, a tree or a pillar 40 inches *round*.—6. In a circling or circulating course; through a circle, as of persons or things: as, there was not food enough to go *round*; to pass *round* among the company.

The invitations were sent *round*.
Scott.

7. In a complete round or series; from beginning to end.

She named the ancient heroes *round*.
Swift.

The San Franciscans now eat the best of grapes, cherries, and pears almost the year *round*.
Dublin Univ. Mag., Feb., 1872, p. 224.

All round. (a) Over the whole place; in every direction. (b) In all respects; for all purposes: also used adjectively: as, a clever *all-round* writer or actor; a good horse for *all-round* work.

One of the quietest, but, *all round*, one of the brainiest merchants and financiers in the United States.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 241.

Luff round. See *luff*².—**Round about.** (a) [*About*, adv.] (1) In an opposite direction; with reversed position; so as to face the other way.

She's turned her right and round about,
And the kembe fell frise her hair.
Lady Mairay (Child's Ballads, II. 82).

(2) All around; in every direction.
When he giveth you rest from all your enemies *round about*, so that ye dwell in safety. *Deut.* xii. 10.

Round about are like Tombs for his wives and children, but not so great and faire. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 288.

On the other side . . . stood a great square Tower, and *round about* the rubbish of many other Buildings.
Maunderell, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 17.

(b) [*About*, prep.] On every side of; all round.
And he made darkness pavilions *round about* him, dark waters, and thick clouds of the skies. *2 Sam.* xxii. 12.

The skins hanging *round about* his head, backe, and shoulders.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's True Travels*, I. 161.

And hears the Muses in a ring
Eye *round about* Jove's altar sing.
Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 48.

To bring round. See *bring*.
"What's the matter, Mother?" said I, when we had brought her a little *round*. *Dickens*, Little Dorrit, l. 2.

To come round. See *come*.
He was about as glib-tongued as Jacobin as you'd wish to see; but now my young man has come *round* handsomely. *H. B. Stone*, Oldtown, p. 495.

To fly, get, go, turn round. See the verbs.—**To pass round the hat.** See *hat*.

II. prep. 1. On every side of; surrounding; encircling; as, the people stood *round* him; to put a rope *round* a post.

O thou, my love, whose love is one with mine,
I, maiden, *round* thee, maiden, bind my belt.
Tennyson, Holy Grail.

2. Circuitously about: as, a ramble *round* the park; to sail *round* Cape Horn; a journey *round* the world.

He led the hero *round*
The confines of the blest Elysian ground.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 1227.

The successful expedition *round* Cape Bojador, being soon spread abroad through Europe, excited a spirit of adventure in all foreigners.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 99.

To come round, get round, etc. See the verbs.
round¹ (round), *v.* [= D. *ronden*, round, = G. *ronden*, become round, *runden*, make round, = Sw. *runda* = Dan. *runde*, make round, = F. *roudir*, become round; from the adj. (in defs. I., 4, 5, and II., 2, 3, 5, rather from the adverb): see *round¹*, *a.*, *round¹*, *adv.²*] **I. trans.** 1. To give roundness or rotundity to; make circular, spherical, cylindrical, conical, convex, or curved; form with a round or curved outline: as, to *round* the edges of anything; the *rounded* corners of a piano or of a book.

Ye shall not *round* the corners of your heads.
Lev. xix. 27.

The figures on several of our modern medals are raised and *rounded* to a very great perfection.
Addison, Ancient Medals, iii.

Bull, the dog, lies *rounded* on the hearth, his nose between his paws, fast asleep. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

Remains of Roman architecture . . . controlled the minds of artists, and induced them to adopt the *rounded* rather than the pointed arch.
J. A. Synnods, Italy and Greece, p. 101.

2. To fill out roundly or symmetrically; complete or perfect in form or substance.

A quaint, terse, florid style, *rounded* into periods and cadences.
Swift, Misc.

General ideas are essences; they are our gods; they *round* and ennoble the most partial and sordid way of living.
Emerson, Nominalist and Realist.

He has lived to *round* a personality that will be traditional.
Stedman, Poets of America, p. 302.

3. To fill out the circle or term of; bring to completion; finish off.

We are such stuff
As dreams are made on, and our little life
Is *rounded* with a sleep. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 158.

I like your picture, but I fain would see
A sketch of what your promised land will be
When . . .
The twentieth century *rounds* a new decade.
Whittier, The Panoramas.

4. To encircle; encompass; surround.

Am I not he that rules great Nineveh,
Rounded with Lycas' silver-flowing streams?
Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for London and Eng.
I would to God that the inclusive verge
Of golden metal that must *round* my brow
Were red-hot steel. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 1. 60.

With garlands of great pearl his brow
Begirt and *rounded*.
Fletcher (and another), False One, III. 4.

5. To go, pass, or get round; make a course round the limit or terminus of: as, the ship

rounded Cape Horn; to *round* the corner of a street.—**To round down**, to overhaul downward, as a rope or tackle.—**To round in**, or **round in on** (*naut.*), to haul in the slack of: as, to *round in* a rope; to *round in* on a weather-brace.—**To round off**. (a) To finish off in a curved or rounded form; give a rounding finish to: as, to *round off* the corners of a table or a marble slab. See *round-off file*, under *file*. (b) To finish completely; bring into a completed or perfected state.

Just as little in the course of its development in time as in space is the body *rounded off* into strict unity.
Lotze, Microcosmos (trans.), I. 136.

Positive science, like common-sense, treats objects as *rounded-off* totals, as "absolutes." *Mind*, XLI. 124.

To round out. (a) To expand, distend, or fill out in a rounded form: as, a pannoch or a bust well *rounded out*. (b) To fill out symmetrically or completely: as, to *round out* a speech with apt illustrations.—**To round to**, to haul by the wind when sailing free; bring (a vessel) head up to the wind preparatory to letting go the anchor.—**To round up.** (a) To heap or fill up so as to make round at top: as, to *round up* a measure of grain. (b) In grazing regions, to drive or bring together in close order: as, to *round up* a scattered herd of cattle. (c) *Naut.*, to haul up, as the slack of a rope through its leading-block, or a tackle which hangs loose by its fall. (d) To scold or reprove roundly; bring to account.

II. intrans. 1. To grow or become round; acquire curvature, plumpness, roundness, or rounded bigness.

The queen your mother *rounds* apace.
Shak., W. T., II. 1. 16.

All the jarring notes of life
Seem blending in a psalm,
And all the angles of the strife
Slow *rounding* into calm.
Whittier, My Psalm.

The fair pink blooms . . . gave way to small green spheres *rounding* daily to full-orbed fruit.
R. T. Cooke, Somebody's Neighbors, p. 217.

2. To go round about; make a circuit; go the rounds, as a guard.

While they keep watch, or nightly *rounding* walk.
Milton, P. L., iv. 685.

So *rounds* he to a separate mind,
From whence clear memory may begin.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, xlv.

The stream goes *rounding* away through the sward, bending somewhat to the right, where the ground gradually descends.
The Century, XXXVI. 806.

3. To turn around or about; make a turn.

The men who met him *rounded* on their heels,
And wonder'd after him.
Tennyson, Pelleas and Ettarre.

4. To become full or finished; develop into a completed or perfected type: as, the girl *rounds* into the woman.—5. To bend or turn downward, as a whale; make ready to dive, as a whale, by curving its small. Also *round out*.—**To round on**, to turn upon or against; abuse; assault: as, he *rounded on* me in a rage.

round² (round), *v.* [With exerescent *d*, as in *sound*, *pond²*, etc.; < ME. *rounen*, *rounen*, *runen*, < AS. *rūnian* (= OD. *rūnen*, MD. *rūnen*, *runnen* = OLG. *runōn* = OHG. *rūnēn*, MHG. *rūnen*, G. *raunen*, > OF. *rumer*), whisper, murmur, < *rūn*, mystery: see *rumel*.] **I. † intrans.** To speak low; whisper; speak secretly; take counsel.

The steward on knees him set adown,
With the emperor for to *roun*.
Richard Coeur de Lion (Weber's Metr. Rom., II. 84).

Another *rouned* to his felawe lowe.
Chaucer, Squire's Tale, l. 208.

II. trans. To address or speak to in a whisper; utter in a whisper.

One *rounded* another in the ear, and said "Erat dives,"
He was a rich man:—a great fault.
Latimer, 5th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

They're here with me already, whispering, *rounding*,
"Sicilia is a so-forth." *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 217.

At the same time he [April Fool] slyly *rounded* the first lady in the ear that an action might lie against the Crown for bi-geny. *Lamb*, On the New-Year's Coming of Age.

How often must I *round* thee in the ears—
All means are lawful to a lawful end?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 104.

round^{2t}, *n.* [< ME. *roun*, < AS. *rūn*, a whisper, secret, mystery: see *round²*, *v.*, and *rumel*.] A whisper or whispering; discourse; song.

ix. and nigeti ger he [Abraham] was old,
Quanne him cam bode [message] in sunder [diverse] *run*,
Fro gode of cirumceiclonn.
Genesis and Exodus (E. E. T. S.), I. 991.

roundabout (round'a-bout'), *a.* and *n.* [< *round about*, adverbial phrase: see *round¹*, *adv.*, and *about*, *adv.*] **I. a.** 1. Circuitous; tortuous; indirect.

Girls have always a *round-about* way of saying yes before company.
Goldsmith, Good-natured Man, II.

The inferences of political economy are true only because they are discoveries by a *roundabout* process of what the moral law commands. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 502.

2. Comprehensive; taking a wide range.

Those sincerely follow reason, but, for want of having large, sound, *roundabout* sense, have not a full view of all that relates to the question.
Locke, Human Understanding.

3. Encircling; surrounding; encompassing.
Tatler. (*Imp. Dict.*)

II. n. 1. A large horizontal revolving frame, carrying small wooden horses and carriages, sometimes elephants, etc., on or in which children ride; a merry-go-round.—2. A round dance.

The Miss Flamboroughs . . . understood the jig and the *roundabout* to perfection. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ix. 1.

3. A scene of incessant revolution, change, or vicissitude. [Rare.]

He sees that this great *roundabout*,
The world, with all its motley rout,
Church, army, physick, law,
Its customs, and its bus'nesses,
Is no concern at all of his,
And says—what says he?—"Caw!"
Cowper, The Jackdaw (trans.).

4. An arm-chair with rounded back and sides.—5. A short coat or jacket for men and boys, without skirts, which fits the body closely. Also *round jacket*.

He sauntered about the streets in a plain linen *roundabout*.
The Century, XXV. 176.

6. A cyclonic storm. [Bermudas.] **roundaboutly** (round'a-bout'li), *adv.* [< *roundabout*, *a.*, + *-ly*.] In a roundabout manner; circuitously; indirectly. [Rare.]

He said it much more lengthily and *roundaboutly*.
R. Broughton, Joan, I.

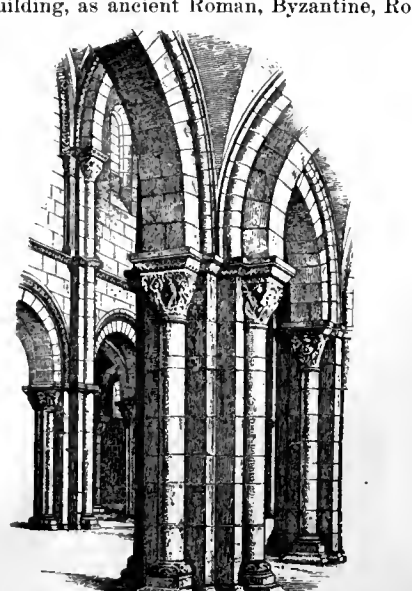
roundaboutness (round'a-bout'nes), *n.* [< *roundabout*, *a.*, + *-ness*.] Circuitousness of course or manner; the quality of being round-about or tortuous. [Rare.]

Coleridge's prose writings have the same "vice of *roundaboutness*," as Southey called it, as his talk, but without its charm; the same endless interpolations, digressions, and apologies—with the same superabundance of long, strange, and hard words. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 77.

round-all (round'al), *n.* An acrobatic feat. See the quotation.

Doing . . . *round-alls* (that's throwing yourself backwards on to your hands and back again to your feet).
Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, III. 104.

round-arched (round'archt), *a.* In *arch.*, characterized by semicircular arches, as a style or a building, as ancient Roman, Byzantine, Ro-



Round-arched Construction.—A pier with perspective of nave, aisle, and vaulting of the Abbey Church of Vézelay, France.

manesque, and other construction, and the edifices in those styles; also, having the form of a round arch, as an architectural member.

The transverse ribs [choir of Noyon Cathedral] alone are pointed, and the *round-arched* longitudinal ribs are . . . much stilted.

C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 49.

round-arm (round'ärm), *a.* In *cricket*, swinging the arm round more or less horizontally, or done with the arm so used: as, a *round-arm* bowler; *round-arm* bowling. *Encyc. Dict.*

round-armed (round'ärm'd), *a.* In *boxing*, given with a horizontal swing of the arm.

And the clumsy *round-armed* hit, even though it does more harm to the recipient, is not esteemed so highly as a straight hit made directly from the shoulder.
Saturday Rev., No. 1474.

round-backed (round'bakt), *a.* Having a round or curved back; showing unusual convexity of back, especially between the shoulders; round-shouldered.

round-bend (round'bend), *a.* Bent in a certain curve: specifically said of fly-hooks.

round-crested (round'kres'ted), *a.* Having a round crest; fan-crested: specific in the phrase *round-crested duck*, the hooded merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*. *Catesby*, 1731. See cut under *merganser*.

roundel (roun'del), *n.* [Also *roundle*, *rondel*, *rondle*, *rundle*, in obsolete, technical, or dialectal uses; < ME. *roundel*, *rundel*, *rondel*, < OF. *ron-del*, later *rondeau*, anything round and flat, a round plate, a round cake, etc., a scroll, dim. of *ronde*, round: see *round*¹. Cf. Sp. *redondilla* = Pg. *redondilha*, a roundel; see *redondilla*. Cf. *rondeau*, *rondel*.] 1. Anything round; a round form or figure; a circle, or something of circular form. [Archaic except in some technical uses.]

A *roundel* to set dishes on for soiling the tablecloth. *Baret*, 1580. (*Hallivell*.)
The Spaniards, vniting themselves, gathered their whole Fleet close together into a *roundel*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 598.

Come, put in his leg in the middle *roundel* [round hole of stocks].
B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, iv. 4.

Scales and *roundels* to mount the pinnacles and highest pieces of divinity. *Sir T. Browne*, *Religio Medici*, l. 12.

Those *roundels* of gold fringe, drawn out with cypress. *Scott*, *Kenilworth*, xx.

The *roundels* or "bull's-eyes," so largely used in domestic glazing.

Specifically—(a) In *her.*, a circular figure used as a bearing, and commonly blazoned, not roundel, but by a special name according to the tincture. Also *roundle*, *roundlet*.



For pale gules and argent three roundels counterchanged.

(b) In *medieval armor*: (1) A round shield made of osiers, wood, sinews, or ropes covered with leather, or plates of metal, or stuck full of nails in concentric circles or other figures: sometimes made wholly of metal, and generally convex, but sometimes concave, and both with and without the umbo or boss. (2) A piece of metal of circular or nearly circular form. (a) A very small plate sewed or riveted to cloth or leather as part of a coat of fence. (b) A larger plate, used to protect the body at the *défaut de la cuirasse*, where that on the left side was fixed, that on the right side movable to allow of the couching of the lance, and at the knee-joint, usually one on each side, covering the articulation. Also called *disk*. (c) In *fort.*, a bastion of a semicircular form, introduced by Albert Dürer. It was about 300 feet in diameter, and contained roomy casemates for troops. (d) In *arch.*, a molding of semicircular profile. *J. T. Clarke*. (e) A fruit-trencher of circular form.

2f. A dance in which the dancers form a ring or circle. Also called *round*.

Come, now a *roundel* and a fairy song.

Shak., *M. N. D.*, ii. 2. 1.

3. Same as *rondel*: specifically applied by Swinburne to a form apparently invented by himself. This consists of nine lines with two refrains, arranged as follows: *a, b, a* (and refrain); *b, a, b*; *a, b, a* (and refrain)—the refrain, as in the *rondeau* and *rondel*, being part of the first line. The measure is unrestricted, and the refrain generally rimes with the *b* lines.

Many a himpne for your holy daies
That highten balades, *roundels*, *virelaines*.
Chaucer, *Good Women*.

All day long we rode
Thro' the dim land against a rushing wind,
That glorious *roundel* echoing in our ears.
Tennyson, *Merlin and Vivien*.

roundelay (roun'de-lā), *n.* [< OF. *rondeliet*, dim. of *rondel*, a roundel: see *roundel*. The spelling *roundelay* appar. simulates E. *lay*³.] 1. Any song in which an idea, line, or refrain is continually repeated.

Per. It fell upon a holy eve,
Wil. Hey, ho, hallidaye!
Per. When holy fathers went to a briewe;
Wil. Now ginneth this *roundelay*.

Wil. Now endeth our *roundelay*.
Cud. Sicker, sike a *roundel* never heard I none.
Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, August.

Loudly sung his *roundelay* of love. *Dryden*.

While linnet, lark, and blackbird gay
Sing forth her nuptial *roundelay*.
Scott, *Rokeby*, ii. 16.

The breath of Winter . . . plays a *roundelay*
Of death among the bushes and the leaves.
Keats, *Isabella*, st. 32.

2. Same as *rondeau*, 1.

The *roundelay*, in which, after each strophe of the song, a chorus interposes with the same refrain.
J. Sully, *Sensation and Intuition*, p. 214.

3. A dance in a circle; a round or roundel.

The fawns, satyrs, and nymphs did dance their *roundelays*. *Howell*.

As doth the billow there upon Charybdis,
So that breaks itself on that which it encounters,
So here the folk must dance their *roundelay*.
Longfellow, tr. of *Dante's Inferno*, vii. 24.

roundeleer (roun-de-lēr'), *n.* [< *roundel* + *-eer*.] A writer of roundels or roundelays. [Rare.]

In this path he must thus have preceded . . . all contemporary *roundeleers*. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 250.

rounder (roun'der), *n.* [< *round*¹, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] 1. One who or that which rounds or makes round; specifically, a tool for rounding, or rounding out or off, as a cylindrical rock-boring tool with an indented face, a plane used by wheelwrights for rounding off tenons, etc.—2. One who habitually goes round, or from point to point and back, for any purpose; especially, one who continually goes the round of misdemeanor, arrest, trial, imprisonment, and release, as a habitual drunkard or petty thief.

G— had made himself conspicuous as a *rounder*, . . . and occupied much of his time in threatening employes of the various railroad companies. *Philadelphia Times*, 1886.

A very large proportion of the inmates [of the workhouse on Blackwell's Island] are "old *rounders*" who return to the Island again and again. *Christian Union*, Aug. 25, 1887.

During our civil war the regiments which were composed of plug-uglies, thugs, and midnight *rounders*, with noses laid over to one side as evidence of their prowess in bar-room mills and paving-stone riots, were generally cringing cowards in battle. *The Century*, XXXVI. 249.

3. Something well rounded or filled out; a round or plump oath, or the like. [Colloq.]

Though we can all swear a *rounder* in the stockyard or on the drafting camp, as a rule we are a happy-go-lucky, peaceable lot. *Mrs. Campbell Praed*, *Head Station*, p. 33.

4. A round; an act or instance of going or passing round. Specifically—(a) A round of demonstrative speech or procedure: as, they gave him a *rounder* (a round of applause).

Mrs. Cork . . . was off amid a *rounder* of "Thank 'em ma'am, thank 'em." *R. D. Blackmore*, *Christowell*, II. viii. (b) A complete run in the game of rounders.

A *rounder* was when a player struck the ball with "get force as to enable him to run all four bases and "get home." *The Century*, XXXIX. 637.

5. *pl.* (a) A game played with a soft and small ball and a bat of about 2 feet in length. About four or five players are on each side. The game is played on a ground in the form of a rectangle or pentagon with a base at each angle; on one of these bases, called the "home," the batsman stands. When the ball is thrown toward the batter he tries to drive it away as far as he can and secure a run completely round the boundary, or over any of the parts of it, before he can be hit by the ball secured and thrown at him by one of the opposite party. In some forms of the game the batter is declared out if he fails to strike the ball, if he drives it too short a distance to secure a run, or if the ball from his bat is caught in the air by one of the opposite party. From rounders the game of base-ball has been developed. (b) In England, a game like fives, but played with a football.

round-faced (roun'd'fast), *a.* Having a round face: as the *round-faced* maeaque, *Macacus cyclops*.

I can give no other account of him but that he was pretty tall, *round-faced*, and one, I'm sure, I ne'er had seen before. *Wycherley*, *Plain Dealer*, v. i.

roundfish (roun'd'fish), *n.* 1. The common carp, *Cyprinus carpio*.—2. The shad-waiter or pilot-fish, *Coregonus quadrilateralis*; the Menomonee whitefish, abundant in the Great Lake region and northward. See cut under *shad-waiter*.

roundhand (roun'd'hand), *n.* [< *round*¹ + *hand*.] 1. A style of penmanship in which the letters are round and full.—2. A style of bowling in cricket in which the arm is brought round horizontally. See *round-arm*. *Imp. Diet.*

Roundhead (roun'd'hed), *n.* [< *round*¹ + *head*.] 1. In *Eng. hist.*, a member of the Parliamentary or Puritan party during the civil war: so called opprobriously by the Royalists or Cavaliers, in allusion to the Puritans' custom of wearing their hair closely cut, while the Cavaliers usually wore theirs in long ringlets. The Roundheads were one of the two great parties in English politics first formed about 1641, and continued under the succeeding names of Whigs and Liberals, as opposed to the Cavaliers, Tories, and Conservatives respectively.

But our Scene 'a London now; and by the rout
We perish, if the *Roundheads* be about.
Cowley, *The Guardian*, Prol.

2. [*l. c.*] The weakfish or squeteague, *Cynoscion regalis*. [Virginia.]

round-headed (roun'd'hed'ed), *a.* [< *round*¹ + *head* + *-ed*².] 1. Having a round head or top: as, a *round-headed* nail or rivet.

Roundheaded arches and windows.
Bp. Louth, *Life of Wykeham*, § 6. (*Latham*.)

Above was a simple *round-headed* clerestory, and outside are the same slight beginnings of ornamental arcades. *E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 104.

2. Hence, having the hair of the head cut short; close-cropped; specifically, belonging or per-

taining to the Roundheads or Parliamentarians. [Rare.]

The *round-headed* rebels of Westminster Hall. *Scott*, *Rokeby*, v. 20 (song).

roundhouse (roun'd'haus), *n.* 1f. A lockup; a station-house; a watch-house. *Foote*.—2. *Naut.*: (a) A cabin or apartment on the after part of the quarter-deck, having the poop for its roof: formerly sometimes called the *coach*; also, the poop itself.

Our captain sent his skiff and fetched aboard us the masters of the other two ships, and Mr. Fynchon, and they dined with us in the *round-house*.
Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 14.

(b) An erection abaft the mainmast for the accommodation of the officers or crew of a vessel.—3. On American railroads, a building, usually round and built of brick, having stalls for the storage of locomotives, with tracks leading from them to a central turn-table. In Great Britain called *engine-house* or *engine-shed*.—4. A privy. [Southwestern U. S.]

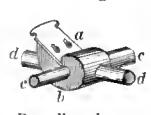
rounding (roun'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *round*¹, *v.*] 1. In *bookbinding*, the operation of shaping the folded and sewed sheets into a slightly convex form at the back. It is done either by hand-tools or by machinery.—2. The action or attitude of a whale when curving its small in order to dive. Also *rounding-out*.—3. *Naut.*, old rope or strands wound about a rope to prevent its chafing.

rounding-adz (roun'ding-adz), *n.* A form of adz having a curved blade for hollowing out timber.

rounding-machine (roun'ding-mā-shēn'), *n.* One of several kinds of machines for producing round forms or roundness of form. Especially—(a) A machine for sawing out circular heads for casks and barrels. (b) A machine for rounding the backs of books. (c) A machine for forming the rounded depressions in shoe-sole blanks; a sole-stamping machine. (d) A machine for making rods and apindles; a rod-machine or dowel-machine. (e) A cornering-machine for chamfering off the angles of stuff in tool-making and carriage-work.

rounding-out (roun'ding-out), *n.* Same as *rounding*, 2.

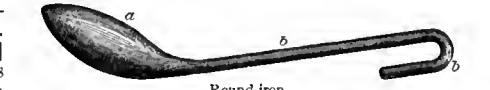
rounding-plane (roun'ding-plān), *n.* A wood-working tool for rounding and finishing the handles of rakes or brooms, chair-rounds, and other round pieces. It has a plane-bit placed parallel to the axis of a circular hole, and projecting slightly. The rough stuff is passed through the hole, and rotated against the cutting edge.



Round-ing-plane or Witchet.
a, plane-iron; b, stock; c, piece to be rounded; d, a, handles.

rounding-tool (roun'ding-tōl), *n.* 1. In *forging*, a top- or bottom-tool having a semicylindrical groove, used as a swage for rounding a rod, the stem of a bolt, and the like. *E. H. Knight*.—2. In *saddlery*, a kind of draw-plate for shaping round leather straps. It consists of a pair of jaws with corresponding semicylindrical grooves of various sizes on both sides. The jaws can be locked shut in order that the strap may be passed through the cylindrical openings thus formed.

round-iron (roun'd'ī-ern), *n.* A plumbers' tool



Round-iron.
a, head, in use made red-hot and passed over the joint to be smoothed until the latter is sufficiently heated for the application of the solder; b, handle.

with a bulbous head, for finishing soldered work.

roundish (roun'dish), *a.* [< *round*¹ + *-ish*¹.] Somewhat round; nearly round; inclining to roundness: as, a *roundish* seed or leaf.

roundishness (roun'dish-ness), *n.* The state of being roundish. *Imp. Diet.*

roundle (roun'dl), *n.* Same as *roundel*.

round-leaved (roun'd'lēvd), *a.* Having round leaves.—*Round-leaved cornel*, *horsemint*, *spinach*. See the nouns.

roundlet (roun'd'let), *n.* [< F. *rondellet*, dim. of OF. *rondel*, roundel: see *roundel*. Cf. *rundlet*, *rundlet2*, *roundelay*.] 1. A little circle; a roundel.

Like *roundlets* that arise
By a stone cast into a standing brook.
Drayton, *Barons' Wars*, v. 60.

2f. Same as *rundlet*.—3. In *her.*, same as *round-del*.—4. *pl.* The fuller rounded part of the hood worn as a head-dress in the middle ages. See *hood*.

roundly (roun'd'li), *adv.* [< *round*¹ + *-ly*².] 1. In a round form. [Rare.]—2. In a round or positive manner; frankly, bluntly, vigorously,

earnestly, energetically, or the like. See *round¹*, a, 9.

What a bold man of war! he invites me *roundly*.
Beau. and Fl., Little French Lawyer, iii. 2.

He *roundly* and openly avows what most others studiously conceal.
Bacon, Political Fables, II, Expl.

Not to weary you with long preambles, . . . I will come *roundly* to the matter.
R. Peeke (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 625).

Let me beg you, Mrs. Malaprop, to enforce this matter *roundly* to the girl.
Sheridan, The Rivals, I. 2.

3. In round numbers; without formal exactness; approximately.

The destructors now consumed, *roundly*, about 500 loads of refuse a week.
Lancet, No. 3454, p. 984.

4. Briskly; hastily; quickly.

She has mounted on her true love's steed, . . .
And *roundly* she rode frae the town.
Sir Roland (Child's Ballads, I. 224).

Two of the outlaws . . . walked *roundly* forward.
Scott, Ivanhoe, xi.

To come off *roundly*†. See *come*.

roundmouth (round'mouth), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a lamprey or a hag: a book-name translating the technical name of the order, *Cyclostomi*.

round-mouthed (round'moutht), *a.* In *zoöl.*, having a mouth without any lower jaw; cyclostomous: specifically noting the *Cyclostomi*, or lampreys and hags.

roundness (round'nes), *n.* [*<* ME. *roundnes*, *roundnesse*; *<* *round¹* + *-ness*.] 1. The state of being round, or circular, spherical, globular, cylindrical, curved, or convex; circularity; sphericity; cylindrical form; rotundity; convexity: as, the *roundness* of the globe, of the orb of the sun, of a ball, of a bowl, of a hill, etc.

Egges they may eat in the night for their *roundness*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 211.

2. The quality of being well filled or rounded out metaphorically; fullness, completeness, openness, positiveness, boldness, or the like.

The whole periode and compass of this speache so delightsome for the *roundness*, and so grave for the strangenesse.
Spenser, To Gabriell Harvey.

Albeit *roundness* and plain dealing be most worthy praise.
Raleigh, Arts of Empire, xx. (*Latham*.)

=*Syn.* 1. *Roundness*, *Rotundity*, plumpness, globularity. *Roundness* applies with equal freedom to a circle, a sphere, a cylinder, or a cone, and, by extension, to forms that by approach suggest any one of these: as, *roundness* of limb or cheek. *Rotundity* now applies usually to spheres and to forms suggesting a sphere or a hemisphere: as, the *rotundity* of the earth or of a barrel; *rotundity* of abdomen.

round-nosed (round'nōzd), *a.* Having a full blunt snout, as a female salmon before spawning; not hook-billed.—**Round-nosed chisel**, *plane*, etc. See the nouns.

round-ridge (round'rij), *v. t.* [*<* *round¹* + *ridge*.] In *agri.*, to form into round ridges by plowing.

round-robin (round'rob'in), *n.* 1. A pancake. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]—2. A kind of ruff, apparently the smaller ruff of the latter part of the sixteenth century.—3. Same as *eigar-fish*.—4. The angler, *Lophius piscatorius*.—5. A written paper, as a petition, memorial, or remonstrance, bearing a number of signatures arranged in a circular or concentric form. This device, whereby the order of signing is concealed, is used for the purpose of making all the signers equally responsible for it. Also written as two words, *round robin*.

I enclose the *Round Robin*. This jeu d'esprit took its rise one day [in 1776] at dinner at our friend Sir Joshua Reynolds's. All the company present, except myself, were friends and acquaintance of Dr. Goldsmith. The Epitaph written for him by Dr. Johnson became the subject of conversation, and various emendations were suggested, which it was agreed should be submitted to the Doctor's consideration. But the question was, who should have the courage to propose them to him? At last it was hinted that there could be no way so good as that of a *Round Robin*, as the sailors call it, which they make use of when they enter into a conspiracy, so as not to let it be known who puts his name first or last to the paper.
Sir W. Forbes, in *Boswell's Life of Johnson* (ed. Hill), [III. 83.]

round-shouldered (round'shōl'dērd), *a.* Having the shoulders carried forward, giving the upper part of the back a rounded configuration.

roundsman (roundz'mān), *n.*; pl. *roundsmen* (-men). A police officer, of a rank above patrolmen and below sergeants, who goes the rounds within a prescribed district to see that the patrolmen or ordinary policemen attend to their duties properly, and to aid them in case of necessity. [*U. S.*]

roundstone (round'stōn), *n.* Small round or roundish stones collectively, used for paving; cobblestone. [*Local*, U. S.]

Gangs of street paviors were seen and heard here, there, and yonder, swinging the pick and rammimg the *roundstone*.
G. W. Cable, Creoles of Louisiana, xxxi.

round-tailed (round'tāld), *a.* 1. Having a cylindrical or terete tail: as, the *round-tailed spermophile*, *Spermophilus tereticauda*.—2. Having the end of the tail rounded by gradual shortening of the lateral feathers in succession, as a bird.

roundtop (round'top), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, a platform at the masthead; a top.—2. In *her.*, an inclosed circular platform, like a large flat tub, set upon the top of a pole, which pole is shown to be a mast by having a small yard with furled sail attached put across it, usually at an angle—the whole being a conventional representation of an ancient round top of a ship.

round-up (round'up), *n.* [*<* *round up*: see *round¹*, v.] 1. A rounding up; the forming of upward curves; curvature upward.

These curves are used in drawing the frames, the *round-up* of the forefoot, the rudder, and the other quick curves in the boat.
Tribune Book of Sports, p. 204.

2. In grazing regions, the herding or driving together of all the cattle on a range or ranch, for inspection, branding, sorting, etc.; also, the beating up or gathering of any animals, as those of the chase.

His [a ranchman's] hardest work comes during the spring and fall *round-ups*, when the calves are branded or the beeves gathered for market.
T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 11.

3. A rounding off or finishing, as of an arrangement or undertaking; a bringing round to settlement or completion. [*Colloq.*]

That exception . . . will probably be included in the general *round-up* [of an agreement among railroads] tomorrow.
Philadelphia Times, May 3, 1886.

4. In *ship-building*, the convexity of a deck; crown; camber. [*Eng.*]

roundure (roun'dūr), *n.* Same as *rondure*.

'Tis not the *roundure* of your old-faced walls
Can hide you from our messengers of war.
Shak., K. John, II. 1. 259.

round-winged (round'wingd), *a.* Having rounded wings, as an insect or a bird: as, the *round-winged muslin*, a British moth, *Nudaria senex*; the *round-winged white-wave*, another moth, *Cabera exanthemaria*; the *round-winged hawks*, as of the genera *Astur* and *Accipiter*.

roundworm (round'wērm), *n.* 1. An intestinal parasitic worm, *Ascaris lumbricoideis*, several inches long, infesting the human intestine: distinguished from the similar but much smaller pinworms or threadworms, and from the larger and more formidable flatworms, jointworms, or tapes. Hence—2. Any member of the class *Nematelmintha*; a nematoid worm: distinguished from cestoid and trematoid worms, or tape-worms and flukes.

roundy (roun'di), *a.* [*<* *round¹* + *-y¹*.] Roundy; curving; rounded out. [*Rare.*]

Her *roundy*, sweetly-swelling lips a little trembling, as though they kissed their neighbour Death.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, III.

rounet, *v.* See *round²*.

roun-tree (roun'trē), *n.* Same as *rocan-tree* or *roan-tree*. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

roup¹ (rōp), *v.* and *n.* Same as *roop*.

roup² (roup), *v. t.* [A particular use, in another pronunciation, of *roop¹*; see *roop*.] To sell by outcry for bids; sell at public auction; auction. [*Scotch.*]

They had *rouped* me out of house and hold.
Carlyle, in *Froude*, Life in London, II.

roup² (roup), *n.* [*<* *roup²*, v.] A sale of goods by outcry; a public auction. [*Scotch.*]

The tenements are set by *Roup*, or auction.
Pennant, Tour in Scotland (1772), p. 201. (*Jannieson*.)

roup³ (rōp), *n.* [Also *roop*; *<* *roup¹*, *roop*, v.] An infectious disease of the respiratory passages of poultry, closely similar in character and origin to catarrh in man, but more virulent and rapid in its progress, and very commonly fatal. It begins with a slight cough or a discharge from the nostrils; the discharge quickly becomes fetid, and frequently fills the eyes. The head swells, the eyes are closed, and sight is often destroyed. Cheesy cankers of diphtheritic character often form in the throat and mouth, frequently causing death by choking. As a remedy, injection of a weak solution of copper sulphate (½ ounce to 1 quart water) gives good results.

roupit, **roupet** (rō'pit, -pet), *a.*

See *roopit*.

roupy, *a.* See *roopy*.

rousant (rou'zant), *a.* [*<* *rouse¹* + *-ant*.] In *her.*, starting up, as from being roused or alarmed: noting a bird in the attitude of rising, as if preparing to take flight. When applied to a swan it is understood that the wings are indorsed. Also spelled *roussant*.



Swan Rousant.

rouse¹ (rouz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *roused*, ppr. *rousing*. [Early mod. E. also *rouse*, *rouze*, *rouze*; *<* ME. *rouscen*, *rouzen*, *<* Sw. *rusa* = Dan. *ruse*, rush; cf. AS. *hrocsan*, fall, rush down or forward, come down with a rush: see *ruse¹*. Cf. *rush²*, v., and *arouse*.] I. *trans.* 1. To cause to start up by noise or clamor, especially from sleep; startle into movement or activity; in *hunting*, to drive or frighten from a lurking-place or covert.

The night outwatched made us make a night of the morning, until *rouz'd* from our groundbeds by the report of the Canon.
Sandys, Travalls, p. 69.

We find them [the ladies] . . . in the open fields winding the horn, *rousing* the game, and pursuing it.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 70.

Your rough voice
(You spoke so loud) has *roused* the child again.
Tennyson, Sea Dreama.

2. To raise or waken from torpor or inaction by any means; provoke to activity; wake or stir up: said of animate beings.

This rebalde he *rouses* hym it rathly to raysse.
York Plays, p. 264.

He stooped down, he couched as a lion; . . . who shall *rouse* him up?
Gen. xlix. 9.

"For the heavens, *rouse* up a brave mind," says the fiend, "and run."
Shak., M. of V., II. 2. 12.

3. To evoke a commotion in or about: said of inanimate things.

He should have found his uncle Gaunt a father,
To *rouse* his wrongs and chase them to the bay.
Shak., Rich. II., II. 3. 128.

Blustering winds, which all night long
Had *roused* the sea.
Milton, P. L., II. 287.

Hence—4. To move or stir up vigorously by direct force; use energetic means for raising, stirring, or moving along. In this sense still sometimes written *rouse*.

We were obliged to sit down and slide about in the close hold, passing hides, and *rousing* about the great steeves, tackles, and dogs.
R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast, p. 308.

5†. To raise up; erect; rear; fix in an elevated position.

Being mounted and both *roused* in their seats,
Their neighing coursers daring of the spur.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., IV. 1. 118.

6. To put and turn over or work about in salt, as fish in the operation of rousing; roil.

Another carries them [fish] off to be *roused*, as it is called: that is, cast into vats or barrels, then sprinkled with salt, then more herrings and more salt, and next a brawny arm plunged among them far above the elbow, thus mingling them together.
Encyc. Brit., IX. 259.

7. *Naut.*, to haul heavily.

The object is that the hawser mayn't slip as we *rouse* it taut.
W. C. Russell, A Strange Voyage, xlvii.

To *rouse out*, to turn out or call up (hands or the crew) from their berths to the deck. = *Syn.* 1 and 2. To animate, kindle, stimulate, provoke, stir up.

II. *intrans.* 1. To start or rise up, as from sleep, repose, or inaction; throw off torpor or quietude; make a stir or movement.

Night's black agents to their preys do *rouse*.
Shak., Macbeth, III. 2. 53.

Melancholy lifts her head;
Morpheus *rouses* from his bed.
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day, I. 31.

2†. To rise; become erect; stand up.

My fell of hair
Would at a dismal treatise *rouse* and stir
As life were in 't.
Shak., Macbeth, v. 5. 12.

3. *Naut.*, to haul with great force, as upon a cable or the like.—**Rouse-about block**. See *block¹*.

rouse¹ (rouz), *n.* [*<* *rouse¹*, v.] An arousing; a sudden start or movement, as from torpor or inaction; also, a signal for arousing or starting up; the reveille. [*Rare.*]

These fowles in their moultng time, . . . their feathers be sick, and . . . so loose in the flesh that at any little *rouse* they can easilie shake them off.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 222.

At five on Sunday morning the *rouse* was sounded, breakfast at seven, and church parade at eight.
City Press, Sept. 30, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

rouse¹† (rouz), *adv.* [An exclamatory use of *rouse¹*, v.] As if suddenly aroused; rousingly; vehemently.

What, Sir! 'Stife, sir! you should have come out in choler, *rous* upon the Stage, just as the other went off.
Buckingham, Rehearsal (ed. Arber), III. 2.

rouse²† (rouz), *n.* [Early mod. E. *rowze*, also *rouza*; *<* Sw. *rus* = Dan. *ruse*, drunkenness, a drunken fit, = Icel. *rüss*, drunkenness (Haldorsen), = D. *roes*, drunkenness (*cenen roes drinken*, drink a rouse, drink till one is fuddled; cf. G. *rausch*, intoxication, adapted from D. *roes*); connections uncertain.] 1. Wine or other liquor considered as an inducement to mirth or drunkenness; a full glass; a bumper.

Cas. Fore God, they have given me a rouse already.
Mon. Good faith, a little one; not past a pint, as I am a soldier.
Shak., Othello, II. 3. 66.

I have took, since supper,
A rouse or two too much, and, by [the gods],
It warms my blood.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, III. 4.

Fill the cup and fill the can,
Have a rouse before the morn.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

Hence—2. Noise; intemperate mirth. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

rouse³ (rōz), *v. t.* Same as *rouse*.

rousement (rouz'ment), *n.* [*< rouse*¹ + *-ment*.] Arousal; a rousing up; specifically, an arousing religious discourse; an awakening appeal or incitement. [Colloq.]

Deep strong feeling, but no excitement. They are not apt to indulge in any more rousements.
The Congregationalist, Sept. 27, 1883.

Dr. ——— was also present to add the rousements.
The Advance, Dec. 9, 1886.

rouser (rouz'zēr), *n.* [*< rouse*¹ + *-er*¹.] 1. One who or that which rouses or excites to action.

All this which I have depainted to thee are inciters and rousers of my mind.
Shelton, tr. of Don Quixote, III. 6. (*Latham*.)

2. That which rouses attention or interest; something exciting or astonishing; as, the speech was a rouser; that's a rouser (an astonishing lie). [Colloq.]—3. Something to rouse with; specifically, in *brewing*, a stirrer in the hop-copper.

rousey[†] (rouz'i), *a.* [Also *rowsey*; *< rouse*² + *-y*¹.] Carousing; noisy; riotous.

I thought it good, necessary, and my bounden duty to acquaint your goodness with the abominable, wicked, and detestable behaviour of all these rowsey, ragged rabblement of rake-hells. *Harnan*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. II.

rousing (rouz'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *rouse*¹, *v.*] A method of curing herring; roiling. See *rouse*¹, *v. t.*, 6.

rousing (rouz'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *rouse*¹, *v.*] Having power to rouse, excite, or astonish; surprisingly great, swift, violent, forcible, lively, or the like: as, a rousing fire; a rousing pace; a rousing meeting; a rousing lie or oath.

A Jew, who kept a sausage-shop in the same street, had the ill-luck to die of a strangury, and leave his widow in possession of a rousing trade.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, ix. 5.

rousingly (rouz'ing-li), *adv.* In a rousing manner; astonishingly; excitingly.

roussant (rō'ssant), *a.* In *her.*, same as *rousant*.

Rousseauism (rō-sō'izim), *n.* [*< Rousseau* (see *def.*) + *-ism*.] That which distinguishes or is characteristic of the writings of the French author Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712–78), especially in regard to social order and relations, or the social contract (which see, under *contract*).

Rousseauist (rō-sō'ist), *n.* [*< Rousseau* (see *Rousseauism*) + *-ist*.] A follower or an admirer of J. J. Rousseau; a believer in Rousseau's doctrines or principles.

Rousseauite (rō-sō'it), *n.* [*< Rousseau* (see *Rousseauism*) + *-ite*².] Same as *Rousseauist*.

Rousseau's laudanum. A fermented aqueous solution of opium, to which is added very weak alcohol: seven drops contain about one grain of opium.

Rousselot's caustic. A caustic composed of one part of arsenious acid, five parts of red sulphuret of mercury, and two parts of burnt sponge. Also called *Frère Comé's caustic*.

roussette (rō-set'), *n.* [Also *rosset*; *< F. roussette*, *< rousset*, reddish; see *russet*¹.] 1. A fruit-eating bat of a russet or brownish-red color; hence, any fox-bat of the genus *Pteropus* or family *Pteropodidae*. See cuts under *fruit-bat* and *Pteropus*.—2. Any shark of the family *Scylliidae*; a dogfish.

Roussillon (rō-sē-lyōn'), *n.* [*< Roussillon*, a former province in southern France.] A strong wine of very dark-red color, made in southern France. It is used for mixing with light-colored and weaker wines, a few of the better varieties being used as dessert-wines. It appears, too, that a great deal goes into the Spanish peninsula, where it is flavored and sold as port-wine.

roust¹ (roust), *v.* [Appar. *< rouse*¹ (with *excescent* t).] 1. *trans.* To rouse or disturb; rout out; stir or start up.

II. *intrans.* To stir or act briskly; move or work energetically. Compare *roustabout*. [Colloq., in both uses.]

roust², **roost**² (rōst), *n.* [Also *rost*; *< Icel. rōst* (pl. *rostir*), a current, a stream in the sea,

= Norw. *rōst*, a current, a line of billows.] A tidal current.

This lofty promontory is constantly exposed to the current of a strong and furious tide, . . . called the *Roost* of Sumburgh.
Scott, *Pirate*, IV.

roust², **roost**² (rōst), *v. i.* [*< roust², *n.*] To drive fiercely, as a current. [Rare.]*

And in the .vi. degrees wee mette northerly wyndes and greate roostynge of tydes.
R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 332).

roustabout (roust'a-bout'), *n.* [Cf. *E. dial. rousabout*, a restless, fidgety person; *< rouse*¹ or *roust*¹ + *about*.] A common wharf-laborer or deck-hand, originally one on the Mississippi or other western river. [U. S.]

In the middle of the group was an old Mississippi *roustabout* singing the famous old river song called "Limber Jim."
New York Sun, March 23, 1890.

rouster (roust'ēr), *n.* Same as *roustabout*.

Men . . . who used to be rousters, and are now broken down and played out.
The American, VI. 40.

rusty (rōs'ti), *a.* A Scotch form of *rusty*¹.

roust¹ (roust), *v. i.* [*< ME. rōuten, ruten, ruten*, *< AS. hrūtan*, also **hrecōtan, recōtan* (pret. *reōt*), make a noise, snore, = OFries. *hrūta, rūta* = OD. *rūten*, MD. *ruyten*, make a noise, chatter, as birds, = OHG. *rūzan*, make a noise, weep, etc., = Icel. *rjōta, hrjōta*, roar, rattle, snore; cf. OHG. *rūzan, rūzan, rūzōn*, MHG. *rūzen, rūssen*, make a noise, rattle, buzz, snore, = Icel. *rauta* = Sw. *ryta*, roar, secondary forms of the orig. verb.] 1. To make a noise; roar; bellow, as a bull or cow; snort, as a horse. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Sax poor ca's stand in the sta',
A' rousting loud for their minnie.
Jamie Telfer (Child's Ballads, VI. 108).

The bum-clock humm'd w' lazy drone,
The kye stood routin' i' the loon.
Burns, The Twa Dogs.

Some of the bulls kept traveling up and down, bellowing and rousting, or giving vent to long, surly grumbings as they paw the sand.
T. Roosevelt, *The Century*, XXXV. 665.

2†. To snore.

Longe tyme I slepte; . . .
Reste me there, and rulte faste.
Piers Plowman (B), xviii. 7.

For travaille of his goost he groneth sore,
And eft he routeth, for his heed myslay.
Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, l. 461.

3†. To howl, as the wind; make a roaring noise.

The sterne wynde so loude gan to route
That no wight other noyse myghte here.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, III. 743.

The stormy winda dald roar again,
The raging waldes did roud.
The Lowlands of Holland (Child's Ballads, II. 214).

roust¹ (roust), *n.* [*< ME. rōut, rōute*; from the verb.] 1. A loud noise; uproar; tumult.

Give me to know
How this fowl roust began, who set it on.
Shak., Othello, II. 3. 210.

They have many professed Phisicians, who with their charmes and Rattles, with an infernal rout of words and actions, will seeme to sticke their inward grieft from their navels.
Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 137.

Not school boys at a baring out
Rais'd ever such incessant rout.
Swift, *Journal of a Modern Lady*.

Sir Robert, who makes as much rout with him [a dog] as I do, says he never saw ten people show so much real concern.
H. Walpole, To Mann, Oct. 8, 1742.

2†. Snoring. *Chaucer* (ed. Morris).—3. A stunning blow.

roust² (roust), *v.* [Formerly *wroust*; a var. of *root*², formerly *wroot*: see *root*².] I. *trans.* 1. To turn up with the snout; root, as a hog: same as *root*², 1.

Winder of the horn
When snouted wild-boars, rousting tender corn,
Anger our huntsman.
Keats, *Endymion*, l.

2. In *mech.*, to deepen; scoop out; cut out; dig out, as moldings, the spaces between and around block-letters, bookbinders' stamps, etc.

II. *intrans.* To root; rummage or poke about.

What 'll they say to me if I go a rousting and rooking in their drains, like an old sow by the wayside?
Kingsley, *Two Years Ago*, xiv.

roust³ (roust), *n.* [Formerly also *roust*; *< ME. rōut, rōute* = MD. *rote*, D. *rot* = MHG. *rote*, *rotte*, G. *rotte* = Icel. *rotti* = Sw. *rote* = Dan. *rode*, a troop, band, *< OF. rōute, rōupte, rōte* = Pr. *rota*, a troop, band, company, multitude, flock, herd, *< ML. rupta*, also, after Rom., *rutta, ruta, rota*, a troop, band, prop. a division of an army, *< L. rupta*, fem. of *ruptus* (> It. *rotto* = OF. *rout, rōupt*), broken, divided, pp. of *rum-pere*, break; see *rupture*. Cf. *roust*⁴, *roust*⁵, *route*,

*rote, rut*¹, from the same ult. source.] 1. A troop; a band; a company in general, either of persons or of animals; specifically, a pack of wolves; any irregular or casual aggregation of beings; a crowd.

At the englene rute. *Aneren Riule*, p. 92, note.

Tukked ha was, as is a frere, aboute,
And evere ha rood the hydreste of our rōute.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 622.

Alle the rōute [of ants]
A trayne of chalk or askes holdeth oute.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

The foresters . . . talk of the chase of the boar and bull, of a *rout* of wolves, etc. *The Academy*, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 71.

2. A disorderly or confused crowd of persons; a tumultuous rabble; used absolutely, the general or vulgar mass; the rabble.

You shall be cast
Into that pitt, with the ungodlie rout,
Where the worm dies not, the fire ne're goes out.
Times Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 18.

Whence can sport in kind arise,
But from the rural routs and families?
B. Jonson, *Sad Shepherd*, Prolog.

A rout of sancy boys
Brake on us at our books, and marr'd our peace.
Tennyson, *Princeas*, v.

3. A large social assemblage; a general gathering of guests for entertainment; a crowded evening party.

I have attended a very splendid rout at Lord Grey's.
Macaulay, in *Trevelyan*, I. 265.

He found everybody going away from his house, and all to Mrs. Dimplin's rout; upon which . . . he painted and described in such glowing colors the horrors of a Dimplin rout—the heat, the crowd, the bad lemonade, the ignominy of appearing next day in the *Morning Post*—that at last, with one accord, all turned back.
Lady Holland, *Sydney Smith*, IV.

4. At common law, an assemblage of three or more persons breaking or threatening to break the peace; a company which is engaged in or has made some movement toward unlawful action.

roust^{3†} (roust), *v. i.* [*< ME. rōuten, ruten* (= Sw. *rota* = Dan. *rotte*), assemble; *< root*³, *n.*] To collect together; assemble in a company.

In ai that lond no Cristen men durste rōute.
Chaucer, *Man of Law's Tale*, l. 442.

The meaner sort rōuted together, and, suddenly assailing the earl [of Northumberland] in his house, slew him.
Bacon, *Hist. Hen. VII.*

roust⁴ (roust), *n.* [Formerly also *roust*; *< ME. rōute, rōute*, *< OF. rōute, rōte, rōte* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *rota* = It. *rotta*, formerly also *rotto*, a defeat, rout, *< ML. rupta*, defeat, overthrow, rout, *< L. rupta*, fem. of *ruptus*, broken: see *roust*³, which is in form and source identical with *roust*⁴, though differently applied.] A defeat followed by confused or tumultuous retreat; disorderly flight caused by defeat, as of an army or any body of contestants; hence, any thorough repulse, overthrow, or discomfiture: as, to put an army to rout.

Shame and confusion! all is on the rout.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 2. 21.

I hope this bout to give thee the rout,
And then have at thy parse.
Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 253).

Such a numerous host
Fled not in silence through the frighted deep,
With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout,
Confusion worse confounded.
Milton, P. L., II. 995.

roust⁴ (roust), *v.* [*< rōut³, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To put to rout; drive into disordered flight by defeat, as an armed force; hence, to defeat or repulse thoroughly; drive off or dispel, as something of an inimical character.*

Spur through Media,
Mesopotamia, and the shelters whither
The routed fly.
Shak., A. and C., III. 1. 9.

Come, come, my Lord, we're routed Horse and Foot.
Steele, *Grief A-La-Mode*, II. 1.

O sound to rout the brood of cares,
The sweep of scythe in morning dew!
Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, lxxxix.

They were routed in the house, routed in the Courts, and routed before the people.

Theodore Parker, *Historic Americans*, III.

2. To drive or force, as from a state of repose, concealment, or the like; urge or incite to movement or activity; hence, to draw or drag (forth or out): generally with *out* or *up*: as, to rout out a lot of intruders; to rout up a sleeper; to rout out a secret board or a recondite fact. See *router-out*.

Routed out at length from her hiding place.
Barham, *Ingoldbary Legends*, I. 123.

=Syn. 1. *Overwhelm*, *Overthrow*, etc. See *defeat*.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To crowd or be driven into a confused mass; as from panic following defeat,

or from any external force.—2. To start up hurriedly; turn out suddenly or reluctantly, as from a state of repose. [Colloq.]

We have *routed* night after night from our warm quarters, in the dead of winter, to make fires, etc. *Good Housekeeping*, quoted in *The Advance*, Sept. 2, 1886.

root⁵ (root), *n.* See *route¹*.

root⁶ (root), *n.* [Cf. Icel. *hrota*, the barnacle-goose, in comp. *hrotgas* = Norw. *rotgaas* = Dan. *rodgaas* (> E. dial. (Orkneys) *roodgoose*), the barnacle-goose. Cf. *routurrock*.] The Brent- or brant-goose, *Bernicla brenata*. *Encyc. Diet.*

root-cake (rou't'kāk), *n.* A rich sweet cake made for evening parties. [Eng.]

The audience . . . waited . . . with the utmost patience, being enlivened by an interlude of *root-cakes* and lemonade. *Dickens*, *Sketches*, Mrs. Joseph Porter.

route¹ (rōt or rout), *n.* [Now spelled *route* and usually pron. rōt, after mod. F.; historically the proper spelling is *rout* (rout), or, shortened, *rut* (rut), now used in a restricted sense (cf. *rote¹*, a fourth form of the same word); < ME. *route*, *rote*, a way, course, track (see *rut¹*), < OF. *route*, *rote*, *rote*, a way, path, street, course, a glade in a wood, F. *route*, a way, course, route, = Sp. *ruta*, *ruta* = Pg. *rota* (naut.), a way, course, < ML. *rupta*, also, after Rom., *rutta*, *rotta*, *rota*, a way, path, orig. (sc. *via*) a way broken or cut through a forest, fem. of L. *raptus*, broken; see *rout³*, *rout⁴*.] 1. A way; road; path; space for passage.

He gave the *route* to the blue-bloused peasant. *Shand*, *Shooting the Rapids*, I. 97.

2. A way or course of transit; a line of travel, passage, or progression; the course passed or to be passed over in reaching a destination, or (by extension) an object or a purpose; as a legal or engineering term, the horizontal direction along and near the surface of the earth of a way or course, as a road, a railway, or a canal, occupied or to be occupied for travel.

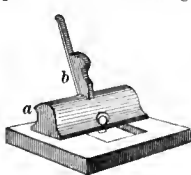
Wide through the fuzzy field their *route* they take, Their bleeding bosoms force the thorny brake. *Gay*, *Rural Sports*, II. 100.

Ocean-lane route. See *lane-route*.—**Overland route.** See *overland*.—**Star route**, in the United States, a post-route over which the mail is carried, under contract, by other means than steam; so called because the blank contracts for transportation of the mail over such routes have printed upon them three groups of four stars or asterisks each, to identify them as coming under the terms of the act, which refers only to "celerity, certainty, and security" in the mode of transportation—for which words the groups of stars respectively stand. The name became famous from the discovery of extensive frauds in the procurement and execution of star-route contracts, which led in 1881-2 and in 1883 to the indictment and trial of many persons, of whom a few were convicted.—**To get the route** (*milit.*), to receive orders to quit one station for another.

The Colonel calls it [a rose] "Marching Orders." . . . Whenever it settled and began to flower the regiment got the *route*. *J. H. Ewing*, *Story of a Short Life*, III.

route^{2†} (rout), *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *route¹*, *route²*, *route³*, *route⁴*.

router (rou'tēr), *n.* [Cf. *route²* + *-er¹*.] In *carp.*, a sash-plane made like a spokeshave, to work on sashes.—**Router-gage**, in inlaid work, a gage used in cutting out the narrow channels in which metal or colored woods are to be laid. It is similar to a common marking-gage, but instead of the marking-point has a narrow chisel as a cutter.—**Router-plane**, a kind of plane used for working out the bottoms of rectangular cavities. The sole of the plane is broad, and carries a narrow cutter which projects from it as far as the intended depth of the cavity. This plane is vulgarly called *old woman's tooth*.



Router-plane. a, stock; b, plane-iron or cutter.

—**Router-saw**, a saw used for routing. In setting it, every alternate tooth is left in the plane of the saw. In filing it, the teeth which are set are filed much like those of the cross-cut hand-saw, while the teeth not set are filed more chisel-edged.

router (rou'tēr), *v. t.* [Cf. *router*, *n.*] In *wood-working*, to cut away, or cut out, as material below a general surface, leaving some parts, figures, or designs in relief; to rout.

router-out (rou'tēr-out'), *n.* One who routs out, or drives or draws forth, as from repose, concealment, or the like. [Colloq.]

He is a fair scholar, well up in Herodotus, and a grand router-out of antiquities. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 110.

route-step (rōt'stēp), *n.* An order of march in which soldiers are not required to keep step or remain silent, and may carry their arms at will, provided the muzzles are elevated.

rout^{1†}, *n.* An obsolete form of *ruth*.

rout² (rout), *a.* [Also *routh*; cf. W. *rhoeth*, wide, gaping, *rhoeth*, loose, hollow.] Plentiful; abundant. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

rout² (rout), *n.* [Also *routh*: see *rout²*, *a.*] Plenty; abundance. [Scotch.]

Lat never a man a wooing wend That lacketh things three: A *rout* o' gould, an open heart, Ay fu' o' charity.

King Henry (Child's Ballads, I. 147).

routurrock, *n.* [Also *routurrock*. Cf. *rout⁶*.] The barnacle-goose, *Bernicla leucopsis*.

routhie (rou't'hi), *a.* [Also *routhie*; < *rout²* + *-ie* (-y¹).] Plentiful; well-filled; abundant. [Scotch.]

Wait a wee, an' cannie wale [choose] A *routhie* butt, a *routhie* ben; . . . It's plenty beets the luvver's fire.

Burns, *The Country Lassie*.

routier (rō-ti-ā'), *n.* [F., < OF. *routier*, < ML. *ruptarius*, *rutarius*, a trooper, mercenary soldier, a mounted freebooter, < *rupta*, a troop, band; see *rout³*; see also *rutter¹*, from the same source.] 1. One of a class of French brigands of about the twelfth century, who infested the roads in companies on horse or foot, and sometimes served as military mercenaries. They differed little from earlier and later organizations of the same kind throughout Europe, under various names.—2. Hence, any undisciplined, plundering soldier, or brigand.

routinary (rō-tē'nā-ri), *a.* [Cf. *routine* + *-ary*. Cf. F. *routinier*, *routinist*.] Involving or pertaining to routine; customary; ordinary. [Rare.]

He retreats into his *routinary* existence, which is quite separate from his scientific. *Emerson*, *Works and Days*.

routine (rō-tēn'), *n.* and *a.* [= Sp. *rutina* = Pg. *rotina*, < F. *routine*, OF. *routine*, *rotine*, *rottine*, a beaten path, usual course of action, dim. of *route*, *rote*, a way, path, course, route; see *route¹* and *rote¹*.] 1. *n.* 1. A customary course of action or round of occupation; a way or method systematically followed; regular recurrence of the same acts or kind of action: as, the *routine* of official duties; to weary of a monotonous *routine*.

The very ordinary *routine* of the day. *Brougham*, *Lord Chatham*.

2. Fixed habit or method in action; the habitual doing of the same things in the same way; unvarying procedure or conduct.

A restless and excitement of mind hostile to the spirit of *routine*. *Buckle*, *Hist. Civilization*, I. xiv.

That beneficent harness of *routine* which enables silly men to live respectably and unhappy men to live calmly. *George Eliot*, *Middlemarch*, lxxi.

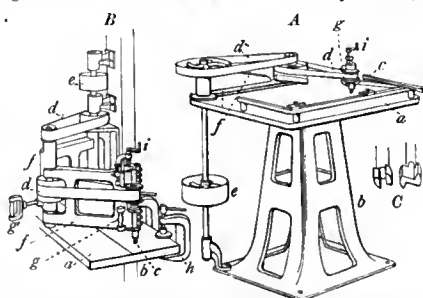
II. *a.* Habitually practised or acting in the same way; following or consisting in an unvarying round: as, *routine* methods or duties; a *routine* official.

The tendency of such a system is to make mere *routine* men. *J. R. Soley*, *Blockade and Cruisers*, p. 5.

routineer (rō-ti-nēr'), *n.* [Cf. *routine* + *-eer*.] One who follows routine; an adherent of settled custom or opinion. [Rare.]

The mere *routineer* in gas-making has been shaken out of his complacency. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 259.

routing-machine (rou'ting-mā-shēn'), *n.* A shaping-machine or shaper for wood, metal, or stone. It works by means of cutting apparatus revolving above a bed with universal horizontal adjustment, and



A, Routing-machine for general purposes. B, Stair-router, used in cutting the grooves in the strings of stairs for the reception of the ends of the steps and risers. C, Router-tool. a, table; b, pedestal; c, cutter, whose spindle is driven by the belts d, d'; e, main driving-pulley; f, f', swinging arms or frames by means of which the cutter can be moved to any place on the table; g, handle by which f, f' are operated by a workman who follows with the cutter a guiding former or pattern; h, handle sometimes used in manipulating the machine; i, clamp which binds the work to the table; j, adjusting screw, for regulating depth of cut.

cuts the work to a shape or grooves it to a fixed depth. It executes paneling in relief or intaglio, lettering, slotting, key-seating, bevelling, bordering, etc. *E. H. Knight*.

routing-tool (rou'ting-tōl), *n.* In *metal-working*, a revolving cutter used for cutting or scraping out scores, channels, and depressions.

routinism (rō-tē'nizm), *n.* [Cf. *routine* + *-ism*.] The spirit or practice of routine; a rigid and

unvarying course of action or opinion; routine method or manner.

He deprecated *routinism*, automatism, mechanical prescription in medicine, and vindicated the value of living personal observation and opinion. *Lancet*, No. 3449, p. 703.

routinist (rō-tē'nist), *n.* [Cf. *routine* + *-ist*.] An adherent of routine; a follower of unvarying methods or prescribed principles: as, a *routinist* in medicine, in education, etc.

The mere *routinists* and unthinking artisans in most callings dislike whatever shakes the dust out of their traditions. *O. W. Holmes*, *Med. Essays*, Pref.

routish† (rou't'ish), *a.* [Cf. *rout¹* + *-ish¹*.] Characterized by routing; clamorous; disorderly.

The Common Hall . . . became a *routish* assembly of sorry citizens. *Roger North*, *Examen*, p. 93. (*Davies*.)

route (rou'tl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *routed*, ppr. *routing*. [Var. of *route*, freq. of *root²*, var. *root²*.] To rout out; disturb. *Davies*. [Prov. Eng.]

A misdoubt me if there were a felly there as would ha' thought o' *routing* out yon wasps' nest. *Mrs. Gaskell*, *Sylvia's Lovers*, xxiii.

routous (rou't'us), *a.* [Cf. *rout¹* + *-ous*.] Noisy. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

routously (rou't'us-li), *adv.* [Cf. *routous* + *-ly²*.] Noisily. *Imp. Diet.*

roux (rō), *n.* [Cf. F. *roux*, a sauce made with brown butter or fat, < *roux*, red, reddish, < L. *russus*, red; see *russet¹*.] In *cooking*, a material composed of melted butter and flour, used to thicken soups and gravies.

Roux's operation. See *operation*.

rouzet (rouz), *v.* An obsolete form of *rouse¹*.

rove¹ (rōv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *roved*, ppr. *roving*. [A back formation, < *rover*, a robber, used generally in the sense of 'a wandering robber,' and hence taken as simply 'a wanderer.' The Icel. *rāfu*, rove, stray about, is not related.] I. *intrans.* 1. To wander at pleasure or without definite aim; pass the time in going about freely; range at random, or as accident or fancy may determine; roam; ramble.

The Fauns forsake the Woods, the Nymphs the Grove, And round the Plain in sad Distractions rove. *Congreve*, *Death of Queen Mary*.

I view'd th' effects of that disastrous flame, Which, kindled by th' imperious queen of love, Constrain'd me from my native realm to rove. *Fenton*, in *Pope's Odyssey*, iv. 360.

Let us suppose a *roving* crew of these soaring philosophers, in the course of an aerial voyage of discovery among the stars, should chance to alight upon this outlandish planet. *Ircing*, *Knickerbocker*, p. 76.

2. To aim, as in archery or other sport, especially at some accidental or casual mark. See *roving mark*, below.

Faire Venus sonne, that with thy cruell dart At that good knight so cunningly didst rove. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, I., *Prol.*, st. 3.

Mont. How now, are thy arrows feather'd? Vel. Well enough for *roving*. *Shirley*, *Maid's Revenge*, I. 2.

And if you rove for a Perch with a minnow, then it is best to be alive. *I. Walton*, *Complete Angler*, p. 157.

This *roving* archery was far prettier than the stationary game, but success in shooting at variable marks was less favored by practice. *George Eliot*, *Daniel Deronda*, xiv.

3. To act the rover; lead a wandering life of robbery, especially on the high seas; rob.

To *rove*, robbe, rapère. *Levins*, *Manip. Vocab.*, I. 279.

And so to the number of forescore of them departed with a barke and a pinnesse, spoiling their store of victual, and taking away a great part thereof with them, and so went to the Islands of Hispaniola and Jamaica *roving*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 517.

4. To have rambling thoughts; be in a delirium; rave; be light-headed; hence, to be in high spirits; be full of fun and frolic. [Scotch.]

Roving mark, in *archery*, an accidental mark, in contradistinction to butts and targets: trees, bushes, posts, mounds of earth, landmarks, stones, etc., are *roving marks*. *Hansard*, *Archery*.—**Syn.** 1. *Roam*, *Wander*, etc. See *ramble*, *v.*

II. *trans.* 1. To wander over; roam about.

For Arthur, long before they crown'd him King, *Roving* the trackless realms of Lyonnesse, Had found a glen. *Tennyson*, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

2†. To discharge or shoot, as an arrow, at rovers, or in roving. See *rover*, 5.

And well I see this writer roves a shaft Nere fairest marke, yet happily not hit it. *Harrington*, *Ep.* IV. 11. (*Nares*.)

3. To plow into ridges, as a field, by turning one furrow upon another. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

rove¹ (rōv), *n.* [Cf. *rove¹*, *v.*] The act of roving; a ramble; a wandering.

In thy nocturnal rove, one moment haif. *Young*, *Night Thoughts*, IX.

Sordello's paradise, his roves
Among the hills and valleys, plains and groves.
Browning, Sordello.

rove² (rōv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *roved*, ppr. *roving*. [Perhaps an irreg. var. of *reeve³* (< *reef²*), due to confusion with the pret. *rove*, or of *rive¹*, due to the former pret. *rove*: see *reeve³*, *rive¹*. Some take *rove* to be a form of *roll¹* through *Se. row*. Others refer to *ruff¹* = *D. ruif*, a fold.] 1. To draw through an eye or aperture; bring, as wool or cotton, into the form which it receives before being spun into thread; card into flakes, as wool, etc.; slub; sliver.—2. To draw out into thread; ravel out.

rove² (rōv), *n.* [Of. *rove²*, *v.*] 1. A roll of wool, cotton, etc., drawn out and slightly twisted; a slub.—2. A diamond-shaped washer placed over the end of a rove clench-nail, which is riveted down upon it.—**Rove clench-nail.** See *clench-nail*.

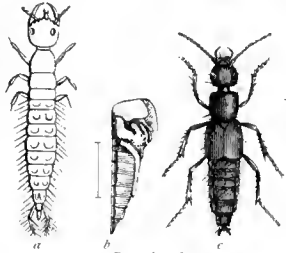
rove³ (rōv). Preterit and past participle of *reeve³*.

rove⁴, *n.* An obsolete form of *roof¹*. Chaucer. **rove⁵**, *n.* [A reduced form of *aroba*.] A unit of weight, the *aroba*, formerly used in England. The *aroba* was 25 pounds of Castile, and in England 25 pounds *avoirdupois* was called a *rove*. The *aroba* in Portugal contained 32 pounds.

Foreign wool, to wit, French, Spanish, and Estrich, is also sold by the pound or hundredweight, but most commonly by the *rove*, 25 pound to a *rove*.

Records, Grounds of Artes (1543), III. 17.

rove-beetle (rōv'bē'tl), *n.* A brachelytrous coleopterous insect of the family *Staphylinidae*, especially one of the larger species, such as the devil's coach-horse. The name is sometimes extended to all the brachelytrous beetles, when several of the leading forms are distinguished by qualifying terms. Large-eyed rove-beetles are *Stenidæ*; burrowing rove-beetles, *Oxytelidæ*; broad-bodied rove-beetles, *Omalidæ*; small-headed rove-beetles, *Tachyporidæ*. The *Pselaphidæ* are sometimes known as *moss-loving rove-beetles*. See also cuts under *devil's coach-horse* (at *devil*), *Homalium*, and *Pselaphus*.



Rove-beetles
a, larva of *Goerthus olens*, enlarged thrice; b, pupa of *Quasius molochinus*; c, imago of *Philonthus apicalis*. (Lines show natural sizes of b and c.)

rover (rō'vēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *roaver*; < ME. *rover*, *rovare*, a var. < D. *roover*, a robber, a pirate, = AS. *reafere*, ME. *revere*, E. *reaver*, a robber. Doublet of *reaver*.] 1. A robber, especially a sea-robber; a freebooter; a pirate; a forager.

Robare, or robar yn the see (*rovare*, or theif of the see, K., *rovar*, as thyf on the see, P.), Pirata. Prompt. Parv., p. 437. And they helped David against the band of the rovers; for they were all mighty men of valour. 1 Chron. xii. 21. The Maltese rovers take away every thing that is valuable both from Turks and Christians. Pococke, Description of the East, II. i. 51.

She may be neither more nor less than the ship of that nefarious pirate the Red Rover. Cooper, Red Rover, II. 2. One who roves; a wanderer; one who rambles about, or goes at random from point to point.

Next to thyself and my young rover, he's
Apparent to my heart. Shak., W. T., I. 2. 176.
I'd be a Butterfly; living, a rover,
Dying when fair things are fading away!
T. H. Bayly, I'd be a Butterfly.

Hence —3. A fickle or inconstant person.

Man was formed to be a rover,
Foolish women to believe.
Mendez, Song in the Chaplet. (Latham.)

4. In *archery*: (a) A person shooting at a mark with a longbow and arrow, or shooting merely for distance, the position of the archer being shifted with every shot, and not confined to a staked-out ground. The flight-arrow was used by the rover. (b) An arrow used by a rover. See *flight-arrow*.

O yes, here be of all sorts — flights, rovers, and butt-shafts.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

(e) An irregular or uncertain point to be aimed at; also, a mark at an uncertain or indefinite distance.

The *Roauer* is a marke incertaine, sometimes long, sometimes short, and therefore must have arrowes lighter or heavier, according to the distance of the place.
G. Markham, Country Contentments (ed. 1615), p. 108.

6. In *arch.*, any member, as a molding, that follows the line of a curve.—7. In *croquet*: (a) A ball that has gone through all the hoops, and

only needs to strike the winning-stake to be out of the game. (b) A player whose ball is in the above condition.—**To shoot at rovers**, in *archery*: (a) To shoot an arrow for distance or at a mark, but with an elevation, not point-blank; or to shoot an arrow at a distant object, not the butt, which was nearer. (b) To shoot at random, or without any particular aim.

Providence never shoots at rovers. South, Sermona.

rover (rō'vēr), *v. i.* [*< rover, n.*] To shoot at rovers; shoot arrows at other marks than the butt; shoot for height or distance.

rover-beetle (rō'vēr-bē'tl), *n.* A salt-water insect, *Bledius cordatus*.

roveryt (rō'vēr-i), *n.* [*< rove¹ + -ery*. Cf. *reavery*, *robbery*.] The action of a rover; piratical or predatory roving.

These Norwegianians, who with their manifold robberies and roveries did most hurt from the Northern Sea, took up their haunt into this Iland.
Holland, tr. of Camden, II. 205. (Davies.)

rovescio (rō'vesh'iō), *n.* [It., var. of *rivescio*, the reverse, the wrong side, = Sp. Pg. *reves* = F. *revers*, < L. *reversus*, reverse: see *reverse*. The It. Sp. Pg. forms are irregular, and indicate confusion or borrowing from the F.] In *music*, imitation either by reversion or by inversion. See *imitation*, 3.

roving¹ (rō'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rove¹*, *v.*] 1. The act of rambling or wandering.

The numberless roving of fancy, and windings of language.
Barrow, Sermona, I. 177. (Latham.)

2. Archery as practised by a rover. See *rover*, 4 (e).

roving² (rō'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *rove²*, *v.*] 1. The process of giving the first twist to yarn, or of forming a rove.—2. A slightly twisted sliver of carded fiber, as wool or cotton; a rove.

roving-frame (rō'ving-frām), *n.* 1. In *cotton-manuf.*, a machine in which a number of slivers from the carder are taken from the cans and united, stretched, and compacted into rovings. Sometimes called *roving-machine*. See *drawing-frame*.—2. In *worsted-manuf.*, a machine which takes two slivers from the cans of the drawing-frame, elongates them four times, and twists them together. Also called *roving-head*. E. H. Knight.

roving-head (rō'ving-hed), *n.* Same as *roving-frame*, 2.

rovingly (rō'ving-li), *adv.* In a roving or wandering manner.

roving-machine (rō'ving-mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for winding slubbings on bobbins for creels of spinning-machines.

rovingness (rō'ving-nes), *n.* A state of roving; disposition to rove.

roving-plate (rō'ving-plāt), *n.* An iron or steel scraper which is held at an inclination against the grinding-surface of a rotating grindstone, for giving it a true circular form, scraping off ridges, or obliterating grooves that may be formed in it by the grinding of pointed or curvilinear-edged tools.

roving-reel (rō'ving-rēl), *n.* A device for measuring the length of a roving, sliver, or hank of yarn, etc. It consists essentially of two flat-faced wheels, between which the yarn is made to pass, the revolutions of one of the wheels, as turned by a crank, being recorded by a dial and serving to measure the yarn.

row¹ (rō), *v.* [*< ME. rowen, rowen* (pret. *rowede*, earlier (and still as a survival) *row*, *row*), < AS. *rōwan* (pret. *reōw*) = D. *roetjen* = MLG. *rōien, rōjen, rōen*, LG. *rōjen* = MHG. *rūon, rūgen, rūien, rūcjen* = Icel. *rōa* = Sw. *ro* = Dan. *roe*, *row*; akin to OIr. *rām*, an ear, L. *rēmus*, an oar, Gr. *ῥαμνόν*, an oar, *ῥάτης*, a rower, Skt. *aritra*, a rudder, paddle, etc., *√ ar*, drive, push. Hence ult. *rudder¹*.] I. *trans.* 1. To impel (a boat) along the surface of water by means of oars. In ancient times rowing was the chief means of propulsion for vessels of all sizes then existing; and large galleys in the Mediterranean continued to be rowed till the nineteenth century. The service on the galleys, both ancient and modern, was very laborious. In later times it was generally performed by slaves or criminals chained to the bars or benches.

Row the boat, my mariners,
And bring me to the land!
The Lass of Lochroyan (Child's Ballada, II. 108).

2. To transport by rowing: as, to row one across a stream.

II. *intrans.* 1. To labor with the oar; use oars in propelling a boat through the water; be transported in a boat propelled by oars.

Merie sangen die muneche binnen Ely
Tha [when] Cnut Ching row there by.
Historia Elensis, quoted in Chambers's Eng. Lit., I. 8.
And thei rowiden to the cuntree of Gerasenna, which is agens Galilee. Wyclif, Luke viii. 26.

Prepostrous Wits, that cannot rowe at ease
On the smooth Chanell of our common Seas.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 4.

2. To be moved by means of oars: as, the boat rows easily.—**Rowed of all**, an order given to oarsmen to stop rowing and unship the oars.—**To row dry**, (a) To handle the oars in rowing so as to avoid splashing water into the boat. (b) To go through the motions of rowing in a boat swung at the davits of a ship, as a sailor in punishment for some offense connected with boats or rowing. The forced exercise is called a *dry row*. [Colloq. in both uses.]

row¹ (rō), *n.* [*< row¹*, *v.*] An act of rowing; also, an excursion taken in a rowboat.

Wandering travelers go for an evening row on the Caspian, to visit the submarine oil-springs to the south of the town of Baku.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVI. 254.

row² (rō), *n.* [Also dial. *row*; < ME. *rowe, rewe, raw, rawe*, < AS. *rāw, rāw*, a row, line; akin to (a) OD. *rige, rijg*, D. *rij* = MLG. *rige*, LG. *rige, rege* = OHG. *riga, riga*, MHG. *rige*, a row; (b) MHG. *rihe*, G. *reihe*, a series, line, row; from the verb, OHG. *rihan*, MHG. *rihen*, string together (Teut. *√ rihw*); cf. Skt. *rēkhā*, line, stroke.] 1. A series of things in a line, especially a straight line; a rank; a file: as, a row of houses or of trees; rows of benches or of figures; the people stood in rows; to plant eem in rows.

To hakke and hewe
The oeka olde and leye hem on a rewe.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 2008.

My wretchedness unto a row of pins,
They'll talk of state. Shak., Rich. II., iii. 4. 26.

The bright Seraphim, in burning row,
Their load uplifted angel trumpets blow.
Milton, Solemn Music.

2t. A line of writing.

Which whoso willett for to knowe,
He moste rede many a rove
In Virgile or in Claudian,
Or Daunte, that it telle can.
Chaucer, House of Fame, I. 418.

3t. A streak, as of blood. Compare *rowy*.

The bloody roves stremed doune over al,
They him assayed so maliciously.
Lamentation of Mary Magdalene, I. 120.

4. A hedge. Halliwell. [Local, Eng.]—5. A continuous course or extent: a long passage. [This sense, now obsolete in general use, appears in the ancient *Rows* of Chester in England, which are open public galleries or lines of passage running along the fronts of the houses in the principal streets, generally over the first stories, covered by the projecting upper stories, lined with shops on the inner side, and reached by stairs from the street.]

6. A line of houses in a town, standing contiguously or near together; especially, such a line of houses nearly or quite alike, or forming an architectural whole: sometimes used as part of the name of a short street, or section of a street, from one corner to the next.—7. In *organ-building*, same as *bank¹*. 7. or *keyboard*.—A hard or a long row to hoe. See *hoe¹*.—**Harmonic row**. See *harmonic*.—**To hoe one's own row**. See *hoe¹*.

row² (rō), *v. t.* [*< row²*, *n.*] To arrange in a line; set or stud with a number of things ranged in a row or line.

Bid her wear thy necklace row'd with pearl.
Parnell, Elegy to an Old Beauty.

row³ (rou), *n.* [Of obscure slang origin; vaguely associated with *rowdy*, *rowdydow*, and perhaps due in part to *roul¹*. The Icel. *hrjá*, a rout, struggle, can hardly be related.] A noisy disturbance; a riot; a contest; a riotous noise or outbreak; any disorderly or disturbing affray, brawl, hubbub, or clatter: a colloquial word of wide application.

Next morning there was a great row about it [the breaking of a window].
Barham, in Mem. prefixed to Ingoldsbay Legends, I. 35.

They began the row, . . . and then opened upon Germany a career of scepticism, which from the very first promised to be contagious.
De Quincey, Homer, I.

We turned in about eleven o'clock, it not being possible to do so before on account of the row the men made talking.
E. Sartorius, In the Soudan, p. 92.

To kick up a row. Same as *to kick up a dust* (which see, under *dust¹*). = *Syn.* Uproar, tumult, commotion, broil, affray.

row³ (rou), *v.* [*< row³*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To injure by rough and wild treatment: as, to row a college room (that is, to damage the furniture in wild behavior). [Slang.]—2. To scold; abuse; upbraid roughly or noisily. [Colloq.]

Tell him [Campbell] all this, and let him take it in good part; for I might have rammed it into a review and rowed him.
Byron, To Mr. Murray, May 20, 1826.

II. *intrans.* To behave in a wild and riotous way; engage in a noisy dispute, affray, or the like.

If they are found out, the woman is not punished, but they row (probably a mild kind of fight).
Anthrop. Jour., XIX. 420.

More disposed to *rowing* than reading.

Bristed, Five Years in an English Univ.

row⁴, *v.* A Scotch form of *roll*.

row⁵, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rough¹*.

To certify vs whether our set clothes be vendible there or not, and whether they be *rowed* and shorn; because oftentimes they goe vndrest. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 298.

rowable[†] (rō'ā-bl), *a.* [*< row¹ + -able.*] Capable of being rowed or rowed upon. [Rare.]

That long barren fen,
Once *rowable*, but now doth nourish men
In neighbour towns, and feels the weighty plough.

B. Jonson, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

rowan (rou'an), *n.* [Also *roan*, *roun*; *< OSw. rōun*, *rūnn*, Sw. *rōun* = Dan. *rōn* = Icel. *reynir*, the service, sorb, mountain-ash; cf. *L. ornus*, the mountain-ash.] 1. The rowan-tree.—2. The fruit or berry of the rowan-tree.

rowan-berry (rou'an-ber'i), *n.* Same as *rowan*, 2.

rowan-tree (rou'an-trē), *n.* The mountain-ash of the Old World, *Pyrus aucuparia*; also, less properly, either of the American species *P. Americana* and *P. sambucifolia*. See *mountain-ash*, 1. Also *roan-tree*, *roun-tree*.

rowboat (rō'bōt), *n.* [*< row¹ + boat.*] A boat fitted for propulsion by means of oars; a boat moved by rowing.

row-cloth (rō'klōth), *n.* [*< row⁵ + cloth.*] A folding cloak, made of a kind of warm but coarse cloth completely dressed after weaving. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

row-de-dow (rou'dē-dou), *n.* Same as *rowdy-dow*.

row-dow (rou'dou), *n.* The sparrow, *Passer domesticus*. Also *roo-doo*. [Prov. Eng.]

rowdy (rou'di), *n.* and *a.* [Perhaps an abbr. of *rowdy-dow*, noise, confusion, an imitative word transferred to a noisy, turbulent person; see *rowdy-dow*. Cf. *row³*.] 1. *n.*; pl. *rowdies* (-diz). A riotous, turbulent fellow; a person given to quarreling and fighting; a rough.

"A murderer?" "Yes; a drunken, gambling cut-throat *rowdy* as ever grew ripe for the gallows."

Kingsley, Two Years Ago, x.

II. *a.* Having the characteristics of a rowdy; given to rowdiness; rough; coarse-grained; disreputable.

For a few years [it] [Victoria] was a very *rowdy* and noisy colony indeed. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 8.

rowdy-dow (rou'di-dou), *n.* [Also *rou-de-dow*; an imitative word, prob. orig. formed, like *rub-a-dub*, in imitation of the beat of a drum. Cf. *row³*, *rowdy*.] A continuous noise; a rumpus; a row. [Colloq.]

rowdy-dowdy (rou'di-dou'di), *a.* [*< rowdy-dow + -y¹*; the two parts being made to rhyme.] Making a rowdy-dow; uproarious. [Colloq.]

rowdyish (rou'di-ish), *a.* [*< rowdy + -ish¹*.] Belonging to or characteristic of a rowdy; characterized by or disposed to rowdiness: as, *rowdyish* conduct; *rowdyish* boys.

They give the white people very little trouble, being neither *rowdyish* nor thievish. *The Century*, XXIX. 835.

rowdysm (rou'di-izm), *n.* [*< rowdy + -ism.*] The conduct of a rowdy or rough; coarse turbulence; vulgar disorderliness.

The presence of women in these places [barrooms] appears to have the effect of eliminating the element of *rowdysm*. You hear no loud conversation, oaths, or coarse expressions. *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 121.

rowed (rōd), *a.* [*< row² + -ed²*.] 1. Having rows; formed into rows.

In 1869 he sowed . . . seed from an 18-rowed ear [of maize]. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 178.

2. Striped; same as *rayed*, 3.

rowel (rou'el), *n.* [*< ME. rowel*, *rowelle*, *rowell*, *< OF. rouelle*, *roiele*, *roele*, *rouele*, a little wheel or flat ring, a roller on a bit, *F. rouelle*, a sledge, = Pr. Sp. *rodella*, a shield, target, = Cat. *rodella* = Pg. *rodella*, a round target, = It. *rotella*, a little wheel, a buckler, round spot, kneepan, *< ML. rotella*, a little wheel, dim. of *L. rota*, a wheel; see *rotal*. Cf. *rotella*.] 1†. A small wheel, ring, or circle.

The *rowelle* whas rede golde with ryalle stones.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 3263.

And then, for wings, the golden plumes she wears
Of that proud Bird [the peacock] which starray *Rowells* bears.

Sylvestre, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columns.

2. The wheel of a horseman's spur, armed with pointed rays.

Not having leisure to put off my silver spurs, one of the *rowels* caught hold of the ruffle of my boot.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

Lord Marmion turn'd — well was his need —
And dash'd the *rowels* in his steed.

Scott, Marmion, vi. 14.

3. A roller on the mouthpiece of an old form of bit for horses.

The yron *rowels* into frothy fome he bitt.

Spenser, F. Q., I. vii. 37.

4. In *farricry*, a seton inserted in the flesh of an animal. Rowels are made of horsehair, leather, and sometimes of silk, as is the practice with setons inserted in the human body.

5. The spiked wheel of some forms of soil-pulverizers and wheel-harrows.—**Follated rowel**, a rowel without points, or very blunt, as distinguished from a *star-rowel* and *rose-rowel*.—**Rose-rowel**, a rowel having short points, taking about one sixth of the diameter.—**Star-rowel**, a rowel having long points, taking at least one third of the total diameter of the circle.

rowel (rou'el), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *roweled* or *rowelled*, ppr. *roweling* or *rowelling*. [*< rowel*, *n.*] 1. To use the rowel on; to put spurs to.—2. In *farricry*, to apply a rowel to.

Rowel the horse in the chest. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

He has been ten times *rowel'd*.

Beau. and Fl., Scornful Lady, iii. 2.

3. To furnish with a rowel, as a spur.

rowel-bonet, *n.* A variant of *revel-bone*.

rowel-head (rou'el-hed), *n.* The axis on which the rowel of a spur turns.

Bending forward, [he] struck his armed heels

Against the panting sides of his poor jade

Up to the *rowel-head*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 46.

roweling, **rowelling** (rou'el-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *rowel*, *v.*] The act of inserting a rowel.

roweling-needle (rou'el-ing-nō'dl), *n.* A needle with a large eye, for carrying the bundle of horsehair, silk, or the leather thong forming a rowel, and either straight or enved according to the nature of the part in which the rowel is required to be inserted.

roweling-scissors (rou'el-ing-siz'orz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A farriers' instrument for inserting rowels in the flesh of horses, for cutting the silk or other material forming the seton.

rowel-spur (rou'el-spēr), *n.* A spur having a rowel of several radiating points, as distinguished from the *goad-spur*. This appears in medieval monuments during the thirteenth century, as in the



Rowel-spur, 14th century.

first great seal of King Henry III. of England, but is extremely rare before the beginning of the fourteenth; it is probable that the earliest rowels did not turn upon a pivot. Pivoted rowel-spurs with very long spikes, not very sharp, are in common use in western parts of the United States and in Spanish-American countries generally. They are fastened to the heel of the riding-boot by a broad leather strap passing over the instep, and often have special devices to make them clank or jingle.

rowen (rou'en), *n.* [A dial. form, also *rowen*, *rowings* (and *rowet*, *rowett*), of *roughings*: see *roughings*.] 1. The lattermath, or second crop of hay cut off the same ground in one year.—2. A stubble-field left unplowed till late autumn, and furnishing a certain amount of herbage. [Prov. Eng.; usually in plural form.]

Turn your cows that give milk into your *rowens* till snow comes. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

rower¹ (rō'ēr), *n.* [*< ME. rowere*, *roware*; *< row¹ + -er¹*.] One who rows, or manages an oar in rowing.

The whole party being embarked, therefore, in a large boat, . . . the exertions of six stout *rowers* sped them rapidly on their voyage. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xlv.

rower² (rou'ēr), *n.* [*< row³ + -er¹*.] One given to rows; a quarrelsome or disorderly fellow.

rower³ (rou'ēr), *n.* [*< row⁵ + -er¹*.] A workman who roughens cloth preparatory to shearing; a rougher.

rowet, **rowett** (rou'et), *n.* Same as *rowen*. [Prov. Eng.]

rowet-work (rou'et-wēr), *n.* [*< F. rowet*, a wheel-lock, spinning-wheel, dim. of *roue*, a wheel; see *rowel*.] The lock and appurtenances of a wheel-lock gun. See the quotation under *snapper*, and *cut* under *wheel-lock*.

rowey, *a.* See *rowy*.

rowiness (rō'i-nes), *n.* The state of being rowy; streakiness; striation. [Now only technical.]

A process [skimming] which demands very careful attention in the case of curd soaps, lest any portions of lye

should be accidentally entangled in the soap, producing want of homogeneity, called *rowiness*.

W. L. Carpenter, Soap and Candles, p. 174.

The Karanee Teak has alternate shades of dull brown and yellow colour, the grain being close and long, with occasionally a *rowiness* or figure in it, and is also very free from defects. *Lassett*, Timber, p. 116.

rowing (rō'ing), *n.* [*< ME. rowyng*, *< AS. *rōw-ung*, *rowung*, verbal *n.* of *rōwan*, *row*: see *row¹*, *r.*] The act or practice of propelling a boat by means of oars. See *row¹*, *v. t.*

rowing-feather (rō'ing-fēth'ēr), *n.* See *feather*.

rowing-gear (rō'ing-gēr), *n.* Any device or contrivance used in rowing; especially, a mechanical device for facilitating the handling of the oars.

rowl, **rowlet**, *v.* and *n.* Obsolete forms of *roll*.

Rowland gratings. In *optics*. See *diffraction*, 1.

rowlet, *n.* An obsolete form of *roller*.

rowlet (rou'let), *n.* [*< F. roulette*, a little wheel, fem. of *roulet*, dim. of *OF. roule*, a roll, a little wheel: see *roll*, *rowel*, *roulette*. Doublet of *roulette*.] A small broad wheel; a wheel like a roller. [Now only dialectal.]

Rails of timber, laid down from the collieries to the river, . . . were worked with bulky carts made with four *rowlets* fitting the rails.

S. Dowell, Taxes in England, III. 64.

Rowley rag. See *rag¹*.

rowlock (rō'lok), *n.* [Also *rollock*, *rullock*; prob. a transposition (as if *< row¹ + lock¹*) of



Ship's Boat. *a a*, Rowlocks (notched).

oarlock, *< ME. orlok*, *< AS. arlōc*, an oarlock, *< ar*, oar, + *loc*, a lock, bolt, bar, inclosed place (cf. *F. oarhole*, an oarlock):

see *oar¹* and *lock¹*.] A contrivance on a boat's gunwale in or on which the oar rests and swings

freely in rowing. The principal kinds

of rowlocks are—(1) a notch in the gunwale (as in the first illustration), which may be either square or rounded, and is usually lined with metal; (2) two short pegs, called *thole-pins*, projecting from the gunwale, between which the oar is placed; (3) a stirrup-shaped swivel of metal pivoted in the gunwale (as in the second illustration), or on an outrigger. Sometimes a single pin set into the gunwale is used instead of a rowlock, the oar having a hole through which the pin passes, or vice versa, or being fastened to it by means of a thong or gromet.



Rowlock.

rowly-powly[†], *n.* Same as *roly-poly*.

row-marker (rō'mār'kēr), *n.* In *agri.*, an implement for marking out the ground for crops to be planted in rows.

rowner, *n.* An obsolete form of *roe²*.

row-port (rō'pōrt), *n.* A little square hole in the side of small vessels, near the water-line, for the passage of a sweep for rowing in a calm.

rows (rōz), *n. pl.* In *mining*, same as *roughs*. See *rough¹*, *n.*, 4.

rowsant, **rowsant[†]**, *a.* In *her.*, obsolete forms of *rousant*.

rowse, *v.* See *rouse¹*.

rowt, *r.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rou¹*, *rou²*, etc.

rowth, **rowthic**. See *routh²*, *rowthic*.

rowy (rō'i), *a.* [*< row²*, *n.*, + *-y¹*.] Having rows or lines; streaked or striped; striated. Also spelled, improperly, *rowey*. [Now only technical. See the second quotation.]

Rowy or stricky [streaky], as some stuffs are.

Howell. (*Halliwel*.)

Is there such a word in the English language as *rowey*? . . . Frequently, through some fault in weaving, a piece of cloth will be thinner in some places than others; this occurs at regular intervals through the whole piece, for which reason it is styled *rowey*, as the thin places extend across the piece similar to the lines on writing-paper. In the several mills with which I have been connected, *rowey* was the technical term applied to such goods. . . . I have examined all the books at my disposal, but have been unable to find it. *Cor. Boston Evening Transcript*, June 4, 1853.

roxburghie (roks'bur-ō), *n.* [See *def.*] A binding for books, first used by the third Duke of Roxburghie (1740–1804), having a plain leather back lettered in gold near the top, and cloth or paper sides, with the leaves gilt at the top and uncut at the edge.

Printed at the Chiswick Press, on laid paper, with wide margins, in limp covers, 10s. *ed. net.*; in *roxburghie*, 13s. *ed. net.* *The Academy*, May 24, 1890, p. ii.

Roxburghia (roks-bēr'gi-ā), *n.* [NL. (Sir Joseph Banks, 1795), named after W. *Roxburgh*, a British botanist in India.] A genus of plants, now known as *Stemona*.

Roxburghiaceæ (roks-bér-gi-á'scē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL. (Wallich, 1832), < *Roxburghia* + *-aceæ*.] An order of monocotyledonous plants, now known as *Stemonaceæ*.

Roxbury waxwork. See *waxwork*.

royt, n. [ME. *roy*, also *ray*, < OF. *roy*, *rei*, F. *roi* = Pr. *roi*, *rey*, *re* = Sp. *rey* = Pg. *rey*, *rei* = It. *re*, < L. *rex* (*reg-*), a king, = OIr. *rig*, Ir. Gael. *righ*, a king, = Skt. *rājan*, a king; see *rex*, *raja*¹, *regent*, and *rich*¹, *riche*¹, *n.*] A king.

This *roy* with his ryalle mene of the rownde table.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 3174.

royal (roi'al), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *roial* (also dial. or technically *rial*, *ryal*); < ME. *roial*, *roiall*, *regal*, *real*, *rial*, *ryal*, *ryall*, *rioll*, < OF. *roial*, *royal*, *real*, F. *royal* = Pr. *reial*, *rial* = Sp. Pg. *real* = It. *regale*, *reale*, < L. *regalis*, *regal*, *royal*, *kingly*, < *rex* (*reg-*), a king; see *roy*, and cf. *regal*¹ and *real*², doublets of *royal*.] **I. a.** 1. Of or pertaining to a king; derived from or cognate to a king; belonging to or connected with the crown of a kingdom; *regal*: as, the *royal* family; a *royal* prince; *royal* domains; a *royal* palace.

And seide that he wolde holde court open and enforced, and sente by his messengers that alle sholde come to his court *roiall*.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 479.

Why should thy servant dwell in the *royal* city with thee?

1 Sam. xvii. 5.

Thou camest not of the blood *royal*, if thou darrest not stand for ten shillings.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 157.

2. Pertaining or relating to the sovereign power of a king; acting under, derived from, or dependent upon *regal* authority, aid, or patronage; as, a *royal* parliament or government; the *royal* army or navy; *royal* purveyors. *Royal* enters into the names of many literary, scientific, artistic, and other associations in monarchical countries, implying their existence under *regal* charter or patronage; e. g., the Royal Academy of Arts in London, whose members are distinguished by the title R. A. (*Royal Academician*), and the associate members by the title A. R. A.; the Royal Institution of London, for the promotion of and instruction in scientific and technical knowledge; the Royal Society of London for Improving Natural Knowledge (usually designated specifically the *Royal Society*), which takes charge of many scientific matters with which the government is concerned, and whose members or fellows are styled F. R. S.; the Royal Societies of Edinburgh and of Dublin, the Royal Antiquarian, Asiatic, Astronomical, and Geographical Societies, etc.

3. Of kingly character or quality; proper for or suitable to kingship; ideally like or characteristic of a king or royalty; royally eminent, excellent, or the like; used either literally or figuratively; as, *royal* state or magnificence; he proved a *royal* friend; a right *royal* welcome.

And that made the feste of the marlage so *riall* that neuer in that londe was seyn soche.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 320.

A kyng shold *roiall* obseque haue.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 1538.

Hath she forgot already that brave prince, . . .

Young, valiant, wise, and, no doubt, right *royal*?

Shak., Rich. III., i. 2. 245.

As at this day, to the Tartars, Horseflesh is *royal* fare; to the Arabians, Camels; to some Americans, Serpents.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 39.

Her step was *royal*, queen-like, and her face

As beautiful as a saint's in Paradise.

Longfellow, Spanish Student, i. 1.

4. Large or superior of its kind; of more than ordinary size, excellence, or the like; used as a specific qualification, as in *royal* quarto or *royal* octavo in printing, a *royal* antler or stag, etc., or as an assertion of superiority for that to which it is applied, as in the names of some articles of trade.—**Amercement, antler, astronomer, ballade, battle, beast, chapel, cygnet royal.** See the nouns.—**Convention of royal burghs.** See *convention*.—**Coroner of the royal household.** See *coroner*.—**Dean of the chapel royal, gentleman of the chapel royal.** See *dean*², *gentleman*.—**Hart royal.** See *hart*¹ and *hartroyal*.—**Pair royal.** See *pair*¹.—**Peer of the blood royal.** See *peer*².—**Prince royal, princess royal.** See *prince*, *princess*.—**Royal abbey.** See *abbey*¹, 1.—**Royal agate,** a mottled variety of obsidian.—**Royal American Order.** Same as *Order of Isabella the Catholic* (which see, under *order*).—**Royal assent, bark.** See the nouns.—**Royal bay.** (a) An East Indian bay-tree, *Machilus odoratissima* (*Laurus Indica*). (b) The bay-laurel, *Laurus nobilis*.—**Royal Bengal tiger.** See *tiger*.—**Royal bistoury,** a narrow, curved, probe-pointed bistoury; so called because used in an operation on Louis XIV.—**Royal blue.** See *blue* and *smalt*.—**Royal bounty,** in England, a fund from which the sovereign grants money to the female relatives of officers who die of wounds received when on duty.—**Royal burgh, cement, clove.** See the nouns.—**Royal cashmere,** a thin material, generally made of pure wool, used for garments for women and summer garments for men.—**Royal charter.** See *charter*, 1.—**Royal domains.** Same as *crown lands* (which see, under *crown*).—**Royal fern.** See *Osmunda*.—**Royal fishes.** See *regal fishes*, under *regal*.—**Royal flush.** See *flush*³.—**Royal folio.** See *folio*, 4.—**Royal grant,** a grant by letters patent from the crown.—**Royal horned caterpillar,** the larva of *Citheronia regalis*, a large bombycid moth of beautiful olive and crimson colors, which inhab-

its the United States. The larva feeds on the foliage of the black walnut, persimmon, butternut, hickory, and sumac,



Royal Horned Caterpillar (larva of *Citheronia regalis*). (About half natural size.)

and is the largest of all North American lepidopterous larvae. The moth is popularly known as the *regal* *walnut-moth*.—**Royal household,** the body of persons employed about the court or in the personal service of a reigning king or queen. In former times the royal household included all the chief officers of state, who were regarded as merely the king's servants, and often performed menial duties toward him; afterward, only persons who had special functions relating to the royal needs, dignity, or prerogatives. In the British royal household, as it has existed for several centuries, the chief officers are the lord steward, lord chamberlain, and master of the horse, who are always peers and members of the government of the time. Under each of them are many subordinate officers, among whom the different branches of their duty are distributed. Independent of them are the private secretary and the keeper of the privy purse to the sovereign, modern additions to the household, with their subordinates. When there is a queen consort, the queen's household is a separate establishment, similarly though less elaborately organized. On the accession of Queen Victoria the expenses of the royal household were permanently fixed at £308,760 per annum.—**Royal letter.** See *letter*³.—**Royal marines.** See *marine*.—**Royal merchant.** (a) One of those merchants of the middle ages who combined mercantile pursuits with princely power, as those of Venice who founded principalities in the Archipelago, the Grimaldi of Genoa, or the Medici of Florence. (b) A merchant who managed the mercantile affairs of or purveyed for a sovereign or state.—**Royal mine,** in monarchical countries, a mine of gold or silver—all such mines being by prescription the property of the crown.—**Royal oak.** (a) See *oak*. (b) [*cop.*] Another name for the constellation Robur Caroli.—**Royal palm, palmetto.** See the nouns.—**Royal peacock-flower.** See *Poinciana*.—**Royal peculiar, prerogative, purple.** See the nouns.—**Royal regiment of artillery.** See *artillery*.—**Royal road to knowledge,** a direct and easy method of attaining knowledge; so called because the royal roads were straighter and better than ordinary roads.—**Royal Society.** See *def.* 2.—**Royal standard.** See *standard*.—**Royal stitch,** an old operation for the cure of inguinal hernia.—**Royal tern, touch, water-lily,** etc. See the nouns.—**Royal Vienna,** a name frequently given to Vienna porcelain.—**Royal Worcester porcelain.** See *porcelain*¹.—**The royal doors or gates.** See *door*.—**Syn. Royal, Regal, Kingly.** *Regal* is applicable primarily to what pertains to a king in virtue of his office, and hence to what is proper to or suggestive of a king, and as now frequently used is nearly synonymous with *princely*, *magnificent*: as, *regal* state or pomp; *regal* power. *Royal* notes what pertains to the king as an individual, or is associated with his person; as, his *royal* highness (applied to a prince of the blood); the *royal* family; the *royal* presence; the *royal* robes; a *royal* salute. It does not, like *regal*, necessarily imply magnificence. Thus, a *royal* residence may not be *regal* in its character, while on the other hand any magnificent mansion belonging to a subject may be described as *regal*, though it is not *royal*. The sway of a great Highland chief of old was *regal*, but not *royal*. Hence, in figurative use, *royal* is applied to qualities, actions, or things which are conceived of as superlatively great, noble, or admirable in themselves, or as worthy of a king; as, a *royal* disposition, *royal* virtues, a *royal* entertainment, etc.; *regal*, to those which make an impression of the highest grandeur, stateliness, ascendancy, or the like; as, a *regal* bearing, *regal* munificence, *regal* commands, etc. *Kingly* seems to be intermediate. It signifies literally like a king, hence proper to or befitting a king, and in its more general use resembling or suggestive of a king. Like *royal*, it has reference to personal qualities: as, a *kingly* bearing, presence, disposition, and the like; while, like *regal*, it is not restricted to the monarch or members of his house.—**3.** Imperial, august, majestic, superb, splendid, magnificent, illustrious.

II. n. 1. A royal person; a member of a royal family; a king or prince.

And also without the forsayde eye metyng vs our moder onre wyff our chyldren or our eyre or other *royals* to the same cyte comyng, etc.

Charter of London, in Arnold's Chronicle, p. 36.

He arriet for that *rioll*, all of Riche stones.

A faire tounge & a freshe, all of fre marbill.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 7159.

2. A gold coin formerly current in England; same as *ryal*.

The prieste, purposyng to gratifie the dead, and with dewe practise to commend the liberalite, saith: surely he was a goode manne, a vertuous man, yea, he was a noble gentleman. I thinke if it hadde been his happe to have had a *royal*, he had called him a *royal* gentleman to.

Wilson, Rule of Reason.

Royals of Spaine are currant money there.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 177.

They are incompetent witnesses, his own creatures, And will swear any thing for half a *royal*.

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

3. *Naut.*, a small square sail, usually the highest on a ship, carried on the royalmast only in a light breeze.—**4.** One of the tines of a stag's antlers; an antler royal, or royal antler. See *antler*, 3.—**5.** A stag which has the antler royal.

A *royal* differs only in having an extra point on each horn.

W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 510.

6. In *artillery*, a small mortar.—**7.** That part of the beard which grows below the under lip and above the point of the chin, especially when the beard around it is shaved. This with the mustache has long formed the firm of the beard most in favor for military men, etc., on the continent of Europe. The term *royal* prevailed until the second French empire, when the name *imperial* was given to it, as it was worn by Napoleon III.

8. A writing-paper of the size 19 × 24 inches; also, a printing-paper of the size 20 × 25 inches. A royal folio has a leaf about 12 × 20 inches; a royal quarto is about 10 × 12½ inches; a royal octavo, about 6¼ × 10 inches.—**Double royal.** See *double*.—**Quadruple royal.** See *quadruple*.—**The Royals.** (a) A name formerly given to the first regiment of foot in the British army, now called the *Royal Scots* (Lothian Regiment). (b) A name sometimes given to other regiments in whose title the word *royal* occurs; as, the King's *Royal Rifle Corps*; the *Royal Scots Fusiliers*, etc.

royalet (roi'al-et), *n.* [*royal* + *-et*. Cf. *roitelet*.] A petty king or prince. [Rare.]

There were, indeed, at this time two other *royalets*, as only kings by his leave.

Fuller, Ch. Hist., II. iv. 10.

Pallas and Jove! defend me from being carried down the stream of time among a shoal of *royalets*, and the rootless weeds they are hatched on!

Landor, Epicurus, Leontion, and Ternissa.

royalise, v. See *royalize*.

royalism (roi'al-izm), *n.* [= F. *royalisme* = Sp. Pg. *realismo*; as *royal* + *-ism*. Cf. *royalism*.] The principles or cause of royalty; attachment to a royal government or cause.

royalist (roi'al-ist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *royaliste* = Sp. Pg. *realista* = It. *realista*, *regalista*; as *royal* + *-ist*.] **I. n.** A supporter of a king or of royal government; one who adheres to or upholds the cause of a king against its opponents or assailants. Specifically [*cap.*]—(a) In *Eng. hist.*, one of the partisans of Charles I. and of Charles II. during the civil war and the Commonwealth; a Cavalier, as opposed to a Roundhead.

Where 'n'ndish fought, the *royalists* prevail'd.

Waller, Epitaph on Colonel Charles Cavendish.

(b) In *Amer. hist.*, an adherent of the British government during the revolutionary period. (c) In *French hist.*, a supporter of the Bourbons as against the revolutionary and subsequent governments.

II. a. Of or pertaining to Royalists or royalism; adhering to or supporting a royal government.

Royalist Antiquarians still show the rooms where Majesty and suite, in these extraordinary circumstances, had their lodging.

Carlyle, French Rev., II. i. 1.

The battle of Marston Moor, with the defeat of the *Royalist* forces, . . . was the result.

Encyc. Brit., VIII. 347.

royalize (roi'al-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *royalized*, pp. *royalizing*. [*cf.* *royalise*; as *royal* + *-ize*.] **I. trans.** To make royal; bring into a royal state or relation.

Royalizing Henry's Albion

With presence of your princely mightiness.

Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

To *royalise* his blood I split my own.

Shak., Rich. III., i. 3. 125.

II. intrans. To exercise kingly power; bear royal sway. [Rare.]

Euen He (my Son) must be both Just and Wise,

If long he look to Rule and *Royalize*.

Sylvester, tr. of Dr. Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

Also spelled *royalise*.

royally (roi'al-i), *adv.* [*cf.* ME. **royally*, *rially*, *riolly*, *realliche*; < *royal* + *-ly*.] In a royal or kingly manner; like a king; as becomes a king.

In Ensample of this Cite, sochely to telle,

Rome on a Riuer *rially* was set.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 1610.

Did I not tell thee

He was only given to the book, and for that

How *royally* he pays?

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, ii. 4.

royalmast (roi'al-mást), *n.* The highest part of a full-rigged ship's mast, the fourth from the deck, above and now generally in one piece with the topgallantmast, for carrying the sail called the royal. See *cut* under *ship*.

royalty (roi'al-ti), *n.*; pl. *royalties* (-tiz). [*cf.* ME. **royaltie*, *realtee*, *realte*, *reante*, *rialtie*, < OF. *roialte*, *royaulte*, *royaute*, *realte*, F. *royauté*, It. *realta*, < ML. *regaliu*(-t)-s, < L. *regalis*, *royal*, *regal*; see *royal*, *regal*¹. Cf. *regality*, *realty*², doublets of *royalty*.] 1. The state or condition of being royal; royal rank or extraction; existence as or derivation from a king or a royal personage.

Setting aside his high blood's *royalty*.

And let him be no kinsman to my liege.

I do defy him. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 1. 58.

2. Royal personality; concretely, a royal personage, or member of a royal family; collec-

tively, an aggregate or assemblage of royal persons: as, *royalty* absented itself; discredited *royalties*.

As a branch and member of this *royalty*, . . .
We do salute you, Duke of Burgundy.
Shak., *Hen. V.*, v. 1. 5.

3. Royal authority; sovereign state; kingly rule or majesty; kingship, either as an attribute or as a principle.

Now, hear our English king;
For thus his *royalty* doth speak in me.
Shak., *K. John*, v. 2. 129.

England, notwithstanding the advantages of politic *royalty*, had fallen into trouble.

Stubbs, *Const. Hist.*, § 365.

4. The character of being kingly, or proper to a king; royal quality, literally or figuratively; kingliness.

In his *royalty* of nature
Reigns that which would be fear'd.
Shak., *Macbeth*, iii. 1. 50.

There is no true *royalty* but in the rule of our own spirits.

Channing, *Perfect Life*, p. 114.

5. That which pertains or is proper to a king or sovereign; a sovereign right or attribute; regal dominion or prerogative; a manifestation or an emblem of kingship.

You were crown'd before,
And that high *royalty* was ne'er pluck'd off.
Shak., *K. John*, iv. 2. 5.

Wherefore do I [Satan] assume
These *royalties* and not refuse to reign?
Milton, *P. L.*, ii. 451.

6. A royal domain; a manor or possession belonging to the crown.

The titles of the several *royalties* which thus came to an end [when Cyprus was conquered by the Turks] were claimed, as titles easily may be claimed, by other competitors.

Stubbs, *Medieval and Modern Hist.*, p. 294.

7. A royal due or perquisite; especially, a seigniorage due to a king from a manor of which he is lord; a tax paid to the crown, or to a superior as representing the crown, as on the produce of a royal mine.

For to my Muse, if not to me,
I'm sure all game is free;
Heaven, earth, all are but parts of her great *royalty*.
Randolph, *Ode to Master Anthony Stafford*.

With the property [an estate in Denbighshire] were inseparably connected extensive *royalties*.

Maccarday, *Hist. Eng.*, xxi.

Hence—8. (a) A compensation paid to one who holds a patent for the use of the patent, or for the right to act under it, generally at a certain rate for each article manufactured. (b) A proportional payment made on sales, as to an author or an inventor for each copy of a work or for each article sold.—9. In Scotland, the area occupied by a royal burgh, or (in the plural) the bounds of a royal burgh.—*Emblems of royalty*. See *regale*, 3.

royal-yard (roi'al-yārd), *n.* *Naut.*, the yard of the royalmast, on which the royal is set.

Royena (roi'e-nā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1753), named after Adrian van Royen, a Dutch botanist of the 18th century.] A genus of gamopetalous trees and shrubs of the order *Ebenaceae*, the ebony family. It is characterized by flowers which are commonly bisexual (the family being chiefly dioecious), with a broad urn-like or bell-shaped five-lobed calyx enlarging under the fruit, five contorted and reflexed corolla-lobes, stamens commonly ten and in one row, anthers and ovary usually hirsute, styles two to five, and the ovary-cells twice as many and one-ovuled. The 13 species are natives of southern Africa in and beyond the tropics. They bear small leaves which are nearly or quite sessile, and axillary solitary or clustered urn-shaped flowers, followed by a coriaceous roundish or five-angled fruit. The wood of *R. pseudoebanus* and other species resembles ebony, but the trees are small. *R. lucida*, known as *African snowdrop*, or *African bladder-nut*, is a pretty greenhouse species with white flowers and shining leaves.

roylet, *v. l.* An obsolete form of *roilet*.

roynet, *n.* See *roin*.

roynish, *a.* See *roinish*.

roynoust, *a.* See *roinoust*.

royster, **roysterer**, etc., *n.* See *roister*, etc.

Royston crow. [Formerly also *Roiston crow*.] The gray crow, *Corvus cornix*.

Corneille emmantelée, the *Roiston Crow*, or Winter Crow, whose back and belly are of an ashie colour. *Colgrave*.

roytelett, *n.* An obsolete form of *roitelet*.

roytish (roi'tish), *a.* [Perhaps for **riotish* or *roytish*.] Wild; irregular.

No weed presum'd to show its *roytish* face.
J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, vi. 140.

rozelle, *n.* See *roselle*.

R. S. V. P. An abbreviation of the French phrase *Répondez s'il vous plaît* ('answer, if you please'), appended to a note of invitation or the like.

Rt. Hon. An abbreviation of the title *Right Honorable*.

Rt. Rev. An abbreviation of the title *Right Reverend*.

Ru. The chemical symbol of *ruthenium*.

ruana (rō-an'ā), *n.* A variety of viol used in India.

rub (rub), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rubbed*, ppr. *rubbing*. [*ME.* *rubben*; origin uncertain; cf. *Dan.* *rubbe* (< *E. r*); *Gael.* *rub*, *rub*, *Ir. Gael.* *rubadh*, a rubbing, *Ir. ruboir*, *Gael. rubair*, a rubber, *W. rhwbio*, *rub*, *rhwb*, a rub. The Celtic forms may be original.] **I. trans.** 1. To apply pressure with motion to the surface of; apply friction to by chafing or fretting with something else: as, to *rub* the face with a towel; to *rub* one hand with the other.

Sone this doctour,
As rody as a rose, *rubbed* his chekes,
Coughed and carped. *Piers Plouman* (B), xlii. 99.
His disciples plucked the ears of corn, and did eat, *rubbing* them in their hands. *Luke* vi. 1.

2. To smooth, polish, clean, or coat by means of friction or frictional applications: as, to *rub* brasses or silver; to *rub* a floor; to *rub* furniture.

Go, sir, *rub* your chain with crumbs.

Shak., *T. N.*, ii. 3. 128.

Let but these fits and flashes pass, she will shew to you
As jewels *rubbed* from dust, or gold new burnish'd.
Fletcher, *Wildgoose Chase*, iv. 1.

As bees . . . on the smoothed plank,
The suburb of their straw-built citadel,
New *rubbed* with balm, expatiate, and confer
Their state affairs. *Milton*, *P. L.*, i. 774.

3. To treat, act upon, or remove by frictional pressure; act with or upon by friction: with *out*, *off*, *in*, etc.: as, to *rub out* marks, spots, or stains; to *rub off* rust; to *rub in* a liniment; to *rub up* an ointment in a mortar.

In such cases, the painter's deep conception of his subject's inward traits . . . is seen after the superficial coloring has been *rubbed off* by time.

Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, iv.

4. To take an impression of by friction; apply frictional pressure to, as an engraved or sculptured figure or inscription, for the purpose of copying. See *rubbing*, 2.

I believe that . . . nearly all of them [monumental brasses in England] have been *rubbed*, so that if, by any untoward chance, the originals should perish, a memorial of them will still remain. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 26.

5. Figuratively, to affect in any way as if by frictional contact or pressure; furbish; fret: as, to *rub* (usually *rub up*) one's memory; to *rub one* the wrong way. See phrases below.

'Tis the duke's pleasure,
Whose disposition, all the world well knows,
Will not be *rubbed* nor stopp'd.

Shak., *Lear*, ii. 2. 161.

6. To cause to move over another body with friction: as, to *rub one's hand* over a mirror.—**Rubbed tints**, in *chromolithography*, tints produced on the stone by rubbing freely upon it colored lumps formed into blocks or masses. The ink is distributed, the superfluous part removed, or in parts softened down as required, by means of a cloth or stump. Where more force or detail is required, inks in crayon form are used.—**Rubbed work**, in *building*, work in stone or brick smoothed by rubbing with gritstone aided by sand and water.—**To rub a thing in**, to make a disagreeable thing still more disagreeable by repeating it or emphasizing it. [Colloq.]—**To rub down**. (a) To rub from top to bottom, from head to foot, or all over, for any purpose: as, to *rub down* a horse after a hard run.

Opportunities for petty thefts occur . . . which necessitate the large body of dock police, with the custom of *rubbing down* each labourer [for the detection of stolen articles] as he passes the dock gates.

Nineteenth Century, XXII. 487.

(b) To reduce or bring to smaller dimensions by friction; smooth or render less prominent by rubbing.

We *rub* each other's angles down.

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, lxxxix.

To rub elbows. See *elbow*.—**To rub off**, to clean or clear off, or get rid of, by or as if by rubbing: as, to *rub off* dust; to *rub off* one's rusticity. See def. 3.—**To rub out**. (a) To erase or remove by rubbing: as, to *rub out* figures on a slate. (b) To spread by rubbing; diffuse over a surface with a rubbing instrument: as, to *rub out* paint.—**To rub the hair** (or *fur*) the wrong way, to excite or irritate by petty opposition or bickering or by an inopportune or indiscreet remark: in allusion to the effect produced on a cat by such a rubbing of its hair. Sometimes, by contraction, to *rub the wrong way* (with or without a person as object).

It is no unusual drawback to married life, this same knack of *rubbing the hair the wrong way*; and I think it helps to bring a very large proportion of cases into the "Court of Probate, &c."

Whyte Melville, *White Rose*, I. xxv.

"Your ladyship is kind to forewarn me," said Phillip, who was always *rubbed the wrong way* by Lady Flanders. *J. Hawthorne*, *Dust*, p. 291.

To rub up. (a) To burnish; furbish, polish, or clean by rubbing. (b) To blend or otherwise prepare by trituration: as, to *rub up* an ointment. (c) To awaken or excite by effort; rouse; freshen: as, to *rub up* the memory.

But, David, has Mr. De-la-grace been here? I must *rub up* my balancing, and chasing, and boring.

Sheridan, *The Rivals*, iii. 4.

II. intrans. 1. To move or act with friction; exert frictional pressure in moving: as, to *rub* against or along something.

This last allusion gall'd the Panther more,
Because indeed it *rubbed* upon the sore.
Dryden, *Hind and Panther*, iii. 182.

2. Figuratively, to proceed with friction or collision; do anything with more or less effort or difficulty: commonly with *on*, *along*, *through*, etc.

We had nearly consumed all my pistoles, and now just *rubbed on* from hand to mouth.

Franklin, *Autobiog.*, p. 73.

People now seem to think that they will *rub on* a little longer.

Walpole, *Letters*, II. 231.

They *rubbed through* yesterday
In their hereditary way,
And they will *rub through*, if they can,
To-morrow on the self-same plan.

M. Arnold, *Resignation*.

Most of us learn to be content if we can *rub along* easily with our life-partners.

R. T. Cooke, *Somebody's Neighbors*, p. 108.

3. In the old game of bowls, to touch or graze the jack or another ball with the bowl or played ball.

Cost. Challenge her to bowl.
Boyet. I fear too much *rubbing*.

Shak., *L. L. L.*, iv. 1. 141.

rub (rub), *n.* [*< rub, v.*; cf. *W. rhwb*, a rub.] 1. An act or the action of rubbing; an application or occurrence of frictional contact: as, to take a *rub* with a towel; to give something a *rub*.

The surgeon had been sitting with his face turned towards the fire, giving the palms of his hands a warm and a *rub* alternately.

Dickens, *Oliver Twist*, 1.

The bolsters between the cheeks, to take the *rub* of the cable.

Thearle, *Naval Arch.*, § 232.

The relief is to be onely water, the *rub* [of race-horses] but half an hour, and then the Judge is to bid them mount.

Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 421.

2. A metaphorical rubbing or chafing; an irritating or disturbing act or expression; interference; affront; sarcasm; gibe, or the like.

Bristol can literary *rubs* despise;
You'll wonder whence the wisdom may proceed;
'Tis doubtful if her aldermen can read.
Chatterton, *Kew Gardens*.

I had the management of the paper: and I made bold to give our rulers some *rubs* in it.

Franklin, *Autobiog.*, p. 31.

3. That which opposes or checks, as if from friction; any chafing or disturbing circumstance or predicament; an impediment, embarrassment, or stumbling-block; a pinch.

To sleep: perchance to dream: ay, there's the *rub*.
Shak., *Hamlet*, iii. 1. 65.

Pereceiving that their power and authority would be a perilous *rub* in his way.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 243.

I have no crosse, no *rub* to stop my sute.

Marston, *What you Will*, i. 1.

They are well inclined to marry, but one *rub* or other is ever in the way.

Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 566.

Upon the death of a prince among us, the administration goes on without any *rub* or interruption.

Swift, *Sentiments of Ch. of Eng. Man*, II.

We sometimes had those little *rubs* which Providence sends to enhance the value of its favours.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, I.

4†. A unevenness of surface or character; a roughness or inequality; an imperfection; a flaw; a fault.

To leave no *rubs* nor botches in the work.
Shak., *Macbeth*, iii. 1. 134.

A gentleman, excepting some few *rubs*, . . .
Fraughted as deep with noble and brave parts . . .
As any he alive. *Fletcher*, *Wit without Money*, I. 2.

My floor is not so flat, so fine,
And has more obvious *rubs* than thine.

Quarles, *Emblems*, II. II.

5†. Inequality of the ground in a bowling-green.

A *rub* to an overthrown bowl proves a help by hindering it.

Fuller, *Holy State*, I. II.

6. In *card-playing*, same as *rubber*, 6. [Colloq.]

"Can you one?" Inquired the old lady. "I can," replied Mr. Pickwick. "Double, single, and the *rub*."

Dickens, *Pickwick*, vi.

7. A rubstone. [Prov. Eng.]
rubadub, rub-a-dub (rub'ā-dub), *n.* [Imitative of the sound of the drum; cf. *rataplan*, etc.] The sound of a drum when beaten; a drumming sound; hence, any disturbing clatter.

The drum advanced, beating no measured martial tune, but a kind of *rub-a-dub-dub*, like that with which the fire-drum startles the slumbering artisans of a Scotch burgh.

Scott, *Waverley*, xxxiv.

No drum-head, in the longest day's march, was ever more incessantly beaten and smitten than public sentiment in the North has been, every month, and day, and hour, by the din, and roll, and *rub-a-dub* of Abolition writers and Abolition lecturers.

D. Webster, Speech, Senate, July 17, 1850.

rubarb, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rhubarb*.

rubasse (rô-bas'), *n.* [*F. rubace, rubasse*, also dim. *rubacelle*, colored quartz, < *L. rubeus*, red, reddish: see *ruby, red*.] A lapidaries' name for a beautiful variety of rock-crystal, limpid or slightly amethystine, speckled in the interior with minute spangles of specular iron, which reflect a bright red color. The best rubasse comes from Brazil. An artificial kind is made by heating rock-crystal red-hot, and then plunging it into a coloring liquid. The crystal becomes full of cracks, which the coloring matter enters. Also called *Anona ruby* and *Mont Blanc ruby*.

rubato (rû-bâ'tô), *a.* [*It. rubato*, lit. 'stolen' (time), pp. of *rubare*, steal, rob: see *rob*.] In music, in modified or distorted rhythm: especially used of the arbitrary lengthening of certain notes in a measure and the corresponding shortening of others, for the purpose of bringing some tone or chord into decided prominence without altering the total duration of the measure.

rubbage (rub'âj), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *rubbish*.

rubbee (rub'ë), *n.* Same as *rabbi* 2.

rubber (rub'ër), *n.* and *a.* [*rub* + *-er* 1. Cf. *fr. ruboir*, Gael. *rubair*, a rubber.] **I. n. 1.** A person who rubs, or who practises rubbing of any kind as a business, as one employed in rubbing or polishing stone, one who attends and rubs down horses (as those used for racing), one who practises massage, etc.

The strike of the stone-workers . . . began . . . when the rubbers and mill men made a demand.
New York Semi-weekly Tribune, Sept. 23, 1888.

All the great trotters have had groomers, or rubbers, as they are technically called. *The Atlantic, LXIII. 701.*

2. An instrument, substance, or stuff used for rubbing, or cleaning or polishing by friction. Specifically—(a) A towel or piece of cloth for rubbing the body after bathing, rubbing down horses, cleaning or polishing household articles, etc.

The retiring bower,
So furrow'd as might force the Persian's envy,
The silver bathing-tub, the cambric rubbers,
The embroider'd quilt. *Massey, Guardian, ii. 5.*

Clean your plate, wipe your knives, and rub the dirty tables with the napkins and tablecloths used that day; for . . . it will save you wearing out the coarse rubbers.
Swift, Advice to Servants (Butler).

(b) A piece of caoutchouc used to erase pencil-marks from paper, etc. From this, the first use to which caoutchouc was put, it came to be called *rubber*, or *India rubber* (now *india-rubber*). See def. 3. (c) A brush consisting of wool, felt, chamois-skin, or other substance fastened to a back, used for erasing chalk from a blackboard or slate.

(d) In *stone-work*: (1) An implement used in grinding or polishing. In the moldings of stone, an iron rubber mounted on a wooden stock is employed for fillets, beads, and astragals. These rubbers have convex or concave faces, according to the required contour of the work. A stone or wooden block covered with thick felt is used for polishing stone and marble. *E. H. Knight.* (2) An implement for polishing marble, consisting of a mass of rags compressed by screws in an iron frame. (e) A tool for rubbing or flattening down the seams of a sail in sail-making. (f) The cushion of an electric machine, by friction against which the plate becomes charged with one kind of electricity and the rubber with the opposite kind. The rubber is made of horsehair, and covered with leather overlaid with a metallic preparation, sometimes consisting of the bisulphid of tin, or an amalgam, usually of zinc, tin, and mercury. (g) A whetstone, rubstone, or rubbing-stone. (h) A coarse file, or the rough part of it. (i) A device for applying French polish to furniture, etc. It consists of a small ball of wadding covered with a linen rag. This is saturated with the varnish, and then covered with another rag moistened with oil. The varnish oozes gradually through the outside rag as the rubber is passed over the work with a uniform circular motion. (j) A grinding or abrading agent, as emery-cloth or glass-paper for surfacing plates. (k) The part of a wagon-lock which presses against the wheels.

3. *India-rubber*; caoutchouc. See def. 2 (b), and *india-rubber*.—**4.** Something made partly or wholly of india-rubber or caoutchouc. (a) An overshoe; usually in the plural. [U. S.] (b) A tire for the wheel of a bicycle.

5. An inequality of the ground in a howling-green; a rub; hence, obstruction; difficulty; unpleasant collision in the business of life.

A man who plays at bowls . . . must expect to meet with rubbers.
Thackeray, Virginians, xxix.

6. pl. In the game of bowls, a contact or collision of two bowls. *Hallivell.*—**7.** A limited series of games, usually three, as at whist, in which the contest is decided by the winning of the greater number of games; also, the decisive game in such a series.

It is the trade of man, and ev'ry sinner
Has play'd his rubbers; every soul's a winner.
Quarles, Emblems, i. 10.

Brazilian or Ceara rubber. See *india-rubber*.—**Hard rubber,** hardened india-rubber of which solid articles are made. See *ebonite* and *vulcanite*.—**Para rubber.** See *india-rubber*.—**White rubber,** a preparation of hard rubber colored by mixture of a white pigment. See *artificial ivory*, under *ivory*.

II. a. Made of caoutchouc or india-rubber; having caoutchouc as the principal component.

The feet and legs as high up as the hips [were] incased in rubber boots. . . . Rubber coats completed the outfit.
New York Tribune, Feb. 2, 1890.

Rubber cement. See *cement*.—**Rubber cloth.** (a) A fabric coated with caoutchouc. (b) Caoutchouc in sheets.—**Rubber dam,** a thin sheet of flexible caoutchouc, used by dentists to keep a tooth free from saliva while it is being filled.—**Rubber mold,** in *dentistry*, a vulcanite mold in which plates for artificial dentures are shaped. *E. H. Knight.*—**Rubber mop.** See *mop* 3.—**Rubber mounting,** in *saddlery*, harness-mounting in which the metal is covered with vulcanized india-rubber in imitation of leather-covered work. *E. H. Knight.*—**Rubber stamp,** an instrument for stamping by hand with ink, having words or figures cast in slightly flexible vulcanized rubber.—**Rubber type,** a separate type cast in rubber, usually mounted on a metal body for use in stamping.

rubber-file (rub'ër-fil), *n.* A heavy file of square, triangular, or half-round section, used for the coarsest work.

rubber-gage (rub'ër-gāj), *n.* A device for measuring the amount of india-rubber needed to make a given article. It is a vessel in which a model of the article is submerged in water to ascertain its displacement, which is measured by an index or read off on a scale.

rubberide (rub'ër-id), *n.* [*rubber* + *-ide* 1.] A trade-name for an imitation of vulcanized rubber. The principal ingredient in this imitation is said to be shellac.

rubberite (rub'ër-it), *n.* [*rubber* + *-ite* 2.] A trade-name for an imitation of vulcanite or vulcanized rubber.

rubber-knife (rub'ër-nif), *n.* Same as *rubber-saw*.

rubber-mold (rub'ër-môld), *n.* A flask or form for shaping plastic rubber.

rubberoid (rub'ër-oid), *n.* A trade-name for an imitation of hard rubber.

rubbers (rub'ërz), *n. pl.* [*Pl. of rubber*.] **1.** A disease in sheep characterized by heat and itching. Also called *seab*, *shab*, or *ray*.—**2.** Same as *rubber*, 4 (a).

rubber-saw (rub'ër-sâ), *n.* An incongruous name for a circular rotary knife used for cutting caoutchouc. In use it is rotated at high speed, and is kept constantly wet by a jet or spray of water. Also called *rubber-knife*.

rubber-tree (rub'ër-trë), *n.* Same as *india-rubber tree* (which see, under *india-rubber*).

rubber-vine (rub'ër-vin), *n.* Same as *india-rubber vine* (which see, under *india-rubber*).

rubbidge (rub'ij), *n.* An obsolete, dialectal, or vulgar form of *rubbish*.

rubbing (rub'ing), *n.* [*ME. rubbyng*; verbal *n. of rub*, *v.*] **1.** An application of friction by any means; a frictional movement, as of the hand over the surface of the body for remedial purposes.

There is, however, the scar of an old injury. . . . This is not to be reached by our rubbings, frictions, and electricity.
Lancet, No. 3495, p. 389.

He was hardened sufficiently for a Northern winter by trunk and spine rubbings twice a day.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LXI. 296.

2. A copy of an inscribed, engraved, or sculptured surface procured by rubbing superimposed paper with something, as heel-ball or plumbago, that reproduces the outlines and saliences on its exposed side. Compare *squeeze, n.*

The walls at the head of the staircase . . . are now occupied by a fine series of rubbings of foreign brasses and incised slabs.
Athenæum, No. 3244, p. 902.

The drawing is a copy of a rubbing, and is therefore correct.
Amer. Antiq., IX. 366.

rubbing-batten (rub'ing-bat'n), *n.* Same as *rubbing-panch*. See *panch*.

rubbing-bed (rub'ing-bed), *n.* In *marble-working*, a bench with a stone or marble surface, on which a slab of marble is placed to be subdivided by a grub-saw.

rubbing-block (rub'ing-blok), *n.* In *marble-polishing*: (a) A block of sandstone with which the preliminary operation of smoothing is done by hand. (b) A marble-polisher, marble-rubber, or marble-scourer.

rubbing-machine (rub'ing-ma-shën'), *n.* In *linen-bleaching*, a machine in which the cloth is subjected to friction between the corrugated surfaces of two planks, of which the upper is moved back and forth over the lower by a crank-shaft.

rubbing-panch (rub'ing-panch), *n.* *Naut.* See *panch*.

rubbing-post (rub'ing-pôst), *n.* A post of wood or stone set up for cattle to rub themselves against.

These Kistvacous are numerous, but they have been generally deprived of their long covering stones, which have been converted to rubbing-posts (as they are termed in the west of England) for the cattle.
Archæologia, XXII. 434.

rubbing-stone (rub'ing-stôn), *n.* In *building*, a gritstone for polishing or erasing the tool-marks on a stone, or on which bricks for gaged work, after they have been rough-shaped by the ax, are rubbed smooth.

rubbish (rub'ish), *n.* [Formerly or dial. also *rubbidge, rubbage*; early mod. *E. rubyes*, also *rubbrysshe, robrisshe* (with intrusive *r*, prob. due to confusion with similar forms of *rubric*); < *ME. *robous, robous, robeux* (ML. *rubosus*), < *OF. robous, robeuse, *robeux, rubbish*, pl. of **robel* (> *E. rubble*), dim. of *robe, robbe*, rubbish, trash, = *Oit. roba, robba*, *It. roba*, rubbish, trash, lit. 'spoil' (> *robacciu*, old goods, trifles, trash, rubbish, *robaccia*, trifles, rubbish): see *robe, rob*, *robb*, *rubble*. Not connected with *rub*.] **1.** Waste, broken, or worn-out material; useless fragments or remains collectively, especially of stone; refuse in general.

Will they revive the stones out of the heaps of the rubbish which are burned?
Neh. iv. 2.

The reprobate . . . are but the rubbish wherewith the vessels of honour are scoured.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 392.

The earth is raised up very much about this gate, and all over the south end of the island, probably by the rubbish of a town of the middle ages.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 118.

2. Any useless or worthless stuff; that which serves no good purpose, or is fit only to be thrown away; trash; trumpery; litter: used of both material and immaterial things.

What trash is Rome,
What rubbish and what offal, when it serves
For the base matter to illuminate
So vile a thing as Cæsar! *Shak., J. C., i. 3. 109.*

Such conceits as these seem somewhat too fine among this rubbage, though I do not produce them in sport.
Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ, p. 12.

There was enough of splendid rubbish in his life to cover up and paralyze a more active and subtle conscience than the judge was ever troubled with.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xv.

That not one life shall be destroy'd,
Or cast as rubbish to the void,
When God hath made the pile complete.

Tennyson, In Memoriam, liv.

rubbish-heap (rub'ish-hëp), *n.* A pile of rubbish; a mass of worthless or rejected material. The idol of to-day is often destined to find its place in the rubbish-heap of the future.

Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 781.

He yet found no difficulty in holding that the fragments of pottery accumulated in that great rubbish-heap in Rome, the Monte Testaccio, were works of nature, not of human art.

Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 116.

rubbishing (rub'ish-ing), *a.* [*rub* + *-ish* + *-ing* 2.] Rubbishy; trashy; worthless; paltry.

This is the head, is it, . . . of my taking notice of that rubbishing creature, and demeaning myself to patronize her?
Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xlii.

Listen to the ringing this or that—sometimes a rubbishing proclamation, etc.
The Nation, Oct. 24, 1872, p. 257.

rubbish-pulley (rub'ish-pul'î), *n.* A simple form of tackle-block used with a rope in hoisting materials from a foundation or excavation; a gin-block. *E. H. Knight.*

rubbishy (rub'ish-i), *a.* [*rub* + *-ish* + *-y* 1.] Worthless; trashy; paltry; full of rubbish; containing rubbish.

Rome disappoints me much; . . . Rubbishy seems the word that most exactly would suit it. All the foolish destructions, and all the sillier sayings, All the incongruous things of past incompatible ages, seem to be treasured up here to make fools of present and future.
Clough, Amours de Voyage, i. 1.

On one side is a rubbishy church that has on the halustrade of the steps four plaster figures cut off at the waist and planted on posts.

C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 112.

rubble (rub'l), *n.* [Early mod. *E. rubble, rubbell*; < *ME. *robel*, < *OF. *robel*, in pl. **robeux*, dim. of *robe, robbe*, rubbish, trash, = *Oit. roba, robba*, *It. roba*, trash: see *rubbish*.] **1.** Rough stones of irregular shapes and sizes, broken from larger masses either naturally or artificially, as by geological action, in quarrying, or in stone-cutting or blasting. Rubble is used in masonry both for rough, uncoursed work and for filling in between outer courses of squared stone. See *rubble-work*.

Cary away rubble or brokele of olde decayed houses.
Huloet, 1552.

The sub-soll is the disintegrated portion of the rock below, and this often forms a "brash," a term applied to the rubble formed on the limestones, especially in the Oolitic strata. *Woodsward*, Geol. of Eng. and Wales (2d ed.), p. 51.

2. Masonry of rubble; rubble-work.—**3.** By extension, any solid substance in irregularly broken pieces. (a) A mass or aggregation of irregular pieces of ice broken off by the action of heavy floes, as in the arctic seas.

By dint of extraordinary exertions the sledge was got through the rubble to a palaeocrytic floe, but the rough work necessitated the relashing of the boat on the sledge. *A. W. Greeley*, Arctic Service, p. 230.

(b) The whole of the bran of wheat before it is sorted into pollard, bran, etc. [*Prov. Eng.*]—**Random rubble.** See *rubble-work*.—**Rubble drain.** See *drain*.—**Sneaked rubble**, masonry laid up with rough or irregular stones, but so fitted as to preserve a strong bond. See *rubble-work*, *sneaking*.

rubble-ice (rub'l-iz), *n.* Fragmentary ice; rubble. See *rubble*, 3 (o).

Stopped by dense rubble-ice, which extended as far south as could be seen. *Schley and Soley*, Rescue of Greeley, p. 216.

rubble-stone (rub'l-stōn), *n.* Same as *rubble*, 1.

rubble-walling (rub'l-wā'ling), *n.* Same as *rubble-work*.

rubble-work (rub'l-wērk), *n.* Masonwork built of rubble-stone. Rubble walls are either coursed or uncoursed; in the former the stones are roughly dressed and laid in courses, but without regard to equality in the height of the courses; in the latter (called *random rubble*) the stones are used as they occur, the interstices between them being filled in with smaller pieces, or with mortar or clay, etc.

rubby (rub'li), *a.* [*< rubble + -y¹*.] Abounding in small irregular stones; containing or consisting of rubble.

The *rubby* lavas of the basal series.

Darwin, Geol. Observations, i. 87.

Rubæ (rō' bē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1865), *< Rubus + -æ*.] A tribe of rosaceous plants, consisting of the genus *Rubus* (which see for characters).

Rubecula (rō-bek'ū-lā), *n.* [NL., dim., *< L. rubere*, be red; see *ruby*.] A name of the genus of birds of which *Erythacus rubecula*, the European robin-redbreast, is the typical species; same as *Erythacus*. *Brehm*, 1828.

rubedinous (rō-bed'i-nus), *a.* [*< L. rubedo* (*rubedin-*), redness (*< rubere*, be red), + *-ous*; see *ruby*, red¹.] Reddish.

rubedity (rō-bed'i-ti), *n.* [Irreg. *L. rubedo*, redness (see *rubedinous*), + *-ity*.] Ruddiness; red-dishness; rubiginous coloration.

rubefacient (rō-bē-fā'shēnt), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. rubefacien(-t)s*, pp. of *rubefacere*, make red; see *rubify*.] **I.** *a.* Making red; producing redness, as a medicinal application on the skin.

II. *n.* An application which causes redness or hyperemia of the skin where it is applied, as a mustard plaster.

rubefaction (rō-bē-fak'shōn), *n.* [Also *rubifaction*; *< F. rubifaction = Sp. rubifaccion*, *< L. rubefacere*, make red; see *rubify* and *rubefacient*.] Redness of the skin produced by a rubefacient; also, the action of a rubefacient.

rubelet (rō-be-let), *n.* [As *ruby + -let*.] A little ruby.

About the cover of this book there went
A curious-comely, clean compartment;
And, in the midst, to grace it more, was set
A blushing, pretty-peeping rubelet.

Herrick, To his 't'loset-Gods.

rubella (rō-bel'ā), *n.* [NL., fem. of *L. rubellus*, reddish, dim. of *rubere*, red; see *ruby*.] A usually insignificant contagious disease, with a rose-colored eruption, slight catarrhal symptoms in the mucous membranes of the head and larger air-passages of the chest, and usually slight pyrexia and cervical lymphadenitis. The incubation period is from one to three weeks; there is no prodromal period, or it is only for a few hours. The rash, which migrates, lasts in one place not more than half a day, but is present on the body somewhere from two to four days. Rubella protects against second attacks, but not against measles or scarlet fever, with one or the other of which it is sometimes confused. Also called *rubecula* and *German measles*.

rubellane (rō-bel-ān), *n.* [*< L. rubellus*, reddish (see *rubella*), + *-ane*.] A kind of mica having a reddish color.

rubellite (rō-bel-ī-ti), *n.* [*< L. rubellus*, reddish, (see *rubella*), + *-ite²*.] A red or pink variety of tourmalin found on the island of Elba, in Siberia, in Brazil, and at Paris in Maine. The ruby in the imperial crown of Russia is believed to be a rubellite.

Rubensian (rō-ben'si-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Rubens* (see def.) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Flemish painter Peter Paul Rubens (1577-1640).

The composition is distinguished by the true *Rubensian* swing and emphatic movement. *Athenæum*, No. 3247, p. 90.

II. *n.* A follower or an admirer of Rubens; one who belongs to the school or who imitates the style of Rubens, described by Fuseli as "a florid system of mannered magnificence."

Rubens's madder. See *madder takes*, under *madder*¹.

rubeola (rō-bē'ō-lā), *n.* [NL., dim., *< L. rubens*, red; see *ruby*.] In med.: (a) Same as *measles*, 1. (b) Rubella.

rubeolar (rō-bē'ō-lār), *a.* [*< rubeola + -ar³*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characteristic of rubeola or measles.

rubeoloid (rō-bē'ō-lōid), *a.* [*< rubeola + -oid*.] Resembling rubeola.

ruberite (rō'bēr-it), *n.* [*< L. ruber*, red (see *red*¹), + *-ite²*.] Same as *cuprite*.

ruberythric (rō-be-rith'rik), *a.* [*< L. rubia*, madder, + Gr. *ἔρυθρός*, red, + *-ic*.] Derived from madder-root.—**Ruberythric acid.** Same as *rubianic acid*.

rubescence (rō-bes'ens), *n.* [*< rubescen(t) + -ce*.] A growing rubescent or red; the state of becoming or being red; a blush. *Koeyer*.

rubescent (rō-bes'ent), *a.* [= *F. rubescens*, *< L. rubescen(t)s*, pp. of *rubescere*, become red, *< rubere*, be red; see *ruby*, red¹.] Growing or becoming red; tending to a red color; blushing.

Rubia (rō'bi-ā), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), *< L. rubia* (*> It. rubia = Sp. rubia = Pg. ruiba*), madder, *< rubens*, red, *< rubere*, be red; see *ruia*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, including the madder, type of the order *Rubiaceæ*, belonging to the tribe *Galiceæ*, distinguished from the closely related and well-known genus *Galium*, the bedstraw, by flowers with parts in fives instead of fours. It is further characterized by the absence of an involucre from the flowers, by a roundish calyx-tube without border, a wheel-shaped corolla, five stamens, a minute disk, and an ovary commonly two-celled and two-ovuled, forming a small fleshy twin fruit. There are about 38 species, natives of the Mediterranean region, tropical and temperate Asia, South Africa, and tropical and temperate South America. They are herbs with elongated angled stems, which are commonly rigid or minutely prickly, and with large thickened roots sometimes 3 feet long. They bear whorled lanceolate or obovate leaves, usually four at a node, and small flowers in axillary or terminal cymes, with their pedicels each jointed under the calyx. See *madder*¹ and *naunjet*.

Rubiaceæ (rō-bi-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Rubia + -aceæ*.] A very natural and distinct order of gamopetalous plants, of the cohort *Rubiales*, typified by the genus *Rubia*. The flowers are commonly perfect, regular, and symmetrical, the corolla most frequently salverform or wheel-shaped, often funnelform or bell-shaped, usually with equal valvate lobes; the stamens borne upon the corolla-tube, of the same number as its lobes and alternate with them, the anthers two-celled and usually oblong-linear; the ovary, which is crowned with a disk, one- to ten-celled, with one or more, commonly very numerous, ovules in each cell. The fruit is from one- to ten-celled, capsular or fleshy, or separating into nutlets, the seeds with fleshy or corneous albumen. The order is one of the largest among flowering plants, containing about 4,500 species of 373 genera and 25 tribes, and surpassed only by the *Compositæ*, *Leguminosæ*, and *Orchidææ*. The most important tribes are *Cinchonææ*, *Naucleææ*, *Rondeletiææ*, *Hedyotidææ*, *Mussaendææ*, *Gardeniææ*, *Isoridææ*, *Morindææ*, *Psychotriææ*, *Pedæriææ*, *Spermacocææ*, and *Galiceææ*. The species are more abundant in America, and are all tropical except two tribes, the *Galiceææ* of the northern and the *Anthospermeææ* of the southern hemisphere. They are trees, shrubs, or herbs, and exhibit great variety of habit, being either erect, prostrate, or climbing, and sometimes thorny, but have remarkable uniformity of leaf-structure, varying from the entire- and opposite-leaved type in but very few cases. Stipules are well-nigh universal, and very various, being inter- or intra-petiole, simple or two-cleft or divided, free or united with the petiole, etc.; in the tribe *Galiceææ* resembling the leaves, and with them making out a whorl. The flowers are very often dimorphous or trimorphous in the length of their stamens and pistils; and in some genera they are capitately disposed, giving rise to a syncarpous fruit through the union of their calyxes. Some genera—as *Bourardia* and *Gardenia*—contain ornamental plants, and several supply important products, *Coffea* yielding coffee, and *Cinchona* the cinchona-bark; while *Rubia* (the type) contains the madder-plant, whence the order is often called the *madder family*.

rubiceous (rō-bi-ā'shūs), *a.* In bot., belonging to or characteristic of the *Rubiaceææ*.

rubiacin (rō'bi-ā-sin), *n.* [*< Rubiac(e)æ + -in²*.] A yellow crystallizable coloring matter (C₂₀H₁₂O₁₀) found in madder-root.

Rubiales (rō-bi-ā'sēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1845), *< L. rubia*, madder; see *Rubia*.] A cohort of gamopetalous plants. They are characterized by opposite leaves, a calyx-tube adherent to the inferior ovary, a calyx-border toothed, lobed, or rarely obsolete, stamens fixed upon the corolla, alternate with and commonly equal to its lobes, the anthers separate, the ovary commonly two- to eight-celled, each cell sometimes with one, more often with two or more ovules, the seeds with copious fleshy albumen. It includes the two orders *Rubiaceææ* and *Caprifoliaceææ*, the madder and honeysuckle families, the former commonly with and the latter without stipules.

rubian (rō'bi-an), *n.* [*< L. rubia*, madder (see *Rubia*), + *-an*.] A bitter principle and color-

producing matter (C₂₈H₃₄O₁₅) of madder. It is a glucoside, amorphous, very soluble in water and alcohol, and has a yellow color and a slightly bitter taste. It is a very weak dye by itself, but is decomposed on boiling with an acid, and deposits insoluble yellow floes, which, after being separated by filtration and well washed, serve as dye for the same colors as those given by madder. The tinctorial power of these floes is due to alizarin.

rubianic (rō-bi-an'ik), *a.* [*< rubian + -ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from rubian.—**Rubianic acid**, C₂₆H₂₈O₁₄, a weak acid obtained from madder, *Rubia tinctorum*.

rubiate (rō'bi-āt), *n.* [*< L. rubia*, madder (see *Rubia*), + *-ate¹*.] A pigment obtained from madder.—**Liquid rubiate**, a concentrated tincture of madder, very transparent and of a fine rose-color. Combined with all other madder colors, it works well in water and produces beautiful effects. It acts as a drier in oil. Also called *liquid madder take*.—**Purple rubiate.** See *purple*.

rubiblet, *n.* Same as *ribble* for *ribble*.

rubican (rō'bi-kan), *a.* [*< F. rubican = Sp. rubican = Pg. rubicão, rubicano, rubican, = It. rubicano*, roan, a roan horse (cf. "rabbicane, a horse that is fashioned in the bodie like a greyhound, or that hath a white taile or rump"—Florio, 1611); perhaps (irreg.) *< L. rubicare*, color red; see *rubricate*.] Noting the color of a bay, sorrel, or black horse with light gray or white upon the flanks, but not predominant there. *Bailey*, 1727.

rubicativet (rō'bi-kā-tiv), *n.* [Appar. for **rubricative*, or for **rubificative = It. rubificativo, < rubificare = see rubify*.] That which produces a reddish or ruby color. *Imp. Diet.*

rubicel, **rubicelle** (rō'bi-sel), *n.* [*< F. rubicelle*, also *rubacelle*, dim. of *rubee*, a species of ruby; see *rubusse*.] An orange or flame-colored variety of spinel.

A pretty *rubicelle* of three quarters of a carat.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXVIII, 825.

rubicund (rō'bi-kund), *a.* [*< OF. rubicunde, rubicund, F. rubicund = Sp. Pg. rubicundo = It. rubicundo, < L. rubicundus*, very red, *< rubere*, be red; see *ruby*.] Inclining to redness; ruddy; blood-red; said especially of the face; in bot., turning rosy-red.

He had, indeed, all the outward signs of a sot: a sleepy eye, a *rubicund* face, and carbuncled nose. *Smollett*, *Travels*, II.

Falstaff alludes to Pistol's *rubicund* nose.

Douce, Illustrations of Shakspeare, p. 36.

rubid (rō-bid'ik), *a.* [*< rubidium + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to rubidium.

rubidin (rō'bi-din), *n.* [*< L. rubidus*, red, reddish, + *-in²*.] A basic coal-tar product (C₁₁H₁₇N), which is also found as a product in tobacco-smoke.

rubidium (rō-bid'i-um), *n.* [NL., *< L. rubidus*, red, reddish, *< rubere*, be red; see *ruby*.] Chemical symbol, Rb; atomic weight, 85.25. A metal belonging to the group of elements which includes lithium, sodium, potassium, and cesium; so named from the reddish tint of its salts.

It is very soft, is silver-white in color, has a specific gravity of 1.52, and melts at about 101° F. When thrown into water it burns, forming rubidium hydrate, RBOH. Rubidium was first detected by the spectroscope, together with cesium, in the mineral water of Dürkheim, in which it exists to the amount of two parts in ten million. It has since been found in considerable quantity, together with cesium and lithium, in several other saline waters, and most abundantly in that of Bourbonne-les-Bains in France. It is also found in several lepidolites: that of Rozena, in Moravia, contains 0.24 per cent. of rubidium, with only a trace of cesium; that of Hebron, in the State of Maine, 0.24 per cent. of rubidium and 0.3 per cent. of cesium. The two metals likewise occur, though in smaller quantity, in the lepidolite of Prague, the petalite of Uto in Finland, the lithia-mica of Zinnwald in the Erzgebirge, and other lithia minerals. It has been found also in the ashes of many plants, and in the saline or erude potash obtained from the residue of the beet-sugar manufacture. It has been found in tobacco-leaves, and in coffee, tea, cocoa, and crude tartar. In minerals and mineral waters rubidium and cesium are always associated with lithium, and generally also with potassium and sodium; but plants have the power of assimilating two or three of these metals to the exclusion of the rest; thus, tea, coffee, and the saline of beet-root contain potassium, sodium, and rubidium, but not a trace of lithium.

rubied (rō'bid), *a.* [*< ruby + -ed²*.] Having the color of the ruby; ruby-red; as, a *rubied* lip.

Twin with the *rubied* cherry.

Shak., *Pericles*, v., *Profl.*, l. 8.

rubifaction (rō-bi-fak'shōn), *n.* Same as *rubefaction*.

rubific (rō-bif'ik), *a.* [*< L. rubere*, be red, + *facere*, make. Cf. *rubify*.] Making red; communicating redness.

The several species of rays, as the *rubifick*, cerullfick, and others. *N. Grev, Cosmologia Sacra*, II. 2.

rubification (rō'bi-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*< rubify + -ation* (see *-fication*). Cf. *rubcfaction*.] The act of making red.

All the Degrees and Effects of Fire, as distillation, sublimation, . . . *rubification*, and fixation. *Howell, Letters*, II. 42.

rubiform (rō'bi-fōrm), *a.* [*< ruby + -form*.] Having or exhibiting some shade of red; characterized by redness. [Rare.]

Of those rays which pass close by the snow the *rubiform* will be the least refracted. *Newton*.

rubify (rō'bi-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rubified*, ppr. *rubifying*. [*< F. rubéfier = Sp. rubificar = It. rubificare*, *< L.* as if **rubificare*, for *rubefacere*, make red, redder, *< rubere*, be red, + *facere*, make.] To make red; redder.

Deep-scarletted, *rubified*, and carbonized. *Massinger, Virgin-Martyr*, II. 1.

rubiginose (rō-bij'i-nōs), *a.* [*< I.L. rubiginosus*, rusty: see *rubiginous*.] Having the color of iron-rust; brown-red; rubiginous; in *bot.*, usually, noting a surface whose peculiar color is due to glandular hairs. *Treas. of Bot.*

rubiginous (rō-bij'i-nus), *a.* [*< F. rubiginoux (= Sp. ruginoso = It. rugginoso)*, *< LL. rubiginosus, robiginosus, < L. rubigo, robigo (-gin-), rust*: see *rubigo*. Cf. *rouinous*.] 1. Rusty; having a rusty appearance, as the sputa in some cases of pneumonia. *Dunglison*.—2. In *bot.* and *zool.*, rust-colored; brownish-red; ferruginous.—3. Affected by rubigo, as a plant.

rubigo (rō-bi'gō), *n.* [= *It. rubigine*, *< L. rubigo, robigo, rust*, *< rubere*, be red: see *ruby, red*¹. Cf. *rouin*.] A kind of rust on plants, consisting of a parasitic fungus; mildew.

rubijervine (rō-bi-jēr'vin), *n.* [*< L. rubeus, red*, + *E. jervine*, *q. v.*] An alkaloid (C₂₆H₄₃NO₂) found in *Veratrum album*.

rubin, **rubine**¹ (rō'bin), *n.* [= *D. robijn = MHG. G. Dan. Sw. rubin = Sp. rubin = Pg. rubim (= Russ. rubinū = NGr. ρουβίνι, ρουβίνι)*, *< It. rubino, robino*, *< ML. rubinus*, a ruby: see *ruby*, the older and now exclusive E. form.] Same as *ruby*.

rubine² (rō'bin), *n.* [*< L. rub-eus, rub-er, red*, + *-ine*².] An aniline dye: same as *fuchsine*.—**Rubine s.** Same as *acid-magenta*.

rubineous (rō-bin'ē-us), *a.* [*< rubine*¹ + *-ous*.] In *entom.*, of a glassy or semi-transparent deep-crimson red, resembling a ruby, as the eyes of an insect; less exactly, in *zool.*, of any bright, rich, or vivid red: as, the *rubineous* flycatchers (*Pyrocephalus*).

rubious (rō'bi-us), *a.* [More prop. **rubeous*; = *Sp. rubio = Pg. ruivo = It. robbio*, *< L. rubeus*, *ML. also rubius*, red, reddish: see *red*¹. Cf. *rouge*.] Red.

Diana's lip
Is not more smooth and rubious. *Shak., T. N.*, I. 4. 32.

rubiretin (rō-bi-ret'in), *n.* [*< L. rubcus, red*, + *Gr. ῥητιν*, resin: see *resin*.] A resinous coloring matter (C₇H₆O₂), isomeric with benzoic acid, existing in madder, and formed from rubian under the influence of acids or of a soluble ferment found in madder.

rub-iron (rub'ī-ern), *n.* A plate attached to a carriage- or wagon-bed to protect it from abrasion by a fore wheel when making a sharp turn; a wheel-guard or wheel-guard plate.

ruble (rō'bl), *n.* [Also *rouble* (as *F.*); early mod. E. also *rubble, roble*; = *F. rouble* = *G. Dan. Sw. rubel* = *NGr. ροβελιον*, *< Russ. rubl*, a ruble (100 copecks); generally explained as lit. 'a piece cut off,' *< rubiti*, cut; but perhaps derived, through Turk., *< Pers.*



Reverse.
Ruble, 1862—British Museum.
(Size of the original.)

rūpiya, rupee: see *rupee*.] A silver coin of Russia, current since the seventeenth century. The ruble of the present day, the legal unit of money in Russia, is equal to about 3s. 2d. English, or 77 United States cents. Little actual coin, however, now circulates in Russia, paper money of the nominal value of 100, 25, 10, 5, 3, and 1 rubles taking its place. The paper ruble is discounted at about 50 cents.

rubric (rō'brik), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. rubricke, rubrik, rubrike, rubryke, robyrk, rubriche, roberyeh, rubryce, rubrysshe*, *< OF. rubriche, rbricche, rubrique, F. rubrique (= Pr. Sp. Pg. It. rubrica = D. rubrick = G. Sw. Dan. rubrik)*, *< L. rubrica*, red ocher, red earth, the title of a law written in red, a law, *ML. (eccl.)* a rubric; fem. (se. *terra*, earth) of **rubricus*, red, *< ruber*, red: see *red*¹.] 1. *n.* Red ocher; red chalk; reddle. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Take *rubrik* poured in sum lifel shelle, And therewithal the bak of every bee. A pensel touche as that drynk atte welle. *Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.)*, p. 146.

The same in sheeps milke with *rubricke* and soft pitch, drunke every day or eaten to your weate, helpeth the ptisicke and obstructions. *Topsell, Beasts (1607)*, p. 132. (*Hallivell*.)

Once a dwelling's doopost marked and crossed In *rubric* by the enemy on his rounds As eligible, as fit place of prey, Baffle him henceforth, keep him out who can! *Browning, Ring and Book*, I. 74.

2. In old manuscripts and printed books, and still sometimes in the latter, some small part distinguished from the rest of the matter by being written or printed in red, as an initial letter, a title or heading, a liturgical direction, etc.

These *rubrics* [initial letters written with minium or red lead], as they were called, gradually received many fanciful adornments at the hands of the illustrators. *Amer. Cyc.*, XI. 599.

3. Anything of a kind which in manuscripts or books it was formerly customary to put in red, as the title of a subject or division, the heading of a statute, a guiding rule or direction, the first letter of a chapter, etc.

After thy text, ne after thy *rubriche*, I wol not wirche as mochel as a gnat. *Chaucer, Prolog to Wife of Bath's Tale*, I. 346.

They [Flavius's "Centuries"] divide the material by centuries, and each century by a uniform Procrustean scheme of not less than sixteen *rubrics*. *Schaff, Hist. Christ. Ch.*, I. § 7.

Specifically—4. A liturgical direction or injunction in an office-book such as a prayer-book, missal, or breviary; a rule prescribed for the conduct of religious worship, or of any part of a religious service, printed in the Roman Catholic, Greek, and sometimes other office-books in red characters; also, collectively, the body of such rules.

They had their particular prayers, according to the several days and months; and their tables or *rubrics* to instruct them. *Stillingfleet*.

Our obligations to observe the *rubric*, how indispensable oever, are subject to this proviso. *Hook, Church Dict.*, p. 668.

For processions, . . . the *rubrics* according to the Salisbury Use direct the chief celebrant, at least, to have on a cope. *Rock, Church of our Fathers*, II. 45.

5. A flourish after a signature; a paraphe.

Madre de Dios! the other day she makes me a *rubric* of the Governor, Pio Pico, the same. *Identical*.—[Foot-note.] The Spanish *rubric* is the complicated flourish attached to a signature, and is as individual and characteristic as the handwriting. *Bret Harte, Story of a Mine*, p. 39.

Ornaments rubric. See *ornament*.

II. a. 1. Red; of a red or reddish color.

What though my name stood *rubric* on the walls, Or plaster'd posts, with claps, in capitals? *Pope, Prolog. to Satires*, I. 215.

2. Pertaining to rubrics; made the subject of a rubric; rubrical; marked in red characters.

I don't know whether my father won't become a *rubric* martyr, for having been persecuted by him. *Walpole, To Mann*, Dec. 1, 1754.

Rubric lakes, the pigments of various colors commonly known as *madder lakes*.

rubric (rō'brik), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rubricked*, ppr. *rubricking*. [*ME. *rubricen, rubrissen, rubrycen*, *< OF. rubriche, F. rubriquer = Sp. Pg. rubricar = It. rubricare*; *< L. rubricare*, color red, *< rubrica*, red earth, red ocher: see *rubric, n.*] 1. To adorn with red; rubricate. *Johnson*.

Item, for *rubrissheyn* of all the booke, . . . *ffis, iijfd. Paston Letters*, II. 335.

2. To make the subject of a rubric; enjoin observances regarding, as a saint of the calendar.

Stretching his [the Pope's] arm to heaven, in *rubric*ing what saints he list; to hell, in freeing what prisoners he list. *Rev. T. Adams, Works*, II. 255.

rubrical (rō'bri-kāl), *a.* [*< rubric + -al*.] 1. Same as *rubric*, 1.

You thus persecute ingenious men over all your hooke, with this one over-tir'd *rubrical* conceit still of blushing. *Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.*

2. Of, pertaining to, or contained in a rubric or rubrics; as, a *rubrical* direction.

rubricality (rō'bri-kāl'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *rubricalties* (-tiz). [*< rubric + -ity*.] The character of being rubrical; that which is rubrical; a matter having relation to rubrics or ritual; agreement with a rubric or rubrics.

"Where have you been staying?" "With young Lord Vieuxbois, among high art and painted glass, spade farms and model smell-traps, *rubricalties* and sanitary reforms." *Kingsley, Yeast*, VI. (Davies.)

rubrically (rō'bri-kāl-i), *adv.* In a rubrical manner; according to a rubric or the rubrics; over-conventionally or -formally. [Rare.]

A lady-like old woman, . . . slight of figure, and *rubrically* punctual in her uprisings and downsitings. *J. S. Le Fanu, Tenants of Mallory*, I.

rubricate (rō'bri-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rubricated*, ppr. *rubricating*. [*< L. rubricatus*, pp. of *rubricare*, color red: see *rubric, v.*] 1. To mark or distinguish with red; illuminate with red letters, words, etc., as a manuscript or book. See *rubrication* and *rubricator*.

Curroone *rubricates* this in the Kalendar of his greatest dangers and deliverances. *Sir T. Herbert, Travels into Africa* (ed. 1638), p. 90.

There [on an old map of Burma] we see *rubricated* not only Ava, but Po-chang. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 217.

2. To formulate as a rubric; arrange as rubrics or precepts; provide with rubrics.

A system . . . according to which the thoughts of men were to be . . . *rubricated* forever after. *Hare (Webster)*.

Rubricated letters or matter, capital letters or separate words or lines written or printed in red.

rubricate (rō'bri-kāt), *u.* [*< L. rubricatus*: see the verb.] Represented in red; having red coloring, in whole or in part.

Other festivals I enquire not after, as of St. Dunstan's, and the rest that stand *rubricate* in the old Kalendars. *Speelman, Orig. of Terms*, II.

rubrication (rō'bri-kā'shon), *n.* [= *Sp. rubricacion = It. rubricazione*; *< ML. *rubricatio* (-u-), *< L. rubricare*, color red: see *rubricate*.] 1. A making red; specifically, the act of illuminating with red or colored letters, words, etc., as old manuscripts and books.—2. That which is rubricated, or done in red; a letter, word, or other part of a text separately executed in red, or, in general, in color.

These are but a few of the subjects of these fine *rubrications* of the "Book of Wedding Days." *Athenæum*, No. 3236, p. 603.

3. The act of formulating, as a rubric; arranging as or with rubrics.

rubricator (rō'bri-kā-tōr), *n.* [= *F. rubricateur = Pg. rubricador = It. rubricatore*; *< ML. *rubricator*, *< L. rubricare*, color red: see *rubricate*.] One who rubricates; formerly, a person employed to insert red or otherwise colored letters, words, etc., in the text of a manuscript or book.

The *rubricator's* work consists of the names of the speakers, . . . a rule between every speech, and a touch upon the initial letter of every line of poetry. *York Plays*, Int., p. xvi.

We find in a good many MSS. as well as early printed books small letters written either in the margin or in the blank left for the initial, to guide the *rubricator*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 686.

rubrician (rō-brish'an), *n.* [*< rubric + -ian*.] One who is versed in or who adheres to the rubric. *Quarterly Rev. (Imp. Dict.)*

rubricist (rō'bri-sist), *n.* [*< rubric + -ist*.] Same as *rubrician*.

rubricity (rō-bris'i-ti), *n.* [*< L. *rubricus*, red (see *rubric*), + *-ity*.] 1^t. Redness.

The *rubricity* of the Nile. *Geddes (Encyc. Dict.)*

2. The character of being rubrical; accordance with the rubrics; rubricality.

Rubricity . . . is the sheet-anchor of the Church. . . . The rubric is explicit here, and settles the case. *W. A. Butler, Mrs. Limber's Raffle*, iv.

rubricose (rō'bri-kōs), *a.* [*< L. rubricosus*, full of red earth or red ocher, *< rubrica*, red earth, red ocher: see *rubric*.] In *bot.*, marked with red, as the thallus of some lichens; rubricate.

rubrishet (rō'brish-ēr), *n.* [*ME.*, *< rubrisshe (rubric)*, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] A painter of ornamental or directing letters in early manuscripts.

Thus in Bruges we find there were . . . *Rubrisers* who probably confined their attention to illuminated capitals. *Blades, William Caxton*, ix.

rubrisshe, *v.* See *rubric, v.*

rübsen-cake (rüb'äen-käk), *n.* [*< G. rübsen, rüb-samen, rape-seed (< G. rübe, rape: see rape⁴, + samen, seed, = L. semen: see semen), + cake (see cake¹).*] An oil-cake much used on the continent of Europe, made from the seeds of the summer rape. *Imp. Dict.*

rubstone (rub'stön), *n.* 1. A kind of close-grained sandstone or gritstone used for sharpening instruments and for polishing metallic surfaces. A hard variety is made into whetstones for scythes and similar tools, and is also used for smoothing engravers' copperplates, etc. A softer variety, distinguished as *carpenters' rubstone*, is cut into suitable pieces for quickly giving a rough edge to knives or the like, to be finished on finer stones.

2†. A whetstone; a rub.

A cradle for barley, with *rubstone* and sand. *Tusser, September's Husbandry, st. 14.*

Rubus (rö'bus), *n.* [NL. (Malpighi, 1675), *< L. rubus, a bramble-bush, blackberry-bush (> It. Sp. Pg. rubo, bramble), so called with ref. to the color of the fruit of some species, < rubere, be red: see ruby, red¹.*] A genus of rosaceous plants, constituting the tribe *Rubææ*. It has flowers with a broad flattened five-lobed calyx, five petals, numerous subterminal filiform styles, and a fleshy fruit (a drupetum) consisting of small drupes on a common receptacle. Nearly 800 species have been described, of which about 100 may be admitted as valid. They are most abundant in Europe, northern Africa, and Asia, are moderately numerous in North America and the West Indies, and occur in nearly all other regions, but less com-



Branch with Flowers of Common or High Blackberry (*Rubus* *vitifolius*).
a, the fruit; b, leaf from the first year's shoot.

monly in southern tropical Africa, Madagascar, Australis, New Zealand, and the Pacific islands. About 10 species are found in the eastern United States, 5 in California, and 6 in Alaska. They are commonly prickly shrubs, sometimes creeping herbs, either with or without hairs, sometimes glandular, woolly or hoary. Their leaves are scattered and alternate, sometimes simple and either undivided or lobed, generally compound, with five or three leaflets. The flowers are white, pink, or purplish, usually disposed in terminal or axillary corymbs or panicles. A section in which the drupelets fall from the receptacle at maturity, together or separately, is represented by the raspberry; a second, in which they remain attached, comprises the blackberries. Various species produce the well-known fruits of these names: the roots of *R. Canadensis* and *R. villosus* afford a useful tonic astringent; some are ornamental plants. See *Raspberry, blackberry, blackcap, 4, bramble, cloudberry (with cut), roebuck-berry, and dewberry.*

ruby (rö'bi), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *rubie*; *< ME. ruby, rubi, rubeye, < OF. rubi, also rubis, F. rubis = Pr. robi, robina, = Sp. rubi, rubin = Eg. rubi, rubim = It. rubino (> E. rubin), < ML. rubinus, also rubius, rubium, a ruby, so called from its red color, < L. rubeus, red, < rubere, be red: see red¹. Cf. rubin.] I. *n.*; pl. *rubies* (-biz). 1. The clear rich-red variety of corundum. (See *corundum*.) It is highly prized as a gem, and ranks even above the diamond, fine examples of from one to five carats selling at a price from three to ten times greater than that of a diamond of corresponding size and quality. The finest rubies, those of a pigeon's-blood color, are found in Upper Burma, near Mogok, north of Mandalay; they occur there in place in a crystalline limestone, also in gem-bearing gravels; the spinel ruby is a common associate. Rubies of a dark-red color, sometimes with a tinge of brown, are found in the region about Chantibun, Siam; others, of a dark-pink or purplish tint, in Ceylon. A magenta-colored ruby from Victoria, in Australia, is locally known as *barklyite*. In Great Britain rubies of a dark-red or beef's-hood color are highly prized. The red variety of corundum described above is the true or oriental ruby, but the name *ruby* is also sometimes given to a red variety of spinel; this spinel ruby varies in color from the deep-red to the rose-red balas ruby and the yellow or orange-red rubicel. The pale-red topaz from Brazil is also sometimes called *Brazilian ruby*, and a red variety of garnet, *rock-ruby*,*

Fetislich hir fyngres were fretted with gold wyre,
And there-on red rubyes as red as any glode.
Piers Plowman (B), ll. 12.
Of fine rubies [var. *rubina*, Tyrwhitt] and of diamants.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1289.

Paled pearls and rubies red as blood.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 198.

2. A pure or somewhat crimson red color.
You can behold such sights,
And keep the natural ruby of your cheeks,
When mine is blanch'd with fear.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 115.

3. Something resembling a ruby; a blain; a blotch; a carbuncle.—4. In *her*, the tincture red or gules, when blazoning is done by means of precious stones. See *blazon, n., 2.—5.* In *printing*, a type smaller than nonpareil and larger than pearl, about the size of American sgate, or 5½ points in the new system of sizes. [Eng.]—6. In *horol.*: (a) Any variety of ruby used as jewels in watchmaking, as in the finest watches. Hence—(b) The jewel of the roller of the balance-staff of a watch, irrespective of the material of which it is made. Compare *jewel, n., 4.—7.* In *ornith.*: (a) The red bird of paradise, *Paradisca rubra* or *sanguinea*. (b) The ruby hummer, *Clytolaema rubineus* of Brazil, and some related humming-birds with ruby gorget.—*Cape ruby*, one of the rich ruby-red garnets found associated with diamonds in the South African diamond-mines. These are larger than the so-called *Arizona, New Mexico, and Colorado rubies*, all of which are identical with the so-called *Australian rubies*, which are a variety of pyrope garnet.—*Cat's-eye ruby*, a variety of ruby exhibiting more or less distinctly the chatoyant effect of the cat's eye.—*Ruby of arsenic or sulphur*, the protosulphid of arsenic, or red compound of arsenic and sulphur.—*Ruby of zinc*, the sulphid of zinc, or red blende.

II. *a.* Of a color resembling that of the ruby; of a rich red color inclining toward crimson.

Over thy wounds now do I prophesy—
Which, like dumb months, do ope their ruby lips,
To beg the voice and utterance of my tongue.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 260.

Butler, fetch the ruby wine,
Which with sudden greatness fills us.
Emerson, From Hafiz.

Ruby glass. See *glass*.—**Ruby luster**, one of the varieties of metallic luster. The name is given to all lustres of any shade of red, even approaching purple or maroon.—**Ruby silver.** Same as *proustite* and *pyrrargyrite*.—**Ruby spinel.** See def. 1, above.—**Ruby sulphur.** Same as *realgar*.

ruby (rö'bi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rubied*, ppr. *rubying*. [*< ruby, n.*] To make red.

With sanguine drops the walls are rubied round.
Fenton, in Pope's Odyssey, xx. 426.

ruby-blende (rö'bi-blend), *n.* 1. A clear red variety of zinc sulphid, or sphalerite.—2. Ruby silver; a red silver ore, or sulphid of arsenic (as antimony) and silver. These ores include the mineral species proustite and pyrrargyrite.

ruby-copper (rö'bi-kop'ér), *n.* Same as *euprite*.
ruby-crowned (rö'bi-kround), *a.* Having a red patch on the poll: as, the *ruby-crowned kinglet, Regulus calendula*.

ruby-mica (rö'bi-mi'kä), *n.* Same as *goethite*.
rubytail (rö'bi-täl), *n.* A gold wasp or cuckoo-fly of the hymenopterous family *Chrysididae*, as *Chrysis ignita*, having the abdomen of a ruby color.

ruby-tailed (rö'bi-täld), *a.* Having the abdomen red: specifically noting the rubytails or *Chrysididae*. See cut under *Chrysididae*.

ruby-throated (rö'bi-thró'ted), *a.* Having a ruby gorget of feathers like metallic scales, as a humming-bird. The common ruby-throated humming-bird is *Trochilus colubris*, the only member of the *Trochilidae* which is generally distributed in the eastern part of the United States. The male is 3½ inches long and 5 inches to extent of wings, golden-green above, white below with green sides and ruby throat, the wings and tail dark-purplish. The female is smaller, and has no gorget, and the tail-feathers are varied with black and white. See cut under *humming-bird*.

ruby-tiger (rö'bi-ti'gér), *n.* A beautiful British moth, *Phragmatobia fuliginosa*.

ruby-wood (rö'bi-wüd), *n.* The red sanders-wood or sandalwood, *Pterocarpus santalinus*. See *sandalwood*.

ruct (ruk), *n.* Same as *roel*.
rucervine (rö'sér'vin), *a.* [*< Rucervus + -ine¹.*] Relating or belonging to the genus *Rucervus*; having characteristics of *Rucervus*:

Its antlers are large, and of the intermediate rucervine type.
Cassell's Nat. Hist., III. 61. (Encyc. Dict.)

Rucervus (rö'sér'vus), *n.* [NL., *< Ru(sa) + Cervus*.] A genus of East Indian *Cervidae*, having doubly dichotomous antlers with a large brow-tine. There are several species. *C. schomburgki* inhabits Siam; *C. duvauceli* is the Barasingha deer of Assam; *C. eldi*, the thamyri, is found in Burma.

ruche (rösh), *n.* [Also *rouche*; *< F. ruche, quilling; cf. F. rouche, the hull of a ship, < OF. rouche,*

rousche, rusche, rouque, a beehive, = Pr. rusca, a beehive; prob. of Celtic origin, and so called as once made of bark, < Bret. rusk = W. rhysg = Gael. rusg = Ir. rusc, bark.] 1. A full quilling, frilling, or plaiting of ribbon, muslin, grenadine, net, lace, or other material, used as a trimming for women's garments, or worn at the neck and wrists.—2. A loose pile of arched tiles to catch and lodge oyster-spawn.

ruching (rö'shing), *n.* [*< ruche + -ing.*] Same as *ruche*.

ruck¹ (ruk), *v.* [Also *rook, rouk; < ME. rouken, rucken, crouch, bend, lie close; cf. Dan. ruge, brood.] I. intrans.* To squat, like a bird on its nest or a beast crouching; crouch down; cower; hence, to huddle together; lie close, as sheep in a fold. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

What is mankynde more unto yow holde
Than is the sheep that *rouketh* in the folde?
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 450.

But now they *rucken* in hire neste,
And resten as hem liken beste.
Gower, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 114. (Halliwell.)

The furies made the bride-groomes bed, and on the house did *rucke*
A cursed owle, the messenger of ill successe and lucke.
Golding, tr. of Ovid (ed. 1608), p. 73. (Nares.)

II. *trans.* To perch; seat, as a bird when roosting: used reflexively.

The raven *rook'd her* on the chimney's top.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 47.

ruck² (ruk), *n.* [*< Icel. hrukka, a wrinkle on the skin or in cloth; cf. Icel. hrökkinn, curled, wrinkled, pp. of hrökkva, recoil, give way, curl; cf. Sw. rycka, Dan. rykke, a wrinkle (see rinkle, wrinkle); Gael. roc, a wrinkle.] 1. A fold, crease, or pucker in the material of a garment, resulting from faults in the making.*

The leather soon stretched and then went into *rucks* and folds which hardened, and, as a natural consequence, produced great discomfort. *Bury and Hüter, Cycling, p. 238.*

2. In *printing*, a crease or wrinkle made in a sheet of paper in passing from the feed-board to impression.

ruck² (ruk), *v.* [= Icel. rykkja, draw into folds; see *ruck², n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To wrinkle; crease; pucker; usually with *up*: as, to *ruck up* cloth; to *ruck up* a silk skirt. [Colloq.]

A *rucked* barke oregrew their bodye and face,
And all their lymbes grewe starke and stiffe also.
The Newe Metamorphosis (1600), MS.

2. To ruffle the temper of; annoy; vex: followed by *up*. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To become creased and wrinkled; draw up in wrinkles or puckers: as, this stuff *rucks* easily.

The paper . . . *rucked up* when inserting the cartridge in the chamber of the gun, and has been superseded by coil brass. *W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 296.*

2. To be ruffled in temper; be annoyed, vexed, or excited: followed by *up*. [Colloq.]

ruck³ (ruk), *n.* [A var. of *rick¹*.] 1. Same as *rick¹*.

Your nowt may die; the spate may bear away
Frae aff the howms your dainty *rucks* of hay.
Ramsay, Gentle Shepherd, l. 2.

2. A vague unit of volume, a stack, about 5½ cubic yards of bark. [Prov. Eng.]

ruck⁴ (ruk), *n.* [*< ME. rok, ruke; < OSw. ruka, a heap, prob. connected with Icel. hrakur = AS. hredc, a heap, rick; see reek², rick¹, ruck³.] 1. A crowd or throng; especially, a closely packed and indiscriminate crowd or mass of persons or things; a jam; a press.*

There watz rynging, on rygt, of ryche metalles
Quen renkkes in that ryche *rok* rennen hit to cache.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ll. 1514.

Now for the spurs! and as these, vigorously applied,
screwed an extra stride out of Tétel, I soon found myself in the *ruck* of men, horses, and drawn swords.
Sir S. W. Baker, Heart of Africa, p. 112.

2. The common run of persons or things; the commonplace multitude, as contrasted with the distinguished or successful few: specifically said of the defeated horse in a race.

One [story] however, if true, is somewhat out of the ordinary *ruck*, and it is told of the same Lord Mohun ("Dog Mohun," as Swift calls him) who fought the Duke of Hamilton.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 218.

3. Trash; rubbish; nonsense. [Colloq.]

He's stuck up and ciltified, and wears gloves, and takes his meals private in his room, and all that sort of *ruck*.
Scribner's Mag., VIII. 159.

ruck⁴ (ruk), *v. t.* [*< ruck⁴, n.*] To gather together into heaps. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ruck⁵ (ruk), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A small heifer. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

ruck⁶ (ruk), *n.* [A var. of *rut*¹.] A rut in a road. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]
ruck⁷ (ruk), *n.* Same as *roc*¹.
ruckerizer (ruk'er-iz), *v. i.* [*Rucker* (the name of a citizen of Tennessee who, being in Baltimore at the time of the Democratic convention in 1835, took it upon himself to represent his State in it) + *-ize*.] To assume a position or function without credentials. [U. S. political slang of about 1835 and later.]
ruckle (ruk'l), *n.* [Cf. *D. ruckelen*, clear the throat, spit out; *MHG. ruckelen, rucklen, ruckeln, rühelen, rüchelen, rücheln*, whinny, roar, rattle, *G. rücheln*, rattle, freq. of *OHG. rohön*, *MHG. rohen*, roar, grunt; *leel. hrygla*, a rattling in the throat, *Sw. rackla*, hawk, or clear the throat; *L. rugire*, roar, *Gr. ῥυγίς*, a roar; all prob. more or less imitative.] A rattling noise in the throat, as from suffocation. See *death-ruckle*. [Scotch.]
ruckle (ruk'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ruckled*, ppr. *ruckling*. [*ruckle*, *n.*] To make a rattling noise; rattle. [Scotch.]

The deep *ruckling* groans of the patient satisfied every one that she was breathing her last.
Scott, St. Ronan's Well, xxxviii.
ruckling (ruk'ling), *n.* and *a.* Same as *reckling*.
ructation (ruk-tā'shən), *n.* [*LL. ructatio*(-n-), < *L. ructare*, belch; see *eructate*.] The act of belching; eructation. *Cockeram.*

Absteyne from meate[s] that ingender hotches, inflammations, fumes ructuations, or vapours.
Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health, iv. 12. (Richardson.)
 There are some little symptoms of this inordination, by which a man may perceive himself to have transgressed his measures; "ructation, uneasy loads, singing, looser praftings."
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 701.

ruction (ruk'shən), *n.* [Prob. a dial. perversion of *eruption*.] A vexation or annoyance; also, a disturbance; a row or rumpus. [Slang.]
rud¹ (rud), *n.* [Also *rudd*; < *ME. rud, ruddle, rude, rode*, redness, < *AS. rudu*, redness (of complexion), < *rođdan*, be red; see *red*¹. Cf. *ruddy*.] 1. Redness; blush; flush.

Her cheekes full choise, as the challe white,
 As the rose was the *rud* that rasked hom in.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 3048.
 2. Complexion; face.
 His *rode* was reed, his eyen greye as goos.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, I. 131.
 Olympis the onorable ouer all hue hyght.
 Rose red was hur *rode*, full riiall of schipe.
Alisaunder of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), I. 173.

3. Red ocher; reddle for marking sheep. [Prov. Eng.]
rud¹ (rud), *a.* [An adj. use of *rud*¹, *n.*, or var. of *red*¹; see *rud*¹, *n.*, *red*¹, and cf. *ruddy*.] Red; ruddy.
 Sweet blushes stayn'd her *rud*-red cheekes,
 Her eyen were blacke as sloe.
Percy's Reliques, p. 327.

rud¹ (rud), *v.* [*ME. rudden, ruden, roddeu, roden*, a secondary form or a var. of *red*¹, *v.*, < *AS. rođđian*, be or become red, *rođdan*, redden, stain with blood; see *red*¹, *v.*] 1. *trans.* To make red.
 Her cheekes lyke apples which the sun hsth *rudded*.
Spenser, Epithalamion, I. 173.

II. *intrans.* To redden.
 As rody as a rose *roddede* hus cheekes.
Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 108.
 The apple *rodded* from its palie greene.
Chatterton, An Excellent Balsade of [Charitie].

rud² (rud), *n.* A dialectal variant of *reed*¹.
rud³ (rud), *v. t.* [A var. of *red*³, *rid*³ (?).] To rub; polish. *Halliwel.* [Prov. Eng.]
rudas (rō'das), *n.* and *a.* [Also *roudes*; cf. *Se. roudoch, roodyoch*, sulky-looking.] 1. *n.* A foul-mouthed old woman; a randy; a beldam; a hag. [Scotch.]

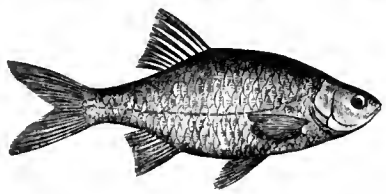
II. *a.* Bold; coarse; foul-mouthed; applied to women. [Scotch.]
 But what can all them to bury the suld carlin (a *rudas* wife she was) in the night time?
Scott, Antiquary, xxvi.

Rudbeckia (rud-bek'i-jē), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1737), named after Olaus Rudbeck (1630-1702), his son Olaus (1660-1740), and a relative, Olaus John, all Swedish botanical writers, the first the founder (1657) of the Botanical Garden of Upsala.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Helianthoidae* and subtribe *Verbesineae*, consisting of rigid, mostly perennial herbs with large or middle-sized (often showy) heads borne on long stalks. The heads are marked by a hemispherical involucre, commonly with two rows of partly or wholly herbaceous bracts, long spreading sterile ray-flowers, and a conical or cylindrical receptacle, with concave chaff embracing the numerous disk-flowers. The fruit consists of many long compressed or four-angled smooth achenes, often tipped with an irregular crown-like pappus. The species now classed in this genus, including those of *Echinacea*, number about 25, natives chiefly of the eastern and central United States, with a few in California and Mexico. They are tall or low plants, sparingly branched, rough and often bristly, the leaves alternate, simple and divided or otherwise, or compound. The rays are in some species purple or violet, in one species crimson, but in many, including the most familiar, yellow or orange, contrasting with a commonly dark purple-brown disk. A general name for the species is *cone-flower* (which see). The most common is *R. hirta*, a coarse but brilliant plant of meadows and pastures. *R. speciosa* is a similar plant long cultivated in gardens, often wrongly called *R. fulgida*, which name belongs to a more southern species with shorter rays.



Cone-flower (*Rudbeckia hirta*).
 1. Upper part of the stem with the heads.
 2. Lower part of the stem, a, the achenium.

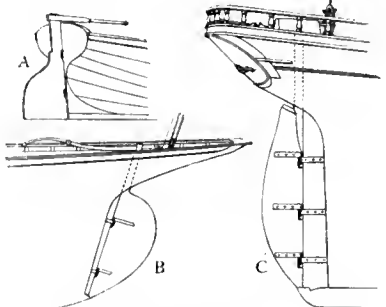
rudd¹, *n.* and *a.* Another spelling of *rud*¹.
rudd² (rud), *n.* [A particular use of *rud*¹, *rudd*¹.] The redeye, a cyprinoid fish of Europe, *Leuciscus* or *Scardinius erythrophthalmus*.



Rudd (*Leuciscus* or *Scardinius erythrophthalmus*).

It has a high back, deep body, and comparatively small head. The back is olivaceous, the sides and belly are yellowish marked with red, and the ventral and anal fins are deep-red. It is common in Great Britain and on the continent, and attains a length of a foot or more.

rudder¹ (rud'er), *n.* [*ME. roder, rother*, < *AS. rôther, rôthor, rôthra*, an oar, a paddle (*rôthres blaed*, 'rudder-blade,' *stôr-rôther*, 'a steering-rudder' or paddle, *scip-rôther*, 'a ship-rudder'); (cf. *rôther, rôthra, rêthra, gerêthra*, a rower, sailor, *gerêthru*, helm, rudder) (= *MD. roeder, roer*, *D. roer*, an oar, rudder (*MD. roeder*, a rower), = *MLG. roder*, *LG. roeder*, *roer* = *OHG. ruodar*, *MHG. ruoder*, *G. ruder* = *leel. ræthri* = *Sw. roder*, *ror* = *Dan. ror*, rudder), with formative *-der*, *-ther*, of agent, < *rôwan*, row; see *row*¹.] 1. That part of the helm which is abaft the stern-post, and is turned



Rudders.
 A, rudder of rowboat; B, yawl's or cutter's rudder; C, rudder of sailing vessel.

by the tiller so as to expose its side more or less to the resistance of the water and thus direct the ship's course. It is usually hinged on the stern-post by pintles and gudgeons.

Discrecion . . . is the cartere of uirtue, ase zayth sant bernard, and the *rother* of the ssipe of the zsule.
Ayenbite of Inuyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.
 In daunger hit [Noah's ark] semed,
 With-outen . . . hande-helme hasped on *rother*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), li. 419.
 The Antoniad, the Egyptian admiral,
 With all their sixty, fly and turn the *rudder*.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 10. 3.

2. That which guides or governs the course.
 For rhyme the *rudder* is of verses,
 With which, like ships, they steer their courses.
S. Butler, Hudibras, I. 1. 463.

3. A kind of paddle to stir with.
 A *rudder* or instrument to stirre the meash fat with, motaculum. *Withals' Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 173. (Nares.)*

4. A bird's tail-feather; a rectrix; as, "rectrices, rudders, or true tail-feathers," *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 115.—*Chocks of the rudder*. See *chock*¹.—*Equipoise-rudder*. Same as *balance-rudder*.

rudder² (rud'er), *n.* [A dial. form of *ridder*¹.] A riddle or sieve.

rudder³ (rud'er), *n.* An obsolete form of *rother*².
Boote, a serpent lining by milk of rudder beasts. Florio.

rudder-band (rud'er-band), *n.* A gearing with which the rudder is braced or made fast while the ship lies at anchor.

They committed themselves unto the sea, and loosed the *rudder bands*.
Acts xxvii. 40.

rudder-brace (rud'er-bräs), *n.* A strap to receive a pintle of the rudder; a gudgeon.

rudder-brake (rud'er-bräk), *n.* A kind of compressor for controlling the rudder in a seaway or in case of accident to the wheel-ropes.

rudder-breeching (rud'er-brē'ching), *n.* A rope for lifting the rudder to ease the motion of the pintles in their gudgeons. *Encyc. Diet.*

rudder-case (rud'er-käs), *n.* Same as *rudder-trunk*.

rudder-chain (rud'er-chän), *n.* *Naut.*, one of two strong chains often shackled to the after part of a rudder, near the water-line. Each chain is about 6 feet long, and into its end is spliced a rope pendant, which is stopped to eyebolts along the ship's counter, some slack being allowed for the working of the rudder. In case of damage to the rudder-head, the ship can be steered by these pendants worked by tackles.

rudder-chock (rud'er-chok), *n.* See *chocks of the rudder*, under *chock*⁴.

rudder-coat (rud'er-köt), *n.* A piece of canvas put round the rudder-head to keep the sea from rushing in at the tiller-hole.

rudder-duck (rud'er-duk), *n.* A duck of the subfamily *Erismaturinæ*: so called from the narrow stiff rectrices, denuded to their bases. See *ent* under *Erismatura*.

rudder-feather (rud'er-feth'er), *n.* See *feather*, and *rudder*, 4.

rudder-fish (rud'er-fish), *n.* 1. A stromateid fish, *Lirus perciformis*; the log- or barrel-fish. — 2. A carangoid fish, *Neuacates ductor*; the pilot-fish. — 3. A carangoid fish (nearly related to the pilot-fish), *Seriola zonata*, or allied species; the amber-fish.

rudder-hanger (rud'er-hang'er), *n.* A device for hanging or shipping a rudder.

rudder-head (rud'er-hed), *n.* The upper end of the rudder, into which the tiller is fitted.

rudder-hole (rud'er-höl), *n.* A hole in a ship's deck through which the head of the rudder passes.

rudder-iron (rud'er-ir'ern), *n.* *Naut.*, same as *pintle*, 1 (d). *Fallows.*

rudderless (rud'er-les), *a.* [*rudder* + *-less*.] Having no rudder; as, a *rudderless* craft.

rudder-nail (rud'er-näl), *n.* A nail used in fastening the pintle to the rudder.

rudder-pendant (rud'er-pen'dant), *n.* See *pendant*, and *rudder-chain*. *Thearle, Naval Arch.*, § 233.

rudder-perch (rud'er-pêrch), *n.* Same as *rudder-fish*, 1.

rudder-port (rud'er-pört), *n.* See *port*².

rudder-post (rud'er-pöst), *n.* *Naut.*, in a screw ship, an after stern-post, on which the rudder is hung, abaft of the propeller.

A pair of legs short and sturdy as *rudder-posts*.
The Century, XXXIX. 225.

rudder-stock (rud'er-stok), *n.* The main piece or broadest part of the rudder, attached to the stern-post by the pintles and gudgeons.

rudder-tackle (rud'er-tak'l), *n.* Tackle attached to the rudder-pendants.

rudder-trunk (rud'er-trungk), *n.* A casing of wood, fitted or boxed firmly into a round hole called the port, through which the rudder-stock is inserted.

rudder-wheel (rud'er-hwël), *n.* In *agri.*, a small wheel sometimes placed at the rear end of a plow to bear part of the weight and to aid in steering or guiding the plow.

ruddied (rud'id), *a.* [*ruddy* + *-ed*.] Made ruddy or red. *Scott.*

ruddily (rud'i-li), *adv.* In a ruddy manner; with a reddish appearance. *Imp. Dict.*

ruddiness (rud'i-nes), *n.* The state of being ruddy; redness; rosiness; especially, that degree of redness of complexion which denotes good health; as, the *ruddiness* of the cheeks or lips.

The *ruddiness* upon her lip is wet. *Shak., W. T., v. 3. 81.*

ruddle¹ (rud'l), *n.* [Also *reddle*, *raddle*. < *ME. rudel*, **rodcl* (in comp. *rodclwort*), < *AS. rudu*, redness, < *redd*, red; see *rud*¹, *red*¹.] 1. Same as *reddle*.

Of all other sorts of red earth, the ruddle of Egypt and Affricke is fittest for carpenters; for if they strike their line upon timber with it . . . It will take colour and be marked verie well. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxv. 4.

2†. Ruddiness; redness.

His skin, like blushes witch adorn
The bosom of the rising morn,
All over ruddle is, and from
His flaming eyes quick glances come.
Baker's Poems (1697), p. 11. (*Hallivell*.)

Lemnian ruddle. See *Lemnian*.

ruddle¹ (rud'1), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ruddled*, ppr. *ruddling*. [*< ruddle¹, n.*] To mark with ruddle.

Over the trap-doors to the cellars were piles of market-gardeners' sieves, ruddled like a sheep's back with big red letters. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 570.

ruddle² (rud'1), *n.* A dialectal variant of *rud-dle²*.

The holes of the sieve, *rudde*, or try.
Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 86. (*Trench*.)

ruddle² (rud'1), *v. t.* [See *ruddle², n.*] To sift together; mix as through a sieve.

ruddle³ (rud'1), *v. t.* [A var. of *ruddle¹*; prob. due to *rud-dle²*.] To ruddle; interweave; cross-plait, as twigs or split sticks in making lattice-work or wattles. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

ruddleman (rud'1-man), *n.*; pl. *ruddlemen* (-men). Same as *ruddleman*.

Besmeared like a ruddleman.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 467.

ruddock (rud'ok), *n.* [Formerly also *rud-dock*, *rudock*; also dial. *reddock*, *rud-dock*; < ME. *rud-docke*, *rud-dok*, *roddok*, < AS. *rud-duc*, *ruduc*, a ruddock; appar. with dim. suffix *-uc*, E. *-ock*, < *rudu*, redness (see *rud¹, n.*); otherwise < W. *rhuddog* = Corn. *rud-doc*, a redbreast; but these may be from the AS., and are in any case ult. connected with *rud¹, ruddy*.] 1. The bird *Erythacus rubecula*, the robin-redbreast of Europe. See *robin¹, 1*.

The tame ruddock and the coward kyte.
Chaucer, Parliament of Fowls, l. 349.

The ruddock would,
With charitable bill, . . . bring thee all this.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 224.

That lesser pelican, the sweet
And shrilly ruddock, with its bleeding breast.
Hood, Plea of the Midsummer Fairies, st. 55.

2†. A gold coin; also called *red ruddock* or *golden ruddock*. [Old slang.]

In the second pocket he must have his *red ruddocks* ready, which he must give unto his lawier, who will not set penne to paper without them.

Choise of Change (1585). (*Nares*.)

If one bee olde, and have silver haire on his beard, so he have *golden ruddocks* in his bagges, hee must bee wise and honourable.
Lyly, Midas, ii. 1.

The greedie Carle came there within a space
That would the good, and saw the Pot behinde
Where *Ruddocks* lay, . . . but *Ruddocks* could not finde.
Turberville, Of Two Desperate Men.

There be foure Sea-captaines. I believe they be little better then pirates, they are so flush of their ruddocks.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the West (Works, II. 277).

3. A kind of apple. *Howell*. (*Hallivell*.)

ruddy (rud'i), *u.* [*< ME. ruddy, roily, rodi, rudi*, < AS. **rudig, rudi*, reddish, ruddy; < *rudu* (= Icel. *rothi*, redness), red, redness, < *roédan* (pret. pl. *rudon*), make red. < *reat*, red; see *rud¹, red¹*.] 1. Of a red color; reddish; inclining to red; rosy; as, a *ruddy blaze*; *ruddy clouds*; *ruddy gold*; *ruddy cheeks*.

Than hadde the lady grete shame, and wax all *rody*, but noon he knewe the cause.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 181.

Now he [David] was *ruddy*, and withal of a beautiful countenance, and goodly to look to.
I Sam. xvi. 12.

You are my true and honourable wife,
As dear to me as are the *rudy* drops
That visit my sad heart.
Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 289.

Like a furnace mouth
Cast forth redounding smoke and *rudy* flame.
Milton, P. L., ii. 889.

The *ruddier* orange and the paler lime.
Cowper, Task, lii. 573.

His face was *ruddy*, his hair was gold.
Tennyson, The Victim.

2. Glowing; cheery; bright.

With the beat will, no man can be twenty-five for ever. The old *ruddy* convictions deserted me, and, along with them, the style that fits their presentation and defence.
R. L. Stevenson, Virginia Puerisque, Ded.

Ruddy diver. Same as *ruddy duck*.—**Ruddy duck.** See *duck²*.—**Ruddy gold.** gold so alloyed as to be reddish in color, used in the jewelry and goldsmiths' work of Cashmere and Burma. *S. K. Handbook*, Indian Arts.—**Ruddy plover.** See *plouer*.—**Syn. 1.** *Ruddy, Rubicund, Rosy, Ruddy* indicates a fresh and healthy red upon the human skin, or, by extension, upon a skin, etc. *Rubicund* indicates an unnatural red in the face or some part of it, as the cheeks or the nose; it is especially associated with high living or intemperance in drink. *Rosy* generally indicates a charming, blooming red; as, *rosy cheeks*; but it is occasionally used in a bad sense.

ruddy (rud'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ruddied*, ppr. *ruddying*. [*< ruddy, a.*] To make red or ruddy. [Rare.]

O'er Roslin all that dreary night
A wondrous blaze was seen to gleam; . . .
It glared on Roslin's castled rock,
It ruddied all the copse-wood glen.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 23.

ruddy-rudder (rud'i-rud'ér), *n.* The long-eared sunfish, *Lepomis auritus*: so called from the red color of the tail. [New Jersey and Delaware.]

rude (röd), *a.* [*< ME. rude*, < OF. *rude*, F. *rude* = Pr. Pg. It. *rude* = Sp. *rudo*, < L. *rudis*, rough, raw, rude, wild, untilled; root unknown. From the same source are *rudiment, erudite, erudition*, etc.] 1. Rough; crude; unwrought; unfashioned; ill-fashioned; without finish or shape-ness: as, a *rude mass* of material.

And I my selfe sawe a masse of *rude* gouide (that is to say, such as was neuer molten), lyke unto suche stoncs as are founde in the bottome of ryuers, weighlinge nyne ounce.
Peter Martyr, tr. in Eden's First Books on America (ed Arber), p. 72.

Be of good comfort, prince; for you are burd
To set a form upon that indigent
Which he hath left so shaplesse and so *rude*.
Shak., K. John, v. 7. 27.

This *rude* plot, which blind chance (the ape
Of counsel and advice) hath brought forth blind,
Chapman, All Fools, l. 1.

It was the winter wild,
While the heaven-born child
All meanelly wrapt in the *rude* manger lies.
Milton, Nativity, l. 31.

2. Lacking cultivation, refinement, or elegance; clumsy; uncouth: as, *rude verses*; *rude art*.

He sung, in *rude* harsh-sounding rhymes.
Shak., K. John, iv. 2. 150.

One example may serve, till you review the *Æneis* in the original, unblemished by my *rude* translation.
Dryden.

His *rude* oratory roused and melted hearers who listened without interest to the labored discourses of great logicians and Hebraists.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.

With untaught *rude* skill
Vexing a treble from the slender strings
Thin as the locust sings.
O. W. Holmes, Even-Song.

3. Mean; humble; little known or regarded; hence, as said of persons, low by birth or position.

Al were it that myne ancestrea weren *rude*,
Yet may the hye God, and so hope I,
Grante me grace to lyven virtuously.
Chaucer, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 316.

Jest not with a *rude* man, lest thy ancestors be disgraced.
Eccles. viii. 4.

From a *rude* isle his *ruder* lineage came.
Scott, Vision of Don Roderick, The Vision, st. 39.

4. Barbarous; uncivilized; unpolished; ignorant.

The Spaniard that nowe is come from as *rude* and savage nations as they [the Irish].
Spenser, State of Ireland.

Though I be *rude* in speech, yet not in knowledge.
2 Cor. xi. 6.

When men were but *rude* in sea-causes in regard of the great knowledge which we now have.

Hakluyt's Voyages, To the Reader.
Among the *rude*st savages personal interests are very vaguely distinguished from the interests of others.
H. Spencer, Data of Ethics, § 91.

Over the seas
With a crew that is neither *rude* nor rash.
Tennyson, The Faet.

5. Having a fierce or cruel disposition; ferocious; sanguinary; savage; brutal.

Strength should be lord of imbecillity,
And the *rude* son should strike his father dead.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 115.

O but the Johnstones were wondrous *rude*,
When the Biddes-burn ran three days blood!
Lads of Wamphray (Child's Ballads, VI. 172).

Now timely sing, ere the *rude* bird of hate
Foretell my hopeles doom.
Milton, Sonnets, i.

6. Marked by or expressing fierceness or savageness; ferocious, fierce, or cruel in quality.

The werwolf ful wíðli went to him enene,
With a *rude* roring as he him rende wold.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 1851.

He leide a-bonte hym so grym atrokea and *rude* that noon durate hym a-bide, but diaparied a-brode fro hym as from a wode lyon in rage.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 196.

Even thy song
Hath a *rude* martial tone, a blow in every thought!
Whittier, To J. P.

7. Ill-bred; boorish; uncivil; discourteous; impolite.

A *rude* despiser of good manners.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 92.
There was, indeed, in far less polished days,
A time when rough *rude* men had naughty ways.
Burns, Rights of Woman.

Young Branghton, who had been apparently awed by the presence of so fine a gentleman, was again himself, *rude* and familiar.
Miss Burney, Evelina, xviii.

8. Marked by incivility; contrary to the requirements of courtesy: as, *rude conduct*; a *rude remark*.

Ruffian, let go that *rude* uncivil touch!
Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 60.

I'm quite ashamed—'tis mighty *rude*
To eat so much—but all 's so good.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 206.

9. Rough; tempestuous; stormy: as, a *rude gale*; *rude weather*.

The *rude* sea grew civil at her [a mermaid's] song.
Shak., M. N. D., ii. 1. 152.

The storm
Of his *rude* misfortunes is blown over.
Middleton (and others), The Widow, iii. 3.

The *rude* inclemency of wintry skies.
Cowper, Truth, l. 138.

10. Robust; sturdy; rugged; vigorous.

Here and there smiled a plump rosy face enough; but the majority seemed under-sized, under-fed, utterly wanting in grace, vigour, and what the penny-a-liners call "*rude health*."
Kingsley, Yeast, xiii.

How it disgusts when weakness, false-refined,
Censures the honest *rude* effective strength.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 149.

When people in the *rude*st physical health are sick of life, they go to her for the curative virtue of her smiles.
S. Lanier, The English Novel, p. 55.

Rude respiration. See *respiration*.—**Syn. 1.** Ill-shaped, raw, uncouth, unformed.—7 and 8. Vulgar, loutish, boorish, ill-bred, insolent, surly, churlish, gruff, brusk.—9. Harsh, inclement, violent, turbulent.

rude (röd), *adv.* [*< ME. ruden*; < *rude, a.*] Rudely.

Then to the abbot, which that balled was,
Hath Gaffray spokyn *rude* and buatealy.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3257.

And Caledon threw by the drone,
And did her whittle draw, man;
And swoor fu' *rude*, thro' dirt and blood,
To mak' it guid in law, man.
Burns, American War.

rude-growing (röd'grö'ing), *a.* Rough; wild; whose mouth is cover'd with *rude-growing* briars.

Shak., Tit. And., ii. 3. 109.

rudely (röd'li), *adv.* [*< ME. rudely, rudily, rudeliche*; < *rude* + *-ly²*.] In a *rude* manner. (a) Roughly; clumsily; unskillfully: as, work *rudely* done; an object *rudely* formed.

Thai war full grete and *rudely* wrought,
Bot tharfore thai forsuke tham nocht,
Bot sone, when thai thir nissles had,
Furth thai went with hert ful glad.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

1, that am *rudely* stamp'd, and want love's majesty.
Shak., Rich. III., i. 1. 18.

The savage who in his nocturnal prowlings guides himself by the stars has *rudely* classified these objects in their relations of position.
J. Fiske, Comic Philoa., I. 23.

(b) Inelegantly; awkwardly.

If you be borne or brought vp in a *rude* countrie, ye shall not chose but speake *rudely*.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 117.

(c) With offensive bluntness or roughness; uncivilly; impolitely.

Who spekith to the in any manner place,
Rudely caat nat thyn ye adowne,
But with a sadde chiere loke hym in the face.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

You ne'er consider whom you shove,
But *rudely* press before a duke.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 59.

(d) Impetuously; fiercely; savagely.

He romed, he rared, that roggede alle the erthe!
So *rudyly* he rapped at to ryot hym selvene!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 785.

They found the king's army in order to receive them, and were so *rudely* attacked that most of those who had penetrated into the camp were left dead upon the spot.
Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 123.

(e) Violently; stormily; boisterously: as, the wind blew *rudely*.

Ther com rennyngs so grete a water, . . . so depe and brode and ther-to blakke, that com downe fro the sides of the mounteynes so *rudely*, that ther was noon so hardy but he ther-of hadde drede.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 350.

(f) Vulgarly; broadly; coarsely.

Al speke he never so *rudelyche* or large.
Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., i. 734.

rudeness (röd'nes), *n.* [*< ME. rudeness*; < *rude* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being *rude*.

(a) Crudeness; roughness; clumsiness.

I thought he slept, and put
My clouted brogues from off my feet, whose *rudeness*
Answer'd my steps too loud.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 214.

(b) Inelegance; lack of refinement or polish; uncouthness; awkwardness.

The *rudenes* of common and mother tongea is no bar for wise speaking.
Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 117.

All the antique fashions of the street were dear to him; even such as were characterized by a *rudeness* that would naturally have annoyed his fastidious senses.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xi.

(c) Humble position; rusticity; low life.

God hath swich favour sent hir of his grace,
That it ne semed nat by lyknesse
That she was born and fed in rudeness.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 341.

(d) Barbarism; lack of civilization or enlightenment; ignorance.

"Hermit poore" and "Chiny Chee" was all the music we had; and yet no ordinary fiddlers get so much money as our's do here, which speaks our rudeness still.
Peppy, Diary, 111. 62.

(e) Coarseness of manners or conduct; boorishness; churlishness; discourtesy; incivility.

The rudeness that hath appeared in me have I learned from my entertainment.
Shak., T. N., i. 5. 230.

He chooses company, but not the squire's,
Whose wit is rudeness, whose good breeding fires.
Coveper, Retirement, l. 438.

(f) Roughness of weather; tempestuousness; storminess; inclemency.

The rudeness of the Winter Season kept me in for some time.
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 5.

(g) Impetuousness; brunt; fierceness: as, the rudeness of a conflict.

The ram that batters down the wall,
For the great swing and rudeness of his poise,
They place before his hand that made the engine.
Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 207.

=Syn. (a) Ruggedness. (e) Impertinence, Effrontery, etc. (see *impudence*), surliness, impoliteness, uncouthness.

rudented (rō-dēn'ted), *n.* [*Accom.* < F. *rudenti*, rudented, < L. *rudens* (-*tis*), a rope, cord, appar. orig. ppr. of *rudere*, roar, rattle (with ref. to the noise made by cordage).] In *arch.*, same as *cabled*.

rudenture (rō-dēn'tūr), *n.* [*OF.* (and *F.*) *rudenture*, < *rudentē*, rudented: see *rudented*.] In *arch.*, the figure of a rope or staff, plain or carved, with which the flutings of columns are sometimes filled. Also called *cabling*.

ruderal (rō-dē-ral), *a.* [*L.* *rudus* (*ruder-*), rubbish, stones broken small and mixed with lime, for plastering walls.] In *bot.*, growing in waste places or among rubbish.

rudery (rō-dē-rā-ri), *a.* [*L.* *rudarius*, of or belonging to rubbish. < *rudus* (*ruder-*), rubbish: see *ruderal*.] Belonging to rubbish. *Bailey*, 1727.

ruderation (rō-dē-rā'shōn), *n.* [*OF.* *ruderation*, *F.* *rudération*, < L. *rudération* (-*is*), a paving with rubbish, < *rudere*, cover or pave with rubbish, < *rudus* (*ruder-*), rubbish: see *ruderal*.] The act of paving with pebbles or small stones and mortar. *Bailey*.

rudesby (rōdz'bi), *n.* [*OF.* *rude* + *-s* + *-by*, a termination, found also in *idlesby*, *sneaksby*, and *suressby* (also *sureby*), by some taken to be a reduced form of *boy*, but prob. an arbitrary addition, suggested perhaps by such surnames as *Catesby*, *Kigby*, etc., which are orig. local names (see *by*²).] A rude, boisterous, or turbulent fellow.

To give my hand, opposed against my heart,
Unto a mad-brain rudesby full of spleen.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 210.

Rüdesheimer (rū'des-hī-mēr), *n.* [*G.* *Rüdesheimer*, < *Rüdesheim*, name of a town in Prussia on the right bank of the Rhine, near Bingen.] One of the white Rhine wines, most highly esteemed after Johannisberger. It is made near Rüdesheim. The wine-growing district is very large, and there are many varieties and qualities of the wine.—**Rüdesheimer Berg**, wine produced in the vineyard of that name on the hillside facing the south, and considered the best of the vineyards of Rüdesheim.

rudd (rŭj), *n.* [*Origin* obscure.] A partridge. *Halliwell*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

rudd-gown, *n.* See *rug-gown*.

rudd-wash (rŭj'wosh), *n.* [*<* **rudje*, var. of *ridge*, back, + *wash*.] Kersey cloth made of fleece-wool worked as it comes from the sheep's back, and not cleansed after it is shorn. *Halliwell*.

rudiment (rō'di-ment), *n.* [*OF.* (and *F.*) *rudiment* = *Sp.* *rudimento* = *It.* *rudimento*, rudiments, elements, < L. *rudimentum*, a first attempt, a beginning, pl. *rudimenta*, the elements, < *rudis*, rude: see *rude*.] 1. Anything which is in an undeveloped state; the principle which lies at the beginning or bottom of any development; an unformed or unfinished beginning.

When nature makes a flower or living creature, she formeth rudiments of all the parts at one time.
Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 301.

But first I mean
To exercise him in the wilderness;
There he shall first lay down the rudiments
Of his great warfare.
Milton, P. R., i. 157.

The sappy boughs
Attire themselves with blooms, sweet rudiments
Of future harvest.
J. Philips, Cider, ii.

2. An element or first principle of any art or science; especially, in the plural, the beginning, first steps, or introduction to any branch of knowledge; the elements or elementary notions.

Beware lest any man spoil you through philosophy and vain deceit. . . . after the rudiments of the world, and not after Christ.
Col. ii. 8.

To learn the order of my fingering,
I must begin with rudiments of art.
Shak., T. of the S., iii. 1. 66.

3. In *biol.*: (a) That which is rudimentary; that which is in its first or an early stage of development, which may or may not be continued; the beginning or foundation of any part or organ: as, the rudiment of the embryo which is to go on to maturity; the rudiment of an organ whose further development has been arrested or aborted. (b) That which is vestigial; a vestigial or aborted part, organ, or structure; an abortion; a vestige. = *Syn.* 3. *Fetus*, *Germ*, etc. See *embryo*.

rudiment (rō'di-ment), *r. i.* [*<* *rudiment*, *n.*] To furnish with first principles or rules; ground; settle in first principles.

It is the right discipline of knight-errantry to be rudimented in losses at first, and to have the tyrocinium somewhat tart.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, p. 37.

rudimental (rō-di-men'tal), *a.* [*<* *rudiment* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of rudiments; rudimentary.

Your first rudimental essays in spectatorship were made in my shop, where you often practised for hours.
Spectator.

rudimentarily (rō-di-men'tā-rī-ly), *adv.* In a rudimentary manner or state; elementarily.

Every such event brings him (man) into relation with the unknown, and arouses in him a feeling which must be called rudimentarily religious.
Mind, X. 22.

rudimentary (rō-di-men'tā-ri), *a.* [= *F.* *rudimentaire* = *Sp.* *rudimentario* = *Pg.* *rudimentar*; as *rudiment* + *-ary*.] 1. Pertaining to rudiments or first principles; consisting in or dealing with first principles; elementary; initial: as, rudimentary teachings; rudimentary laws.—2. Of the nature of a rudiment; elementary; undeveloped.

It ["Gammer Gurton's Needle"] is a capital example of farce, just as Ralph Roister Doister is of a rather rudimentary kind of regular comedy.
Saintsbury, Hist. Elizabethan Literature, iii.

The revelation of a rudimentary and imperfect science would be unworthy of God, and would require continual correction as knowledge advanced.
Dawson, Nature and the Bible, p. 21.

3. Specifically, in *biol.*: (a) Pertaining to or of the nature of a rudiment; rudimental; beginning to be formed; elementary; embryonic. (b) Vestigial; abortive; aborted or arrested in development; having no functional activity.

Organs, however little developed, if of use, should not be considered as rudimentary; they may be called nascent, and may hereafter be developed by natural selection to any further extent.
Darwin, Origin of Species, p. 406.

= *Syn.* 3. *Rudimentary*, *Vestigial*, *Abortive*. These three words, in their biological application, are commonly used interchangeably, and may mean exactly the same thing. But there is a clear and proper distinction in most cases, since that which is rudimentary in one organism may be fully developed in another organism, and that which is rudimentary in a given organism may or may not proceed to develop in that organism. So that which is developed in one organism but remains rudimentary in another is vestigial for the latter—that is, it affords a mere trace or hint of the former; and that which might have developed but did not develop in the same organism is abortive. Thus, all embryonic parts and organs are properly rudimentary; all functionless organs are vestigial which in another case have become functional; those which are normally functional but fail to become so in a given case are abortive. Rudimentary is the most general and comprehensive term for that which is rude, raw, crude, unformed, in an absolute sense; vestigial is a relative term, implying comparison with something else, of which that which is vestigial is a mere trace; abortive is likewise a relative term, but one implying arrest or failure of development in the thing itself, without reference to any other thing. Few if any organs can be described with equal accuracy by all three terms, though the distinctions are often ignored. Vestigial is a more technical term than either of the other two, implying a broad view of the thing described, derived from comparative anatomy and physiology, according to the theory of evolution. Abortive is specially applicable to pathological and teratological cases. A harelip or cleft palate is abortive, but neither vestigial nor rudimentary. The thymus of the adult is vestigial, but neither abortive nor rudimentary. The brain-bladders of the embryo are rudimentary, but neither vestigial nor abortive. Most of the functionless and apparently useless organs of adults of the higher animals are most properly to be designated as vestigial.

rudimentation (rō'di-men-tā'shōn), *n.* [*<* *rudiment* + *-ation*.] The making rudimentary; reduction to or representation by mere rudiments. [Rare.]

Rudista (rō-dis'tā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*] In De Blainville's classification (1825), the second order of his *Acephalophora*, composed of the genera *Spherulites*, *Hippurites*, *Radiolites*, *Birostrites*, and *Calecola*. These have been mostly referred next to the *Chamidae* or to the superfamily *Chamacea* by most modern writers, and to the families *Hippuridae*, *Radiolidae*, and *Caprinidae*. *Calecola* is a coralligenous zoantharian. Also called *Rudistae*, *Rudistes*.

rudistan (rō-dis'tan), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Of or relating to the Rudista.

II. *n.* One of the Rudista.

rudity (rō'dj-ti), *n.* [= *It.* *ruditi*, < L. *rudita* (-*tis*), ignorance, < *rudis*, rude: see *rude*.] Rudeness. [Rare.] *Imp. Diet.*

Rudmas-day, *n.* [*ME.* **rodmasse-day*; < *rood* + *mass*¹ + *day*.] Holy-rood day (May 3d or September 14th). See *rood*.

Rudolphine (rō-dol'fin), *a.* [*<* *Rudolph* (see *def.*) + *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to the emperor Rudolph (Rudolf) II. (1576-1612): an epithet applied to a set of planetary and other astronomical tables composed by Kepler, and founded on the observations of Tycho Brahe.

rue¹ (rō, r;), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rue*, *rued*, *ruing*. [Early mod. E. also *rew*; < *ME.* *rewen*, *rewen*, *ruwen*, *ruen* (pret. *rew*, *reu*, also *rewede*, *rewide*, *rewed*, *ruede*), < (a) AS. *hréowan* (a strong verb, pret. *hréaw*), make sorry, grieve (often used impersonally, like L. *penitet*), = OS. *hréawan* (pret. *hraw*) = D. *rouwen* = MLG. *ruwen*, LG. *ruwen*, *rouwen*, *ruen* (the D. and LG. forms being weak, but orig. strong) = OHG. *frīuwan*, MHG. *riuwen*, make sorry, grieve; (b) also weak, AS. *hréowan* = OS. *hréowan* = OHG. *frīu-wōn*, MHG. *riuwōn*, G. *ruwen*, feel pain or sorrow, = Icel. *hrýggja*, make sorry, grieve, refl. *rue*; (c) with formative *-s*, AS. *hréowsian* = OHG. **hrīuwisōn*, *riuwisōn*, intr., be sorry, repent; cf. AS. *hréowe*, sad, mournful (= Icel. *hrýggv*, grieved, afflicted), *hréow*, sorrow, grief (see *rue*¹, *n.*). Connection with L. *erudelis*, cruel, *erudis*, crude, etc., is improbable: see *erude*, *eruel*. Hence *ult. ruth.*] I. *trans.* 1. To cause to grieve; make repentant, compassionate, or sorrowful; afflict: often used impersonally with a personal pronoun.

But we find thi tales trow,
Ful sare it all the selven rew.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

By seint Thomas!
Me reweth soore of hende Nicolas.
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 276.

Deare dame, your sudden overthrow
Much rueth me.
Spenser, F. Q., I. ii. 21.

2. To repent of; feel remorse for; regret; hence, to suffer in expiation of: as, to rue one's folly or mistakes.

France, thou shalt rue this treason with thy tears,
If Talbot but survive thy treachery.
Shak., I Hen. VI., iii. 2. 36.

I came
Breathing self-murder, frenzy, spite,
To rue my guilt in endless flame.
M. Arnold, St. Brandan.

3. To feel sorrow or suffering on account of; suffer from or by; experience loss or injury from.

Oonys he bad me "go, foule Sathan!"
Eurec-more that repreef y revee.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 47.

Orphans, for their parents' timeless death,
Shall rue the hour that ever thou wast born.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 6. 43.

I am bound to rue such knaves as you.
The Kings Disguise (Child's Ballads, V. 377).

Whose Crowns lay all before his helmet broke;
Whose lopped Sceptres rud'd his faulchion's stroke.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, v. 84.

4. To have or take pity on; feel sorry for; compassionate.

Al folk hem niȝte rewe
That Ioueden hem so trewe.
Nn bene hi hothē dede.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), l. 1521.

Who shall him rew that swimming in the maine
Will die for thirst, and water doth refuse?
Spenser, F. Q., II. vi. 17.

Victorious Titus, rue the tears I shed.
Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 105.

5. To repent of and withdraw, or try to withdraw, from: as, to rue a bargain. See *rue-bargain*. [Colloq.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To be sorrowful; experience grief or harm; suffer; mourn.

ȝit muste y rue ȝi that he rise,
Quia amore languo.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 143.

Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we shall shock them. Nought shall make us rue,
If England to itself do rest but true.
Shak., K. John, v. 7. 117.

2. To repent; feel remorse or regret.

To late is now for me to *reue*.
Chaucer, Troilus, v. 1070.

O gin ye winna pay nie,
I here sall mak a vow,
Before that ye come hame again,
Ye sall ha'e cause to *reue*.
Lamkin (Child's Ballads, III. 95).

3. To have pity; have compassion or mercy; often followed by *on* or *upon*.

In bittir bale nows art thou boune,
Out-castyn shal thou be for care,
No man shal *reue* of thy misfere.
Fork Plays, p. 39.

Therfor axe thou merci, & y schal thee sane,
With pitce y *reue* upon thee so.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 150.

Reueth on this olde caytif in distresse.
Chaucer, Troilus, lv. 104.

Rue on thy despairing lover!
Caus't thou break his faithful heart?
Burns, Turn again, thou fair Eliza.

rue¹ (rō), *n.* [*ME. reue, reowe, < AS. hreōw, sorrow, regret, penance, repentance, = D. rouw = OHG. hriwua, riwua, MHG. riuwe, G. reue, sorrow, regret, repentance; from the verb: see rue, v.*] Sorrow; repentance. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

"I'm a man that, when he makes a bad trade, makes the most of it until he can make better. I'm for no *rues* and after-claps." *A. B. Longstreet*, Georgia Scenes, p. 29.

rue² (rō), *n.* [*ME. rue, ruwe, later reue, < OF. (and F.) rue = Pr. ruda, ratha = Sp. ruda = Pg. ar-ruda = It. ruta = AS. rūde = D. LG. ruit = OHG. rita, MHG. rite, G. raute = Sw. ruta = Dan. rude, rue, < L. rūtā, < Gr. ῥύτι, a Peloponnesian word for the common Gr. πύτι; a-vov, rue.*] Any plant of the genus *Ruta*, especially *R. graveolens*, the common or garden rue, a native of the Mediterranean region and western Asia, and elsewhere common in cultivation. It is a woody herb of bushy habit, 2 or 3 feet high, with decompound leaves, the leaflets of a bluish-green color, strongly dotted. The flowers are greenish-yellow and corymbed, and are produced all summer. The plant has a strong disagreeable odor, and the leaves are extremely acrid, even producing blisters. In antiquity and the middle ages rue was highly esteemed as a medicine, and was believed to ward off contagion. It has the properties of a stimulant and antispasmodic, but accompanied by excitant and irritant tendencies. It is not now official, but continues somewhat in popular use. In medieval folk-lore it was a common witches' drug. From its supposed virtues, or by association with the word *rue*, repentance, it was formerly called *herb-of-grace*.



Rue. *Ruta graveolens*.

Here in this place
I'll set a bank of *rue*, sour herb of grace;
Rue, even for ruth, here shortly shall be seen,
In the remembrance of a weeping queen.
Shak., Rich. II., iii. 4. 105.

African rue. Same as *Syrian rue*.—**Black rue**, the conifer *Podocarpus spicata* of New Zealand. See *matai*.—**Pen-rue**, a European meadow-rue, *Thalictrum flavum*.—**Goat's rue**, *Galega officinalis* (see *Galega*); also, the related *Tephrosia virginiana* or catgut in the United States, and *T. cinerea* in the West Indies.—**Oil of rue**. See *oil*.—**Syrian rue**. See *harnel* and *Peganum*.—**Wall rue**. See *Asplenium*.

rue-anemone (rō'ā-nem'ō-nē), *n.* A little American wild flower, *Anemone thalictroides*, resembling both anemone and meadow-rue.
rue-bargain (rō'bār'gān), *n.* 1. A bad bargain. *Hall'sell*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—2. A forfeit paid for withdrawing from a bargain.
He said it would cost him a guinea of *rue-bargain* to the man who had bought his pony, before he could get it back again.
Scott, Rob Roy, xxvii.

rue-fern (rō'fēr'n), *n.* Same as *wall-rue*.
rueful (rō'fū'l), *a.* [*ME. ruful, reuful, reuful, reufol; < rue, n., + -ful.*] 1. Full of pity or compassion; pitying.
Criste of his curtesye shal conforte 3ow atte laste,
And rewarde alle dowble richesse that *reuful* hertes hab-
beth.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 148.

2. Worthy of pity or sorrow; lamentable; pitiable; deplorable; sorry.
"That was a *reufol* restitucion," quasth Repentance, "for sothe;
Thow wolf hongy [hang] heye ther-fore her other in helle!"
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 237.

A *ruefull* spectacle of death and ghastly dre.
Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 40.
"Alas!" said I, "what *ruefu*' chance
Has twin'd ye o' your stately trees?"
Burns, Destruction of the Woods near Drumlanrig.

3. Expressive of regret, sorrow, or misfortune; mournful; sad; melancholy; lugubrious.

The accident was loud, and here before thee
With *rueful* cry, yet what it was we hear not.
Milton, S. A., l. 1553.

The wo-begone heroes of Communipaw eyed each other
with *rueful* countenances. Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 121.

=**Syn. 3.** Doleful, inglorious, regretful.
ruefully (rō'fū'l-i), *adv.* [*ME. rufully, reu-
fullich, reufulliche; < rueful + -ly.*] In a *rueful*
manner. Specifically—(a) Compassionately; pity-
ingly; mercifully.

Cryst gnueth heuene
Bothe toriche and to nongte riche that *ruefullich* lybbeth.
Piers Plowman (B), xiv. 152.

(b) Pitiably; lamentably; deplorably.
To see this ferly foode
Thus *ruefully* dight,
Rugged and rente on a roode,
This is a rewull sight. *York Plays*, p. 425.

(c) Sorrowfully; mournfully; lugubriously.
Troylus hym claddie
And *ruefulliche* his lady gan byholde.
Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1691.

Dejected all, and *ruefully* dismayed.
Dryden and Tate, Abs. and Achil., ii. 929.

ruefulness (rō'fū'l-nes), *n.* [*ME. reoufulnessse, reoufulnessse; < rueful + -ness.*] The quality or state of being *rueful*.

ruell-bonet, *n.* Same as *reuel-bone*.

ruelle (rō-el'), *n.* [*ME. ruel, < OF. ruelle, F. ruelle, older rule, a little street, path, lane; ru-
elle du liet, or later simply ruelle, the space left
between a bed and the wall; hence later an al-
cove in a bedroom; dim. of rue, street, path,
= Pr. Sp. Pg. rua = OIt. ruga, < ML. ruga, also
rua, place, street, path, perhaps < L. ruga, wrinkle; see ruga, ruge. The ML. ruta, ruttā,
a way, is a reflex of the Rom. forms of rupta, a
way, path; see ruti, route.*] 1. The space
between a bed and the wall.

And wo in winter-tyme with wakygge a nyghtes
To ryse to the *ruel* to rocke the cradel.
Piers Plowman (C), x. 79.

The space thus left between the bed and the curtains
was perhaps what was originally called in French the *ru-
elle* . . . of the bed, a term which was afterwards given
to the space between the curtains of the bed and the wall.
Wright, Homes of Other Days, quoted by Skeat,
[Notes on Piers Plowman, p. 122.]

2. Hence, a bedchamber in which persons of
quality, especially ladies, in France during the
seventeenth and eighteenth centuries held re-
ceptions in the morning, to which persons dis-
tinguished for learning, wit, etc., as well as
those constituting society, were invited; hence,
such a reception, where the events of the day,
etc., were discussed. In the seventeenth century the
character of the *ruelles* was distinctively literary
and artistic; but in the following century they degen-
erated into mere occasions for gossip and frivolity.

The poet who flourished in the scene is damned in the
ruelle.
Dryden, Ded. of the *Æneid*.

A Voice persuades.
Whether on Theatres loud Strains we hear,
Or in *Ruelles* some soft Egyptian Air.
Congreve, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

The lady received her visitors reposing on that throne
of beauty, a bed placed in an alcove; the toilet was mag-
nificently arranged. The space between the bed and the
wall was called the *Ruelle*, the diminutive of la Rue; and
in this narrow street, or "Fop's alley," walked the fa-
voured.
I. D. Israeli, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 413.

Ruellia (rō-el'i-ā), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703),
named after Jean Ruel, a French botanist of
the 16th century.] A large genus of gamopet-
alous plants, of the order *Acanthaceæ*, type of
the tribe *Ruellieæ* and subtribe *Eruellieæ*. It
is characterized by a corolla with slender base, enlarged
throat, and five lobes above, which are equal or posteri-
orly united, by a style recurved at the awl-shaped apex,
and by a two-celled ovary with three to ten ovules in each
cell, followed by an oblong-linear or club-shaped capsule,
which is reniform or furrowed, and often contracted at
the base into a long solid stalk. There are about 150
species, principally tropical and American, with a few
extratropical in North and South America. 2 species ex-
tending into the northern United States. They are herbs
or shrubs, generally hairy, bearing opposite and usually
entire leaves. Their flowers are often of large size and
are nearly or quite sessile in the axils of leaves or bracts,
sometimes forming a scattered cyme or panicle. They are
commonly violet, lilac, white, or red, rarely yellow or or-
ange. Some species are desirable in greenhouses. *R. tuberosa*
is the *manypoot*, also called *spiritleaf* and (*Jamaica*)
snapdragon. *R. paniculata*, a trailing plant with
blue corollas an inch long, is found in Mexico, etc., and in
Jamaica, where it is called *Christmas-plant*. *R. ciliosa* is
a pretty-flowered hardy species of the interior and south-
ern United States. For the plant formerly called *R. indi-
golica*, see *room*.

Ruellieæ (rō-el'i'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nees von
Esenbeck, 1832), < *Ruellia* + -æ.] A large tribe
of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Acanthaceæ*,
characterized by contorted corolla-lobes,
by ovules commonly from two to eight in num-
ber in each ovary-cell, and by compressed seeds.
It embraces 37 genera, containing about 533 species, three

fifths of which belong to the large genus *Strobilanthes* or
to the type, *Ruellia*.

ruer (rō'er), *n.* [*ME. rewere; < rue + -er.*] One who *rues* or pities.

ruet¹, *n.* [*ME. ruet, ruett, ruwet, ruwet, < AF. ruet, a trumpet; prob. for OF. rouet, which is found in the sense of 'a spring of a gun,' lit. 'a little wheel'; cf. rouette, f., a little wheel, dim. of roue, a wheel; see rowel.*] A small trumpet.

He . . . blew hus rounde *ruwet*.
Piers Plowman (C), vii. 400.

ruewort (rō'wört), *n.* A plant of the *rue* fam-
ily, or *Rutaceæ*. Lindley.

rufescence (rō-fes'ens), *n.* [*< rufescen(t) + -ce.*] Tendency to be rufous; reddishness; a reddish color.

rufescent (rō-fes'ent), *a.* [*< L. rufescen(t)-s, ppr. of rufescere, become reddish, < rufus, red; see rufous.*] Tending to be rufous; somewhat rufous, or verging toward a dull-red color.

ruff¹ (ruf), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ruffe*; not found in earlier use, and prob. an abbr. of *ruffle*: see *ruffe*, *n.*] 1. A projecting band or frill, plaited or bristling, especially one worn around the neck. In the sixteenth century ruffs of muslin or lawn, often edged with lace, plaited or goffered, and stiffly



Ruff.—Close of 16th century.

starched, were worn by both men and women, some of them very broad, projecting six laches or more in all directions; narrower ruffs of similar material have formed a part of the costume of women at different epochs, down to the present day.

Our bombast hose, our treble double *ruffes*,
Our suites of Silke, our comely garded capes,
Gascogne, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 60.

We shall have him here to-morrow with his best *ruff* on.
Shak., Pericles, iv. 2. 111.

Ruffs, often of exaggerated amplitude and of a painfully severe stiffness, were worn by both sexes; sometimes open in front and rising like an expanded fan around the throat and head; more generally they completely encircled the throat, and rested, nearly at right angles to it, on the shoulders.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 472.

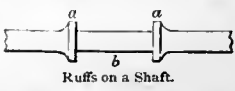
2. Something resembling a ruff in form or position. Specifically—(a) In *ornith.*, a packet, collar, or other set of lengthened, loosened, peculiarly colored, or otherwise distinguished feathers on the neck of a bird, as the condor, the ruff, certain grebes and grouse, etc. Also called *ruffle*. (b) A band of long hair growing round the neck of certain dogs.

A *ruff*, as the loose skin covered with long hair round the neck [of the English pointer] is called.
Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 88.

(c) The loose top of the boot worn in the seventeenth century turned over and made somewhat ornamental: same as *boot-top*, 2 (b). Sometimes the top was of a different leather from the rest of the boot. Spanish leather is especially mentioned, and the edge was sometimes ornamented with gold lace or similar piasement.

He will look upon his boot and sing; mend the *ruff* and sing. . . I know a man that had this trick of melancholy sold a goodly manor for a song.
Shak., All's Well, iii. 2. 7.

(d) In *mach.*, an annular ridge formed on a shaft or other piece, commonly at a journal, to prevent motion endwise. Thus, in the cut, *a, a* are ruffs limiting the length of the journal *b*, to which the pillows or brasses are exactly fitted, so that the shaft is prevented from moving on end. Ruffs sometimes consist of separate rings fixed in the positions intended by set-screws, etc. They are then called *loose ruffs*.



Ruffs on a Shaft.

3. Figuratively, that which is outspread or made public; an open display; a public exhibition, generally marked by pride or vanity.

It were not greatly amiss a little to consider that he, which in the *ruff* of his freshest jollity was fain to cry M. Churchyard a mercy in print, may be orderly driven to cry more peccavis than one.
G. Harvey, Four Letters.

4. A breed of domestic pigeons; a kind of Jacobin having a ruff.

ruff¹ (ruf), *v. t.* [*< ruff, n., or abbr. of ruffle, v. Cf. It. arruffare, disorder, ruffle the hair.*] 1. To plait, pucker, or wrinkle; draw up in plaits or folds.

His uppergarment is of cloth of golde, . . . the sleeves thereof very long, which he weareth on his arme, *ruffed* vp. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 314.

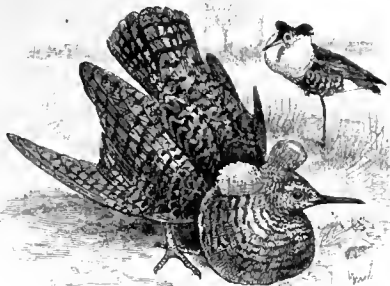
2†. To ruffle; disorder.

Thenceforth the fether in her lofty crest,
Ruffed of love, gan lowly to avall.

Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 27.

3. In *falconry*, to hit without trussing. *E. Phillips*, 1706.—4. To applaud by making a noise with hands or feet. [*Scotch*.]

ruff² (ruf), *n.* [Formerly also *ruffe*; said to be < *ruff*¹, *n.*, and so named because the male has a ruff round its neck in the breeding season; but this is doubtful. The female is called a *reeve*, a name supposed to be formed from *ruff* by some change left unexplained, but prob. from a different source.] The bird *Pavoncella* or *Machetes pugnax* (the female of which is



Ruff (*Pavoncella* or *Machetes pugnax*).

called a *reeve*), a kind of sandpiper belonging to the family *Scolopacidae*, having in breeding-plumage an enormous frill or ruff of feathers of peculiar texture on the neck, and noted for its pugnacity. It is widely distributed in the Old World, and occurs as a straggler in America. The length is about 12 inches. Besides the curious ruff, the bird has at the same season a pair of ear-tufts and the face studded with fleshy tubercles. The general plumage is much variegated, and the feathers of the ruff sport in several colors and endlessly varied patterns. When these feathers are erected in fighting, they form a sort of shield or buckler. Also called *combatant* and *fighting sandpiper*.

It has often been said that no one ever saw two *Ruffs* alike. This is perhaps an over-statement; but . . . fifty examples or more may be compared without finding a very close resemblance between any two of them.

A. Newton, *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 54.

ruff³ (ruf), *n.* [*ME. ruffe*, a fish, glossed by *L. sparus*; origin obscure.] *Acerina* or *Gymnocephalus cernua*, a fish of the family *Percidae*, distinguished by the muciferous channels of the head, the villiform teeth of the jaws, and the connected dorsal fins. It is a fresh-water fish of Europe, living in families or schools, and mostly frequenting rather deep and cold waters. In habits and food it much resembles the common perch.

There is also another fish called a *Pope*, and by some a *Ruffe*, a fish that is not known to be in some Rivers; it is much like the *Pearch* for his shape, but will not grow to be bigger than a *Gudgion*; he is an excellent fish, no fish that swims is of a pleasanter taste.

I. Walton, *Compleat Angler* (ed. 1653), xi.

ruff⁴ (ruf), *n.* [*Prob. aecom.* < *It. ronfa*, "a game at cards called *ruffe* or *trump*" (*Florio*) (whence also *F. rouffe*, "hand-ruff, at cards" —*Cotgrave*); prob. a reduced form of *trionfo* "a trump at cards, or the play called trump or ruff" (*Florio*): see *trump*². The *Pg. rufa, rifa*, a set of cards of the same color, a sequence, is perhaps < *E.*] 1. An old game at cards, the predecessor of whist.

And to confounde all, to amende their badde games, having never a good carde in their handes, and leaving the ancient game of England (*Trumpe*), where every coate and sute are sorted in their degree, are running to *Ruffe*, where the greatest sorte of the sute carrieth away the game. *Martins Months Minde* (1589), Ep. to the Reader, quoted in [*Peele's Old Wives Tale*, note.

What, shall we have a game at trump or ruff to drive away the time? how say you? *Peele*, *Old Wives Tale*.

2. In *card-playing*, the act of trumping when the player has no cards of the suit led.

ruff⁴ (ruf), *v. t.* [*< ruff*⁴, *n.*] In *card-playing*, to trump when holding none of the suit led. Also, erroneously, *rough*.

Miss Bolo would inquire . . . why Mr. Pickwick had not returned that diamond, or led the club, or *roughed* the spade, or finessed the heart. *Dickens*, *Pickwick*, xxxv.

ruff⁴ (ruf), *a.* and *n.* [*An obs. spelling of rough*¹.] I. *a.* Same as *rough*¹. *Palsgrave*.

II. *n.* A state of roughness; ruggedness; hence, rude or riotous procedure or conduct.

To ruffe it out in a riotous ruff. *Latimer*.

As fields set all their bristles up, in such a ruff wert thou, *Chapman*, *Iliad*. (*Imp. Diet.*)

ruff⁵ (ruf), *v. t.* [*A phonetic spelling of rough*¹, *v.*] 1. To heckle (flax) on a coarse heckle called a *ruffer*.

The *ruffed* work is taken to the tool called a "common 8," the pins of which are much closer placed than those of the ruffer, and are only 4 or 5 inches long.

Ure, *Dict.*, II. 421.

2. In *hat-manuf.*, to nap.

The known impossibility of napping or ruffing a hat by any means with machinery.

J. Thomson, *Hats and Felting*, p. 37.

ruff⁶, *n.* An obsolete form of *rough*².

ruff⁷ (ruf), *n.* A low vibrating beat of a drum; a ruffle. See *ruffle*³.

The drum beats a ruff, and so to bed; that's all, the ceremony is concise. *Farquhar*, *Recruiting Officer*, v. 2.

ruff⁸, *n.* A dialectal form of *roof*¹.

ruff-band (ruf'band), *n.* Same as *ruff*¹, 1.

What madnesse did possesse you? did you thinke that none but citizens were marked for death, that onely a blacke or civill suit of apparell, with a ruffe-band, was onely the plagues livery? *John Taylor*, *Works* (1630). (*Nares*.)

ruff-cuff (ruf'kuf), *n.* A ruffle for the wrist.

ruffet, *n.* An obsolete form of *roughie*².

ruffed¹ (ruft), *a.* [*< ruff*¹ + *-ed*².] In *zool.*, having a ruff or ruffle: as, the *ruffed grouse*. See *ruff*¹, 2 (*a*), (*b*).—**Ruffed grouse**, *Bonasa umbellus*, a common gallinaceous game-bird of North America, nearly related to the hazel-grouse of Europe (*B. betulina*), called *partridge* in the northern and *pheasant* in the middle and southern United States, having a pair of ruffs, one on each side of the neck. This grouse, either in its typical form or in some of its varieties, inhabits nearly all the woodland of North America. It ranks high as a game-bird; the flesh of the breast is white when cooked, like the bobwhite's. The head has a full soft crest; each ruff is composed of from fifteen to thirty broad soft feathers, glossy-black in the adult male, overlying a rudimentary tympanum. The wings are short and rounded; the tail is long, fan-shaped, normally of eighteen broad soft feathers; the tarsi are partly feathered, partly scaly. The plumage is intimately varied with brown, gray, and other shades; it is nearly alike in both sexes. This grouse is 17 inches long, and 23 in extent, the wings and tail from 7 to 8 inches each. It lays creamy or buff eggs, usually immaculate, sometimes speckled, 1½ inches long by 1¼ broad, of pyriform shape. The characteristic drumming sound for which this bird is noted is not vocal, but is produced by rapidly beating the wings. See *grouse*, *pheasant*, *partridge*, and *quail* for other names, and cut under *Bonasa*.—**Ruffed lemur**, the black and white lemur, *Lemur varius*. See cut under *lemur*.—**Ruffed moufon**. Same as *owdad*.

ruffed² (ruft), *p. a.* [*Pp. of ruff*⁵, *v.*] Heckled on a ruffer.

ruffent, *n.* An obsolete form of *ruffian*.

ruffer (ruf'ér), *n.* [*< ruff*⁵ + *-er*¹.] A coarse heckle, formed of a board sheathed with tin plate, and studded with round and pointed teeth about 7 inches long. Compare *heckle*, *n.* and *v. t.*

The teeth or needles of the rougher or ruffer heckle. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 665.

ruffian (ruf'ian), *n.* and *a.* [*Early mod. E.* also *ruffian*, *ruffen*, *ruffin*; = *MD. ruffiaen*, *roffiaen*, < *OF. ruffian*, *ruffien*, *ruffien*, *F. ruffien* = *Wall. rouffian* = *Pr. ruffian*, *roffian* = *Sp. ruffian* = *Pg. ruffão* = *It. ruffiano*, *Olt. roffiano* (*ML. ruffianus*), a pander, bully, ruffian; with *Rom.* suffix, < *OD. roffen*, *ruffelen* = *L.G. ruffeln*, a pander; cf. *L.G. ruffeler*, a pander, intrigant, = *Dan. ruffter*, a pander (see *ruffler*²): see *ruffe*². Cf. *ruff*⁶, *rough*².] I. *n.* 1†. A pimp; a pander; a paramour.

He (her husband) is no sooner abroad than she is instantly at home, revelling with her ruffians. *Reynolds*, *God's Revenge against Murder*, iii. 11.

2. A boisterous, brutal fellow; a fellow ready for any desperate crime; a robber; a cutthroat; a murderer.

Have you a ruffian that will swear, drink, dance, Revel the night, rob, murder? *Shak.*, 2 *Hen. IV.*, iv. 5. 125.

See that your polish'd arms be primed with care, And drop the night-bolt; ruffians are abroad. *Copcer*, *Task*, iv. 568.

3†. The devil. [*Old slang.*]

The ruffian cly thee, the devil take thee!

Harman, *Caveat for Cursetors*, p. 116.

II. *a.* 1†. Licentious; lascivious; wanton.

How dearly would it touch thee to the quick, Shouldst thou but hear I were licentious, And that this body, consecrate to thee, By ruffian lust should be contaminate? *Shak.*, *C. of E.*, ii. 2. 135.

2. Lawless and cruel; brutal; murderous; inhuman; villainous.

The chief of a rebellious clan, Who in the Regent's court and sight With ruffian dagger stabbed a knight. *Scott*, *L. of the L.*, v. 5.

3. Violent; tumultuous; stormy.

In the visitation of the winds, Who take the ruffian billows by the top. *Shak.*, 2 *Hen. IV.*, iii. 1. 22.

So may no ruffian-feeling in thy breast

Discordant jar thy bosom-chords among.

Burns, *To Miss Graham of Fintry*.

ruffian (ruf'ian), *v. i.* [= *It. ruffianare*, *Olt. roffianare* = *Pg. ruffiar* = *Sp. ruffianar*, act as a pander or ruffian; from the *noun*.] To play the ruffian; rage; raise tumult.

Eschewe disobedience and sedicious assembling, repent of light ruffianing and blasphemous carnal gossiping. *Udal*, *Peter* (John Olde to the Duchesse of Somerset). (*Richardson*.)

If it [the wind] hath ruffian'd so upon the sea, What ribs of oak, when mountains melt on them, Can hold the mortise? *Shak.*, *Othello*, ii. 1. 7.

ruffianage (ruf'ian-āj), *n.* [*< ruffian* + *-age*.] The state of being a ruffian; rascaldom; ruffians collectively.

Rufus never moved unless escorted by the vilest ruffianage. *Sir F. Palgrave*.

Driven from their homes by organized ruffianage. *The American*, XIII. 244.

ruffianhood (ruf'ian-hūd), *n.* [*< ruffian* + *-hood*.] Ruffianage; ruffianism. *Literary Era*, II. 148.

ruffianish (ruf'ian-ish), *a.* [*< ruffian* + *-ish*¹.] Having the qualities or manners of a ruffian.

ruffianism (ruf'ian-izm), *n.* [*< ruffian* + *-ism*.] The character, habits, or manners of ruffians. *Sir J. Mackintosh*.

The lasagnone is a loafer, as an Italian can be a loafer, without the admixture of ruffianism, which blemishes most loafers of northern race. *Hovells*, *Venetian Life*, xx.

ruffianly (ruf'ian-li), *a.* [*< ruffian* + *-ly*¹.] 1. Having the character of a ruffian; bold in crime; brutal; violent; rough.

The ruffianly Tartar, who, sullen and impracticable to others, acquired a singular partiality for him. *C. Brontë*, *Shirley*, xxvi.

2. Characteristic of or befitting a ruffian. (*at*) Lascivious; wanton; unseemly.

Who in London hath not heard of his [Greene's] dissolute and licentious living; his fond disguising of a Master of Art with ruffianly hair, unseemly apparel, and more unseemly company? *G. Harvey*, *Four Letters*.

Some frenchified or outlandish monsieur, who hath nothing else to make him famous, I should say infamous, but an effeminate, ruffianly, ugly, and deformed lock. *Prynne*, *Unloveliness of Love-Locks*, p. 27. (*Trench*.)

(*b*) Villainous; depraved; as, ruffianly conduct; ruffianly crimes.

ruffin¹, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *ruffian*.

ruffin² (ruf'in), *n.* [*< ruff*³ + *dim. -in*.] Same as *ruff*³. [*Rare*.]

Him followed Yar, soft washing Norwiche wall, And with him brought a present joyfully Of his owne fish unto their festival, Whose like none else could shew, the which they Ruffins call. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, IV. xi. 33.

ruffing (ruf'ing), *n.* [*Verbal n. of ruff*⁵, *v.*] In *hat-manuf.*, same as *napping*.

ruffinoust (ruf'i-nus), *a.* [*< ruffin*¹ + *-ous*.] Ruffianly; outrageous.

To shelter the sad monument from all the ruffinous pride Of storms and tempests. *Chapman*, *Iliad*, vi. 456.

ruffle¹ (ruf'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ruffled*, ppr. *ruffling*. [*Early mod. E.* *ruffte*, < *ME. ruffelen*, < *MD. ruyffelen*, *D. ruyfelen*, wrinkle, rumple, ruffle; cf. *ruffler*, a wrinkle, ruffle. Cf. *ruff*¹.]

I. *trans.* 1. To wrinkle; pucker; draw up into gathers, folds, or plaits.

I ruffle clothe or sylked, I bring them out of their playne fouldynge, Je plionne. *Palsgrave*, p. 695.

2. To disorder; disturb the arrangement of; rumple; derange; disarrange; make uneven by agitation; as, ruffled attire; ruffled hair.

Where Contemplation prunes her ruffled wings. *Pope*, *Satires of Donne*, iv. 186.

Thou wilt not gash thy flesh for him; for thine Fares richly, in fine linen, not a hair Ruffled upon the scarskin. *Tennyson*, *Aylmer's Field*.

3. To disturb the surface of; cause to ripple or rise in waves.

The Lake of Nemi lies in a very deep bottom, so surrounded on all sides with mountains and groves that the surface of it is never ruffled with the least breath of wind. *Addison*, *Remarks on Italy* (*Works*, ed. Bohn, I. 485).

As the sharp wind that ruffles all day long A little bitter pool about a stone On the bare coast. *Tennyson*, *Guinevere*.

4†. To throw together in a disorderly manner.

I ruffled up fall'n leaves in heap. *Chapman*, *Odyssey*, vii. 396.

5. To disquiet; discompose; agitate; disturb; annoy; vex: as, to ruffle the spirits or the temper.

Business must necessarily subject them to many neglects and contempts, which might disturb and ruffle their minds. *Bacon*, *Moral Fables*, iii. Expl.

Lord Grauby's temper had been a little ruffled the night before. *Walpole*, *Letters*, II. 214.

But fortunately his ill tidings came too late to ruffle the tranquillity of this most tranquil of rulers.

Iring, Knickerbocker, p. 206.

As I sat between my cousins, I was surprised to find how easy I felt under the total neglect of the one and the acerbic attentions of the other — Eliza did not mortify, nor Georgiana ruffle me.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxi.

6. To furnish or adorn with ruffles: as, to ruffle a shirt.

A thousand lamd heteroclitcs more, that cozen the world with a gilt spur and a ruffled boot.

Dekker, Gull's Hornbook.

To ruffle one's feathers or plumage. (a) To irritate one; make one angry; disturb or fret one. (b) To get irritated, angry, or fretted. *Farrar*.

II. *intrans.* To be in disorder; be tossed about; hence, to flutter.

On his right shoulder his thick mane reclined,
Ruffles at speed, and dances in the wind.

Dryden, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iii. 135.

ruffle¹ (ruf'1), *n.* [*<* MD. *ruffel*, wrinkle, a ruffle, *<* *ruffelen*, wrinkle, rumple, ruffle: see *ruffle*¹, *v.* Cf. *ruff*¹, *n.*] I. A strip of any textile material drawn up at one edge in gathers or plaits, and used as a bordering or trimming; a full, narrow flounce; a frill; a ruff. The term is used for such a plaited strip when much narrower than a ruff, even when worn around the neck, but it especially applies to the wrist and to the front of the shirt-bosom, as in men's dress of the early part of the eighteenth century. Such dainties to them [poets], their health it might hurt, It's like sending them ruffles when wanting a shirt.

Goldsmith, Haunch of Venison.

2. Something resembling a ruffle in form or position. (a) The top of a boot.

Not having leisure to put off my silver spurs, one of the rowls catch'd hold of the ruffle of my boot, and, being Spanish leather, and subject to tear, overthrews me.

B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

(b) In *ornith.*, same as *ruff*¹, 2 (a). (c) The string of egg-capsules of the periwinkles, whelks, and related gastropods. (d) In *mech.*, a series of projections, often connected by a web, formed on the inner face of a flange of a metal pulley for a wooden shaft or roller, and fitted to a corresponding series of recesses in the end of such shaft or roller, to secure a rigid attachment of the flange and prevent its turning except as the shaft or roller turns with it.

3. Disquietude or discomposure, as of the mind or temper; annoyance; irritation.

Make it your daily business to moderate your aversions and desires, and to govern them by reason. This will guard you against many a ruffle of spirit, both of anger and sorrow.

Watts, Doctrine of the Passions, § 23.

In this state of quiet and unostentatious enjoyment there were, besides the ordinary ruffs and ruffles which disturb even the most uniform life, two things which particularly echequered Mrs. Butler's happiness.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xlvi.

Neptune's ruffles, a rapture.

ruffle² (ruf'1), *v.* [*<* ME. *ruffelen*, be quarrelsome, *<* MD. *ruffelen* = LG. *ruffeln* = G. dial. *ruffeln*, pander, pimp; freq. of MD. *ruffen*, pander; cf. *ruffian*. In some senses this verb is confused with fig. uses of *ruffle*¹.] I. *intrans.* 1. To act turbulently or lawlessly; riot; play the bully; hence, to bluster.

To Britaine I address an army great, perdy,
To qualle the Picts, that ruffed in that Ile.

Mir, for Mays, i. 317.

A valiant son-in-law thou shalt enjoy;
One fit to bandy with thy lawless sons,
To ruffle in the commonwealth of Rome.

Shak., Tit. And., i. 1. 313.

2. To put on airs; swagger: often with an indefinite *it*.

Lady, I cannot ruffle it in red and yellow.

B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 3.

In a handsome suit of Tressilian's livery, with a sword by his side, and a buckler on his shoulder, he looked like a gay ruffling serving-man.

Scott, Kenilworth, xlii.

3. To be rough or boisterous: said of the weather.

Alack, the night comes on, and the bleak winds
Do sorely ruffle.

Shak., Lear, ii. 4. 304.

II. *trans.* To bully; insult; annoy.

Can I not go about my private meditations, ha!
But such companions as you must ruffle me?

Fletcher, Wit without Money, v. 3.

Now the gravest and worthiest Minister, a true Bishop of his fold, shall be revild and ruff'd by an insulting and only-Canon-wife Prelate, as if he were some slight paltry companion.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

ruffle² (ruf'1), *n.* [*<* *ruffle*², *v.*] A brawl; a quarrel; a tumult.

Sometime a blusterer, that the ruffle knew
Of court, of city.

Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 58.

The captain was so little out of humour, and our company was so far from being soured by this little ruffle, that Ephraim and he took a particular delight in being agreeable to each other for the future.

Steele, Spectator, No. 132.

ruffle³ (ruf'1), *n.* [Also *ruff*: origin uncertain; cf. Pg. *ruflet*, *rufjo*, the roll of a drum.] Milit., a low vibrating beat of the drum, less loud

than the roll, and used on certain occasions as a mark of respect.

The very drums and fifes that played the ruffles as each battalion passed the President had called out the troops to numberless night alarms, had sounded the onset at Vicksburg and Antietam.

The Century, XXXIX. 570.

ruffle³ (ruf'1), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *ruffled*, ppr. *ruffling*. [See *ruffle*³, *n.*] To beat the ruffle on: as, to ruffle a drum.

ruffed (ruf'1d), *a.* [*<* *ruffle*¹ + *-ed*.] Having a ruffle; ruffed: as, the ruffed grouse.

ruffleless (ruf'1-less), *a.* [*<* *ruffle*¹ + *-less*.] Having no ruffles. *Imp. Dict.*

rufflement (ruf'1-ment), *n.* [*<* *ruffle*¹ + *-ment*.] The act of ruffling. *Imp. Dict.*

ruffler¹ (ruf'1-ler), *n.* [*<* *ruffle*¹ + *-er*.] A machine for making ruffles, sometimes forming an attachment to a sewing-machine.

ruffler² (ruf'1-ler), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ruffeler*; *<* LG. *ruffeler* (cf. Dan. *ruffler*), a pander, pimp, *<* *ruffeln*, pander, pimp; see *ruffle*².] I. A bully; a swaggerer; a ruffian; a violent and lawless person.

Here's a company of rufflers, that, drinking in the tavern, have made a great brawl.

Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

Both the Parliament and people complain'd, and demanded Justice for those assaults, if not murders, don at his own dores by that crew of Rufflers.

Milton, Eikonoklastes, iv.

Specifically — 2f. A bullying thief or beggar; a blustering vagabond.

A Ruffler goeth with a weapon to seeke service, saying he hath hene a Seruitor in the wars, and beggeth for his reliefe. But his chiefest trade is to robbe poore wayfar- ing men and market women.

Fraternity of Vagabonds (1561).

The Ruffler . . . is first in degree of this odious order: and is so called in a statute made for the punishment of vagabonds.

Harruan, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 14.

ruffler³ (ruf'1-ler), *n.* Same as *ruffler*.

rufflered¹, *a.* [*<* *ruffler*² + *-ed*.] Rough; boisterous. [Rare.]

Three wheru's fyerd glystring, with Soutwynds rufflered huffling.

Stanhurst, Conceits (ed. Arber), p. 137.

rufflery¹, *n.* [*<* *ruffler*² + *-y* (see *-ery*).] Turbulence; violence. [Rare.]

But neere toynctlye brayeth with rufflerye rumbolod Ethna.

Stanhurst, Æneid, iii.

ruffling (ruf'1-ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *ruffle*¹, *v.*] Ruffles in general; also, a length of manufactured ruffle, as prepared for sale: as, three yards of ruffling. — **Dimity ruffling**, a cotton textile, usually white, crinkled or plaited in weaving, the plaits following the length of the stuff. It is cut across and hemmed, then cut again to the width desired for the ruffle, and sewed fast with the plaits retained.

ruffmanst, *n. pl.* [Cf. *ruffe*, *roughie*¹.] Woods or bushes. *Harruan, Caveat for Cursetors*, p. 115. [Thieves' slang.]

ruff-peckt, *n.* Bacon. [Thieves' slang.]

Here's ruffpeck and casso, and all of the best,
And scraps of the dainties of gentry cofe's feast.

Browne, Jovial Crew, ii.

ruff-wheel (ruf'1-hwēl), *n.* An ore-crushing mill for the pieces which will not feed into the usual crusher: now superseded by the more modern stone-breakers or ore-crushers. See *stone-breaker*.

ruffy-tuffy (ruf'1-tuf'1), *a.* [Formerly also *ruffie-tuffie*, *ruffy-tuffy*, a varied redupl. of *ruff*⁵ for *rough*¹.] Disordered; rough.

Were I as Vince is, I would handle you
In ruffy-tuffy wise, in your right kind.

Chapman, Gentleman Usher, v. 1.

Powder'd bag-wigs and ruffy-tuffy heads
Of cinder wenches meet and soil each other.

Keats, Cap and Bells, st. 86.

ruffy-tuffy (ruf'1-tuf'1), *adv.* [Also *ruffy-tuffy*; cf. *ruffy-tuffy*, *a.*] In disorder; helter-skelter; pell-mell.

To swear and stare until we come to shore,
Then ruffy tuffy each one to his score.

Bretton, Pilgrimage of Paradise, p. 16. (*Davies*.)

rufous (rō'fus), *a.* [= Sp. *rufo* = Pg. *ruivo* = It. *ruffo*, *<* L. *rufus*, red, reddish; see *red*¹.] Of a dull-red color; red but somewhat deficient in chroma: thus, a bay or chestnut horse is *rufous*; Venetian red is *rufous*. It enters into the specific name of many animals, technically called *rufus*, *rufescens*, etc. — **Rufous-chinned finch**. See *finch*¹. — **Rufous-headed falcon**. See *falcon*. **ruff** (ruf'1), *n.* A dialectal form of *ruff*³. *Dun-glison*.

ruffie-tuffie, **ruffy-tuffy**, *a.* Same as *ruffy-tuffy*.

rufulous (rō'fū-lus), *a.* [*<* L. *rufulus*, rather red, dim. of *rufus*, red; see *rufous*.] In *zool.* and *bot.*, somewhat rufous.

One or two of the younger plants (which had not acquired a *rufulous* tinge).

Jour. of Bot., Brit. and For., 1883, p. 214.

Rufus's pills. Pills of aloes and myrrh.

rug¹ (rug), *n.* [Formerly also *rugg*, *rugge*; *<* Sw. *rugg*, rough entangled hair; prob. from an adj. cognate with AS. *rūh*, E. *rough*; see *rough*¹. Cf. *ruggy*, *rugged*. The Icel. *rögg*, coarse hair, goes with *rag*, not with *rug*.] It. A rough, heavy woolen fabric; a kind of coarse, nappy frieze, used especially for the garments of the poorer classes.

To cloathe Summer matter with Winter *Rugge* would make the Reader sweat.

As they distill the best aqua-vite, so they spin the choicest rug in Ireland.

Hobinshed, Chron.

Let me come in, you knowes; how dare you keepe me out? 'Twas my gowne to a mantle of *rugge* I had not put you all to the pistol.

Chapman, Blind Beggar of Alexandria.

2. A thick, heavy covering, ordinarily woolen, and having a shaggy nap; a piece of thick nappy material used for various purposes. (a) A cover for a bed; a blanket or coverlet.

I wish'd 'em then get him to bed; they did so,
And almost smother'd him with ruggs and pillows.

Fletcher and Shirley, Night-Walker, v. 1.

(b) A covering for the floor; a mat, usually oblong or square, and woven in one piece. Rugs, especially those of Oriental make, often show rich designs and elaborate workmanship, and are hence sometimes used for hangings.

I stood on the rug and warmed my hands, which were rather cold with sitting at a distance from the drawing-room fire.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xix.

Is it a polished floor with ruggs, or is it one of those great carpets woven in one piece?

Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xliii.

3. A lap-robe; a thick shawl or covering used in driving, traveling, etc., as a protection against the cold. — 4. A rough, woolly, or shaggy dog.

Shoughs, water-ruggs, and demi-wolves are clept
All by the name of dogs.

Shak., Macbeth, iii. 1. 94.

5. A kind of strong liquor or drink.

And (in a word) of all the drinks potable
Rug is most puissant, potent, notable.

Rug was the Capitall Commander there,
And his Lieutenant Generall was strong Beere.

John Taylor, The Certain Travails of an Uncertain Jour-ney (1653).

Braided rug. See *braid*¹.

rug² (rug), *v. t.* [*<* ME. *ruggen*, *roggen*, a secondary form of *rokken*, shake, rock; see *rog*, *rock*².] To pull roughly or hastily; tear; tug. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

No ruthe were it to rug the and ryue the in ropes.

York Plays, p. 286.

The gude old times of rugging and riving . . . are come back again.

Scott, Waverley, xlii.

rug² (rug), *n.* [*<* *rug*², *v.*] A rough or hasty pull; a tug. — To get a rug, to get a chance at something desirable; make a haul. [Colloq.]

He knows . . . who got his pension rug,
Or quickened a reversion by a drug.

Pope, Satires of Donne, iv. 134.

Sir John . . . sat in the last Scots Parliament and voted for the Union, having gotten, it was thought, a rug of the compensations.

Scott, Redgannlet, letter xi.

rug³ (rug), *a.* [Perhaps *<* *rug*¹.] Snug; warm.

Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

rug⁴, *n.* Another form of *rig*¹, a dialectal variant of *ridge*.

ruga (rō'gā), *n.*; pl. *ruga* (-jē). [*<* L. *ruga*, a wrinkle, fold (> It. Sp. Pg. *ruga*, a wrinkle). = Ir. Gael. *rug*, a wrinkle; see *rugose*. Cf. *ruelle*.] In *zool.*, *anat.*, and *bot.*, a fold, ridge, or wrinkle; a crease or plait; a corrugation: variously applied, as to folds of mucous membrane or skin, the cross-bars of the hard palate, the wrinkles on a shell or a bird's bill or an insect's wing-covers, etc.: usually in the plural. — **Rugæ of the stomach**. See *stomach*. — **Rugæ of the vagina**, numerous small transverse folds of the vaginal mucous membrane, extending outwardly from the columns.

rugate (rō'gāt), *a.* [= Sp. *rugado*, *<* NL. *rugatus*, wrinkled, *<* L. *ruga*, a wrinkle, fold; see *ruga*.] Having rugæ; rugous or rugose; corrugated; wrinkled.

rugel¹, *n.* [*<* L. *ruga*, a wrinkle; see *ruga*.] A wrinkle. [Rare.]

Nowe [none] ruge on hem [fruits] puldde new olde wyne
ysprunge
Wol suffre be.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 144.

rugel² (rōj), *v.* [Prob. for **rudge*, var. of *ridge*; not *<* *rugel*¹, *n.*, which was never in vernacular use.] To wrinkle. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

rugget, *n.* An obsolete variant of *ridge*.

rugged (rug'ed), *a.* [*<* ME. *rugged*, *roggyd*, *ruggyd*, *<* Sw. *rugg*, shaggy hair (see *rug*¹), + *-ed*. Cf. *ruggly*.] I. Having a rough, hairy surface or nap; shaggy; bristly; ragged.

His well-proportion'd beard made rough and rugged,
Like to the summer's corn by tempests lodged.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 175.
Some of them have Jackets made of Plantain-leaves,
which was as rough as any Bear's skin; I never saw such
rugged Things.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 427.

Like tears dried up with rugged huckaback,
That sets the mournful visage all awrack.
Hood, Irish Schoolmaster, st. 20.

2. Covered with rough projections; broken
into sharp or irregular points or prominences;
rough; uneven: as, a rugged mountain; rugged
rocks.

The Wheel of Life no less will stay
In a smooth than rugged way.
Cowley, Anacreontics, ix.

Nooks and dells, beautiful as fairy land, are embosomed
in its most rugged and gigantic elevations.
Macaulay, Milton.

Vast rocks, against whose rugged feet
Beats the mad torrent with perpetual roar.
Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, Int.

3. Wrinkled; furrowed; corrugated; hence,
ruffled; disturbed; uneasy.

The rugged forehead that with grave foresight
Welds kingdoms causes and affairs of state.
Spenser, F. Q., IV., Prol.

Gentle my lord, sleek o'er your rugged locks;
Be bright and jovial among your guests to-night.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2. 27.

The most deplorable-looking personage you can imagine;
his face the colour of mahogany, rough and rugged to the
last degree, all lines and wrinkles.
Jane Austen, Persuasion, iii.

4. Rough to the ear; harsh; grating.

But ah! my rymes too rude and rugged arre
When in so high an object they do lyte.
Spenser, F. Q., III. ii. 3.

Colkitto, or Macdonnell, or Galasp?
Those rugged names to eue like months grow sleek.
Milton, Sonnets, vi.

5. Unsoftened by refinement or cultivation;
rude; homely; unpolished; ignorant.

Even Frederic William, with all his rugged Saxon prejudices,
thought it necessary that his children should know
French.
Macaulay, Frederic the Great.

Deafen'd by his own stir,
The rugged labourer
Caught not till then a sense . . .
Of his omnipotence.
M. Arnold, The World and the Quietist.

6. Rough in temper; harsh; hard; austere.

Signior Alphonse, you are too rugged to her,
Believe, too full of harshness.
Fletcher, Pilgrim, i. 1.

Stern rugged nurse! thy rigid lore
With patience many a year she bore:
What sorrow was, thou had'st her know.
Gray, Hymn to Adversity.

7. Marked by harshness, severity, or anger;
fierce; rough; ungentle.

Though he be stubborn,
And of a rugged nature, yet he is honest.
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, v. 1.

With words of sadness soothed his rugged mood.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 25.

8. Rough; tempestuous: said of the sea or
weather.

Every gust of rugged wings
That blows from off each beaked promontory.
Milton, Lycidas, l. 93.

A rough sea, accompanied with blowing weather, is
termed by whalers "rugged weather."
C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals (Glossary), p. 311.

9. Vigorous; robust; strong in health. [Colloq., U. S.]

I'm getting along in life, and I ain't quite so rugged as
I used to be. *O. W. Holmes*, Poet at Breakfast-Table, xii.

ruggedly (rug'ed-li), *adv.* In a rough or rugged
manner; especially, with harshness or sever-
ity; sternly; rigorously.

Some spake to me courteously, with appearance of com-
passion; others *ruggedly*, with evident tokens of wrath
and scorn.
T. Ellwood, Life (ed. Howells), p. 244.

ruggedness (rug'ed-nes), *n.* The character or
state of being rugged.

rugging (rug'ing), *n.* [*< rug¹ + -ing¹.*] 1.
Heavy napped cloth for making rugs, wrapping
blankets, etc.—2. A coarse cloth used for the
body of horse-boots.

rug-gown (rug'goun), *n.* [Also *rudge-gown*; *< rug¹ + gown.*] One who wears a gown of rug;
hence, a low person.

Thousands of monsters more besides there be
Which I, fast hoodwink'd, at that time did see;
And in a word to shut up this discourse,
A *rug-gown* ribs are good to spur a horse.
Watts Recreations (1654). (*Nares*.)

rug-gowned (rug'gound), *a.* Wearing a gown
made of rug, or coarse nappy frieze.

I had rather meet
An enemy in the field than stand thus nodding
Like to a *rug-gown'd* watchman.
Fletcher (and another?), Prophetess, ii. 2.

ruggy (rug'i), *a.* [*< ME. ruggy*, *< Sw. ruggig*,
rough, hairy, rugged, *< rugg*, rough hair; see
rug¹, and cf. *rugged*.] Rugged; rough; uneven.
With flatory berd and ruggy ashy heeres.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 1025.

It's a mighty ruggy trail, Mister, up the Shasta Moun-
tain. *Scenes in the Far West*, p. 119, quoted in De Vere's
[Americanisms, p. 536.]

rug-headed (rug'hed'ed), *a.* Shock-headed.

Now for our Irish wars;
We must supplant those rough rug-headed kerns,
Which live like venom where no venom else
But only they have privilege to live.
Shak., Rich. II., ii. 1. 156.

rugint, *n.* See *rugine*.

rugine (rō'jin), *n.* [Formerly also *rugin*; *< F.*
rugine, a surgeons' scraper or rasp; perhaps *<*
L. runcina, a plane, = Gr. *ῥυκίνη*, a plane.] 1.
A surgeons' rasp.—2. A nappy cloth. *John-*
son.

The lips grew so painful that she could not endure the
wiping the ichor from it with a soft *rugine* with her own
hand. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

rugine (rō'jin), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rugined*,
ppr. *rugining*. [*< F. ruginer*, serape, *< rugine*,
a scraper; see *rugine*, *n.*] 1. To scrape with a
rugine.—2. To wipe with a *rugine* or nappy
cloth.

Where you shall find it moist, there you are to *rugine* it.
Wiseman, Surgery, v. 9.

Rugosa (rō-gō'sä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Edwards and
Haime, 1850), neut. pl. of *L. rugosa*, full of
wrinkles: see *rugose*.] An order or other group
of sclerodermatous stone-corals, exhibiting te-
tramerous arrangement of parts and a well-
developed corallum, with true theca and gen-
erally septa and tabulae; the rugose corals. The
septa are mostly in multiples of four, and one septum
is commonly predominant or represented by a vacant fos-
sula. Some of the *Rugosa* are simple, others compound.
All are extinct. They have been divided into the families
Cyathophylloidae, *Zaphrentidae*, and *Cystiphyllidae*. *Stauri-*
dæ and *Cyathaxomidae*, formerly referred to the group, are
now considered to be sponose corals.

rugose (rō'gōs), *a.* [*< L. rugosus*, wrinkled; see
rugous.] 1. Having rugæ; rugate or rugous;
corrugated; wrinkled.

The internal *rugose* coat of the intestine.
Wiseman, Surgery.

Above you the woods climb up to the clouds, a prodig-
ious precipitous surface of burning green, solid and *ru-*
gose like a cliff. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 334.

2. In *bot.*, rough and wrinkled; applied to
leaves in which the reticulate venation is very
prominent beneath, with corresponding creases on
the upper side, and also to lichens, algae, etc.,
in which the surface is reticulate roughened.
—3. Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Rugosa*.

rugosely (rō'gōs-li), *adv.* 1. In a rugose man-
ner; with wrinkles.—2. In *entom.*, roughly
and intricately; so as to present a rugose ap-
pearance: as, *rugosely* punctured.

rugosity (rō-gōs'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *rugosities* (-tiz).
[= OF. *rugosite*, F. *rugosité* = Pr. *rugozitat* =
Sp. *rugosidad* = Pg. *rugosidade* = It. *rugosità*,
< L. rugositas(-t)-s, the state of being wrinkled;
see *rugose*.] 1. The state or property of being
rugose, corrugated, or wrinkled.

In many cases the wings of an insect not only assume
the exact tint of the bark or leaf it is accustomed to rest
on, but the form and veining of the leaf or the exact *ru-*
gosity of the bark is imitated.
A. R. Wallace, Nat. Select., p. 48.

2. A wrinkle or corrugation.

An Italian Oak . . . wrinkles its bark into strange *ru-*
gosities, from which its first scattered sprouts of yellow
green seem to break out like a morbid fungus.
H. James, Jr., Trans. Sketches, p. 162.

rugous (rō'gūs), *a.* [= OF. (and F.) *rugueux*
= Pr. *rugos* = Sp. Pg. It. *rugoso*, *< L. rugosus*,
wrinkled, *< ruga*, a wrinkle: see *rugæ*.] Same
as *rugose*.

In the rhinoceros . . . the trachea has thirty-one rings;
they are close-set, cleft behind, the ends meeting; the
lining membrane is longitudinally *rugous*, as is that of
the bronchial ramifications for some way into the lung.
Owen, Anat., § 354.

rugulose (rō-gū-lōs), *a.* [*< NL. *rugulosus*,
full of small wrinkles, *< *rugula*, dim. of *L.*
rugæ, a wrinkle: see *rugæ*.] Finely rugose;
full of little wrinkles.

Ruhmkorff coil. A form of induction-coil or
inductarium (see *induction-coil*): so called be-
cause constructed by H. D. Ruhmkorff (1803-
1877).

ruin (rō'in), *n.* [Early mod. E. *ruine*, *ruyne*; *<*
ME. ruine. *< OF. ruine*, F. *ruine* = Pr. *roina*,
ruina = Sp. Pg. *ruina* = It. *rovina*, *ruina* = G.
D. *ruine* = Dan. Sw. *ruin*, *< L. ruina*, over-
throw, ruin, *< ruere*, fall down, tumble, sink in

ruin, rush.] 1. The act of falling or tumbling
down; violent fall.

Immediately it fell; and the ruin of that house was
great. *Luke* vi. 49.
His ruin startled the other steeds.
Chapman. (*Imp. Diet.*)

2. A violent or profound change of a thing,
such as to unfit it for use, destroy its value, or
bring it to an end; overthrow; downfall; col-
lapse; wreck, material or moral; as, the ruin
of a government; the ruin of health; financial
ruin.

A flattering mouth worketh ruin. *Prov.* xxvi. 28.
And spread they shall be, to thy foul disgrace,
And utter ruin of the house of York.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., l. 1. 254.

Priam's powers and Priam's self shall fall,
And one prodigious ruin swallow all.
Pope, Iliad, iv. 199.

3. That which promotes injury, decay, or de-
struction; bane.

And he said, Because the gods of the kings of Syria help
them, therefore will I sacrifice to them that they may help
me. But they were the ruin of him and of all Israel.
2 Chron. xxviii. 23.

Staumrel, corky-headed, graceless gentry,
The herryment and ruin of the country.
Burns, Brigs of Ayr.

4. That which has undergone overthrow, down-
fall, or collapse; anything, as a building, in a
state of destruction, wreck, or decay; hence, in
the plural, the fragments or remains of any-
thing overthrown or destroyed: as, the ruins of
former beauty; the ruins of Nineveh.

This Jaff was Sumtyme a grett Citee, as it appereth by
the *Ruynes* of the same.
Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 24.

Thou art the ruins of the noblest man
That ever lived in the tide of times.
Shak., J. C., iii. 1. 256.

Through your ruins hoar and gray—
Ruins, yet beauteous in decay—
The silvery moonbeams trembling fly.
Burns, Ruins of Lincluden Abbey.

Alas, poor Clifford! . . . You are partly crazy, and partly
imbecile; a ruin, a failure, as almost everybody is.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, x.

5. The state of being ruined, decayed, de-
stroyed, or rendered worthless.

Repair thy wit, good youth, or it will fall
To careless ruin. *Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 142.

Princely counsel in his face yet shone,
Majestic, though in ruin. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 305.

It was the Conservative, or rather the Agrarian, party
which brought this bill to ruin. *Contemporary Rev.*, L. 285.

=Syn. 2. Subversion, wreck, shipwreck, prostration.

ruin (rō'in), *v.* [= F. *ruiner*, F. dial. *rouiner*
= Pr. *ruinar* = Sp. *ruinar* (Pg. *arruinar*) = It.
rovinare, *ruinare* = D. *ruineren* = G. *ruinieren* =
Dan. *ruinere* = Sw. *ruinera*, ruin. *< ML. ruinare*,
ruin, fall in ruin, *< L. ruina*, ruin: see *ruin*, *n.*] 1.
I. trans. 1. To bring to ruin; cause the down-
fall, overthrow, or collapse of; damage essen-
tially and irreparably; wreck the material or
moral well-being of; demolish; subvert; spoil;
undo: as, to ruin a city or a government; to
ruin commerce; to ruin one's health or repu-
tation.

Jerusalem is ruined, and Judah is fallen. *Isa.* lvi. 8.

Mark but my fall, and that that ruin'd me.
Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away ambition.
Shak., Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 440.

All men that are ruined are ruined on the side of their
natural propensities. *Burke*, A Regicide Peace, l.
The rain has ruined the ungrown corn.
Steinburne, Triumph of Time.

2. Specifically, to bring to financial ruin; re-
duce to a state of bankruptcy or extreme pov-
erty.

The freeman is not to be amerced in a way that will ruin
him; the penalty is to be fixed by a jury of his neighbour-
hood. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 155.

=Syn. 1. To destroy, overthrow, overturn, overwhelm.—
2. To impoverish.

II. intrans. 1. To fall headlong and with viol-
ence; rush furiously downward. [Rare.]

Headlong themselves they threw
Down from the verge of heaven; . . .
Hell heard the insufferable noise; hell saw
Heaven *ruining* from heaven.
Milton, P. L., vi. 868.

Torrents of her myriad universe,
Ruining along the illimitable inane,
Fly on to clash together again.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

2. To fall into ruins; run to ruin; fall into de-
cay; be dilapidated.

Though he his house of polish'd marble build, . . .
Yet shall it *ruin* like the moth's trail cell.
Sandys, Paraphrase upon Job, xxvii.

3t. To be overwhelmed by loss, failure, suffering, or the like; be brought to misery or poverty.

They then perceive that dilatory stay To be the cause of their ruin. Drayton, Barons' Wars, l. 54.

Unless these things, which I have above proposed, one way or another, be once sett'd, in my fear, which God avert, we may instantly ruin. Milton, Raptures of the Commonwealth.

4. To inflict ruin; do irreparable harm. He was never, But where he meant to ruin, pitiful. Shak., Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 40.

ruinable (rō'in-ā-bl), a. [*ruin* + *-able*.] Capable of being ruined.

Above these ruinable skies They make their last retreat. Watts, The Atheist's Mistake.

ruin-agate (rō'in-ag'āt), n. A variety of agate of various shades of brown, the color so arranged as to give to a polished slab a fancied resemblance to a ruined building.

ruinate (rō'i-nāt), v.; pret. and pp. *ruinated*, ppr. *ruinating*. [*ML. ruinatus*, pp. of *ruinare*, ruin, fall in ruin; see *ruin*, v.] 1. To hurl violently down; thrust or drive headlong.

On thother side they saw that perilous Rocke, Threatning it selfe on them to ruinate. Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 7.

2. To bring to ruin; overthrow; undo. [Archaic or prov. Eng.]

I will not ruinate my father's house, Who gave his blood to lime the stones together. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., v. 1. 83.

I saw two Churches grievously demolished, . . . and two Monasteries extremely ruinated. Coryat, Crudities, l. 9.

II. *intrans.* To fall; be overthrown; go to ruin. [Rare.]

We see others ruinating for want of our incomparable system of constitutional government.

S. H. Cox, Interviews Memorable and Useful, p. 115.

ruinate† (rō'i-nāt), a. [= Sp. Pg. *ruinado* = It. *rovinato*, *ruinato*, ruined, < *ML. ruinatus*, pp. of *ruinare*, fall in ruin, ruin; see *ruin*, v.] Brought to ruin; ruined; in ruins.

Shall love, in building, grow so ruinate! Shak., C. of E., iii. 2. 4.

My brother Edward lives in pomp and state; I in a mansion here all ruinate. Dekker and Webster, Sir Thomas Wyatt, p. 11.

ruination (rō-i-nā'shon), n. [*ML. *ruinatio(n)-*, < *ruinare*, ruin; see *ruinate*.] The act of ruinating, or the state of being ruinated; ruin.

Roman coynes . . . were . . . overcruered in the ground, in the sodaine ruination of tonnes by the Saxons. Camden, Remains, Money.

It was left for posterity, after three more centuries of Irish misery, to meet public necessity by private ruination. R. W. Dixon, Hist. Church of Eng., xix.

ruiner (rō'i-nēr), n. [*OF. ruineur*, < It. *rovinatore*, < *ML. *ruinator*, < *ruinare*, ruin; see *ruin*.] One who ruins or destroys.

They [bishops] have been the most certain deformers and ruiners of the church. Milton, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

ruing (rō'ing), n. [*ME. ruyng*; verbal n. of *ruel*, v.] Repentance; regret.

ruiniform (rō'i-ni-fōrm), a. [= F. *ruiniforme*, < *L. ruina*, ruin, + *forma*, form.] Having the appearance of ruins; noting various minerals.

ruin-marble (rō'in-mār'bl), n. Marble showing markings resembling vaguely the forms of ruined or dilapidated buildings.

ruinous (rō'i-nūs), a. [*ME. ruinous*, *ruynous*, < *OF. ruineux*, *ruyneux*, F. *ruineux* = Pr. *ruynos* = Sp. Pg. *ruinoso* = It. *rovinoso*, *ruinoso*, < *L. ruinosus*, ruinous, < *ruina*, overthrow, ruin; see *ruin*.] 1. Fallen to ruin; decayed; dilapidated.

Somwhat bynethe that village we come to an olde, foreteten, ruynous church, somtyme of seynt Marke. Sir R. Guyfforde, Pylgrymage, p. 33.

Leave not the mansion so long tenantless, Lest, growing ruinous, the building fall. Shak., T. G. of V., v. 4. 9.

2. Composed of ruins; consisting in ruins.

Behold, Damascus is taken away from being a city, and it shall be a ruinous heap. Isa. xvii. 1.

3. Destructive; baneful; pernicious; bringing or tending to bring ruin.

Machinations, hollownes, treachery, and all ruinous disorders follow us disquictly to our graves. Shak., Lear, i. 2. 123.

The favourite pressed for patents, lucrative to his relations and to his creatures, ruinous and vexatious to the body of the people. Macaulay, Lord Bacon.

ruinously (rō'i-nus-li), adv. In a ruinous manner; destructively.

ruinousness (rō'i-nus-nes), n. The state or character of being ruinous; mischievousness; banefulness.

ruitt, n. A Middle English form of *rut* 2.

ruk, n. Same as *roel*.

ruleable (rō'la-bl), a. [*rule* 1, v., + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being ruled; governable.

For the removing the impression of your nature to be opiniastre and not ruleable, first and above all things I wish that all matters past, which cannot be revoked, your lordship would turn altogether upon insatisfaction, and not upon your nature or proper disposition. Bacon, To Lord Essex, Oct., 1596.

2. Permissible according to rule; allowable. [Colloq.]

In all sales of Butter above "low grades" it shall be ruleable to reject any package or packages varying widely in color or quality from the bulk of the lot. New York Produce Exchange Report (1888-9), p. 305.

rule 1 (rōl), n. [*ME. rule, reule, reule, ruell, riule, riule* (as in *Ancren Riule*, 'Anchoresses' Rule'), < *OF. reule, riule, riule, riegle, F. dial. (Norm.) riule*, F. *regle* = Pr. Sp. *regla* = Pg. *regra* = It. *regola* = AS. *regol*, *regul*, a rule, = D. *regel* = MLG. *reggele*, *regule* = OHG. *regula*, monastic rule, MHG. *regele*, *regel*, G. *regel* = Icel. *regla*, *regula* = Sw. Dan. *regel*, *rule*, < *L. regula* (ML. also *regula*), a rule, etc., < *regere*, keep straight, direct, govern, rule; see *regent*. See *rail* 1, a bar, etc., and *regle*, doublets of *rule* 1.] 1. An instrument with an edge approximately straight, subserving purposes of measurement. A mere straight-edge is usually called a ruler. Rules are mostly of three kinds—(1) those with a scale of long measure on the edge, (2) parallel rules, and (3) sliding rules. See *ruler*, and *cut under catper*.

Thes yefthe [gift, i. e. righteousness] is the maister of workes, that is to zigge, of the virtues of man; uor he deth al to wyllie, and to the line, and to the reule, and to the leade, and to the lenete. *Agonybite of Inwytt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 150.

Mechanic slaves With greasy aprons, rules, and hammers, shall Uplift us to the view. Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 210.

2. A formula to which conduct must be conformed; a minor law, canon, or regulation, especially a regulation which a person imposes upon himself: as, the rules of whist.

Now hath vche riche a reule to eten bi hym-selue In a pryue parloure for pore mennes sake, Or io a chambre with a chymneye. *Piers Plowman* (B), x. 96.

If thou wilt observe The rule of— Not too much, by temperance taught, . . . So mayst thou live. Milton, P. L., xi. 531.

His Example still the Rule shall give, And those it taught to Conquer, teach to Live. *Congreue*, Birth of the Muse.

Specifically—(a) In monasteries or other religious societies, the code of laws required to be observed by the society and its individual members; as, the rule of St. Benedict, the rule of St. Basil, etc. (b) In law: (1) A statement of a principle of law propounded as controlling or entitled to control conduct; the principle thus stated: as, the rule against perpetuities (see *perpetuity*, 3). In this sense some rules are *statutory* or *constitutional*—that is, created by or embodied in statutes or a constitution; some are *common-law rules*, as many of the rules of evidence; and some are *equitable*—that is, introduced by the courts of equity. (2) More specifically, regulations (generally, if not always, promulgated in writing) prescribed by a court or judges for the conduct of litigation, being either *general rules*, applicable to whole classes of cases (commonly called *rules of court*), or *particular rules*, or orders in particular cases: as, a rule for a new trial, a rule nisi, etc. (c) *pl.* In American parliamentary law, the regulations adopted by a deliberative body for the conduct of its proceedings, corresponding to the standing orders of the British House of Commons. (d) In *gram.*, an established form of construction in a particular class of words, or the expression of that form in words. Thus, it is a rule in English that *s* or *es* added to a noun in the singular number forms the plural of that noun; but *man* forms its plural *men*, and so is an exception to the rule.

O Grammar rules! O now your virtues show! So children still read you with awful eyes. Sir P. Sidney (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 534).

3. A form of words embodying a method for attaining a desired result; also, the method itself: as, the rules of art; especially, in *arith.*, the description of a process for solving a problem or performing a calculation; also, the method itself.

Led by some rule that guides but not constrains. Pope, Epistle to Jervys.

The representation of a general condition according to which something manifold can be arranged [with uniformity] is called a rule; if it must be so arranged, a law. Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Müller, p. 113.

4. The expression of a uniformity; a general proposition; especially, the statement that under certain circumstances certain phenomena will present themselves: as, failure is the general rule, success the exception.

Arch. Against ill chances men are ever merry; But heaviness foreruns the good event. . . . Believe me, I am passing light in spirit. Mouch. So much the worse, if your own rule be true. Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 86.

For 'tis a rule that holds forever true: Grant me discernment, and I grant it you. Couper, Progress of Error.

And first it [law] is a rule: . . . something permanent, uniform, and universal. D. Webster, Speech, March 10, 1818.

5. In law: (a) Jail limits. See *rules of a prison*, below. (b) The time and place appointed in a court, or in the office of its clerk, for entering rules or orders such as do not require to be granted by the court in term time. Hence the phrase *at rules*, at the session so appointed.—

6. Conformity to rule; regularity; propriety; as, to be out of rule.

[They] howet euy n to the banke or thal bide wold; Out of rule or arsy raungit on leght. Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 5677.

He cannot buckle his distemper'd cause Within the belt of rule. Shak., Macbeth, v. 2. 15.

7. The possession and exertion of guiding and controlling power; government; sway; dominion; supreme command or authority.

He gouernyd the centre bothe lesse and more, Also he hadde the Rule of euery towne, And namely tho that longyd to the crowne. Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 25.

Though usurpers sway the rule awhile, Yet heavens are just, and time suppresseth wrongs. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 76.

Deep harm to disobey, Seeing obedience is the bond of rule. Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.

8. In printing, a thin strip of rolled brass, cut type-high, used for the printing of continuous lines. (See *compositing*.) Rules are made in many forms; those in general use are shown here.

Table with 2 columns: Rule type and description. Single rule, Parallel, Double, Waved, Dotted.

9. In plastering, a strip of wood placed on the face of a wall as a guide to assist in keeping the plane surfaee.—10. In musical notation, same as *line* 2, 2 (b) (1).—Antepredicamental rule, one of two rules laid down by Aristotle in the introductory part of his treatise on the categories. See *antepredicament*.—A rule to show cause, or a rule nisi, a rule which is conditional, so that, unless the party against whom it has been obtained shows sufficient cause to the contrary, it will become absolute.—As a rule, as a general thing; on the whole.—Bevel plumb-rule, an instrument used by engineers in testing the slope of an embankment. One limb of it can be set to any angle with the other, which is held plumb, to determine whether the slope has the proper angle or not.—Brass rule. See *def. 8*.—Cardan's rule, a rule for the solution of cubic equations, first published by Jerome Cardan, to whom it had been confidentially communicated by the Italian mathematician Tartaglia (died 1559). But the first discoverer is said to have been Scipione dal Tesso (died about 1525). The rule is that the solution of the equation $x^3 + px + r = 0$ is

$$x = \sqrt[3]{-1/2r + \sqrt{1/4r^2 + 27q^3}} + \sqrt[3]{-1/2r - \sqrt{1/4r^2 + 27q^3}}$$

The rule is applicable in all cases; but if there are three real roots, it is not convenient, on account of imaginaries.—Carpenter's rule, in the common form, a two-foot rule, folding in four, graduated to eighths and sixteenths of an inch. Sometimes a pivoted index with a scale or a graduated slider is added to adapt the instrument for a greater number of uses and to aid in making certain computations.—Cross-rule paper. See *paper*.—De Gua's rule (named after the French mathematician Jean Paul de Gua de Malves, who gave it in 1741), the proposition that if any even number of successive terms is wanting from an equation there are as many imaginary roots, and if any odd number of terms is wanting there are one more or one less imaginary roots according as the two terms adjoining the gap have like or unlike signs.—Descartes's rule of signs, otherwise called *Descartes's theorem*, the proposition that in a numerical algebraic equation the number of positive roots cannot surpass the number of variations in the series of signs of the successive terms after these have all been brought to the same side of the equation and arranged according to the powers of the unknown quantity; and, further, that the excess of the number of variations over the number of positive roots cannot be an odd number.—Dotted rule. See *def. 8*.—Double rule. See *def. 8*.—Figure of the golden rule, a line shaped like a Z, with the terms of a proposition at its ends and angles, thus:

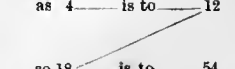


Figure of the rule of falsset, a cross like an X, with the two false positions at its upper corners, and the errors of the result respectively under them, the difference of the errors under the middle of the cross, and the answer over the middle of the cross.—French rule, in printing, a dash, generally of brass, thus:—

—Gag-rule. Same as *gag-law*. The legislature of Massachusetts pronounced the gag rule unconstitutional, and asserted that Congress had power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. The Century, XXXVII. 875.

Gauss's Rule for finding the date of Easter. See *Easter*.—**Golden rule.** See *golden*.—**Guldin's rule**, one of two rules, one giving the volume and the other the surface of any ring formed by the revolution of any plane closed curve about an axis lying in its plane. The rules are named after the Swiss mathematician Paul Guldin (1577-1643), but he obtained them from the collections of Pappus, a geometer of the fourth century.—**Home rule.** See *home*.—**Home-Rule Bill.** See *bill*.—**Inverse rule of three.** See *inverse*.—**Joint rule**, a rule adopted by both houses of Congress or a legislature for the conduct of transactions between them.—**Labor-saving rule**, in printing, brass rules cut by system to graduated lengths, so that they may be easily combined.—**Minding's rule**, a rule for the determination of the degree of an equation resulting from elimination, given by the Prussian mathematician E. F. A. Minding in 1841.—**Napier's rule**, one of two mnemonic rules given by Napier, the inventor of logarithms, for the solution of right-angled spherical triangles. The two legs and the complements of the hypotenuse and of the angles are called the *parts*. An angle and one of the sides going to form it are said to be *adjacent*; so, also, are the two legs. A part adjacent to both or neither of two parts is called, relatively to them, the *middle* part; and if the other two are not adjacent to it, they are called *opposite*. Then, the two rules are that the sine of the middle part is equal to the product of the tangents of the adjacent parts and to the product of the cosines of the opposite parts. These are equivalent to six equations of different forms.—**Newton's rule**, a certain rule for determining a superior limit to the number of positive roots of an algebraic equation, and another for the negative roots. Let the equation be

$$ax^n + na_1x^{n-1} + \frac{n(n-1)}{1.2} a_2x^{n-2} + \text{etc.} = 0.$$

Form a series of quantities A_0, A_1, \dots, A_n , by the formula $A_r = a^2r - ar - 1, ar + 1$. Write down the two rows

$$\begin{matrix} a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n \\ A_0, A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n \end{matrix}$$

If two successive numbers in the upper row have like signs while the numbers under them also have like signs, this is called a *double permanence*. But if two successive numbers in the upper row have different signs while the numbers under them have like signs, this is called a *variation-permanence*. The rule is that the number of negative roots cannot be greater than the number of double permanences, nor the number of positive roots greater than the number of variation-permanences.—**One-hour rule**, a standing rule of the United States House of Representatives, first adopted in 1847, in accordance with which no member, except one who reports a measure from a committee, may, without unanimous consent or permission given by vote, speak for more than one hour in debate on any subject.—**Parallel rule.** (a) A rule for drawing parallel lines. The old form of parallel rule consisted of two rulers connected by two bars turning upon pivots at the vertices of a parallelogram. For accurate work, a triangle and a straight-edge are used. (b) See *def.* s.—**Rule day**, in legal proceedings, motion day; the regularly appointed day on which to make orders to show cause returnable.—**Rule of cosst.** See *cosst.*—**Rule of faith** (*regula fidei*), the sum of Christian doctrine as accepted by the orthodox church in opposition to heretical sects; the creed: a phrase used from the second century onward.—**Rule of false** (*regula falsi*), or **rule of double position**. See *position*, 7.—**Rule of intersection**, rule of six quantities, the proposition that, if a spherical triangle be cut by a transversal great circle, the product of the chords of the doubles of three segments which do not cut one another is equal to the product of the chords of the doubles of the other three segments. This rule was discovered by Menelaus, about A. D. 100.—**Rule of mixtures**. Same as *allegation*, 2.—**Rule of Nicomachus** [named from Nicomachus, a Greek arithmetician who flourished about A. D. 100, and who is said to have been the author of this rule], a rule for finding the square of a small number, as follows: subtract the number from 10 and to the square of the difference add 10 times the number diminished by the difference. Thus, to find the square of 9, subtract 9 from 10, which gives 1 as the difference, the square of which is 1, and adding to this 10 times the excess of the original number, 9, over the difference, 1, which excess is 8, we have 81 as the answer.—**Rule of philosophizing**, a rule for constructing theories. Newton propounded certain rules of this kind.—**Rule of signs**, the rule that any arrangement is positive or negative according as it contains an even or odd number of displacements.—**Rule of speech** (*regula sermonis*), the rule of false, so called because in the use of it we "say" a quantity has a value which is false.—**Rule of supposition**, the rule of false. See *position*, 7.—**Rule of the double sign**, the principle that zero may be regarded either as positive or negative at pleasure, which has important applications under Budan's theorem.—**Rule of the octave.** See *octave*.—**Rule of the road.** See *road*.—**Rule of three**, the method of finding the fourth term of a proportion when three are given. The numbers being so arranged that the first is to the second as the third is to the fourth, which last is the term required to be found, then this is found by multiplying the second and third terms together, and dividing the product by the first.—**Rule of thumb**, a rule suggested by a practical rather than a scientific knowledge; in allusion to a use of the thumb in marking off measurements roughly.

We'll settle men and things by rule of thumb,
And break the lingering night with ancient rum.
Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey; Sept. 3, 1809.

Rule of trial and error, the rule of false. See *position*, 7.—**Rules of a prison**, certain limits outside the walls of a prison, within which prisoners in custody were sometimes allowed to live, on giving security not to escape. The phrase is sometimes extended to mean the space so enclosed, and also the freedom thus accorded to the prisoner.

To add these, the prisoners took it in turns to perambulate the rules, and solicit help in money or kind.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II, 247.

Both at the King's Bench and the Fleet debtors were allowed to purchase what were called the Rules, which en-

abled them to live within a certain area outside the prison, and practically left them free.

W. Besant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 77.

Rules of course, rules which are drawn up by the proper officers on the authority of the mere signature of counsel; or, in some instances, as upon a judge's fiat, or allowance by the master, etc., without any signature by counsel. Rules which are not of course are grantable on the motion either of the party actually interested or of his counsel.—**Rules of practice**, general rules prescribed by a court or other authority for the regulation of legal or other official procedure. See *def.* 2, above.—**Single rule**. See *def.* 8.—**Sliding rule**, a rule having one or more scales which slide over others for the purpose of facilitating calculations.—**Stationers' rule**, a rule of considerable length, made of hard wood about half an inch in thickness, usually marked with inches, and having its edges sheathed with brass strips. It is used for measuring, and as a straight-edge to guide a knife in cutting thick paper, as drawing-paper, pasteboard, etc.—**The rule in Shelley's case**, a much-quoted doctrine of the common law, to the effect that wherever there is a limitation to a man which if it stood alone would convey to him a particular estate of freehold, followed by a limitation to his heirs or to the heirs of his body (or equivalent expressions) either immediately or after the interposition of one or more particular estates, the apparent gift to the heir or heirs of the body is to be construed as a limitation of the estate of the ancestor, and not as a gift to the heir.—**To buy in under the rule.** See *buy*.—**Twenty-first rule**, in U. S. hist., a rule adopted by the House of Representatives in 1840, and dropped in 1844, prescribing that no abolition petitions should be received by the House.—**Waved rule.** See *def.* 8.—**Syn. 2. Precept**, etc. (see *principle*), law, regulation, formula, criterion, standard.—7. Direction, regulation, dominion, lordship, authority, mastery, domination.

rule¹ (röl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ruled*, ppr. *ruuling*. [*ME. rulen, reulen, reulen, ruelen*, < *OF. ruiler, rueler, rueler, reguler, regler, F. régler* = *Pr. reglar* = *Sp. regular, regular* = *Pg. regrar, regular* = *It. regolare* = *D. regelen* = *G. regeln* = *Dan. regulere* = *Sw. reglara*, < *LL. regulare*, regulate, rule, < *L. regula*, a rule; see *rule*¹, *n.*, and cf. *rail*¹, *v.*, and *regulate*.] **I. trans.** 1. To make conformable to a rule, pattern, or standard; adjust or dispose according to rule; regulate; hence, to guide or order aright.

Be thise uirtue [prudence] al thet man deth and zayth and thenght, al he dith and let and *reuleth* to the lyne of scele [reason].
Ayenbite of Inuyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

Yet Pitee, through his stronge gentill might,
Fogaf, and made Mercy passen Right,
Through innocence and ruled curtesye.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 163.

His actions seemed ruled with a ruler.
Lamb, South-Sea House.

2. To settle as by a rule; in law, to establish by decision or rule; determine; decide: thus, a court is said to rule a point. *Burrill*.

Had he done it with the pope's licence, his adversaries must have been silent; for that's a ruled case with the schoolmen.
Ep. Atterbury.

3. To have or exercise authority or dominion over; govern; command; control; manage; restrain.

Let reason rule thy wyt. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 79.
We'll do thee homage and be ruled by thee,
Love thee as our commander and our king.
Shak., T. G. of V., iv. 1. 66.

Being not able to rule his horae and defend himselfe, he was throwne to the ground.
Capt. John Smith, True Travels, I, 17.

4. To prevail on; persuade; advise: generally or always in the passive, so that to be ruled by is to take the advice or follow the directions of.

I think she will be ruled
In all respects by me; nay, more, I doubt it not.
Shak., R. and J., iii. 4. 13.

Nay, master, be ruled by me a little; so, let him lean upon his staff.
Marlowe, Jew of Malta, iv. 2.

5. To dominate; have a predominant influence or effect upon or in.

And God made two great lights; the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night.
Gen. I, 16.

Soft undulating lines rule the composition; yet dignity of attitude and feature prevails over mere loveliness.
J. A. Symonds, Italy and Greece, p. 65.

6. To mark with lines by means of a ruler; produce parallel straight lines in, by any means: as, to rule a blank book. See *ruled paper*, under *paper*.

A singing-man had the license for printing music-books, which he extended to that of being the sole vendor of all ruled paper, on the plea that, where there were ruled lines, musical notes might be pricked down.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., II, 437.

7. To mark with or as with the aid of a ruler or a ruling-machine: as, to rule lines on paper.

Age rules my lines with wrinkles in my face.
Drayton, Idea, xlv.

Ruled surface. (a) A surface generated by the motion of a line; a locus of lines indeterminate in one degree. (b) Any surface, as of paper or metal, upon which a series of parallel lines has been marked or cut.—**To rule the roast.** See *roast*.—**Syn. 1 and 3. Control, Regulate**, etc. See *govern*.

II. intrans. 1. To have power or command; exercise supreme authority.

By me princes rule, and nobles, even all the judges of the earth.
Prov. viii. 16.

Let them obey that know not how to rule.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 6.

2. To prevail; decide.

Away with scrupulous wit! now arms must rule,
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 61.

3. In law: (a) To decide. (b) To lay down and settle a rule or order of court; by order by rule; enter a rule.—4. In com., to stand or maintain a level.

Prices generally rule low.
The Academy, July 5, 1890, p. 15.

rule² (röl), *n.* [A contracted form of *revel*; perhaps in part associated with *rule* in *misrule* ("lord of misrule," etc.): see *revel*.] **Revel**; revely.

What night-rule now about this haunted grove?
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 5.

And at each pause they kiss; was never seen such rule
In any place but here, at Boon-hire, or at Yule.
Drayton, Polyolbion, xxvii. 251.

rule² (röl), *v. i.* [Also *reul*; a contr. of *revel*. Cf. *rule*², *n.*] To revel; to be unruly. *Hallivell* (under *reul*). [*Prov. Eng.*]

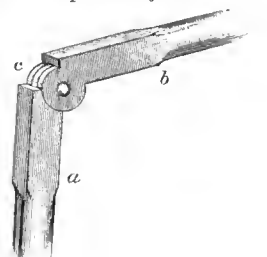
rule-case (röl'kās), *n.* In printing, a tray or case with partitions provided for rules.

rule-cutter (röl'kut'ēr), *n.* In printing, a machine for cutting brass rule to short lengths: usually a shears one blade of which is fixed and the other is moved by a strong lever.

rule-driller (röl'dril'ēr), *n.* A teacher who drills his pupils upon rules, or by rote, without teaching them the underlying principles.

I speak to the teacher, not the rule-driller.
De Morgan, Arith. Books, Int., p. xxii.

rule-joint (röl'joint), *n.* A pivoted joint in the nature of a hinge-joint, whereby two thin flat strips may be so united that each will turn edge-wise toward or from the other, and in no other direction: so called from its general employment in folding rules and scales used by surveyors, engineers, and mechanics. Also called *prop-joint*.



Rule- or Prop-joint.
a and b, prop-rods; c, rule-joint.

ruleless (röl'les), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *ruleless*; < *rule*¹ + *-less*.] **Being without rule; lawless.**

A ruleless rout of yongmen which her wood,
All slaine with darts, lie wallowed in their blood.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat, l. 431.

rulelessness (röl'les-nes), *n.* [*< ruleless* + *-ness*.] The state or quality of being ruleless, or without rule or law.

Its [the Star-Chamber's] rulelessness, or want of rules that can be comprehended, is curiously illustrated here.
The Academy, July 19, 1879, p. 43.

ruler (röl'ēr), *n.* [*< rule*¹ + *-er*.] 1. One who rules or governs; one who exercises dominion or controlling power over others; a person who commands, manages, restrains, or has part in the making or administration of law; one in authority.

Reuelers of rewmes around all the erthe
Were not yfoundid at the first tyme
To leue al at likynge and lust of the world,
But to labour on the lawe as lewde men on plowes.
Richard the Redeless, iii. 264.

Who made thee a ruler and a judge over us?
Acta vii. 27.

2. A rule; an instrument made of wood, brass, ivory, or the like, with straight edges or sides, by means of which, as a guide, straight lines may be drawn on paper, parchment, or other substance, by passing a pen or pencil along the edge. (See *rule*¹, and *parallel ruler*, under *parallel*.) When a ruler has the lines of chords, tangents, sines, etc., it is called a *scale*. See *scales*.—3. In engraving, a workman who operates a ruling-machine for ruling in flat tints, etc. See *ruling-machine*.—4. In line-engraving, a straight steel bar supported on cleats, to which a socket is so fitted that it slides evenly and steadily backward and forward. A perpendicular tube fixed to the side of the socket holds a sharp diamond-pointed graver which is pressed down by a spring. When the socket is drawn along the bar, the graver cuts a straight line across the plate; but by a slight motion of the hand lines can be formed to suit the shape of any object.—**Marquai's rulers**, a mathe-

metrical instrument for drawing parallel lines at determinate distances from one another.

rulership (rō'ler-shīp), *n.* [*< ruler + -ship.*] The office or power of a ruler. [Rare.]

Much more unlikely things have come to pass than that this languid young man should be called to the helm of affairs, the virtual *rulership* of the British Empire.
T. W. Higginson, Eng. Statesmen, p. 238.

ruleset, *a.* An obsolete form of *ruleless*.

rule-work (rōl'wērk), *n.* In *printing*, composition in which many rules are used, as in tables of figures; table-work.

ruling (rō'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *rule*¹, *v.*] 1. The determination by a judge or court of a point arising in the course of a trial or hearing.—2. The act of making ruled lines; also, such lines collectively.

ruling (rō'ling), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *rule*¹, *v.*] Having control or authority; governing; reigning; chief; prevalent; predominant.

The *ruling* passion, be it what it will,
The *ruling* passion conquers reason still.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 153.

Ruling elder. See *elder*¹, 5. = *Syn. Prevailing, Pre-dominant, etc.* (see *prevailant*), controlling.

ruling-engine (rō'ling-en'jin), *n.* A machine for ruling diffraction gratings. The ruling is performed by a fine diamond-point, the spacing of the lines being accomplished by the most refined micrometer-screw mechanism. (See *grating*², 2, and *micrometer*.) The new ruling-engine at Johns Hopkins University has produced gratings ruled with from 10,000 to 20,000 lines per inch, 6 inches in diameter, with faces formed on a radius of more than 21 feet, and having better definition than any ever before made. Such engines must be placed in as nearly equable a temperature as can be attained, as any sensible expansion or contraction during their operation defeats their purpose.

rulingly (rō'ling-li), *adv.* In a ruling manner; so as to rule; controllingly. *Imp. Dict.*

ruling-machine (rō'ling-mā-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machine used by engravers for ruling in flat tints, etc. The cutting of the lines is done by a tool with a diamond-shaped point. Mechanism for spacing and for lifting the cutting-tool when the carriage which supports the tool is to be shifted in its parallel ways are the other features of the machine.

2. A machine used for ruling parallel colored lines upon writing-paper, or upon paper for the manufacture of blank-books; a paper-ruler. Fountain-pens with mechanism for spacing and for drawing them simultaneously upon the surface to be ruled, or in some cases endless bands (each a fine thread passing through coloring material) arranged so that a part of each band is brought into contact with the paper to be ruled, mechanism for spacing the lines, intermittent feed for the paper, and mechanism for lifting the ruling-bands from the paper when the latter is fed forward are characteristics of such machines. In ruling columns on pages for blank-books ruling-pens are employed.

ruling-pen (rō'ling-pen), *n.* A form of pen used for drawing lines of even thickness. It commonly consists of two blades which hold the ink between



a, fixed blade; *b*, adjustable blade; *c*, adjusting-screw; *d*, handle, which screws into a socket at *d*.

them, the distance apart of the points being adjusted by a screw to conform to the desired width of line. Some ruling-pens consist of three needle-points brought close together at their ends; others are formed of a point of glass with channels to hold and conduct the ink along the sides.

rullichie (rul'i-ehi), *n.* See *rollichie*.

rullion (rul'yōn), *n.* [Also *revclyns, rowlyngis, rillings*, a contr. of ME. *riveling*, *< AS. rīfelīng*, a kind of shoe or sandal: see *riveling*².] 1. A shoe made of untanned leather.

The dress of the lad was completely in village fashion, yet neat and handsome in appearance. He had a jerkin of grey cloth slashed and trimmed with black hose of the same, with deer-skin *rullions* or sandals, and handsome silver spurs.
Scott, Monastery, xxix.

2. A coarse, masculine woman; also, a rough, ill-made animal. [Scotch.]

rullock, *n.* A variant of *rowlock*.

ruly¹ (rō'li), *a.* [*< ME. ruly, revely, rewely, rewtliche*, *< AS. hreōwlic*, pitiable, *< hreōw*, pity: see *rue*¹, *n.*] Pitiable; miserable.

With that cam a knave with a confessoires face,
Lene and *rewlyche* with leggyis ful smale.
Piers Plowman (A), xii. 78.

This *rewlych* Cresus was caught of Coors and lad to the tyr to ben brent.
Chaucer, Boethius, ii. prose 2.

ruly² (rō'li), *adv.* [*< ME. reuly, reoly*; *< ruly*¹, *a.*] Pitiously; miserably.

Think on god al-myzt,
And on his wondrys smerte,
How *reuly* he was a-dyzt.
Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 151.

ruly² (rō'li), *a.* [*< ME. ruly*; *< rule*¹ + *-y*¹ or *-ly*¹. Cf. *unruly*.] 1. Conforming to rule; not unruly; acting rightly; righteous.

*Ruly & rightwise, a roge man of hors,
He spake never displtynously, ne spiet no man;
Ne warpit neuer words of wrang with his mowthe.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 3888.*

2. Orderly; well-regulated.

I meane the sonnes of such rash sinning sires
Are seldom sent to runne a *ruly* race.
Gaucouyne, Complaynt of Phylomene (Steele Glass, etc., [ed. Arber, p. 118].

rum¹ (rum), *n.* [Abbr. of *rumbullion* or *rumbooze*. The F. *rum*, *rum* = Sp. *ron* = Pg. *rom* = It. *rum* = D. G. Dan. *rum* = Sw. *rom*, *rum*, are all from E.] 1. Spirit distilled from the juice of the sugar-cane in any form, commonly from the refuse juice left from sugar-making, but often from molasses, as especially in countries where the sugar-cane is not produced. Rum has always been especially an American product, the most esteemed varieties being made in the West Indies and named from the place of manufacture, as *Jamaica rum*, *Antigua*, *Grenada*, or *Santa Cruz rum*. It is also made in New England.

Rum is a spirit extracted from the Juice of sugar-canes, . . . called Kill-Devil in New England!
G. Warren, Description of Surinam (1661) (quoted in [The Academy, Sept. 5, 1885, p. 155].

2. Any distilled liquor or strong alcoholic drink: much used in reprobation, with reference to intemperance: as, the evils of *rum*.

Rum I take to be the name which unwashed moralists apply alike to the product distilled from molasses and the noblest juices of the vineyard. Burgundy "In all its sunset glow" is *rum*. Champagne, "the foaming wine of Eastern France," is *rum*.
O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, viii.

Pineapple rum. See *pineapple*. *Dickens, Pickwick.*

rum² (rum), *a. and n.* [Early mod. E. *rome*; supposed to be of Gypsy origin: cf. Gypsy *rom*, a husband, *Romman*, a Gypsy: see *Rom, Rommany*.] 1. *a.* Good; fine; hence, satirically, in present use, queer; odd; droll. [Slang.]

And the neighbours say, as they see him look sick,
"What a *rum* old covey is Hairy-faced Dick!"
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, l. 158.

"*Rum* creeters is women," said the dirty-faced man.
Dickens, Pickwick, xiv.

"We were talking of language, Jasper." . . . "Yours must be a *rum* one?" "Tis called *Rommany*."
G. Borrow, Lavengro, xvii.

II. *n.* Any odd, queer person or thing; an oddity. [Slang.]

No company comes
But a rabble of tenants, and rusty, dull *rum*s.
Swift, The Grand Question Debated.

It seems that though the books which booksellers call *rum*s appear to be very numerous, because they come oftener in their way than they like, yet they are not really so, reckoning only one of a sort.
Nichols, Literary Anecdotes, V. 471.

rumal (rō'mal), *n.* [Also *roomal, romal*; *< Hind. rūmāl*, Pers. *rūmāl*, a handkerchief.] A handkerchief; a small square shawl or veil. Especially—(a) A silk square used as a head-dress, etc. (b) A square shawl of goat's hair.

They [Thugs] had arranged their plan, which was very simple. If the darkness suited, Shmashoodeen Khau was to address a question to Rowley Mellon, who would stoop from his horse to listen; Pershad Sing was then to cast the *roomal* over his head, and drag him from his horse into the Mtango tope, when the holy pick-axe would soon do the rest.
J. Grant.

Rumanian (rō-mā'ni-an), *a. and n.* [Also *Romanian*; *< Rumania*, also written *Roumania* (F. *Roumanie*) (see def.), + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Rumania, a kingdom (since 1881) of southeastern Europe, consisting of the former Turkish dependencies Wallachia and Moldavia, the Danubian principalities. In 1859 the two principalities were united under a single tributary prince, made independent in 1878.

II. *n.* 1. One of the members of a race in southeastern Europe, Latinized in the second century, or perhaps later. Called by the Slavs *Vlaachs* (Welsh, Wallachs).—2. A Romance language spoken in Rumania, the neighboring parts of the Austrian empire, Bessarabia, the Pindus region, etc.

Rumansh (rō-mānsh'), *a. and n.* [See *Romansh*.] Same as *Rhæto-Romanic*.

rumb, *n.* See *rhumb*.

rum-barge (rum'bārj), *n.* [Cf. *rumbooze*.] A warm drink. *Hallucell*. [Prov. Eng.]

rumble (rum'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rumbled*, ppr. *rumbling*. [E. dial. *rummle, rommle*; *< ME. rumblen, romblen, rummelyn* (= D. *rommelen* = LG. *rummeln* = MHG. G. *rumpeln*, be noisy, = Dan. *rumle*, rumble; cf. Sw. *ramla*, Dan. *ramle*, rattle), freq. of *romen*, roar: see *rome*².] I. *intrans.* 1. To make a deep, heavy, continued and more or less jarring sound: as, the thunder *rumbles*.

But when they cam to wan water,
It now was *rumbling* like the sea.
Billic Archie (Child's Ballads, VI. 96).

The wild wind rang from park and plain,
And round the attics *rumbled*.
Tennyson, The Goose.

2†. To murmur.

The people cried and *rumbled* up and down.
Chaucer, Monk's Tale, l. 545.

3. To move with a deep, hoarse, thundering or jarring sound; roll heavily and noisily.

Greta, what fearful listening! when huge stones
Rumble along thy bed, block after block.
Wordsworth, To the River Greta.

Old women, capped and spectacled, still peered through the same windows from which they had watched Lord Percy's artillery *rumble* by to Lexington.
Lovell, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

4†. To roll about; hence, to create disorder or confusion.

When love so *rumbles* in his pate, no sleep comes in his eyes.
Suckling, Love and Debt.

II. *trans.* To cause to make a deep, rattling or jarring sound; rattle.

And then he *rumbled* his money with his hands in his trowsers' pockets, and looked and spoke very little like a thriving lover.
Trollope.

rumble (rum'bl), *n.* [*< ME. rombel*; *< rumble*, *v.*]

1. A deep, heavy, continuous, and more or less rattling or jarring sound, as of thunder; a low, jarring roar.

Clamour and *rumble*, and ringing and clatter.
Tennyson, Maud, xxvii.

2†. Confused reports; rumor.

O stormy people! unsad and ever untrew!
Ay undiscreet and changing as a vane,
Delyting ever in *rombel* that is new.
Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 941.

3†. Confusion; disorder; tumult.

Aboute whome he found mnche heauntesse, *rumble*,
haste and businesse, carriage and conveynance of her
stuffe into sanctuary.
Sir T. More, Works, p. 48.

4. A revolving cylinder or box in which articles are placed to be ground, cleaned, or polished by mutual attrition. Grinding- or polishing-material is added according to the need of the case.—5. A seat for servants in the rear of a carriage. Also *rumble-tumble*.

A travelling chariot with a lozenge on the panels, a discontented female in a green veil and crimped curls on the *rumble*, and a large and confidential man on the box.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, xiv.

rumble-gumption (rum'bl-gump'shōn), *n.* Same as *rumgumption*.

Ye sud hae stayed at hame, an' wantit a wife till ye gathered mair *rummeltgumption*.
Hogg, Perils of Man, l. 78. (Jamieson.)

rumbler (rum'blēr), *n.* [*< rumble + -er*¹.] A person who or a thing which rumbles. *Imp. Dict.*

rumble-tumble (rum'bl-tum'bl), *n.* Same as *rumble*, 5.

From the dusty height of a *rumble-tumble* affixed to Lady Selina Vipont's barouche . . . Vance caught sight of Lionel and Sophy.
Bulwer, What will he Do with it? l. 15.

rumbling (rum'bling), *n.* [*< ME. rumlyngce, romelyngce* (= MD. *rommeling*); verbal *n.* of *rumble*, *v.*] A low, heavy, continued rattling or jarring sound; a rumble. The peculiar rumbling of the bowels is technically called *borborygmus*.

At the noise of the stamping of the hoofs of his strong horses, at the rushing of his chariots, and at the *rumbling* of his wheels, the fathers shall not look back to their children for feebleness of hands.
Jer. xlviii. 3.

rumblingly (rum'bling-li), *adv.* In a rumbling manner; with a rumbling sound.

rum-blossom (rum'blos'm), *n.* A pimple on the nose caused by excessive drinking; a rum-bud; acne rosacea. Compare *grog-blossom, toddy-blossom*. [Slang.]

rumbo¹ (rum'bō), *n.* [Prob. short for *rumbooze*: see *rumbooze*. Cf. *rumbullion*.] A strong liquor: same as *rum*¹ or *rumbullion*.

Hawkins the boatswain and Derrick the quartermaster . . . were regaling themselves with a can of *rumbo*, after the fatiguing duty of the day.
Scott, Pirate, xxxix.

rumbo² (rum'bō), *n.* [Cf. *rumbovine*.] Rope stolen from a dockyard. *Admiral Smyth*.

rumbooze (rum-bōz'), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rumboose, romboose, rome boose*, also *rambooze, rambooz, ramboze, rambose*; prob. *< rum*² (altered in some forms to *ram*: see *ram*³) + *booze, boose*², drink: see *booze*.] Originally, any alcoholic drink; a tippie; specifically, a mixed drink: a fanciful name given to several combinations.

This booze is as good as *Rome boose*.
Harman, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 118.
This Booze is better then *Rum-boose*,
It sets the Gan a gigning.
Brome, Jovial Crew, 11.

Plot, a common cant word used by French clowns, and other tipping companions; it signifies *rum-booze*, as our gipsies call good-guzzle, and comes from *rum*, bibo.

Urquhart, tr. of *Babelais*, II, 1, note.

Rambooz. A compound drink. In most request at Cambridge, and is commonly made of eggs, sie, wine, and sugar; but in summer of milk, wine, sugar, and rose-water.

Blount's Glossography.

rumbowline, n. See *rombowl*.

rumbowling, n. [Cf. *rumbullion*.] Grog: so called by sailors.

rum-bud (rum'bud), *n.* A rum-blossom. [Slang.]

Redness and eruptions generally begin with the nose; . . . they have been called *rum-buds* when they appear in the face.

Dr. Bush, Effects of Ardent Spiritu. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

rumbullion (rum-bul'yon), *n.* [Appar. an extended form of *rumb*, imitatively varied, and in sense 2 confused with other words, as *rumbooze* or *rumbol*. Hence *rum*¹. Cf. *rumbowling*.] 1. A great tumult. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]— 2. A strong distilled liquor. See the quotation, and *rum*¹.

The chief fudding they make in the island is *Rumbullion*, alias *Kil-Divil*, and this is made of sugar canes distilled, a hot, hellish, and terrible liquor.

MS. Description of Barbados (1651, quoted in *The Academy*, Sept. 5, 1855, p. 155.)

rumbustical (rum-bus'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *rambustious*. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

rumbustious (rum-bus'tyus), *a.* Same as *rambustious*. [Prov. Eng.]

The sea has been rather *rumbustious*, I own; but then, . . . the land makes us ample amends.

Foote, Trip to Calais, i.

rum-cherry (rum'cher'i), *n.* The wild black or cabinet cherry, *Prunus serotina*, of eastern North America. In the forest it grows from 60 to 90 feet high, and affords a fine, hard, light-brown or red timber, turning darker with exposure, much esteemed for cabinet-work, inside finish, etc., and now becoming scarce. This tree, sometimes wrongly called *P. Virginiana*, is the source of the official wild-cherry bark. Its small, black, sweetish, and bitter astringent fruit is used to flavor liquors (whence the name).

Rumelian (rö-mé'lian), *a. and n.* [Also *Roumelian*; < *Rumelia*, also *Roumelia* (F. *Roumélie*), + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to *Rumelia* (originally, in a loose sense, the European possessions of the Sultan, sometimes excepting *Rumania*, *Servia*, and *Bosnia*; in a restricted sense, the region south of *Bulgaria*). A Turkish eyalet of *Rumelia* was formed about 1836 from parts of *Albania* and *Macedonia*. Eastern *Rumelia* was an autonomous province on the Black Sea, formed in 1878, and united to *Bulgaria* in 1885.

II. *n.* A native or inhabitant of *Rumelia*, especially in the restricted sense. [Rare.]

rumen (rö'men), *n.*; pl. *rumina* (rö'mi-nä). [*L. rumen*, the throat, gullet: see *ruminate*.]

1. The cud of a ruminant.— 2. The paunch or first stomach of a ruminant; the largest of the four compartments of the ruminant stomach. It is the one which, with the reticulum or honeycomb, is eaten under the name of *tripe*. Also called *farding-bag*. See cuts under *Ruminantia* and *Tragulus*.

Rumex (rö'meks), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), < *L. rumex*, *f.*, sorrel (*R. acetosa*, etc.), so called from the shape of the leaves, < *rumex*, *m.*, a kind of lance.] A genus of

apetalous plants of the order *Polygonaceae*, type of the tribe *Rumiceae*. It is characterized by its six stamens and its six- or rarely four-parted perianth, with the outer segments unchanged in fruit, but the three inner ones erect and very much enlarged, often bearing a conspicuous grain or tubercle resulting from a thickening of the midrib. The included nut is sharply three-angled, but without wings. About 150 species have been enumerated, but the real number is much less. They are widely scattered throughout temperate regions, with a few native to the tropics and southern hemisphere. Many are common weeds of cultivated grounds, and some are almost cosmopolitan. They are usually perennial deep-rooting herbs, rarely tall shrubs. They bear united stipules (ocrea), which are often transparent, at first sheathing, soon torn and vanishing. The flowers are in small bracted clusters at the nodes, often forming terminal racemes or panicles. In the section *Lapathum*, the dock, the leaves are commonly large, undivided, and cordate or rounded at the base; in *Acetosae*, known as *sorrel*, they are small, commonly hastate, and permeated by an acid juice. The



Female Flowering Plant of Field-sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*). *a*, a male flower; *b*, a female flower.

root is astringent, and has tonic, alterative, and antiscorbutic properties. Besides *dock* and *sorrel*, see *canadique*, *wild pie-plant* (under *pie-plant*), *bloodwort*, *butter-dock*, *greensauce*, *monk's-rhubarb*, *mountain-rhubarb*; also cuts under *atropal* and *obtusae*.

rumfusian (rum-fus'tyan), *n.* A hot drink made of eggs, beer, gin, sherry, cinnamon, nutmeg, sugar, etc.

rumgumption (rum-gump'shon), *n.* [Also *rumble-gumption*, *rummelgumption*, *rummitgumption*; perhaps < *rum*², good, excellent, + *gumption*: see *gumption*.] Rough common sense; keenness of intellect; understanding. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

They need not try thy jokes to fathom, They want rumgumption. *Beattie*, Address. (*Jamieson*.)

rumgumptious (rum-gump'shus), *a.* [*L. rumgumpti*(on) + *-ous*.] Sturdy in opinion; rough and surly; bold; rash. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

rum-hole (rum'höl), *n.* A grog-shop; a gin-mill: so called in opprobrium. [Colloq., U.S.]

Rumiceae (rö-mis'ë-ë), *n. pl.* [NL. (Carl Anton Meyer, 1840), < *Rumex* (*Rumie-*) + *-eae*.] A tribe of apetalous plants of the order *Polygonaceae*. It is characterized by a six-parted or rarely four-parted perianth, six or nine stamens, short recurved styles dilated into broadly peltate or fringed stigmas, flowers in clusters at the nodes, attended by a sheathing or concave bract, and leaves alternate on the stem or radicle. It includes the 4 genera *Rheum*, *Oxyria*, *Rumex*, and *Emex*, plants mainly of the northern hemisphere, sometimes shrubby, and generally with conspicuous or very large radical leaves. See cuts under *Rumex* and *rhubarb*.

rumina, n. Plural of *rumen*.

ruminal (rö'mi-näl), *a.* [= F. *ruminal*, < *L. ruminalis*, ruminating, < *rumen* (-in-), the throat, gullet: see *ruminate*.] Same as *ruminant*. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

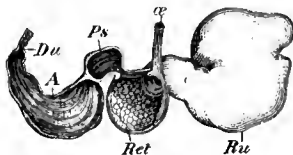
ruminant (rö'mi-nant), *a. and n.* [= F. *ruminant* = Sp. *ruminante* = Pg. It. *ruminante*, < *L. ruminan*(t)-s, ppr. of *ruminare*, chew the cud: see *ruminate*.] I. *a.* 1. Ruminating; chewing the cud; belonging to the *Ruminantia*, or having their characters.— 2. Hence, thoughtful; meditative; quiet.

Marriage . . . had not even filled her leisure with the ruminant joy of unchecked tenderness. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxviii.

II. *n.* An animal that chews the cud; any member of the *Ruminantia*.

Ruminantes (rö-mi-nan'töz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *L. ruminan*(t)-s, chewing the cud: see *ruminate*.] The original form of *Ruminantia*. *Vieq-d'Azyr*, 1792.

Ruminantia (rö-mi-nan'shi-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *L. ruminan*(t)-s, chewing the cud: see *ruminate*.] A series or section of artiodactyl ungulate mammals; the ruminants or ruminating animals, or hoofed quadrupeds that chew the cud. All are even-toed and cloven-footed, and have a complex stomach of several compartments, in the largest one of which food is received without being chewed, to be afterward regurgitated or thrown up into the mouth, there chewed at the animal's leisure, and then swallowed again. In nearly all living ruminants the stomach has four compartments, or is quadripartite: these are the *rumen*, *paunch*, or *platin tripe*; the *reticulum*, or *honeycomb tripe*; the *omasum*, *psalterium*, or *manyplies*; and the *abomasum* or *rennet-bag*, succeeding one another in the order here given. The two former belong to the cardiac division of the stomach, the two latter to the pyloric. The families of living ruminants whose stomachs are thus perfectly quadriocular are—(1) the *Giraffidae*, or camelopards; (2) the *Suidae* (if regarded as distinct from the *Bovidae*); (3) the *Bovidae*, or cattle, including also sheep and goats and all kinds of antelope excepting (4) the *Antilocapridae*; and (5) the *Cervidae*, or deer family. In the *Camelidae*, or camels and llamas, the stomach is imperfectly four-parted. In the *Tragulidae* it is tripartite, no psalterium being developed. Several extinct families are believed on other grounds (their stomachs being unknown) to have belonged to the *Ruminantia*. The ruminants are collectively contrasted with those ungulates which, though artiodactyl, do not ruminate, and are known as *Omnivora*, as the swine and hippopotamus. The average size of ruminants among mammals is large, a sheep being one of the smaller species; they are perfectly herbivorous, and have in addition to the pecu-



Typical Ruminant Stomach (Sheep). *Ru*, rumen or paunch; *Ret*, reticulum or honeycomb, showing alveoli; *Ps*, omasum, psalterium, or manyplies; *A*, abomasum or rennet-bag; *e*, esophagus; *Du*, duodenum. (*Ru* unopened; other divisions in section.)

The rumen has four compartments, or is quadripartite: these are the *rumen*, *paunch*, or *platin tripe*; the *reticulum*, or *honeycomb tripe*; the *omasum*, *psalterium*, or *manyplies*; and the *abomasum* or *rennet-bag*, succeeding one another in the order here given. The two former belong to the cardiac division of the stomach, the two latter to the pyloric. The families of living ruminants whose stomachs are thus perfectly quadriocular are—(1) the *Giraffidae*, or camelopards; (2) the *Suidae* (if regarded as distinct from the *Bovidae*); (3) the *Bovidae*, or cattle, including also sheep and goats and all kinds of antelope excepting (4) the *Antilocapridae*; and (5) the *Cervidae*, or deer family. In the *Camelidae*, or camels and llamas, the stomach is imperfectly four-parted. In the *Tragulidae* it is tripartite, no psalterium being developed. Several extinct families are believed on other grounds (their stomachs being unknown) to have belonged to the *Ruminantia*. The ruminants are collectively contrasted with those ungulates which, though artiodactyl, do not ruminate, and are known as *Omnivora*, as the swine and hippopotamus. The average size of ruminants among mammals is large, a sheep being one of the smaller species; they are perfectly herbivorous, and have in addition to the pecu-

Typical Ruminant Dentition (Sheep). *mx*, maxilla; *px*, toothless premaxilla; *i1, i2, i3*, three incisors of left side; *c*, left lower canine, like an incisor and usually called one; *pm*, upper and lower premolars; *m, m*, upper and lower molars.

liarities of the digestive system certain characteristic dental and cranial features; thus, there are no upper incisors, except in the camel family, in any of the living ruminants, and the under incisors bite against a callous pad. At the present time these animals are found in nearly all parts of the world (not, however, in the Australian); they are comparatively poorly represented in America, and occur in the greatest numbers, both of individuals and of species, in Africa. Also called *Pecora*. See also cut under *Tragulus*.

ruminantly (rö'mi-nant-li), *adv.* In the manner of a ruminant; by means of rumination.

ruminate (rö'mi-nät), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ruminated*, ppr. *ruminating*. [*L. ruminatus*, pp. of *ruminare* or *ruminari* (> It. *ruminare* = Sp. *rumiar* = Pg. *ruminar* = Fr. *romiar*, *rominar* = Of. F. *ruminer*, F. dial. *roumir*, *rouinger*, *runger*, *roincer*, *roinger*, *runger*), chew the cud, ruminate, < *rumen* (*rumin-*), the throat, gullet.] I. *intrans.* 1. To chew the cud, as a ruminant; practise rumination.

Ruminating flocks enjoy the shade. *Cowper*, Heronism, l. 32.

2. To muse; meditate; think again and again; ponder: as, to *ruminate* on misfortunes.

This is that I judge of that text of the Psalmist, about the which (may it please the King of Heavens) that euen as my penne hath written, my soule may alwayes *ruminate*. *Guereva*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 108.

He . . . *ruminates* like an hostess that hath no arithmetic but her brain to set down her reckoning. *Shak*, T. and C, iii. 3. 252.

II. *trans.* 1. To chew again.— 2. To turn over in the mind; muse on; meditate over and over.

Conduct me where, from company, I may revolve and *ruminate* my grief. *Shak*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 5. 101.

If in debt, let him *ruminate* how to pay his debts. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 535.

ruminate (rö'mi-nät), *a.* [*L. ruminatus*, pp. of *ruminare* or *ruminari*: see *ruminate*, *v.*] In *bot.*, appearing as if chewed: noting a structure of the endosperm (albumen) of a seed which gives a mottled appearance to its section, and which results from the infolding of a dark inner layer of the seed-coat into the lighter-colored matter of the endosperm, as in the nutmeg. *Goebel*.

ruminated (rö'mi-nät-ed), *a.* [*L. ruminatus* + *-ed*.] Same as *ruminate*.

ruminatingly (rö'mi-nät-ing-li), *n.* In a ruminating manner; ruminantly.

rumination (rö'mi-nä'tion), *n.* [= F. *rumination* = Pg. *ruminação* = It. *ruminazione*, < *L. ruminatio*(-n-), chewing the cud: see *ruminate*.] 1. The act or process of ruminating, or chewing the cud. The food of ruminants is entirely herbaceous, and consists chiefly of grass. This is rapidly cropped by grazing, and hastily swallowed, mixed with saliva. When its appetite is satisfied, the ruminant stands still, or oftener lies down, generally on its side. Then occurs a spasmodic action of the abdominal muscles and of the diaphragm, like a hiccup, which forces a bolus of grass, sodden in the fluids of the paunch, up the gullet and into the mouth, to be masticated or chewed at leisure. During this second chewing the cud is mixed with more saliva, thoroughly ground to pulp, and in this semi-fluid state it is finally swallowed. The cropped grass, when first swallowed, passes indifferently into either the rumen or the reticulum (which are in fact only two compartments of the cardiac division of the stomach, the gullet entering the stomach just at their junction), and in the ordinary peristaltic action of the stomach the fodder passes back and forth from one to the other. But there is an arrangement of muscular folds by means of which a canal may be formed that leads directly from the gullet past the rumen and reticulum into the psalterium, and by this channel the food, when returned after the rumination, may be conducted directly to the third stomach. Water drunk passes easily into any of the four stomachs according to circumstance. Neither the paunch nor the honeycomb is ever completely emptied of food; they have been found partly filled with sodden fodder in animals which have starved to death. It does not appear, as has been supposed, that the reticulum is specially concerned in modeling the boluses which are to be regurgitated. The regurgitation is effected by the reversed peristaltic action of the gullet. During the spasmodic action by which the sodden mass is driven against the opening of the gullet, and some of it is forced into the gullet to be thrown up, it is prevented from passing into the psalterium partly by the narrowness of the opening between the reticulum and the psalterium, and partly by the resistance offered to the coarse mass by the close-pressed psalterial leaves or layers, which act like a fine grating. But when the mass is swallowed again in its now pulpified and semi-fluid state, and is directed to the psalterium by the conformation of the parts, it readily soaks in through the psalterial layers, and thus reaches the abomasum or fourth stomach, where it is finally chymified by the action of the gastric juice, to which it is not before subjected. Rumination in man, when it is pathological, is also called *merycism*.

2. The act of ruminating or meditating; a musing or continued thinking on a subject; meditation or reflection.

It is a melancholy of mine own, . . . extracted from many objects, and indeed the sundry contemplation of my travels, in which my often *rumination* wraps me in a most humorous sadness. *Shak*, As you Like it, iv. 1. 19.

ruminative (rö'mi-nä-tiv), *a.* [*L. ruminatus* + *-ive*.] 1. Ruminant; disposed to rumination;

especially, given to meditation or thought.—
2. Marked by rumination or careful reflection;
well-considered.

Such a thing as philosophical analysis, of calm, *ruminative* deliberation upon the principles of government, . . . seems unknown to them. *The Atlantic*, LXIV. 610.

ruminator (rō'mi-nā-tor), *n.* [= Sp. *rumina-dor* = It. *ruminatore*, < LL. *ruminator*, < L. *ruminare* or *ruminari*, ruminato: see *ruminative*.] One who ruminates or muses on any subject; one who pauses to deliberate and consider.

ruminat (rō'min), *v. t.* [OF. *ruminer*, < L. *ruminare*, ruminato: see *ruminative*.] To ruminat.

As studious scholar, he self-rumineth
His lessons giv'n.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 6.

rumkin 1 (rum'kin), *n.* [Also *rumken*, *romkin*, *romekin*; perhaps for **rummerkin*, < *rummer* + *-kin*.] A kind of drinking-vessel; a rummer. *Gayton*.

Wine ever flowing In large Saxon *romekins*
About my board.
Sir W. Davenant, *The Wits*, iv. 2.

rumkin 2 (rum'kin), *n.* [Perhaps < *rump* + *-kin*.] A tailless fowl. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

rumly (rum'li), *adv.* [OF. *rum* + *-ly*.] In a rum manner; finely; well: often used ironically. See *rum*, *a.* [Slang.]

We straight betook ourselves to the Boozing ken; and, having bubb'd *rumly*, we concluded an everlasting friendship. *R. Head*, *English Rogue* (1665), quoted in *Ribton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy*, p. 621.

rummage (rum'āj), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rummaged*, ppr. *rummaging*. [Early mod. E. *rummage*, **rommage*, *rommidge*, *romage*, *romage*; < *roomage*, *n.*: see *roomage*.] 1. *trans.* 1†. To adjust the roomage or capacity of (a ship) with reference to the cargo; arrange or stow the cargo of (a ship) in the hold; especially, to clear by the removal of goods: as, to *rummage* a ship.

Use your endeavour and faithfull diligence in charging, discharging, lading againe, and *roomaging* of the same shippe. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 234.

2. To move to and fro the contents of, as in a search; ransack; hunt through; explore: as, to *rummage* a trunk.

By this time the English knew the Logwood Trees as growing; and, understanding their value, began to *rummage* other Coasts of the Main in search of it. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, II. li. 47.

Upon this they fell again to *rummage* the will.
Swift, *Tale of a Tub*, II.

At low water I went on board; and though I thought I had *rummaged* the cabin so effectually as that nothing more could be found, yet I discovered a locker with drawers in it. *Defoe*, *Robinson Crusoe*, iv.

Hortense was *rummaging* her drawers up-stairs—an unaccountable occupation, in which she spent a large portion of each day, arranging, disarranging, re-arranging, and counter-arranging. *Charlotte Brontë*, *Shirley*, vi.

3. To set in motion; stir; hence, specifically, to mix by stirring or some other form of agitation: as, to *rummage* a liquid.

The Feuer . . . now posting, sometimes pawing,
Even as the matter, all these changes causing,
Is *rummidged* with motions slowe or quick
In feeble bodies of the Aque sick.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, II., *The Furies*.

When finings are put into casks of wine, and are stirred round and round with great velocity by a stick introduced at the shive hole, that is called *rummaging* a cask; and if the cask is quite full to the bung a little will overflow in so doing. *C. A. Ward*, *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 478.

If *rummaged* well together, the whole [mixture] should be clear and bright in one day's time. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 223.

4. To bring to light by searching.

We'll go in a body and *rummage* out the badger in Birkenwood-bank. *Scott*, *Rob Roy*, xli.

The two ladies *rummaged* up, out of the recesses of their memory, such horrid stories of robbery and murder that I quite quaked in my shoes. *Mrs. Gaskell*, *Cranford*, x.

II. *intrans.* 1†. To arrange or stow the cargo of a ship in the hold.

Give the master or Boatswaine, or him that will take upon him to *romage*, a good reward for his labour to see the goods well *romaged*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 300.

2. To search narrowly, especially by moving about and looking among the things in the place searched; execute a search.

I'll merely relate what, in spite of the pains
I have taken to *rummage* among his remains,
No edition of Shakspeare I've met with contains.
Barham, *Ingoldsby Legends*, II. 58.

So they found at Babylon, . . .
In *rummaging* among the rarities,
A certain coffer. *Browning*, *Sordello*.

3†. To make a stir, bustle, or disturbance.

I speak this the rather to prevent . . . the imprudent *rumaging* that is like to be in England, from Villages to Townes, from Townes to Cities, for Churches sake, to the undoing of Societies, Friendships, Kindreds, Families. *N. Ward*, *Simple Cobler*, p. 45.

rummage (rum'āj), *n.* [OF. *rummage*, *v.*] 1. The act of rummaging, in any sense; the act of searching a place, especially by turning over the contents.—2. A stirring or busting about; a disturbance; an upheaval.

The source of this our watch, and the chief head
Of this post-haste and *romage* in the land.
Shak., *Hamlet*, I. 1. 107.

There is a new bill which, under the notion of preventing clandestine marriages, has made . . . a general *rummage* and reform in the office of matrimony. *Walpole*, *Letters*, II. 334.

3. Lumber; rubbish. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Rummage sale**, a clearing-out sale of unclaimed goods at docks, or of miscellaneous articles left in a warehouse.

rummager (rum'āj-ēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *romager*, *roomager*; < *rummage*, *v.*, + *-er*.] 1†. One who arranges or stows the cargo on a ship.

The master must provide a perfect mariner called a *Romager*, to range and bestow all marchandise in such place as is convenient. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, III. 862.

2. One who searches.

The smuggler exercises great cunning, and does his utmost to outwit the customs *rummager*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 372.

rummer (rum'ēr), *n.* [OF. *romer*, formerly also *romer*, = G. *römer* = Sw. *rommare*, a drinking-glass; said to be orig. G. (used for Rhenish wine according to Phillips; cf. "Rhenish rummers" in the first quot.), and so called because used in the *Römer-saal* at Frankfort (Skeat), lit. 'hall of the Romans': *Römer*, < *Rom*, Rome; *saal*, hall (see *sale*). Cf. *rumkin*.] A drinking-glass or -cup; also, a cupful of wine or other liquor. The name is especially given to the tall and showy glasses, nearly cylindrical in form and without stem, which are identified with German glassware of the seventeenth century.

Then Rhenish *rummers* walk the round,
In bumpers every king is crown'd.
Dryden, *To Sir George Etherege*, l. 45.

Ordered in a whole bottle of the best port the beggarly place could afford—tossed it off in an ecstasy of two *rummers*, and died on the spot of sheer joy. *Noctes Ambrosianae*, Sept., 1832.

rummildumption (rum'il-gump'shon), *n.* Same as *rumblegumption*.

rummle (rum'li), *v.* A dialectal form of *rumble*.

rummy 1 (rum'i), *a.* [OF. *rum* + *-y*.] Of or pertaining to rum: as, a *rummy* flavor.

rummy 2 (rum'i), *a.* [OF. *rum* + *-y*.] Rum; queer. [Slang.]

Although a *rummy* codger,
Now list to what I say.
Old Song, in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 97.

rumney; **romney**; (rum'ni), *n.* [ME. *rumney*, *romney*, *romnay*; < OF. **romenie*, < It. *romania*, "a kind of excellent wine in Italy, like malmesie" (Florio), so called from Napoli di Romania, in the Morca, where it was orig. produced.] A kind of sweet wine.

Larkys in hot schow, ladsys for to pyk,
Good drunk therto, lyeus and lye,
Blwet of allmayne. *romney* and wyl.
Rel. Antiq., II. 30. (*Halliwel*.)

All black wines, over-hot, compound, strong, thick drinks, as muscadine, malmsie, elegant, *rumny*, brown bastard, metheglen, and the like . . . are hurtful in this case. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 70.

Malmsey, *romney*, sack, and other sweet wines. *S. Dowell*, *Taxes in England*, IV. 80.

rumor, **rumour** (rō'mor), *n.* [ME. *rumour*, *romour*, *romour*; < OF. *rumour*, *romour*, *romour*, *romour*, *rumour*, *F. rumeur* = Pr. *rimor*, *rumor* = Sp. *Pg. rumor* = It. *rumore*, *romore*, noise, *rumor*, = D. *rumoor* = G. Dan. Sw. *rumor*, noise, uproar, < L. *rumor*, a noise, *rumor*, murmur; cf. L. *rumificare*, proclaim, LL. *rumitare*, spread reports; Skt. *√ ru*, hum, bray. Cf. *rumble*.] 1. A confused and indistinct noise; a vague sound; a murmur.

And when these com on ther was so grete foile and *romour* of noyse that wonder it was to heere, and ther-wi-th a-roos so grete a duste that the cleir sky wax all derk. *Martin* (E. E. T. S.), III. 393.

I pray you, bear me hence
From forth the noise and *romour* of the field.
Shak., *K. John*, v. 4. 45.

For many a week
Hid from the wide world's *rumour* by the grove
Of poplars with their noise of falling showers,
And ever-tremulous aspen-trees, he lay.
Tennyson, *Lancelot and Elaine*.

2. Flying or popular report; the common voice.

Rumor doth double like the voice and echo,
The numbers of the fear'd.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., III. 1. 97.

Fame is no plant that grows on mortal soil,
Nor in the glittering foil
Set off to the world, nor in broad *rumor* lies.
Milton, *Lycidas*, l. 80.

That talkative maiden, *Rumor*, though . . . figured as a youthful winged beauty, . . . is in fact a very old maid,

who puckers her silly face by the fireside, and really does no more than chime a wrong guess or a lame story into the ear of a fellow-gossip. *George Eliot*, *Felix Holt*, VIII.

3. A current report, with or without foundation; commonly, a story or statement passing from one person to another without any known authority for its truth; a mere report; a piece of idle gossip.

When ye shall hear of wars and *rumours* of wars, be ye not troubled. *Mark* XIII. 7.

I find the people strangely fantasied;
Possess'd with *rumours*, full of idle dreams.
Shak., *K. John*, IV. 2. 145.

What record, or what relic of my lord
Should be to aftertime, but empty breath
And *rumours* of a doubt?
Tennyson, *Morte d'Arthur*.

4. Fame; reported celebrity; reputation.

Great is the *rumour* of this dreadful knight.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., II. 3. 7.

Go forth, and let the *rumor* of thee run
Through every land that is beneath the sun.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, II. 277.

5†. A voice; a message.

I have heard a *rumour* from the Lord, and an ambassador
is sent unto the heathen, saying, Gather ye together.
Jer. XLIX. 14.

=Syn. 2 and 3. Talk, gossip, hearsay.

rumor, **rumour** (rō'mor), *v. t.* [OF. *rumor*, *n.*] To report; tell or circulate by report; spread abroad.

Rumour it shroud
That Anne, my wife, is sick and like to die.
Shak., *Rich.* III., IV. 2. 51.

Where nothing is examined, weighed,
But as 'tis *rumoured*, so believed.
E. Jonson, *The Forest*, IV., *To the World*.

rumorer, **rumourer** (rō'mor-ēr), *n.* [OF. *rumor* + *-er*.] One who rumors; a spreader of reports; a teller of news. [Rare.]

Go see this *rumourer* whipp'd. *Shak.*, *Cor.*, IV. 6. 47.

rumorous (rō'mor-us), *a.* [Formerly also *rumorous*; < OF. *rumoreux* = Sp. It. *rumoroso*, noisy, < ML. *rumorosus*, < L. *rumor*, noise, *rumor*: see *rumor*.] 1. Of the nature of rumor; circulated by popular report. [Rare.]

This bearer will tell you what we hear of certain *rumorous* surmises at N. and the neighbouring towns. *Sir H. Wotton*, *Reliquiae*, p. 377.

2. Confused or indistinct in sound; vaguely heard; murmuring. [Rare.]

Clashing of armours, and the *rumorous* sound
Of the stern billows, in contention stood.
Drayton, *Moses*, III.

rump (rump), *n.* [ME. *rumpe*, appar. < Icel. *rumpr* = Sw. *rumpa* = Dan. *rumpe*, rump (the Scand. forms appar. from the D. or I.G.), = MD. *rompe*, D. *romp*, a body or trunk, = MLG. LG. *rump* = MHG. G. *rumpf*, the bulk or trunk of a body, a trunk, carcass, hull.] 1. The tail-end of an animal; the hinder parts; the back-side or buttocks; technically, the gluteal or uropygial region; the nropygium. See *sacrum* and *uroppygium*.—2. Figuratively, the rag-end of a thing. Specifically [*cap*]. In *Eng. hist.*, the rag-end of the Long Parliament, after the expulsion of the majority of its members, or Pride's Purge, by Cromwell in 1648. The Rump was forcibly dissolved by Cromwell in 1653, but was afterward reinstated on two different occasions for brief periods. Also called *Rump Parliament*.

rump (rump), *v. t.* [OF. *rump*, *n.*] To turn one's back upon. [Rare.]

This mythologic Deity was Plutus,
The grand Livinity of Cash,
Who, when he *rumps* us quite, and won't salute us,
If we are men of Commerce, then we smash.
Colman, *Poetical Vagaries*, p. 129. (*Davies*.)

rump-bone (rump'bōn), *n.* Same as *sacrum*.

rumpert (rum'pēr), *n.* [OF. *rump* + *-er*.] One who was favorable to, or was a member of, the Rump Parliament. See *rump*, 2.

This day, according to order, Sir Arthur appeared at the House; what was done I know not, but there was all the *rumpers* almost come to the House today. *Pepys*, *Diary*, March 7, 1660.

Neither was the art of blasphemy or free-thinking invented by the court, . . . but first brought in by the fanatical faction, towards the end of their power, and, after the restoration, carried to Whitehall by the converted *rumpers*, with very good reason. *Swift*, *Polite Conversation*, Int.

rump-fed (rump'fed), *a.* [OF. *rump* + *fed*, pp. of *feed*.] Fed on offal or scraps from the kitchen (according to Nares, fed, or fattened, in the rump; fat-bottomed). [Rare.]

Aroint thee, witch! the *rump-fed* ronyon cries.
Shak., *Macbeth*, I. 3. 6.

ruple (rum'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rumpled*, ppr. *rumpling*. [A var. of *rimple*, *q. v.*] To wrinkle; make uneven; form into irregular inequalities.

The peremptory Analysis, that you will call it, I believe will be so hardy as once more to unpinne your spruce fas-

tidious oratory, to *rumple* her laces, her frizzles, and her bobins, though she wince and fling never so Peevishly.
Milton, On Def. of Humb. Kemonat.

We all know the story of the princess and her *rumpled* rose-leaf felt through half-a-score of blankets.
Wylie Melville, White Rose, II. xl.

rumple (rum'pl), *n.* [A var. of *rimple*, *q. v.* Cf. *rumple*, *v.*] A wrinkle; a fold; a ridge.

And yet Lucretia's fate would bar that vow;
And fair Virginia would her fate bestow
On Rutlia, and change her faultless make
For the foul *rumple* of her camel-back.
Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x.

rumplless (rump'les), *a.* [*rump* + *-less*.] Having no tail: specifically noting male or female specimens of the common hen so characterized. The lack is not only of the tail-feathers, but of muscular and bony parts of the rump.

Rumplless fowls are those in which the coccygeal vertebrae are absent; there is consequently no tail. By crossing, *rumplless* breeds of any variety can be produced.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 646.

rumply (rump'li), *a.* [*rump* + *-y*.] Rumpled. [Colloq.]

rump-post (rump'pöst), *n.* The share-bone or pygostyle of a bird. *Coues*. See cut under *pygostyle*.

rump-steak (rump'stäk), *n.* A beefsteak cut from the thigh near the rump.

After dinner was over he observed that the steak was tough; "and yet, sir," returns he, "bad as it was, it seemed a *rump-steak* to me."
Goldsmith, Essays, xiii.

rumpus (rum'pus), *n.* [Perhaps imitative, based on *rumble*, *rumbustical*, *rumbustious*, etc.] An uproar; a disturbance; a riot; a noisy or disorderly outbreak. [Colloq.]

My dear Lady Bab, you'll be shock'd, I'm afraid,
When you hear the sad *rumpus* your Ponies have made.
Moore, Twopenny Post-Bag, letter i.

She is a young lady with a will of her own, I fancy.
Extremely well-fitted to make a *rumpus*.
George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, xii.

rum seller (rum'sel'er), *n.* One who sells rum; hence, one who sells intoxicating liquors of any kind; specifically, the keeper of a rumshop. [U. S.]

rumshop (rum'shop), *n.* A shop where intoxicating liquors are sold. [U. S.]

rum-shrub (rum'shrub), *n.* A liquor of which rum is a principal ingredient. (a) Rum flavored with orange-juice and sweetened and allowed to stand for a long time before use: a kind of home-made cordial. (b) A drink made by mixing rum with orange, lemon, or lime-juice, the peel of the same fruit, milk, and sometimes other ingredients: this is strained and usually bottled or kept.

rumswizzle (rum'swiz'l), *n.* [Perhaps < *rum*², good, excellent, + *swizzle*, a drink made of ale and beer mixed (fancifully applied to cloth that possesses the quality of resisting wet).] A cloth made in Ireland from pure wool undyed, and valuable because of its power of repelling moisture.

run¹ (run), *v.*; pret. *ran* (sometimes *run*), pp. *run*, ppr. *running*. [E. dial. or Sc. also *rin*, *ren*; < ME. *rinnen*, *rynnen*, *rennen* (pret. *ran*, *ron*, pl. and pp. *runnen*, *romnen*, *runne*, *ronne*; the mod. E. having taken the vowel of the pp. also in the inf.), < AS. *rinnan* (pret. *ran*, pl. *runnon*, pp. *gerunnen*), usually transposed *eornan*, *irnan*, *iernan*, *yrnan* (pret. *arn*, *orn*, pl. *urnon*, pp. *urnen*) (> ME. *ernen*, etc.: see *earn*²), *run*, *flow*, = OS. *rinnan* = OFries. *rinna*, *renna* = MD. *rinnen*, *rennen*, *runnen* = MLG. *rinnen*, *flow*, *rennen*, *run*, = OHG. *rinnan*, *flow*, *swim*, *run*, MHG. *rinnen*, G. *rinnen*, *run*, *flow* (pret. *rann*, pp. *geronnen*), = Icel. *rinna*, later *renna* = Sw. *rinna* = Dan. *rinde*, *flow*, *rende*, *run*, = Goth. *rinnan*, *run*; also causative, OS. *rennian* = OHG. *rennan*, MHG. G. *rennen* = Goth. *rannjan*, cause to run; prob., with present formative *-n*, < \sqrt{ren} , *run* (cf. *rine*¹), perhaps akin to Skt. \sqrt{ar} or *ri*, go. Hence ult. *run*, *n.*, *runaway*, *runnel*, *rennet*¹, *rine*¹.] **I. intrans.** 1. To move swiftly by using the legs; go on the legs more rapidly than in walking; hence, of animals without legs, to move swiftly by an energetic use of the machinery of locomotion: as, a *running* whale. In bipedal locomotion the usual distinction between *running* and *walking* is, that in *running* each foot in turn leaves the ground before the other reaches it. In zoölogy, usually, to *run* means to move the legs of each side alternately, whether fast or slow—being thus distinguished, not from *walk*, but from any locomotion in which the opposite legs move together, as in jumping, leaping, or hopping.

Freres and faitours that on here fete *rennen*.
Piers Plowman (B), II. 182.

And as she *runs* the bushes in the way,
Some catch her by the neck, some kiss her face.
Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 871.

Thou dost float and *run*,
Like an unbodied joy whose race is just begun.
Shelley, 'To a skylark.

Specifically—(a) Of the horse, to move with the gait distinctively called a *run*. See *run*¹, *n.*, 1 (a). (b) To take part in a race: as, to *run* for the stakes, or for a place: said of horses or athletes.

Know ye not that they which *run* in a race *run* all, but one receiveth the prize? So *run* that ye may obtain.
1 Cor. ix. 24.

(c) To take part in a hunt or chase: as, to *run* with the hounds.

2. To make haste; hasten; hurry, often with suddenness or violence; rush.

Thaune thel lete blowe an horn in the maister toure,
and than *ronne* to arnee through the town.
Mertin (E. E. T. S.), II. 197.

A kind heart he bath; a woman would *run* through fire
and water for such a kind heart.
Shak., M. W. of W., III. 4. 107.

What need a man forestall his date of grief,
And *run* to meet what he would most avoid?
Milton, Comus, l. 363.

'Tis habitual to them to *run* to the Succour of those they see in Danger.
Steele, Grief A-la-Mode, Pref.

3. To flee; retreat hurriedly or secretly; steal away; abscond; desert: often followed by *away* or *off*.

The paens that ere were so sturne,
Hi gunne *awei urne*.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

That same man that *runneth awate*
Maie again fight, an other date.
Udall, tr. of Erasmus's Apophthegms, p. 372.

My conscience will serve me to *run* from this Jew, my master.
Shak., M. of V., II. 2. 2.

I forgot to say Garrat *run* off a month ago. . . Mr. Grierson has expeld him for *running away*.
Hood, School for Adults.

4. To move, especially over a definite course: said of inanimate things, and with the most varied applications; be propelled or borne along; travel; pursue a course; specifically, of a ship, to sail before the wind.

And *running* under a certain island which is called Claudia, we had much work to come by the boat.
Acts xvii. 16.

Thou . . . think'st it much to tread the ooze
Of the salt deep,
To *run* upon the sharp wind of the north.
Shak., Tempest, I. 2. 254.

Far *ran* the naked moon across
The houseless ocean's heaving field.
Tennyson, The Voyage.

Ran black o'er the sea's face.
M. Arnold, Balder Dead.

5. To perform a regular passage from place to place; ply: as, the boats *run* daily; a train *runs* every hour.—6. To flow. (a) To flow in any manner, slowly or rapidly; move, as a stream, the sand in an hour-glass, or the like.

In the tur ther is a welle
Suthe cler hit is with alle,
He *urneth* in o pipe of bras
Whider so hit ned was.
King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

In the dede See *rennethe* the Flom Jordan, and there it dyethe; for it *rennethe* no furthermore.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 102.

The fourth [current of lava], at la Torre, is that which *run* at the great eruption on the fifth of May.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii.

(b) To spread on a surface; spread and blend together: as, colors *run* in washing.

An Arcadian hat of green sarcenet. . . not so very much stained, except where the occasional storms of rain, incidental to a military life, had caused the green to *run*.
T. Hardy, The Trumpet-Major, II.

7. To give passage to or discharge a fluid or a flowing substance, as tears, pus, the sand of an hour-glass, etc.

Mine eyes shall weep sore, and *run* down with tears,
because the Lord's flock is carried away captive.
Jer. xlii. 17.

I should not see the sandy hour-glass *run*
But I should think of shallows and of flats.
Shak., M. of V., I. 1. 25.

The jeat will make his eyes *run*, I' faith.
B. Jonson, Poelaster, III. 1.

Reekin' red *ran* mony a sheugh.
Burns, Battle of Sheriff-Muir.

Specifically—(a) In *founding*, said of a mold when the molten metal works out through the parting or through some interstice, crevice, or break: as, the mold *runs*. (b) In *organ-building*, said of the air in a wind-cheat when it leaks into a channel.

8. To become fluid; fuse; melt.

As wax dissolves, as ice begins to *run*,
And trickle into drops before the sun,
So melts the youth.
Addison, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph. III.

If the arches are fired too hot, they will *run* or stick together.
C. T. Davis, Bricks and Tiles, p. 147.

9. To extend from point to point; spread by growth, or expansion, or development of any kind: as, the flames *ran* through the grass.

The fire *ran* along upon the ground. Ex. ix. 23.

10. To creep or trail; spread by runners; overrun; twine or climb in any manner: said of plants: as, the vine *ran* up the porch.

Beneath my feet
The ground-pine curled its pretty wreath,
Running over the club-moss burrs.
Emerson, Each and All.

11. To go through normal or allotted movements; be in action, motion, or operation; operate; work: as, the machines *run* night and day; the hotel is *running* again.

Rudeley [curtains] *remande* on ropes.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 857.

Wert thou not brother to great Edward's son,
This tongue that *runs* so roundly in thy head
Should run thy head from thy uneverent shoulders.
Shak., Rich. II., II. 1. 122.

You've been *running* too fast, and under too high pressure. You must take these weights off the safety valve. . . Bank your fires and *run* on half steam.
Bret Harte, Gabriel Conroy, xxvi.

A storage, or secondary, battery makes it possible to have a reservoir of electricity, from which a supply can be obtained when the dynamo are not *running*.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIV. 308.

12. To strive for any end; especially, to enter a contest for office or honors; specifically, to stand as a candidate for election: as, three candidates are *running* for the presidency.

He has never failed in getting such offices as he wanted, the record of his *running* being about as good as that of any man in the country.
The Nation, XI. 1.

Z., who has written a few witty pieces, and who, being rich and an epicure, is *running* for the Academy on the strength of his good dinners.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII. 518.

13. To go on; go by; pass or glide by; elapse.

Since she is living, let the time *run* on
To good or bad.
Shak., Cymbeline, v. 5. 128.

She does well and wisely
To ask the counsel of the ancientst, madam;
Our years have *run* through many things she knows not.
Fletcher, Rule a Wife, I. 4.

How *runs* the time of day?
Ford, Perkin Warbeck, III. 1.

Merrily *ran* the years, seven happy years.
Tennyson, Enoch Arden.

14. To pass; proceed; advance; take a certain course or direction. Specifically—(a) To advance in a given line of change, development, growth, conduct, experience, etc.; especially, to proceed from one state to another: as, to *run* to seed; to *run* to waste; to *run* to weeds (said of land); to *run* into danger; hence, to become: as, to *run* mad: often followed by a predicate adjective, or by *in*, *into*, or *to*.

They think it strange that ye *run* not with them to the same excess of riot.
1 Pet. iv. 4.

At his own shadow let the thief *run* mad,
Himself himself seek every hour to kill!
Shak., Lucrece, l. 997.

We have *run*
Through ev'ry change that Fancy, at the loom
Exhausted, has had genius to supply.
Couper, Task, II. 607.

He *ran* headlong *into* the boisterous vices which prove fatal to so many of the ignorant and the brutal.
Southey, Emuyn, p. 13.

It is not only possible but quite probable that these last two [cows] were more influenced by the individual tendency to "run dry" than by the extra grain feed in the ration.
Science, XV. 24.

Hence—(b) To tend or incline; have a proclivity or general tendency: be favorable: as, his inclinations *run* to public life: followed by *in*, *into*, *to*, or *toward*.

That spot of spysez mygt nedez sprede,
Ther such rynchex tof rot [root] is *runnen*.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 26.

Revenge is a kind of wild justice which the more Man's nature *runs* to, the more ought law to weed it out.
Lacoe, Revenge (ed. 1887).

A man's nature *runs* either to herbs or weeds; there'ore let him seasonably water the one, and destroy the other.
Bacon, Nature in Men (ed. 1857).

The temperate climates usually *run* into moderate governments, and the extremes *into* despotic power.
Swift, Sentiments of Ch. of Eng. Man, II.

A birthplace
Where the richness *ran* to flowers.
Browning, Paracelsus.

(c) To pass in thought or notice; go cursorily, as in a hasty inspection, review, or summary: as, to *run* from one topic to another; to *run* through a list or a bill: generally followed by *through* or *over*.

The eyes of the Lord *run* to and fro throughout the whole earth.
2 Chron. xvi. 9.

So of the rest, till we have quite *run* through,
And wearied all the fables of the gods.
B. Jonson, Volpone, III. 6.

If I write anything on a black Man, I *run* over in my Mind all the eminent Persons in the Nation who are of that Complexion.
Addison, Spectator, No. 262.

(d) To continue to think or speak of something: dwell in thought or words; harp: as, his mind or his talk *runs* continually on his troubles: followed by *on* or *upon*.

If they see a stage-play, they *run* upon that a week after.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 238.

When we desire anything, our minds *run* wholly on the good circumstances of it; when it is obtained, our minds *run* wholly on the bad ones. *Swift*.
 (e) To pass by slight gradations or changes; blend or merge gradually: with *into*: as, colors that *run into* one another. Observe how system *into* system *runs*.
Pope, Essay on Man, l. 25.
 (f) To migrate, as fish; go in a school.
Salmson run early in the year.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLI. 406.

15. To have a certain direction, course, or track; extend; stretch: as, the street *runs* east and west.
 The ground cloath of silver, richly embroidered with golden Sunns, and about every Sunne *ran* a traile of gold, imitating Indian worke.
Chapman, Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.
 Searching the ulcer with my probe, the sinus *run* up above the orifice.
Wiseman, Surgery.
 And thro' the field the road *runs* by
 To many-tower'd Camelot.
Tennyson, Lady of Shalott, l.

16. To have a certain form, tenor, or purport; be written or expressed: as, the argument *runs* as follows.
 They must— . . .
 For so *run* the conditions—leave those remnants
 Of fool and feather that they got in France.
Shak., Men. VIII, l. 3. 24.
 Once on a time (so *runs* the fable)
 A country mouse, right hospitable,
 Received a town mouse at his board.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. vi. 157.
 That Matthew's numbers *run* with ease
 Each man of common sense agrees!
Cowper, Epistle to Robert Lloyd.

17. In law: (a) To have legal authority or effect; be in force.
 It cannot be said that the Emperor's writs *run* in it except in some few settled districts.
Athenæum, No. 3068, p. 202.
 The Queen's writ, it has been remarked, cannot be said to *run* in large parts of Ireland, while in every part of the United States the Federal writ is implicitly obeyed.
Nineteenth Century, XIX. 798.

(b) To pass in connection with or as an incident to. Thus, a covenant restricting the use or enjoyment of land is said to *run* with the land, alike if the burden it imposes is to continue on the land burdened, into whatsoever hands that land passes, or if the right to claim its enforcement is to pass with the land intended to be benefited, into whosever hands the latter land may pass. If the covenant does not run with the land, it is merely personal, binding and benefiting only the parties to it and their personal representatives.
 Covenants are said to "*run* with the land" when the liabilities and rights created by them pass to the assignees of the original parties.
Eneye. Brit., XIV. 275.

18. To be current; circulate publicly. (a) To be in current use or circulation.
 And when that Money hath *runne* so longe that it begynneth to waste, than men bereen it to the Emperours Tresorie.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 230.
 Are not these the Spanish "pillar dollars"; and did they not *run* current in England as crown pieces?
N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 338.
 (b) To be publicly heard or known; be spread abroad; pass from one to another.
 "What, is this Arthures hous," quoth the bathel thenne,
 "That all the rous [fame] *runnes* of, theurg ryalmes so mony?"
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 310.
 There ran a rumor
 Of many worthy fellows that were out.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 182.
 One day the story *ran* that Hamilton had given way, and that the government would carry every point.
Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vi.
 A murmuring whisper thro' the nunnery *ran*.
Tennyson, Guinevere.

19. To keep going; be kept up; extend through a period of time; continue (used specifically of a play or other theatrical exhibition); hence, specifically, to continue so long before expiring or being paid or becoming payable: as, a subscription that has three months to *run*; the account *ran* on for a year.
 She saw, with joy, the line immortal *run*,
 Each sire impress'd and glaring in his son.
Pope, Dunclad, l. 99.
 Learning that had *run* in the family like an heirloom!
Sheridan, School for Scandal, iii. 3.
 No question had ever been raised as to Mr. Nolan's extraction on the strength of his hooked nose, or of his name being Baruch. Hebrew names *ran* in the best Saxon families; the Bible accounted for them.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xx.
 Yet I doubt not thro' the ages one increasing purpose
runs.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.
 The play on this occasion . . . only ran three days, and then Sir John Vanbrugh produced his comedy called "The Confederacy."
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 8.

20. To reach a certain pitch, extent, importance, quality, or value; hence, to average; rule.

"Bad this year, better the next."—We must take things rough and smooth as they *run*.
Footle, Mayor of Garratt, l. 1.
 The disputes between the King and the Parliament *run* very high.
Walpole, Letters, II. 511.
 An age when Saurians *run* ridiculously small.
George Eliot, Theophrastus Such, iii.
 In 1795 and 1796 . . . the price of wheat *ran* far beyond the statutory 54s., viz., to 75s. the quarter.
S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 11.

When Barrels are sold as they *run*, the term "as they *run*" shall be understood to refer to the condition as to coeperage only.
New York Produce Exchange Report (1888-9), p. 279.

21. To rest, as on a foundation or basis; turn; hinge.
 Much upon this riddle *runs* the wisdom of the world.
Shak., M. for M., iii. 2. 242.
 It is a confederating with him to whom the sacrifice is offered; for upon that the apostle's argument *runs*.
Ep. Atterbury.

22. In music, to perform a run or similar figure.
 As when a maide, taught from her mother's wing
 To tune her voyce unto a silver string,
 When she should *run*, she rests; rests, when should *run*.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, l. 5.

23. In a variety of technical uses, to go awry; make a fault; slip; as, a thread *runs* in knitting when a stitch is dropped.
 A common drill may *run*, as it is usually termed, and produce a hole which is anything but straight.
Farrow, Mil. Encyc., III. 524.
 Lace made without this traversing motion would, in case a thread was broken, *run* or become undone.
A. Bartov, Weaving, p. 360.

24. To press with numerous and urgent demands: as, to *run* upon a bank.—25. To keep on the move; go about continually or uneasily; be restless, as a rutting animal; be in rut.—To cut and run. See *cut*.—To let run, to allow to pass freely or easily; slacken, as a rope, cable or the like.—To *run across*, to come across; meet by chance; fall in with: as, to *run across* a friend in London.—To *run after*, to seek after; of persons, to pursue, especially for social purposes; hence, to court the society of.
 The mind, upon the suggestion of any new notion, *runs after* similes, to make it the clearer to itself.
Locke.
 If he wants our society, let him seek it. . . I will not spend my hours in *running after* my neighbours.
Jane Austen, Pride and Prejudice, liiii.

To run against. (a) To come into collision with.
 This man of God had his share of suffering from some that were convinced by him, who, through prejudice or mistake, *ran against* him.
Penn. Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.
 (b) Same as to *run across*. (c) To result unfavorably or adversely to.

The owner hath incurred the forfeiture of eight years' profits of his lands before he cometh to the knowledge of the process that *runneth against* him.
Bacon.

Had the present war indeed *run against* us, and all our attacks upon the enemy been vain, it might look like a degree of frenzy . . . to be determined on so impracticable an undertaking.
Addison, Present State of the War.

To run ahead of one's reckoning. See *reckoning*.—To run amuck. See *amuck*.—To run at, to assail suddenly; rush upon.

Jack Stamford would have *run at* him [Felton], but he was kept off by Mr. Nicholas.
Hocutt, Letters, I. v. 7.

To run at the ring. See *ring*.—To run away or off with. (a) To carry off in sudden or hurried flight: as, a horse *runs away with* a carriage; the mutineers *ran away with* the ship.
 Now in James Towne they were all in combustion, the strongest preparing once more to *run away with* the Pinnace.
Quoted in Capt. John Smith's Works, I. 163.
 (b) To abscond or elope with.

Now, my dear sir, between you and I, we know very well, my dear sir, that you have *run off with* this lady for the sake of her money.
Dickens, Pickwick, x.
 (c) To carry too far; lead beyond bounds; transport.

His desires *run away with* him through the strength and force of a lively imagination.
Steels, Tatler, No. 27.

To run awry. See *awry*.—To run before. (a) To run from in flight; flee before: as, the troops *ran before* the enemy. (b) To outstrip; surpass; excel.

But the scholar *ran*
 Before the master, and so far, that Bleys
 Laid magic by.
Tennyson, Coming of Arthur.

To run counter. See *counter*, adv., 1.—To run deep, to swim far under water, as fish or a whale.—To run down. (a) To have its motive power exhausted; stop working: as, the clock or the musical box *ran down*. (b) To become weakened or exhausted; deteriorate; fall off: as, his health has *run down*.

Here was, evidently, another case of an academy having *run down*, and its operations discontinued.
Supreme Court Reporter, X. 809.

To run down a coast, to sail along it.—To run foul of. Same as to *fall foul of* (which see, under *foul*).—To run idle. See *idle*.—To run in. (a) In printing: (1) Same as to *run on*. (2) To occupy a smaller space in type than was expected: said of copy. (b) In the refining of iron as followed in Yorkshire, England, to run the molten pig directly from the furnace into the refinery: distinguished from *melting down*, when the refinery is charged with unmelted pig, scrap, etc.—To run in debt, to incur pecuniary obligations; make a debt.

Our long stay here hath occasioned the expense of much more money than I expected, so as I am *run much in* Mr. Goffe's debt.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 446.
 To run in one's head or mind, to linger in one's memory; haunt one's mind.
 These courtiers *run in my mind* still.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, II. 1.

Heigh ho!—Though he has used me so, this fellow runs strangely in my head. I believe one lecture from my grave cousin will make me recall him.
Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 1.

To run in the blood. See *blood*.—To run into, to run against; collide with.—To run in trust. See *trust*.—To run in with. (a) To agree, comply, or close with. (b) *Naut.*, to sail close to: as, to *run in with* the land.—To run mad. See *mad*.—To run of (or on) a garget. See *garget*.—To run off with. See *to run away with*.—To run on. (a) To keep on; continue without pause or change; especially, to keep on talking; keep up a running stream of conversation; ramble on in talking.
 Even so must I *run on*, and even so stop.
 What surety of the world, what hope, what stay,
 When this was now a king, and now is clay?
Shak., K. John, v. 7. 67.

Even Boswell could say, with contemptuous compassion, that he liked very well to hear honest Goldsmith *run on*. "Yes, sir," said Johnson, "but he should not like to hear himself."
Macaulay, Oliver Goldsmith.
 (b) Specifically, in printing, to continue in the same line without making a break or beginning a new paragraph. (c) To carry on; behave in a lively, frolicsome manner; laugh and jest, as from high spirits. [Colloq.]—To run on all fours. See *four*, n.—To run on pattenst. See *pattenst*.—To run on sorts, in printing, to require an unusual or disproportionate quantity of one or more characters or types: said of copy.—To run out. (a) To stop after running to the end of its time, as a watch or a sand-glass.
 Every Tuesday I make account that I turn a great hour-glass, and consider that a week's life is *run out* since I writ.
Donne, Letters, xx.
 (b) To come to an end; expire: as, a lease *runs out* at Michaelmas. (c) To be wasted or exhausted: as, his money will soon *run out*.
 Th' estate *runs out*, and mortgages are made,
 Their fortune ruin'd, and their fame betray'd.
Dryden.

(d) To become poor by extravagance.
 Had her stock been less, no doubt
 She must have long ago *run out*.
Dryden.

(e) To grow or sprout; spread exuberantly. [Prov. Eng.]
 (f) To expatriate; run on.
 She *ran out* extravagantly in praise of Ilocus.
Arbutnot.

(g) In printing, to occupy a larger space in type than was expected: said of copy.—To run out of, to come to the end of; run short of; exhaust.
 When we had *run out of* our money, we had no living soul to befriend us.
Steels, Guardian, No. 141.

To run over. (a) [Over, adv.] To overflow.
 Good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and *running over*, shall men give into your bosom.
Luke vi. 38.
 Excessive Joys so swell'd her Soul, that she
Runs over with delicious tears.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, III. 204.

(b) [Over, prep.] (1) To go over, examine, recapitulate, or recount cursorily.
 I *ran over* their cabinet of medals [at Zurich], but do not remember to have met with any in it that are extraordinary rare.
Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 522).
 (2) To ride or drive over: as, to *run over* a child.—To run riot. See *riot*.—To run rusty. See *rusty*.—To run through, to spend quickly; dissipate: as, he soon *ran through* his fortune.

For a man who had long ago *run through* his own money, servitude in a great family was the best kind of retirement after that of a pensioner.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxv.

To run together. (a) To mingle or blend, as metals fused in the same vessel. (b) In mining, to fall in, as the walls of a lode, so as to render the shafts and levels impassable. *Ansted.* (c) To keep in a pod or school, as whales when one of their number has been struck.—To run to seed. (a) To shoot or spindly up, become stringy, and yield flowers, and ultimately seed, instead of developing the leaves, head, root, etc., for which they are valued: said of herbaceous plants. Such plants, if not required for seed, are pulled up and rejected as refuse.
 Better to me the meanness went
 That blows upon its mountain,
 The vilest herb that *runs to seed*
 Beside its native fountain.
Tennyson, Amphion.

Hence—(b) To become impoverished, exhausted, or worn out; go to waste.—To run under, to swim under water near the surface after being struck, as a whale.—To run up. (a) [Up, adv.] (1) To rise; grow; increase: as, accounts *run up* very fast. (2) To draw up; shrink, as cloths when wet.
 In working woollen cloths, they are, as is well known, liable to *run up* or contract in certain dimensions, becoming thicker at the same time.
W. Crookes, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 83.
 (b) [Up, prep.] To count rapidly from bottom to top of in calculating, as a column of figures.—To run upon, to quiz; make a butt of. [U. S.]

He is a quiet, good-natured, inoffensive sort of chap, and will stand *running upon* as long as most men, but who is a perfect tiger when his passions are roused.
A. B. Longstreet, Southern Sketches, p. 137. (Barrett.)

To run wide, to school at a considerable distance from the shore, or out of easy reach of the seine, as fish. [Beaufort, North Carolina.]—To run with the machine. See *machine*.

II. trans. 1. To cause to run. Specifically—(a) To cause to go at a rapid pace (especially in the gait known as the run), as a horse; also, to enter, as a horse, for a race; hence, colloquially, to put forward as a candidate for any prize or honour.

Beggars mounted run their horse to death. Shak., 3 Hen. VI., l. 4. 127.

It was requisite in former times for a man of fashion, . . . using the words of an old romance writer, "to runne horses and to approve them."

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 100.

If any enterprising burglar had taken it into his head to "crack" that particular "crib" . . . and got clear off with the "swag," he . . . might have been run . . . for Congress in a year or two. H. Kingsley, Ravenshoe, xxxvii.

(b) To direct the course of; cause to go or pass as by guiding, forcing, driving, thrusting, pushing, etc.: as, to run one's head against a wall; to run a train off the track; to run a thread through a piece of cloth; to run a dagger into one's arm.

And falling into a place where two seas met, they ran the ship aground. Acts xxvii. 41.

In peril every hour to split, Some unknown harbour suddenly [they] must sound, Or run their fortunes desperately on ground. Drayton, Barons' Wars, l. 55.

The glass was so clear that she thought it had been open, and so ran her head through the glass. Quoted in S. Dowell's Taxes in England, IV. 303.

(c) To cause to operate, work, ply, or perform the usual functions; keep in motion or operation, as a railway, a mill, or an engine; extended in the United States to the direction and management of any establishment, enterprise, or person; as, to run a mill, a hotel, or a school; that party is running the State.

The Democratic State Conventions have been largely run by the office-holding element. The American, XII. 307.

It is often said of the President that he is ruled—or, as the Americans express it, run—by his secretary. Bryce, American Commonwealth, I. 84.

A small knot of persons . . . pull the wires for the whole city, controlling the primaries, selecting candidates, "running" conventions. Bryce, American Commonwealth, II. 75.

(d) To pour forth, as a stream; let flow; discharge; emit. Even at the base of Pompey's statue, Which all the while ran blood, great Cæsar fell. Shak., J. C., iii. 2. 193.

(e) To melt; fuse; shape by melting and molding: as, to run lead or silver. The Tonguine understand how to run Metals, and are very expert in tempering the Earth wherewith they make their mould. Dampier, Voyages, II. 1. 70.

Hence—(f) To form by molding; mold; cast: as, to run bullets. (g) To cause to pass or change into a particular state; transform; cause to become.

These wild woods, and the fancies I have in me, Will run me mad. Fletcher, Pilgrim, iii. 3.

Others, accustomed to retired speculations, run natural philosophy into metaphysical notions. Locke.

(h) To extend; stretch; especially, in surveying, to go over, observe, and mark by stakes, bench-marks, and the like: as, to run parallel lines; to run a line of levels from one point to another; to run a boundary-line (that is, to mark it upon the ground in accordance with an agreement).

We . . . rounded by the stillness of the beach To where the bay runs up its latest horn. Tennyson, Audley Court.

2. To accomplish or execute by running; hence, in general, to go through; perform; do: as, to run a trip or voyage; to run an errand.

Sesounes schal yow neuer sese of sode ne of hernest, . . . Bot ever renne restlez renge33e [courses] ther inne. Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 527.

If thy wits run the wild-goose chase, I have done. Shak., R. and J., II. 4. 75.

What course I rane, Mr. Beachamp desireth to doe ye same. Sherley, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 229.

The Prince's grandfather . . . ran errands for gentlemen, and lent money. Thackeray, Vanity Fair, lxiv.

Runs his old round of doulous cheer. M. Arnold, Resignation.

3. To run after; pursue; chase; hunt by running down.

Alate we ran the deer. Greene, Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay.

Next to the still-hunt the method called "running buffalo" was the most fatal to the race, and the one most universally practiced. Smithsonian Report, 1857, II. 470.

4. To pursue in thought; trace or carry in contemplation from point to point, as back along a series of causes or of antecedents.

To run the world back to its first original . . . is a research too great for mortal enquiry. South.

I would gladly understand the formation of a soul, and run it up to its punctum saliens. Jeremy Collier.

5. To pass rapidly along, over, through, or by; travel past or through, generally with the idea of danger or difficulty successfully overcome; hence, to break through or evade: as, to run the rapids; to run a blockade. Hence

—6. To cause to pass or evade official restrictions; smuggle; import or export without paying duties.

Yorke had run his kegs of spirits ashore duty-free. E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 157.

All along the coasts of Kent and Sussex, and the districts most favourably situated for running spirits, almost the whole of the labouring population were every now and then withdrawn from their ordinary employments to engage in smuggling adventures. S. Dowell, Taxes in England, IV. 218.

7. To be exposed to; incur: as, to run a hazard, a risk, or a danger.

He must have run the risque of the Law, and been put upon his Clergy. Congreve, Way of the World, v. 1.

During an absence of six years, I run some risk of losing most of the distinction, literary and political, which I have acquired. Macaulay, in Trevelyan, I. 310.

8. To venture; hazard; risk.

He would himself be in the Highlands to receive them and run his fortune with them. Clarendon.

9. To pierce; stab: as, to run a person through with a rapier. I'll run him up to the hilts, as I am a soldier. Shak., Hen. V., II. 1. 68.

I was run twice through the body, and shot I' th' head with a cross arrow. Beau. and Fl., King and No King, II. 1.

10. To sew by passing the needle through in a continuous line, generally taking a row of stitches on the needle at the same time: as, to run a seam; also, to make a number of such rows of stitches, in parallel lines, as in darning; hence, to darn; mend: as, to run stockings.—

11. To tease; chaff; plague; nag: as, she was always teasing and running him. [Colloq.]—

12. To fish in: as, to run a stream.—Hard run. See hard.—Run net. See net.—Run up, in bookbinding, said of a book-back in which a fillet is run from head to tail without being mitered in each cross-band.—To run a bead, in carp. and joinery, to form a bead, as on the edge or angle of a board.—To run a blockade. See blockade.—To run a levant, see levant.—To run a match, to contend with another in running.—To run and fell, to make (as a seam) by running and felling. See fell, n., 2.—To run a rig, a risk, etc. See the nouns.—To run down. (a) In hunting, to chase till exhausted: as, to run down a stag; hence, figuratively, to pursue and overtake, as a criminal; hunt down; persecute.

Must great offenders, once escaped the crown, Like royal harts be never more run down? Pope, Epil. to Satires, II. 29.

My being hunted and run down on the score of my past transactions with regard to the family affairs is an abominably unjust and unnatural thing. George Eliot, Felix Holt, xlii.

(b) Naut., to collide with (a ship); especially, to sink (a ship) by collision. (c) To overthrow; overwhelm. Religion is run down by the license of these times. Ep. Berkeley.

(d) To depreciate; disparage; abuse. It was Cynthia's humour to run down everything that was rather for ostentation than use. Addison, Ancient Medals, I.

No person should be permitted to kill characters and run down reputations, but qualified old maids and disappointed widows. Sheridan, School for Scandal, II. 2.

(e) To reduce in health or strength: as, he was run down by overwork.—To run hard. (a) To press hard in a race or other competition. Livingstone headed the list, though Fallowfield ran him hard. Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, xii.

(b) To urge or press importunately. [Colloq. in both uses.] —To run in. (a) In printing: (1) To cause to follow without break, as a word, clause, etc., after other matter in type. (2) To make room for (a small woodcut or other form of illustration) by overrunning or rearranging composed types; sometimes, conversely, the type thus arranged is said to be run in beside the woodcut. (b) To take into custody; arrest and confine; lock up, as a culprit or criminal. [Slang.]

The respectable gentleman [the consul] who in a foreign seaport town takes my part if I get run in by the police. N. and Q., 7th ser., VIII. 49.

(c) To confine; inclose; corral: as, to run in cattle.—To run into the ground, to carry to an extreme; overdo. [Colloq., U. S.]—To run off. (a) To cause to flow out: as, to run off a charge of molten metal from a furnace. (b) Theat., to move or roll off, as scenes from the stage. (c) In printing, to take impressions of; print: as, this press will run off ten thousand every hour; to run off an edition. (d) To tell off; repeat; count: as, he ran off the list or the figures from memory.—To run on. (a) In printing, to carry on or continue, as matter to fill up an incomplete line, without break. (b) Theat., to move or bring upon the stage by means of wheels or rollers.

Nearly all scenes which are not raised or lowered by ropes from the "rigging-loft," or space under the roof above the stage, are mounted on wheels which enable them to be easily moved upon the stage, hence the compound verbs run on and run off, which are in universal use in the theatre. The word "move" is scarcely ever heard. New York Tribune, July 14, 1889.

(c) In mach., to start (a machine or an apparatus) by connecting it or some part of it with a prime motor, or by some other adjustment necessary to set it in motion or action.—To run one's face. See face.—To run one's letters. See letter.—To run out. (a) To run to completion; make an end of; exhaust: as, we had run out all our line. Fly, envious Time, till thou run out thy race. Milton, Ode on Time.

(b) To cause to depart suddenly and by force; banish: as, to run a thief out of town or camp; run him out. [Slang, U. S.] (c) To carry out the end of, as a warp, hawser,

cable, or the like, for the purpose of mooring or warping it to any object. (d) To cause to project beyond the ports by advancing the muzzles by means of the side-tackles: said of guns.—To run (something) over, to hurry over; go through cursorily and hastily.

And because these prayers are very many, therefore they run them over. Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 196.

But who can run the British triumphs o'er, And count the flames dispers'd on every shore? Addison, To the King.

To run the bath, in canning fish or lobsters, to take the cans out of the first bath, prick or probe them to let out gas, and seal them up again.—To run the foil, the gantlet, the hazard, the net. See the nouns.—To run the rig upon. See rig.—To run the stage. See the quotation.

Before the scene can be set it is necessary to run the stage—that is, to get everything in the line of properties, such as stands of arms, chairs and tables, and scenery, ready to be put in place. Scribner's Mag., IV. 444.

To run the works, in whaling, to try out oil.—To run through, in foundry, to permit (the molten metal) to flow through the mold long enough to remove all air-bubbles, in order to insure a casting free from the defects resulting from such bubbles; expressed also by to flow.—To run to cover or ground. Same as to run to earth.—To run to earth. See earth.—To run together, to join by sewing, as the edges of stuff in making a seam.—To run up. (a) To raise in amount or value; increase by gradual additions; accumulate. Between the middle of April and the end of May she ran up a bill of a hundred and five livres. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 238.

(b) To sew up with a running stitch, especially in mending; hence, to repair quickly or temporarily. I want you to run up a tear in my blouse. C. Reade, Love me Little, xiv.

(c) To put up, erect, or construct hastily: as, to run up a block of buildings. What signifies a theatre? . . . just a side wing or two run up, doors in flat, and three or four scenes to be let down; nothing more would be necessary. Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xlii.

Nature never ran up in her haste a more restless piece of workmanship. Lamb, My Relations. (d) To execute by hanging: as, they dragged the wretch to a tree and ran him up. [Western U. S.]

run¹ (run), n. [Partly < ME. runc, rene, ren, a course, run, running, < AS. ryme, course, path, orbit, also flow, flux (see rinc³, runnel), partly directly from the verb; see run¹, v.] 1. The act of running. The wyl cam lepyng inward with a ren. Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, l. 159.

Thou mayst slide from my shoulder to my heel with no greater a run but my head and my neck. A fire, good Curtis. Shak., T. of the S., IV. 1. 16.

They . . . were in the midst of a good run, and at some distance from Mansfield, when, his horse being found to have flung a shoe, Henry Crawford had been obliged to give up, and make the best of his way back. Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, xxv.

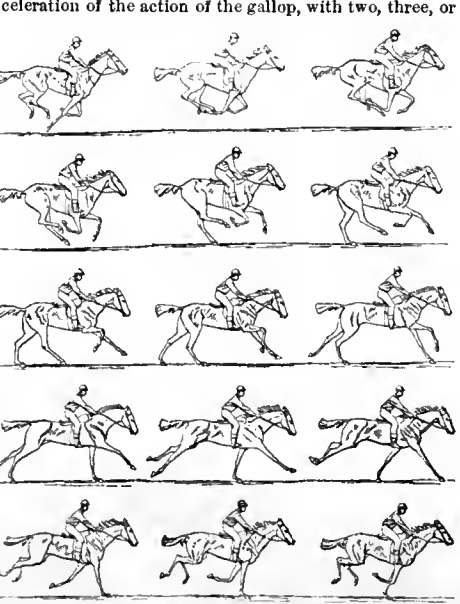
Specifically—(a) A leaping or springing gait of horses or other quadrupeds, consisting in most animals of an acceleration of the action of the gallop, with two, three, or

four consecutive postures, after instantaneous photographs by Eadweard Muybridge

all the feet off the ground at the same time during the stride. (b) In bipedal locomotion, as of man, a gait in which each foot in turn leaves the ground before the other reaches it. (c) A race: as, the horses were matched for a run at Newmarket. (d) A chase; a hunt: as, a run with the hounds. (e) Milit., the highest degree of quickness in the marching step: on the same principle as the double-quick, but with more speed.

2. A traveling or going, generally with speed or haste; a passage; a journey; a trip; also,

Run.—Consecutive postures, after instantaneous photographs by Eadweard Muybridge



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2. A traveling or going, generally with speed or haste; a passage; a journey; a trip; also,

the conducting of a journey or passage from start to finish: as, to take a *run* to Paris; the engineer had a good *run* from the west. Seamen are said to be engaged for the *run* when they are shipped for a single trip out or homeward, or from one port to another.

3. The act of working or plying; operation; activity, as of a machine, mill, etc.; also, a period of operation, or the amount of work performed in such a period.

Of the trial on Oct. 8, Dr. W. says that, during a *run* of about 21 hours, 70 cells, of about 1,400 pounds of cane apiece, or 49 tons, were diffused, giving from 65 cells 96,140 pounds of juice. *Science*, VI. 624.

The inquiry is admissible whether sufficient current could not be stored up from the average nightly *run* of a station with a spare or extra dynamo to feed a day circuit profitably. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 138.

4. A flowing or pouring, as of a liquid; a current; a flow.

This past spring an oil-man . . . was suffocated in one of these tank-sheds while making a *run* of oil: viz., running the oil from the receiving-tank to the transportation or pipe-line company's tanks. *Science*, XI. 172.

Already along the curve of Sandag Bay there was a splashing *run* of sea that I could hear from where I stood. *R. L. Stevenson*, *The Merry Men*.

5. Course; progress; especially, an observed or recorded course; succession of occurrences or chances; account: as, the *run* of events.

She hed the in and out o' the Sullivan house, and kind o' kept the *run* o' how things went and came in it. *H. B. Stone*, *Oldtown*, p. 29.

Even if I had had time to follow his fortunes, it was not possible to keep the *run* of him. *J. W. Palmer*, *The New and the Old*, p. 62.

6. Continuance in circulation, use, observance, or the like; a continued course, occurrence, or operation: as, a *run* of ill luck; the *run* of a party or a fashion.

Now (shame to Fortune!) an ill *run* at play
Blank'd his bold visage. *Pope*, *Dunciad*, l. 113.

If the piece ["The Reformed Housebreaker"] has its proper *run*, I have no doubt but that bolts and bars will be entirely useless by the end of the season. *Sheridan*, *The Critic*, i. 1.

It is amusing to think over the history of most of the publications which have had a *run* during the last few years. *Macaulay*, *Montgomery's Poems*.

7. A current of opinion; tendency of thought; prejudice.

You cannot but have already observed what a violent *run* there is among too many weak people against university education. *Swift*, *To a Young Clergyman*.

8. A general or extraordinary pressure or demand; specifically, a pressure on a treasury or a banking-house for payment of its obligations.

"Busy just now, Caleb?" asked the Carrier. "Why, pretty well, John. . . There's rather a *run* on Noah's Arks at present." *Dickens*, *Criquet on the Hearth*, l.

When there was a great *run* on Gottlib's bank in '76, I saw a gentleman come in with bags of gold, and say, "Tell Mr. Gottlib there's plenty more where that come from." It stopped the *run*, gentleman—it did, indeed. *George Eliot*, *Felix Holt*, xx.

9. *Naut.*: (a) The extreme after part of a ship's bottom or of the hold: opposed to *entrance*. (b) A trough for water that is caught by a coaming, built across the forecastle of a steamer to prevent the seas rushing aft. The *run* conducts the water overboard.—10. A small stream of water; a rivulet; a brook. See *rine*.

Out of the south-east parte of the said mountayne springeth and descendeth a litle *run*. *MS. Cot. Calig. B. viii.* (*Hallivell*, under *rin*.)

"Do any of my young men know whether this *run* will lead us?" A Delaware . . . answered: "Before the sun could go his own length, the little water will be in the big." *Cooper*, *Last of Mottens*, xxxii.

11. In *base-ball*, the feat of running around all the bases without being put out. See *base-ball*.

An earned *run* is one that is made without the assistance of fielding errors—that is, in spite of the most perfect playing of the opponents. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 835.

12. In *cricket*, one complete act of running from one wicket to the other by both the batsmen without either being put out. See *cricket*.—13. Power of running; strength for running.

They have too little *run* left in themselves to pull up for their own brothers. *T. Hughes*, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, i. 7.

14. The privilege of going through or over; hence, free access, as to a place from which others are excluded; freedom of use or enjoyment.

There is a great *run* in our neighborhood, who gives me the *run* of his library while he is in town. *Sydney Smith*, *To Francis Jeffrey*.

The contractor for the working of the railway was pleased to agree that I should have the "*run* of the shops." *The Enquirer*, LXIX. 387.

15. That in or upon which anything runs or may run; especially, a place where animals may or do run, range, or move about. Compare *runway*. Specifically—(a) A stretch or range of pasturage, open or fenced, where cattle or sheep graze.

A wool-grower . . . could not safely venture on more than 9,000 sheep; for he might have his *run* swept by a fire any January night, and be forced to hurry his sheep down to the boiling-house. *H. Kingsley*, *Billyars and Burtous*, lix.

If the country at the far end of the *run* is well grassed it will be occupied by a flock of sheep or two. *A. C. Grant*, *Bush Life in Queensland*, I. 61.

(b) An extensive underground burrow, as of a mole or gopher.

The mole has made his *run*,
The hedgehog underneath the plantain bores. *Tennyson*, *Aylmer's Field*.

(c) The play-house of a bower-bird. See cut under *bower-bird*. (d) A series of planks laid down as a surface for rollers in moving heavy objects, or as a track for wheelbarrows. (e) *Theat.*, an incline; a sloping platform representing a road, etc.

16. A pair of millstones.

Every plantation, however, had a *run* of stone, propelled by mule power, to grind corn for the owners and their slaves. *U. S. Grant*, *Personal Memoirs*, II. 493.

17. In *music*, a rapid succession of consecutive tones constituting a single melodic figure; a division or roulade. In vocal music a *run* is properly sung to a single syllable.—18. In *mining*: (a) The horizontal distance to which a level can be carried, either from the nature of the formation or in accordance with agreement with the proprietor. (b) The direction of a vein. (c) A failure caused by looseness, weakness, slipping, sliding, giving way, or the like; a fault.

The working has been executed in the most irregular manner, and has opened up enormous excavations; whence disastrous *runs* have taken place in the mines. *Ure*, *Dict.*, III. 294.

19. Character; peculiarities; lie.

Each . . . was entirely of the opinion that he knew the *run* of the country better than his neighbours. *The Field*, LXVII. 91.

20. The quantity run or produced at one time, as in various mechanical operations.

Where large quantities [of varnish] are required, it will always be found best to boil off the three *runs* in the boiling pot. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 65.

Woolen yarns are weighed in lengths or *runs* of 1600 yards. *A. Larlow*, *Weaving*, p. 330.

21. (a) A herd; a number of animals moving together, as a school of fish. (b) The action of such a school; especially, the general movement of anadromous fish up-stream or in-shore from deep water. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*.—22. A straight net, running out at right angles to the shore, and connecting with an inner pound; a leader. See cut under *pound-net*.—23. In *physics*, the value of a mean division of a circle or scale in revolutions of a micrometer-scale, divisions of a level, etc. When a microscope with a micrometer is employed to read a circle or linear scale, it is convenient to have a certain whole number of revolutions equal to a mean division of the circle or scale, and the amount by which the division exceeds or falls short of that whole number of revolutions, expressed in circular or linear measure, is called the *error of runs*, or, loosely, the *run*. It is taken as positive when the circle- or scale-division is greater than the intended whole number of turns.—By the *run*, suddenly; quickly; all at once; especially, by a continuous movement: said of a fall, descent, and the like: as, the wall came down by the *run*.—Earned *run*. See quotation under def. 11, above.—Home *run*, in *base-ball*, a continuous circuit of the bases made by a batsman as a consequence of a hit, and not due to any fielding errors of the opponents.—In or at the long *run*, after a long course of experience; at length; as the ultimate result of long trial.

I might have caught him [a trout] at the long-*run*, for so I use always to do when I meet with an overgrown fish. *I. Walton*, *Complete Angler*, p. 115.

I am sure always, in the long *run*, to be brought over to her way of thinking. *Lamb*, *Mackery End*.

Often it is seen that great changes which in the long-*run* turn to the good of the community bring suffering and grievous loss on their way to many an individual. *Shairp*, *Culture and Religion*, p. 129.

Run to clear, in *lumber-manuf.*, the proportion of clear sawed lumber in the output of a plant, or in the lumber-product of a quantity of logs when sawed: opposed to *run to culls*, which is the proportion of culls or defective pieces.—*Strawberry run*, a run of fish in the season of the year when strawberries are ripe. Compare *dandelion fleet*, vessels sailing when dandelions are in bloom. [Local, U. S.]—The common *run* (or, simply, the *run*), that which passes under observation as most usual or common; the generality.

In the common *run* of mankind, for one that is wise and good you find ten of a contrary character. *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 287.

To get the *run* upon, to turn the joke upon; turn into ridicule. [U. S.]

*run*¹ (*run*), *p. a.* [Pp. of *run*¹, *v.*] 1. Liquefied; melted: as, *run* butter. See *butter*¹. [Colloq.]—2. Smuggled ashore or landed secretly; contraband: as, *run* brandy; a *run* cargo. [Colloq.]

She boasted of her feats in diving into dark dens in search of *run* goods, charming things—French warranted—that could be had for next to nothing. *Miss Edgeworth*, *Helen*, xxv. (*Davies*.)

3. Having migrated or made a *run*, as a fish; having come up from the sea. Compare *run-fish*.

Your fish is strong and active, fresh *run*, as foil soon you see. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 341.

*run*², *n.* See *runn*.

runabout (*run*'a-bout'), *n.* 1. A gadabout; a vagabond.

A *runne-about*, a skipping French-man. *Marston*, *What you Will*, iii. 1.

2. Any light open wagon for ready and handy use.

runagate (*run*'a-gāt), *a. and n.* [Formerly also *runnagate*; a corruption of *E. renegade* (< *ME. renegat*), confused with *run* (*ME. renne*) a gate, *i. e.*, 'run on the way,' and perhaps with *runaway*: see *renegate*, *renegade*.] *I. a.* 1. Renegade; apostate.

To this Mahomet succeeded his sonne called Amurathes. He ordeyned first the Ismissaries, *runnagate* Christians, to defend his person. *Guerard*, *Letters* (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 331.

He [William Tyndale, the translator of the Scriptures] was a *runagate* friar living in foreign parts, and seems to have been a man of severe temper and unfortunate life. *R. W. Dixon*, *Bist. Church of Eng.*, i.

2. Wandering about; vagabond.

Where they dare not with their owne forces to invade, they basely entertaine the traitours and vacabonds of all Nations; seeking by those and by their *runnagate* Jesuits to winne parts. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. ii. 174.

II. n. 1. A renegade; an apostate; hence, more broadly, one who deserts any cause; a turncoat.

He . . . letteth the *runagates* continue in scarcenesse. *Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, Ps. lxxviii. 6.

Traitor, no king, that seeks thy country's sack,
The famous *runagate* of Christendom! *Peele*, *Edward I.*

Hence, hence, ye slave! dissemble not thy state,
But henceforth be a turncoat, *runagate*. *Marston*, *Satires*, i. 122.

2. One who runs away; a fugitive; a runaway.

Dido I sm, unless I be deceiv'd,
And must I rave thus for a *runagate*?
Must I make ships for him to sail away?
Marlowe and Nash, *Dido*, Queen of Carthage, v. 1. 265.

This chaine in wretched servitude doth live
A *runagate*, and English fugitive. *Tynes' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 52.

3. A runabout; a vagabond; a wanderer.

He now cursed Cain from the earth, to be a *runagate* and wanderer thereon. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 33.

A vagabond and straggling *runnagate*; . . .
That vagrant exile, that vile bloody Cain. *Drayton*, *Queen Isabel* to Rich. II.

runaway (*run*'a-wā'), *n. and a.* [*< run*¹ + *away*.] *I. n.* 1. One who flees or departs; a fugitive; a deserter.

Thou *runaway*, thou coward, art thou fled?
Shak., *M. N. D.*, iii. 2. 405.

My son was born a freeman; this, a slave
To beastly passions, a fugitive
And *run-away* from virtue. *Fletcher (and another)*, *Queen of Corinth*, v. 2.

The night hath plaid the swift-foot *runne-away*.
Heywood, *Fair Maid of the Exchange* (Works, II. 21).

2. A running away, as by a horse when breaking away from control and bolting.

If the driver is standing against one of the ultra-sloping driving cushions, a *runaway* will be found impossible. *New York Tribune*, May 11, 1890.

3. One who runs in the public ways; one who roves or rambles about.

Spread thy close curtain, love-performing night,
That *runaways'* eyes may wink, and Romeo
Leap to these arms untalk'd of and unseen. *Shak.*, *R. and J.*, iii. 2. 6.

II. a. 1. Acting the part of a runaway; escaping or breaking from control; defying or overcoming restraint: as, a *runaway* horse.

Shakspeare . . . was a *runaway* youth, . . . who obtained his living in London by holding horses at the door of the theatre for those who went to the play. *E. Everett*, *Orations*, I. 519.

2. Accomplished or effected by running away or eloping.

We are told that Mrs. Michell's guardian would not consent to his ward's marriage [with Bysse Shelley], that it was a *runaway* match, and that the wedding was celebrated in London by the parson of the Fleet. *E. Dowden*, *Shelley*, I. 3.

runcation (rung-kā'shon), *n.* [*< L. runcatio* (*n.*), a weeding, weeding out, *< runcare* (*> It. runcare*), weed.] A weeding. *Evelyn. (Imp. Dict.)*

runch (runch), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The charlock, *Brassica Sinapistrum*; also, the wild radish (jointed charlock), *Raphanus Raphanistrum*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

runch-balls (runch'bálz), *n.* Dried charlock. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Runcina (run-sí'nä), *n.* [NL., *< L. Runcina*, a rural goddess presiding over weeding, *< runcare*, weed; see *runcation*.] The typical genus of *Runcinidæ*. *Pelta* is a synonym.

runcinate (run'si-nät), *a.* [= *F. ronciné*, *< NL. runcinatus*, *< L. runcina*, a plane, = *Gr. ῥυκῖνῶν*, a plane. Cf. *rugine*.] In *bot.*, irregularly saw-toothed or pinnately incised, with the lobes or teeth hooked backward; said chiefly of leaves, as those of the dandelion.



Runcinate leaf of *Taraxacum officinale* (dandelion).

Runcinidæ (run-sin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Runcina + -idæ*.] A family of notaspidean nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Runcina*. They have a distinct mantle, no tentacles, three or four branchial leaflets, and triserial lingual teeth. They mostly inhabit the European seas.

runcivalt, *n.* See *rounceval*.

rund (rund), *n.* A dialectal form of *rundl*.

rundale (run'däl), *n.* A system of land-holding, in which single holdings consisted of detached pieces. *Runrig* (which see) was a form of *rundale*.

There certainly seem to be vestiges of ancient collective enjoyment in the extensive prevalence of *rundale* holdings in parts of the country. *Maine, Early Hist. of Institutions*, p. 101.

rundle¹, **rundel** (run'dl, -del), *n.* [A var. of *runnel*.] 1†. A small stream: same as *runnel*.

The river is enriched with many goodly brookes, which are maintained by an infinit number of small *rundles* and pleasant springs. *Capt. John Smith, Works*, I. 116.

2. A moat with water in it. *Halliwel*.

rundle² (run'dl), *n.* [A var. of *rundel, rondel*². Hence *rundlet, rivulet*, *q. v.*] 1†. A circular line or path; a ring; an orbit.

Every of the Planettes are carried in their *rundles* or circles by course. *R. Eden, First Books on America* (ed. Arber), p. xlviil.

2. Something disposed in circular form; a circular or encircling arrangement; specifically, a peritrochium.

The third mechanical faculty, stiled "axis in peritrochio," consists of an axis or cylinder having a *rundle* about it, wherein are fastened divers spokes, by which the whole may be turned about. *Ep. Wilkins, Math. Magick*.

3†. A ball.

An other Serpent hath a *rundle* on his Taile like a Bell, which also ringeth as it goeth. *Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 559.

4. A rung of a ladder; a round.—5. That part of a capstan round which a rope is wound in heaving.—6. One of the bars of a lantern-wheel; a rung.

rundled (run'dld), *a.* [*< rundle*² + *-ed*².] Round; circular. *Chapman*.

rundlet, runlet² (rund'let, run'let), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rundelet, rundlet*; *< OF. *rondelet*, dim. of *rondete, rondelle*, a little tun or barrel, a round shield, etc.: see *rundle*². Cf. *roundelay*.] A small barrel; a unit of capacity, equal, according to statutes of 1439 and 1483, to 18½ gallons, but in modern times usually reckoned at 18 gallons. The often-repeated statement that the *rundlet* varies from 3 to 20 gallons appears to be a blunder.

Rundlet, a certayne measure of wine, oyle, &c., containing 18½ gallons; an. 1. *Rich. III. cap. 13*; so called of his roundness. *Minsheu*.

Of wine and oyl the *rundlet* holdeth 18½ gallons. *Reccorde, Grounde of Artes*.

A catch or pinek no capabler than a *rundler* [read *rundlet*] or washing howle. *Nashe, Lenten Stuffe* (Harl. Misc., VI. 163). (*Davies*.)

— Would you drink a cup of sack, father? here stand some with *rundlets* to fill it out. *The Great Frost* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 85).

It were good to set a *rundlet* of verjuice over against the sun in summer . . . to see whether it will ripen and sweeten. *Bacon, Nat. Hist.*, § 898.

A stonp of sack, or a *runlet* of Canary. *Scott*.

runel (rön), *n.* [= *F. rune* = *G. rune* (LL. *runa*), a rune, a mod. book-form representing the AS. and Scand. word *rün*, a letter, a writing, lit. a secret, mystery, secret or confidential speech, counsel (a letter being also

called *rünstæf* (= *Icel. rünastæf*), a letter, *< rün*, mystery, + *stæf*, staff; cf. *böcstæf*, a letter: see *book*], = *Icel. rüne* = *Sw. runa* = *Dan. rune*, a letter, rune (applied to the old Northern alphabet, and sometimes to the Latin), = OHG. *runa*, a secret, counsel, MHG. *runc*, a whisper, = *Goth. rüna*, a secret, mystery, counsel. Cf. *Ir. Gael. rün*, a secret, mystery, craft, deceit, purpose, intention, desire, love, etc., = *W. rhin*, a secret, charm, virtue. The E. form descended from the AS. is *roun, round*, whisper: see *roun, round*².] 1. A letter or character used by the peoples of northern Europe from



Runes.—Part of runic cross at Ruthwell, Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

an early period to the eleventh century; in the plural, the ancient Scandinavian alphabets, believed to be derived from a Greek source; especially, the letters carved on stones, weapons, etc., found in Scandinavia, Scotland, and Ireland. Runes are found in almost all the maritime parts of Europe.

The somewhat similar Scandinavian "tree runes," which were a sort of cryptograms, constructed on the plan of indicating, by the number of branches on the tree, the place occupied in the Futhorc by the corresponding ordinary rune. *Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet*, II. 226.

Odhin taught mankind the great art of *runes*, which means both writing and magic, and many other arts of life. *Keary, Prim. Belief*, vii. 337.

2. A short mystic sentence embodying the wisdom of the old Northern philosophers.

Of the Troll of the Church they sing the *rune* By the Northern Sea in the harvest moon. *Whittier, Kallundborg Church*.

3. A secret; mystery; obscure saying.

For wise he was, and many curious arts, Postures of *runes*, and healing herbs he knew. *M. Arnold, Balder Dead*, i.

4. Early rimes or poetry expressed, or which might be expressed, in runic characters.—5. Any song, poem, verse, or the like, which is mystically or obscurely expressed.

For Nature beats in perfect tune, And rounds with rhyme her every *rune*. *Emerson, Woodnotes*, ii.

runel², *n.* An obsolete variant of *runel*¹, *runl*.

runecraft (rön'kräft), *n.* Knowledge of runes; skill in deciphering runic characters.

Modern Swedish *runecraft* largely depends upon his [Dybeck's] many and valuable publications. *Archæologia*, XLIII. 98.

runed (rönd), *a.* [*< runel*¹ + *-ed*².] Bearing runes; inscribed with runes.

The middenstead from which a leaden bulla of Archdeacon Boniface and a *runed* ivory comb, to mention nothing else, have been obtained. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 50.

runer (rö'nër), *n.* [*< runel*¹ + *-er*¹. Cf. *round-er*².] A bard or learned man among the ancient Goths.

The Gothic *Runers*, to gain and establish the credit and admiration of their rhymes, turned the use of them very much to incantations and charms. *Sir W. Temple, Of Poetry*.

runesmith (rön'smith), *n.* A worker at runes. [*Rare*.]

No one has worked with more zeal than Richard Dybeck of Stockholm; no one has published half so many Runic stones, mostly in excellent copies, as that energetic *runesmith*. *Archæologia*, XLIII. 98.

runestone (rön'stön), *n.* A stone having runic inscriptions.

run-fish (run'fish), *n.* A salmon on its way to the sea after spawning. *Sir J. Richardson*.

runl (rung), *n.* [Formerly also *reng*; *< ME. rong*, *< AS. hrung*, a rod or bar (found only once, with ref. to a wagon), = MD. *ronge, ronghe*, the beam of a plow or of a wagon, D. *rong*, a rundle, = MLG. LG. *runge* = OHG. *runga*, MHG. G. *runge*, a short thick piece of iron or wood, a pin, bolt, = *Icel. rönng*, a rib of a ship, = *Goth. hrugga*, a staff; cf. *Ir. rongra*, a rung, joining spar, = *Gael. rong*, a joining spar, rib of a boat, staff (perhaps *< E.*). The OSw. *rangr, vränge*, pl. *vränge*, sides of a vessel (*> F. varangue*, Sp. *varenga*, sides of a vessel), seems to be of diff. origin, connected with

Sw. vränga, *Dan. vränge*, twist, and with *E. wring* (pp. *wrung*).] 1. A rod or bar; a heavy staff; hence, a cudgel; a club. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch*.]

Than up echo gat an mekle *runng*, And the gudman maid to the doir. *Wyf of Auehirmuchty* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 121). Till slap come in an unco loon An wi' a *runng* decide it. *Burns, Does Haughty Gaul Invasion Threat?*

Specifically.—2. A round or step of a ladder. *Thanne fondeth the Fende my fruit to destruye, . . . And leith a laddre there-to, of Iesynge aren the runnges, And feccheth away my floures sumtyme afor bothe myn eyhen.* *Piers Plowman* (B), xvi. 44.

His owene hande made laddre three To clymber by the *runnges* [var. *runnges*] and the stalkes, Into the tubbes, hangynge in the balkes. *Chaucer, Miller's Tale*, l. 439.

There have been brilliant instances of persons stepping at once on to the higher *runngs* of the ladder [of success] in virtue of their audacity and energy. *Bryce, American Commonwealth*, II. 76.

3. One of the bars of a windmill-sail.—4. A spoke or bar of a wallower or lantern-wheel; a rundie.—5. *Naut.*: (a) One of the projecting handles of a steering-wheel. (b) A floor-timber in a ship.

runng². Preterit and past participle of *ring*².

runng³ (rung), *p. a.* [*Prop. ringed*, *< ring*¹; erroneously conformed to *runng*², pp. of *ring*².] Ringed; having a ring through the snout, as a hog. [*Prov. Eng.*]

A cramp-ring Will be reward enough; to wear like those That hang their richest jewels in their nose, Like a *runng* bear or swine. *B. Jonson, Underwoods*, lxviii.

runng-head (runng'hed), *n.* *Naut.*, the upper end of a floor-timber.

runic (rö'nik), *a.* [= *F. runique* = *Sp. rúnico* = *It. runico*, *< NL. runicus*, *< runa*, a rune: see *runel*¹.] 1. Pertaining to, consisting in, or characteristic of runes.

Keeping time, time, time, In a sort of *Runic* rhyme. *Poe, The Bells*.

No graven line, Nor Druid mark, nor *Runic* sign Is left me here. *Whittier, The Norsemen*.

2. Inscribed with runes.

Thinking of his own Gods, a Greek In pity and mournful awe might stand Before some fallen *Runic* stone— For both were faiths, and both are gone. *M. Arnold, Stanzas from the Grande Chartreuse*.

3. Resembling in style the work of the early civilization of the north of Europe.

Three brooches, reproductions of *Runic* art. *Rev. C. Boutell, Art Jour.*, 1867.

Runic knots, a form of interlaced ornament occurring in jewels and the like of early Teutonic manufacture.—**Runic wand, brooch**, etc., names given to articles found inscribed with runic characters: the inscriptions are considered generally to give the owner's and maker's name, or the like.

runish, runishly. Obsolete forms of *rennish, rennishly*.

runkle (runng'kl), *v. t. or i.*; pret. and pp. *runkled*, ppr. *runkling*. [*< ME. rōmelen*; a form of *wrinkle*, var. of *wrinkle*: see *wrinkle, wrinkle*. The *w* is lost as in *root*².] To wrinkle; crease. [*Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch*.]

Than waxes his gast seke and sare, And his face *rounkes*, ay mare & mare. *Specimens of Early English* (ed. Morris and Skeat), II. x. 773.

GIN ye'll go there, you *runkl'd* pair, We will get famous langhin' At them this day. *Burns, Holy Fair*.

run-lace (run'lās), *n.* Lace made by embroidering with the needle upon a réseau ground. It has been in fashion at different times, and was made especially in England in the eighteenth century.

runlet¹ (run'let), *n.* [*< run*¹, a stream, + dim. suf. *-let*. Cf. *runnel*.] A little rivulet or stream; a runnel.

And the *runlet* that murmurs away [seems] To wind with a murmur of wo. *Walcot* (Peter Pindar), Orson and Ellen, iv.

The biographer, especially of a literary man, need only mark the main currents of tendency, without being officious to trace out to its marshy source every *runlet* that has cast in its tiny pitcherful with the rest. *Lovell, Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 255.

And *runlets* babbling down the glen. *Tennyson, Mariana in the South*.

runlet², *n.* See *rundlet*.

run-man (run'man), *n.* A runaway or deserter from a ship of war. [*Eng.*]

runn (run), *n.* [Also *run, ran, rann*; Hind. *rān*, a waste tract, a wood, forest.] In India, a tract of sand-flat or salt-bog, which is often covered

by the tides or by land floods: as, the *Runn* of Cutch.

runnel (run'el), *n.* [Also dial. *rundle*, *rundel*, *rindle*, *rindel*; < ME. *runel*, *rinel*, a streamlet, < AS. *rynel*, a running stream (cf. *rynel*, a runner, messenger, courier), dim. of *ryne*, a stream, < *rinnan*, run: see *run*¹ and *rine*³.] A rivulet or small brook.

The *Rinels* of red blade ran down his chekeas.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 7506.

As a trench the little valley was,
To catch the *runnels* that made green its grass.
William Morris, *Earthy Paradise*, II. 9.

A willow Pleiades, . . .
Their roots, like molten metal cooled in flowing,
Stiffened to coils and *runnels* down the bank.
Lowell, *Under the Willows*.

runner (run'ér), *n.* [< ME. *runner*, *renner* (= MHG. *rennore*, *renner*); < *run*¹ + *-er*¹.] 1. One who or that which runs. Specifically—(a) A person who or an animal which moves with the gait called a *run*, as in a running-match or race.

Forsopt with toil, as *runners* with a race.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 1.

(b) One who is in the act of running, as in any game or sport.

The other side are scouting and trying to put him out, either by hitting the batsman (or *runner*) as he is running, or by sending the ball into the hole, which is called grounding.
Tribune Book of Sports, p. 69.

(c) One who frequents or runs habitually to a place.
And fle farre from beay tungcea as bytter as gall,
And *runners* to howis wher good ale is.
MS. Laud. 416, l. 39. (*Hallivell*.)

(d) A runaway; a fugitive; a deserter.
Let us score their backs,
And snatch 'em up, as we take hares, behind:
'Tis sport to maul a *runner*.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 7. 14.

If I finde any more *runners* for Newfoundland with the Pinnacle, let him assuredly looke to arise at the Gallows.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, i. 229.

(e) One who risks or evades dangers, impediments, or legal restrictions, as in blockade-running or smuggling; especially, a smuggler.

By merchants I mean fair traders, and not *runners* and trickers, as the little people often are that cover a contraband trade.
Roger North, Examen, p. 490. (*Davies*.)

(f) An operator or manager, as of an engine or a machine.
Every locomotive *runner* should . . . have an exact knowledge of the engine intrusted to him, and a general knowledge of the nature and construction of steam engines generally.
Forney, *Locomotive*, p. 547.

There are two classes of *runners*, and a second-class man must run an engine two years before he can be promoted to first-class.
The Engineer, LXVIII. 349.

(g) One who goes about on any sort of errand; a messenger; specifically, in Great Britain and in the courts of China, a sheriff's officer; a bailiff; in the United States, one whose business it is to solicit passengers for railways, steamboats, etc.

A somonour is a *renner* up and down
With mandementz for fornicacioun,
And is ybet at every townee ende.
Chaucer, *Prolog* to *Friar's Tale*, l. 19.

Runner [of a gaming-house], one who is to get Intelligence of the Meetings of the Justices, and when the Constables are out.
Bailey, 1731.

He was called the Man of Peace on the same principle which assigns to constables, Bow-street *runners*, and such like, who carry bludgeons to break folk's heads, and are perpetually and officially employed in scenes of riot, the title of peace-officers.
Scott, *St. Ronan's Well*, iii.

For this their *runners* ramble day and night,
To drag each lurking deap to open light.
Crabbe, *The Newspaper* (Works, I. 181).

"It's the *runners*!" cried Brittle, to all appearance much relieved. "The what?" exclaimed the doctor, aghast in his turn. "The Bow Street officers, sir," replied Brittle.
Dickens, *Oliver Twist*, xxx.

(h) A commercial traveler. [U. S.] (i) A running stream; a run.

When they [trout] are going up the *runners* to spawn.
The Field, LXVI. 560.

(j) *pl.* In *ornith.*, specifically, the *Cursors* or *Brevipennes*. (k) *pl.* In *entom.*, specifically, the cursorial orthopterous insects; the cockroaches. See *Cursoria*. (l) A carangoid fish, the leather-jacket, *Elogatis pinnulatus*.

2. In *bot.*, a slender prostrate stem, having a bud at the end which sends out leaves and roots, as in the strawberry; also, a plant that spreads by such creeping stems. Compare *run*¹, *v. i.*, 10.

In every root there will be one *runner* which hath little buds on it.
Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

3. In *mach.*: (a) The tight pulley of a system of fast-and-loose pulleys. (b) In a grinding-mill, the stone which is turned, in distinction from the fixed stone, or bedstone. See *cuts* under *mill*¹, 1.

And somtimes whirling, on an open hill,
The round-flat *runner* in a roaring mill.
Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, i. 2.

(c) In a system of pulleys, a block which moves, as distinguished from a block which is held in a fixed position. Also called *running block*. See

cut under *pulley*. (d) A single rope rove through a movable block, having an eye or thimble in the end of which a tackle is hooked.

There are . . . all kinds of Shipchandlery necessaries, such as blocks, tackles, *runners*, etc.
DeJoe, *Tour through Great Britain*, I. 147. (*Davies*.)

4. In *saddlery*, a loop of metal, leather, bone, celluloid, ivory, or other material, through which a running or sliding strap or rein is passed: as, the *runners* for the gag-rein on the throat-latch of a bridle or head-stall.—5. In *optical-instrument making*, a convex cast-iron support for lenses, used in shaping them by grinding.

The cast-iron *runner* is heated just sufficiently to melt the cement, and carefully placed upon the cemented backs of the lenses.
Ure, *Dict.*, III. 106.

6. That on which anything runs or slides: as, the *runner* or keel of a sleigh or a skate.

The sleds, although so low, rest upon narrow *runners*, and the shafts are attached by a hook.
B. Taylor, *Northern Travel*, p. 35.

7. In *molding*: (a) A channel cut in the sand of a mold to allow melted metal to run from the furnace to the space to be filled in the mold.

The crucibles charged with molten steel direct from the melting-hotels pour their contents into one of the *runners*.
W. H. Greenwood, *Steel and Iron*, p. 427.

(b) The small mass of metal left in this channel, which shows, when the mold is removed, as a projection from the casting. See *jet*¹, 4 (b).—8. In *bookbinding*, the front board of the

plow-press, used in cutting edges. [Eng.]—9. *pl.* In *printing*: (a) The friction-rollers in the ribs of a printing-press, on which the bed slides to and from impression. [Eng.] (b) A line of corks put on a form of type to prevent the inking-rollers from sagging, and over-coloring the types. [Eng.]—10. The slide on an umbrella-stick, to which the ribs or spreaders are pivoted.—11. In *gunpowder-manuf.*, same as *runner-ball*.—12. In *iron-founding*, *soda-manuf.*, and other industries in which fusion is a necessary operation, a congealed piece of metal or material which in the molten state has run out of a mold or receptacle, and become waste until remelted.—13. In *rope-making*, a steel plate having three holes concentrically arranged, and used to separate the three yarns in laying up (twisting) a rope. The yarns are passed through the holes, and the plate is kept at a uniform distance from the junction of the twisted and untwisted parts, rendering the twist uniform.

14. A market-vessel for the transportation of fish, oysters, etc.—**Brook-runner**. Same as *velvet runner*.—**Double-runner**. Same as *bob-sled*.—**Runner of a trawl**. See *trawl*.—**Scarlet runner**, the scarlet-flowered form of the Spanish bean, *Phaseolus multiflorus*, native in South America: a common high-twining ornamental plant with showy, casually white blossoms. Also called *scarlet bean*.—**Velvet runner**, the water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus*: so called from its stealthy motions. [Local, British.]

runner-ball (run'ér-bál), *n.* In *gunpowder-manuf.*, a disk of hard wood used to crush the mill-cake through the sieves in order to granulate the powder.

runner-stick (run'ér-stik), *n.* In *founding*, a cylindrical or conical piece of wood extending upward from the pattern and having the sand of the cope packed about it. When withdrawn, it leaves a channel called the *runner* leading to the interior of the mold.

runnet (run'et), *n.* A dialectal form of *reunet*¹.

running (run'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *run*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which runs.—2. Specifically, the act of one who risks or evades dangers or legal restrictions, as in *running* a blockade or smuggling.

It was hoped that the extensive smuggling that prevailed would be mitigated by heavy penalties, which were now imposed upon custom-house officers for neglect of duty in preventing the *running* of brandy.
S. Dowell, *Taxes in England*, IV. 216.

3. The action of a whale after being struck by the harpoon, when it swims but does not sound.—4. In *racing*, etc., power, ability, or strength to run; hence, staying power.

He thinks I've *running* in me yet; he sees that I'll come out one of these days in top condition.
Lever, *Davenport Dunn*, xii.

He [Kingston] was not only full of *running* throughout the race, but finished second, and just as strong as Hanover.
New York Evening Post, June 28, 1889.

5. The ranging of any animals, particularly in connection with the rut, or other actions of the breeding season: also used attributively: as, the *running* time of salmon or deer.

The history of the buffalo's daily life and habits should begin with the "*running* season."
Smithsonian Report, 1887, ii. 415.

6. In *organ-building*, a leakage of the air in a wind-chest into a channel so that a pipe is sounded when its digital is depressed, although its stop is not drawn; also, the sound of a pipe thus sounded. Also called *running of the wind*.—7. That which runs or flows; the quantity run: as, the first *running* of a still, or of cider at the mill.

And from the dregs of life think to receive
What the first sprightly *running* could not give.
Dryden, *Aurengzebe*, iv. 1.

It [Glaphorne's work] is exactly in flavour and character the last not sprightly *runnings* of a generous liquor.
Sainsbury, *Hist. Elizabethan Lit.*, xi.

8. Course, direction, or manner of flowing or moving.

All the rivers in the world, though they have divers *runings* and divers *runnings*. . . do at last find and fall into the great ocean.
Raleigh, *Hist. World*, Pref., p. 47.

In the *running*, out of the *running*, competing or not competing in a race or other contest; hence, qualified or not qualified for such a contest, or likely or not likely to take part in or to succeed in it. [Colloq.]—**Running off**, in *founding*, the operation of opening the tap-hole in a blast-furnace, so that the metal can flow through the channels to the molds.—**To make good one's running**, to run as well as one's rival; keep abreast with others; prove one's self a match for a rival.

The world had esteemed him when he first made good his *running* with the Lady Fanny.
Trotlope, *Small House at Allington*, ii.

To make the running, to force the pace at the beginning of a race, by causing a second-class horse to get off at a high speed, with the view of giving a better chance to a staying horse of the same owner.

Ben Cannt was to make the *running* for Haphazard.
H. Kingsley, *Ravenhoe*, xxxvi.

To take up the running, to go off at full speed for a slower pace; take the lead; take the most active part in any undertaking.

But silence was not dear to the heart of the honourable John, and so he took up the *running*.
Trotlope, *Dr. Thorne*, v.

running (run'ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *run*¹, *v.*] 1. That runs; suited for running, racing, etc. See *run*¹, *n.*, 1 (a).

A concourse . . . of noblemen and gentlemen meet together, in mirth, peace, and amity, for the exercise of their swift *running*-horses, every Thursday in March. The prize they run for is a silver and gilt cup, with a cover, to the value of seven or eight pounds.
Butcher, quoted in *Strutt's Sports and Pastimes*, p. 103.

In the reign of Edward III. the *running* horses purchased for the king's service were generally estimated at twenty marks, or thirteen pounds, six shillings, and eight-pence each.
Strutt, *Sports and Pastimes*, p. 104.

Specifically, in *zool.*, cursorial; gressorial; ambulatory; not salient or saltatory.

2†. Capable of moving quickly; movable; mobilized.

The Indians did so annoy them by sudden assaults out of the swamps, etc., that he was forced to keep a *running* army to be ready to oppose them upon all occasions.
Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II. 117.

3. Done, made, taken, etc., in passing, or while hastening along; hence, cursory; hasty; speedy.

The fourth Summer [A. D. 82], Domitian then ruling the Empire, he spent in settling and confirming what the year before he had travail'd over with a *running* Conquest.
Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, ii.

When you step but a few doors off to tattle with a wench, or take a *running* pot of ale, . . . leave the street door open.
Swift, *Advice to Servants* (Footman).

4. Cursive, as manuscript: as, *running* hand (see below).—5. Proceeding in close succession; without intermission: used in a semi-adverbial sense after nouns denoting periods of time: as, I had the same dream three nights *running*.

How would my Lady Altesbury have liked to be asked in a parish church for three Sundays *running*?
Walpole, *Letters*, II. 334.

Legislation may disappoint them fifty times *running*, without at all shaking their faith in its efficiency.
H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 422.

6. Continuous; unintermittent; persistent.

The click-click of her knitting-needles is the *running* accompaniment to all her conversation.
George Eliot, *Amos Barton*, I.

7. In *bot.*, repent or creeping by runners, as the strawberry. See *runner*, 2.—**Running banquet**. See *banquet*, 3.—**Running block**. See *block*¹, 11.—**Running board**. (a) A narrow platform extending along the side of a locomotive. (b) A horizontal board along the ridge of a box freight car or the side of an oil-car, to form a passage for the trainmen.—**Running bond**. See *bond*¹.—**Running bowline**, a bowline-knot made round a part of the same rope, so as to make a noose.—**Running bowsprit**. See *bowsprit*.—**Running buffalo-clover**, an American clover, *Trifolium stoloniferum*, closely related to *T. reflexum*, the buffalo-clover, but spreading by runners.—**Running days**, a chartering term for consecutive days occupied on a voyage, etc., including Sundays, and not therefore limited to working days.—**Running dustman**. See *dustman*.—**Running fight**, a fight kept up by the party pursued and the party pursued.—

Running fire. See *fire*.—**Running footman.** See *footman*.—**Running hand,** the style of handwriting or penmanship in which the letters are formed without lifting the pen from the paper.—**Running head.** See *head*, 13.—**Running knot,** a knot made in such a way as to form a noose which tightens as the rope is pulled on.—**Running lights,** the lights shown by vessels between sunset and sunrise, in order to guard against collision when under way. They are a green light on the starboard side and a red light on the port side. If the vessel is under steam, a bright white light is also hoisted at the foremast-head; a vessel towing another carries two white lights at the foremast-head.—**Running myrtle.** See *myrtle*.—**Running ornament,** any ornament in which the design is continuous, in intertwined or flowing



Running Ornament.—Medieval Architectural Sculpture.

lines, as in many medieval moldings carved with foliage, etc.—**Running patterer.** See *patterer*.—**Running pine.** See *Lycopodium*.—**Running rigging.** See *rigging*.—**Running stationer.** See *stationer*.—**Running swamp-blackberry,** *Rubus hispida*, an almost herbaceous species, with short flowering shoots, bearing a fruit of a few sour grains, and with long and slender prickly runners.—**Running title,** in printing, a descriptive headline put continuously at the top of pages of type. Also called *running head-line*.—**Running toad.** Same as *natterjack*.

running (run'ing), *prep.* [Prop. ppr., with *on* or *toward* understood. Cf. *rising*, *p. a.*, 3, in a somewhat similar use.] Approaching; going on. [Colloq.]

I have been your gudwife
These nine years, *running* ten.
Laird of Warriestoun (Child's Ballads, III. 112).

running-gear (run'ing-gēr), *n.* 1. The wheels and axles of a vehicle, and their attachments, as distinguished from the body; all the working parts of a locomotive.—2. Same as *running rigging*. See *rigging*.²

runningly (run'ing-li), *adv.* Continuously; without pause or hesitation.

Played I not off-hand and *runningly*,
Just now, your masterpiece, hsd number twelve?
Browning, *Master Ingues* of Saxe-Gotha.

running-rein (run'ing-rān), *n.* A driving-rein which is passed over pulleys on the headstall to give it increased freedom of motion. Such reins are sometimes passed over sheaves on the bit, and made to return up the cheek, in order to pull the bit up into the angle of the mouth.

running-roll (run'ing-rōl), *n.* In *plate-glass manuf.*, a brass cylinder used to spread the plastic glass over the casting-table.

running-string (run'ing-string), *n.* A cord, tape, or braid passed through an open hem at the top of a bag or anything which it is desirable to draw tight at pleasure.

running-thrush (run'ing-thrush), *n.* A disease in the feet of horses. See *thrush*.²

running-trap (run'ing-trap), *n.* A depressed U-shaped section in a pipe, which allows the free passage of fluid, but always remains full whatever the state of the pipe, so that it forms a seal against the passage of gases.

runniont, *n.* Same as *ronion*.
runologist (rŭ-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [Cf. *runology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in runology; a student of runic remains.

The advanced school of Scandinavian *runologists* holds that the Runic Futhork of twenty-four letters is derived from the Latin alphabet as it existed in the early days of imperial Rome. *Athenæum*, June 23, 1879, p. 813.

runology (rŭ-nol'ō-jī), *n.* [Cf. NL. *runa*, rune, + Gr. *-λογία*, *logia*, *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The study of runes.

Of late, however, great progress has been made in *runology*. *Archæologia*, XLIII. 98.

run-out (run'out), *n.* The extent of a run of fish: as, the *run-out* reaches 20 miles. *J. W. Milner*. [Lake Michigan.]

runrig (run'rig), *n.* [Cf. *run* + *rig*.] A ridge or rig (that is, a strip of ground) in land so divided that alternate rigs belong to different owners; hence, the system of land-holding by alternate rigs.

We may assume that wherever in Ireland the land was cultivated in modern times according to the rundale or *runrig* system, the custom arose from the previous existence of co-partnerships. *W. K. Sullivan*, *Introd.* to O'Curry's *Anc. Irish*, p. cliz.

The face of a hill-side in Derbyshire was laid out in strips of garden land with ridges of turf dividing. These the holders of the land called "rigs"; the long narrow ones *run-rigs*; and one, wide, which intersected the rise at a right angle, the "cart-rig." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 374.

Runrig lands, in Scotland and Ireland, lands held by *runrig*.

runt¹ (runt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *ront*; a dial. word, perhaps orig. a var. of *rind*, a Sc.

form (= D. *rund* = G. *rind*) of *rither*, *rother*: see *rother*.² The later senses may be of different origin.] 1. A young ox or ew; a steer or heifer; also, a stunted ox or ew, or other under-sized animal; one below the usual size and strength of its kind; especially, the smallest or weakest one of a litter of pigs or puppies. Compare *def. 4*.

Giouine, a steere, a runt, a hullocke, a yeereling, a weanling. *Florio*.

They say she has mountains to her marriage,
She's a full of cattle, some two thousand *runts*.
Middleton, *Chaste Maid*, iv. 1.

He was mounted on a little runt of a pony, so thin and woe-begone as to be remarkable among his kind. *The Century*, XXXVII. 909.

Hence—2. A short, stockish person; a dwarf.

This overgrown runt has struck off his heels, lowered his forehead, and contracted his figure, that he might be looked upon as a member of this new-erected society [The Short Club]. *Addison*, *Spectator*, No. 108.

3†. A rude, ill-bred person; a boor or hoiden.

Before I buy a bargain of such *runts*,
I'll buy a college for bears, and live among 'em.
Fletcher, *Wit without Money*, v. 2.

4. A breed of domestic pigeons. A single bird may weigh as much as 2½ pounds.

There are tame and wild pigeons; and of the tame, there be . . . *runts*, and carriers and croppers. *I. Walton*, *Complete Angler*, p. 112.

While the runt is the weakest and most forlorn of pigs, by the contraries which characterizes our fancier it is the name given to the largest and most robust among pigeons. *The Century*, XXXII. 107.

5. A stump of underwood; also, the dead stump of a tree. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—6. The stalk or stem of a plant. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

For tapfu a large o' gospel nail
Shall fill thy crib in plenty,
An' *runts* of grace the pick an' wale,
No gien by way o' dainty,
But ilka day.
Burns, *The Ordination*.

runt² (runt), *n.* [A var. of *rump*.] The rump. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

runteet, *n.* [Amer. Ind.] A disk of shell used as an ornament by the Indians of Virginia in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The boy wears a necklace of *runteets*.
Beverly, *Virginia*, iit. ¶ 5.

runtty (run'ti), *a.* [Cf. *runt* + *-y*.] 1. Stunted; dwarfish; little. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

A brood of half-grown chickens picking in the grass. . . and a runtty pig tied to a "stob," were the only signs of thrift. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIII. 696.

2. Boorish; surly; rude. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

run-up (run'up), *n.* In *bookbinding*, the act of putting on a line, in finishing, by means of a roll running along the side of the back from the top to the bottom of the book.

runway (run'wā), *n.* The path or track over which anything runs; a passageway. Specifically—(a) The bed of a stream of water. (b) The beaten track of deer or other animals; a trail. Also *runaway*.

The line of mounds overlooks the Grant river to the north, and Snake Hollow or Potosi to the south, and has a commanding position. It may have been used as an elevated *runway* or graded road designed for the pursuit of game. *Amer. Antiquarian*, XI. 385.

Ofentimes drivers go out with dogs and make a wide circuit, while the hunters post themselves along the *runways* or beaten trails of the deer. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 431.

(c) A path made by domestic animals in going to and from an accustomed place of feeding, watering, etc. (d) In *hunting*, a trough or channel on the surface of a declivity, down which logs are slid or run in places more or less inaccessible to horses or oxen. (e) One of the ways in the casing of a window for vertically sliding sashes. (f) *Theat.*, in the setting of scenery, a path or road, as upon a mountain-side or the face of a rock.

If there is a "runway," which is an elevation like the rocky ascent in the second act of "Die Walküre," . . . it is "built" by the stage carpenters. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 444.

rupee (rŭ-pē'), *n.* [Formerly also *roopee*; = F. *roupie* = Sp. Pg. *rupia* = G. Dan. Sw. *rupie* =

NGr. *ῥῶπι* = Pers. *rūpiya*, < Hind. *rūpiya*, *rupiya*, *rupayā*, *rupaiya*, *rapaiyā*, a rupee, also coin, cash, specie, < *rūpā* (Pali *rūpi*), silver, < Skt. *rūpya*, silver, wrought silver or wrought gold, as adj. handsome, < *rūpa*, natural state, form, beauty (> Hind. *rūp*, form, beauty.) The standard unit of value in India; also, a current silver coin of India, valued normally at 2s., or about 48 United States cents. The relative value of Indian and English money varies with the price of silver, the rupee being sometimes worth 52 cents, sometimes only 35 cents or less, as has been the case for several years.

They call the peeces of money *roopees*, of which there are some of divers values, the meanest worth two shillings and threepence, and the best two shillings and ninetence sterling. *Terry*, in *Purchas*, *Pilgrimes*, II. 1471.

The nabob . . . is neither as wealthy nor as wicked as the jaundiced monster of romances and comedies, who purchases the estates of broken-down English gentlemen with *rupees* tortured out of bleeding rajahs. *Thackeray*, *Newcomes*, viit.

Rupelian (rŭ-pē'li-an), *n.* A division of the Oligocene in Belgium. It includes a series of clays and sands partly of marine and partly of brackish-water origin. The Rupelian lies above the Tongrian, which latter is a marine deposit, and is of the same age as the Egel belt of the German Lower Oligocene.

rupellary (rŭ'pe-lā-ri), *a.* [Cf. L. **rupellus*, dim. of *rupes*, a rock, + *-ary*.] Rocky.

In this *rupellary* nidary do the fowls lay eggs and breede. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, Feb. 27, 1644.

rupeoptereal (rŭ'pē-op-tē'rē-al), *n.* [Irreg. < L. *rupes*, a rock, + Gr. *πτερόν*, wing, + *-eal*.] A bone of the batrachian skull, supposed to correspond to the proötic.

Rupert's drop (rŭ'perts drop). Same as *detonating bulb* (which see, under *detonating*).

rupestrine (rŭ-pes'trin), *a.* [Cf. L. *rupes*, a rock, + *-trine*, as in *lacustrine*, *palustrine*, etc.] In *zool.* and *bot.*, rock-inhabiting; living or growing on or among rocks; rupicoline; saxicoline.

rupia (rŭ'pi-ä), *n.* [NL., prop. *rhyppia*, < Gr. *ῥῆπος*, dirt, filth.] A variety of the large flat pustular syphiloderm in which the crust is more or less distinctly conical and stratified; a use now obsolete.

rupial (rŭ'pi-al), *a.* [Cf. *rupia* + *-al*.] Pertaining to, characterized by, or affected with *rupia*.

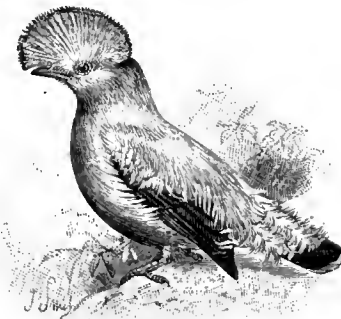
Rupicapra (rŭ-pi-kap'rä), *n.* [NL. (De Blainville), < L. *rupicapra*, a chamois, lit. 'rock-goat,' < *rupes*, a rock, + *capra*, a goat: see *caper*.] A genus of antelopes, sometimes giving name to a subfamily *Rupicaprinae*; the chamois. There is only one species, *R. tragus*. See *chamois*.

Rupicaprinae (rŭ'pi-kap-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rupicapra* + *-inae*.] The chamois as a subfamily of *Bovidae*. *Sir F. Brooke*.

rupicaprine (rŭ-pi-kap'rin), *a.* Pertaining to the chamois; belonging to the *Rupicaprinae*, or having their characters.

Chamois (*Rupicapra tragus*), the Gemse of the Germans, is the only Antelope found in Western Europe, and forms the type of the *Rupicaprinae* or goat-like group of that family. *Encyc. Brit.*, V. 384.

Rupicola (rŭ-pik'ō-lä), *n.* [NL., < L. *rupes*, a rock, + *colere*, inhabit: see *culture*.] A genus



Cock of the Rock (*Rupicola crocea*).

of *Cottingidæ* or of *Pipridæ*, founded by Brisson in 1760, type of the subfamily *Rupicolinae*; the rock-manikins, rock-cocks, or cocks of the rock, having the outer primary emarginate and attenuate toward the end. These singular birds have an erect compressed semicircular crest, and the plumage of the male is mostly flaming orange or blood-red. They are about 12 inches long, of large size for the group to which they belong, and very showy. They are confined to northern parts of South America. Three species have been recognized—*R. crocea*, *R. peruviana*, and *R. sanguinolenta*.

Rupicolinae (rŭ'pi-kō-lī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Rupicola* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Cottingidæ*



Obverse. Reverse.
Rupee, 1862.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

or of *Pipridæ*, founded by Selater in 1862 upon the genus *Rupicola*. It is a small group, combining to some extent characters of cotings and pipras. The feet are syndactylous, and the tarsi pycnaspidean. The genus *Phaenocercus* is now commonly placed under *Rupicolinae*.

rupicoline (rō-pik'ō-liu), *a.* [As *Rupicola* + *-inē*.] In *zool.* and *bot.*, rock-inhabiting; growing on rocks; living among rocks; saxicoline; rupestrine.

rupicolous (rō-pik'ō-lus), *a.* [As *Rupicola* + *-ous*.] Same as *rupicoline*.

Ruppell's griffin. See *griffin*.

Ruppia (rup'i-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), named after H. B. Ruppel, author (1718) of a flora of Jena.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Naiadales* and tribe *Potamoceae*. It is distinguished from *Potamogeton*, the other genus of the tribe, by the absence of a perianth, and by the long-stalked fruits, and is characterized by spiked flowers composed of two opposite stamens or four one-celled and nearly sessile anthers, and four or more carpels each containing a single pendulous ovule. The carpels, at first nearly or quite sessile, become elevated on slender spirally twisted pedicels radiating from a long peduncle, each making in fruit an obliquely ovoid truncate nutlet with fleshy surface. The only certain species, *R. maritima*, known in America as *ditch-grass*. In Great Britain as *tassel-grass*, etc., is one of the very few flowering plants of marine waters, and is found throughout temperate and subtropical regions in salt-marshes, brackish ditches, and inlets of the sea. It grows in submerged tufts of thread-like forking and wiry stems from a billiform rootstock. It bears opposite and alternate leaves, which are long and bristle-shaped with a sheathing base, and inconspicuous flowers, usually two, in a terminal spike, at first covered by the sheathing leaf.

ruptile (rup'til), *a.* [< NL. **ruptilis*, < L. *rumperē*, pp. *ruptus*, break: see *rupture*.] In *bot.*, dehiscence by an irregular splitting or breaking of the walls; rupturing: said of seed-vessels.

ruption (rup'shon), *n.* [< OF. *ruption*, < L. *ruptio* (-n-), a breaking, < *rumperē*, pp. *ruptus*, break: see *rupture*.] A breach; a bursting open; rupture. *Cotgrave*.

Plethora causes an extravasation of blood, by *ruption* or apertion. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

ruptive (rup'tiv), *a.* [< L. *rumperē*, pp. *ruptus*, break: see *rupture*.] Causing or tending to cause breakage. [Rare.]

Certain breakages of this class may perhaps to some extent be accounted for by the action of a torsional *ruptive* force on rounding curves. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 492.

ruptuary (rup'tū-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *ruptuaries* (-riz). [ML. *ruptuarius*, < *ruptura*, a field, a form of feudal tenure; cf. *roturier*, and see *rupture*.] A roturier; a member of the plebeian class, as contrasted with the nobles. [Rare.]

The exclusion of the French *ruptuaries* ("roturiers" for history must find a word for this class when it speaks of other nations) from the order of nobility. *Chenevix*.

rupture (rup'tūr), *n.* [< OF. *rupture*, *roupture*, *roupture*, a rupture, breach, F. *rupture* = Sp. *ruptura*, *rotura* = Pg. *ruptura* = It. *rottura*, < L. *ruptura*, a breaking, rupture (of a limb or vein), in ML. also a road, a field, a form of feudal tenure, a tax, etc., < *rumperē*, pp. *ruptus*, break, burst; cf. Lith. *rupas*, rough, AS. *reofan*, Icel. *ryfa*, break, reave, Skt. *√ rup*, lup, break, destroy, spoil. From the L. *rumperē* are also ult. E. *abrupt*, *corrupt*, *disrupt*, *crupt*, *interrupt*, *irruption*, *rote*¹, *route*², *route*³, *route*⁴, *route*¹, *routine*, *rut*¹. To the same ult. root belong *reave*, *rob*¹, *robe*, *rove*¹, *rover*, etc., *loot*.] 1. The act of breaking or bursting; the state of being broken or violently parted: as, a *rupture* of the skin; the *rupture* of a vessel or fiber.

Their brood as numerous hatch, from the egg that soon Bursting with kindly *rupture* forth disclosed Their callow young. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 419.

2. In *pathol.*, hernia, especially abdominal hernia.—3. A breach of peace or concord, either between individuals or between nations; open hostility or war between nations; a quarrel.

Thus then we see that our Ecclesiastical and Political choyses may content and sort as well together without any *rupture* in the State as Christians and Freeholders. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

When the parties that divide the commonwealth come to a *rupture*, it seems every man's duty to choose a side. *Swift*.

In honest words, her money was necessary to me; and in a situation like mine any thing was to be done to prevent a *rupture*. *Jane Austen*, Sense and Sensibility, xlv.

Moment of rupture. See *moment*.—**Plane of rupture.** the plane along which the tendency of a body (especially a mass of loose earth) under pressure to give way by sliding is the greatest.—**Radius of rupture.** See *mine*, 2 (b).—**Rupture of the choroid**, a rent of the choroidal tunic, due usually to mechanical injuries, as a blow, a gunshot wound, etc.—**Syn.** 1. *Breach*, etc. See *fracture*.

rupture (rup'tūr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ruptured*, ppr. *rupturing*. [< *rupture*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* 1.

To break; burst; part by violence: as, to *rupture* a blood-vessel.—2. To affect with or cause to suffer from rupture or hernia.—3. To cause a break or severance of: as, to *rupture* friendly relations.

II. intrans. 1. To suffer a break or rupture; break.—2. In *bot.*, specifically, to dehiscence irregularly; dehiscence in a ruptile manner.

When ripe the antheridia *rupture* or dehiscence transversely at the top. *Le Maout and Decaisne*, Botany (trans.), p. 933.

rupturewort (rup'tūr-wért), *n.* A plant of the genus *Herniaria*, especially *H. glabra* of Europe and Asiatic Russia (see *burstwort*); also, an amarantaceous plant of the West Indies, *Alternanthera polygonoides*, somewhat resembling *Herniaria*.

rural (rō'ral), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *rural* = Pr. Sp. *Fig. rural* = It. *rurale*, < L. *ruralis*, rural, < *rūs* (*rūr-*), the country, perhaps contr. from **vorus* or **ravus*, and akin to Russ. *ravina*, a plain, Zend *ravan*, a plain, E. *room*: see *room*¹. Hence ult. (from L. *rūs*) also *rustie*, *rusticate*, etc., *roister*, *roist*, etc.] 1. Of or pertaining to the country, as distinguished from a city or town; belonging to or characteristic of the country.

He spied his lady in rich array,
As she walk'd o'er a rural plain.
John Thomson and the Turk (Child's Ballads, III. 352).

The smell of grain, or teded grass, or kine,
Or dairy, each rural sight, each rural sound.
Milton, P. L., ix. 451.

The traveller passed rapidly . . . into a rural region, where the neighborhood of the town was only felt in the advantages of a near market for corn, cheese, and hay.
George Eliot, Felix Holt, Int.

2. Pertaining to agriculture or farming: as, rural economy.—3. Living in the country; rustic.

Where virtue is in a gentyl man, it is commonly myxte with more auferance, more affabilitie and myldenice, than for the more parte it is in a person *rural* or of a very base lynage.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, i. 15.

Here is a rural fellow,
That will not be denied your highness' presence.
Shak., A. and C., v. 2. 233.

Rural dean, deanery, Dionysia, lock, etc. See the nouns.—**Syn.** 1. *Rural, Rustic, Pastoral, Bucolic.* *Rural* is always used in a good sense, and is applied chiefly to things: as, rural pleasures; rural scenery. *Rustic* is used in a good sense, but also has a sense implying a lack of the refinements of the town or city: as, *rustic* gallantry. *Pastoral* means belonging to a shepherd or his kind of life; *bucolic*, belonging to the care of cattle or to that kind of life. *Pastoral* is always used in a good sense; *bucolic* is now often used with a shade of contempt.

For I have lov'd the rural walk through lanes
Of grassy swarth, close cropp'd by nibbling sheep,
And skirted thick with intertexture firm
Of thorny boughs. *Cowper*, Task, i. 109.

The rural lass,
Whom once her virgin modesty and grace,
Her artless manners and her neat attire,
So dignified, that she was hardly less
Than the fair shepherdess of old romance,
Is seen no more. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 536.

[Cowper applies *rural* to persons as well as things.]

What at first seemed rustic plainness now appears refined simplicity. *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, v.

Might we but hear
The folded flocks penn'd in their watted cotes,
Or sound of pastoral reed with oaten stops.
Milton, Comus, l. 345.

II.† n. A countryman; a rustic.

Amongst *rurals* verse is scarcely found.
Middleton, Father Hubbard's Tales.
Becken the *Rurals* in; the Country-gray
Seldom ploughs treason.
Dekker and Ford, Sun's Darling, ii.

Rurales (rō-rā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1758), pl. of L. *ruralis*, rural: see *rural*.] A family of butterflies, coming between the *Papilionidae* and the *Nymphalidae*, and including the *Iycaeninae* and the *Erycininae*. They have six perfect legs in the females and four in the males.

Ruralist (rō-rā'l-i-ist), *n. pl.* Same as *Rurales*.

ruralism, *v.* See *ruralize*.

ruralism (rō'ral-izm), *n.* [< *rural* + *-ism*.] 1. The state of being rural.—2. An idiom or expression peculiar to the country as opposed to the town. *Imp. Dict.*

ruralist (rō'ral-ist), *n.* [< *rural* + *-ist*.] One who leads a rural life.

You have recalled to my thoughts an image which must have pleaded strongly with our Egyptian *ruralists* for a direct and unqualified adoration of the solar orb.
Conventry, Philemon to Hydaspes, iii.

rurality (rō-ral'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *ruralité*, < ML. *ruralitas* (-t-), < L. *ruralis*, rural: see *rural*.] 1. The state or quality of being rural; ruralness. [Rare.]

To see the country relapse into a state of arcadian *rurality*.
The American, V. 97.

2. That which is rural: a characteristic of rural life; a rusticity. [Rare.]

The old almanac-makers did well in wedding their pages with *ruralities*. *D. G. Mitchell*, Bound Together, iii.

ruralize (rō'ral-iz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *ruralized*, ppr. *ruralizing*. [< *rural* + *-ize*.] 1. *trans.* To render rural; give a rural character or appearance to.

The curling cloud
Of city smoke, by distance *ruralized*.
W. G. Seward, Prelude, i.

This tardy favorite of fortune, . . . with not a trace that I can remember of the sea, thoroughly *ruralized* from head to foot, proceeded to escort us up the hill.
The Century, XXVII. 29.

II. intrans. To go into the country; dwell in the country; rusticate. *Imp. Dict.*

Also spelled *ruralise*.

rurally (rō'ral-i), *adv.* In a rural manner; as in the country: as, the cottage is *rurally* situated at some distance from the body of the town.

ruralness (rō'ral-nes), *n.* The character of being rural.

rurd, *n.* A variant of *reard*.

uricologist (rō-rik'ō-list), *n.* [< L. *uricola* (> F. *uricole*), a dweller in the country (< *rūs* (*rūr-*), the country, + *colere*, dwell, inhabit, till, + *-ist*.] An inhabitant of the country; a rustic. *Bailey*.

uridecanal (rō-ri-dek'a-nal), *a.* [< L. *rūs* (*rūr-*), the country, + LL. *decanus*, dean: see *decanal*.] Of or belonging to a rural dean or a rural deanery.

My contention was, in a *uridecanal* chapter lately held, that bishops suffragan ought thus to be addressed in virtue of their spiritual office. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 467.

urigenous (rō-rij'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *urigena*, born in the country, < *rūs* (*rūr-*) + *-gena*, < *gignere*, be born: see *-genous*.] Born in the country. *Bailey*, 1727.

Rusa¹ (rō'sā), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton Smith, 1827), < Malay *rūsa*, a deer. Cf. *babirusa*.] 1. A genus of *Cervidae* or subgenus of *Cervus*, containing the large East Indian stags, with cylindrical antlers forked at the top and developing a



Sambar Deer (*Rusa aristotelis*).

brow-tine, and a tuft of hair on the hind legs; the rusine deer. They are related to such species as the elk or wapiti of America, and the hart or red deer of Europe. One of these large deer was known to Aristotle; but the species now called *Cervus* or *Rusa aristotelis* is the sambar, that commonly known as the rusa being *Cervus* or *Rusa hippelaphus*. Both are of great size and have a mane.

2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus, especially *R. hippelaphus*.

rusa² (rō'sā), *n.* The lemon-grass or ginger-grass, *Andropogon Schananthus*, yielding rusa-oil. [East Indian.]

rusalka, *n.* [Russ.] In Russian folk-lore, a water-nymph.

Mermaids and mermen . . . have various points of resemblance to the vodyany or water-sprite and the *rusalka* or stream-fairy of Russian mythology. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 39.

Rivers . . . are supposed to be the especial resort of the *Rusalkas* or water-nymphs. Dressed in green leaves, they will sit on the banks combing out their flowing locks. Their strength is in their hair, and if it becomes dry, they die. *A. J. C. Hare*, Studies in Russia, viii.

rusa-oil (rō'sā-oil), *n.* The oil of ginger-grass. See *ginger-grass* and *Andropogon*.

Ruscus (rus'kus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *ruscum*, also *rustum*, butcher's-broom: see

rush¹.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Liliaceae* and tribe *Asparagaceae*. It is characterized by dioecious flowers, with the segments separate, the stamens with their filaments united into an urn-like body which bears three sessile anthers, and a roundish or oblong and one-celled ovary with two ovules, maturing two hemispherical seeds, or only a single globose one. There are 3 species, natives of Europe and the whole Mediterranean region, extending from Madeira to the Caucasus. They are erect, branching, half-woody plants, bearing, instead of leaves, alternate or scattered acute ovate and leaf-like bractlets (cladodia), which are rigidly coriaceous and lined with numerous parallel or somewhat netted veins, and are solitary in the axilla of small dry scales which represent the true leaves. The small flowers are clustered upon the upper faces, or by twisting the lower faces, of the cladodia at the end of a rib-like adnate pedicel, and are followed by globose pulpy berries. *R. aculeatus* is the common butcher's broom, also called *kneeholter* or *kneehulver*, *Jew's* or *shepherd's-myrtle*, etc., an evergreen bush ornamental when studded with its red berries. *R. Hypophyllum* and *R. Hypoglosson* are dwarf species, also called *butcher's broom*, and sometimes *double-tongue*. The rhizome is diuretic.

ruse¹ (rōz), *v. i.* [Also **roose* (in dial. deriv. *roosling*, sloping down), < ME. *reosen* (pret. *reas*, pl. *ruwen*), < AS. *hrēosan* (pret. *hrēas*, pl. *hruron*, pp. *hroren*), fall, fall headlong, = Icel. *hrjósa* = Norw. *rysjá* = Sw. *rysa*, shudder. For the form, cf. *chuse*, a spelling of *choose*, < AS. *ceósan*.] 1. To fall. *Layamon*.—2. To slide down a declivity with a rustling noise. [Prov. Eng.]

ruse² (rōz), *v. i.* [< ME. *rusen*, < OF. *ruser*, *reuser*, refuse, recoil, retreat, escape, use tricks for escaping, F. *ruser* = Pr. *rakuser* (ML. *rusare*), < L. *recusare*, refuse: see *recuse*.] To give way; fall back; retreat; use tricks for the purpose of escaping.

As soon as Gawain was come he began to do so well that the Saisnes *rused* and left the place.
Mélin (E. E. T. S.), II. 288.
At the laste
This harte *rused* and atall away
Fro alle the boundes a prey way.
Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 381.

ruse² (rōz), *n.* [< F. *ruse*, OF. *ruse*, a trick, < *ruser*, trick: see *ruse*², *v.*] The use of artifice or trickery; also, a stratagem.

I might . . . add much concerning the Wiles and *Ruses* which these timid Creatures make use of to save themselves.
Ray, Works of Creation, p. 137.

The effective action of cavalry as cavalry depends on *ruse*, on surprise, on skilful manoeuvring, and on the impetuous power and moral effect of the man and horse, glued to one another as though they together formed the old ideal of the arm, the centaur.
Eneyd. Brit., XXIV. 358.

Colonel Deveaux . . . secured the capitulation of the Spanish garrison by a boldly designed and well-executed military *ruse*.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XXXIX. 175.

She has only one string of diamonds left, and she fears that Chirudatta (her husband) will not accept it. . . She sends for Maitreya, and induces him to palm it off on Chirudatta as a gift which he [Maitreya] had himself received in alms. The *ruse* was successful. Chirudatta accepts the diamonds, but with great reluctance.
Wheeler, Hist. India, III. 293.

Ruse de guerre, a trick of war; a stratagem. = *Syn. Manoeuver*, *Trick*, etc. See *artifice* and *stratagem*.

ruse³, *v. t.* A Middle English or dialectal form of *roose*. *Cath. Ang.*

ruset-offal (rō'set-ōf'al), *n.* Kip or calf-curried leather. *Simmonds*.

rush¹ (rush), *n.* [E. dial. also *rish*, *rcsh*, transposed *rix*; < ME. *rusche*, *riscche*, *rissche*, *resche*, *resse*, < AS. *riscce*, *resce*, *rysc*, *risc*, transposed *rix* = D. *rusch* = MLG. *rusch*, *risc*, LG. *rusch*, *rusk*, *risc* = MHG. *rusche*, *rusch*, G. *rausch*, *rusch*, *risc*, a rush; prob. < L. *ruscum*, also *rustum*, butcher's-broom; perhaps, with formative *-cum* (see *-ic*), < *rus-* = Goth. *raus*, a reed (> OF. *ros*, dim. *rosel*, F. *roscau* = Pr. *raus*, dim. *rauzel*, *rauzou*, a reed), = OHG. *rōr*, MHG. *rōr*, G. *rohr* = D. *roer* = Icel. *royr* = Sw. Dan. *rör* (not in AS.), a reed. Cf. *bulrush*.] 1. Any plant belonging to the order *Juncaceae*, especially a plant of the genus *Juncus*; also extended to some sedges (*Carex*), horsetails (*Equisetum*), and a few other plants. The typical rush is *Juncus effusus*, the common or soft rush, marked by its dense clump of slender cylindrical leafless stems, 2 or 3 feet high, from matted creeping rootstocks, some of the stems barren, the others producing from one side a close panicle of greenish or brownish flowers. It is found in wet places nearly throughout the northern hemisphere and in many parts of the southern. Very common in North America is *J. tenuis*, a smaller wiry species growing among grass, and especially in old roads and cow-paths. (See *Juncus*, and phrases below.) Rushes were formerly used to strew floors by way of covering.

Let wantons light of heart
Tickle the senseless *rushes* with their heels.
Shak., R. and J., l. 4. 36.

Why, pretty soul, tread softly, and come into this room; here be *rushes*, you need not fear the creaking of your cork shoes.
Dekker and Webster, Westward Ho, II. 2.

From the indelicate and filthy habits of our forefathers, carpets would have been a grievous nuisance; whereas

rushes, which concealed the impurities with which they were charged, were, at convenient times, gathered up and thrown into the streets, where they only bred a general plague, instead of a particular one.

Gifford, Note to B. Jonson's Every Man out of his Humour, III. 3.

A flat malarian world of reed and *rush*!
Tennyson, Lover's Tale, iv.

2. A wick. Compare *rush-candle*. *Baret*. (*Halliwel*).—3. Figuratively, anything weak, worthless, or of trivial value; the merest trifle; a straw.

Heo that ben curset in constore counteth hit not at a *rusche*.
Piers Plowman (A), III. 137.

And if he myght atonde in so good a case,
Hit to reioyse and hane hit arie his wylsh,
Of all his payne he wold not set a *rishsh*.
Geuerydes (E. E. T. S.), I. 1680.

I would not, my good people! give a *rush* for your judgment.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, IX. 17.

4. A small patch of underwood. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Bald rush**, a plant of the American cyperaceous genus *Psilocarya*.—**Dutch rush**. See *scouring-rush*.—**Field-rush**. See *wood-rush*.—**Flowering rush**, an aquatic plant, *Butomus umbellatus*, of the *Alismaceae*, found through temperate Europe and Asia. It has long narrow triangular leaves, and a scape from 2 to 4 feet high, bearing an umbel of twenty or thirty showy pink flowers, each an inch in diameter. An old name is *water-gladiole*.

—**Hare's-tail rush**. See *hare's-tail*.—**Heath-rush**, an Old World species, *Juncus squarrosus*, growing on moors and heaths.—**Horned rush**. See *Rhynchospora*.—**Spike-rush**. See *Eleocharis*.—**Sweet-rush**. (a) Any plant of the genus *Cyperus*. (b) The lemon-grass or ginger-grass, *Andropogon Schoenanthus*.—**Toad-rush**, a low, tufted, pale-colored species, *Juncus bufonius*, distributed over a great part of the world.—**To wed or marry with a rush ring**, to marry in jest, but sometimes implying an evil purpose.

And Tommy was so [kind] to Katty,
And wedded her with a *rush ring*.
Winchest. Wedding, Pills to Purge Mel., I. 276. (Nares.)
I'll crown thee with a garland of straw then,
And I'll marry thee with a *rush ring*.
Sir W. Davenant, The Rivals, v.

(See *nut-rush*, *scouring-rush*, and *wood-rush*.)

rush¹ (rush), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *rysshc*; < *rush*¹, *n.*] To gather rushes.

I *rysshc*, I gather *rysshc*; . . . Go no more a *rysshynge*.
Palsgrave, L'Eclaircissement de la Langue Fran. also, p. 692.

rush² (rush), *v.* [< ME. *ruschen*, *ruschen* = MLG. *ruschen*, LG. *ruschen*, *ruschen*, rustle, = D. *ruschen*, *rusch*, = MHG. *ruschen*, *ruschen*, G. *rauschen*, *rusch*, roar, = OSw. *raska*, *rush*, shake, Sw. *raska*, shake, tremble, = Icel. *raska*, shake violently, = Dan. *rusk*, shake, pull, twitch; cf. AS. *hriscan*, make a noise; appar., with formative *-k*, from a simple verb represented by OSw. *rusa*, *rush*, shake; perhaps ult. from the root of L. *rudere*, make a noise, etc.; cf. *rumor*.] 1. *intrans.* To move or drive forward with impetuosity, violence, or tumultuous rapidity.

The ryalie ranke stele to his hertie rymya,
And he *rusches* to the erthe, rewthe es the more!
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 2241.

Every one turned to his course, as the horse *rusketh* into the battle.
Jer. VIII. 6.

They all *rush* by,
And leave you hindmost.
Shak., T. and C., III. 3. 159.
The combat deepens. On, ye brave,
Who *rush* to glory or the grave!
Campbell, Hohenlinden.

2. To move or act with undue eagerness, or without due deliberation and preparation; hurry; as, to *rush* into business or politics.

O that my head were a fountain of tears, to weep for and bewail the stupidity, yea, the desperate madness of infinite sorts of people that *rush* upon death, and chop into hell blindness.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 57.

Fools *rush* in where angels fear to tread.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 625.

3. In *foot-ball*, to fill the position of a rusher.

In *rushing*, as well as in following or heading off, when the "backs" or "half-backs" come together, the front lines get the most shocks.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LIX. 304.

4. To take part in a college rush. See *rush*², *n.*, 5. [U. S.]

"Hazing," *rushing*, secret societies, society initiations and badger, . . . are unknown at Oxford and Cambridge.
N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 236.

II. trans. 1. To cause to rush; cause to go swiftly or violently; drive or thrust furiously; hence, to force impetuously or hastily; hurry; overturn.

Of alle his ryche castelles *rusche* donne the wallez;
I sale noghte left in Faresche, by proceesse of tyme.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 1339.

He pul'd him down upon his knee,
And *rushed* off his helm.
Sir Lancelot du Lake (Child's Ballads, I. 60).

When the whole force of the wind driveth to one place, there being no contrary motion to let or hinder it, many hills and buildings have been *rushed* down by this kind of earthquake.
N. Morton, New England's Memorial, p. 292.

You present rather a remarkable spectacle, inasmuch as you are *rushing* a bill through here without knowing what it contains.
Congressional Record, XXI. 7788.

Specifically—2. In *foot-ball*, to force by main strength toward the goal of one's opponents; said of the ball.—3. To secure by rushing. [Colloq.]

Procreases . . . occupied every seat, and even *rushed* the reporters' gallery, three reporters only having been fortunate enough to take their places before the rush.
W. Desant, Fifty Years Ago, p. 137.

4. To cause to hasten; especially, to urge to undue haste; drive; push. [Colloq.]

Nearly all [telegraph] operators, good and bad, are vain of their abilities to send rapidly, and nearly all are ambitious to send faster than the operator at the receiving station can write it down, or in other words to *rush* him.
Elect. Rev. (Amer.), XV. xiv. 10.

rush² (rush), *n.* [< *rush*², *v.*] 1. A driving forward with eagerness and haste; a motion or course of action marked by violent or tumultuous haste: as, a *rush* of troops; a *rush* of winds.

A train of cars was just ready for a start; the locomotive was fretting and fuming, like a steed impatient for a headlong *rush*.
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xvii.

His panting breath told of the *rush* he had actually made.
Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxviii.

2. An eager demand; a run.

There was a slight boom in the mining market, and a bit of a *rush* on American rails.
Nineteenth Century, XXVI. 854.

3. In *foot-ball*, a play by which one of the contestants forces his way with the ball through the line of his opponents toward their goal.—4. A very successful passing of an examination, or a correct recitation. [College slang, U. S.]—5. A scrimmage between classes or bodies of students, such as occurs at some American colleges. [U. S.]—6. Extreme urgency of affairs; urgent pressure; such a quantity or quality of anything as to cause extraordinary effort or haste: as, a *rush* of business. [Colloq.]

7. A stampede, as of cattle, horses, etc. [Australian.]

As they discuss the evening meal they discuss also the likelihood of a quiet camp or a *rush* of it.
A. C. Grant, Bush Life in Queensland, II. 124.

8. A company; a flock or flight, as of birds.

The wild-fowler's and sportsman's terms for companies of various birds are as under:— . . . Of Dunbirds, a "flight," or "*rush*."
W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 533.

9. In *mining* or *blasting*, same as *spire*.—10. A feast or merry-making. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

—**Cane-rush**, a rush between the freshmen and sophomores of an American college or academy for the possession of a cane, carried in defiance of custom by one of the freshmen. That class wins which, after a given time, has possession of the cane, or has the larger number of men with their hands on it.—**Rush of blood** (to the head, etc.), sudden hyperemia of.

rush-bearing (rush'bür'ing), *n.* A country wake or feast of dedication, when the parishioners strew the church with rushes and sweet-smelling flowers; also, the day of the festival, and the rushes and flowers themselves. [Prov. Eng.]

In Westmoreland, Lancashire, and districts of Yorkshire, there is still celebrated between hay-making and harvest a village fête called the *Rush-bearing*.
Quoted in *Chambers's Book of Days*, I. 506.

rush-bottomed (rush'bot'ōmd), *a.* Having a bottom or seat made with rushes: as, a *rush-bottomed* chair.

rush-broom (rush'brōin), *n.* See *Viminaria* and *Spartium*.

rush-buckler (rush'buk'lër), *n.* A bullying, violent fellow; a swash-buckler.

Take into this number also their [gentlemen's] servants: I mean all that flock of stout bragging *rushbucklers*.
Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), II. 4.

rush-candle (rush'kan'dil), *n.* A light made by stripping a dried rush of all its bark except one small strip, which holds the pith together, and dipping it repeatedly in tallow. Rush-candles, being long and slender, are used with the clip-candlestick. Also *rushlight*.

And be it moon, or sun, or what you please:
An if you please to call it a *rush-candle*,
Henceforth I vow it shall be so for me.
Shak., T. of the S., iv. 5. 14.

Some gentle taper.
Though a *rush-candle* from the wicker hole
Of some cissy habitation.
Milton, Comus, l. 338.

rush-daffodil (rush'daf'ō-dil), *n.* See *daffodil*.

rushed (rush't), *a.* [< *rush*¹, *n.*, + *-ed*.] Strewed with or abounding in rushes.

As slow he winds in muselful mood,
Near the *rush'd* marge of Cherwell's flood.
T. Warton, Odes, xi.

And *rushed* floors, whereon our children play'd.

J. Baillie.

rusher¹ (rush'ér), *n.* [*< rush* + *-er*]. One who strews rushes on the floors at dances.

Their pipers, fiddlers, *rushers*, puppet-masters, jugglers, and gipsies. B. Jonson, *New Inn*, v. 1.

rusher² (rush'ér), *n.* [*< rush* + *-er*]. 1. One who rushes; one who acts with undue haste and violence.—2. Specifically, in *foot-ball*, a player whose special function it is to force the ball toward his opponents' goal, prevent it from being kicked or brought toward his own, and protect the backs while they kick or run with the ball. When eleven players are on each side, the *rushers* are known, according to their positions in the rush-line, as *right end*, *right tackle*, *right guard*, *center rusher*, *left guard*, *left tackle*, *left end*. See *foot-ball*. Also called *forward*.

3. A go-ahead person; a rustler. [Colloq.]

The pretty girl from the East is hardly enough of a *rusher* to please the young Western masculine taste. *The Century*, XXXVIII, 874.

rush-grass (rush'grás), *n.* Any one of certain grasses formerly classed as *Vilfa*, now included in *Sporobolus*. They are wiry grasses, with their panicles more or less included in the leaf-sheaths, thus having a slightly rush-like appearance.

rush-grown (rush'grôn), *a.* Overgrown with rushes.

As by the brook, that ling'ring laves
Yon *rushgrown* moor with sabbie waves.

T. Warton, *Odes*, vi.

rush-holder (rush'hôl'dér), *n.* A clip-candlestick used for rushlights. It is sometimes made small to stand upon the table, sometimes arranged to hang upon the wall, and sometimes made four feet or more high and intended to stand upon the floor.

rushiness (rush'i-nes), *n.* The state of being rushy, or abounding with rushes.

rushing¹ (rush'ing), *n.* [Compare *rush*², 10.] A refreshment. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

rushing² (rush'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *rush*², *v.*] A rush.

All down the valley that night there was a *rushing* as of a smooth and steady wind descending towards the plain. R. L. Stevenson, *Will o' the Mill*.

rushlight (rush'lit), *n.* A rush-candle.

He had a great red pipe in his mouth, and was smoking, and staring at the *rushlight*, in a state of enviable placidity. *Dickens*, *Pickwick*, xlv.

Day had not yet begun to dawn, and a *rushlight* or two burned in the room. *Charlotte Brontë*, *Jane Eyre*, v.

rush-like (rush'lik), *a.* Resembling a rush; hence, weak.

Who thought it not true honour's glorious prize.
By nimble cap'ring in a dainty dance, . . .
Ne yet did seeke their glorie to advance
By only tilting with a *rush-like* lance.

Mir. for Mags., p. 788.

rush-lily (rush'il'i), *n.* A plant of the more showy species of blue-eyed grass, *Sisyrinchium*, especially *S. grandiflorum*, a species with bright-yellow flowers, native in northwestern America, occasionally cultivated.

rush-line (rush'lin), *n.* The line or row in which the *rushers* in foot-ball stand when in position; the *rushers* collectively.

rush-nut (rush'nut), *n.* A plant, *Cyperus esculentus*. The tubers, called by the French *souchet comestible* or *amande de terre*, are used as food in the south of Europe, and have been proposed as a substitute, when roasted, for coffee and cocoa.

rush-stand (rush'stand), *n.* Same as *rush-holder*.

rush-stick (rush'stik), *n.* Same as *rush-holder*.

rush-toad (rush'tód), *n.* The natterjack, *Bufo calamita*.

rushy (rush'i), *a.* [*< rush* + *-y*]. 1. Abounding with rushes.

Met we on hill, in dale, forest, or mead,
By paved fountain or by *rushy* brook.

Shak., *M. N. D.*, li. 1. 84.

Beside some water's *rushy* brink
With me the Muse shall sit.

Gray, *Ode on the Spring*.

2. Made of rushes.

My *rushy* couch and frugal fare.
Goldsmith, *The Hermit*.

rushy-fringed (rush'i-frinj'd), *a.* Fringed with rushes; *rushy*.

By the *rushy-fringed* bank,
Where grows the willow, and the osier dank,
My sliding chariot stays.

Milton, *Comus*, l. 890.

rushy-mill (rush'i-mil), *n.* A toy mill-wheel made of rushes and placed in running water.

The god . . . solemnly then swore
His spring should flow some other way: . . .
Nor drive the *rushy-mills* that in his way
The shepherds made: but rather for their lot,
Send them red waters that their sheepe should rot.

W. Droune, *Britannia's Pastorals*, i. 1.

rusine (rö'sin), *a.* [*< Rusia* + *-ine*]. Resembling or related to the *rusa*, or having its kind of antler; belonging to the group of deer which *Rusa* represents. See *eut* under *Rusa*.

rusk (rusk), *n.* [Prob. *< Sp. rosca*, a screw, anything round and spiral (*rosca de pan*, or simply *rosca*, a roll or twist of bread; cf. *rosca de mar*, sea-rusk, a kind of biseuit; dim. *rosquete*, a pancake, *rosquilla*, roll of bread, etc.) = Pg. *rosca*, a screw, the winding or wriggling of a serpent; origin unknown.] 1. A kind of light, hard cake or bread, as for ships' stores. [Eng.]

I . . . filled a basket full of white *Ruske* to carie a shoare with me, but before I came to the Banio the Turkish boyes had taken away almost all my bread.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 186.

The lady sent me divers presents of fruit, sugar, and rusk. *Raleigh*.

2. Bread or cake dried and browned in the oven, and reduced to crumbs by pounding, the crumbs being usually eaten with milk. [New Eng.]—3. A kind of light cake; a kind of soft, sweetened biseuit.

It is pleasant to linger on the hills and enjoy stankenthal and fresh *rusk*s and butter with the natives, till the blue shadows have gathered over the glorious distant city.

A. J. C. Hare, *Studies in Russia*, vi.

rusk (rusk), *v. t.* [*< rusk*, *n.*] To make rusk of; convert, as bread or cake, into rusk. See *rusk*, *n.*, 2. [New Eng.]

ruskie (rus'ki), *n.* [Perhaps of Celtic origin (see *ruche*), or akin to *rush*]. Any receptacle or utensil made of twigs, straw, or the like, as a basket, a hat, or a beehive.

rusma (ruz'mä), *n.* See *rhusma*.

rusot, **ruswut** (rus'ot, rus'wut), *n.* In India, an extract from the wood or roots of different species of *Berberis*, used with opium and alum as an application in conjunctivitis. It is supposed to be the same as the *lycium* of the ancients. See *Berberis*.

Russ (rus), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *Russe*; *< F. Russe* = *Sp. Ruso* = *Pg. It. Russo* = *G. Russe* = *D. Rus* = *Icel. (pl.) Russar* = *Dan. Russar* = *Sw. Ryss* (NL. *Russus*), *Russ*, *Russian*, *< Russ. Rusi*, the *Russ*, *Russia* (cf. *Rossiya*, *Russia*), = *Pol. Rus*; *Hung. Orosz*, *Russ*; *Finn. Ruotsi*, *Sweden*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Russ* or *Russians*.

II. *n.* 1. The language of the *Russ* or *Russians*.—2. *sing.* and *pl.* A native or the natives of *Russia*. See *Russian*, which is the customary form.

The Tartar sent the *Russe* a knife, therewith to stab himselfe. *Purchas*, *Pilgrimage*, p. 420.

The *Russe* of better sort goes not out in Winter but on his sled. *Milton*, *Hist. Moscovia*, l. 481.

Russ. An abbreviation of *Russia* or *Russian*.
russel (rus'el), *n.* [*< OF. rouscel*, *F. rousseau*, reddish, dim. of *roux*, reddish, russet, *< L. rutilus*, red; see *red*], and cf. *russet*, *russetting*. *Russel*, like *F. rousseau*, has become a name (*Russel*, *Russell*; cf. *Lovel*, *< OF. lovel*, a wolf).] 1. A fox: in allusion to its reddish color.

Dann *Russel*, the fox, sterte up at ones,
And by the garget hente Chauntecleer.

Chaucer, *Nun's Priest's Tale*, l. 514.

2. *pl.* A stuff. (a) In the sixteenth century, a material mentioned as made out of England from English wool. (b) In the eighteenth century, a twilled woolen material, used for garments. *Dict. of Needlework*.

russet-cord (rus'el-kôrd), *n.* A kind of rep made of cotton and wool, or sometimes wholly of wool. *Dict. of Needlework*.

Russell's process. See *process*.

russet (rus'et), *a.* and *n.* [*< ME. russet*, *< OF. rousset* (= *It. rossetto*), *russet*, brown, ruddy, hence also red wheat, etc., fem. *roussette*, a russet apple, a coarse brown cloth, russet (ML. *russetum*), dim. of *roux*, fem. *rousse*, reddish, = *Pr. Cat. ros* = *Pg. ruço* = *It. rosso*, *< L. rutilus*, reddish (cf. *L. rutilus*, clothed in red); put for **rudtus*, *< √ rudh*, red; see *red*].] I. *a.* 1. Of a reddish-brown color: applied also to some light browns not reddish. When said of leather, it includes nearly every variety browner than red *Russia*; but it does not include gray, nor pure buff. When applied to armor, a coppery red is generally meant—a kind of finish common in the sixteenth century.

But, look, the morn, in *russet* mantle clad,
Walks o'er the dew of yon high eastward hill.

Shak., *Hamlet*, l. 1. 166.

His attire was a doublet of *russet* leather, like those worn by the better sort of country folk.

Scott, *Kenilworth*, iii.

The mellow year is basing to its close; . . .
The *russet* leaves obstruct the straggling way
Of oozy brooks.

H. Coleridge, *November*.

2. Made of russet; hence, coarse; homespun; rustic: a use derived from the general color of homespun cloth.

Though we be very poor and have but a *russet* coat, yet we are well.

Latimer, *Misc. Ser.*

In *russet* yeas, and honest kersey noes.

Shak., *L. L. L.*, v. 2. 413.

His Muse had no objection to a *russet* attire; but she turned with disgust from the finery of Guarini, as tawdry and as paitry as the rags of a chimney-sweeper on May-day.

Macaulay, *Milton*.

3. Made of russet leather.

The minstrel's garb was distinctive. It was not always the short laced tunic, light trousers, and *russet* boots, with a well plumed cap—which seems to be the modern notion of this tuncful itinerant.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, I. 296.

Russet gown, a homespun or rustic gown; hence, one who wears such a gown; a country girl.

Squires come to Court some fine Town Lady, and Town Sparks to pick up a *Russet Gown*.

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, (II. 112.)

She clad herself in a *russet gown*, . . .

With a single rose in her hair.

Tennyson, *Lady Clare*.

Russet leather. See *leather*.

II. *n.* 1. A reddish-brown color: a broad and vague term, formerly applied to various shades of gray and brown or ash-color, sometimes used restrictively, but in no well-settled sense.

Griqietto, a fine grate or sheeps *russet*.
Florio, *World of Words* (1596).

Russet was the usual colour of hermits' robes; *Catts*, *Scenes and Characters of the Middle Ages*, p. 97.

Piers Plowman, (ed. Skeat), II. 132, notes.

Blacks, *russets*, and blues obtain in place of the clear silvery greys, pure whites, and fine scarlet reds of other days.

Athenæum, No. 3246, p. 56.

2. Coarse cloth, country-made and often homespun, used for the garments of peasantry and even of country people of some means: a term originally derived from the reddish-brown color of much cloth of this quality, and retained when the color was different, as gray or ash-colored.

Thei vsen *russet* also somme of this freres,
That bitokneth tranalle & trowth upon erthe.

Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 719.

Though your clothes are of light Lincoln green,
And mine gray *russet*, and torn,
Yet it doth not you beseme

To doe an old man become.

Robin Hood and the Old Man (Child's Ballads, V. 25s).

Her country *russet* was turn'd to silk and velvet,
As to her state agreed.

Patience Grisell (Child's Ballads, IV. 209).

3. *pl.* Clothes of russet; especially, the garb of a shepherd.

There was many a frolic swain,
In fresh *russets* day by day,
That kept revels on the plain.

Drayton, *Shepherd's Sirena*.

He borrowed on the working daies
His holie *russets* ott.

Warner, *Albion's England*, iv. 27.

Let me alone to provide *russets*, crook, and tar-box.

Shirley, *Love Tricks*, iv. 5.

4. In *leather-manuf.*, leather finished, but not polished or colored, except as colored by the tanning liquor; russet leather.

They [skins] can be kept best in the state of finished *russet*, as it is called, previous to waxing.

Encyc. Brit., XIV. 367.

5. A kind of winter apple having a brownish color, rough skin, and characteristic flavor. Though no doubt named from its color, this is rather buff than russet, with a greenish bronze-like luster, very striking in some varieties.

Folks used to set me down among the simple ones, in my younger days. But I suppose I am like a Roxbury *russet*—a great deal the better, the longer I can be kept.

Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, xxi.

russet (rus'et), *v. t.* [*< russet*, *a.*] To give a russet hue to; change into russet. [Rare.]

The summer ray

Russets the plain, inspiring Autumn gleams.

Thomson, *Bymn*, l. 96.

russetting (rus'et-ing), *n.* [Also *russetting*, and in def. 3 *russetin*; *< russet* + *-ing*]. 1. Russet cloth.

He must change his *russetting*
For satin and silke,
And he must weare no linen shirt
That is not white as milke,

To come of a well borne familie.
Tarleton, *Horse-load of Foles*. (*Halliwel*.)

2. A person clothed in russet; a rustic; usually, an ignorant, clownish person. [Rare.]

Let me heare it, my sweet *russetting*.

Heywood, *Fair Maid of the Exchange* (Works, II. 57).

3. A russet apple.

Nor pippin, which we hold of kernel-fruits the king;
The apple orendge; then the savoury russeting.
Dryton, Polyolbion, xviii. 647.

I have brought thee . . . some of our country fruit, half
a score of russetings.
Randolph, Hey for Honesty, iii. 3.

russet-pated (rus'et-pā'ted), *a.* Having a gray
or ash-colored head or pate: used only in the
following passage.

Russet-pated choughs, many in sort,
Rising and cawing at the gun's report.
Shak., M. N. D., iii. 2. 21.

russety (rus'et-i), *a.* [*russet* + *-y*.] Of a
russet color.

Russia (rush'jī), *n.* [NL. *Russia* (Russ. *Ros-
siya*): see *Russ*.] Short for *Russia leather*.

Russia braid. 1. A kind of braid of mohair,
or of wool and silk in imitation of it.—2. A
fine silk braid used to decorate articles of dress.

Russia duck, leather, matting. See *duck*,
leather, etc.

Russian (rush'an), *a.* and *n.* [*F. russien*, <
NL. *Russianus*, < *Russia* (Russ. *Rossiya*), *Russia*:
see *Russia*, *Russ*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to
Russia, an empire in eastern Europe with large
possessions in northern and central Asia, or the
Russians or their language.—**Russian architecture**.
See *Russo-Byzantine*.—**Russian ashes**, a commer-
cial name for crude potassium carbonate imported from
Russia.—**Russian band**. See *Russian horn-band*.—**Rus-
sian bath**. See *bath*.—**Russian castor**, castor obtained
from the Russian beaver, and considered as more valu-
able than the American product.—**Russian Church**, the
national church of the Russians, and the dominant form
of Christianity in the Russian empire. The Russian Church
is a branch of the Orthodox Eastern Church, in full
communion and doctrinal agreement with the Greek Church,
but not subject to any Greek patriarchate. Christianity
existed to some extent in earlier times in *Russia*, but
was first permanently introduced, from Constantinople, by
the great prince St. Vladimir, in 988. The seat of the metro-
politans was at first at Kiev; it was transferred to Vladim-
ir in 1299, and in 1388 to Moscow. In 1589 the metro-
politan of Moscow was made patriarch, with the consent
of the rest of the Eastern Church. In 1721, with the ap-
proval of the Greek patriarchs, the Holy Governing Synod
succeeded to the power of the patriarch. The members
of this synod are appointed by the emperor. Among them
are a metropolitan as president, several other metropol-
itans and prelates, secular priests, and the procurator-gen-
eral, a layman, representing the civil power. The bishops
are all virtually equal in power, though ranking as metro-
politans, archbishops, and ordinary bishops. The Russian
Church is the established church of the country; dissen-
ters (see *Raskolnik*), as well as adherents of other reli-
gions, are tolerated, but are not allowed to proselytize.
Sometimes called the *Russo-Greek Church*.—**Russian di-
aper**, diaper having a diamond pattern rather larger or
more elaborate than the ordinary: it is made in both cot-
ton and linen.—**Russian embroidery**, embroidery in
simple and formal patterns, zigzags, frets, etc., especially
that which is applied to washable materials, as towels,
etc. Such embroidery, as originally practised by the Rus-
sian peasants, includes also the insertion of openwork pat-
terns, strips of bright-colored material, and needlework
representations of animals and the like—conventional but
very decorative.—**Russian horn-band**. See *horn-band*.
—**Russian isinglass**, isinglass prepared from the swim-
ming-bladders of the Russian sturgeon, *Acipenser huso*.—
Russian musk, musk obtained from *Russia*, and inferior
to that which comes from China.—**Russian porcelain**,
porcelain made in *Russia*, especially that of the imperial
factory established by the czarina Elizabeth in 1753, and
maintained by the sovereigns since that time. The mark
is the initial of the reigning sovereign with a crown above
it. The paste is very hard and of a bluish tinge.—**Rus-
sian sable**. See *sable*.—**Russian stitch**, in *crochet*. See
stitch.—**Russian tapestry**, a stout material of hemp
or of coarse linen, used for window-curtains, etc.—**Rus-
sian-tapestry work**, embroidery in crewels or other thread
on Russian tapestry as a foundation. It is done rapidly,
and is used for the borders of window-curtains, etc.

II. n. 1. A native or a citizen of Rus-
sia; a member of the principal branch of the
Slavic race, forming the chief part of the popu-
lation of European *Russia*, and the dominant
people in Asiatic *Russia*.—2. A Slavic lan-
guage, belonging to the southeastern branch
(which includes also the Bulgarian). Its chief
form is the Great Russian; other important dialects are
Little Russian and White Russian. Abbreviated *Russ*.—
Great Russian. (a) A member of the main stock of the
Russian people, forming the bulk of the population in the
northern and central parts of European *Russia*; the Great
Russians have spread, however, into all regions of the
empire. (b) The principal dialect of *Russia*, and the basis of
the literary language.—**Little Russian**. (a) One of a
race dwelling in southern and southwestern *Russia*, num-
bering about 14,000,000, and allied to the Great Russians.
Members of this race in the Anatolian empire are called
Ruthenians. (b) The Russian dialect spoken by the Little
Russians and Ruthenians.—**Red Russian**. (a) A member
of a branch of the Little Russians dwelling in Galicia and
the neighboring parts of Hungary and *Russia*. (b) The
dialect of the Red Russians.—**White Russian**. (a) A
member of a branch of the Russian family whose seat is
in the western part of the empire, east of Poland. (b) The
dialect of this branch.

Russianism (rush'an-izm), *n.* [*Russian* +
-ism.] Russian influence, tendencies, or char-
acteristics. *The American*, XII. 219.

Russianize (rush'an-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp.
Russianized, ppr. *Russianizing*. [*Russian* +
-ize.] To impart Russian characteristics to.

The Tartar may learn the Russian language, but he does
not on that account become *Russianized*.
D. M. Wallace, *Russia*, p. 157.

Russification (rus'f-i-kā'shōn), *n.* [*Russify*
+ *-ation* (see *-fication*).] The act or process of
Russianizing, or of bringing over to Russian
forms, habits, or principles; also, annexation
to the Russian empire.

The process of *Russification* may be likewise observed in
the manner of building the houses and in the methods of
farming, which plainly show that the Finnish races did not
obtain rudimentary civilization from the Slavonians.
D. M. Wallace, *Russia*, p. 152.

The school is the great means used by the Russian
Government for the so-called *Russification* of Poland.
Encyc. Brit., XIX. 311.

That the Turk has got to go is now hardly open to
doubt, and in as far as British statesmanship can promote
the Germanisation, as opposed to the *Russification*, of
Turkey in Europe, our policy should be directed to that
end.
Nineteenth Century, XXI. 556.

Russify (rus'f-i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Russified*,
ppr. *Russifying*. [*Russ* (NL. *Russus*) + *-fy*.]
To Russianize.

The aboriginal Meryas have been completely *Russified*.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 731.

Russniak (rus'ni-ak), *n.* [Little Russ. *Rusnak*
(Hung. *Rusznjak*): see *Russ*.] Same as *Ruthen-
ian*, 1.

Russo-Byzantine (rus'ō-biz'an-tin), *a.* Noting
the national art of *Russia*, and especially the
characteristic architecture of *Russia*, which is



Russo-Byzantine Architecture.—Cathedral of the Assumption,
Kremlin, Moscow.

based on the Byzantine, but evolved and differ-
entiated in obedience to race characteristics.
There is much sound art and construction in Russian
architecture, despite the grotesque and fantastic char-
acteristics of some examples.

Russo-Greek (rus'ō-grēk'), *a.* Of or pertaining
to both the Russians and the Greeks.—**Russo-
Greek Church**. See *Russian Church*, under *Russian*.

Russophile (rus'ō-fil), *n.* and *a.* [= *F. russophile*,
< NL. *Russus*, *Russ* (see *Russ*), + Gr.
φίλις, love.] 1. *n.* One who favors *Russia* or
the Russians, or Russian policy, principles, or
enterprises.

The offer is totally hollow, and one which cannot be ac-
cepted, even by the most willing *Russophile*.
C. Marvin, *Gates of Herat*, viii.

II. a. Favoring Russian methods or enter-
prises.

The so-called *Russophile* traders in politics.
C. Marvin, *Russian Advance towards India*, 1.

Russophilism (rus'ō-fil-izm), *n.* [*Russophile*
+ *-ism*.] The doctrines, sentiments, or prin-
ciples of a *Russophile*.

Russophilist (rus'ō-fil-ist), *n.* [*Russophile* +
-ist.] Same as *Russophile*.

Russophobe (rus'ō-fōb), *n.* [NL., < *Russus*,
Russ, + Gr. *-φοβος*, < *φοβεισθαι*, fear.] Same as
Russophobist.

The unanimity of the condemnation of *Russia* on the
part of the representative organs of public opinion indi-
cates clearly enough that the union of *Russophiles* and
Russophobes . . . has not been disrupted by the wrangles
at home.
Contemporary Rev., L. 267.

Russophobia (rus'ō-fō'bi-ā), *n.* [NL. *Russus*,
Russ, + Gr. *-φοβία*, < *φοβεισθαι*, fear.] A dread of
Russia or of Russian policy; a strong feeling
against *Russia* or the Russians.

For some reason or other the *Russophobia* which pre-
vailed so largely when first I began to take an interest in
foreign affairs has gone out of fashion.
Nineteenth Century, XXI. 543.

Russophobia (rus'ō-fō-bizm), *n.* [*Russo-
phobe* + *-ism*.] Same as *Russophobia*.

Equally guilty would be a blind, unreasoning *Russo-
phobism* attributing sinister designs to every Russian ad-
vance.
Brit. Quarterly Rev., LXXXIII. 346.

Russophobist (rus'ō-fō-bist), *n.* [*Russophobe*
+ *-ist*.] One who dreads the Russians or their
policy; one whose feelings are strongly against
Russia, its people, or its policy.

These opinions cannot but be so many red rags to Eng-
lish *Russophobists*.
C. Marvin, *Gates of Herat*, p. 98.

russud (rus'ud), *n.* [*Hind. rasad*, a progres-
sive increase or diminution of tax, also the
amount of such increase or diminution, orig. a
store of grain provided for an army, < Pers. *ra-
sad*, a supply of provisions.] In India, a pro-
gressively increasing land-tax.

Russula (rus'ū-lā), *n.* [NL. (Fries, 1836), so
called in allusion to the color of the pileus in
some species; fem. of LL. *russulus*, reddish,
dim. of L. *ruseus*, red; see *russet*.] A genus of
hymenomycetous fungi of the class *Agaricini*,
differing from *Agaricus* by having the trama
vesiculose and the lamellæ fragile, not filled
with milk. The pileus is fleshy and convex; the stem is
stout, polished, and spongy within; the veil is obsolete;
the spores are white or pale-yellow, usually echinulate.
There are many species, all growing on the ground. A
few of the species are edible, but most are noxious.

rust (rust), *n.* [*ME. rust*, *rost*, *roust*, < AS.
rust = OS. *rost* = D. *roest* = MLG. *rost*, *rust* =
OHG. MHG. G. *rost* = Sw. *rost* = Dan. *rust* (not
found in Goth., where *nidwa* is used), *rust*; with
formative *-st*, < *rud-*, root of AS. *red*, red, *rudu*,
redness: see *red*. Cf. Icel. *ryth*, *rust*, MHG.
rot, *rust*, etc., OSlav. *rūzda*, Lith. *rūdis*, Lett.
rūsa, *rust*, L. *rubigo*, *robigo*, *rust*; all from the
same root.] 1. The red or orange-yellow coat-
ing which is formed on the surface of iron
when exposed to air and moisture; red oxid of
iron; in an extended sense, any metallic oxid
forming a coat on the metal. Oil-paint, varnish,
plumbago, a film of caoutchouc, or a coating of tin may
be employed, according to circumstances, to prevent the
rusting of iron utensils.

And that (yer long) the share and conlar should
Rub off their rust vpon your Roofs of gold.
Sylvester, tr. of Dn Bartas's Weeks, f. 2.

Go home, and hang your arms up: let rust rot 'em.
Fletcher, *Bonduca*, iv. 3.

A pound of metal produces considerably more than a
pound of its *rust*. In point of fact, every 100 lbs. of quick-
silver will produce not less than 108 lbs. of red *rust*.
Hudley, *Physiography*, vi.

2. In *metal-working*, a composition of iron-
filings and sal ammoniac, with sometimes a
little sulphur, moistened with water and used
for filling fast joints. Oxidation rapidly sets in,
and the composition, after a time, becomes very hard,
and takes thorough hold of the surfaces between which it
is placed. A joint formed in this way is called a *rust-
joint*.

3. In *bot.*, a fungous growth on plants which
resembles rust on metal; plant-disease caused
by fungi of the class *Uredineæ* (which see, for
special characterization: same as *brand*, 6. See
Fungi, *mildew*, *Puccinia*, and *Triehobasis*; also
black rust and *red rust*, below.

From the observations of Prof. Henslow, it seems cer-
tain that *rust* is only an earlier form of mildew.
W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 819.

High farming encourages the development of *rust*, espe-
cially if the wheat is rank and it becomes lodged or fallen.
Science, III. 457.

4. Any foul extraneous matter; a corrosive, in-
jurious, or disfiguring accretion.

A haunted house,
That keeps the rust of murder on the walls.
Tennyson, *Guinevere*.

5. Any growth, influence, or habit tending to
injure the mental or moral faculties; a habit
or tendency which clogs action or usefulness;
also, the state of being affected with such a
habit.

But, lord, thouz y have ben vnjust,
git thoruz the help of thi benigne
I hope to rubbe awaye the rust.
With penance, from my goostly yze.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 189.

How he glisters
Thorough my rust! and how his piety
Does my deeda make the blacker!
Shak., *W. T.*, iii. 2. 172.

Those Fountains and Streams of all Polite Learning [the
universities] have not yet been able to wash away that
slavish *Rust* that sticks to you.
Milton, *Ans. to Salmastius*, iii. 96.

I should have endured in silence the rust and cramp of my best faculties.
Charlotte Brontë, Professor, iv.

Just so much work as keeps the brain from rust.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 66.

Black rust, a fungus with dark-colored spores which attacks the leaves and stems of wheat and other cereals and of various grasses; the final or teleutospore stage of *Puccinia graminis*, or grain-blight.—**Red rust**, a common fungus, *Puccinia graminis*, which attacks wheat, oats, and other kinds of grain. See *barberry-fungus*, *Puccinia*.

rust¹ (rust), *v.* [*<* ME. *rusten*, *<* AS. **rustian* (not authenticated, the one instance cited by Lye involving the adj. *rustig*, rusty) = D. *roesten* = MLG. *rosten*, *rusten* = OHG. *rostēn*, MHG. *G. rosten* = Sw. *rosta* = Dan. *ruste*, rust; from the noun.] **I. intrans.** 1. To contract or gather rust; to be oxidized.

Adieu, valour! rust, rapier! he still, drum! for your manager is in love.
Shak., I. L. L., i. 2. 187.

It is especially notable that during the rusting of quicksilver, as indeed of all other metals, there is a very appreciable increase of weight in the substance operated on.
Huxley, Physiography, p. 76.

2. To assume an appearance of rust, or as if coated with rust.

This thy son's blood cleaving to my blade
Shall rust upon my weapon, till thy blood,
Congeal'd with this, do make me wipe off both.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., i. 3. 51.

But, when the bracken rusted on their crags,
My suit had wither'd.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

3. To degenerate in idleness; become dull through inaction.

Then must I rust in Egypt, never more
Appear in arms, and be the chief of Greece?
Dryden, Cleomenes, i. 1.

My Youth may wear and waste, but it shall never rust
in my Possession.
Congreve, Way of the World, II. 1.
Neglected talents rust into decay.
Cooper, Table-Talk, I. 546.

II. trans. 1. To cause to contract rust.

Keep up your bright swords, for the dew will rust them.
Shak., Othello, i. 2. 59.

Laid hand
Upon the rusted handle of the gate.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 175.

2. To impair by time and inactivity.
rust², *v. i.* An obsolete variant of *roost*¹. *Palsgrave*. (*Halliwel*.)

rust-ball (rust'bal), *n.* One of the yellow lumps of iron ore that are found among chalk near Foulmire, in Cambridgeshire, England. *Halliwel*.

rust-colored (rust'kul'ord), *a.* Of the color of iron-rust; ferruginous.

rustful (rust'ful), *a.* [*<* *rust*¹ + *-ful*.] Rusty; tending to produce rust; characterized by rust: as, "rustful sloth." *Quarles*.

rust-fungus (rust'fung'gus), *n.* See *rust-mite*.
rustic (rus'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *rustick*; *<* OF. *rustique* (vernacularly *rustre*, *rustre*, *>* E. *roister*), F. *rustique* = Pr. *rustic*, *rustic*, *ruste* = Sp. *rustico* = Pg. It. *rustico*, *<* L. *rusticus*, belonging to the country, *<* *rūs* (*rur-*), the country: see *rural*.] **I. a.** 1. Of or belonging to the country or to country people; characteristic of rural life; hence, plain; homely; inartificial; countrified: as, *rustic fare*; *rustic garb*.

Forget this new-fall'n dignity,
And fall into our rustick revelry.
Shak., As you Like it, v. 4. 183.

He once was chief in all the rustick trade;
His steady hand the straightest furrow made.
Crabbe, Works, I. 10.

Ye think the rustick cackle of your bourg
The murmur of the world!
Tennyson, Gersaint.

2. Living in the country; rural, as opposed to town-bred; hence, unsophisticated; artless; simple; sometimes in a depreciatory sense, rude; awkward; boorish.

Yield, rustick mountaineer.
Shak., Cymbeline, iv. 2. 100.

As the Turks sit crosse-legged, so doe they on their heels: differing little in habit from the rustick Egyptians.
Sandys, Travails, p. 109.

And many a holy text around she strews,
That teach the rustick moralist to die.
Gray, Elegy.

3. Made of rustic work, especially in wood. See *rustic work*, below.

I would have everything as complete as possible in the country, shrubberies and flower gardens, and rustic seats innumerable.
Jane Austen, Mansfield Park, vi.

4. In *anc. Latin manuscript*, noting letters of one of the two oldest forms, the other being the *square*. The rustic letters are as accurately formed as the square or lapidary letters, but are lighter and more slender, with the horizontal strokes more or less oblique and curved. These letters, being easier to form, were more generally used than the square in Roman manuscripts from the first to the fifth century, at which time both forms were generally superseded by the uncial writing.

The earliest application of the rustic hand appears in the papyrus rolls recovered from the ruins of Hieraculum (Exempla, tabb. 1-3), which must necessarily be earlier than 79 A. D. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 152.

Prison rustic ashler. See *ashler*, 3.—**Rough-faced rustic work.** See *rough*.—**Rustic joint**, in masonry, a square or chamfered sunken joint between blocks.—**Rustic moth**, one of certain noctuid moths; any noctuid: an English collector's name: as, the *rustic moth*, *Hydrobia micacea*. See II., 4.—**Rustic piece**, in decorative art, a phrase employed in various uses to note close imitation of nature, and also decoration outside of the received canons of the day. In the first sense, the pottery of Falissy, decorated with lizards, fish, and the like, molded from nature, is known as *rustic pottery* (*figulines rustiques*).—**Rustic quoins.** See *quoin*, 1.—**Rustic shoulder-knot** a British moth, *Apamea basilinea*.—**Rustic ware**, in modern *ceram. manuf.*, a terra-cotta of a buff or light-brown paste having a brown glaze, sometimes mottled with green: used especially for balustrades, cornices, and similar architectural ornaments, fountains, flower-vases, etc.—**Rustic work.** (a) In masonry: (1) Stonework in which the face is hacked or picked in holes, or of which the courses and the separate blocks are marked by deep cham-



Rustic Work.
A, plain; B, beveled; C, vermiculated; D, frosted.

fered or rectangular grooves. Work of the former class is sometimes termed *rockwork*, and the phrase *rustic work* is by some restricted to masonry of the latter class. The varieties of rustic work are named according to the way in which the face is treated, or from peculiarities of the salient edge. *Chamfered rustic work* has the edge of the salient panel beveled to an angle of 135° with the face, so that the beveling of two adjacent blocks forms a right angle at the joint. *Frosted work* displays a fine and even roughness. *Punctured work* is characterized by irregular holes or lines of holes. *Stalactitic work* is formed by an ornamentation resembling agglomerated icicles. *Vermiculated work* is tooled in contorted or worm-shaped lines. (2) Any wall built of stones of different sizes and shapes fitted together. (b) In woodwork, summer-houses, garden furniture, etc., made from rough limbs and roots of trees arranged in fanciful forms.—**Sussex rustic ware.** See *ware*².—**Syn. 1** and **2. Pastoral, Bucolic**, etc. See *rural*.—**2. Countrified.**

II. n. 1. One who lives in the country; a countryman; a peasant; in a contemptuous use, a clown or boor.

While words of learned length and thundering sound
Amazed the gazing rustics ranged around.
Goldsmith, Des. VII., i. 214.

You must not, madam, expect too much from my pupil: she is quite a little rustic, and knows nothing of the world. *Miss Barney*, Evelina, iv.

2. Rustic work.

Then clap four slices of pilasters on 't,
That, laced with bits of rustic, makes a front.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 34.

3. In *ceram.*, a ground picked with a sharp point so as to have the surface roughened with hollows having sharp edges, sometimes waved, as if imitating slag.—4. In *entom.*, a noctuid or rustic moth: as, the northern rustic, *Agrotis lucerna*; the unarmed rustic, *A. incrimis*.

rustical (rus'ti-kal), *a.* and *n.* [= Sp. *rustical* = It. *rusticale*, as *rustic* + *-al*.] **I. a.** Rustic.

He is of a rustical cut, I know not how: he doth not carry himself like a gentleman of fashion.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

Our English courtiers . . . have infinitely refined upon the plain and rustical discourse of our fathers.
Scott, Monastery, xiv.

II. n. A rustic.

Let me intreat you not to be wroth with this rustical—Credit me, the north wind shall as soon puff one of your rocks from its basis as . . . the churlish speech of an untaught churl shall move the spleen of Piercie Shafton.
Scott, Monastery, xix.

rustically (rus'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a rustic manner; in a manner characteristic of or befitting a peasant; hence, rudely; plainly; inelegantly.

He keeps me rustically at home.
Shak., As you Like it, i. 1. 7.

The pulpit style [in Germany] has been always either rustically negligent, or bristling with pedantry.
De Quincy, Rhetoric.

rusticalness (rus'ti-kal-nes), *n.* The character of being rustical; rudeness; coarseness; want of refinement. *Bailey*, 1727.

rusticate (rus'ti-kāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *rusticated*, ppr. *rusticating*. [*<* L. *rusticatus*, pp. of *rusticari* (*>* It. *rusticare* = Pg. *rusticar* = F.

rustiquer), live in the country, *<* *rusticus*, of the country: see *rustic*.] **I. intrans.** To dwell or reside in the country.

My lady Scudamore, from having rusticated in your company too long, pretends to open her eyes for the sake of seeing the sun, and to sleep because it is night. *Pope*.

II. trans. 1. To send to the country; induce or (especially) compel to reside in the country; specifically, to suspend from studies at a college or university and send away for a time by way of punishment. See *rustication*.

The monks, who lived rusticated in their scattered monasteries, sojourners in the midst of their conquered land, often felt their Saxon blood tingle in their veins.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 83.

At school he was flogged and disgraced, he was disgraced and rusticated at the university, he was disgraced and expelled from the army.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodles's Confessions.

2. In masonry, to form into rustic work.

If . . . a tower is to be built, the lower storey should not only be square, but should be marked by buttresses or other strong lines, and the masonry rusticated, so as to convey even a greater appearance of strength.
J. Ferguson, Illust. Arch., I. 26.

rusticated (rus'ti-kā-ted), *p. a.* [Pp. of *rusticate*, *v.*] In building, rustic.

To the south of the west entrance, the earth has been dug away, and I saw a rusticated wall three feet eight inches thick, built with two rows of stones in breadth, clamped together with irons.
Pococke, Description of the East, I. 23.

Rusticated ashler. See *ashler*, 3.

rustication (rus-ti-kā'shon), *n.* [= Sp. *rusticacion*, *<* L. *rusticatio*(-o-), a living in the country, *<* *rusticari*, live in the country: see *rusticate*.]

1. The act of rusticating, or the state of being rusticated; residence, especially forced residence, in the country; in universities and colleges, the punishment of a student for some offense by compelling him to leave the institution, and sometimes also compelling him to reside for a time in some other specified place.

Mrs. Sydney is delighted with her rustication. She has suffered all the evils of London, and enjoyed none of its goods.
Sydney Smith, To Francis Jeffrey.

To have touched upon this this spring . . . would either have been the means of abridging my exile, or at least would have procured me a change of residence during my rustication.
Scott, Rob Roy, xliii.

And then came demand for an apology: refusal on my part; appeal to the dean: convocation; and rustication of George Savage Fitz-Boodle.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodles's Confessions.

2. In arch., that species of masonry called *rustic work* (which see, under *rustic*).—**Prismatic rustication**, in Elizabethan architecture, rusticated masonry with diamond-shaped projections worked on the face of every stone. *T. R. Smith*, Handbook of Architecture, Gloss.

rusticity (rus-tis'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *rusticities* (-tiz). [*<* OF. *rusticite*, F. *rusticité* = Pr. *rusticitat*, *rustat* = Sp. *rusticidad* = Pg. *rusticidade* = It. *rusticità*, *<* L. *rusticita*(-t-s), rusticity, *<* *rusticus*, rustic: see *rustic*.] 1. The state or character of being rustic; rural existence, flavor, appearance, manners, or the like: especially, simplicity or homeliness of manner; and hence, in a bad sense, ignorance, clownishness, or boorishness.

Honesty is but a defect of Witt,
Respect but mere Rusticity and Clownerie.
Chapman, All Fools (Works, 1873, I. 134).

The sweetness and rusticity of a pastoral cannot be so well expressed in any other tongue as in the Greek, when rightly mixed and qualified with the Doric dialect.
Addison, On Virgil's Georgics.

I . . . have alone with this right hand subdued barbarism, rudeness, and rusticity.
Swift, Polite Conversation, Int.

2. Anything betokening a rustic life or origin; especially, an error or defect due to ignorance of the world or of the usages of polite society.

The little rusticities and awkwardnesses which had at first made grievous inroads on the tranquillity of all . . . necessarily wore away. *Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, II.

rusticize (rus'ti-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *rusticized*, ppr. *rusticizing*. [*<* *rustic* + *-ize*.] To make rustic; transform to a rustic.

Rusticized ourselves with uncount hat,
Rough vest, and goatskin wrappage.
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 104.

rusticly (rus'tik-li), *adv.* [*<* *rustic* + *-ly*².] In a rustic manner; rustically.

To you it seems so (*rustickly*) Aisx Oileus said;
Your words are suited to your eyes. Those maies leade still that led.
Chapman, Illud, xxiii. 416.

rusticola (rus-tik'ō-lā), *n.* [NL., supposed to be a mistake for *rusticula*, fem. dim. of L. *rusticus*, rustic: see *rustic*.] Otherwise an error for *ruricola*, *<* L. *rur* (*rur-*), the country, + *colere*, inhabit.] 1. An old book-name of the Euro-

pean woodcock, now called *Scolopax rusticola*, or *S. rusticola*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of *Scolopacidae*, containing only the rusticola: synonymous with *Scolopax* in the strictest sense.

Rusticolæ (rus'tik'ō-lē), *n. pl.* [NL., *pl.* of *Rusticola*, *q. v.*] In *ornith.*, in Merrem's classification of birds (1813), a group of birds, including the precocial gallinators, and approximately equivalent to the modern order *Limicolæ*. It was divided into two groups—(a) *Phalarides*, including the rails, coots, and jacanas; and (b) *Limosugæ*, nearly coextensive with the plover-snipe group, shore-birds, or *Limicolæ* proper of modern authors.

rustily (rus'ti-li), *adv.* [*<rusty¹ + -ly².*] In a rusty state; in such a manner as to suggest rustiness.

Lowten . . . was in conversation with a *rustily*-clad, miserable-looking man, in boots without toes, and gloves without fingers. *Dickens*, *Pickwick*, xxxi.

rustiness (rus'ti-nes), *n.* [*<ME. rustyness; <rusty¹ + -ness.*] The state or condition of being rusty.

The *rustiness* and infirmity of age gathered over the venerable house itself. *Hawthorne*, *Seven Gables*, i.

rust-joint (rus't-joint), *n.* See *rust¹*, 2.

rustle (rus'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *rustled*, ppr. *rustling*. [Formerly also *russle*; prob. freq. of Sw. *rusta*, stir, make a noise, var. of OSw. *ruska*, rustle, shake, = Dan. *ruske*, pull, shake, twitch, = Icel. *ruska*, shake rudely; see *rush²*. Cf. Icel. *rýsta*, elatter, as money, and G. *rusechen*, freq. of *rusehen*, rustle. Cf. AS. **hristan*, rustlo (in Lye, not authenticated), appar. freq. of **hristan*, in ppr. *hristenda* (verbal *n. hristung*), shake, = Icel. *hrista* = Dan. *ryste* = Sw. *rysta*, *rista*, shake, tremble.] I. *intrans.* 1. To make a wavering, murmuring sound when set in motion and rubbed one part upon another or against something else; give out a slightly sibilant sound when shaken: as, a *rustling* silk; *rustling* foliage; *rustling* wings.

When the gust hath blown his fill,
Ending on the rustling leaves.

Milton, *Il Penseroso*, l. 129.

Now and then, sweet Philomel would wail,
Or stock-doves plain amid the forest deep,
That drowsy rustled to the sighing gale.

Thomson, *Castle of Indolence*, i. 4.

Her hand shook, and we heard
In the dead hush the papers that she held
Rustle.

Tennyson, *Princess*, iv.

2. To move about or along with a rustling sound.

O, this life
Is nobler than attending for a check,
Richer than doing nothing for a bauble,
Prouder than rustling in unpaid-for silk.

Shak., *Cymbeline*, iii. 3. 24.

The breeze blows fresh; we reach the island's edge,
Our shallop rustling through the yielding sedge.

O. W. Holmes, *The Island Ruin*.

Madame Bourden rustled from upper to lower hall, repeating instructions to her charges.

The Century, XXXVII. 87.

3. To stir about; bestir one's self; struggle or strive, especially against obstacles or difficulties; work vigorously or energetically; "hustle." [Slang, western U. S.]

Rustle now, boys, rustle! for you have a long and hard day's work before you. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXI. 190.

II. *trans.* 1. To cause to rustle.

The wind was scarcely strong enough to rustle the leaves around. *T. C. Grattan*.

Where the stiff brocade of women's dresses may have rustled autumnal leaves.

H. James, Jr., *Pasa. Pilgrim*, p. 59.

2. To shake with a murmuring, rustling sound.

The air-swept lindens yield
Their scent, and rustle down their perfumed showers
Of bloom on the bent grass where I am laid.

M. Arnold, *The Scholar-Gipsy*.

3. To make, do, secure, obtain, etc., in a lively, energetic manner. [Slang, western U. S.]

When the cow-boy on the round up, the surveyor, or hunter, who must camp out, pitches his tent in the grassy coulee or narrow creek-bottom, his first care is to start out with his largest gunning-bag to "rustle some buffalo chips" for a camp-fire. *Smithsonian Report*, 1887, ii. 451.

rustle (rus'l), *n.* [*<rustle, v.*] 1. The noise made by one who or that which rustles; a rustling.

In the sweeping of the wind your ear
The passage of the Angel's wings will hear,
And on the lichen-crueted leads above
The rustle of the eternal rain of love.

M. Arnold, *Church of Brou*, iii.

2. A movement accompanied by a rustling sound.

The soft rustle of a maiden's gown
Fanning away the dandelion's down.
Keats, *I Stood Tiptoe upon a Little Hill*.

Keats, *I Stood Tiptoe upon a Little Hill*.

rustler (rus'lér), *n.* [*<rustle + -er¹.*] 1. One who or that which rustles.

The fairy hopes of my youth I have trodden under foot like these neglected rustlers [fallen oak-leaves]. *Scott*, *Monastery*, viii.

2. One who works or acts with energy and promptness; an active, efficient person; a "hustler"; originally, a cowboy. [Slang, western U. S.]

A horde of rustlers who are running off stock. *The Vindicator* (Los Lunas, New Mexico), Oct. 27, 1883.

They're a thirsty crowd, and it comes expensive; but they're worth it, fer they're rustlers, ivery wan of thim. *The Century*, XXXVII. 770.

rustless (rust'les), *a.* [*<rust¹ + -less.*] Free from rust; that will not rust.

I have known her fastidious in seeking pure metal for clean uses; and, when once a bloodless and rustless instrument was found, she was careful of the prize, keeping it in silk and cotton wool. *Charlotte Brontë*, *Villette*, viii.

"Polarite"—a rustless magnetic oxide of iron in a highly porous condition. *The Engineer*, LXIX. 486.

rustlingly (rus'ling-li), *adv.* With a rustling sound.

On Autumn-nights, when rain
Doth rustlingly above your heads complain
On the smooth leaden roof.

M. Arnold, *Church of Brou*, iii.

rust-mite (rust'mit), *n.* One of certain mites of the family *Phytoptidae*, or gall-mites, which do not produce galls properly speaking, but live in a rust-like substance which they produce upon the leaves or fruit of certain plants. Many of these rusts have been described by botanists as *rust-fungi*. *Phytoptus oleivorus* is the rust-mite of the orange, which produces the brownish discoloration often noticed on oranges.

rust-proof (rust'pröf), *a.* Proof against rust; free from the danger of rusting.

This tank is costly, for its joints and bearings must be rust-proof. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXI. 284.

rustre (rus'tèr), *n.* [*<F. rustre*, a lozenge pierced round in the center, also a sort of lance, prob. lozenge-shaped; prob. (with unorig. *s* and *r*) *<OHG. *hrūta*, *rūta*, MHG. *rūte*, G. *raute*, a quadrangle, square, rhomboid, facet, pane, lozenge in heraldry, = D. *ruit* = Sw. *rutu* = Dan. *ruide*, square, lozenge, pane; perhaps *<Indo-Eur. *krūta*, **krūta*, and so connected with L. *quattuor*, Gr. *tétrapés*, *πίναξ*, etc., G. *vier*, E. *four*: see *four*.] 1. A scale in early armor. See under *rustred*. Hence

—2. In *her.*, a lozenge pierced with a circular opening, large in proportion to the whole surface, the field appearing through it. Compare *mascle*.

rust-red (rust'red), *a.* In *zool.*, same as *ferruginous*.

rustred (rus'tèrd), *a.* [*<rustre + -ed².*] Having rustres.—**Rustred armor**, armor composed of scales lapping one over another, and differing from *masclé* armor in the curved form of the scales, which make an imbricated pattern.

Rust's collyrium. A mixture of liquor plumbi, elder-water, and tincture of opium.

rusty¹ (rus'ti), *a.* [*<ME. rusti, rusty*, *<AS. rustig, rusteg* (= D. *rostig* = OHG. *rostig*, MHG. *rostee*, *rustie*, G. *rostig* = Sw. *rostig*), *rusty*, *<rust¹*, *rust*: see *rust¹*, *n.* In some senses partly confused with *rusty¹*, *restive*, and *rusty²*, *rusty¹*: see *rusty²*, *rusty³*, *rusty¹*, *rusty²*.] 1. Covered or affected with rust: as, a *rusty* knife or sword.

Yea, distaff-women manage *rusty* bills
Against thy seat. *Shak.*, *Rich. II.*, iii. 2. 118.

Grew rusty by disease. *Couper*, *Task*, ii. 746.

Armies waned, for magnet-like she drew
The rustiest iron of old fighters' hearts.

Tennyson, *Merlin and Vivien*.

2. Consisting of rust; hence, having the appearance or effect of rust: as, *rusty* stains.

By that same way the direfull dames dee drive
Their mournfull charet, filld with *rusty* blood.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. v. 32.

Not a ship's hull, with its rusty iron links of cable run out of hawse-heel long discolored with the iron's rusty tears, but seemed to be there with a fell intention. *Dickens*, *Our Mutual Friend*, i. 14.

3. Covered, incrustated, or stained with a dirty substance resembling rust; hence, filthy; specifically, as applied to grain, affected with the rust-disease: as, *rusty* wheat.

Show your *rusty* teeth
At every word. *B. Jonson*, *Poetaster*, Ind.

4. In *bot.* and *zool.*, of the color of rust; ruginous; ferruginous.—5. Red or yellow, as fish when the brine in which they are prepared evaporates. Fat fish, like herrings, mackerel,

or halibut-fins, often turn rusty.—6. Having lost the original gloss or luster; time-worn; shabby: as, a *rusty* black; clothes *rusty* at the seams.

Some there be that have pleasure only in old *rusty* antiquities, and some only in their own doings.

Sir T. More, *Utopia*, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 12.

The hens were now scarcely larger than pigeons, and had a queer, *rusty*, withered aspect, and a gouty kind of movement, and a sleepy and melancholy tone throughout all the variations of their clucking and cackling.

Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, vi.

Mordecai had no handsome Sabbath garment, but instead of the threadbare *rusty* black coat of the morning he wore one of light drab.

George Eliot, *Daniel Deronda*, xxxiv.

7. Out of practice; dulled in skill or knowledge through disuse or inactivity.

Hector . . . in this dull and long-continued truce
Is *rusty* grown. *Shak.*, *T. and C.*, i. 3. 263.

One gets *rusty* in this part of the country, you know. Not you, Casaubon; you stick to your studies.

George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, ix.

8. Causing rust; rendering dull or inactive.

I deeme thy braine emperished bee
Through *rusty* elde, that hath rotted thee.

Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, February.

9. Rough; hoarse; harsh; grating: as, a *rusty* voice.

The old parishioners . . . wondered what was going to happen, taking counsel of each other in *rusty* whispers as the door was shut.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 596.

Rusty blackbird or **grackle**, *Scolecophagus ferrugineus*, abundant in eastern North America, found in the United



Rusty Grackle (*Scolecophagus ferrugineus*).

States chiefly in the fall, winter, and early spring, when it is mostly of a reddish-brown color (whence the name). In full plumage the male is entirely iridescent black, with yellow eyes. It is from 9 to 9½ inches long, and 14½ in extent of wings.—**Rusty dab**, a flatfish of the genus *Platessa*, found in deep water on the coast of Massachusetts and New York.

rusty¹† (rus'ti), *v. t.* [*<rusty¹, a.*] To make rusty; rust.

Th' vngodly Prince . . .
Reached out his arm; but instantly the same
So strangely withered and so numb became,
And God so *rustied* every loynt, that there
(But as the Body stird) it could not stir.

Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, ii., *The Schisme*.

rusty² (rus'ti), *a.* [A var. of *rusty²*, *rusty¹*, confused with *rusty¹*.] Same as *rusty¹* for *restated*.

You *rusty* piece of Martlemas bacon, away!

Middleton and Rowley, *Fair Quarrel*, iv. 1.

rusty³ (rus'ti), *a.* [A var. of *rusty¹*, confused with *rusty¹*.] Stubborn: same as *rusty¹* for *restive*.

In the mean time, there is much urging and spurring the parliament for supply and expedition, in both which they will prove somewhat *rusty*.

Court and Times of Charles I., I. 36.

To ride, run, or turn *rusty*, to become contumacious; rebel in a surly manner; resist or oppose any one ill-naturedly.

He [the monkey] takes her [the cat] round the neck, and tries to pull her down, and if then she turns *rusty*, . . . he'll . . . give her a nip with his teeth.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*.

And how the devil am I to get the crew to obey me? Why, even Dick Fletcher *rides rusty* on me now and then.

Scott, *Pirate*, xxxix.

Company that's got no more orders to give, and wants to turn up *rusty* to them that has, had better be making room than filling it.

George Eliot, *Felix Holt*, xi.

They paraded the street, and watched the yard till dusk, when its proprietor ran *rusty* and turned them out.

C. Reade, *Hard Cash*, xlv.

rustyback (rus'ti-bak), *n.* A fern, *Ceterach officinarum*: so named in allusion to the rusty scales which cover its lower surface. [Eng.]

rusty-crowned (rus'ti-kround), *a.* Having a chestnut spot on the top of the head: specifically said of the *rusty-crowned* falcon, *Falco (Tinnunculus) sparverius*. See *sparrow-hawk*.

rasure (rō'zhūr), n. [Irreg., < ruse¹ + -ure.] The sliding down of a hedge, mound of earth, bank, or building. [Prov. Eng.]

ruswut, n. See rusot.

rut¹ (rut), n. [Formerly also rutt; with shortened vowel, < ME. rute, route, < OF. route, way, path, street, track, etc., < ML. rupta, a way, path: see route¹, the same word, partly adapted to the mod. F. form route.] 1. A narrow track worn or cut in the ground; especially, the hollow track made by a wheel in passing over the ground.

And as from hills raine waters headlong fall, That all waies eate huge ruts. Chapman, Illad, iv. 480. A sleepy land where under the same wheel The same old rut would deepen year by year. Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

2t. A wrinkle.

To behold thee not painted inclines somewhat neerer A miracle; these in thy face here were deep ruts. Webster, Duchess of Malfi, ii. 1. These many ruts and furrows in thy cheeks Proves thy old face to be but champion-ground, Till'd with the plough of age. Randolph, Hey for Honesty, iv. 3.

3. Any beaten path or mode of procedure; an established habit or course.

War? the worst that follows Things that seem jerk'd out of the common rut Of Nature is the hot religious fool, Who, seeing war in heaven, for heaven's credit Makes it on earth. Tennyson, Harold, i. 1. The ruts of human life are full of healing for sick souls. We cannot be always taking the initiative and beginning life anew. J. F. Clarke, Self-Culture, Lect. xvii., p. 375. The disciples of a great master take the husk for the grain; they harden into the ruts of scholarship. The Century, XL. 250.

rut¹ (rut), v. t.; pret. and pp. rutted, ppr. rutting. [< rut¹, n.] To mark with or as with ruts; trace furrows in; also, to wrinkle: as, to rut the earth with a spade, or with cart-wheels.

The two in high glee started behind old Dobbin, and jogged along the deep-rutted plashy roads. T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 3. His face . . . deeply rutted here and there with expressive valleys and riverine lines of wrinkle. E. Jenkins, Week of Passion, xiii.

rut² (rut), n. [Formerly also rutt; < ME. *rut, ruit, < OF. ruit, rut, a roaring, the noise of deer, etc., at the time of sexual excitement, rut, F. rut, rut, = Sp. ruido = Pg. rugido = It. rugito, a roaring, bellowing, < L. rugitus, a roaring as of lions, a rumbling (> It. rugire = Pr. Sp. Pg. rugir = OF. ruir, F. rugir), roar, < √ ru, make a noise, Skt. √ ru, hum, bray: see ruoar. In the lit. sense ('a roaring') the word appears to have merged in rout¹, route⁴.] It. A roaring noise; uproar.

Thoues that louden ryot and rut. Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 132. And there arose such rut, th' unruly rout among. That soon the noise thereof through all the ocean rung. Drayton, Polyolbion, ii. 445.

2. The noise made by deer at the time of sexual excitement; hence, the periodical sexual excitement or heat of animals; the period of heat.

rut² (rut), v.; pret. and pp. rutted, ppr. rutting. [< ME. rutica, ruten; < rut², n.] I. intrans.

To be in heat; desire copulation. II. trans. To copulate with. [Rare.] What piety forbids the lusty ram, Or more salacious goat, to rut their dam? Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., x.

rut³ (rut), v. i. An obsolete or dialectal form of rout¹.

Ruta (rō'tā), n. [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. ruta, < Gr. ruta, rue: see rue².] A genus of polypetalous plants, type of the order Rutaceæ and tribe Ruteæ. It is characterized by a sessile four- or five-celled ovary, and eight or ten stamens alternately shorter, their filaments dilated at the base, and by four or five arched and toothed petals growing from a thick urn-shaped receptacle. There are about 50 species, widely scattered through the Mediterranean region and western and central Asia. They are herbs with perennial or somewhat shrubby base, dotted with glands and emitting a heavy odor. They bear alternate leaves, either simple, divided, trifoliate, or decompound, and many-flowered terminal corymbs or panicles of yellow or greenish flowers. The general name of the species is rue (which see). See cut under Oelandria.

rutabaga (rō-tā-bā'gā), n. [= F. rutabaga; of Sw. or Lapp. origin (?).] The Swedish turnip, a probable derivative, with the rape and common turnip, of Brassica campestris. The leaves are smooth and covered with a bloom, and the roots are longer than broad. The rutabaga is more nutritious than the common turnip. There are numerous varieties.

Rutaceæ (rō-tā'sē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), fem. pl. of L. rutaceus, of or

belonging to rue: see rutaceous.] An order of polypetalous plants of the cohort Geraniales and series Discifloræ. It is characterized by flowers with four or five sepals and as many broadly imbricated petals, by an ovary of four or five carpels, either wholly comate or united only by their basilar or ventral styles or their stigmas, or rarely entirely free, the ovules commonly two in each cell, and usually by an annular or bowl-shaped disk within the circle of stamens. The seeds are oblong or reniform, most often sessile and solitary in the cell, often with a shining crust, with or without fleshy albumen. The order includes about 780 species, of 101 genera and 7 tribes, scattered through the warm and temperate parts of the globe, most abundant in South Africa and Australia, least frequent in tropical Africa. They are shrubs or trees, rarely herbs, dotted with glands and often exhaling a heavy odor. They bear leaves without stipules, which are usually opposite, sometimes simple, but more often compound, and of one, three, or five leaflets, or variously pinnate. The flowers are most often in axillary cymes; the fruit is very various. There are two well-marked series, of which the larger and typical, having the ovary deeply lobed and the fruit capsular, contains the tribes Cuspariæ, Ruteæ, Diosmeæ, Boroniæ, and Xanthoxyloæ; and the smaller, having the ovary little if at all lobed, and the fruit coriaceous, drupaceous, or a berry, contains the tribes Toddaliæ and Aurantiæ. The last includes, in the genus Citrus, the orange and the lemon, which depart from the type in their numerous carpels, ovules, and stamens. For some of the important genera, see Ruta (the type), Ptelea, Xanthoxylum, Citrus, Murraya, Peganum, and Dictamnus.

rutaceous (rō-tā'shius), a. [< L. rutaceus, < ruta, rue: see rue².] Of, belonging to, or characterizing the plant-order Rutaceæ; resembling rue.

rutel¹, v. and n. An obsolete or dialectal form of rout¹.

rutel², n. and v. A Middle English form of root¹.

rutel³ (röt), n. [Cf. W. rhetics, broken parts, dregs, rhyction, rhytion, parties rubbed off.] In mining, very small threads of ore.

Ruteæ (rō'tē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Adrien de Jussieu, 1829), < Ruta + -æe.] A tribe of plants of the order Rutaceæ, characterized by free and spreading petals and stamens, a free and thickened disk, three or more ovules in a cell, fleshy albumen, and a curved embryo. It includes 6 genera, of which Ruta is the type. The species are herbs, often with a shrubby base, with perfect, mostly regular flowers, their parts commonly in fours, and often with pinnately divided leaves. They are widely scattered through most northern temperate regions.

Rutelæ (rō'tē-lē), n. [NL. (Latreille, 1817), an error for Rutilla, fem. of L. rutillus, red: see rutile.] A genus of lamellicorn beetles, giving name to the Rutelinae or Rutelidæ, having the elaws entire and the scutellum longer than broad. They are beetles of a moderate size and stout form, and are ornamented with striking and variable colors. They are confined to South America and the West Indies, but one Cuban species, R. formosa, has been seen in the United States. They are found on flowers.

Rutelidæ (rō-tel'i-dē), n. pl. [NL. (MacLeay, 1819), < Rutela + -idæ.] A family of lamellicorn beetles, usually ranking as a tribe or subfamily of Scarabæidæ: a little-used term.

Rutelinae (rō-te-li'nē), n. pl. [NL., < Rutela + -inæ.] A subfamily of Scarabæidæ, typified by the genus Rutela; the goldsmith-beetles or tree-beetles. They are splendid metallic beetles, mostly of the warmer parts of America. The body is shorter, rounder, and more polished than is usually the case with scarabs, and the tarsi are thick, enabling the insects to cling closely to trees. One of the commonest and most beautiful species is Areoda (Cotalpa) tanigera, the goldsmith-beetle, 3/8 inch long, of a yellow color glittering like gold on the head and thorax. They appear in New England about the middle of May. Pseustis gloriosa is pale-green, with the margins of the body and broad stripes on the elytra of pure polished gold-color. Also Rutelidæ as a family and Rutelini as a tribe. See cut under Cotalpa.

ruth (rēth), n. [< ME. ruthe, reuthe, rowth, rowthe, routh, reouthe, rowthe, < Icel. hryggth, hrygth, rnth, sorrow, < hryggur, grieved, sorrowful: see rue¹, v. The equiv. noun in AS. was hreow: see rue¹, n.] 1. Sorrow; misery; grief.

Of the queenes profer the puple hadde reuthe, For sche fel to fore the best flat to the grounde; Ther was weping & wo wonderli riu. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), l. 4413.

Reign thou above the storms of sorrow and ruth That roar beneath; unshaken peace hath won thee. Tennyson, Sonnet, Though Night hath climbed, etc.

2. That which brings ruth; cruel or barbarous conduct.

No ruthe wers it to rug the and ryus the In ropes, York Plays, p. 236. The Danes with ruth our realms did ouerrunne, Their wrath inwrapte vs all in wretchednesse. Mir. for Maga., l. 445.

I come not here to be your foe! I seek these anchorites, not in ruth, To curse and to deny your truth. M. Arnold, Stanzas from the Grande Chartreuse.

3. Sorrow for the misery of another; compassion; pity; mercy; tenderness.

For-thi I rede the riche haue reuthe on the pore. Pierr Plowman (A), l. 149.

The can she weepe, to stirre up gentle ruth Both for her noble blood and for her tender youth. Spenser, F. Q., l. i. 50.

Vouchsafe of ruth To tell us who inhabits this fair town. Marlowe and Nash, Dido, Queen of Carthage, ii. l. 41.

4. Repentance; regret.

Of worldly pleasure it is a treasure, to say truth, To wed a gentle wyfe; of his bargayne he needes no ruth. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 86.

5. A pitiful sight; a pity.

I trowe that to a norice in this case It had been hard this reuthe for to see; Wel myhte a moder than han cryed alas! Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, l. 506.

For the principill of this text hath he contynued in dayly experiens sith the bifore the Parlement of Bury; but the conclusion of this text came neuer zet to experiens, and that is gret reuthe. Paston Letters, l. 536.

[Ruth in all its various senses is obsolete or archaic.]

Ruthenian (rō-thē'ni-an), a. and n. [< Ruthenia, a name of Russia, + -an.] I. a. Of or pertaining to the Ruthenians.—Ruthenian Catholics. Same as United Ruthenians.—Ruthenian sturgeon, Acipenser ruthenicus. See derlet.

II. n. 1. A member of that part of the Little Russian race dwelling in the eastern part of the Austrian empire. Also called Russniak. See Little Russian, under Russian.—2. The language spoken by the Ruthenians: same as Little Russian. See Russian.—United Ruthenians, those Ruthenians in Russian Poland and Austria-Hungary, belonging to communities formerly of the Orthodox Eastern Church, who acknowledge the supremacy of the Pope, but still continue to use the Old Slavonic liturgy. They have a married secular clergy, and a religious order which follows the rule of St. Basil. Also called Ruthenian Catholics.

ruthenic (rō-then'ik), a. [< ruthenium + -ic.] Pertaining to or derived from ruthenium.

ruthenious (rō-thē'ni-us), a. [< ruthenium + -ous.] Pertaining to or derived from ruthenium: noting compounds having a lower valence than ruthenic compounds.

ruthenium (rō-thē'ni-um), n. [NL., < Ruthenia, a name of Russia, whence it was originally obtained.] Chemical symbol, Ru; atomic weight, 103.5 (Claus). A metal of the platinum group. The name was given by Osann, in 1828, to one of three supposed new metals found in platinum ores from the Ural mountains. Most of what is known of it is due to Claus, who, in 1845, proved the existence of one of Osann's new metals, and retained his name (ruthenium) for it, because there was really a new metal in the substance called by Osann "ruthenium oxide," although, in point of fact, this was made up chiefly of various other substances—silica, zirconia, etc. Ruthenium is found in native platinum as well as in osmiridium, and in laurite, which is a sesqui-sulphuret of ruthenium, and occurs in Borneo and Oregon. It is a hard, brittle metal, fusing with more difficulty than any metal of the platinum group, with the exception of osmium. It is very little acted on by aqua regia, but combines with chlorine at a red heat. Its specific gravity, at 32°, is 12.261.

rutherfordite (rō'thēr-ford-it), n. [< Rutherford (see def.) + -ite².] A rare and imperfectly known mineral found in the gold-mines of Rutherford county, North Carolina: it is supposed to contain titanate acid, cerium, etc.

ruthful (rōth'fūl), a. [< ME. reuthful, reouthful, rowthful; < ruth + -ful.] 1. Full of sorrow; sorrowful; woful; rueful.

What sad and ruthful faces! Fletcher, Double Marriage, iii. 2.

2. Causing ruth or pity; piteous.

In Aust eke if the vyne yerde be lene, And she, thi vyne, a ruthful thng to se. Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 171.

O that my death would stay these ruthful deeds! Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 95. Say a ruthful chance broke woof and warp. Browning, Sordello.

3. Full of ruth or pity; merciful; compassionate.

Biholt, thou man with rowthful herte, The sharpe scourge with knottes smerte. Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 226. He [God] ruthful is to man. Turberville, Eclogues, iii.

ruthfully (rōth'fūl-i), adv. [< ME. reouthfulliche; < ruthful + -ly².] Wofully; sadly; piteously; mournfully.

The flower of horse and foot . . . ruthfully perished. Knolles, Hist. Turks.

ruthless (rōth'les), a. [< ME. reuthless, rowthless, rowtheless; < ruth + -less.] 1. Having no ruth or pity; cruel; pitiless; barbarous; insensible to the miseries of others.

She loketh bakward to the londe, And seyde, "farwel, housbond reuthless." Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, l. 765.

See, *ruthless* queen, a hapless father's tears.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI, i. 4. 156.

2. Unmodified or unrestrained by pity; marked by unflinching rigor; relentless; merciless: as, *ruthless* severity.

With *ruthless* joy the happy hound

Told hill and dale that Reynard's track was found.

Cowper, *Needless Alarm*.

A high morality and a true patriotism . . . must first be renounced before a *ruthless* career of selfish conquest can begin.

E. Everett, *Orations and Speeches*, I. 521.

= *Syn.* Unpitying, hard-hearted.

ruthlessly (rōth'les-lī), *adv.* [*<* *ruthless* + *-ly*².] In a ruthless manner; without pity; cruelly; barbarously.

That the Moslems did *ruthlessly* destroy Jain temples at Ajmir, Delhi, Canouge, and elsewhere may be quite true, but then it was because their columns served so admirably for the construction of their mosques.

J. Ferguson, *Hist. Indian Arch.*, p. 409.

ruthlessness (rōth'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being ruthless; want of compassion; mercilessness; insensibility to the distresses of others.

rutic (rō'tik), *a.* [*<* L. *ruta*, *rue*, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from *rue*.—**Rutic acid**, a crystalline coloring matter found in the leaves of the common *rue*. Also called *rutin*.

ruticilla (rō-ti-sil'ā), *n.* [NL., *<* L. *rutilus*, red, + dim. term. *-cilla*, taken to mean 'tail' (cf. *Motacilla*).] 1. An old book-name of some small bird having a red tail, or having red on the tail; a redstart. It is the specific name of (a) the redstart of Europe, *Phoeniceura ruticilla*, and of (b) the redstart of America, *Setophaga ruticilla*. See *cuta* under *redstart*.

2. [*cap.*] The genus of Old World redstarts, of which there are about 20 species. The common redstart is *R. phoeniceura*. The black redstart is *R. tithys*. Also called *Phoeniceura*.

Ruticillinae (rō'ti-si-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Ruticilla* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of Old World sylviine birds, named from the genus *Ruticilla*.

rutil, *n.* See *rutile*.

Rutila (rō'ti-lā), *n.* The amended form of *Rutula*.

rutilant (rō'ti-lant), *a.* [*<* F. *rutilant* = Sp. Pg. It. *rutilante*, *<* L. *rutilan(t)-s*, ppr. of *rutilare*, be or color reddish: see *rutilate*.] Shining; glittering. [Rare.]

Parchments coloured with this *rutilant* mixture.

Evelyn, II. iv. 1. (*Richardson*.)

Somehow the Abate's guardian eye—

Scintillant, *rutilant*, fraternal fire—

Roving round every way, had seized the prize.

Browning, *Ring and Book*, I. 110.

rutilate (rō'ti-lāt), *v. i.* [*<* L. *rutilatus*, pp. of *rutilare* (*>* It. *rutilare* = Sp. Pg. *rutilar* = OF. *rutiler*, shine, glitter, be or color reddish, glow red, *<* *rutilus*, red, yellowish-red: see *red*¹.] To shine; emit rays of light. *Coles*, 1717.

rutile (rō'til), *n.* [Also *rutil*; *<* F. *rutile*, shining; *<* L. *rutilus*, red, yellowish-red: see *rutilant*.] One of the three forms in which titanium dioxide occurs in nature. (See also *octahedrite* and *brookite*.) It crystallizes in tetragonal crystals, generally in square prisms, often in geniculated twins. It has a brilliant metallic-adamantine luster, and reddish-brown to black color. The crystals are often black by reflected and deep-red by transmitted light. They are sometimes cut for jewels. *Nigrin* is a black ferrous variety, and *agenite* a variety consisting of acicular crystals often penetrating transparent quartz. The latter is also called *Venus's-hair stone* and *love's-arrows*.

rutillite (rō'ti-lit), *n.* [*<* *rutile* + *-ite*².] Native oxide of titanium.

rutin (rō'tin), *n.* [*<* L. *ruta*, *rue*, + *-in*².] Rutic acid.

rutter¹ (rut'ér), *n.* [= D. *ruiter* = G. *reuter*, a trooper, horseman (partly confused with G. *reiter*, a rider, and *ritter*, knight: see *reiter*, *ritter*, *rider*), *<* OF. *routier*, *routier*, a highwayman, roadman, an experienced soldier, a veteran, *<* ML. *ruptarius*, *rutarius*, one of a band of irregular soldiers or mercenaries of the eleventh century, a trooper, *<* *rupta*, a troop, band, company: see *rou*³.] 1. A trooper; a dragoon; specifically, a mercenary horse-soldier in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Neither shal they be accompanied wth a garde of rufelynge rutters.

Ep. Bale, *Image*, ii.

Like Almain rutters with their horsemen's staves.

Marlowe, *Faustus*, i. 1.

True it is, a squadron of rutters, meaning pistoliers, ought to beat a squadron of launtiers.

Williams, *Brief Discourse of War*.

2. A dashing gallant; a man of fashion.

Some authors have compared it to a *rutter's* cod-piece, but I like not the allusion so well by reason the tyngs have no correspondence; his mouth is allwaies mumbling, as if hee were at his mattena; and his beard is bristled here and there like a sow.

Lodge, *Wit's Miserie* (1506). (*Halliwel*.)

rutter² (rut'ér), *n.* [Also *rutier*, *routier*; *<* OF. *routier*, a chart, or directory of roads or courses, a road-chart, itinerary, a marine chart, *<* *route*, a way, road: see *rou*¹.] A direction for the road or course, especially for a course by sea.

I, Mr. Awdrian Gilbert, and John Davis, went by appointment to Mr. Secretary to Mr. Beafe his howse, where only we four were secret, and we made Mr. Secretarie privie of the N. W. passage, and all charts and rutters were agreed upon in general.

Dr. Dee, *Diary*, p. 18. (*Halliwel*.)

rutter³ (rut'ér), *n.* [*<* *rut*², *v.*, + *-er*¹.] One that ruts.

rutterkin (rut'ér-kin), *n.* [*<* *rutter*¹ + *-kin*.] A diminutive of *rutter*¹.

Such a rout of regular *rutterkins*, some bellowing in the quire, some muttering, and another sort jetting up and down!

Confutation of N. Shaxton (1546), sig. G. vi. (*Latham*.)

ruttier (rut'i-ér), *n.* Same as *rutter*².

rut-time (rut'tim), *n.* The season of rut. *Cotgrave*.

rutting-time (rut'ing-tim), *n.* Same as *rut-time*. *Halliwel*.

ruttish (rut'ish), *a.* [*<* *rut*² + *-ish*¹.] Lustful; libidinous.

Count Rousillon, a foolish idle boy, hut for all that very ruttish.

Shak., *All's Well*, iv. 3. 243.

ruttishness (rut'ish-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being ruttish.

ruttle (rut'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *ruttled*, ppr. *ruttling*. [*<* ME. *rotelen*, *rutelen*, var. of *ratelen*, rattle: see *rattle*¹. Cf. G. *rütteln*, shake, rattle.] To rattle; make a rattling sound, especially in breathing; gurgle. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Then was *rutynge* in Rome, and rubynge of helmes.

MS. Cott. Calig. A. ii. f. 111. (*Halliwel*.)

When she was taken in her coffin to Dr. Petty, the professor of anatomy, "she was observed to breathe, and obscurely to ruttle."

J. Ashton, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 216.

ruttle (rut'l), *n.* [*<* *ruttle*, *v.*; a var. of *rattle*¹, *n.*] Rattle. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

The last agonies, the fixed eyes, and the dismal ruttle.

Burnet, *Sermons*, p. 175. (*Latham*.)

rutton-root (rut'gn-rōt), *n.* [Prob. *<* Hind. *ratun*, a jewel, gem.] An Indian dye-plant, *Onosma Emodi*, or its root, which affords a stain for wood. It is the maharanga of the natives.

rutty¹ (rut'i), *a.* [*<* *rut*¹ + *-y*¹.] Full of ruts; cut by wheels.

The road was *rutty*.

C. Rowcroft.

rutty² (rut'i), *a.* [*<* *rut*² + *-y*¹.] Ruttish; lustful.

rutty³ (rut'i), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *rooty*. *Spenser*.

rutula (rut'ū-lā), *n.* Same as *rotula*, 1 (a).

rutyt, *a.* A late Middle English form of *rooty*.

ruvid (rō'vid), *a.* [*<* It. *ruvido*, rough, rugged, rude, *<* L. *ruvidus* (rare), rough.] Rough. [Rare.]

On passing my hand over the body . . . there was a *ruvid* feel, as if the two surfaces met with resistance, or as if a third body, slightly rough, like the finest sand or powder, lay between them.

A. B. Granville, *Spas of Germany*, p. 172.

(*N. and Q.*, 6th ser., X. 368.)

Ruyschian (ris'ki-an), *a.* [*<* *Ruysch* (see *def.*) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to the Dutch anatomist *Ruysch* (1638-1731).—**Ruyschian tunic** (*tunica Ruyschiana*). Same as *choriocapillaris*.

Ruysch's glomerule. A Malpighian corpuscle.

Ruysch's map-projection. See *projection*.

ruzzom, *n.* Same as *rizom*.

R. V. An abbreviation of *Revised Version* (of the Bible).

R. W. An abbreviation of (a) *Right Worshipful*; (b) *Right Worthy*.

ryt, *n.* A late Middle English form of *rye*¹.

Ry. An abbreviation of *railway*.

ryacolite, *n.* See *ryhacolite*.

ryalt, *a.* An obsolete form of *royal*.

ryal, **rial**³ (ri'al), *n.* [A var. of *royal*.] 1. A gold coin formerly current in England, first coined by Edward IV., and worth at the time 10 shillings (about \$2.40). It was also called the *rose-noble*, from its bearing a general resemblance to the older English nobles (see *noble*, *n.*, 2), and from its hav-



Reverse.
Ryal or Rose-noble of Edward IV.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

ryally, **ryallichet**, *adv.* Obsolete forms of *royally*.

rybt, *n.* A Middle English form of *rib*².

rybaudt, *n.* A Middle English form of *ribald*.

rychet, *a.* A Middle English form of *rich*¹.

ryddelt, *n.* A Middle English form of *riddle*².

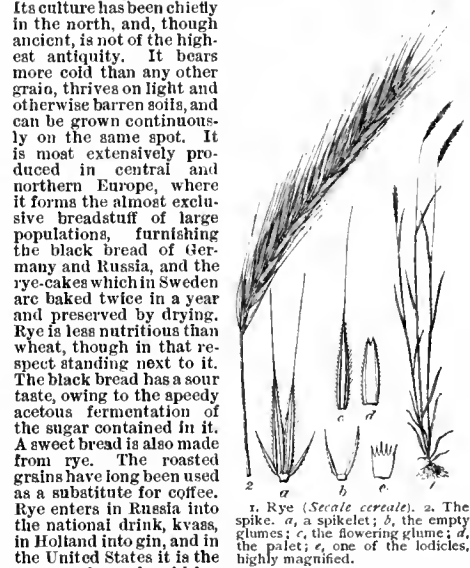
ryddert, *n.* A Middle English form of *ridder*¹.

rydet, *v.* A Middle English form of *ride*.

rydellet, *n.* A Middle English form of *ridel* for *riddle*³.

rydert, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rider*.

rye¹ (ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *rie*; *<* ME. *rye*, *ry*, *reye*, *ruze*, *<* AS. *ryge* = OS. *roggo* = D. *rogge* = OHG. *rocco*, *roeko*, MHG. *rogge*, *rocke*, G. *rocke*, *rocken*, usually (*<* D.) *roggen* = Icel. *rúgr* (orig. *rúgr*) = Sw. *råg* = Dan. *rug*, *rye*, = OBulg. *rŭzhŭ*, Bulg. *rŭzh* = Serv. *ryz* = Bohem. Pol. *rzez* = Polabian *rāz* = Russ. *rozhi* = OPru. *rugis* = Lith. *rugis* = Lett. *rudzi*, *rye*. The Finn. *ruis* is from OPru. or Lith.; W. *rygg*, *rye*, is appar. from E.] 1. The cereal plant *Secale cereale*, or its seeds. Its nativity appears to have been in the region between the Black Sea and the Caspian.



1. Rye (*Secale cereale*). 2. The spike. a, a spikelet; b, the empty glumes; c, the flowering glume; d, the palea; e, one of the lodicules, highly magnified.

When affected with ergot (see *ergot*), 2, and spurred *rye* below) *rye* becomes poisonous. The young plant affords a useful green fodder; the straw is valued for thatching, for filling mattresses, for the packing of horse-collars, etc. *Rye* is often planted with grass-seed in the United States as a protection during the first season, and similarly with pine-seeds in the Alpine region. It has spring and fall varieties, one of the latter being known as *Wallachian*; in general it has less varieties than other much-cultivated plants. The *rye* of Exodus ix. 32 and Isaiah xxviii. 25 is probably spelt.

2. In *her*, a bearing representing a stalk of grain with the ear bending downward, thus distinguished from wheat, in which the ear is erect.

—3. Whisky made from *rye*. [*Colloq.*, U. S.]

—**spurred rye**, *rye* affected with ergot, causing the ovary to assume a spurred form. In pharmacy it is called *secale cornutum*. See *ergot*¹, 2, and *St. John's bread*.

—**Wild rye**, a grass of the genus *Elymus*.

rye² (ri), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A disease in hawks which causes the head to swell. *Halliwel*.

rye³ (ri), *n.* [*Gipsy*.] A gentleman; a superior person; as, a *Rommany rye*.

rye-grass (ri'grās), *n.* [An altered form of *ray-grass*, simulating *rye*¹.] 1. The ray-grass, *Lolium perenne*.

On Desmonds mouldering turrets slowly shake
The trembling *rye-grass* and the hare-bell bine.

Mickle, *Sir Martin*, 1.

2. Lyme-grass. See *Elymus*.—**Italian rye-grass**, the variety *italicum* of the *rye-grass*, a meadow-grass



Obverse.

esteemed as highly in England as timothy-grass is in the United States.

Rye House plot. See *plot*¹.

rye-moth (ri'môth), *n.* A European insect whose larva feeds on stems of rye. It is referred to by Curtis as *Pyralis secalis*, but is probably *Orobena frumentalis*.

rye-straw (ri'strâ), *n.* A wisp of the straw of rye; hence, figuratively, a weak, insignificant person.

Thou wouldst instruct thy master at this play;
Think'st thou this *Rye-straw* can ore-rite my arme?
Heywood, *Four Prentises of London* (Works, II. 203).

rye-wolf (ri'wûlf), *n.* [Tr. G. *roggen-wolf*.] A malignant spirit supposed by the German peasantry to infest rye-fields. *Dyer*, *Folk-lore of Plants*.

rye-worm (ri'wërm), *n.* A European insect, the larva of the dipteran *Oscinis pumilionis*, which feeds on the stems of rye.

ryftet, *n.* A Middle English form of *rifft*¹.

rygbane, *n.* A Middle English form of *ridgebone*.

Ryghopsalia (rig-kop-sâ'li-ÿ), *n.* The corrupt original form of *Rhynchopsalia*. See *Rhynchops*.

ryghtt, *a., n., and v.* A Middle English form of *right*.

ryghtwyst, *a.* A Middle English form of *righteous*.

ryke¹ (rik), *v. i.* [A var. of *reach*¹.] To reach. [Scotch.]

Let me *ryke* up to dight that tear,
And go wi' me and be my dear.
Burns, *Jolly Beggars*.

ryke², *n.* A Middle English variant of *riche*¹.

rymet, *n.* An obsolete form of *rimel*¹.

rymour, *n.* An obsolete form of *rimel*¹.

Rynchæa, **Rynchea**, **Rynchœa**, *n.* See *Rhynchœa*.

ryncho-. For words so beginning, see *rhyncho-*.

Ryncops, *n.* See *Rhynchops*.

rynd (rind), *n.* [Cf. E. *rind-spindle*, a mill-rynd; perhaps ult. < AS. *hrindan* (= Icel. *hrinda*), push, thrust, or *hrinan*, touch, strike: see *rine*².] In a burstone mill, the iron which supports the upper stone, and upon which it is nicely balanced or trammed. At the middle of the rynd is a bearing called the *cockeye*, which is adapted to rest upon the pointed upper end of the mill-spindle, called the *cockhead*. See *mill*¹ and *mill-spindle*. Also spelled *rind*.

ryndet, *n.* A Middle English form of *rind*¹.

ryngt. A Middle English form of *ring*¹, *ring*².

Ryngota (ring-gô'tâ), *n.* [NL.] An erroneous form of *Rhynchota*. Compare *Rhyngota*.

rynnet, *v.* A Middle English form of *run*¹.

rynt, *v.* See *aroint*.

ryot (ri'ot), *n.* [Also *riot*, *rayat*; < Hind. *raiya*, prop. *ra'iyat*, < Ar. *ra'iya*, a subject, tenant, a peasant, cultivator. Cf. *raya*¹.] In India, a peasant; a tenant of the soil; a cultivator; especially, one holding land as a cultivator or husbandman.

He was not one of our men, but a common *ryot*, clad simply in a dhoti or waist-cloth, and a rather dirty turban.
F. M. Crawford, *Mr. Isaacs*, x.

In Bengal there are no great land-owners, but numerous *ryots*, or cultivators who have fixity of tenure and rent.
British Quarterly Rev., LXXXIII. 271.

It is suggested that Government might by degrees undertake the advances required by the *ryots*, which they now raise under the disastrous village usurer's loan system, which, far from really helping them, only lands them deeper and deeper in the mire of debt each year.
A. G. F. Elliot James, *Indian Industries*, I.

ryotwar, **ryotwari** (ri'ot-wâr, -wâ-ri), *n.* [Also *ryotwary*, *rayatwari*; < Hind. *raiya*, < *raiya*, a ryot: see *ryot*.] The stipulated arrangement in regard to land-revenue or -rent made annually in parts of India, especially in the Madras presidency, by the government officials

with the ryots or actual cultivators of the soil, and not with the village communities, or any landlord or middleman.

Its [the United States land system's] nearest surviving relative in Europe is the metayage of France; but it is more like the *zemendacee* and *ryotwar* of Britishized India than any land system now in existence.

N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 54.

rype¹, *a. and v.* A Middle English form of *ripe*¹.

rype² (rip), *n.* [< Dan. *rype*, a ptarmigan.] A ptarmigan. See *datripa*.

The *rype* must be regarded as the most important of Norwegian game birds, on account of its numbers no less than of its flavour.
Encyc. Brit., XVII. 581.

rypeck (ri'pek), *n.* [Also *ripeck*, *repeck*, *rypeg*; origin obscure.] A pole used to moor a punt while fishing, or in some similar way. [Local, Eng.]

He ordered the fishermen to take up the *rypecks*, and he floated away down stream. *H. Kingsley*, *Ravenshoe*, lxiv.

It is the name for a long pole shod with an iron point. Thames fishermen drive two of these into the bed of the river and attach their punts to them. . . . A single pole is sometimes called a *rypeck*, but the custom among fishermen in this part of the world [Halliford-on-Thames] is to speak of "a *rypecks*."
N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 168.

Rypo-. For words so beginning, see *Rhyppo-*.

Rypticus, *n.* See *Rhypticus*.

ryschet, *n.* A Middle English form of *rush*¹.

ryset. A Middle English form of *rise*¹, *rise*².

rysh, *n.* A Middle English form of *rush*¹.

rytht, *n.* An obsolete form of *rithel*¹.

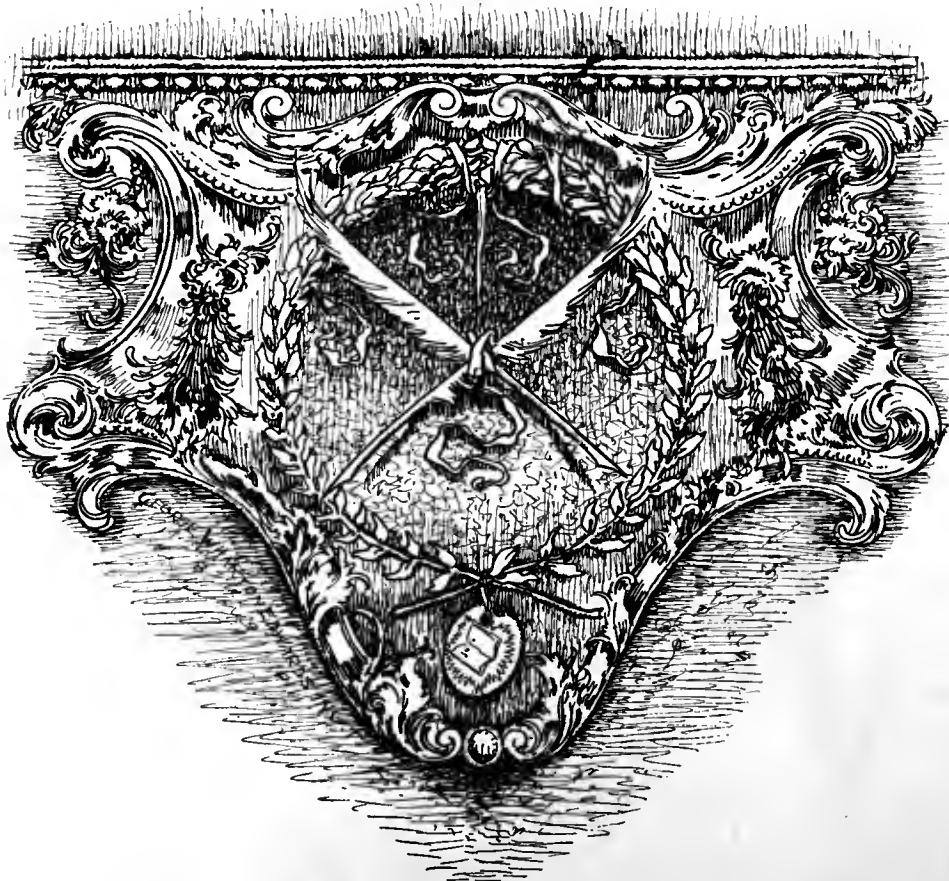
rythmt, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *rhythm* and of *rimel*¹.

rythmer, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *rimel*¹.

ryvet. A Middle English form of *rive*¹, *rive*², *rife*¹.

ryvert, *n.* A Middle English form of *river*¹, *river*².

Ryzæna, *n.* See *Rhyzæna*.





1. The nineteenth letter and fifteenth consonant of the English alphabet, having a corresponding place also in the alphabets from which that is derived (the twenty-first, or last but one, in Phœnician). The historical exhibit of related forms, as given for the other letters (see especially *A*), is as follows:



The Phœnician system had more than one sibilant sign, and the Greek choice wavered at first between two of them, until it settled upon this one. Of all the signs here given the value was the same—namely, our normal *s*-sound, as in *so, us*. This is a surd or breathed utterance, a fricative or continuant consonant, of a peculiar character, to which we give the name of *sibilant* or *hissing*. Its sonant or voiced counterpart (related to it as *d* to *t*, as *v* to *f*, and so on) is *z*, as in *zeal, dizzy* (the buzzing sound). They are produced between the tongue, and at near its tip, and a point on the roof of the mouth either close behind the front teeth or at a further remove from them. Probably no other of our alphabetic sounds are producible through so wide a range of (slightly) varying positions, or actually produced, in different districts and individuals, in so different a manner. None, also, are more freely combinable with other consonant-sounds into intricate groups, as in *strands, twelfths, splints, stalks*. In virtue of their mode of production, they are akin with *t* and *d*, and like them, are often called dental, or lingual, or tongue-tip sounds. The proper or hissing *s* is one of the most common elements of English utterance, forming more than 43 per cent. of it. But its sign has also other values. As *s* is one of our most used endings—for example, of plural number, of possessive case, of third person singular present—it comes extremely often at the end of a word, and there, after any sonant sound, it is pronounced as *z*: for example, *loves, love's, he loves; flies, fly's, he flies*; and it has the same sound often in the interior of words, especially between sonants: for example, *use, nose, dismal*. The *s*-sound, on the other hand, is represented to a considerable extent by *c* before *e, i, y* (see *C*); and by double *ss*, or *ss*, which is frequent in the middle and at the end of words, and has the hissing sound, save in a few exceptional cases, like *dis-solve, possess* (between the *o* and *e*). Another sound often represented by *s* is the *sh*-sound (see below)—namely, in very numerous cases where the *s* is followed by a consonantal *y*-sound, whether written with *t*, as in *passion*, or implied in “long *u*,” as in *sure, fissure*: since the combination *sy* in English pronunciation has a strong tendency to fuse into *sh*, and in ordinary free utterance often does so, even in cases where theory and extra-careful usage require the separation of the two sounds. This fused sound is represented by the important digraph *sh* (also by *ch* in a few French words, as *machine*). It is a second sibilant, a more palatal one—as simple an utterance as the *s*-sibilant, but very much less frequent (less than 1 per cent., or one fifth of *s*; but about 13 per cent. if its presence in the *ch*-sound is included). It is made with nearly the same part of the tongue as *s*, and against the roof of the mouth, but generally a little further back, and especially (it would seem) with an open cavity immediately behind the point of closest approximation of the organs. Its compound sign (Middle English and German *sch*) marks it as coming historically from the fusion of an *s* with a following guttural spirant. It has a rare sonant counterpart in the *zh*-sound of *azure, pleasure*, and the like (as to which, see *Z*). The *sh*- and *zh*-sounds also constitute the concluding element in the compound *ch*- and *j*- or soft *g*-sounds (see *ch* and *G* and *J*) combined with a somewhat modified *t* and *d* respectively (made by a contact at the *sh*-point) as first element.

2. As a medieval Roman numeral, 7; also 70; with a dash over it (\overline{S}), 70,000.—3. In *chem.*, the symbol of *sulphur*.—4. An abbreviation: (a) Of *Society* in such combinations as *F. R. S.* (Fellow of the Royal Society), *F. L. S.* (Fellow of the Linnean Society), etc. (b) Of *Surgery*, as in *D. D. S.* (Doctor of Dental Surgery). (c) Of *Science*, as in *B. S.* (Bachelor of Science). (d) Of *South* or *Southern*. (e) Of *Sunday* and *Saturday*. (f) [*l. c.*] Of Latin *solidum*, equivalent to English *shilling*: as, $\pounds s. d.$, pounds, shillings, pence. (g) In *anat.* and *zool.*, of *sacral*: used in vertebral formulæ: as, *S. 5*, five sacral vertebrae. (h) [*l. c.*] Of *second* (sixtieth part of a minute), *substantive* (a noun), *snow* (in a ship's log-book), of Latin *semi*, half (used in medical prescriptions after a quantity which is to be divided into two), and of *spherical* (of

a lens). (i) [*l. c.*] In *her.*, of *sable*. (j) In *me-teor.*, of *stratus*. (k) In *musical notation* (1), of *senza*; (2) in the form :S; of *segno* (see *D. S.* and *segno*).—5. An operative symbol in quaternions, signifying the operation of taking the scalar part of a quaternion. It is also used in algebra for certain varieties of summation. The lower-case *s* usually denotes space, or the length of the arc of a curve. An *s* below the line, in enumerative geometry, refers to a plane pencil of rays. Σ (Greek *S*) signifies the sum of successive values of a function; the variable which is to take successive integral values in the terms to be added may be written below the line after the Σ , and the lower and upper limit of the summation may be written below and above the Σ . Thus,

$$ax = \sum_{n=0}^{n=8} \frac{1}{n} \cdot (\log. x)^n.$$

In the calculus of finite differences Σ is used like a sign of indefinite integration, the lower limit being replaced by an arbitrary constant, while the upper is supposed to be 1 less than the value of the variable. Thus, $\Sigma Fx = F(x-1) + F(x-2) + \text{etc.}$, down to a constant value of the variable, and then an arbitrary constant is to be added to the series. Σ is used in the integral calculus to denote the area of a surface. A modified long *s, f*, is the sign of integration.—Light green *S.* Same as *acid-green*.—Magenta *S.*, rubine *S.* Same as *acid-magenta*.

-s¹. The suffix of the possessive or genitive case singular, earlier -es, by syncope -s, now regularly written with an apostrophe, 's. See -es¹.

-s². The suffix of the plural form of nouns, earlier -es, which is now retained in pronunciation only after a sibilant, being otherwise reduced by syncope to -s. See -es².

-s³. The suffix of the third person singular of the present indicative of verbs, earlier -es, more originally -eth, -th. See -eth³, -th³.

S. A. An abbreviation of Latin *secundum artem*, according to the rules of art: used in medical prescriptions.

S. a. An abbreviation of Latin *sine anno* (without year), without date.

sa, adv. An obsolete or Scotch form of *so*².

sa. In *her.*, an abbreviation of *sable*¹.

saat, n. A Middle English form of *soe*.

sab (sab), r. and n. A Scotch form of *sob*.

sabadilla (sab-a-dil'ä), n. See *cevadilla*, and *caustic barley* (under *barley*¹).

Sabæan¹ (sä-bé'an), n. and u. See *Sabean*¹, *Sabean*².

Sabæan² (sä-bé'an), a. and n. See *Sabian*¹, *Sabian*².

Sabæanism (sä-bé'an-izm), n. See *Sabaism*.

Sabaism (sä'bä-izm), n. [See *Sabian*².] The doctrines of the Sabians or Mandæans. Also *Sabæism*, *Sabianism*, *Sabeism*, and sometimes, incorrectly, *Sabæanism*.



Palmetto (*Sabal Palmetto*).
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Sabal (sä'bal), n. [NL. (Adanson, 1763); said to be from a S. Amer. or Mex. name.] A genus of fan-palms of the tribe *Corypheæ*, including several palmettos. It is distinguished from the genera next akin, *Washingtonia* and *Corypha*, by its dorsal embryo, and is further characterized by bisexual flowers with a cup-shaped calyx and a deep-lobed imbricate corolla persistent unchanged after blossoming, by its six united stamens forming at their dilated bases a ring attached to the corolla-tube, and by its three-lobed and three-celled ovary, tapering into a robust columnar style which is basilar in fruit. The fruit is usually globose and one-celled, with a loose fleshy pericarp, and a single shining dark-brown roundish and depressed seed, with hard coraceous albumen which is deeply hollowed in at the base. The 7 species are natives of tropical America, from Venezuela and Trinidad northward into Florida and South Carolina and the Bermuda Islands. They are thornless palms, some species low and almost stemless, others with a tall robust trunk ringed at the base and covered above with the remains of sheaths. The leaves are terminal, roundish, and deep-cleft; the flowers are small and smooth, white or greenish, and the fruit is small and black, both borne on a large and elongated spadix which is at first erect, and enclosed in a long tubular spathe, from which hang many long and slender branches and branchlets. See *palmetto* and *cabbage tree*, and cut in preceding column.

sabalo (sab'a-lô), n. [*Sp. sabalo*, a shad.] The tarpon, *Megalops atlanticus*.

Sabaoth (sä'bä'oth or sä-bä'oth), n. pl. [= F. *Sabaoth*, < L. *Sabaoth*, < Gr. $\Sigma\alpha\beta\alpha\theta$, < Heb. *tsē-bä'oth*, armies, pl. of *tsābā*, an army, < *tsābā*, attack, fight.] 1. In *Script.*, armies; hosts: used as part of a title of God.

The cries of them which have resped are entered into the ears of the Lord of sabaoth. Jas. v. 4.

Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God of Sabaoth. *Book of Common Prayer*, Te Deum.

2t. Same as *Sabbath*. [An error.]

But thenceforth all shall rest eternally
With him that is the God of Sabaoth hight:
O! that great Sabaoth God, grant me that Sabaoth's sight!
Spenser, F. Q., VII. viii. 2.

Sacred and inspired Divinity, the Sabaoth and port of all men's labours and peregrinations.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Sabathian (sä-bä'thi-an), n. Same as *Sabbatium*.

sabatoun†, satyatyn†, n. Middle English forms of *sabbaton*.

Sabbat, n. See *Sabbath*.

Sabbatarian (sä-bä'tä-ri-an), a. and n. [*L. sabbatarius* (> *Sp. sabbatario* = *Pg. sabbatario* = *F. sabbataire*), of or belonging to the Sabbath (*sabbatarii*, pl., the Sabbath-keepers, i. e. the Jews), < *sabbatum*, Sabbath: see *Sabbath*.] 1. a. Pertaining to the Sabbath or its observance.

II. n. One who maintains the observance of the Sabbath (in the original sense) as obligatory on Christians. Hence—(a) One who observes the seventh day of the week as the Sabbath, as the Jews do, instead of the first (Sunday), as do Christians generally. A denomination of Baptists are called *Sabbatarians*, or *Seventh-day Baptists*, because they maintain that the Jewish Sabbath has not been abrogated. The Seventh-day Adventists hold the same views.

And because some few sabbatarians among ourselves do keep the old sabbath only, and call still for Scripture proof for the institution of the Lord's day, let me briefly tell them that which is enough to evince their error.

Baxter, Life of Faith, ii. 7.

(b) One who observes the Sabbath (whether Saturday or Sunday) according to the real or supposed Jewish rules for its observance; hence, one who observes it with more than the usual strictness. In the Puritan controversies of the sixteenth century the church party maintained that the obligation to observe one day in seven as a day of rest and devotion rested not upon the fourth commandment, but upon church usage and the beneficent results arising therefrom; the Puritans maintained that the obligation was based upon the Jewish law, and that the nature of the obligation was to be deduced from the Jewish regulations. They interdicted every sort of worldly occupation and every form of pastime and recreation, and were termed *Sabbatarians* by their opponents; hence the latter use of the term as one of reproach.

We have myriads of examples in this kinde amongst those rigid Sabbatarians. Burton, Anat. of Mel., p. 680.

We left Lillehammer on a heavenly Sabbath morning. . . . Rigid Sabbatarians may be shocked at our travelling on that day; but there were few hearts in all the churches of Christendom whose hymns of praise were more sincere and devout than ours. B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 254.

Sabbatarianism (sab-a-tā'-ri-an-izm), *n.* [*Sabbatarian* + *-ism*.] The tenets or practices of the Sabbatarians.

Sabbath (sab'ath), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. (or archaically in def. 5) *Sabbat*; < ME. *sabat*, *sabbat*, *sabat*, *sabote*, rarely *saboth*, < AS. *sabat* = D. *sabbati* = MHG. *sabbatus*, *sabbato*, G. *sabbat* = Sw. Dan. *sabbat* = OF. *sabbat*, *sabat* = Pr. *sabbat*, *sabat*, *sapte*, *sabte* (also *dissapte*, < L. *dies sabbati*, day of the Sabbath) = Sp. *sábado* = Pg. *sabbado* = It. *sabato*, *sabbato* = W. *sabbath*, *sabbath*, < L. *sabbatum*, usually in pl. *sabbata*, the Jewish sabbath, ML. also any feast-day, the solstice, etc., = Goth. *sabbatō*, *sabbatus*, the Sabbath, < Gr. *σάββατον*, usually in pl. *σάββατα*, the Jewish sabbath, in sing. Saturday, < Heb. *shabāth*, rest, sabbath, sabbath day, < *shabāth*, rest from labor. For other forms of the word, see etymology of *Saturday*.] **I.** *n.* 1. In the Jewish calendar, the seventh day of the week, now known as Saturday, observed as a day of rest from secular employment, and of religious observance.

Thou ne ssett do ine the daye of the *sabat* [Zeterday] thine nyedes, ue thine workes that thou migst do ine othere dayes.

How could the Jewish congregations of old be put in mind by their weekly *Sabbaths* what the world reaped through his goodness which did of nothing create the world?

He would this *Sabbath* should a figure be Of the blest Sabbath of Eternity.

Glad we return'd up to the coasts of light Ere *sabbath* evening.

The Christian festival [Sunday] was carefully distinguished from the Jewish *Sabbath*, with which it never appears to have been confounded till the close of the sixteenth century.

2. The first day of the week, similarly observed by most Christian denominations: more properly designated *Sunday*, or the *Lord's Day*. The seventh day of the week, appointed by the fourth commandment, is still commonly observed by the Jews and by some Christian denominations. (See *Sabbatarian*.) But the resurrection of the Lord, on the first day of the week, being observed as a holy festival by the early church, soon supplanted the seventh day, though no definite law, either divine or ecclesiastical, directed the change. A wide difference of opinion exists among divines as regards both the grounds and the nature of this observance. On the one hand it is maintained that the obligation of Sabbath observance rests upon positive law as embodied in the fourth commandment; that the institution, though not the original day, is of perpetual obligation; that the day, but not the nature of its requirements, was providentially changed by the resurrection of Jesus Christ and the consequent action of the Christian church; and that, to determine what is the nature of the obligations of the day, we must go back to the original commandment and the additional Jewish laws. This may be termed the Puritan view, and it defines thus the nature of the Sabbath obligation: "This Sabbath is then kept holy unto the Lord, when men, after a due preparing of their hearts, and ordering of their common affairs beforehand, do not only observe an holy rest all the day from their own works, words, and thoughts about their worldly employments and recreations; but also are taken up the whole time in the public and private exercises of His worship, and in the duties of necessity and mercy." (*West. Conf. of Faith*, xxi, § 8.) The other view is that the fourth commandment is, strictly speaking, a part of the Jewish law, and not of perpetual obligation, though valuable as a guide to the Christian church; that this commandment, like the rest of the Jewish ceremonial law, is abrogated in the letter by Christ; and that the obligation of the observance of one day in seven as a day of rest and devotion rests upon the resurrection of the Lord, the usage of the church, the apostolic practice, and the blessing of God which has evidently followed such observance. This is the view of the Roman Catholic Church, of the Greek Church, of many Anglicans, and of others, including the Protestants of the European continent. It naturally involves a much less strict regulation of the day. Between these two opinions there are a variety of views, the more common one probably being that the obligation to observe one day in seven as a day of holy rest is grounded upon the fourth commandment and is of perpetual obligation, but that the day to be observed and the nature of the observance are left to the determination of the Christian church in the exercise of a Christian liberty and discretion. Other terms for the Sabbath are *Sunday*, the *Lord's Day*, and *First-day*. *Sabbath* designates the institution as well as the day, and is still in vogue in Jewish and Puritan usage and literature, but properly indicates an obligation based upon the fourth commandment and a continuance of the Jewish observance. *Sunday* (the Sun's day) is originally the title of a pagan holiday which the Christian holiday supplanted, and is the common designation of the day. *The Lord's Day* (the day of the Lord's resurrection) is of Christian origin, but is chiefly confined to ecclesiastical circles and religious literature. *First-day* is the title employed by the Friends to designate the day, their object being to avoid both pagan and Jewish titles.

The *Sabbath* he [Mr. Cotton] began the evening before; for which keeping of the *Sabbath*, from evening to evening, he wrote arguments before his coming to New England; and I suppose 'twas from his reason and practice that the Christians of New-England have generally done so too.

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There were as many people as are usually collected at a muster, or on similar occasions, lounging about, without any apparent enjoyment; but the observation of this

may serve me to make a sketch of the mode of spending the *Sabbath* by the majority of unmarried, young, middling class people near a great town.

The Lord's Day was strictly observed as a *Sabbath*, according to the Puritan view that its observance was enjoined in the decalogue. The *Sabbath* extended from the sunset of Saturday to the sunset of Sunday, according to the Jewish method of reckoning days.

3. [*l. c.*] A time of rest or quiet; respite from toil, trouble, pain, sorrow, etc.

The branded slave that tugs the weary oar Obtains the *sabbath* of a welcome shore.

A silence, the brief *sabbath* of an hour, Reigns o'er the fields.

The picture of a world covered with cheerful homesteads, blessed with a *sabbath* of perpetual peace.

4. [*l. c.*] The sabbatical year among the Israelites.

But in the seventh year shall be a *sabbath* of rest unto the land, a *sabbath* for the Lord.

5. A midnight meeting supposed in the middle ages to have been held annually by demons, sorcerers, and witches, under the leadership of Satan, for the purpose of celebrating their orgies. More fully called *Witches' Sabbath*. Also, archaically, *Sabbat*.

Pomponaccio points out that part of the functions of the *Witches' Sabbath* consisted in dancing round a goat, a remnant of the worship of Pan, and that it is in memory of this that the wearing and setting up in the house of a horn as a counter charm is common in Italy.

It [witchcraft] became . . . a social body, and had a mystery uniting its members. . . . This mystery is known to us as the *Witches' Sabbath*.

The very source of witch-life may be said to have been the *Sabbat*.

Great Sabbath, Holy Sabbath, Easter Even. The name *Great Sabbath* was given to this day in the early church. Similarly, in John xix, 31, the Sabbath before Christ's resurrection is called *great* (Authorized Version, "an high day"). This name is still the official one in the Greek Church (in the fuller form, *The Great and Holy Sabbath*). In the Roman Catholic Church it is *Sabbatum Sanctum*, "Holy Sabbath or Saturday."

II. *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Sabbath (or, by common but less proper use, Sunday): as, *Sabbath* duties; *Sabbath* observance; *Sabbath* stillness.—**Sabbath-day's journey.** See *journey*.

Sabbathaic (sab-a-thā'ik), *a.* [*Sabbathai* (see *Sabbathist*) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Sabbathists.

Sabbathist (sab-a-thā'ist), *n.* [*Sabbathai* (see def.) + *-ist*.] 1. A follower of Sabbathai Sevi of Smyrna, a seventeenth-century Jew, who claimed to be the Messiah.—2. Same as *Sabbathian*.

Sabbatharian (sab-a-thā'ri-an), *n.* [*Sabbath* + *-arian*. Cf. *Sabbatarian*.] 1. A Sabbatarian.

These *Sabbatharians* are so call'd because they will not remove the Day of Rest from Saturday to Sunday. They leave off Work betimes on Friday Evening, and are very rigid Observers of their Sabbath.

2. Same as *Southcottian*.

Sabbathary, *a.* [*Sabbath* + *-ary*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the Sabbath.

For they are of opinion that themselves have a superfluous *Sabbathary* soule, which on that day is plentifully sent in to them, to enlarge their heart and to expell care and sorrow.

Sabbath-breaker (sab'ath-brā'kēr), *n.* One who breaks or profanes the Sabbath, or Sunday.

They say . . . that the usurer is the greatest *Sabbath-breaker*, because his plough goeth every Sunday.

Sabbath-breaking (sab'ath-brā'king), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* The act of breaking or profaning the Sabbath, or Sunday; in the law of a number of the United States, a violation of the laws which forbid specified immoral, disturbing, or unnecessary labors or practices on Sunday.

II. *a.* Given to breaking the Sabbath, or Sunday.

Sabbathian (sa-bā'thi-an), *n.* Same as *Sabbathian*.

sabbathless (sab'ath-less), *a.* [*sabbath* + *-less*.] Having no sabbath; without intermission of labor.

This incessant and *sabbathless* pursuit of a man's fortune leaveth not that tribute which we owe to God of our time.

Sabbath-school (sab'ath-skōl'), *n.* Same as *Sunday-school*.

Sabbatia (sa-bā'ti-ā), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1763), named after Liberatus *Sabbati*, an Italian botanist, who wrote a "Synopsis of the Plants of Rome" (1745).] A genus of gamopetalous

plants of the order *Gentianeæ*, tribe *Chironieæ*, and subtribe *Erythraeæ*. It is characterized by flowers with from five to ten narrow calyx-lobes, a five- to twelve-lobed wheel-shaped corolla, as many stamens with short filaments inserted on its throat, their anthers erect and afterward recurved but not twisted, and a one-celled ovary with projecting placenta and a thread-shaped style and stigma, the latter with two entire and linear lobes. The 15 species are natives of the United States, extending into Cuba. They are annual or biennial herba, erect and unbranched or panicled above, bearing opposite sessile leaves, and white or rose-colored flowers, disposed in loose cymes. The flowers are usually numerous and handsome, marked by a small central yellow star, and in the largest species, *S. chloroides*, are about 2 inches across. This species, from its color and locality, is known as the *rose of Plymouth*. The various species are called most often by the generic name *Sabbatia*, and sometimes by the book-name *American centaury*. The plant is a simple bitter tonic. *S. chloroides*, *S. campestris*, and *S. angularis* are introduced into flower-gardens. See *bitter-bloom* and *rose-pink*, 3.



American Centaury (*Sabbatia angustifolia*). 1. Upper part of the stem with the flowers. 2. Lower part of the stem with the root. 3. A flower before anthesis, showing the stamens and style declined in opposite directions.

The various species are called most often by the generic name *Sabbatia*, and sometimes by the book-name *American centaury*. The plant is a simple bitter tonic. *S. chloroides*, *S. campestris*, and *S. angularis* are introduced into flower-gardens. See *bitter-bloom* and *rose-pink*, 3.

Sabbatian (sa-bat'ian), *n.* [*Sabbatius* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A member of a Novatian sect of the fourth century, followers of Sabbatius, who adopted the Quartodeciman rule. See *Quartodeciman*. Also *Sabbathian*, *Sabbathist*, *Sabbathian*.

Sabbatic (sa-bat'ik), *a.* [= F. *sabbatique* = Sp. *sabático* = Pg. *sabbatico* = It. *sabatico*, < LL. **sabbaticus*, < Gr. *σαββατικός*, of or belonging to the Sabbath, < *σάββατον*, Sabbath; see *Sabbath*.] Of, pertaining to, or resembling the Sabbath (Jewish or Christian); characteristic of or befitting the Sabbath; enjoying or bringing an intermission of labor.

They found themselves disobliged from that strict and necessary rest which was one great part of the *sabbatic* rites.

This salutary view is only effectually pursued by due attendance on *sabbatic* duty.

sabbatical (sa-bat'ik-al), *a.* [*Sabbatic* + *-al*.] 1. Sabbatic; characterized by rest or cessation from labor or tillage: as, the *sabbatical* years (see below).

Likewise their seventh yeare was *Sabbathical*.

2. Recurring in sevens, or on every seventh (day, month, year, etc.).

The *sabbatical* pool in Judea, which was dry six days, but gushed out in a full stream upon the sabbath.

Taking the Semitic letters in their final order, we find that they fall into three groups, . . . the three sibilants or *sabbatical* letters occupying the three *sabbatical* places as the 7th, 14th, and 21st letters. Remembering the importance attached among all Semitic races to the sacred planetary number seven, it seems probable that it was not by mere accident that the sibilants came to occupy these positions.

Sabbatical year, every seventh year among the ancient Jews, during which no cultivation of the soil was to be practised, all spontaneous growth of the soil was common property, and all but foreign debtors were to be, at least for the year, released from their debt.

Sabbatically (sa-bat'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a Sabbatic manner.

Sabbatine (sab'a-tin), *a.* [*ML. sabbatinus*, < L. *sabbatum*, Sabbath; see *Sabbath*.] Pertaining to the Sabbath (Saturday): as, *Sabbatine* preachers.

Sabbatism (sab'a-tizm), *n.* [= F. *sabbatisme* = It. *sabbatismo*, < LL. *sabbatismus*, < Gr. *σαββατισμός*, < *σαββατίζω*, keep the Sabbath; see *Sabbatize*.] Observance of the Sabbath or of a sabbath; a rest; intermission of labor.

That *sabbatisme* or rest that the author to the Hebrews exhorts them to strive to enter into through faith and obedience.

What an eternal *sabbatism*, then, when the work of redemption, sanctification, preservation, glorification, are all finished, and his (God's) work more perfect than ever, and very good indeed!

Christ, having entered into his *Sabbatism* in heaven, gives us a warrant for the Christian Sabbath or Lord's day, which has the same relation to Christ's present *Sabbatism*.

batism In heaven that the old Sabbath had to God's rest from his work of creation.
Dawson, Origin of World, p. 132.

Sabbatize (sab'a-tiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *Sabbatized*, ppr. *Sabbatizing*. [*< LL. sabbatizare, < Gr. σαββαρίζω, keep the Sabbath, < σαββαρον, the Jewish Sabbath; see Sabbath.*] **I.** *intrans.* To keep the Sabbath; rest on the seventh day.

A *Sabbatizing* too much, by too many Christians imitated, which celebrate the same rasher as a day of Bacchus than the Lords day.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 122.

Let us not therefore keep the sabbath (or sabbatize) Jewishly, as delighting in idleness (or rest from labour).
Baxter, Divine Appointment of the Lord's Day, vii.

If he who does not rest out of regard to the Lord does not truly *Sabbatize*, his resting is only an empty form or a blasphemous pretense.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXIX, 708.

II. trans. To convert into or observe as a sabbath, or day of rest.

The tendency to *sabbatize* the Lord's day is due chiefly to the necessities of legal enforcement.
Smith and Cheetham, Dict. of Christ. Antiq., p. 1052.

sabbaton (sab'a-ton), *n.* [*< ME. sabbatoun (ML. sabbatum), a shoe. Cf. sabot.*] **1.** A shoe or half-boot of the kind worn by persons of wealth in the fifteenth century, mentioned as made of satin, cloth of gold, etc.



Sabbaton, 2. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Thenne set thay the sabbaton, ypon the segge fotez.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 574.

2. The solleret of the sixteenth century, having a form broad and blunted at the toes.

sabdariffa (sab-da-rif'ä), *n.* Same as *roselle*.

Sabean (sä-bē'an), *n.* [*Also Sabæan; < LL. Sabæi (Vulgate), in form same as L. Sabæi, the people of Saba (see Sabean2), but variously regarded as the descendants of Seba or Sheba (see def.).*] A member of some obscure tribes mentioned in the authorized version of the Bible, and regarded as the descendants (1) of Seba, son of Cush; (2) of Seba, son of Raamah; or (3) of Sheba, son of Joktan. Compare *Sabian*2.

Sabean2 (sä-bē'an), *a.* and *n.* [*Also Sabæan; < L. Sabæus, of Saba (pl. Sabæi, the people of Saba), < Gr. Σαβαῖος, of Saba (pl. Σαβαῖοι, the people of Saba), < Σάβα, L. Saba, the capital of Yemen in Arabia.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Saba in Arabia; Arabian.

Sabæan odours from the spicy shore
Of Araby the bless'd.
Milton, P. L., iv, 162.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of that part of Arabia now called Yemen, the chief city of which was Saba. The Sabeans were extensive merchants of spices, perfumes, precious stones, etc., which they imported from India.

Sabean3 (sä-bē'an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Sabian*1.

Sabean4 (sä-bē'an), *n.* Same as *Sabian*2.

Sabeism (sä-bē'izm), *n.* [*Also Sabæism; = F. Sabéisme = Sp. Pg. sabeismo; see Sabian*2.] Same as *Sabaism*.

sabeline (sab'e-lin), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. sabeline, n.; < OF. sabelin, sebelin, adj., sabeline, sebeline, n., F. zibeline = Pr. sebelin, sembelin = Sp. cebellina = Pg. zebellina = It. zibellino, the sable-fur, < ML. sabelinus, of the sable, as a noun sable-fur, < cabetum, sable; see sable*1.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the sable; zibeline.

II.† n. The skin of the sable used as a fur.

Ne scal ther beo fou ne gret, ne cunig, ne ermine, ne ocquerne, ne martes cheole, ne beucer, ne sabeline.
Old Eng. Homilies (ed. Morris), 1st ser., p. 181.

They should wear the silk and the sabeline.
The Cruel Mother (Child's Ballads, II, 270).

sabelize (sab'e-liz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sabelized*, ppr. *sabelizing*. [*< sable (ME. sabel) + -ize.*] Same as *sable*.

Sabella (sä-bel'ä), *n.* [*NL. (Linnaeus, 1758), dim. of L. sabulum, sand, gravel; see sabulous.*] **1.** The typical genus of *Sabellidæ*, containing large tubicolous cephalobranchiate marine annelids or sea-worms, with feathery or fan-like gills of remarkable delicacy and brilliancy, and greenish blood. See cut under *cerebral*.—**2.** [*l. c.*] A worm of this genus, or any member of the *Sabellidæ*: as, the fan-sabella, *S. penicillus*.

sabellan (sä-bel'an), *a.* [*< sabella + -an.*] Gritty or gravelly; coarsely sabulous.

sabellana (sab-e-lä'nä), *n.* [*NL., < sabella, < L. sabulum, gravel; see sabulous.*] In geol., coarse sand or gravel.

Sabellaria (sab-e-lä'ri-ä), *n.* [*NL. (Lamarck, 1812), < Sabella + -aria.*] A genus of tubico-

lous worms, typical of the *Sabellariidæ*. *S. anglica* is a leading species, of the British Islands, forming massive irregular tubes of sand at and below low-water mark.

Sabellariidæ (sab'e-lä-rī'dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Sabellaria + -idæ.*] A family of cephalobranchiate annelids, typified by the genus *Sabellaria*. The body is subcylindric, of two distinct portions—an anterior segmented, with setigerous and uncinat appendages, and a posterior narrow, unsegmented, and unappendaged, like a tail. These worms live between tide-marks, among seaweeds (especially *Laminaria*), and are oviparous. Also called *Hermellacea*.

Sabellian1 (sä-bel'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Sabelli, the Sabellians (see def.); see Sabino*2.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sabellians.

II. n. One of a primitive Italian people which included the Sabines, Samnites, Lucanians, etc.

Sabellian2 (sä-bel'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Sabellus (see def.) + -an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Sabellus or his doctrines or followers. See *Sabellianism*.

II. n. A follower of Sabellus, a philosopher of the third century. See *Sabellianism*.

Sabellianism (sä-bel'i-an-izm), *n.* [*< Sabellian + -ism.*] The doctrinal view respecting the Godhead maintained by Sabellus and his followers. Sabellianism arose out of an attempt to explain the doctrine of the Trinity on philosophical principles. It agrees with orthodox Trinitarianism in denying the subordination of the Son to the Father, and in recognizing the divinity manifested in Christ as the absolute deity; it differs therefrom in denying the real personality of the Son, and in recognizing in the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit not a real and eternal Trinity, but one only temporal and modalistic. According to Sabellianism, with the cessation of the manifestation of Christ in time the Son also ceases to be Son. It is nearly allied to *Modalism*.

Sabellidæ (sä-bel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Sabella + -idæ.*] A family of tubicolous cephalobranchiate polychæteous annelids, typified by the genus *Sabella*.

sabelline (sä-bel'in), *a.* [*< Sabella + -ine*1.] Pertaining to *Sabella* or to the *Sabellidæ*.

sabellite (sä-bel'it), *n.* [*< Sabella + -ite*3.] A fossil sabella, or some similar worm.

sabelloid (sä-bel'oid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Sabella + -oid.*] **I.** *a.* Of or resembling the *Sabellidæ*.

II. n. One of the *Sabellidæ*.

saber, sabre (sä'bër), *n.* [*< F. sabre = Sp. sable = It. sciabla, sciabola, dial. sabata; prob. < late MHG. sabel, sebel, G. säbel (> D. Dan. Sw. sabel), a saber; cf. OBulg. Serv. Russ. sablja = Bohem. shavle = Pol. szabla = Hung. szablya = Lith. shoble, shoblis, a saber; origin uncertain; the Teut. forms are appar. from the Slavie, but the Slavie forms themselves appear to be unoriginal.*] **1.** A heavy sword having a single edge, and thickest at the back of the blade, tapering gradually toward the edge. It is usually slightly curved; but some cavalry sabers are perfectly straight. The saber may be considered as a modification of the Oriental simitar increased in weight and diminished in curvature, and differs from the typical sword, which is double-edged, with its greatest thickness in the middle of the blade.



United States Light Cavalry Saber, as used in 1864.

2. A soldier armed with a saber.

saber, sabre (sä'bër), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sabered, sabred*, ppr. *sabering, sabring*. [*< saber, n.*] **1.** To furnish with a saber.

There are persons whose loveliness is more formidable to me than a whole regiment of *sabred* hussars with their fierce-looking moustaches.
Brooke, Fool of Quality, II, 99. (Davies.)

2. To strike or cut with a saber.

Flash'd all their sabres bare,
Flash'd as they turn'd in air,
Sabring the gunners there.
Tennyson, Charge of the Light Brigade.

saberbill (sä'bër-bil), *n.* **1.** A South American dendrocolapine bird of the genus *Xiphorhynchus*, as *X. procurvus* or *X. trochilirostris*: so called from the shape of the bill. See cut in next column.—**2.** A curlew: same as *stekle-bill*. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*.

saber-billed (sä'bër-bild), *a.* Having a bill resembling a saber in shape; sickle-billed. See cuts under *saberbill* and *Eutoxeres*.

saber-fish (sä'bër-fish), *n.* The hairtail or silver-eel, *Trichiurus lepturus*. [Texas, U. S.]

sabertooth (sä'bër-töth), *n.* A saber-toothed fossil cat of the genus *Machærodus*.



Saberbill (*Xiphorhynchus procurvus*).

saber-toothed (sä'bër-tötht), *a.* Having extremely long upper canine teeth; machærodont: applied to the fossil cats of the genus *Machærodus* and some related genera.



Dentition of Saber-toothed Cat (*Machærodus*), showing the very long upper canine.

saberwing (sä'bër-wing), *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Campylopterus* and some related genera, having strongly falcate primaries.

saber-winged (sä'bër-wingd), *a.* Having falcate primaries, as a humming-bird.

Sabia (sä'bi-ä), *n.* [*NL. (Colebrooke, 1818), < Beng. sabjalat, name of one of the species.*] **1.** A genus of polypetalous plants, type of the order *Sabiaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with all the stamens perfect and the sepals and petals nearly equal, by the number of parts in each of these sets (four or five), and by their peculiar arrangement, which is opposite throughout, contrary to the usual law of alternation. There are about 12 species, natives of tropical and temperate parts of Asia. They are climbing or twiggly shrubs, with roundish branchlets, around the base of which bud-scales remain persistent. They bear alternate and entire petioled leaves, and small axillary flowers, which are solitary, cymose, or panicle.

2. In *zool.*, a genus of mollusks. *J. E. Gray, 1839.*

Sabiaceæ (sä-bi-ä'së-ë), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Blume, 1851), < Sabia + -acæ.*] A small order of polypetalous plants of the cohort *Sapindales* and series *Discifloræ*. It is characterized by stamens which are as many as the petals and opposite them, and, except in *Sabia*, unequal or in part imperfect, by an ovary two- or three-celled and compressed or with two or three lobes, and by a fruit of one or two dry or drupaceous one-seeded nutlets, usually with a deflexed apex. It includes about 40 species, belonging to 4 genera, of which *Sabia* is the type, natives of tropical and subtropical regions, chiefly northern. They are smooth or hairy shrubs or trees, bearing alternate simple or pinnate feather-veined leaves without stipules, and usually small flowers in panicles.

Sabian1 (sä'bi-an), *a.* and *n.* [*Also Sabæan, Sabean; < Heb. tsābā, an army, host (sc. of heaven) (see Sabaoth), + -ian.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the religion and rites of the Sabians.

II. n. A worshiper of the host of heaven; an adherent of an ancient religion in Persia and Chaldea, the distinctive feature of which was star-worship. Also called *Tsabian*.

Sabian2 (sä'bi-an), *n.* [*Also Sabean, Sabæan; usually identified with Sabian*1, but otherwise derived from *Sabo*, one of the epithets bestowed on John, the supposed founder of the sect.] A Mandæan (which see).

Sabianism (sä'bi-an-izm), *n.* [*< Sabian*2 + -ism.] Same as *Sabaism*.

sabicu (sab-i-kö'), *n.* [*< Cuban sabicu, savicu.*] The horse-flesh mahogany, *Lysiloma Sabicu*. Also *savacu*.

sabicu-wood (sab-i-kö'wüd), *n.* Same as *sabicu*.

sabin1 (sab'in), *n.* [*F., < L. Sabina (herba), < Sabini, the Sabines.*] Same as *savin*.

Sabin2, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A conceited or fanciful person.

Grimsby, which our *Sabins*, or conceited persons, dreaming what they list and following their own fancies, will have to be so called of one Grimes a merchant.
Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 542. (Davies.)

sabina (sä-bi'nä), *n.* In *phar.*, the savin, *Juniperus Sabina*.

sabine1 (sab'in), *n.* Same as *savin*.

Sabine2 (sä'bîn), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. sabin (> Sp. Pg. It. sabino), < L. Sabinus, Sabine, Sabini, the Sabines. Cf. Sabelli, the Sabellians. Hence ult. savin.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sabines.

II. n. One of an ancient people of Italy, dwelling in the central Apennines. The Sabines formed an important element in the colonization of ancient Rome. According to tradition, the Romans took

their wives by force from among the Sabines, this incident being known as the "Rape of the Sabine Women."

sable (sā'hl), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sabell*; < ME. *sable*, the sable, the color black, = D. *sabel* = Icel. *safal*, *safali*, the sable, = Sp. Pg. *sable*, black, < OF. *sable*, the sable, also the color black, F. *sable*, black (ML. *sabelum*, *sabellum*), = G. *zobel* = Dan. Sw. *sobel*, the sable, < Russ. *sobol* = Bohem. Pol. *sobol* = Lith. *sabalas* = Hung. *czoboly*, the sable; cf. Turk. Hind. *samūr*, < Ar. *samūr*, the sable.] **I.** *n.* 1. A digitigrade carnivorous quadruped, *Mustela zibellina*, of the family *Mustelidae* and subfamily *Mustelinae*, closely related to the martens. It inhabits arctic and subarctic regions of the Old World, especially Russia and Siberia, having a copious lustrous pelage, of a dark-brown or blackish color, yielding one of the most highly prized of pelts. The animal is about 15 inches long, with a full bushy tail nearly a foot long; the limbs are short and stout, with small paws. The nose is sharp, and the ears are pricked. There are three kinds of hairs in the pelage—a short soft dense under-fur,



Sable (*Mustela zibellina*).

a second set of longer hairs, kinky like the first but coming to the surface, and fewer longer glistening hairs, bristly to the very roots. The pursuit of the sable forms an important industry in Siberia. The pelt is in the best order in winter. The darkest furs are the most valuable. None are dead-black, nor is the animal ever uniformly dark-colored, the head being quite gray or even whitish, and there is usually a large tawny space on the throat, which color may be found also in blotches over much of the under surface. Some other martens, resembling the true sable, receive the same name. Thus, the American marten, *M. americana*, is a sable hardly distinguishable from that of Siberia, except in some technical dental characters. Its fur is very valuable, though usually not so dark as that of the Siberian sable. *M. melanopus* of Japan is a kind of sable. See also cut under *marten*.

2. The dressed pelt or fur of the sable.—3. The color black in a general sense, and especially as the color of mourning; so called with reference to the general dark color of the fur of the sable as compared with other furs, or from its being dyed black as sealskin is dyed.

When that tak honour othir or sic things, that sit in sable and silner that every bringis.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 96.

4. A black cloth or covering of any kind; mourning-garments in general; a suit of black; often in the plural.

Now have ye cause to clothe yow in sable.

Chaucer, Complaint of Mars, l. 284.

To clothe in sable every social scene.

Cowper, Conversation, l. 872.

At last Sir Edward and his son appeared in their *sables*, both very grave and preoccupied.

Mrs. Oliphant, Poor Gentleman, xxx.

5. A fine paint-brush or pencil made of hair from the tail of the sable.—6. In *her.*, black; one of the tinctures, represented when the colors are not given, as in engraving, by a close network of vertical and horizontal lines. Abbreviated *S.*, *sa*. See also cut under *pall*.—7. A British collectors' name of certain pyralid moths. *Botys nigrata* is the wavy-barred sable, and *B. linguatata* is the silver-barred sable.—**Alaska sable**, the fur of the common American skunk, *Mephitis americana*, as dressed for commercial purposes. [Trade-name.]



Sable.

Audubon and Bachman's statement that the fur [of the skunk] "is seldom used by the hatmakers, and never, we think, by the furriers; and, from the disagreeable task of preparing the skin, it is not considered an article of commerce," was wide of the mark, unless it was penned before "*Alaska sable*" became fashionable.

Cowes, Fur-bearing Animals (1877), p. 217.

American sable, the American marten, *Mustela americana*. See *marten*.—**Red or Tatar sable**, the chorok or Siberian mink, *Putorius sibiricus*; also, the fur or pelt of this animal. See *kotinsky*.—**Siberian or Russian sable**. See def. 1.

II. *a.* 1. Made of sable; as, a *sable* muff or tip-pet.—2. Of the color of a sable; dark-brown;

blackish.—3. Black, especially as applied to mourning, or as an attribute.

Her riding-suit was of *sable* hew black,
Cypress over her face.

Robin Hood and the Stranger (Child's Ballads, V. 411).

He whose *sable* arms,
Black as his purpose, did the night resemble,
Shak., Hamlet, II. 2. 474.

Was I deceived, or did a *sable* cloud
Turn forth her silver lining on the night?
Milton, Comus, l. 221.

The hues of bliss more brightly glow,
Chastised by *sabler* tints of woe.
Gray, Ode on Vicissitude.

Sable antelope, an antelope, *Hippotragus* (or *Egocerus*) *niger*.—**Sable mouse**, the lemming, *Myodes lemmus*. See cut under *lemming*.

sable (sā'bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sabled*, ppr. *sabling*. [*< sable, n.*] To make like sable in color; darken; blacken; hence, figuratively, to make sad or dismal; sadden.

And *sabled* all in black the shady sky.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Triumph over Death.

sable-fish (sā'bl-fish), *n.* The hilsah of the Ganges.

sableize (sā'bl-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sableized*, ppr. *sableizing*. [*< sable + -ize.*] To make black; blacken; darken. Also *sableize*.

Some chroniclers that write of kingdoms states
Do so absurdly *sableize* my White
With *Masques* and *Enterludes* by day and night.
Davies, Paper's Complaint, l. 241. (Davies.)

sable-stoled (sā'bl-stōld), *a.* Wearing a black stole; hence, clothed or robed in black.

The *sable-stoled* sorcerers bear his worshipt ark.
Milton, Nativity, l. 220.

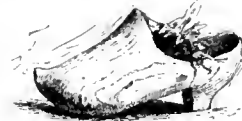
sable-vested (sā'bl-ves'ted), *a.* Clothed with black.

With him (Chaos) enthroned
Sat *sable-vested* Night, eldest of things,
The consort of his reign. Milton, P. L., ii. 962.

sablère¹ (sab-li-är'), *n.* [*< F. sablière*, sand-pit, < *sable*, sand, < L. *sabulum*, sand: see *subul*—] A sand-pit. [Rare.]

sablère² (sab-li-är'), *n.* [*< F. sablière*, a raising-piece; origin unknown.] In *carp.*, same as *raising-piece*. Imp. Diet.

sabot (sa-bō'), *n.* [*< F. sabot*, a wooden shoe, in mech. a socket, shoe, skid, etc., OF. *sabot*, *çabot*, F. dial. *sibot*, *chabot*, *çabot*, *cabou*, a wooden shoe; perhaps related to *F. savate*, OF. *carate*, *chavate* = Pr. *sabata* = Sp. *zapata*, *zabata*, *zapato* = Pg. *sapato* = It. *ciavatta*, *ciabattu*, an old shoe, < ML. *sabbatum*, a shoe: see *sabbaton*.] 1. (a) A wooden shoe, made of one piece hollowed out by boring-tools and scrapers, worn by the peasantry in France, Belgium, etc. (b) In parts of France, a sort of shoe consisting of a thick wooden sole with sides and top of coarse leather; a sort of elog worn in wet weather.—2. A thick circular wooden disk to which a projectile is attached so as to maintain its proper position in the bore of a gun; also, a metallic cup or disk fixed to the bottom of an elongated projectile so as to fill the bore and take the rifling when the gun is discharged.—3. A pointed iron shoe used to protect the end of a file.—4. In *harp-making*, one of the little disks with projecting pins by which a string is shortened when a pedal is depressed.



Breton Sabot, with straw inserted for warmth and to serve as a cushion.

sabotier (sa-bo-ti-är'), *n.* [*F. sabotier*, a maker of sabots, < *sabot*, a wooden shoe: see *sabot*.] A wearer of sabots or wooden shoes; hence, contemptuously, one of the Waldenses.

sabre, *n.* and *v.* See *saber*.

sabretash (sā'bër-tash), *n.* [Also *sabretache*, *sabretasche*; < *F. sabretache*, < G. *säbeltasche*, a loose pouch hanging near the saber, worn by hussars, < *säbel*, a saber, + *tasche*, a pocket.] A case or receptacle, usually of leather, suspended from the sword-belt by straps, and hanging beside the saber: it is worn by officers and men of certain mounted corps. See cut in next column.

Puttenham's Art of Poetry . . . might be compared to an Art of War, of which one book treated of barrack drill, and the other of bushes, *sabre-tasches*, and different forms of epaulettes and feathers. R. W. Church, Spenser, II.

sabrina-work (sā-brī'nä-wèrk), *n.* A variety of application embroidery, the larger parts of the design being cut out of some textile material and sewed to a background, needlework supplying the bordering and the smaller details.



A Member of the Scots Greys, a British cavalry regiment, wearing Sabretash. (After drawing by Elizabeth Butler.)

sabuline (sab'ū-lin), *a.* [*< L. sabulum*, sand, + *-in*.] Same as *sabulous*.

sabulose (sab'ū-lōs), *a.* [*< L. sabulosus*, sandy: see *sabulous*.] 1. Same as *sabulous*.—2. In bot., growing in sandy places.

sabulosity (sab'ū-lōs'i-ti), *n.* [= Pg. *sabulosidade*; as *sabulose* + *-ity*.] The quality of being sabulous; sandiness; grittiness.

sabulous (sab'ū-lus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *sabuloso* = It. *sabbioso*, < L. *sabulosus*, sandy, < *sabulum*, sand.] Sandy; gritty; acervulous: specifically applied—(a) in anatomy to the acervulus cerebri, or gritty substance of the pineal body of the brain; (b) in medicine to gritty sediment or deposit in urine. Also *sabulose*, *sabulinc*.

Saburean (sā-bū-rē-an), *n.* One of a class of Jewish scholars which arose soon after the publication of the Talmud and endeavored to lessen its authority by doubts and criticisms, but became extinct in less than a century.

saburra (sā-bur'ā), *n.* [NL, < L. *saburra*, sand, akin to *sabulum*, coarse sand, gravel.] A foulness of the stomach. [Rare.]

saburral (sā-bur'al), *a.* [*< saburra + -al*.] Pertaining to *saburra*.

saburation (sab-u-rā'shōn), *n.* [*< L. saburra*, sand (see *saburra*), + *-ation*.] 1. The application of hot sand to any part of the body; sand-bathing; arenation.—2. In *zool.*, the act of taking a sand-bath or rolling in the sand, as is done by gallinaeous birds; pulverizing. See *pulverizer*, 2.

sac¹ (sak), *n.* [*< AF. sac* (AL. *saca*, *sacca*, *sacha*, *saka*), < AS. *sacu*, strife, contention, suit, litigation, jurisdiction in litigious suits: see *sake*. Cf. *soc*.] In *law*, the privilege enjoyed by the lord of a manor of holding courts, trying causes, and imposing fines. Also *saccage*.

Every grant of *sac* and *soe* to an ecclesiastical corporation or to a private man established a separate jurisdiction, cut off from the regular authorities of the mark, the hundred, the shire, and the kingdom. E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 309.

sac² (sak), *n.* [*< F. sac*, < L. *saccus*, a bag: see *sack*.] In *bot.*, *anat.*, and *zool.*, a sack, cyst, bag, bursa, pouch, purse, or receptacle of some kind specified by a qualifying word; a sacculus; a saccus.—**Adipose**, **ambulacral**, **amniotic**, **ampullaceous**, **branchial**, **cardiac sac**. See the adjectives.—**Calcereous sac**. Same as *calciferous gland* (which see, under *gland*).—**Cirrus-sac**. See *cirrus*.—**Copulating sac**, the seminal reservoir of the male dragon-fly. See *genital lobe*, under *genital*.—**Dental sac**. See *dental*.—**Embryo sac**. See *embryo-sac*.—**Galactophorous sac**, the ampulla of the galactophorous duct.—**Gastric sac**. See *gastric*.—**Hernial sac**, the sac or pouch of peritoneum which is pushed outward, and surrounds the protruding portion of intestine.—**Lacrimal sac**. See *lacrimal*.—**Masticatory sac**. See *masticatory*.—**Needham's sac**. Same as *Needham's pouch* (which see, under *pouch*).—**Otolithic**, **peritoneal**, **pharyngeal**, **pulmonary**, **pyloric**, **respiratory sac**. See the adjectives.—**Yolk sac**. See *yolk-sac*.—**Syn. Sac**, **Saccule**, **Saccus**, **Sacculus**. The first two are English, the last two Latin and only technically used, chiefly in special phrases. There is no such difference in meaning as the form of the words would imply, some of the largest sacs being called *saccules* or *sacculi*, some of the smallest *sacs* or *sacculi*.

Sac³ (sak, more properly sāk), *n.* A member of a tribe of Algonkin Indians, allied to the Foxes, who lived near the upper Mississippi previous to the Black Hawk war of 1832. The greater part are now on reservations.

sacalai, *n.* Same as *crappie*.

sacart, *n.* An obsolete form of *saker*¹.

sacatra (sak'ā-trī), *n.* The offspring of a griffe and a negro; a person seven eighths black. *Barlett.*

sachut, *n.* See *sackbut*.

Sacca coffee. See *coffee*.

Saccade (sa-kād'), *n.* [OF. *sacade*, F. *sacade*, < OF. *saquer*, *sacher*, pull, draw; origin uncertain.] 1. In the *manège*, a violent check of a horse by drawing or twitching the reins suddenly and with one pull.—2. In *violin-playing*, a firm pressure of the bow on the strings, which crowds them down so that two or three can be sounded at once.

saccage¹ (sak'āj), *n.* [< *sac*¹ + *-age*.] Same as *sac*¹.

He had rights of freewarren, *saccage*, and sockage.

Barham, Ingoldsbys Legends, I. 76.

saccage², *n.* and *v.* See *saccage*.

Saccata (sa-kā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *saccatus*, *saccate*: see *saccate*.] 1. The *Mollusca* as a branch of the animal kingdom: correlated with *Vertebrata*, *Articulata*, and *Radiata*. *A. Hyatt*. [Not used.]—2. A grade or division of *Urochorda*, containing the true tunicaries or ascidians, with the salps and doliolids, as collectively distinguished from the *Larvalia* (or *Appendiculariidae*).

Saccatæ (sa-kā'tē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *saccatus*, *saccate*: see *saccate*.]

An order of *Ctenophora* containing ovate or spheroidal comb-jellies with two tentacles and no oral lobes; *saccate* or *sacciform* ctenophorans. There are several families. For a characteristic example, see *Cydrippe*.

saccate (sak'āt), *a.* [< NL.

saccatus, < L.

saccus, a bag;

see *sack*¹.] 1.

In *bot.*, furnished

with or having

the form of

a bag or pouch:

as, a *saccate*

petal.—2. In

anat. and *zool.*:

(*a*) Forming or

formed by a sac;

cystic; pouch-

like; *sacciform*;

sacculeate.

(*b*)

Having a sac,

or *saccate* part;

pouched; *sac-*

culated; *saccif-*

erous. (*c*)

Specifically, of

or pertaining to the

Saccata or the *Saccatæ*.

saccated (sak'ā-ted), *a.* [< *saccate* +

*-cd*².] Same as

saccate.

saccharate (sak'ā-rāt), *n.* [< ML. *saccharum*,

sugar (see *saccharum*), +

*-ate*¹.] In *chem.*, a

salt of either of the *saccharic* acids. (See *sac-*

charic.) The term is also applied to the *saccharates*, or com-

pounds which cane-sugar forms with various bases and

hydroxids.—**Saccharate of iron**, a preparation made

from sesquioxide of iron, sugar, and soda, containing 3 per

cent. of metallic iron: a valuable antidote in arsenical poi-

soning.—**Saccharate of lead**, an insoluble white pow-

der made by adding, to saturation, lead carbonate to a solu-

tion of saccharic acid.—**Saccharate of lime**, a prepara-

tion consisting of sugar (16 parts), distilled water (40 parts),

caustic lime (5 parts): a useful antidote in carbolic acid

poisoning.

saccharated (sak'ā-rā-ted), *a.* Mixed with

some variety of sugar, either *saccharose*, *dextro-*

rose, or *milk-sugar*.—**Saccharated carbonate of**

iron, a greenish-gray powder composed of sulphate of

iron mixed with sugar.—**Saccharated iodide of iron**,

iodide of iron mixed with sugar of milk.—**Saccharated**

pancreatin, pancreatin mixed with sugar of milk.—**Sac-**

charated pepsin, a powder consisting of sugar of milk

mixed with pepsin from the stomach of the hog.—**Sac-**

charated tar, a mixture of tar (4 parts) with sugar (96

parts), forming an easily soluble substance for medicinal

administration.

saccharic (sa-kar'ik), *a.* [< ML. *saccharum*,

sugar, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or obtained from

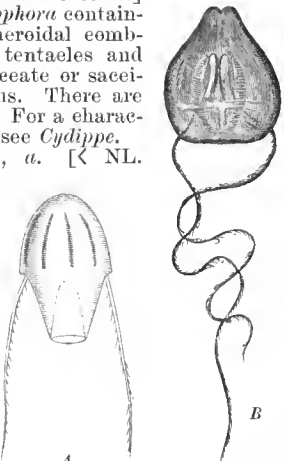
sugar or allied substances.—**Saccharic acid**. (*a*)

A monobasic acid, C₆H₁₂O₆, not known in the free state,

but forming crystalline salts prepared by the action of

bases on glucoses. (*b*) A dibasic acid, C₆H₁₀O₆, prepared

by the action of nitric acid on sugar and various other



Types of *Saccata*, about natural size. *A*, *Eschscholtzia dimidiata*, a saccate comb-jelly. *B*, *Cydrippe plumosa*, a typical saccate ctenophoran.

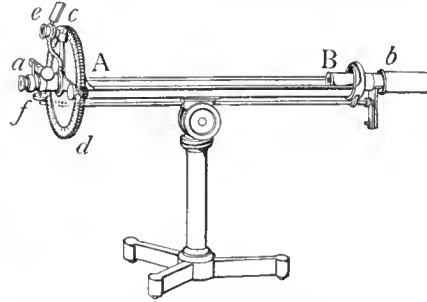
saccharification (sak'ā-rif-i-kā'shon), *n.* [< *saccharify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] The process of converting (starch, dextrine, etc.) into sugar, as by malting.

saccharifier (sak'ā-rif-i-ēr), *n.* [< *saccharify* + *-er*¹.] An apparatus for treating grain and potatoes by steam under high pressure, to convert the starch into sugar, previous to the alcoholic fermentation. *E. H. Knight.*

saccharify (sak'ā-rif-i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *saccharified*, pr. *saccharifying*. [< ML. *saccharum*, sugar, + L. *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *-fy*.] To convert into sugar, as starch; *saccharize*.

saccharilla (sak'ā-ril'ā), *n.* [Appar. a fanciful word, dim. of ML. *saccharum*, sugar (?).] A kind of muslin. *Simmonds.*

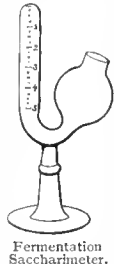
saccharimeter (sak'ā-rim'e-tēr), *n.* [< Gr. *σάκχαρον*, sugar, + *μέτρον*, measure.] A hydrometer so graduated as to indicate the amount of sugar in a solution. It is based upon the fact that sugar-solutions have the power of rotating the plane of



Laurent's Saccharimeter or Polarimeter.

A, B, support upon which the tube containing the solution to be examined is placed; *b*, tube centering Nicol prism, whose position may be slightly shifted by the lever *f*; *c*, graduated circle with mirror at *c*, and vernier at *c'*; *a*, tangent screw to adjust the position of the analyzing prism, and thus remove error in the zero-point.

polarization of a ray of light transmitted through them. Certain kinds of sugar rotate the plane to the right (dextrorotatory), as grape-sugar (dextrose) and cane-sugar; with others, the rotation is to the left (levorotatory), as levulose; further, the amount of angular rotation varies with the strength of the solution. There are many forms of saccharimeter, some of which measure directly the amount of rotation caused by a layer of the solution of given thickness; others balance the rotation of the solution against a varying thickness of some rotatory substance, as a compensating quartz plate. Also *saccharimeter*.—**Fermentation saccharimeter**, an apparatus, chiefly used in the examination of urine, which is designed to show approximately the quantity of fermentable sugar present in solution by the volume of carbonic acid evolved on fermentation.



Fermentation Saccharimeter.

saccharimetric (sak'ā-rim'e-tri-kal), *a.* [< *saccharimetr-y* + *-ic*^{al}.] Of or pertaining to or effected by saccharimetry.

saccharimetry (sak'ā-rim'e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. *σάκχαρον*, sugar, + *-μετρία*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The operation or art of ascertaining the amount or proportion of sugar in solution in any liquid. Also *saccharometry*.

saccharin (sak'ā-rin), *n.* [< ML. *saccharum*, sugar, + *-in*².] 1. The anhydrid of saccharic acid, C₆H₁₀O₅. It is a crystalline solid having a bitter taste, dextrorotatory, and non-fermentable.—2. A complex benzoin derivative, benzoyl-sulphimide, C₆H₄SO₂CONH. It is a white crystalline solid, slightly soluble in cold water, odorless, but intensely sweet. It is not a sugar, nor is it assimilated, but appears to be harmless in the system, and may be useful in some cases as a substitute for sugar.

saccharinated (sak'ā-rinā-ted), *a.* Same as *saccharated*.

saccharine (sak'ā-ri-u), *a.* [< F. *saccharin* = Sp. *sacarina* = Pg. *sacharino* = It. *zuccherino*, < NL. *saccharinus*, < ML. *saccharum*, L. *saccharon*, sugar: see *saccharum*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of sugar; having the qualities of sugar: as, a *saccharine* taste; the *saccharine* matter of the cane-juice; also, in *bot.*, covered with shining grains like those of sugar. Also *saccharous*.—**Saccharine diabetes**. Same as *diabetes mellitus*.—**Saccharine fermentation**, the fermentation by which starch is converted into sugar, as in the process of malting.

saccharinic (sak'ā-rin'ik), *a.* Same as *saccharic*.

saccharinity (sak'ā-rin'i-ti), *n.* [< *saccharine* + *-ity*.] The quality of being saccharine.

This is just the condition which we see, in virtue of the difference of optic refractivity produced by difference of salinity or of *saccharinity*, when we stir a tumbler of water with a quantity of undissolved sugar or salt on its bottom. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 573.

saccharite (sak'ā-rīt), *n.* [< ML. *saccharum*, sugar, + *-ite*².] A fine granular variety of feldspar, of a vitreous luster and white or greenish-white color.

saccharization (sak'ā-ri-zā'shon), *n.* Same as *saccharification*.

saccharize (sak'ā-rīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *saccharized*, pr. *saccharizing*. [< ML. *saccharum*, sugar, + *-ize*.] To form or convert into sugar.

saccharocolloid (sak'ā-rō-kol'oid), *n.* [< ML. *saccharum*, sugar, + *colloid*.] One of a large and important group of the carbohydrates. They are amorphous or crystallize with difficulty, diffuse through membranes very slowly if at all, are chemically indifferent, and have the general formula C₆H₁₀O₅, or differ from it slightly by the elements of water, H₂O. Here belong starch, gum, pectin, etc. *Nature*, XXXIX. 433.

saccharoid (sak'ā-rōid), *a.* [< Gr. *σάκχαρον*, sugar, + *ειδος*, form.] Same as *saccharoidal*.

saccharoidal (sak'ā-rōi'dal), *a.* [< *saccharoid* + *-al*.] In *mineral*, and *geol.*, having a distinctly crystalline granular structure, somewhat resembling that of lump-sugar: as, *saccharoidal* marble or gypsum.

saccharometer (sak'ā-rom'e-tēr), *n.* Same as *saccharimeter*.

saccharometry (sak'ā-rom'e-tri), *n.* Same as *saccharimetry*.

Saccharomyces (sak'ā-rō-mī'sēz), *n.* [NL. (Meyen, 1838), < ML. *saccharum*, sugar, + Gr. *μύκης*, a mushroom.] A genus of minute saprophytic fungi; the yeast-fungi. They are unicellular fungi, destitute of true hyphae, and increasing principally by budding or sprouting, although asci containing one to four hyaline spores are produced in a few species under certain conditions. Sexual generation is not known. The species of *Saccharomyces* occur in fermenting substances, and are well known from their power of converting sugar into alcohol and carbonic acid. Ordinary yeast, *S. cerevisie*, is the most familiar example; it is added to the wort of beer, the juice of fruits, etc., for the purpose of inducing fermentation. *S. ellipsoideus* and *S. Pastorianus* are also alcoholic ferments. *S. albicans*, the trush-fungus, which lives parasitically on the mucous membrane of the human digestive organs, is also capable of exciting a weak alcoholic fermentation in a sugar solution. *S. Mycodermis* is the well-known fungus of wine. There are 31 species of *Saccharomyces* known, of which number 12 are known to produce acid. Many of these so-called species may prove to be only form-species. See *barrel*, *flowers of wine* (under *flower*), *bloody bread* (under *bloody*), *fermentation*, and *yeast*.

saccharomycete (sak'ā-rō-mī'sēt), *n.* [< *Saccharomyces*, *q. v.*] A plant of the genus *Saccharomyces*.

Saccharomycetes (sak'ā-rō-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saccharomyces*, *q. v.*] Same as *Saccharomycetaceæ*.

Saccharomycetaceæ (sak'ā-rō-mī-sē'tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Reess, 1870), < *Saccharomyces* (-*ete*) + *-aceæ*.] A monotypic group of microscopic fungi, usually regarded as being degenerate or doubtful *Ascomycetes*, or by later systematists raised to the dignity of a distinct class. For characterization, see *Saccharomyces*.

saccharose (sak'ā-rōs), *n.* [< ML. *saccharum* + *-ose*.] 1. The general name of any crystalline sugar having the formula C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁ which suffers hydrolysis on heating with water or dilute mineral acid, each molecule yielding two molecules of a glucose. The saccharoses are glucose anhydrids. The best-known are saccharose or cane-sugar, milk-sugar, and maltose.

2. Specifically, the ordinary pure sugar of cereumere, obtained from the sugar-cane or sorghum, from the beet-root, and from the sap of a species of maple. Chemically, pure saccharose is a solid crystalline body, odorless, having a very sweet taste, very soluble in water, less soluble in alcohol, and insoluble in absolute alcohol. Its aqueous solution is strongly dextrorotatory. It melts at 160° C., and decomposes at a higher temperature. Heated sufficiently with water or dilute mineral acid, it breaks up into equal parts of dextrose and levulose. Saccharose does not directly undergo either alcoholic or lactic fermentation; but in the presence of certain ferments it is resolved into dextrose and levulose, which are readily fermentable. It unites directly with many metallic oxids and hydrates to form compounds called *saccharates* or *saccharates*. Saccharose is extensively used both as a food and as an antiseptic. It is also used to some extent in medicine. Also called *cane-sugar*.

saccharous (sak'ā-rus), *a.* [< ML. *saccharum*, sugar, + *-ous*.] Same as *saccharine*.

saccharum (sak'ā-rum), *n.* [ML. NL., < L. *saccharon*, sugar, < Gr. *σάκχαρον*, also *σάκχαρις*, *σάκχαρι*, *σάκχαρ*, sugar: see *sugar*.] 1. Sugar.—

2. [*cap.*] [NL., Linnæus, 1737.] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Andropogoneæ*, type of the group *Sacchareæ*. It is characterized by minute spikelets in pairs, one of each pair stalked and the other sessile, each spikelet composed of four awnless hyaline glumes, of which three are empty and the terminal one shorter, blunt, and including three stamens and a free oblong grain. It differs from the nearly related ornamental grass *Erianthus* in its awnless glumes, and from *Sorghum* in having a fertile and perfect flower in each

spikelet of a pair. It resembles *Zea*, the Indian corn, with monoclous flowers, and *Arundo*, the cane, with several-flowered spikelets, in habit only. It includes about 12 species, natives of warm regions, probably all originally of the Old World. They are tall grasses, with leaves which are flat, or convolute when dry, and flowers in a large terminal panicle, densely sheathed everywhere with long silky hairs. By far the most important species is *S. officinarum*, the common sugar-cane. See *sugar-cane*; also *kans* and *moorja*.—**Saccharum candidum**. Same as *sack-candy*.—**Saccharum hordeatum**, barley-sugar.—**Saccharum lactis**, sugar of milk.—**Saccharum mannae**. Same as *mannite*.—**Saccharum saturni**, sugar of lead.

sacci, *n.* Plural of *saccus*.

sacciferous (sak-sif'ē-rus), *a.* [*L. saccus*, sack, + *ferre* = *E. bear*]. In *anat.*, *zool.*, and *bot.*, having a sac, in any sense; saccate.

sacciform (sak'si-fōrm), *a.* [*L. saccus*, sack, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a sac; saccate or saccular; bursiform; baggy.—**Sacciform aneurism**, an aneurism with a distinct sac, and involving only part of the circumference of the artery. Also called *saccular* or *sacculated aneurism*.

Saccobranchia (sak-ō-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. sákkoç*, sack, + *βράχια*, gills.] A division of tunicates, including the typical ascidians, as distinguished from the *Dactylobranchia* and *Teniobranchia*, having vascular saccate gills. Also *Saccobranchiata*, *Ovca*.

saccobranchiate (sak-ō-brang'ki-āt), *a. and n.* [*Gr. sákkoç*, sack, + *βράχια*, gills, + *-ate*]. *I. a.* Having saccate gills; belonging to the *Saccobranchia*.

II. n. A member of the *Saccobranchia*.

Saccobranchinæ (sak'ō-brang'ki-nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Saccobranchus* + *-inæ*]. A subfamily of *Siluridæ*, typified by the genus *Saccobranchus*.

Saccobranchus (sak-ō-brang'kus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. sákkoç*, sack, + *βράχια*, gills.] A genus of East Indian catfishes of the family *Siluridæ*, having a lung-like sacular extension of the branchial cavity backward between the muscles along each side of the vertebral column; typical of the subfamily *Saccobranchinæ*.

Saccocirridæ (sak-ō-sir'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Saccocirrus* + *-idæ*]. A family of chaetopod annelids, typified by the genus *Saccocirrus*.

Saccocirridæ (sak'ō-si-rid'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Saccocirrus* + *-idæ*]. The *Saccocirridæ* elevated to the rank of a class of *Chaetopoda*.

Saccocirrus (sak-ō-sir'us), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. saccus*, sack, + *cirrus*, a tuft of hair: see *cirrus*]. The typical genus of *Saccocirridæ*.

Saccolabium (sak-ō-lā'bi-um), *n.* [*NL.* (Blume, 1825), < *L. saccus*, sack, + *labium*, lip.] A genus of orchids of the tribe *Vandæ* and subtribe *Sarcentheæ*. It is characterized by the unappendaged column, by a lip with saccate base or with a straight descending spur, and by flat and spreading sepals and petals, with the inflorescence in racemes which are often much-branched and profusely flower-bearing. It differs from the related genus *Vanda* in its smaller flowers and its commonly slender pollen-stalk. It includes about 20 species, natives of the East Indies and the Malay Archipelago. They are epiphytes without pseudobulbs, but having their stems clad with two-ranked flat and spreading leaves, which are usually coriaceous or fleshy, and which cover the stem permanently by their persistent sheaths. The flowers in many cultivated species are of considerable size and great beauty, forming a dense recurring raceme. In other species they are small and scattered, or in some minute and panicle.

saccoleva, **sackalever** (sak-ō-lev'ē, sak-a-lev'ēr), *n.* [= *F. sacoleve*]. A Levantine vessel with one lateen sail; also, a Greek vessel of about 100 tons, with a foremast raking very much forward, having a square topsail and topgallantsail, a sprit foresail, and two small masts abaft, with lateen yards and sails. *Hammersly*, *Naval Enycy.*

saccomyian (sak-ō-mi'i-an), *n.* [*L. Saccomyia* + *-ian*]. A pocket-mouse of the genus *Saccomyia*; a saccomyid.

saccomyid (sak-ō-mi'id), *n.* A member of the *Saccomyiidae*; a pocket-rat or pocket-mouse. Also, improperly, *saccomyid*.

Saccomyiidae (sak-ō-mi'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Saccomyia* + *-idæ*]. 1. Same as *Saccomyiina* and *Saccomyioidæ*. *Lilljeborg*, 1866.—2. A family of myomorph rodents named from the genus *Saccomyia*, confined to North America and the West Indies, having external cheek-pouches and a murine aspect; the pocket-rats or pocket-mice. The genera besides *Saccomyia* are *Heteromys*, *Dipodomys*, *Perognathus*, and *Cricetodipus*. The species of *Dipodomys* are known as kangaroo-rats. The family in this restricted sense is divided by Coes into three subfamilies, *Dipodomysinae*, *Perognathinae*, and *Heteromyiinae*. See cuts under *Dipodomys* and *Perognathus*.

Saccomyina (sak'ō-mi-i'ūā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Saccomyia* + *-ina*]. A group of myomorph rodents, named by G. R. Waterhouse in 1848, containing all the rodents with external cheek-pouches; same as *Saccomyioidæ*.

Saccomyinæ (sak'ō-mi-i'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Saccomyia* + *-inæ*]. Same as *Saccomyiidae*, 2. *S. F. Baird*, 1857; *J. E. Gray*, 1868.

saccomyoid (sak-ō-mi'oid), *a. and n.* [*L. Saccomyia* + *-oid*]. *I. a.* Having external cheek-pouches; as a rodent; pertaining to the *Saccomyioidæ*.

II. n. A member of the *Saccomyioidæ*; a pocket-rat, pocket-mouse, or pocket-gopher.

Saccomyioidæ (sak'ō-mi-oi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Saccomyia* + *-oidæ*]. A superfamily of myomorph rodents, named by Gill in 1872, containing all those with external cheek-pouches, or the two families *Saccomyiidae* and *Geomyiidae*. The mastoid bone is moderately developed, and the occipital correspondingly reduced. There are no postorbital processes, and the zygomatic process of the maxillary is an expanded perforated plate. The grinders are four on each side above and below. The root of the lower incisor is protuberant posteriorly. The descending process of the mandible is obliquely twisted outward and upward. There is a special muscle of the large external cheek-pouch; all the feet are five-toed; the upper lip is densely hairy, not visibly cleft, and the pelage lacks under-fur. See cuts under *Geomyiidae*, *Dipodomys*, and *Perognathus*.

Saccomyis (sak'ō-mis), *n.* [*NL.* (F. Cuvier, 1823), < *Gr. sákkoç*, sack, + *μῦς*, a mouse.] An obscure genus of *Saccomyiidae*, giving name to the family, probably synonymous with *Heteromys* of Desmarest. A species is named *S. anthropophilus*, but has never been satisfactorily identified.

saccoon, *n.* In *fencing*, same as *seconde*.

There were the lively Gauls, animated and chattering, ready to wound every Pillar with their Canes, as they passed by, either in Ters, Cart, or Saccoon.

Ashton, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 135.

Saccopharyngidæ (sak'ō-fā-rin'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [*L. Saccopharynx* (-pharyngy-) + *-idæ*]. A family of lyomerous fishes, represented by the genus *Saccopharynx*. They have five branchial arches, the abdominal division much longer than the rostrum; the tail elongated and attenuated; the eyes anterolateral; the jaws moderately extended backward (in comparison with the *Eurypharyngidæ*), and apparently not closable against each other; enlarged teeth in one or both jaws; the dorsal and anal fins feebly developed, and the pectorals short but broad. The family is represented by apparently 2 species, by some supposed to be conspecific. They reach a length of 5 or 6 feet, of which the tail forms by far the greater part. They inhabit the deep sea, and feed upon fishes, which may sometimes be as large as or larger than themselves. Individuals have been found on the surface of the sea helpless from distention by fishes swallowed superior in size to themselves. One of the species is the bottle-fish, *Saccopharynx ampullaceus*.



Bottle-fish (*Saccopharynx ampullaceus*), distended by another fish in its stomach.

Saccopharyngina (sak-ō-far-in'ji-nā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Saccopharynx* (-pharyngy-) + *-ina*]. The *Saccopharyngidæ* as a group of *Morænidæ*. *Günther*.

saccopharyngoid (sak'ō-fā-rin'goid), *n. and a. I. n.* A fish of the family *Saccopharyngidæ*.

II. a. Of or having characteristics of the *Saccopharyngidæ*.

Saccopharynx (sa-kof'a-ringks), *n.* [*NL.* (S. L. Mitchell, 1824), < *Gr. sákkoç*, sack, + *φάρυγξ*, throat: see *pharynx*]. A remarkable genus of deep-sea fishes, typical of the family *Saccopharyngidæ*. *S. ampullaceus* inhabits the North Atlantic, and is capable of swallowing fishes larger than itself. See cut under *Saccopharyngidæ*.

Saccophora (sa-kof'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. *pl.* of *Saccophorus*: see *saccophore*]. In J. E. Gray's classification of "mollusks" (1821), the fifth class, containing the tunicates or ascidians, and divided into 3 orders—*Holobranchia*, *Tomobranchia*, and *Diphyllobranchia*.

saccophore (sak'ō-fōr), *n.* [*NL.* *Saccophorus*, *q. v.*]. 1. A rodent mammal with external cheek-pouches.—2. A tunicate or ascidian, as a member of the *Saccophora*.

Saccophori (sa-kof'ō-rī), *n. pl.* [*LL.*, < *Gr. σακκοφόρος*, wearing sackcloth, < *sákkoç*, sack, + *φέρω* = *E. bear*]. A party of Christian penitents in the fourth century: probably a division of the Eneerites.

Saccophorus (sa-kof'ō-rus), *n.* [*NL.* (cf. *Gr. σακκοφόρος*, wearing sackcloth), < *Gr. sákkoç*, sack, sackcloth, + *φέρω*, < *φέρω* = *E. bear*]. 1. In *mammal.*, same as *Geomys*. *Kuhl*, 1820.—2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Tenebrionidæ*. *Haag-Rutenberg*, 1872.

Saccopteryx (sa-kop'te-riks), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. sákkoç*, sack, + *πτερυξ* = *E. feather*]. A genus of South and Central American emballonurine bats, the males of which have a peculiar glan-

dular sac of the antebrachial wing-membrane, secreting an odoriferous sebaceous substance attractive to the females; sack-winged bats. The upper incisors are one pair, the lower three pairs. There are several species, as *S. leptura* and *S. bilineata*.

saccos (sak'os), *n.* [*MGr. sákkoç* (see *def.*), < *Gr. sákkoç*, sack]. A short vestment worn in the Greek Church by metropolitans and in the Russian Church by all bishops. It corresponds to the Western dalmatic.

Saccosoma (sak-ō-sō'mā), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. sákkoç*, sack, + *σώμα*, body.] 1. A genus of eneri-nites, containing forms which were apparently free-swimming like the living members of the genus *Comatula*. They are found in the Oölite.—2. A genus of coleopterous insects. *Motschulsky*, 1845.

Saccostomus (sa-kos'tō-mus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr. sákkoç*, sack, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A genus of hamsters of the subfamily *Cricetinae* and family *Muridæ*, having the molar teeth triserially tuberculate. See *hamster*.

saccular (sak'ū-lār), *a.* [*L. sacculæ* + *-ar*]. Like a sac; saccate in form; sacciform: as, a *saccular* dilatation of the stomach or intestine.—**Saccular aneurism**. Same as *sacciform aneurism* (which see, under *sacciform*).—**Saccular glands**, compound glands in which the divisions of the secreting cavity assume a saccular form.

sacculate (sak'ū-lāt), *a.* [*NL. sacculatus*, < *L. sacculus*, a little sack: see *sacculæ*]. Formed of or furnished with a set or series of sac-like dilatations; sacculiferous; sacculated: as, a *sacculate* stomach; a *sacculate* intestine. See cuts under *leech* and *intestine*.

sacculated (sak'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [*L. sacculatæ* + *-ed*]. Same as *sacculate*.—**Sacculated aneurism**. Same as *sacciform aneurism* (which see, under *sacciform*).—**Sacculated bladder**, a bladder having a sacculus as an abnormal formation.

sacculation (sak'ū-lā'shon), *n.* [*L. sacculatæ* + *-ion*]. The formation of a sac or sacculæ; a set of sacs taken together: as, the *sacculation* of the human colon, or of the stomach of a semnopithecoid ape. See cuts under *alimentary* and *intestine*.

sacculæ (sak'ū-l), *n.* [*L. sacculus*, dim. of *saccus*, a bag, sack: see *sack*]. 1. A sac or cyst; especially, a little sac; a cell; a sacculus. Specifically—2. In *anat.*, the smaller of two sacs in the vestibule of the membranous labyrinth of the ear, situated in the fovea hemispherica, in front of the utricle, connected with the membranous canal of the cochlea by the canalis reuniens, and prolonged in the aquæductus vestibuli to a pyriform dilatation, the sacculus endolymphaticus.—**Sacculæ of the larynx**. Same as *laryngeal pouch* (which see, under *pouch*).—**Vestibular sacculæ**. See *def. 2*.—*Syn.* See *sac*.

sacculi, *n.* Plural of *sacculus*.

Sacculina (sak'ū-lī-nā), *n.* [*NL.* (J. Vaughan Thompson, about 1830), < *L. sacculus*, a little sack, + *-ina*]. 1. A genus of cirripeds of the division *Rhizocephala*, type of a family *Sacculinidæ*. The species are parasitic upon crabs. See cut under *Rhizocephala*.—2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus.

sacculine (sak'ū-līn), *a.* [*NL. Sacculina*, *q. v.*] Of or pertaining to the genus *Sacculina* or family *Sacculinidæ*.

Instead of rising to its opportunities, the *sacculine* Nauplius, having reached a certain point, turned back. *H. Drummond*, *Natural Law in the Spiritual World*, p. 345.

Sacculinidæ (sak'ū-līn'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Sacculina* + *-idæ*]. A family of rhizocephalous cirripeds, represented by the genus *Sacculina*.

sacculus (sak'ū-lus), *n.*; *pl. sacculi* (-lī). [*NL.*, < *L. sacculus*, a little sack: see *sacculæ*]. A sacculæ.—**Sacculi of the colon**, the irregular dilatations caused by the shortness of the longitudinal muscular bands.—**Sacculus cæcalis**. Same as *laryngeal pouch* (which see, under *pouch*).—**Sacculus chyliifer**. Same as *receptaculum chyli*.—**Sacculus communis**, **sacculus hemiellipticus**. Same as *utricle of the vestibule* (which see, under *utricle*).—**Sacculus of the larynx**. Same as *laryngeal pouch* (which see, under *pouch*).—**Sacculus proprius**, **sacculus rotundus**. Same as *vestibular sacculæ* (which see, under *sacculæ*).—**Sacculus semiovalis**. Same as *utricle of the vestibule* (which see, under *utricle*).—**Vesical sacculus**, a protrusion of the mucous lining of the bladder between the bundles of fibers of the muscular coat, so as to form a sort of hernia. Also called *appendix herniæ*.—**Vestibular sacculus**. Same as *sacculæ*, 2.—*Syn.* See *sac*.

saccus (sak'us), *n.*; *pl. sacci* (sak'sī). [*NL.*, < *L. saccus*, < *Gr. sákkoç*, a bag, sack: see *sack*]. 1. In *anat.* and *zool.*, a sac.—2. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods: same as *Anpularia*. *Fabricius*, 1823.—**Saccus endolymphaticus**, the dilated hind extremity of the ductus endolymphaticus, the canal leading from the utricle through the aquæductus vestibuli.—**Saccus vasculosus**, a vascular organ in the brain of some elasmobranchiate fishes, as the skate. See

cut under *Elasmobranchii*.—**Saccus vitellinus**, the vitelline sac, that part of the yolk-sac which hangs out of the body of an embryo and forms the navel-sac, or umbilical vesicle. = **Syn.** See *sac*².

sacellum (sā-sel'um), *n.*; pl. *sacella* (-i). [*L. sacellum*, dim. of *sacrum*, a holy thing or place, neut. of *sacer*, consecrated, dedicated; see *sacer*¹, *sacerd.*] In *Rom. antiq.*, a small inclosed space without a roof, consecrated to some deity, containing an altar, and sometimes also a statue of the god.

sacerdot (sas'ér-dō-si), *n.* [*F. sacerdoce*, < *L. sacerdotium*, the priesthood, < *sacerdos* (*sacerdot-*), a priest: see *sacerdotal*.] Sacerdotal system; priestly character or order.

The temporal Sceptre (as we have shown) departing from Jewish, he being both Priest and Sacrificer too, their *sacerdoy* and sacrifice were brought to an end.

Evelyn, True Religion, II. 56.

sacerdotal (sas-ér-dō'tal), *a.* [*OF. (and F.) sacerdot* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. sacerdot* = *It. sacerdotale*, < *L. sacerdotalis*, of or pertaining to a priest, < *sacerdos* (*sacerdot-*) (> *AS. sacerd*), a priest, lit. 'presenter of offerings or sacred gifts,' < *sacer*, sacred, + *dare*, give (> *dos* (*dot-*), a dowry: see *dot*², *dower*²): see *sacer*¹ and *date*¹.] Of or pertaining to priests or the priesthood; priestly: as, *sacerdotal* dignity; *sacerdotal* functions or garments; *sacerdotal* character.

Duke Valentine . . . was designed by his father to a *sacerdotal* profession.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 333.

The countries where *sacerdotal* instruction alone is permitted remain in ignorance.

Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxxv.

Cut off by *sacerdotal* ire

From every sympathy that Man bestowed!

Wordsworth, Eccles. Sonnets, I. 4.

sacerdotalism (sas-ér-dō'tal-izm), *n.* [*sacerdotal* + *-ism*.] The sacerdotal system or spirit; the methods or spirit of the priesthood; devotion to the interests or system of the priesthood; in a bad sense, priestcraft.

It is to be hoped that those Nonconformists who are so fond of pleading for grace to the Establishment on grounds of expediency, because of the good work it is doing, or because of the comprehensiveness of its policy, or, strangest of all, because of the bulwark against *sacerdotalism* which it maintains, will lay these pregnant words to heart.

British Quarterly Rev., LXXIII. 109.

sacerdotalist (sas-ér-dō'tal-ist), *n.* [*sacerdotal* + *-ist*.] A supporter of sacerdotalism; one who believes in the priestly character of the clergy.

sacerdotalize (sas-ér-dō'tal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sacerdotalized*, ppr. *sacerdotalizing*. [*sacerdotal* + *-ize*.] To render sacerdotal.

Some system of actual observance, some system of custom or usage, must lie behind them [the sacred laws of the Hindus]; and it is a very plausible conjecture that it was not unlike the existing very imperfectly *sacerdotalized* customary law of the Hindus in the Punjab.

Maine, Early Law and Custom, p. 26.

sacerdotally (sas-ér-dō'tal-i), *adv.* In a sacerdotal manner.

sacerdotism (sas'ér-dō-tizm), *n.* [*L. sacerdos* (*sacerdot-*), a priest, + *-ism*.] Same as *sacerdotalism*.

sachet, *n.* An obsolete form of *satchel*.
sachem (sā'chem), *n.* [Massachusetts Ind. Cf. *sagamore*.] 1. A chief among some tribes of American Indians; a sagamore.

The Massachusetts call . . . their Kings *Sachemes*.
Capt. John Smith, Works (ed. Arber), p. 939.

They [the Indians] . . . made way for y^e coming of their great *Sachem*, called *Massasoit*.

Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc., 4th ser., III. 94.

But their *sachem*, the brave *Wattawamat*,
Fled not; he was dead. *Longfellow*, Miles Standish, vii.

2. One of a body of high officials in the Tammany Society of New York city. The sachems proper number twelve, and the head of the society is styled *grand sachem*.

sachemdom (sā'chem-dum), *n.* [*sachem* + *-dom*.] The government or jurisdiction of a sachem.

sachemic (sā'chem-ik), *a.* [*sachem* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a sachem. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, VI. 163. [Rare.]

sachemship (sā'chem-ship), *n.* [*sachem* + *-ship*.] The office or position of a sachem.

sachet (sa-shā'), *n.* [*F. sachet* (= *Pr. saquete* = *Sp. Pg. saquete* = *It. sacchetto*), dim. of *sac*, a bag: see *sack*¹. Cf. *sachel*, *satchel*.] A small bag, usually embroidered or otherwise ornamented, containing a perfume in the form of powder, or some perfumed substance; also, a small cushion or some similar object, the stuffing of which is strongly perfumed, placed among articles of dress, etc.

This letter, written on paper of vellum-like appearance, was put in an envelope and sealed with the armorial bearings of the Sultan, and the whole enclosed in a crimson cloth *sachet* or bag, somewhat resembling a lady's small reticule, richly embroidered in gold.

Quoted in *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 242.

sachet-powder (sa-shā'pou'dér), *n.* Powdered perfume for use in sachets.

sacheverel (sa-chev'e-rel), *n.* [After Dr. *Sacheverel*.] An iron door or blower for the mouth of a stove. *Halliwel*.

sack¹ (sak), *n.* [*ME. sak*, *sac*, *sek*, *seck*, *sech*, *sack*, < *AS. sæc*, *sæcc*, *sacc* = *D. zak* = *MLG. sak*, *LG. sak*, *sack* = *OHG. MHG. sac*, *G. sack* = *Icel. sekkr* = *Sw. säkk* = *Dan. sæk* = *F. sac* (> *E. sac*) = *Pr. sac* = *Sp. Pg. sacco* = *It. sacco* = *Olr. Gael. sac* = *W. sach*, *sack*, = *Bulg. Serv. Bohem. Pol. sak* = *Russ. saki*, a bag-net, = *Hung. szák* = *Albanian sak* (*OBulg. dim. sakulū* = *Lith. sakvėle* = *NGr. σακκούλα*), < *L. saccus* = *Goth. sakkus*, < *Gr. σακκος*, a bag, sack, also sackcloth, a garment of sackcloth; < *Heb. saq*, *Chald. sak*, a sack for corn, stuff made of hair-cloth, sackcloth; prob. of Egyptian origin; cf. *Coptic sok* = *Ethiopian sak*, sackcloth. The wide diffusion of the word is prob. due to the incident in the story of Joseph in which the cup was hidden in the sack of corn (see *Gen. xlv.*)] 1. A bag; especially, a large bag, usually made of coarse hempen or linen cloth. (See *Sackcloth*.) Sacks are used to contain grain, flour, salt, etc., potatoes and other vegetables, and coal.

One of the peasants untied closely [secretly] a sack of walnuts.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 21.

Tho' you wud give me as much red gold

As I could haul in a sack.

Lambert Linkin (Child's Ballads, III. 104).

2. A unit of dry measure. English statutes previous to American independence fixed the sack of flour and meal at 5 bushels or 280 pounds, that of salt at 5 bushels, that of coal at 3 bushels (the sacks to measure 50 by 26 inches), and that of wool at 3½ hundred-weight or 364 pounds. Since 1870 the British sack has been 4 imperial bushels. Locally, sacks of 2, 3, 3½, and 4 bushels were used as measures in England. The sack has been a widely diffused unit, varying in different countries, from 2 to 4 Winchester bushels. Thus, it was equal to 2 sack bushels at Florence, Leghorn, Leyden, Middelburg, Tournoy, etc.; to 2½ at Zealand and Beaumont; to 2½ at Haarlem, Goes, Geneva, Bayonne; to 2½ at Amsterdam; to 2½ at Agen, Utrecht, etc.; to 2½ at Dort and Montanban; to 2½ at Granada and Emden; to 2½ at Ghent; to 3 at Strasburg, Rotterdam, The Hague, and in Flanders (the common sack); to 3½ at Brussels; and to 3½ at Basel. The sack of Hamburg was nearly 6 bushels, that of Toulon still greater, while the sack of Paris, used for plaster, was under a bushel.

Last Week 6 Sacks of Cocoa Nuts were seiz'd by a Custom House Officer, being brought up to Town for so many sacks of Beans.

London Post, April 14, 1704.

3†. Sackcloth; sacking.

For forty days in sack and ashes fast.

Greene and Lodge, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

Wearing nothing about him but a shirt of sacke, a paire of shooes, and a haire cappe onely.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 20.

The son of Nvn then . . .

Before the Ark in prostrate wise appears.

Sack on his back, dust on his head, his eyes

Even great with teares.

Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, II., The Captaines.

4. [Also spelled *sacque*.] (a) A gown of a peculiar form which was first introduced from France into England toward the close of the



Woman wearing a Sack (middle of the 18th century).

seventeenth century, and continued to be fashionable throughout the greater part of the eighteenth century. It had a loose back, not held by a girdle or shaped into the waist, but hanging in straight plaits from the neck-band. See *Watteau*.

My wife this day put on first her French gown called a *sac*, which becomes her very well.

Pepys, Diary, March 2, 1668.

Madame l'Ambassadrice de Venise in a green *sack* with a straw hat.

Walpole, Letters, II. 115.

An old-fashioned gown, which I think ladies call a *sacque*: that is, a sort of robe, completely loose in the body, but gathered into broad plaits upon the neck and shoulders, which fall down to the ground, and terminate in a species of train.

Scott, Tapestry Chamber.

(b†) The loose straight back itself. The term seems to have been used in this sense in the eighteenth century.—5. [Also spelled *sacque*.] A kind of jacket or short coat, cut round at the bottom, fitting the body more or less closely, worn at the present day by both men and women: as, a sealskin *sack*; a *sack*-coat.

As for his dress, it was of the simplest kind: a summer *sack* of cheap and ordinary material, thin checkered pantaloon, and a straw hat, by no means of the finest braid.

Haithorne, Seven Gables, III.

A large-boned woman, dressed in a homespun stuff petticoat, with a short, loose sack of the same material, appeared at the door.

H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 206.

6. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a sac or saccule.—To get the *sack*, to be dismissed from employment, or rejected as a suitor. [Slang.]

I say, I wonder what old Fogg 'od say, if he knew it. I should get the *sack*, I s'pose — ch? *Dickens*, Pickwick, xx.

He is no longer an officer of this gao; he has got the *sack*, and orders to quit into the bargain.

C. Reade, Never too Late, xxvi.

To give one the *sack*, to dismiss one from employment, especially to dismiss one summarily; discharge or reject as a suitor. [Slang.]

Whenever you please, you can give him the *sack*!

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 249.

The short way would have been . . . to have requested him immediately to quit the house: or, as Mr. Gann said, "to give him the *sack* at once."

Thackeray, Shabby Genteel Story, v.

sack¹ (sak), *v. t.* [*ME. sacken* (= *MD. sacken*, *D. zakken* = *G. sacken* = *Icel. sekka*); < *sack*¹, *n.*] 1. To put into sacks or bags, for preservation or transportation: as, to *sack* grain or salt.

The mele is *sacked* and ybounde.

Chaucer, Reeve's Tale, I. 150.

2. To inclose as in a bag; cover or incase as with a sack.

And also *sack* it in your glove.

The Elfin Knight (Child's Ballads, I. 130).

At the corners they placed pillows and bolsters *sacked* in cloth blue and crimson.

L. Wallace, Ben-Hur, p. 253.

3. To heap or pile as by sackfuls. [Rare.]

I fly from tyrant he, whose heart more hard than flint
Hath *sack'd* on me such huge heaps of ceaseless sorrows
here.

That sure it is intolerable the torments that I bear.

Peele, Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamydes.

4. To give the sack or bag to; discharge or dismiss from office, employment, etc.; also, to reject the suit of: as, to *sack* a lover. [Slang.]

Ah! she's a good kind creature; there's no pride in her
whatsomever—and she never *sacks* her servants.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 533.

sack² (sak), *n.* [*F. sac* = *Sp. sacco* = *Pg. sacco*, *sacco*, *saque* = *It. sacco*, sack, plunder, pillage; ult. < *L. saccus*, a bag, sack (see *sack*¹), but the precise connection is uncertain. In one view, it is through a particular use of the verb represented by *E. sack*¹, 'put into a bag,' and hence, it may be supposed, 'conceal and take away' (cf. *bag*¹, and *pocket*, in similar uses); but no such use of the *OF.* and *ML.* verb appears, the *Rom.* verbs meaning 'sack' being secondary forms, depending on the noun (see *sack*¹, *r.*, *saccage*, *v.*); besides, the town or people 'sacked' is not 'put into a bag.' The origin is partly in the *OF.* "a *sac*, a *sac*, the word whereby a commander authorizeth his souldiers to sack a place or people" (Cotgrave), = *It. a sacco*, "asacco, asaccomano, to the spoile, to the sacke, ransakt" (Florio)—the exhortation a *sac*, *It. a sacco*, 'to plunder,' prob. meaning orig. 'to bag!' i. e. fill your pouches (*OF. sac* = *It. sacco*, a bag, pouch, wallet, sack: see *sack*¹, *n.*); and partly in the *Sp. sacomano*, a plunderer, also sack, plunder, pillage, = *It. saccomano*, a plunderer, freebooter, scout, soldier's servant, also plunderer; < *ML. saccomannus*, a plunderer, *saccomannum*, plunder, < *MHG. sackman*, a soldier's servant, camp-servant (*sackman macher*, plunder), lit. 'sack-man,' one who carries a sack, < *sack*, = *E. sack*, + *man* = *E. man*.] 1.

The plundering of a city or town after storming and capture; plunder; pillage: as, the *sack* of Magdeburg.

The people of God were moved, . . . having beheld the *sack* and combustion of his sanctuary in most lamentable manner flaming before their eyes.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vii. 7.

In deeds he wanne it [the towne] and put it to the *sacke*.
Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 217.

From her derived to Heien, and at the *sack* of Troy unfortunately lost.
B. Jonson, *Volpone*, II. 1.

The city was sure to be delivered over to fire, *sack*, and outrage.
Molley, *Dutch Republic*, II. 70.

2. The plunder or booty so obtained; spoil; loot.

Everywhere
He found the *sack* and plunder of our house
All scatter'd thro' the houses of the town.
Tennyson, *Gersaint*.

sack² (sak), *v. t.* [= MD. *sacken* = Sp. Pg. *saquear*, sack; from the noun: see *sack*², *n.* Cf. *sackage*, *n.*] To plunder or pillage after storming and taking: as, to *sack* a house or a town.

Burghers were fleeced, towns were now and then *sacked*, and Jews were tortured for their money.

H. Spencer, *Social Statics*, p. 462.

On Oct. 12, 1702, Sir George Rooke burnt the French and Spanish shipping in Vigo, and *sacked* the town.

J. Ashton, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 206.

Chittore was thrice besieged and thrice *sacked* by the Mahomedans. J. Fergusson, *Hist. Indian Arch.*, p. 410.

sack³ (sak), *n.* [Also rarely *seek* (cf. MD. *sackwijn*); < F. *sec*, dry (*vin sec*, dry wine), = Sp. *seco* = Pg. *secco* = It. *secco* (*vino secco*, dry wine), < L. *siccus*, dry; root *ncertain*.] Originally, one of the strong light-colored wines brought to England from the south, as from Spain and the Canary Islands, especially those which were dry and rough. These were often sweetened, and mixed with eggs and other ingredients, to make a sort of punch. The name *sweet sack* was then given to wines of similar strength and color, but requiring less artificial sweetening. In the seventeenth century the name seems to have been given alike to all strong white wines from the south, as distinguished from Rhenish on the one hand and red wines on the other.

Will 't please your lordship drink a cup of *sack*?
Shak., *T. of the S.*, Ind., II. 3.

For claret and *sack* they did not laek,
So drank themselves good friends.

Quoted in *Child's Ballads*, V. 211.

He and I immediately to set out, having drunk a draught of mulled *sack*.
Pepys, *Diary*, II. 313.

Burnt sack, mulled sack.

Pedro. Let's slip into a tavern for an hour;
'Tis very cold.

Uber. Content; there is one hard by.
A quart of burnt *sack* will recover us.

Beau. and Fl., *Coxcomb*, I. 3.

Sherris-sack, the white wine of the south of Spain, practically the same as sherris or sherry.

A good *sherris-sack* hath a two-fold operation in it.
Shak., *T. Hen. IV.*, IV. 3. 104.

Sweet sack. See above.

sackage (sak'āj), *n.* [Also *saccage*; < F. *saccage* (ML. *saccagium*), pillaging, < *sac*, pillage: see *sack*².] The act of taking by storm and with pillage; sack; plundering.

And after two yeeres *sackage* in Hungarie, they passed by the fennes of Maotis into Tartaria, and haply had returned to make fresh spoiles in Europe, if the Embassage of Pope Innocent had not diverted their purpose.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 405.

sackaget, *v. t.* [MD. *sackageren*, < F. *saccager* (= It. *saccheggiare*, ML. *saccagere*), pillage, < *saccage*, pillaging: see *sackage*, *n.*] To sack; pillage.

Those songs of the dolorous dionemits in bataille, and other desolations in warre, or of towines *sackaged* and subuerted, were song by the remnant of the army overthrowen, with great skrikinges and outertes.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie* (ed. Arber), p. 63.

sackalever, *n.* See *saccolera*.

sack-barrow (sak'bar'ō), *n.* A kind of barrow much used for moving sacks in granaries or on barn-floors from one point to another, and for loading goods in ships. See cut under *truck*.

sack-bearer (sak'bār'ēr), *n.* Any bombycid moth of the family *Psychidae*, whose larva carries for protection a silken case to which bits of grass, leaves, or twigs are attached; a basket-worm. See cut under *bag-worm*.

sackbut (sak'but), *n.* [Also *sachut*, *sagbut*; < F. *saquebute*, OF. *saqueboute*, a sackbut (OF. *sacheboute*, ML. *sacabuta*, a kind of pike), = Sp. *sacabuche* (naut.), also sackbut, trombone, a tube or pipe serving for a pump, = Pg. *sacabuxa*, *saquebuxo*, a sackbut; origin doubtful; perhaps orig. a derivative name, 'that which exhausts the chest or belly'; < Sp. *sacar*, draw out, extract, empty (= OF. *sacquer*, draw out hastily), + *buche*, the maw, crop, stomach; perhaps < OHG. *būh*, MHG. *būch*, G. *bauch*, belly, = OLG. *būc* = AS. *būc*, belly: see *bovk*¹, *bulk*¹.] A medieval musical instrument of the trumpet family, having a long bent tube with a movable slide so that the vibrating column of air could be varied in length and the pitch of the tone changed, as in the modern trombone. The word

has been unfortunately used in Dan. III. to translate *sab-beka*, which seems to have been a stringed instrument. Compare *sambuke*.

The trumpets, *sackbuts*, psalteries, and fifes . . .
Make the sun dance. Shak., *Cor.*, v. 4. 52.

The Hoboy, *Sagbul* deepe, Recorder, and the Flute.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, IV. 365.

Alc. You must not look to have your dinner served in with trumpets.

Car. No, no, *sack-buts* shall serve us.
Middleton, *Spanish Gypsy*, II. 1.

sackcloth (sak'klōth), *n.* [*sack*¹ + *cloth*.] 1. Cloth of which sacks are made, usually a cloth of hemp or flax.—2. A coarse kind of cloth worn as a sign of grief, humiliation, or penitence; hence, the garb of mourning or penance.

Thrise every weeke in ashes shee did sitt,
And next her wrinkled skin rough *sackcloth* wore.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. III. 14.

Gird you with *sackcloth* and mourn before Abner.
2 Sam. III. 31.

He swears
Never to wash his face, nor cut his hairs;
He puts on *sackcloth*, and to sea.

Shak., *Pericles*, IV. 4. 29.

sackclothed (sak'klōtht), *a.* [*sackcloth* + *-ed*.] Clothed in sackcloth; penitent; humiliated.

To be jovial when God calls to mourning, . . . to glitter when he would have us *sackcloth'd* and squalid; he hates it to the death.
Bp. Hall, *Remains*, p. 69. (*Latham.*)

sack-coat (sak'kōt), *n.* See *coat*², 2.

sack-doodle (sak'dō'dl), *v. i.* [*sackdoodle*, *n.*, same as *doodlesack*.] To play on the bagpipe. Scott.

sacked (sakt), *a.* [*sack*¹ + *-ed*.] Wearing a garment called a *sack*.—**Sacked friar**, a monk who wore a coarse upper garment called a *saccus*. These friars made their appearance in England about the middle of the thirteenth century.

So bene Augustyns and Cordylers,
And Carmes and eke *sacked friers*,

And alle freres shodde and bare.

Rom. of the Rose, I. 7460.

sack-emptier (sak'emp'ti-ēr), *n.* A contrivance for emptying sacks, consisting essentially of a frame or support for holding the sack, with mechanism for raising and inverting it for the discharge of its contents.

sacker¹ (sak'ēr), *n.* [*sack*¹ + *-er*.] 1. One who makes or fills sacks.—2. A machine for filling sacks.—**Sacker and weigher**, in *millng*, a device for holding a sack to the spout of an elevator and weighing the grain or flour by means of a steelyard as the bag is filled. When the required weight is in the bag, the steelyard cuts off the supply automatically.

sacker² (sak'ēr), *n.* [*sack*² + *-er*.] One who sacks or plunders a house or a town.

sacker³, *n.* See *saker*².

sack-filter (sak'fil'tēr), *n.* A bag-filter.

sackful (sak'fūl), *n.* [*sack* + *-ful*.] As much as a sack will hold. Swift.

sackful² (sak'fūl), *a.* [*sack*² + *-ful*.] Bent on sacking or plundering; pillaging; ravaging.

Now will I sing the *sackful* troops Pelasgian Argos held.
Chapman, *Iliad*, II. 601.

sack-hoist (sak'hoist), *n.* An adaptation of the wheel and axle to form a continuous hoist for raising sacks and bales in warehouses. The wheel is turned by an endless chain, while the hoisting-gear is passed over the axle, either raising the weight at one side and descending simultaneously for a new load at the other, or being simply wound on a drum.

sack-holder (sak'hōl'dēr), *n.* One who or that which holds a sack; specifically, a device for holding a sack open for the reception of grain, salt, or the like, consisting of a standard supporting a ring with a serrated edge.

sacking¹ (sak'ing), *n.* [*sack*¹ + *-ing*.] A coarse fabric of hemp or flax, of which sacks, bags, etc., are made: also used for other purposes where strength and durability are required. Compare *sacking-bottomed*.

Getting upon the *sacking* of the bedstead, I looked over the head-board minutely at the second casement.

Poe, *Murders in the Rue Morgue*.

sacking² (sak'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *sack*², *v.*] The act of plundering or pillaging, after storming and taking, as a house or a city.

sacking-bottomed (sak'ing-bot'umd), *a.* Having a sheet of sacking stretched between the rails, as an old-fashioned bedstead, to form a support for the mattress.

New *sacking-bottom'd* Bedsteads at 11s. a piece.
Quoted in Ashton's *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 75.

sackless (sak'les), *a.* [Also (Sc.) *saiiless*; < ME. *sakles*, *sacless*, *sackles*, innocent, < AS. *sac-lēds* (= Icel. *saklauss* = Sw. *saklös* = Dan. *sageslös*), without contention, quiet, peaceable, < *sacu*, strife, contention, guilt, also a cause, law-

suit, accusation, + *-less*, E. *-less*: see *sake* and *-less*.] 1. Guiltless; innocent; free from fault or blame.

It ware worthy to be schrede and schryned in golde,
ffor it es *sakles* of syne, sa helpe me onre Lorde!
Morte Arture (E. E. T. S.), I. 3993.

"O, is this water deep," he said,
"As it is wondrous dun?"
Or is it sic as a *sakless* mald
And a leal true knight may swim?"

Sir Roland (Child's *Ballads*, I. 226).

How she was absdonded to herself, or whether she was *sackless* o' the sinfu' deed, God in Heaven knowa.

Scott, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, v.

2. Guileless; simple.

'Gainst slander's blast
Truth doth the silly *sackless* soul defend.

Greene, *Isabel's Sonnet*.

And many *sackless* wights and prsty barnes run through the tender weamb.

Nashe, *Lenten Stufe* (Harl. Misc., VI. 103).

[Obsolete or dialectal in both senses.]

Folk-free and sackless. See *folk-free*.

sack-lifter (sak'lit'tēr), *n.* Any device for lifting or raising a sack filled with grain, salt, etc. It may be a rack and pinion attached to a stationary frame or to a hand-truck to raise the sack to a height convenient for carrying, or simply a clutch or a rope to seize the gathered end of the bag.

sack-moth (sak'mōth), *n.* Same as *sack-bearer*.

sack-packer (sak'pak'ēr), *n.* In *millng*, a machine for automatically weighing out a determined quantity of flour, forcing it into a flour-sack, and releasing the full sack.

sackpipe (sak'pip), *n.* Same as *bagpipe*.

sack-posset (sak'pos'set), *n.* Posset made with sack, with or without mixture of ale: formerly brewed customarily on a wedding-night.

I must needs tell you she composes a *sack-posset* well.
B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, II. 1.

Then my wife and I, it being a great frost, went to Mrs. Jem's, in expectation to eat a *sack-posset*, but, Mr. Edward not coming, it was put off.
Pepys, *Diary*, I. 5.

sack-pot (sak'pot), *n.* A small vessel like a jug or piteher, with a globular body, made of yellowish earthenware, and covered with a white stanniferous glaze. These pots often bear an inscribed word, as "sack," "claret," or "whit" (for white wine), and sometimes are dated, but not later than the seventeenth century. They are rarely more than 8 inches high, and were probably used for drawing wine direct from the cask.

sack-race (sak'rās), *n.* A race in which the legs of the contestants are increased in sacks gathered at the top and tied around the body.

sack-tree (sak'trē), *n.* An East Indian tree, *Antiaris toxicaria*, specifically identical with the upas-tree, though formerly separated and known as *A. innoxia*, *A. saccidora*, etc. Lengths of its bark after soaking and beating are turned inside out without splitting, and used as a sack, a section of wood being left as a bottom.

sack-winged (sak'wingd), *a.* Noting the bats of the genus *Saccolaryx* (which see).

sacless, *a.* See *sackless*.

Sacodes (sā-kō'dēs), *n.* [NL. (Le Conte, 1853), < Gr. *σάκος*, a shield, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of beetles of the family

Cyphonidae, erected by Leconte for three North American forms having the last joint of the maxillary palpi acute, antennae subserrate, body regularly elliptical, moderately convex, and the thorax semi-circular, produced over the head, and strongly reflexed at the margin, as *S. thoracica*. The group is now included in the larger genus

Helodes.

Sacoglossa (sak-ō-glos'sā), *n. pl.* Same as *Sacoglossæ*.

Sacoglossæ (sak-ō-glos'sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σάκος*, a shield, + *γλῶσσα*, a tongue.] In Gegenbaur's system of classification, a division of opisthobranchiate gastropods, represented by such genera as *Elysia*, *Limapontia*, and *Placobranchus*: an inexact synonym of *Abranchiata* or *Apneusta*, and of *Pellibranchiata* (which see).

sacola, *n.* The common killifish, mummyhog, or salt-water minnow, *Fundulus heteroclitus*. [Florida.]

sacque (sak), *n.* [A pseudo-F. spelling of F. *sac*, a bag: see *sack*¹.] See *sack*¹, 4 and 5.

sacra¹, *n.* Plural of *sacrum*.

sacra² (sā'krā), *n.*; *pl. sacre* (-krē). [NL. (se. *arteria*), < L. *sacra*, fem. of *sacer*, sacred: see *sacrum*.] A sacral artery.—**Sacra media**, the middle sacral artery. This is a comparatively insignificant artery in man, arising at the bifurcation of the common il-



Helodes (Sacodes) thoracica. (Line shows natural size.)

acs; it represents, however, the real continuation of the abdominal aorta, and is much larger in some animals.

sacral¹ (sā'krāl), *a.* and *n.* [*NL. sacrum* + *-al.*]

I. a. Of or pertaining to the sacrum.—**Sacral angle**, the saliency of the sacral prominence; the acute angle, presenting anteriorly, between the base of the sacrum and the body of the last lumbar vertebra, specially marked in man.—**Sacral arteries**, arteries distributed to the anterior surface of the sacrum and the coccyx. *Lateral sacral arteries*, usually two in number on each side, arising from the posterior division of the internal iliac. *Middle sacral artery*, or *sacromedian artery*, a branch arising from the furcation of the aorta, and a vestige of the primitive condition of that vessel, descending along the middle line to terminate in Luschka's gland. Also called *sacra*.—**Sacral canal**. See *canal*.—**Sacral cornua**. See *cornua of the sacrum*, under *cornu*.—**Sacral curve** or *curvature*, the curved long axis of the sacrum, concentric with that of the true pelvis. It varies much in different individuals, and differs in the two sexes.—**Sacral flexure**, the curve of the rectum corresponding to the concavity of the sacrum and coccyx.—**Sacral foramina**. See *foramen*.—**Sacral ganglia**. See *ganglion*.—**Sacral glands**, four or five lymphatic glands lying in the hollow of the sacrum, in the folds of the mesorectum behind the rectum.—**Sacral index**, the ratio of the breadth to the length of the sacrum multiplied by 100.—**Sacral plexus**. See *plexus*.—**Sacral prominence** or *protuberance*, the promontory of the sacrum.—**Sacral rib**. See *rib*.—**Sacral veins**, the venae comites of the sacral arteries. The *lateral sacral veins* form, by their communication with one another and with the two middle sacra, a plexus over the anterior surface of the sacrum. The *middle sacral veins* are two veins which follow the course of the middle sacral artery, and terminate in the left common iliac vein or at the junction of the iliacs.—**Sacral vertebrae**, those vertebrae which unite to form a sacrum, usually five in number in man. They range in number from the fewest possible (two) to more than twenty. In animals with the higher numbers, especially birds, many of these ankylosed bones are really borrowed from other parts of the spinal column; they are collectively known as *false sacral vertebrae*, and distinctively as *lumbosacral* and *urosacral*. (See these words, and *sacrum*.) In a few mammals (cetaceans and sirenians, without hind limbs), many reptiles (serpents, etc.), and most fishes, no sacral vertebrae are recognizable as such. See cuts under *spine*, *sacrum*, and *sacrum*².

II. n. A sacral vertebra. Abbreviated *S.*
sacralgia (sā'krāl'jī-jī), *n.* [*NL.*, < *sacrum* + *Gr. ἄλγος*, pain.] Pain in the region of the sacrum.

sacrament (sak'ra-ment), *n.* [*ME. sacrament*, *sacrament*, < *OF. sacrament*, *sagrament*, *sacrament*, an oath, consecration, *F. sacrament*, consecration, *OF. vernacularly sairement*, *serement*, *serrement*, *F. serment*, an oath, = *Pr. sagramen*, *sacrament*, *serment* = *Sp. Pg. sacramento* = *It. sacramento*, *sagramento* = *D. G. Dan. Sw. sakrament*, < *L. sacramentum*, an engagement, military oath, *LL. (eccles.) a mystery*, *sacrament*, < *sacrare*, dedicate, consecrate, render sacred or solemn: see *sacra*¹.] 1†. An oath of obedience and fidelity taken by Roman soldiers on enlistment; hence, any oath, solemn engagement, or obligation, or ceremony that binds or imposes obligation.

Herent to the Lord adeth the Rainbow, a new Sacrament, to seal his mercifull Couenant with the earth, not to drowne the same any more. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 42.

Now sure this doubtfull causes right
Can hardly but by Sacrament be tride.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, V. i. 25.

There cannot be
A fitter drink to make this sanction in.
Here I begin the sacrament to all.

B. Jonson, *Catiline*, i. 1.

2. In *theol.*, an outward and visible sign of inward and spiritual grace; more particularly, a solemn religious ceremony enjoined by Christ, or by the church, for the spiritual benefit of the church or of individual Christians, by which their special relation to him is created or freshly recognized, or their obligations to him are renewed and ratified. In the Roman Catholic Church and the Greek Church there are seven sacraments—namely, baptism, confirmation, the eucharist, penance, holy orders, matrimony, and (in the Roman Catholic Church) extreme unction or (in the Greek Church) unction of the sick. Protestants in general acknowledge but two sacraments, baptism and the Lord's Supper. The difference of view as to the value or significance of sacraments is more important than the difference as to their true number. In general it may be said that there are three opinions respecting them: (a) that the sacrament is a means of grace acting directly upon the heart and life, "a sure and certain means to bring peace to our souls" (*Bishop Hay*, *Sincere Christian*); (b) that the sacrament, though not in itself the means of grace, is nevertheless a solemn ratification of a covenant between God and the individual soul; (c) that the sacrament is simply a visible representation of something spiritual and invisible, and that the spiritual or invisible reality may be wanting, in which case the symbol is without spiritual value or significance. The first view is held by the Roman Catholics, the Greeks, and some in the Anglican communion; the second by most Protestants; the third by the Zwinglians, the Socinians, and, in modern times, by some of the orthodox churches, especially of the Congregational denominations. The Quakers, or Friends, reject altogether the doctrine of the sacraments.

In a word, Sacraments are God's secrets, discovered to none but his own people.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v., App. 1.

The Fathers, by an elegant expression, call the blessed Sacraments the extension of the Incarnation.

Jer. Taylor, *Worthy Communicant*, i. 2.

Nothing tends more to unite mens hearts than joyning together in the same Prayers and Sacraments.

Stillingfleet, *Sermons*, II. vi.

3. The eucharist, or Lord's Supper: used with the definite article, and without any qualifying word.

There offered first Melchisedech Bred and Wyn to cure Lord, in tokene of the Sacrament that was to comene.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 87.

The Bishop carried the Sacrament, even his consecrated wafer cake, betwixt the Images of two golden Angels.

Coryat, *Cruities*, I. 38, sig. D.

Adoration of the blessed sacrament. See *adoration*.—**Benediction of the blessed sacrament**. See *benediction*.—**Ecclesiastical sacraments**, confirmation, penance, orders, matrimony, and unction (of the sick). Also called *lesser sacraments*.—**Exposition of the sacrament**. See *exposition*.—**Sacrament of the altar**, the eucharist.

sacrament (sak'ra-ment), *v. t.* [*< sacrament, n.*] To bind by an oath. [Obscure or archaic.]

When desperate men have sacramented themselves to destroy, God can prevent and deliver.

Abp. Laud, *Works*, p. 86.

A few people at convenient distance, no matter how bad company—these, and these only, shall be your life's companions: and all those who are native, congenial, and by many an oath of the heart sacramented to you, are gradually and totally lost.

Emerson, *Prose Works*, II. 461.

sacramental (sak-ra-men'tal), *a.* and *n.* [*ME. sacramental*, < *OF. (and F.) sacramental*, *sacramental* = *Sp. Pg. sacramental* = *It. sacramentale*, < *LL. sacramentalis*, *sacramental*, < *L. sacramentum*, an engagement, oath, sacrament: see *sacrament*.] **I. a.** 1. Of, pertaining to, or constituting a sacrament; of the nature of a sacrament; used in the sacrament: as, *sacramental rites* or elements; *sacramental union*.

My soul is like a bird, . . . daily fed
With sacred wine and sacramental bread.

Quarles, *Emblems*, v. 10.

But as there is a sacramental feeding and a spiritual feeding, and as the spiritual is the nobler of the two, and of chief concern, . . . I conceive it will be proper to treat of this first.

Waterland, *Works*, VII. 101.

2. Bound or consecrated by a sacrament or oath.

And trains, by ev'ry rule
Of holy discipline, to glorious war
The sacramental host of God's elect!

Cowper, *Task*, ii. 349.

3. In *anc. Rom. law*, of or pertaining to the pledges deposited by the parties to a cause before entering upon litigation.

He [the alien] could not sue by the *Sacramental Action*, a mode of litigation of which the origin mounts up to the very infancy of civilisation. *Maine*, *Ancient Law*, p. 48.

Sacramental communion, communion by actual bodily manducation of the eucharistic elements or species: distinguished from *spiritual communion*, or communion in will and intention at times when the communicant is unable or ritually unfitted to communicate sacramentally.—**Sacramental confession**. See *confession*.

II. n. 1. A rite analogous to but not included among the recognized sacraments.

At Ester tyme, all the prestes of the same Gilde, with dyers other, be not sufficient to mynyster the sacramentes and sacramentalles vnto the seyde people.

English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 247.

It [the baptism of John] was a sacramental disposing to the baptism and faith of Christ.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 95.

Sums of money were allowed by the ordinaries to be exacted by the parsons, vicars, curates, and parish priests even for the sacraments and sacramentals of Holy Church, which were sometimes denied until the payment was made.

R. W. Dixon, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, ii.

2. *pl.* Certain instruments or materials used in a sacrament, or ceremonies connected with a sacrament.

These words, cup and testament, . . . be sacramentals.

Bp. Morton, *Discharge of Imputation*, p. 80. (*Latham*.)

sacramentalism (sak-ra-men'tal-izm), *n.* [*< sacramental* + *-ism.*] The doctrine that there is in the sacraments themselves by Christ's institution a direct spiritual efficacy to confer grace upon the recipient.

sacramentalist (sak-ra-men'tal-ist), *n.* [*< sacramental* + *-ist.*] One who holds the doctrine of sacramentalism.

sacramentally (sak-ra-men'tal-i), *adv.* After the manner of a sacrament.

sacramentarian (sak'ra-men-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< sacramentary* + *-an.*] **I. a.** 1. Sacramentary; pertaining to a sacrament or sacraments.—2. Pertaining to sacramentarians.

In practice she [the Church of England] gives larger scope than the Presbyterian Churches to the sacramentarian principle. *Schaff*, *Christ and Christianity*, p. 165.

II. n. 1†. One who holds that the sacraments are mere outward signs not connected with any

spiritual grace. In the sixteenth century this name was given by the Lutherans and afterward by English reformers to the Zwinglians and Calvinists.

2. A sacramentalist.

sacramentarianism (sak'ra-men-tā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [*< sacramentarian* + *-ism.*] Sacramentarian doctrine and practices: often used opprobriously to indicate extreme views with reference to the nature, value, and efficacy of the sacraments.

His account of the advance of sacerdotalism and sacramentarianism.

Athenæum, No. 2863, p. 335.

sacramentary (sak-ra-men'tā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. sacramentaire* = *Sp. Pg. It. sacramentario*, *n.*; < *ML. *sacramentarius*, *adj.*, as a noun *sacramentarius*, a sacramentarian, *sacramentarium*, a service-book, < *LL. sacramentum*, sacrament: see *sacrament*.] **I. a.** 1. Of or pertaining to a sacrament or sacraments.—2. Of or pertaining to sacramentarians.

II. n.; *pl. sacramentaries* (-riz). 1. An office-book formerly in use, containing the rites and prayers connected with the several sacraments (the eucharist, baptism, penance, orders, etc.) and other rites. The Greek euchology is a similar book. See *missal*.

The Western, as compared with the Oriental *Sacramentaries*, have been remarkable in all ages for the boldness with which the disposition of the several parts has been varied.

R. W. Dixon, *Hist. Church of Eng.*, xv. 2†.

Same as *sacramentarian*, 1.

It seemeth therefore much amiss that against them whom they term *Sacramentaries* so many invective discourses are made.

Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v. 67.

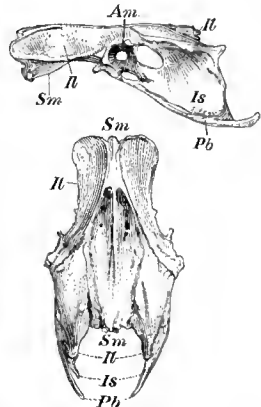
Gelasian, Gregorian, Leonine Sacramentary. See the adjectives.

sacramentize (sak'ra-men-tiz), *v. i.* [*< sacrament* + *-ize.*] To administer the sacraments.

Ministers made by Presbyterian government in France and the Low Countries were owned and acknowledged by our Bishops for lawfully ordained for all intents and purposes, both to preach and sacramentize.

Fuller, *Ch. Hist.*, XI. v. 65.

sacrarium¹ (sā-krā'ri-um), *n.*; *pl. sacraria* (-i-ā). [*L.*, a place for the keeping of sacred things, a sacristy, shrine, etc., < *sacer*, consecrated, sacred: see *sacra*¹.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*: (a) Any sacred or consecrated retired place; any place where sacred objects were deposited, as that connected with the Capitoline temple where were kept the processional chariots; sometimes, a locality where a statue of an emperor was placed. (b) A sort of family chapel in private houses, in which the images of the Penates were kept.—2. That part of a church where the altar is situated; the sanctuary; the chancel.



Sacrarium and Entire Pelvis of a Bird (the common fowl). Upper figure, side view; lower figure, top view. *Sm*, sacrarium (in lower figure the letters at the two ends of it; in upper figure *Sm* points to bodies of dorsolumbar vertebrae ankylosed in the sacrum); *Il*, ilium; *Is*, ischium; *Pb*, pubis; *Am*, acetabulum (the line extends to the antitrochanter); the vacancy behind the acetabulum is the ilioischiatic foramen, corresponding to the sacrosacral notch of a mammal; the vacancy below the acetabulum corresponds to the obturator foramen of a mammal.

as of sacrales proper. The sacrarium is ankylosed with the ilia and these with the ischia, in such manner that usually the sacrosacral interval which exists in a mammal is converted into an ilioischiatic foramen. *Cuvier*. See also cuts under *epileura* and *sacrum*.

sacrarium² (sā-krā'ri-um), *n.*; *pl. sacraria* (-i-ā). [*NL.*, < *sacrum* + *-arium.*] In *ornith.*, the complex sacrum of any bird, consisting of dorsolumbar or lumbosacral and of urosacral vertebrae, as well as of sacrales proper. The sacrarium is ankylosed with the ilia and these with the ischia, in such manner that usually the sacrosacral interval which exists in a mammal is converted into an ilioischiatic foramen. *Cuvier*. See also cuts under *epileura* and *sacrum*.

sacrarium (sak'ra-ri), *n.* [*< ME. sacrarium*, < *OF. sacrarium*, *sacrarium* = *Sp. Pg. sacrario* = *It. sacrario*, < *L. sacrarium*, a place for the keeping of sacred things: see *sacrarium*¹.] A holy place.

The purified heart is God's sacrarium, his sanctuary, his house, his heaven.

Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, I. 259.

sacrate (sā'krāt), *v. t.* [*< L. sacratus*, *pp.* of *sacrare*, dedicate, consecrate, see *sacra*¹. Cf. *consecrate*, *desecrate*, *excrete*.] To consecrate.

The marble of some monument *sacrated* to learning.

Waterhouse, *Apology* (1653), p. 51.

sacration (sā-krā'shon), *n.* [*< LL. sacratio(n)*], consecration, dedication, < *L. sacrare*, consecrate: see *sacra*¹.] Consecration.

Why then should it not as well from this be avoided as from the other find a *sacration*?

Feltham, *Resolves*.

sacre¹ (sā'kér), *v. t.* [*< ME. sacren, sakeren, < OF. (and F.) sacrer = Pr. OSp. Pg. sagrar = It. sagrare, sacrare, < L. sacrare, render sacred, consecrate, < sacer, sacred. Cf. sacrate, and see sacred, orig. the pp. of sucre¹. From the same source are ult. E. sacrament, sacrifice, sacrilege, sacristan, sexton, sacerdotal, consecrate, desecrate, obsecrate, etc.] To hallow; dedicate; devote; set apart; consecrate.*

Thau Vter went to logres, and alle the prelates of the cherche, and ther was he *sacred* and crowed.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), i. 57.

Amongst other reliques the Monkes shew'd us is the Holy Ampoule, the same with that which *sacres* their Kings at Rhemes, this being the one that anoynted Hen. IV.

Evelyn, Diary, June 6, 1644.

sacre¹ (sā'kér), *n.* [*ME., < OF. sacre, consecration, sacred service, < sacrer, consecrate: see sacre¹, v.] A sacred solemnity or service.*

For the feast and for the *sacre*.

The Isle of Ladies, l. 2135.

sacre², *n.* See *saker¹*.

sacred (sā'kred), *a.* [*< ME. sacred, i-sacred, pp. of sacren, render holy: see sacre¹.] 1. Hallowed, consecrated, or made holy by association with divinity or divine things, or by solemn religious ceremony or sanction; set apart, dedicated, or appropriated to holy or religious purposes or service; regarded as holy or under divine protection: as, a *sacred* place; a *sacred* day; *sacred* service; the *sacred* lotus.*

When the barouns saugh Arthur comynge, thei dressed alle hem a-geyn hym for that he was a kynge a-noynted and *sacred*.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), l. 110.

Sacred king,

Be deaf to his known malice.

Ford, Perkin Warbeck, iii. 4.

When the *Sacred* Ship returns from Delos, and is telegraphed as entering into port, may we be at peace and ready!

Thackeray, Philip, xvii.

2. Devoted, dedicated, or consecrated with pious or filial intent: with *to*: as, a monument *sacred* to the memory of some one.

A temple *sacred* to the queen of love.

Dryden, Pal. and Arc., ii. 459.

3†. Devoted to destruction or infamy; execrable; accursed; infamous. [A Latinism.]

O *sacred* hunger of ambitious mindes,
And impotent desire of men to raise!

Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 1.

Sacred wit,
To villany and vengeance consecrate.

Shak., Tit. And., ii. 1. 120.

Sacred thirst of gold.

Dryden, Æneid, iii.

4. Of or pertaining to religion or divine things; relating to the service or will of the deity: opposed to *secular* and *profane*: as, *sacred* music; *sacred* history.

In their *sacred* bookes or Kalendars they ordained That their names should be written after their death.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 53.

Smit with the love of *sacred* song.

Milton, P. L., iii. 29.

5. Entitled to consideration, respect, or reverence; not to be thoughtlessly treated or intruded upon; venerable.

There is something *sacred* in misery to great and good minds.

Steele, Spectator, No. 456.

With a soul that ever felt the sting
Of sorrow, sorrow is a *sacred* thing.

Couper, Retirement, l. 316.

To a feather-brained school-girl nothing is *sacred*.

Charlotte Brontë, Villette, xx.

Hence—6. To be kept inviolate; not to be violated, profaned, or made common; inviolate.

Let thy oaths be *sacred*.

Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., iii. 19.

The *sacred* rights of property are to be guarded at every point. I call them *sacred* because, if they are unprotected, all other rights become worthless or visionary.

Story, Misc. Writings, p. 519.

7. Not amenable to punishment; enjoying immunity: as, the king's person is *sacred*.—**Sacred ape or monkey**, a semnopithecoid; any member of the genus *Semnopithecus*. The animal to which the name specially applies is the hanuman or entellus monkey of India, *S. entellus*. The name also extends to some other monkeys which receive similar attentions, as the bunder or rhesus macaque, *Macacus rhesus*, and the talapoin. See cuts under *entellus*, *rhesus*, and *talapoin*.—**Sacred ax, bamboo, bean**. See the nouns.—**Sacred baboon**, the hamadryad, *Cynocephalus hamadryas*, venerated in Egypt, and often sculptured on tombs and monuments. This animal played an important part in Egyptian theology and priesthood.—**Sacred bark**, casara sagraha bark. See *bark²*.—**Sacred beetle**, an Egyptian scarab, *Scarabæus sacer*, held sacred in antiquity. See *scarab*, and cuts under *Scarabæus* and *Copris*.—**Sacred cat**, the house-cat of Egypt, formerly venerated in that country as the representative of the goddess Pasht, and mummied in vast numbers at Bubastis. The "cat-cemeteries" recently opened at this place have furnished so many of these objects that they have become of commercial value as a fertilizer. This kind of cat is also interesting as indicating

the origin of the present domestic cats from the *Felis maniculatus* of Rüppell, a native of Abyssinia. This is a true feline, apparently first domesticated in Egypt. The animal whose classic name (αἰγίον) has commonly been translated *cat* was quite different, being either a mustelid or a viverrine. See *Elurus, cat¹*.—**Sacred college, fig, fir**. See the nouns.—**Sacred fish**, the midzeb, oxyrhynch, or mormyre of the Nile, *Mormyrus oxyrhynchus*, venerated and mummied by the ancient Egyptians for the reason stated under *Mormyrus*. Some other fishes of the same river were also held in religious esteem, as the electrical catfish, *Malapterurus electricus*, and the bichir, *Polypterus bichir*. Some such fish surmounts the head of Isis in some of her representations. See cut under *Malapterurus*.—**Sacred geography**. See *geography*.—**Sacred glosses, heart, history**. See *gloss², heart, history*.—**Sacred ibis, Isis religiosa**, venerated and mummied by the Egyptians. See cut under *ibis*.—**Sacred lotus, Nelumbium speciosum**. See *lotus, 1*.—**Sacred majesty**, a title once applied to the kings of England.—**Sacred music**, music of a religious character or connected with religious worship: opposed to *secular music*.—**Sacred places, in civil law**, the place where a person is buried.—**Sacred vulture**. See *vulture*.—**Syn. Sacred, Holy**. *Holy* is stronger and more absolute than any word of cognate meaning. That which is *sacred* may derive its sanction from man; that which is *holy* has its sanctity directly from God or as connected with him. Hence we speak of the *Holy* Bible, and the *sacred* writings of the Hindus. He who is *holy* is absolutely or essentially free from sin; *sacred* is not a word of personal character. The opposite of *holy* is *sinful* or *wicked*; that of *sacred* is *secular, profane, or common*.

sacredly (sā'kred-li), *adv.* In a *sacred* manner. (a) With due reverence; religiously: as, to observe the Sabbath *sacredly*; the day is *sacredly* kept. (b) Inviolably; strictly: as, to observe one's word *sacredly*; a secret to be *sacredly* kept.

sacredness (sā'kred-nes), *n.* [*< sacred + -ness.*] The state or character of being *sacred*, in any sense.

sacret (sā'kret), *n.* [*< OF. sacret, dim. of sacre, saker: see saker¹.*] In *falconry*, same as *sakeret*. **sacritic** (sā'krif'ik), *a.* [= *Pg. It. sacrifico, < L. sacrificus, pertaining to sacrifice, < sacrificare, sacrifice: see sacrify.*] Employed in sacrifice. *Johnson*.

sacrific² (sā'krif'ik), *a.* [*< NL. sacrum, sacrum, + L. -ficus, < facere, make.*] In *anat.*, entering into the composition of the sacrum: as, a *sacrific* vertebra. [Rare.]

sacrificable (sā'krif'i-kā-bl), *a.* [= *Sp. sacrificable = Pg. sacrificavel; as sacrific¹ + -able.*] Capable of being offered in sacrifice.

Although his [Jephthah's] vow run generally for the words "Whatsoever shall come forth," &c., yet might it be restrained in the sense, for whatsoever was *sacrificable*, and justly subject to lawful immolation.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 14.

sacrificial (sā'krif'i-kāl), *a.* [*< L. sacrificialis, pertaining to sacrifice, < sacrificare, sacrifice: see sacrify.*] Same as *sacrific¹*.

sacrificant (sā'krif'i-kant), *n.* [*< L. sacrificant(-)is, ppr. of sacrificare, sacrifice: see sacrific¹.*] One who offers a sacrifice.

Homer did believe there were certain evil demons, who took pleasure in fumes and nidours of sacrifices; and that they were ready, as a reward, to gratify the sacrificants with the destruction of any person, if they so desired it.

Hallywell, Melanponces, p. 102.

Sacrificati (sak'ri-fi-kā'ti), *n. pl.* [*L., prop. pp. pl. of sacrificare, sacrifice: see sacrifice.*] In the *early church*, Christians who sacrificed to idols in times of persecution, but returned to the church when the persecution was ended, and were received as penitents.

sacrificatio (sak'ri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*< L. sacrificatio(-)is, a sacrifice, < sacrificare, sacrifice: see sacrify.*] The act of sacrificing.

O son! since through the will of God I am thy father, and since to him I must again resign thee, generously suffer this *sacrificatio*.

Dr. A. Geddes, Pref. to Trans. of the Bible, p. ix.

sacrificator (sak'ri-fi-kā-tor), *n.* [*LL. sacrificator, < L. sacrificare, sacrifice: see sacrify.*] One who offers a sacrifice.

It being therefore a sacrifice so abominable unto God, although he had pursued it, it is not probable the priests and wisdom of Israel would have permitted it: and that not only in regard of the subject or sacrifice itself, but also the *sacrificator*, which the picture makes to be Jephthah.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 14.

sacrificatory (sā'krif'i-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [= *F. sacrificatoire, < ML. *sacrificatorius, < L. sacrificare, pp. sacrificatus, sacrifice: see sacrify.*] Offering sacrifice. *Sherwood*.

sacrifice (sak'ri-fi-sis or -fiz), *n.* [*< ME. sacrifice, sacrifice, < OF. (and F.) sacrific = Pr. sacrifici = Sp. Pg. sacrificio = It. sacrificio, < L. sacrificium, a sacrifice, lit. 'a rendering sacred,' < sacer, sacred, + facere, make: see sacre¹ and fact. Cf. sacrify.*] 1. The offering of anything to a deity; a consecratory rite.

Great pomp, and sacrifice, and praises loud
To Dagon. *Milton*, S. A., l. 436.

2. That which is sacrificed; specifically, that which is consecrated and offered to a deity as

an expression of thanksgiving, consecration, penitence, or reconciliation. See *offering*.

I beseech you therefore, brethren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service.

Rom. xii. 1.

This way the devil used to evacuate the death of Christ, that we might have affiance in other things, as in the daily sacrifice of the priest.

Latimer, Sermon of the Plough.

Moloch, horrid king, besmeared with blood

Of human sacrifice. *Milton*, P. L., l. 393.

3. The destruction, surrender, or giving up of some prized or desirable thing in behalf of a higher object, or to a claim considered more pressing; the loss incurred by devotion to some other person or interest; also, the thing so devoted or given up.

He made a sacrifice of his friendship to his interest.

Johnson, Dict.

4. Surrender or loss of profit. [Shopkeepers' cant.]

Its patterns were last year's, and going at a sacrifice.

Dickens, Chimes, ii.

Eucharistic sacrifice, sacrifice of the mass, the sacrifice of the body and blood of Christ, which, according to the doctrine of the Roman Catholic and other churches, the priest, in the celebration of the mass or eucharist, offers as a propitiation for sin and as a means of obtaining all graces and blessings from God. See *Roman Catholic Church*, under *Roman*.—**Sacrifice hit, in base-ball**, a hit made by the batter not for the purpose of gaining a base himself, but to enable another player already on one of the bases to score or to gain a base.

sacrifice (sak'ri-fiz or -fis), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sacrificed*, ppr. *sacrificing*. [*< sacrifice, n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To make an offering or sacrifice of; present as an expression of thanksgiving, consecration, penitence, or reconciliation.

From the herd or flock

Of *sacrificing* bullock, lamb, or kid.

Milton, P. L., xii. 20.

2. To surrender, give up, or suffer to be lost or destroyed for the sake of something else.

My Lady will be enrag'd beyond Bounds, and sacrifice Neice, and Fortune, and all at that Conjunction.

Congreve, Way of the World, iii. 18.

Party sacrifices man to the measure.

Emerson, Fortune of the Republic.

3. To dispose of regardless of gain or advantage. [Shopkeepers' cant.]—**Syn. I. Sacrifice, Immolate**. By the original meaning, *sacrifice* might apply to offerings of any sort, but *immolate* only to sacrifices of life: this distinction still continues, except that, as most sacrifices have been the offering of life, *sacrifice* has come to mean that presumbly. It has taken on several figurative meanings, while *immolate* has come to seem a strong word, especially appropriate to the offering of a large number of lives or of a valuable life. *Immolation* is naturally for propitiation, while *sacrifice* may be for that or only for worship.

II. intrans. To offer up a sacrifice; make offerings to a deity, especially by the slaughter and burning of victims, or of some part of them, on an altar.

They which sacrificed to the god Lunas were accounted their wives Masters.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 75.

Whilst he [Alexander] was sacrificing they fell upon him, and had almost smothered him with Boughs of Palm trees and Citron trees.

Milton, Ans. to Salmasius.

sacrificer (sak'ri-fi-zér), *n.* [*< sacrific + -er¹.*]

1. One who sacrifices.

The eleventh and last persecution generally of the Church was enduring the government of the Emperor Julianus, which was an idolater, and sacrificer to the duel.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Helowes, 1577), p. 401.

Let us be sacrificers, but not butchers.

Shak., J. C., ii. 1. 166.

2. Specifically, a priest.

So fraud was used, the sacrificer's trade,

Fools are more hard to conquer than persuade.

Dryden, Abs. and Achit., l. 125.

sacrificial (sak'ri-fish'al), *a.* [*< L. sacrificium, sacrifice, + -al.*] Of, pertaining to, or used in sacrifice; concerned with sacrificing; consisting in or including sacrifice: as, *sacrificial* robes; a *sacrificial* meal.

Now, the observation which Tertullian makes upon these sacrificial rites is pertinent to this rule.

Jer. Taylor, Worthy Communicant.

sacrificially (sak'ri-fish'al-i), *adv.* As regards sacrifices; after the manner of a sacrifice.

sacrify (sak'ri-fi), *v. i. and t.* [*ME. sacrificien, < OF. (and F.) sacrificer = Pr. sacrificar, sacrificar = Sp. Pg. sacrificar = It. sacrificare, sacrificare, < L. sacrificare, offer sacrifice (cf. sacrificium, pertaining to sacrifice), < sacer, sacred, + facere, make. Cf. sacrifice, sacrificatio.*] To sacrifice.

She . . . says that she wolde sacrificye,
And whanne she myghte hire tyme wel espye,
Upon the fire of sacrifice she sterte.

Chaucer, Good Women, l. 1348.

In the wylche he sacrificed first his blissid body and his flesh by his Blisshope Iosephe that he sacred with his owene hande.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 502.

sacrilege (sak'ri-lej), *n.* [Formerly also *sacri-ledge*; < ME. *sacrilege*, *sacrilegge*, *sacrilegie*, < OF. *sacrilege*, F. *sacrilege* = Sp. Pg. It. *sacrilegio*, < L. *sacrilegium*, the robbing of a temple, stealing of sacred things, < *sacrilegus*, a sacrilegious person, temple-robber, < *sacer*, sacred, + *legere*, gather, pick, purloin: see *sacred* and *legend*.] 1. The violation, desecration, or profanation of sacred things. Roman Catholics distinguish between *sacri-legium immediatum*, committed against that which in and of itself is holy, and *sacrilegium mediatum*, committed against that which is sacred because of its associations or functions.

Thou, that wlatist ydols, or mawmetis, doist *sacrilegie*?
Wyclif, Rom. ii. 22.

The death of Ananias and Sapphira was a punishment to vow-breach and *sacrilegie*.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 381.

I durst not tear it [a letter] after it was yours; there is some *sacrilegie* in defacing anything consecrated to you.
Donne, Letters, lxxxv.

Another great crime of near akin to the former, which was sometimes condemned and punished under the name of *sacrilegie*, was robbing of graves, or defacing and spoiling the monuments of the dead.

Bingham, Antiq. of the Christ. Church, p. 963.

2. In a more specific sense: (a) The alienation to laymen or to common purposes of that which has been appropriated or consecrated to religious persons or uses. (b) The felonious taking of any goods out of any church or chapel. In old English law these significations of *sacrilegie* were legal terms, and the crimes represented by them were for some time punished by death; in the latter sense the word is still used. = *Syn. Desecration*, etc. See *profanation*.

sacrilegeri (sak'ri-lej-er), *n.* [< ME. *sacrieger*; < *sacrileg* + *-er*.] A sacrilegious person; one who is guilty of sacrilege.

The king of England [Henry VIII.], whom he [the Pope] had decreed an heretike, acismatike, a wedlocke breaker, a public murtherer, and a *sacrileger*.

Holinshed, Chron., Hist. Scotland, an. 1535.

sacrilegiet, *n.* A Middle English form of *sacrilegie*.

sacrilegious (sak-ri-lē'jus), *a.* [< *sacrileg* (L. *sacrilegium*) + *-ous*.] Guilty of or involving sacrilege; profane; impious: as, *sacrilegious* acts; *sacrilegious* hands.

Thou hast abus'd the strictness of this place,
And offer'd *sacrilegious* foul disgrace
To the sweet rest of these interred bones.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 2.

Still green with bays each ancient altar stands,
Above the reach of *sacrilegious* hands.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 182.

= *Syn. See profanation*.

sacrilegiously (sak-ri-lē'jus-li), *adv.* In a sacrilegious manner; with sacrilege.

sacrilegiousness (sak-ri-lē'jus-nes), *n.* The character of being sacrilegious.

sacrilegist (sak'ri-lē-jist), *n.* [< *sacrileg* + *-ist*.] One who is guilty of sacrilege. [Rare.]

The hand of God is still upon the posterity of Antiochus Epiphanes the *sacrilegist*.
Spelman, Hist. Sacrilege, § 6.

sacrilumbar (sā-kri-lum'bal), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *lumbus*, loin: see *lumbar*.] Of or pertaining to the sacrilumbalis.

sacrilumbalis (sā'kri-lum-bā'lis), *n.*; pl. *sacrilumbales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *sacrilumbar*.] The great lumbosacral muscle of the back; the erector spinæ. See *erector*. *Cowes and Shute*, 1887.

sacrilumbar (sā-kri-lum'bār), *a.* Same as *sacrilumbar*. *Cowes and Shute*, 1887.

sacring (sā'kring), *n.* [Formerly also *sacker-ing*; < ME. *sakeryng*, *sacringe*, *sacrynge*; verbal *n.* of *sacer*, *v.*] 1. Consecration.

The archbishop hadde ordeyned redy the crowne and septre, and all that longed to the *sacring*.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), i. 106.

At the *sacring* of the mass, I saw
The holy elements alone. *Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

2. The Host.

On Friday last, the Parson of Oxened "being at messe in one Parosh Chirche, evyn at levacion of the *sakeryng*, Jamys Gleys had been in the town, and come homeward by Wymondam a gate."
Paston Letters, I. 72.

3. The sacrament; holy communion.

And on Friday after *sakeryng*, one come fro cherch warde, and schoffe donne all that was thereon.
Paston Letters, I. 217.

Sacring bell. See *bell*.

sacriplex (sā'kri-pleks), *n.* [NL.: < L. *sacrum*, sacrum, + *plexus*, plexus: see *plexus*.] 2. The sacral plexus of nerves. *Cowes and Shute*, 1887.

sacriplexal (sā-kri-plek'sal), *a.* [< *sacriplex* + *-al*.] Entering into the composition of the sacral plexus, as a nerve; of or pertaining to the sacriplex.

sacrist (sā'krist), *n.* [= It. *sacrista*, < L. *sacrista*, a sacristan, < L. *sacer*, sacred: see *sacer*. Cf. *sacristan*.] 1. A sacristan: sometimes specifically restricted to an assistant sacristan.

A *sacrist* or treasurer are not dignitaries in the church of common right, but only by custom. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

The cellarer, the *sacrist*, and others of the brethren, disappointed in the expectation they had formed of being entertained with mirthful performances, . . . turned them out of the monastery. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 273.

2. A person retained in a cathedral to copy out music for the choir and take care of the books.

He would find Gervase, the *sacrist*, busy over the chronicles of the kings and the history of his own time.
Stubbs, Mediaeval and Modern Hist., p. 145.

sacristan (sak'ris-tan), *n.* [< ME. *sacristane*, < OF. *sacristain*, also *segretain*, *secretain*, *soucretain*, F. *sacristain* = Pr. *sacristan*, *sagrestan* = Sp. *sacristan* = Pg. *sacristão* = It. *sagrestano*, < ML. *sacristanus*; usually *sacrista*, a sacristan, sexton: see *sacrist*. Cf. *sexton*, a contracted form of *sacristan*.] An officer of a church or monastery who has the charge of the sacristy and all its contents, and acts as custodian of the other vessels, vestments, and valuables of the church. The term *sacristan* has become corrupted into *sexton*, and these two names are sometimes used interchangeably. The *sacristan*, as distinguished from the *sexton*, however, has a more responsible and elevated office. In the Roman Catholic Church the sacristan during mass attends in a surplice at the credence-table and assists by arranging the chalice, paten, etc.; in some continental cathedrals he is a dignitary, and in the English cathedrals usually a minor canon.

The *Sacristan* shew'd us a world of rich plate, jewels, and embroder'd copes, which are kept in presses.
Evelyn, Diary, March 23, 1646.

The *Sacristan* and old Father Nicholas had followed the Sub-Prior into the Abbot's apartment.

Scott, Monastery, xxxiv.

sacristanry (sak'ris-tan-ri), *n.* [ME., < *sacristan* + *-ry*.] Same as *sacristy*. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 315.

sacristy (sak'ris-ti), *n.*; pl. *sacristies* (-tiz). [< ME. **sacristie*, < OF. (and F.) *sacristic* = Pr. *sacristia*, *sagrestia* = Cat. *sagristia* = Sp. *sacristia* = Pg. *sacristia* = It. *sacristia*, *sacrestia*, *sagristia*, *sagrestia*, < ML. *sacristia*, a vestry in a church, < *sacrista*, a sacristan: see *sacrist*. Cf. *sextory*, a contracted form of the same word.] An apartment in or a building connected with a church or monastery, in which the sacred utensils are kept and the vestments used by the officiating clergymen or priests are deposited; the vestry.

sacrocaudal (sā-kro-kā'dal), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *cauda*, tail: see *caudal*.] Sacrocoecygeal; urosacral.

sacrocoecygeal (sā'kro-kok-sij'ē-al), *a.* [< *sacrocoecygeus* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the sacrum and the coecyx; sacrocaudal.—2. In *ornith.*, pertaining to that part of the sacrum which is coecygeal; urosacral.—**Sacrocoecygeal fibrocartilage, plexus, etc.** See the nouns.—**Sacrocoecygeal ligaments**, the ligaments uniting the sacrum and the coecyx: an anterior, a posterior, and a lateral are distinguished.

sacrocoecygean (sā'kro-kok-sij'ē-an), *a.* Same as *sacrocoecygeal*.

sacrocoecygeus (sā'kro-kok-sij'ē-us), *n.*; pl. *sacrocoecygei* (-i). [NL.: < L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + NL. *coecyx*: see *coecygeus*.] A sacrocoecygeal muscle; a muscle connected with the sacrum and the coecyx.

sacrocostal (sā-kro-kos'tal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *costa*, a rib: see *costal*.] 1. A. Connected with the sacrum and having the character of a rib.

II. *n.* 1. A sacrocostal element of a vertebra, or so-called sacral rib.—2. In *ornith.*, specifically, a sacrocostal rib; any rib which articulates with a bird's sacrum, or complex sacrum. *Cowes*, 1890.

sacrocotyloid (sā-kro-kot'i-loid), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + Gr. *κοτύλη*, a vessel: see *cotyloid*.] Relating to the sacrum and to the cotyloid cavity of the hip-bone; acetabular.

sacrocotyloidean (sā-kro-kot-i-loi'dē-an), *a.* [< *sacrocotyloid* + *-e-an*.] Same as *sacrocotyloid*.—**Sacrocotyloidean diameter**. See *pelvic diameters*, under *pelvis*.

sacro-iliac (sā-kro-il'i-ak), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *ilius*, the ilium.] Pertaining to the sacrum and the ilium: as, the *sacro-iliac* articulation.—**Sacro-iliac ligaments**, the ligaments uniting the sacrum and the ilium, which in man are anterior and posterior. The former is a short flat band of fibers which pass from the upper and anterior surface of the sacrum to the adjacent surface of the ilium. The part of the latter forming a distinct fasciculus, and running from the third transverse tubercle on the posterior surface of the sacrum to the posterior superior spine of the ilium, is sometimes called the *oblique sacro-iliac ligament*.—**Sacro-iliac synchondrosis**, the sacro-iliac articulation of man and some other animals, forming a synarthrosis between the sacrum and the ilium. It is frequently replaced by bony union, and less often forms a movable joint; but the name does not apply to either of these substitutions.

sacro-ischiac, sacro-ischiadic, sacro-ischiatic (sā-kro-is'ki-ak, -is-ki-ad'ik, -is-ki-at'ik), *a.* Pertaining to the sacrum and to the ischium; sacrosciatic.

sacrolumbar (sā-kro-lum'bal), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *lumbus*, loin. Cf. *sacrolumbar*.] Pertaining to the sacrolumbalis; sacrilumbar: as, the *sacrolumbar* muscle.

sacrolumbalis (sā'kro-lum-bā'lis), *n.*; pl. *sacrolumbales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *sacrolumbar*.] The smaller and outer section of the erector spinæ, in man inserted by six tendons into the angles of the six lower ribs. Also called *iliocostalis, sacrolumbaris*, and *lumbocostalis*. In the dorsal or thoracic region of man this muscle acquires certain accessory fasciculi known in the text-books of human anatomy as *musculus accessorius ad sacrolumbalem*.

sacrolumbar (sā-kro-lum'bār), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *lumbus*, loin: see *lumbar*.] 1. Pertaining to sacral and lumbar vertebrae; lumbosacral: as, the *sacrolumbar* muscle; *sacrolumbar* ligaments.—2. Combining or representing the characters of sacral and lumbar parts: as, *sacrolumbar* vertebrae; *sacrolumbar* ribs.

Also *sacrilumbar*.

sacrolumbaris (sā'kro-lum-bā'ris), *n.*; pl. *sacrolumbares* (-rēz). [NL.: see *sacrolumbar*.] Same as *sacrolumbalis*.

sacromedian (sā-kro-mē'di-an), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *medianus*, median.] Running along the median line of the sacrum: said of an artery. See *sacra*.—**Sacromedian artery**. Same as *middle sacral artery*. See *sacra*.

sacropubic (sā-kro-pū'bi-k), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *pubes*, the pubes: see *pubic*.] Pertaining to the sacrum and to the pubes; pubosacral: as, the *sacropubic* diameter of the pelvis.

sacrorectal (sā-kro-rek'tal), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *rectum*, the rectum.] Pertaining to the sacrum and the rectum.—**Sacrorectal hernia**, a hernia passing down the ischio-rectal fossa and appearing in the perineum, protruding between the prostate and rectum in the male, and between the vagina and rectum in the female.

sacro-sacral (sak'rō-sangkt), *a.* [= F. *sacro-saint* = Sp. Pg. *sacro-santo* = It. *sacro-santo*, *sacro-santo*, < L. *sacro-sacralis*, inviolable, sacred, < *sacer*, sacred, + *sanctus*, pp. of *sancere*, fix unalterably, make sacred: see *saint*.] Preëminently or superlatively sacred or inviolable.

The Roman church . . . makes itself so *sacro-sacral* and infallible.

Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry, iii. (*Latham*).
From *sacro-sacral* and most trustworthy months.

Kingsley, Hypatia, xxxi.

sacrosciatic (sā'kro-si-at'ik), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + ML. *sciaticus*, sciatic: see *sciatic*.] Of or pertaining to the sacrum and the ischium: as, the *sacrosciatic* notch or ligaments.—**Sacrosciatic foramina**, the foramina, great and lesser, into which the great and lesser sacrosciatic notches respectively are formed by the greater and lesser sciatic ligaments. The greater transmits the pyriformis muscle, the gluteal vessels, superior gluteal nerve, sciatic vessels, greater and lesser sciatic nerves, the internal pudic vessels and nerve, and muscular branches from the sacral plexus. The lesser sacrosciatic foramen transmits the tendon of the obturator internus, the nerve which supplies that muscle, and the internal pudic vessels and nerve.—**Sacrosciatic ligaments**, two stout ligaments connecting the sacrum with the ischium. The greater or posterior passes from the posterior inferior iliac spine and the sides of the sacrum and coecyx to the ischial tuberosity; the lesser or anterior passes from the side of the sacrum and coecyx to the ischial spine.

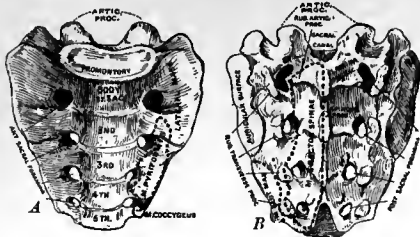
sacrospinal (sā-kro-spi'nal), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *spina*, the spine: see *spinal*.] Sacrovertebral; specifically, pertaining to the sacrospinalis.

sacrospinalis (sā'kro-spi-nā'lis), *n.*; pl. *sacrospinales* (-lēz). [NL.: see *sacrospinal*.] The erector spinæ muscle; the sacrolumbalis and longissimus dorsi taken together.

sacrovertebral (sā-kro-vēr'tē-bral), *a.* [< L. *sacrum*, the sacrum, + *vertebra*, a vertebra.] Of or formed by the sacrum and other vertebrae: as, the *sacrovertebral* angle or promontory (the anterior sacral angle or prominence, at the articulation of the sacrum with the last lumbar vertebra). See phrases under *sacral* and *sacrum*.—**Sacrovertebral ligament**, a ligament passing from the transverse process of the last lumbar vertebra to the lateral part of the base of the sacrum.

sacrum (sā'krum), *n.*; pl. *sacra* or *sacrums* (-krā, -krumz). [NL. (sc. os), the sacred bone; neut. of *sacer*, sacred: see *sacer*.] A compound bone resulting from the ankylosis of two or more vertebrae between the lumbar and the coecygeal region of the spine, mostly those which unite with the ilia; the os sacrum. In man the sacrum normally consists of five sacral vertebrae thus united, and is the largest, stoutest, and most solid part of the vertebral column, forming a curved pyramidal mass with the base uppermost, the keystone of the

pelvic arch, wedged in posteriorly between the ilia, with which it articulates or unites by the sacro-iliac synchondrosis, all the body above being supported, so far as its bony basis is concerned, by the sacrum alone. A similar



Human Sacrum. A, anterior surface; B, posterior surface.

but narrower, straighter, less pyramidal and more horizontal sacrum composed of a few bones (usually two to five, sometimes ten) characterizes *Mammalia* at large. (See *sacral*.) In birds a great number of vertebrae are ankylosed to form the sacrum or so-called sacrum, and a large number unite with the ilia, but the greater num-



Sacrum of a Bird (young chick) before ankylosis has occurred, showing *dl*, dorsolumbar, *s*, sacral proper, and *c*, urosacral vertebrae all of which fuse together in adult life to form the sacrum.

ber of these are borrowed from both the lumbar and the coccygeal series, and in this class it has been proposed to limit the term *sacrum* to the few (three to five) vertebrae which are in special relation with the sacral plexus. (See *urosacral*.) In some reptiles or batrachians a single rib-bearing vertebra may be united with the ilia, and so represent alone a sacrum. Also called *rump-bone*. See also cuts under *epipleura*, *Ornithoscelida*, *pelvis*, *Ichthyosauria*, *Dinornis*, *plerodactyl*, *sacrum*, and *marsupial*.—**Cornua of the sacrum.** See *cornu*.—**Curve of the sacrum,** the longitudinal concavity of the sacrum, remarkably deep in man. It approximates to Carus's curve, which is the curved axis of the true pelvis of the human female.—**Promontory of the sacrum,** the sacrovertebral or sacrolumbar angle, made between the sacrum and the antecedent vertebra, remarkably salient in man.

sacry-bell (sā'kri-bel), *n.* Same as *sacring bell* (which see, under *bell*).

sad (sad), *a.* [*<* ME. *sad*, *sed*, *<* AS. *sæd*, full, sated, having had one's fill, as of food, drink, fighting, etc., = OS. *sad* = MD. *sad*, *sat*, D. *zat* = OHG. MHG. *sat*, G. *satt* = Icel. *sathr*, later *saddr* = Goth. *saths*, full, sated (cf. *sōths*, satiety); orig. pp. with suffix *-d* (as in *cold*, *old*, etc.: see *-d*, *-ed*), *<* *√* *sa*, fill, which appears also in L. *sat*, *satis*, sufficiently, *satur*, sated, Gr. *ἀρεῖν*, satiate, *ἀρεός*, insatiable, *ἀρέω*, sufficiently, OIr. *sathach*, sated, *sasaim*, I satisfy, *sath*, satiety: see *sate*², *satiare*, and *satisfy*. The development of the concrete physical sense 'heavy' from that of the mental sense 'heavy' (if it does not come from the orig. sense 'filled') is parallel with the development of 'keen,' sharp-edged, from 'keen,' eager, bold.] 1†. Full; having had one's fill; sated; surfeited; hence, satiated; wearied; tired; sick.

Sad of mine loude. *Layamon.*

Yet of that art they can not wexen *sadde*,
For unto hem it is a bitter swete.

Chaucer, *Prol.* to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 324.

2†. Heavy; weighty; ponderous.

With that his hand, more *sad* then lomp of lead,
Uplifting high, he weened with Mordure,
His owne good sword Mordure, to cleave his head.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. viii. 30.

3†. Firm; solid; fixed.

He is lyk to a man bildinge an hous, that diggide deepe,
and puttide the foundement on a stoon. Sothli greet
flowing maad flood was hurtlid to that hous, and it mygte
not moue it, for it was foundid on a *sad* stoon.

Wyelif, *Luke* vi. 48.

4†. Close; compact; hard; stiff; not light or soft.

Ar then the lande he waxen *sadde* or tough.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

Chalky lands are naturally cold and *sad*.

Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

5. Heavy; soggy; doughy; that has not risen well: as, *sad* bread. [Old and prov. Eng.]—

6†. Weighty; important; momentous.

The crowe anon hym tolde
By *sadde* tokens and by wordes bolde,
How that his wyf had doon hir lecherye.

Chaucer, *Manciple's Tale*, l. 154.

I am on many *sad* adventures bound,
Thst call me forth into the wilderness.

Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, iv. 2.

7†. Strong; stout: said of a person or an animal.

It makethe a man more strong and more *sad* azenst his
Enemies.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 159.

Hym selfe on a *sad* horse surely enarmyt,
That Galathe with gomys gyuen was to nome.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 6244.

But we *saddere* men owen to susteyne the feblenesses of
sijkemen, and not plesse to vs siff. *Wyelif*, *Rom.* xv. 1.

8†. Settled; fixed; resolute.

Yet in the brest of hir virginitee
Ther was enclosed rype and *sad* corage.
Chaucer, *Clerk's Tale*, l. 164.

If a man in synne be *sadde*,
Ech day newe, and heth ther-inne,
Of such a man God is moore gladd
Than of a childe that neuers dide synne.
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

Loke your hertes he seker and *sad*.
Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, v. 82).

9†. Steadfast; constant; trusty; faithful.

O deere wyf! O gemme of Iustitheed!
That were to me so *sad*, and eek so trewe,
Chaucer, *Manciple's Tale*, l. 171.

Then Ecuba esely ordant a message,
Sent to that souerain by a *sad* frynde.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 10527.

10†. Sober; serious; grave; sedate; discreet; responsible; wise; sage.

In ensample that men schuide se that by *sadde* resoun
Men mygt nougt be saued, but thozug mercy and grace.
Piers Plowman (B), xv. 541.

In Surrye whilom dwelte a compaignye
Of chapmen riche, and therto *sadde* and trewe.
Chaucer, *Man of Law's Tale*, l. 37.

And vpon these iij lordes wise and *sadde*
A poyntid were to goo on this message
Onto the Sowdon and his Baronaie.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3134.

To *sadde* wise men he yaf soche thinge as hym dought
sholde hem plesse; and with hem he helide compaignye, and
enquered in the contre what myght hem beste plesse.

Mertin (E. E. T. S.), i. 106.

A jest with a *sad* brow.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 92.

A few *sad* words, which, set against your joys,
May make 'em shine the more.

Beau. and Fl., King and No King, li. 1.

11. Sorrowful; melancholy; mournful; dejected.

Methinks no body should be *sad* but I;
Yet I remember, when I was in France,
Young gentlemen would be as *sad* as night,
Only for wantonness.

Shak., K. John, iv. 1. 15.

What, are you *sad* too, uncle?
Faith, then there's a whole household down together.
Middleton, *Women Beware Women*, l. 2.

Sad for their loss, but joyful of our life.

Pope, *Odyssey*, ix. 72.

12. Expressing or marked by sorrow or melancholy.

Of all *sad* words of tongue or pen,
The *saddest* are these: "It might have been!"

Whittier, *Maud Muller*.

13. Having the external appearance of sorrow; gloomy; downcast: as, a *sad* countenance.

Methinks your looks are *sad*, your cheer appall'd.

Shak., 1 Hen. VI., i. 2. 48.

But while I mused came Memory with *sad* eyes,
Holding the folded annals of my youth.

Tennyson, *Gardener's Daughter*.

14. Distressing; grievous; disastrous: as, a *sad* accident; a *sad* disappointment.

A *sadder* chance hath given allay
Both to the mirth and music of this day.

B. Jonson, *Sad Shepherd*, l. 2.

Insulting Age will trace his cruel Way,
And leave *sad* marks of his destructive Sway.

Prior, *Celia to Damon*.

15. Troublesome; trying; bad; wicked: sometimes used jocularly: as, a *sad* grumbler; a *sad* rogue.

Then does he begin to call himself the *saddest* fellow,
in disappointing so many places as he was invited to elsewhere.

Steele, *Spectator*, No. 448.

I have been told as how London is a *sad* place.
H. Mackenzie, *Man of Feeling*, xiv.

16. Dark; somber; sober; quiet: applied to color: as, a *sad* brown.

With him the Palmer eke in habit *sad*
Him selfe address to that adventure hard.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. xi. 3.

My wife is upon hanging the long chamber, where the
girl lies, with the *sad* stuff that was in the best chamber.

Pepys, *Diary*, Aug. 24, 1668.

[Bring] the coarsest woollen cloth (so it be not flocks),
and of *sad* colours, and some red.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 458.

=*Syn.* 11 and 13. Depressed, cheerless, desponding, disconsolate.—14. Dire, deplorable.

sad (sad), *v. t.*; pref. and pp. *saddid*, ppr. *sad-ding*. [*<* ME. *sadden*, *<* AS. *sadian*, be sated or tired, *gesadian*, fill, satisfy, satiate (= OHG. *satōn*, MHG. *satēn* = Icel. *sathja*, satisfy), *<* *sæd*, full, sated: see *sad*, *a.* Cf. Goth. *ga-sōthjan*, fill, satisfy, *<* *sæd*, *sōths*, satiety.] 1†. To make firm.

Anoon the groundis and plauntis or solis of him ben
saddid togidere, and he lippinge stood and wandride.

Wyelif, *Acts* iii. 7.

2†. To strengthen; establish; confirm.

Austyn the olde here-of he made hokes,
And hym-self ordeyned to *sadde* vs in bilene.
Piers Plowman (B), x. 242.

3. To sadden; make sorrowful; grieve.

Nothing *sads* me so much as that, in love
To thee and to thy blood, I had pick'd out
A worthy match for her.

Middleton, *Women Beware Women*, iv. 1.

But alas! this is it that *saddeth* our hearts, and makes
us look for more and more sad tidings concerning the af-
fairs of the church, from all parts of the world.

Baxter, *Self-Denial*, Conclusion.

sad (sad), *adv.* [*<* ME. *sadde*, *sade*; *<* *sad*, *a.*]

1†. Strongly; stiffly.

Sadde cleyed well that save both leide to slepe.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 160.

2†. Soberly; prudently; discreetly.

Thus thi frendes wylle he glade
That thou dispos the wyslye and *sade*.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 50.

3. Closely; firmly: as, to lie *sad*. [Scotch.]

sad-colored (sad'kul'ord), *a.* Of somber or sober hue.

A *sad-coloured* stand of claiiths.

Scott, *Monastery*, Int. Epistle, p. 11.

sadden (sad'n), *v.* [*<* *sad* + *-en*.] I. *intrans.*

1. To become heavy, compact, or firm; harden, as land or roads after a thaw or rain. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To become sad or sorrowful.

And Mecca *saddens* at the long defay.

Thomson, *Summer*, l. 979.

He would pause in his swift course to admire the bright
face of some cottage child; then sadden to think what
that might be its future lot.

E. Douden, *Shelley*, I. 80.

II. *trans.* 1†. To make compact; make heavy or firm; harden.

Marl is binding, and *saddening* of land is the great pre-
judice it doth to clay lands.

Mortimer, *Husbandry*.

2. To make sad; depress; make gloomy or melancholy.

Her gloomy presence *saddens* all the scene.

Pope, *Eloisa* to Abelard, l. 167.

Accursed be he who willingly *saddens* an immortal spirit.

Mary Fuller, *Woman* in 19th Cent., p. 27.

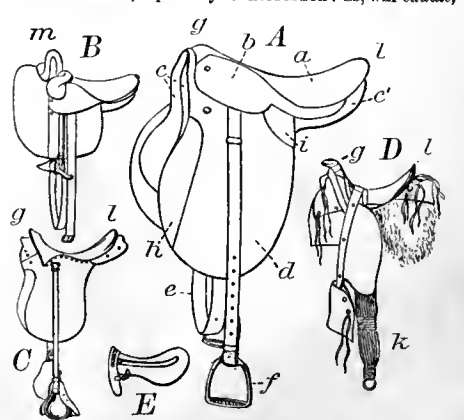
3. To make dark-colored; specifically, in *dyeing* and *calico-printing*, to tone down or shade (the colors employed) by the application of certain agents, as salts of iron, copper, or bichromate of potash.

For *saddening* olives, drabs, clarets, &c., and for cotton
blacks, if [coppers] has been generally discarded in favour
of nitrate of iron.

W. Crookes, *Dyeing and Calico-printing*, p. 535.

saddle (sad'l), *n.* [*<* ME. *sadel*, *<* AS. *sadol*, *sadol*, *sadel* = OD. *sadel*, D. *sadel* = MLG. LG. *sadel* = OHG. *satul*, *satul*, MHG. *satel*, G. *sattel* = Icel. *sōthull* = Sw. Dan. *sadel*, a saddle; per-

haps of Slavic origin: cf. O.Bulg. Serv. Bohem. *sedlo* = Pol. *siodlo* = Russ. *siadlo*, a saddle (Finn. *satula*, a saddle, perhaps *<* Teut.); ult. *<* *√* *sad*, sit: see *sit*. Cf. L. *sella* (for **sedla*), a seat, chair, saddle (see *sell*²), *scella*, a chair, from the same root.] 1. A contrivance secured on the back of a horse or other animal, to serve as a seat for a rider or for supporting goods packed for transportation. (a) The seat of wood or leather provided for a rider, especially on horsback: as, war-saddle,



A, English riding-saddle; B, ladies' saddle, or side-saddle; C, McClellan saddle; D, cowboy saddle; E, saddle tree. a, seat; b, stirrup; c, c', pad; d, skirt; e, girth; f, stirrup; g, pommet; h, knee-puff; i, thigh-puff; j, cinch; k, cantle; l, horn.

hunting-saddle, racing-saddle, side-saddle, McClellan saddle, Mexico saddle. The riders' saddle has differed greatly in construction and in use among different nations and at different times, especially as to the length of the stirrups and the posture of the rider.

"My lord," he said, "that ye will in this nedde
Change my *Sadyll* and sett it on this stedde."

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 2254.

In the same Clite I sold my horse, and my *sadyll* and brydell.

(b) A part of the harness used for drawing a vehicle. It is a narrow padded cushion laid across the back, and girded under the belly, and is usually held in place by a strap which passes under and around the tail: the shafts or thills are supported by it, the reins pass through rings attached to it, and the check-rein or bearing-rein is hooked to it. (c) A pack-saddle. See cuts under *harness* and *pad-tree*.

2. A seat prepared for a rider otherwise than on the back of an animal, but resembling an ordinary riding-saddle in design and use, as the seat on a bicycle.—3. Something resembling a saddle, or part of a saddle, in shape or use. (a) In *geol.*, a folded mass of rock in which the strata dip on each side away from a central axis-plane; an anticlinal. It is a pretty high island, and very remarkable, by reason of two saddles or risings and fallings on the top.

Dampier, Voyages, an. 1634.

(b) *Naut.*, a contrivance of wood notched or hollowed out and used to support a spar, as a wooden saddle-crutch is sometimes used to support the weight of the spanker-boom. (c) In *mach.*, a block with a hollowed top to sustain a round object, as a rod, upon a bench or bed. (d) A block, usually of cast-iron, at the top of a pier of a suspension-bridge, over which pass the suspension-cables or -chains which support the bridge platform. The saddle rests upon

the use of weapons, and also in some cases affording protection to the knees, thighs, etc., by appendages. (See *bar*, 3 (c), *leg-shield*, *saddle-bow*.) The war-saddle of the middle ages was especially adapted for charging with the lance; toward the thirteenth century it assumed a form which enabled the rider to prop himself upon the high cantle while standing almost erect in the stirrups, the body being thrown forward to aid in holding the lance straight and true.

saddle (sad'1). *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *saddled*, ppr. *saddling*. [*< ME. sadelen, saddlen, < AS. sadolian, sadelian, saddle, = D. sadelen = MLG. sadelen = OHG. satalon, MHG. satelen, G. satteln = Icel. sothla = Sw. sadla = Dan. sadle, saddle; from the noun.*] 1. To put a saddle upon: as, to saddle a horse.

Thef' roune to here armes, that yet were in her beddys, and hadde no leysur hem to clothe, and that was yet a faire happe for hem that her horses were redy *saddeldyd*.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 153.

And Abraham rose up early in the morning and saddled his ass.

2. To load; encumber as with a burden; also, to impose as a burden.

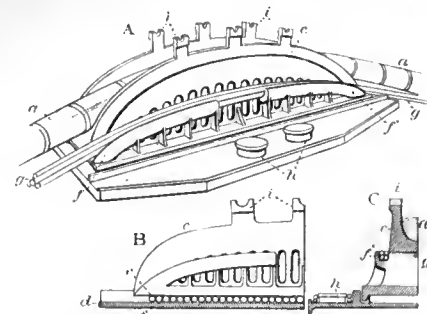
Yes, Jack, the independence I was talking of is by a marriage—the fortune is *saddled* with a wife—but I suppose that makes no difference.
Sheridan, The Rivals, ii. 1.

If you like not my company, you can saddle yourself on some one else.
R. L. Stevenson, Master of Ballantrae, ii.

saddleback (sad'1-bak), *n.* 1. A hill or its summit when shaped somewhat like a saddle.—2. A bastard kind of oyster, unfit for food; a racoon-oyster.—3. The great black-backed gull: same as *blackback*, 1.—4. The harp-seal: so called from the mark on the back.

Rink says a full-grown saddle-back weighs about 250 lbs.
Cassell's Nat. Hist., II. 236. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

5. A variety of domestic geese, white, with dark feathers on the back like a saddle.—6. The larva of the bombycid moth *Empretia stimulea*:

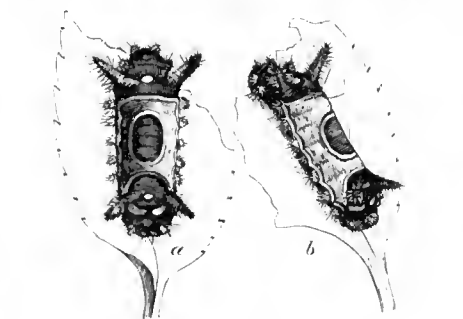


Saddle of New York and Brooklyn Bridge.
A, saddle; B, elevation of one half of length; C, section of one half of width. a, cable; c, saddle; d, bed-plate; e, steel rollers upon which the saddle rests; f, f', cradles supporting the overhead stays; g, h, studs cast on the bed-plate, around which are looped other overhead stays; i, i', temporary bearings for supports of strands in constructing the cable. At the completion of each strand it is lowered into the saddle. The saddles each weigh thirteen tons.

rollers, beneath which is a bed bearing upon the top of the pier. The rollers permit a slight movement that compensates for the contractions and expansions of the cables under varying temperatures, which, if the saddle were rigidly secured to the pier, would tend to lessen its stability. (e) In *rail*, the hearing in the axle-box of a carriage; also, a chair or seat for the rails. See cut under *axle-box*. (f) In *building*, a thin board placed on the floor in the opening of a doorway, the width of the jambs. (g) In *zool.* and *anat.*, some part or configuration of parts like or likened to a saddle. Specifically—(1) The cingulum or clitellum of a worm. (2) A peculiar mark on or modification of the carapace of some crustaceans. See *ephippium*. (3) The color-mark on the back of the male harp-seal, *Phoca (Pagophilus) groenlandica*. (4) Of mutton, veal, or venison, a hutchers' cut including a part of the backbone with the ribs on one side. (5) In cephalopods, one of the elevations or saliences of the sutures of a tetrabranchiate, separated from another by an intervening depression or reentrance called a *lobe*. (6) In poultry the rump, or lower part of the back, which in the cock is covered with long linear hackles technically called *saddle-feathers*, which droop on each side of the roof of the tail; also, these feathers collectively. See *saddle-feathers*. (h) In *bot.*, in the leaves of *Isocetes*, a ridge separating the fovea and foveola. (i) A notched support into the recesses or notches of which a gun is laid to hold it steadily in drilling the vent or bouching. (j) In *gun-making*, the base of the foresight of a gun, which is soldered or brazed to the barrel.—**Boots and saddles**. See *boot*.—**Racing-saddle**, a small saddle of very light weight, used in horse-racing.—**The great saddler**, the training required for accomplished or knightly horsemanship. See *to ride the great horse*, under *ride*.

The designe is admirable, some keeping neere an hundred brave horses, all managed to y^r greate saddle.
Evelyn, Diary, April 1, 1644.

To put the saddle on the right horse, to impute blame where it is justly deserved. (Colloq.—**Turkish saddle**, the sella Turcica or pituitary fossa of the sphenoid bone.—**War-saddle**, a saddle used by mounted warriors, serving by its form to give such a seat as may best facilitate



Saddle-back Caterpillar (larva of *Empretia stimulea*). a, dorsal surface; b, lateral surface. (Natural size, full-grown.)

so called on account of the saddle-like markings on the back. It feeds on cotton, corn, and many perennial trees and shrubs, and possesses a fringe of bristles which have irritating properties. [U. S.]—**Saddle-back roof**. Same as *saddle-roof*.

saddle-backed (sad'1-bakt), *a.* 1. Hollow-backed; sway-backed: said of a horse.—2. Having the back marked or colored with the appearance of a saddle: said of various animals: as, the *saddle-backed gull*, seal, etc.—**Saddle-backed coping**, in *arch.*, a coping thicker in the middle than at the edges, so that it delivers each way the water that falls upon it.

saddle-bag (sad'1-bag), *n.* A large bag, usually one of a pair, hung from or laid over the saddle, and used to carry various articles. Those used in the East are made of cloth, especially carpeting, one long and broad strip having a kind of pocket made at each end by the application of a piece as wide as the strip. Also called *camel-bag*, from its frequent employment on camels.

The Coptic and Syriac manuscripts were stowed away in one side of a great pair of *saddle-bags*.
R. Curzon, Monast. in the Levant, p. 90.

saddle-bar (sad'1-bar), *n.* 1. The side-bar, side-plate, or spring-bar of a saddle-tree.—2. In *medial arch.*, one of several narrow iron bars extending from mullion to mullion, or through the mullions across an entire window, to hold firmly the stonework and the lead setting of the glass. When the bays are wide, upright iron bars, called *stanchions*, are sometimes used in addition to the saddle-bars, in which eyes are forged to receive the latter. Compare *stay-bar*, and see cut under *geometric*.

3. One of the bent, oblique, or straight cross-bars or pieces of lead on which the pieces of glass used in a design in a stained-glass window are placed or seated.

saddle-billed (sad'1-bild), *a.* Having a saddle on the bill: specifically applied to a large African stork, *Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis*, translating the generic name. See *Ephippiorhynchus*.

saddle-blanket (sad'1-blank'ket), *n.* A blanket, of a rather small size and coarse make, used folded under a saddle. Such blankets are almost exclusively used in western parts of the United States instead of any special saddle-cloth. The ordinary gray army blanket is generally selected.

saddle-bow (sad'1-bō), *n.* [*< ME. sadel-bowe, sadylle bowe, < AS. sadolboga, sadelboga, sadul-boga (= D. sadelboog = MLG. sadelboge = OHG. satelbogo, satelpogo, MHG. satelboge, G. satelbogen = Icel. sothul-bogi = Sw. sadelbåge = Dan. sadelbue), a saddle-bow, < sadol, saddle, + boga, bow: see saddle and bow*.] The raised front part of a saddle; hence, the front of a saddle in general; the part from which was often suspended a weapon, or the helmet, or other article requiring to be within easy reach.

She lean'd her o'er the saddle-bow, . . .
To give him a kiss ere she did go.
The Cruel Brother (Child's Ballads, II. 254).

One hung a pole-axe at his saddle-bow.
Dryden, Pal. and Arc., iii. 32.

saddle-bracket (sad'1-brak'et), *n.* In *telegr.*, a bracket shaped somewhat like a saddle, used for supporting a telegraph-wire which runs along the tops of the poles.

saddle-clip (sad'1-klip), *n.* A clip by which a spring of a vehicle is secured to the axle. The legs of the clip straddle the parts to be joined, and are fastened by bolt-nuts.

saddle-cloth (sad'1-klōth), *n.* A piece of textile material used, in connection with the saddle of a horse, for riding. Especially—(a) Such a piece of stuff put upon the horse under the saddle and extending some distance behind it, intended to preserve the rider's dress from contact with the horse, or to protect the horse from the rider or the like. In countries where costume is rich and varied, such saddle-cloths are sometimes of great richness. (b) A piece of textile material passing under the saddle of a carriage-horse. (See *saddle*, 1 (b).) This is sometimes decorated with the owner's crest or initials, or in other ways.

saddle-fast (sad'1-fast), *a.* [= *G. sattelfest = Sw. Dan. sadelfast*; as *saddle + fast*.] Seated firmly in the saddle. *Scott*, L. of L. M., iii. 6.

saddle-feathers (sad'1-feth'ērz), *n. pl.* In *poultry*, saddle-hackles collectively; the long slender feathers which droop on each side of the saddle of the domestic cock.

saddle-gall (sad'1-gāl), *n.* A sore upon a horse's back made by the saddle.

saddle-girth (sad'1-gērth), *n.* A band which is passed under a horse's belly, and secured to the saddle at each end. It is usually so made as to be drawn more or less tight by a buckle. See *cinch* and *sureingte*.

saddle-graft (sad'1-graft), *v. t.* To ingraft by forming the stock like a wedge and fitting the end of the scion over it like a saddle: the reverse of *cleft-graft*. See cut under *grafting*.

saddle-hackle (sad'1-hak'1), *n.* A hackle from the saddle or rump of the cock, sometimes used by anglers for making artificial flies; a saddle-feather: distinguished from *neck-hackle* or *hackle*.

saddle-hill (sad'1-hil), *n.* Same as *saddleback*, 1.

A remarkable *saddle-hill*. *Cook*, First Voyage, ii. 7.

saddle-hook (sad'1-hūk), *n.* Same as *check-hook*.

saddle-horse (sad'1-hōrs), *n.* A horse used with a saddle for riding.

saddle-joint (sad'1-joint), *n.* 1. A joint made by turning up the edges of adjacent plates of tin or sheet-iron at right angles with the bodies of the sheet (one margin so turned up being nearly twice as wide as the other), and then turning down the broader margin snugly over the other so that the margins interlock.—2. In *anat.*, a joint where the articular surfaces are inversely convex in one direction and concave in the other, admitting movement in every direction except axial rotation. This joint occurs between all saddle-shaped vertebrae, as notably in the necks of all recent birds and of many reptiles. It is exemplified in man in the carpometacarpal joint of the thumb. Also called *reciprocal reception joint*.

saddle-lap (sad'1-lap), *n.* The skirt of a saddle.

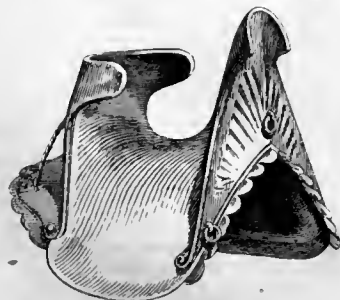
He louted over his saddle lap,
To kiss her ere they part.
Lord William (Child's Ballads, III. 19).

saddle-leaf (sad'1-lēf), *n.* Same as *saddletree*, 2.

saddle-leather (sad'1-lēth'ēr), *n.* Leather prepared specially for saddlers' use. Pig-skin is much used, and, as the removal of the bristles gives this leather a peculiar indented appearance, the preparation of imitations from skins of other animals simulates it. Unlike harness-leather, it is not blackened on the grain side.

saddle-nail (sad'1-nāl), *n.* A short nail with a large smooth head, used in saddlery. *E. H. Knight*.

saddle-nosed (sad'1-nōzd), *a.* 1. Having a broad, flat nose.



War-saddle of the 14th century.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

His wife sate by him, who (as I verily thinke) had cut and pared her nose betweene the eyes, that she might seeme to be more flat and saddle-nosed.

Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 101.

2. Having a soft nasal membrane saddled on the bill; sagmatorhine, as a bird.

saddle-plate (sad'l-plāt), *n.* In steam-boilers of the locomotive type, the bent plate which forms the arch of the furnace. Compare *crown-sheet*.

saddle-quern (sad'l-kwern), *n.* A form of quern the bedstone of which is hollowed on its upper surface to receive a kind of stone roller, which was used with a rocking and rubbing motion to grind the grain. See the upper example in the cut under *quern*.

Saddle-querns of the same character occur also in France. *Evans*, Ancient Stone Implements, p. 223.

saddler (sad'lér), *n.* [ME. *sadlār*, *sadlar*, *sadlyler* (= MLG. *sadeler* = MHG. *sateler*, G. *sattler*), a saddler; as *saddle* + *-er*.] 1. One whose occupation is the making of saddles.

To pay the *saddler* for my mistress' crupper.

Shak., C. of E., I. 2. 56.

2. The harp-seal, *Phoca (Pagophilus) grænlandica*, when adolescent.—**Saddlers' knife**. See *knife*.—**Saddlers' pincers**. See *pincers*.

saddle-rail (sad'l-rāl), *n.* A railway-rail of inverted-U section straddling a continuous longitudinal sleeper.

saddler-corporal (sad'lér-kôr'pō-ral), *n.* A non-commissioned officer in the English service who has charge of the saddlers in the household cavalry.

saddle-reed (sad'l-rēd), *n.* In *saddlery*, a small reed used as a substitute for cord in making the edges of the sides of gig-saddles. *E. H. Knight*.

saddlerock (sad'l-rok), *n.* A variety of the oyster, *Ostrea virginica*, of large size and thick, rounded form.

saddle-roof (sad'l-rōf), *n.* A roof having two gables. Sometimes termed *packsaddle-roof* and *saddle-back roof*.

saddler-sergeant (sad'lér-sār'jēnt), *n.* A sergeant in the cavalry who has charge of the saddlers: in the United States a non-commissioned staff-officer of a cavalry regiment.

saddle-rug (sad'l-rug), *n.* A saddle-cloth made of carpeting.

saddlery (sad'lér-i), *n.* [*saddler* + *-y* (see *-ery*).] 1. The trade or employment of a saddler.—2. A saddler's shop or establishment.—3. Saddles and their appurtenances in general; hence, by extension, all articles concerned with the equipment of horses, especially those made of leather with their necessary metal fittings.

He invested also in something of a library, and in large quantities of *saddlery*.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. xxv.

Above all, it is necessary to still further increase the reserve of mules and the reserve of horses, with all the necessary *saddlery*, harness, and carts, and to provide the whole army with the latest weapons.

Sir C. W. Dilke, Proba. of Greater Britain, iv. 1.

saddlesealing (sad'l-sē'ling), *n.* The pursuit or capture of the saddle-backed seal. See *saddle*, 3 (g) (3).

The majority of the vessels, after prosecuting the *saddle-sealing* at Newfoundland or Greenland, proceed direct to Disco, where they usually arrive early in May.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 527.

saddle-shaped (sad'l-shāpt), *a.* Having the shape of a saddle; in *bot.*, having a hollowed back and lateral lobes hanging down like the laps of a saddle, a form occurring in petals.—**Saddle-shaped articulation**, a saddle-joint.—**Saddle-shaped vertebra**, a heterocœlous vertebra. See *saddle-joint*.

saddle-shell (sad'l-shel), *n.* A shell resembling or suggesting a saddle in shape. (a) A species of *Placuna*, as *P. sella*. See cut under *Placuna*. (b) Any species of *Anomia*, as *Anomia ephippiana*. See cut under *Anomia*.

saddle-sick (sad'l-sik), *a.* Sick or galled with much or heavy riding.

Roland of Roncevalles, too, we see well in thinking of it, found rainy weather as well as sunny, . . . was *saddle-sick*, calumniated, constipated.

Carlyle, Diamond Necklace, I. (Davies.)

saddle-stone (sad'l-stōn), *n.* An old name for a variety of stone containing saddle-shaped depressions. Also called *ephippitate*.

saddletree (sad'l-trē), *n.* [*saddle* + *tree*.] 1. The frame of a modern European saddle, made of wood. See cut under *saddle*.

For *saddletree* scarce reach'd had he,

His journey to begin,

When, turning round his head, he saw

Three customers come in.

Cowper, John Gilpin.

2. The American tulip-tree, *Liriodendron tulipifera*: name suggested by the form of the leaf. Also *saddle-leaf*.

Sadducean, *a.* See *Sadducean*.

Sadducean (sad-ū-kā'ik), *a.* [*Gr. Saddoukaioi* (LL. *Sadducei*), the Sadducees, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of the Sadducees: as, *Sadduceic* reasonings. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

Sadducean, **Sadducean** (sad-ū-sē'an), *a.* [= *F. Sadducéen*; as *Sadducee* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the Sadducees.

The *Sadducean* aristocracy in particular, which formerly in the synedrium had shared the supreme power with the high priest, endeavoured to restore reality once more to the nominal ascendancy which still continued to be attributed to the ethnarch and the synedrium.

Encyc. Brit., XIII. 425.

Sadducee (sad'ū-sē), *n.* [Formerly also in pl. *Saducees*, *Seduces*; < ME. *Sadducee* (in pl. *Sadduceis*) (cf. AS. pl. *Sadduceas*) = Sp. Pg. *Saduceo* = It. *Saduceo* = D. *Sadduceer* = G. *Sadduceer* = Sw. *Saduce* = Dan. *Sadduceer*, < LL. *Sadduceus*, usually in pl. *Sadducei*, < *Gr. Saddoukaioi*, usually in pl. *Saddoukaioi*, < Heb. *Tsedūqīm*, pl., the Sadducees; so named either from their supposed founder *Zadok*, Heb. *Tsādōq*, or from their assumed or ascribed character, the word *tsedūqīm* being pl. of *tsādōq*, lit. 'the just one,' < *tsādāq*, be just.] An adherent of a skeptical school of Judaism in the time of Christ, which denied the immortality of the soul, the existence of angels, and the authority of the historical and poetical books of the Old Testament and of the oral tradition on which Pharisaic doctrine was largely founded. It is not easy to define exactly the doctrine of the Sadducees, because it was a negative rather than a positive philosophy, and a speculative rather than a practical system; and for our knowledge of it we are almost wholly dependent on the representations of its opponents. It was the doctrine of the rich, the worldly, and the compliant.

The doctrine of the *Sadducees* is this, that souls die with the bodies; nor do they regard the observation of any thing besides what the law enjoins them.

Josephus, Antiquities (trans.), XVIII. i. § 4.

In foremost rank, heer goe the *Sadducees*,

That do deny Angels and Resurrection.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, II. 34.

Sadduceism (sad'ū-sē-izm), *n.* [= *F. Sadducisme*; as *Sadducee* + *-ism*.] 1. The doctrinal system of the Sadducees.

Sadduceism was rather a speculative than a practical system, starting from simple and well-defined principles, but wide-reaching in its possible consequences. Perhaps it may best be described as a general reaction against the extremes of Pharisaism, springing from moderate and rationalistic tendencies.

Eilersheim, Life and Times of Jesus, I. 313.

2. Skepticism.

Sadduceism has so completely become the quasi-scientific term of theology for the indifferentism or unbelief of the day, and especially for the sceptical tone of modern literature, that one might have expected the undoubted orthodoxy of the Pharisees would have averted them from reproach.

H. N. Oxenham, Short Studies, p. 3.

Sadducism (sad'ū-sizm), *n.* [*Sadducee* + *-ism*.] Same as *Sadduceism*. [Rare.]

Atheism and *Sadducism* disputed;

Their Tenets argued, and refuted.

Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 3.

Sadducize (sad'ū-siz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Sadducized*, ppr. *Sadducizing*. [*Sadducee* + *-ize*.] To conform to the doctrines of the Sadducees; adopt the principles of the Sadducees.

Sadducizing Christians, I suppose, they were, who said there was no resurrection, neither angel or spirit.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermon, II., Pref.

sadelt, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *saddle*.

sad-eyed (sad'id), *a.* Having a sad countenance.

The *sad-eyed* justice, with his surly hum,

Delivering o'er to executors pale

The lazy yawning drone. *Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 202.

sad-faced (sad'fäst), *a.* Having a sad or sorrowful face.

You *sad-faced* men, people and sons of Rome.

Shak., Tit. And., v. 3. 67.

sad-hearted (sad'här'ted), *a.* Sorrowful; melancholy.

Sad-hearted men, much overgone with care,

Here sit a king more woful than you are.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., II. 5. 123.

sadina (sa-dē'nā), *n.* [Sp. *sardina*, a sardine; see *sardine*.] A clupeoid fish, *Clupea sagar*, the Californian sardine. It resembles the European sardine, *C. pilchardus*, but has no teeth, and the belly is less strongly serrate. See *sardine*, 1. [California.]

sad-iron (sad'ī'ern), *n.* A smoothing-iron for garments and textile fabrics generally, especially one differing from the ordinary flatiron

in being hollow and heated by red-hot pieces of iron put into it. Compare *box-iron*.

sadly (sad'li), *adv.* [*ME. sadly*, *sadli*; < *sad* + *-ly*.] 1†. Firmly; tightly.

Thus sail I lute it with a gynne,

And *sadly* sette it with symonde fyne,

Thus sail y wyrke it both more and myn[n]e.

York Plays, p. 43.

In gon the speres ful *sadly* in areat.

Chaucer, Knight's Tale, I. 1744.

2†. Steadily; constantly; persistently; industriously; eagerly.

Wightly as a wod man the windowe he opened,

& songt *sadly* al a-boute his semliche dougter,

but al wroug't in wast for went was that mayde.

William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 2058.

I prate thee, lord, that lore leere me,

Aftir thi lons to haue longynge,

And *sadly* to sette myn herte on thee.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

This messenger drank *sadly* ate and wynn.

Chaucer, Man of Law's Tale, I. 645.

3†. Quietly.

Stand *sadly* in telling thy tale whensoever thou talkest.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 75.

The fische in a dische cleynt that ye lay

With vtneger & powd'r ther vpon, thus is vsed ay,

Than your souerayne, when hym semeth, *sadly* he may

assay. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 159.

4†. In earnest; seriously; soberly; gravely; solemnly.

He that *sadly* for-soke soche a sure proffer,

And so graci'us a gyste, that me to graunt here,

He might faithly for-founne he a fole holdyn.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), I. 630.

The thridde day this marchant up ariseth,

And on his tedeas *sadly* hym avyseth.

Chaucer, Shipman's Tale, I. 76.

This can be no trick: the conference was *sadly* borne.

Shak., Much Ado, II. 3. 228.

Look, look, with what a discontented grace

Bruto the traveller doth *sadly* pace

'Long Westminster! *Marston*, Satires, II. 128.

Here I *sadly* vow

Repentance and a leaving of that life

I long have died in. *Ford*, 'Tis Pity, v. 1.

5. (a) Sorrowfully; mournfully; miserably; grievously.

I cannot therefore but *sadly* bemoan that the Lives of these Satira are so darkened with Polish Illustrations, and forced with Panxetia to their dishonour.

Fuller, Worthies, II. (Davies.)

(b) In a manner to cause sadness; badly; afflictively; calamitously; deplorably.

The true principles of colonial policy were *sadly* misunderstood in the sixteenth century.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 26.

If his audience is really a popular audience, they bring *sadly* little information with them to the lecture.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 104.

(c) In ill health; poorly. [Colloq.]

Here a Mr. Holt, miss, wants to know if you'll give him leave to come in. I told him you were *sadly*.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxvii.

6. In dark or somber colors; soberly.

A gloomy, obscure place, and in it only one light, which the Genius of the house held, *sadly* attired.

B. Jonson, Entertainment at Theobalds.

sadness (sad'nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sadnes*, *sadnesse*; < ME. *sadnes*, *sadnesse*, < AS. *sædnes*, satiety, repletion, < *sæd*, full, sated; see *sad*.] 1†. Heaviness; weight; firmness; strength.

Whenne it is wel conformed to *sadnesse*

On fleykea legge hem ichonne so from other.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 154.

Wherely as I grant that it seemeth outwardlie to be verie thicke & well doone, so, if you respect the *sadnes* thereof, it dooth proue in the end to be verie hollow & not able to hold out water.

Harrison, Descrip. of England, II. 22 (Hollinshed's Chron.).

2†. Steadiness; steadfastness; constancy.

This markia in his herte longeth so

To tempte his wyf, his *sadnesse* for to knowe.

Chaucer, Clerk's Tale, I. 306.

3†. Seriousness; gravity; discretion; sedateness; sobriety; sober earnest.

For if that oon have beaute in hir face,

Another stant so in the peples grace

For hire *sadnesse* and htre benyngnytee,

That of the peple grettest voyis hath she.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, I. 347.

And as for hitting the prick, because it is impossible, it were a vain thing to go about it in good *sadnesse*.

Ascham, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 04.

In good *sadnesse*, I do not know.

Shak., All's Well, IV. 3. 230.

In *sadnesse*, 'tis good and mature counsel.

B. Jonson, Epicæne, IV. 2.

4. The state of being sad or sorrowful; sorrowfulness; mournfulness; dejection of mind; as, *sadness* in the remembrance of loss.

Be aue the messenger advtice his majesty

To comfort up the prince; he's full of *sadnesse*.

Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant, II. 2.

A feeling of *sadness* and longing,
That is not akin to pain,
And resembles sorrow only
As the mist resembles the rain.
Langfellow, The Day is Done.

5. A melancholy look; gloom of countenance.

Dim *sadness* did not spare
That time celestial visages. *Milton, P. L., x. 23.*

= *Syn. 4. Grief, Sorrow*, etc. (see *affliction*); despondency, melancholy, depression.

sadr (sad' r), n. [Ar.] The lote-bush, *Zizyphus Lotus*. See *lotus-tree*, 1.

sad-tree (sad' trē), n. The night-jasmine, *Nyctanthes Arbor-tristis*. Also called *Indian mourner*.

sae (sā), adv. A dialectal (Seetch) form of *so*.

sæculari, a. See *secular*.

Sænuridæ (sē-nū'ri-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Sænuris* + *-idæ*.] A family of oligochaetous annelids, named from the genus *Sænuris*.

Sænuridomorpha (sē-nū'ri-dō-mōr'fā), n. pl. [NL., < *Sænuris* (-id-) + Gr. *μορφή*, form.] The *Sænuridæ* and their allies regarded as an order of oligochaetous annelids.

Sænuris (sē-nū'ris), n. [NL., < Gr. *σαυροπις* (-ιδ-), a fem. of *σαυροπος*, wagging the tail, < *σαυρω*, wag the tail, fawn, + *οπίς*, the tail.] The typical genus of *Sænuridæ*. Also called *Tubifer*.

sætersbergite, sætersbergite (sā'tēr-z-bērg-it), n. [*Sætersberg* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A variety of loellingite, or iron arsenide, from *Sætersberg* near *Fossum* in Norway.

safe (sāf), a. and n. [*ME. saȝe, saf, sauf, sauf, saulfe, sauc, sauce*, < *OF. sauf, saulf, saulz, saulz, m., sauve, saulve, f., F. sauf, m., sauve, f., = Pr. salz, saulz, sal = OCat. sal = Sp. Pg. It. salvo, < L. saluus, whole, safe, orig. *sarvus, prob. ult. = solus, whole, solus, single, sole (see *sole, solid*), orig. = Pers. *har*, every, all, every one, = Skt. *sarva*, entire. From the same L. source are ult. E. *save¹, save², save³ = saȝe², salute*, etc. Cf. *vouchsafe*.] **I. a. 1.** Unharmful; unscathed; without having received injury or hurt: as, to arrive *safe* and sound; to bring goods *safe* to land.*

Whanne he in hond hit hade hastely hit semede
that he was all *sauf* & sound of alle his sorreues.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 868.

So it came to pass that they escaped all *safe* to land.
Acts xvii. 44.

2. Free from risk or danger; secure from harm or liability to harm or injury: as, a *safe* place; a *safe* harbor; *safe* from disease, enemies, etc.

That ye sholde yeve hym trewys *saf* to come and *saf* to go by feith and sturte be-twe-ne this yole.
Melvin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 559.

Answer me
In what *safe* place you have bestow'd my money.
Shak., C. of E., i. 2. 78.

If to be ignorant were as *safe* as to be wise, no one would become wise.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 413.

3. Secure; not dangerous or liable to cause injury or harm; not likely to expose to danger: as, a *safe* bridge; the building was pronounced *safe*; the *safe* side of a file (the uncut side, also called the *safe-edge*).

With perfidious hatred they pursued
The sojourners of Goshen, who beheld
From the *safe* shore their floating carcases.
Milton, P. L., i. 310.

Perhaps she was sometimes too severe, which is a *safe* and pardonable error.
Swift, Death of Stella.

4. No longer dangerous; placed beyond the power of doing harm.

Macb. Banquo's *safe*?
Mur. Aye, my good lord, *safe* in a ditch he bides.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 4. 26.

5. Sound; whole; good.

A trade . . . that . . . I may use with a *safe* conscience.
Shak., J. C., i. 1. 14.

6. Trustworthy; trustworthiness: as, a *safe* adviser.

My blood begins my *safer* guides to rule.
Shak., Othello, ii. 3. 205.

7. Sure; certain.

To sell away all the powder in a kingdom,
To prevent blowing up; that's *safe*, I'll able it.
Middleton, Game at Chess, ii. 1.

One or two more of the same sort are *safe* to make him an associate.
E. Yates, Land at Last, I. 173.

= *Syn. 1 and 2. Safe, Secure*. These words once conformed in meaning to their derivations, *safe* implying free from danger present or prospective, and *secure* free from fear or anxiety about danger; they are so used in the quotation. Now the two words are essentially synonymous, except that *secure* is perhaps stronger, especially in emphasizing freedom from occasion to fear.

We cannot endure to be disturbed or awakened from our pleasing lethargy. For we care not to be *safe*, but to be *secure*; not to escape hell, but to live pleasantly.
Jer. Taylor, Slander and Flattery, Sermon xxiv.

II. n. 1†. Safety.

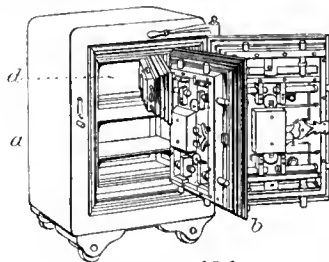
If I with *safe* may grant this deed,
I will it not refuse.

Preston, K. Cambises (Hawkins, Eng. Dr., i. 503). (*Davies.*)

2. A place or structure for the storage of money, papers, or valuables in safety from risk of theft or fire. Safes as now made may be divided into two classes: stationary safes of stone, brick, or metal, built as part of the structure of a warehouse, store, or other building, and commonly called *vaults*; and portable safes of steel and iron. The term *safe* is usually restricted to portable safes, whatever their size or material. These safes are usually of two or more metals, as cast-iron, chilled iron, and steel, combined in various ways to resist drilling, and are made with hollow walls filled with some non-conductor of heat. A great variety of devices have been added to safes to insure greater efficiency, such as rabbeted airtight doors, time-locks, and burglar-alarms. See *lock, alarm, 5, safe-deposit*, and phrases below.

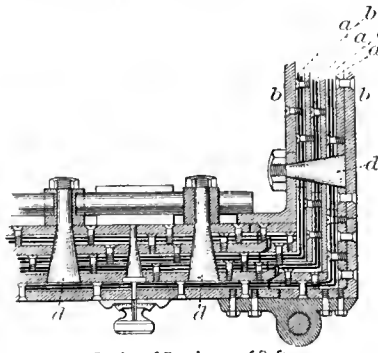
3. A receptacle for the storage of meat and provisions. It is usually a skeleton frame of wood covered with fine wire netting to keep out insects.—4. Any receptacle for storing things in safety: as, a match-*safe*, milk-*safe*, coin-*safe*, etc.—5. A floating box or car for confining living fish.—6. A sheet of lead with the sides turned up, placed under a plumbing fixture to catch moisture or fluids due to leaks or carelessness, and thus protect floors and ceilings.

—7. In *saddlery*, a piece of leather placed beneath a buckle to prevent chafing. *E. H. Knight*.—8. In *distilling*, a closed vessel attached by a pipe to the worm of a still, for the retention of a sample of the product, to be subsequently inspected by excise officers.—**Burglar-proof safe**, a safe constructed for protecting property against burglars. The inner compartment of



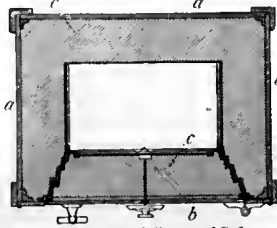
Burglar-proof safe. a, body; b, inner door; c, outer door; d, inner compartment.

burglar-proof safe (shown in the cuts) has small burglar-proof doors, each of which has its special combination-lock mechanism or may have a time-lock. All bolts and screws of this safe are made of welded steel and iron, and



Section of Burglar-proof Safe.

twisted to produce alternate strata of steel and iron, and thus prevent their being drilled. The body (see the section) is made up of alternate plates of steel (a) and iron (b), the steel plates being interposed to obstruct drilling. The large bolts a are conical in form, and the smaller countersunk screws, as well as the lock-spindle, are all made of twisted iron and steel laminated like the bolts. In the most recent construction the lock-spindle, instead of being a single piece, is made sectional, the sections being socketed each into another to present still further obstruction to drilling. Compound hinges are also provided, whereby the door can be at first moved parallel to itself before swinging back, and an airtight packing is interposed between the jambs and their abutments.—**Fire-proof safe**, a safe for the protection of property against fire. When the safe here figured is exposed to heat the alum gives off its water of crystallization, which becomes steam at ordinary atmospheric pressure, thus inclosing the contents in an envelop of steam at 212° F., which is maintained until the water is all expelled.



Cross-section of Fire-proof Safe. a, outer casing of iron; b, door; c, filling of mixed alum and plaster of Paris.

safe (sāf), v. t. [*safe*, n. Cf. *save¹*.] 1. To render safe.

And that which most with you should *safe* my going
Is Fulvia's death. *Shak., A. and C., i. 3. 55.*

2. To escort to safety; safeguard.

Best you *safed* the bringer
Out of the host. *Shak., A. and C., iv. 6. 26.*

safe-alarm (sāf'a-lārm'), n. An alarm-lock or other contrivance for giving notice when a safe is tampered with. Such alarms are usually electromagnetic; but sometimes the alarm-mechanism is actuated by a body of water, or by compressed air.

safe-conduct (sāf-kon'dukt), n. [Early mod. E. also *safecondite*; < *ME. safe condyth, saff condyle, saaf condyte, save conduit, save condite, saufconduit*, < *OF. sauf-conduit, saulfconduit, F. sauf-conduit = Sp. Pg. salvoconducto = It. salvocondotto*, < *ML. salvus conductus*, a safe-conduct; L. *salvus*, safe; *conductus*, conduct; see *safe, a.*, and *conduct, n.*] A passport granted by one in authority, especially in time of war, to secure one's safety where it would otherwise be unsafe for him to go.

He had *safe conduct* for his band
Beneath the royal seal and hand.
Scott, Marmion, vi. 13.

safe-conduct (sāf-kon'dukt), v. t. [*safe-conduct, n.*] To conduct safely; give a safe passage to, especially through a hostile country.

This *said* king . . . *said*, that he would not only giue
me passage, but also men to *safe-conduct* me.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 346.

Are they not now upon the western shore,
Safe-conducting the rebels from their ships?
Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 483.

safe-deposit (sāf'dē-poz'it), a. Providing safe storage for valuables of any kind, such as bullion, bonds, documents, etc.: as, a *safe-deposit* company; *safe-deposit* vaults.

safed-siris (sāf'ed-sī'ris), n. [E. Ind.] A large deciduous tree, *Albizia procera*, of the sub-Himalayan region. Its wood is colored dark-brown with lighter bands, is hard, straight, and durable, and is used in making agricultural implements, building bridges, etc.

safe-edged (sāf'ejd), a. Having an edge not liable to cause injury.—**Safe-edged file**. See *file*.

safeguard (sāf'gārd), n. [Early mod. E. also *safegard, safegarde, savegard*; *ME. saufegarde, saulfegarde, saifgard*, < *OF. (and F.) sauegarde (= Pr. salvagarda, salvagardia = Sp. salvaguardia = Pg. salvaguarda = It. salvaguardia* (ML. *salvagardia*)), *safe-keeping*, < *saure*, fem. of *sauf, safe, a. garde*, keeping, guard; see *safe* and *guard*.] 1. *Safe-keeping*; defense; protection.

As our Lord knoweth, who have you in His blissid *saufegard*.
Paston Letters, III. 366.

He took his penne and wrote his warrant of *sauegard*.
Aesham, The Scholemaster, p. 154.

They were . . . advised for to accept and take treaty, if
it were offered, for the *sauegard* of the common people.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 90.

The smallest worm will turn, being trodden on,
And doves will peck in *safeguard* of their brood.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 18.

2†. Safety.

The Admirall toke also with him all sortes of Iron tooles
to the intent to byld townes and fortresses where his men
might lye in *safegarde*.

R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on
[America, ed. Arber, p. 30].)

3. One who or that which protects.

Thy sword, the *safeguard* of thy brother's throne,
Is now as much the bulwark of thy own.
Granville, To the King in the First Year of his Reign.

Specifically—(a) A convoy or guard to protect a traveler or merchandise. (b) A passport; a warrant of security given by authority of a government or a commanding officer to protect the person and property of a stranger or an enemy, or by a commanding officer to protect against the operations of his forces persons or property within the limits of his command; formerly, a protection granted to a stranger in prosecuting his rights in due course of law.

A trumpet was sent to the Earl of Essex for a *safeguard*
or pass to two lords, to deliver a message from the king to
the two houses. *Clarendon.*

Passports and *safeguards*, or safe conducts, are letters
of protection, with or without an escort, by which the
person of an enemy is rendered inviolable.
Woolsey, Introduct. to Inter. Law, § 147.

4†. An outer petticoat for women's wear, intended to save their clothes from dust, etc., when on horseback or in other ways exposed to the weather. Also, contracted, *saggard*.

Make you ready straight,
And in that gown which you came first to town in,
Your *safe-guard*, cloak, and your hood suitable,
Thus on a double gelding shall you amble,
And my man Jaques shall be set before you.
Fletcher (and another), Noble Gentleman, ii. 1.

Enter Moll in a frieze jerkin and a black *safeguard*.
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, II, 1.
 Her mother's hood and *safeguard* too
 He brought with him.
The Suffolk Miracle (Child's Ballads, I, 230).
 5. A rail-guard at railway switches and crossings.—6. A contrivance attached to a locomotive, designed to throw stones and other light obstructions from the rails.—7. In *ceram.*, a saggur.—8. In *zool.*, a monitor-lizard. See *monitor*, 6.

safeguard (săf'gärd), *v. t.* [Formerly also *safeguard*; < *safeguard*, *n.*] To guard; protect.
 Fighting men, as on a tower mounted,
 Safeguard themselves & doe their foes annoy.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.
 To safeguard thine own life
 The best way is to venge my Gloucester's death.
Shak., Rich. II., I, 2, 35.

safe-keeping (săf'kē'ping), *n.* The act of keeping or preserving in safety from injury or from escape; secure guardianship. *Imp. Diet.*
safely (săf'li), *adv.* [< ME. *saveli*, *sauflly*, *sauflliche*; < *saf* + *-ly*.] In a safe manner. (a) Without incurring danger or hazard of evil consequences.
 For unto vertue length dignitee,
 And nought the reverse, *safely* dar I deeme.
Chaucer, Gentlelesse, l. 6.
 I may *safely* say I have read over this apologetical oration of my Uncle Toby's a hundred times.
Sterne, Tristram Shandy, VI, 31.
 (b) Without hurt or injury; in safety.
 That my ships
 Are *safely* come to road.
Shak., M. of V., v. 1, 288.
 (c) In close custody; securely; carefully.
 Till then I'll keep him dark and *safely* lock'd.
Shak., All's Well, IV, 1, 104.

safeness (săf'nes), *n.* [< ME. *safnesse*; < *saf* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being safe or of conferring safety.
Safnesse, or *salvacyon*. *Salvacio*.
Prompt. Parv., p. 440.

safe-pledge (săf'plej), *n.* In *law*, a surety appointed for one's appearance at a day assigned.
safesay, *n.* A Middle English form of *savory*.
safety (săf'ti), *n.* [< ME. *safte*, *savete*, < OF. *savete*, *salveteit*, F. *saureté* = Pr. *salvetat*, *salvetat* = Sp. *salvedad* (cf. It. *salvezza*), < ML. *salvita*(t)-s, < L. *salvus*, *safe*: see *safe*.] 1. Immunity from harm or danger; preservation or freedom from injury, loss, or hurt.
 Thinking, musing hys soules *saute*.
 As will man as woman, to say in breue.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6170.
 Would I were in an alehouse in London! I would give all my fame for a pot of ale and *safety*.
Shak., Hen. V., III, 2, 14.

2. An unharmed or uninjured state or condition; as, to escape in *safety*.
 He hadde fer contrey to ride that marched to his ennyes
 or he com in to his londe in *safte*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), III, 471.
 Edward . . .
 Hath pass'd in *safety* through the narrow seas.
Shak., 3 Hen. VI., IV, 3, 3.

3. Freedom from risk or possible damage or hurt; safeness.
 "Knowest thou not that Holy Writ saith, In the multitude of counsel there is *safety*?" "Ay, madam," said Walter, "but I have heard learned men say that the *safety* spoken of is for the physicians, not the patient."
Scott, Kenilworth, XV.

4. A safeguard.
 Let not my jealousies be your dishonours,
 But mine own *safeties*.
Shak., Macbeth, IV, 3, 30.
 5. Safe-keeping; close custody. [Rare.]
 Imprison him; . . .
 Deliver him to *safety* and return.
Shak., K. John, IV, 2, 158.

6. A safety-bicycle. [Recent and colloq.]-7. In *foot-ball*, a safety touch-down.—**Council of safety**. See *council*.—**Safety touch-down**. See *touch-down*.

safety-arch (săf'ti-ărch), *n.* Same as *arch of discharge* (which see, under *arch*).
safety-beam (săf'ti-bēm), *n.* A timber fastened at each side of the truck-frame of a railway-car, having iron straps which pass beneath the axles to support them in case of breakage.
safety-belt (săf'ti-belt), *n.* A belt made of some buoyant material or inflated to sustain a person in water; a life-belt; a safety-buoy. See *life-preserver*.
safety-bicycle (săf'ti-bi'si-kl), *n.* A low-wheeled bicycle, with multiplying gear, having the wheels equal, or nearly equal, in diameter.
safety-bolt (săf'ti-bolt), *n.* A bolt which can be locked in place by a padlock or otherwise.
safety-bridle (săf'ti-bridl), *n.* In *harness*, a bridle fitted with checking apparatus for restraining a horse if he attempts to run. See *safety-rein*.

safety-buoy (săf'ti-boi), *n.* A safety-belt.
safety-cage (săf'ti-kāj), *n.* In *mining*, a cage fitted up with apparatus by means of which a fall will be prevented in case of breakage of the rope. Also called *parachute*.
safety-car (săf'ti-kär), *n.* 1. A car to run on a hawser passed between a stranded vessel and the land; a life-car.—2. A Barney; a small ear used on inclined planes and slopes to push up a mine-car. *Penn. Geol. Surv.*, Glossary.
safety-catch (săf'ti-kach), *n.* In *mining*, one of the catches provided to hold the cage in case of a breakage of the rope by which it is suspended. See *safety-stop*.
safety-chain (săf'ti-chän), *n.* On a railway, an extra chain or coupling attached to a platform or other part of a car to prevent it from being detached in case of accident to the main coupling; a check-chain of a car-truck; a safety-link.—**Brake safety-chain**, a chain secured to a brake-beam and to the truck or body of a car, to hold the brake-beam if the brake-hanger should give way.
safety-disk (săf'ti-disk), *n.* A disk of sheet-copper inserted in the skin of a boiler, so as to intervene between the steam and an escape-pipe. The copper is so light that an over-pressure of steam breaks the disk and the steam escapes through the pipe. *E. H. Knight*.
safety-door (săf'ti-dör), *n.* In *coal-mining*, a door hinged to the roof, and hung near a main door, so as to be ready for immediate use in case of an accident happening to the main door by an explosion or otherwise.
safety-funnel (săf'ti-fun'el), *n.* A long-necked glass funnel for introducing acids, etc., into liquids contained in bottles or retorts and under a pressure of gas. *E. H. Knight*.
safety-fuse (săf'ti-füz), *n.* See *fuse*.
safety-grate (săf'ti-grät), *n.* On a railway, a perforated plate placed over the fire-box of a car-heater to prevent the coals from falling out in case the heater is accidentally overturned.
safety-hanger (săf'ti-hang'ér), *n.* On a railway, an iron strap or loop designed to prevent a brake, rod, or other part from falling on the line in case of breakage. *E. H. Knight*.
safety-hatch (săf'ti-hach), *n.* 1. A hatch for closing an elevator-shaft when the cage is not passing, or a hatchway when not in use.—2. A hatchway or elevator-shaft arranged with doors or traps at each floor, which are opened and closed automatically by the elevator-car in passing; or a series of traps in a shaft arranged to close in case of fire by the burning of a cord or by the release of a rope, which permits all the traps to close together.
safety-hoist (săf'ti-hoist), *n.* 1. A hoisting-gear on the principle of the differential pulley, which will not allow its load to descend by the run.—2. A catch to prevent an elevator-cage from falling in case the rope breaks. *E. H. Knight*.
safety-hook (săf'ti-hük), *n.* 1. A form of safety-catch in a mine-hoist. It is a hook so arranged as to engage a support automatically in case of breakage of the hoisting-gear.
 2. A hook fastened when shut by a spring or screw, intended to prevent a watch from being detached from its chain by accident or a jerk. *E. H. Knight*.
safety-ink (săf'ti-ink), *n.* See *ink*.
safety-lamp (săf'ti-lamp), *n.* In *mining*, a form of lamp intended for use in coal-mining, the object of the arrangement being to prevent the inflammable gas by which the miner is often surrounded from being set on fire, as would be

the case were the flame not protected from contact with the gas. The basis of the safety-lamp, an invention of Sir Humphry Davy in 1816, is the fact, discovered by him, that flame cannot be communicated through a fine wire gauze. About 784 apertures to the square inch is the number generally adopted, the lamp being surrounded by a cylinder, about an inch and a half in diameter, made of a metallic gauze of this description. Various improvements have been made by Clanny, George Stephenson, Mueseler, and others, in the safety-lamp as originally devised by Davy. Stephenson's lamp is called by the miners a *geordie*. The Mueseler lamp is the one chiefly used in Belgium, and has been introduced in England. The essential feature of the Davy lamp remains in all these improvements, the object of which is to get more light, to secure a more complete combustion of the oil, and to prevent the miners from using the lamp without the gauze.

safety-link (săf'ti-lingk), *n.* A connection between a car-body and its trucks, designed to limit the swing of the latter.

safety-lintel (săf'ti-lin'tel), *n.* A wooden lintel placed behind a stone lintel in the aperture of a door or window.

safety-lock (săf'ti-lok), *n.* 1. A lock so contrived that it cannot be picked by ordinary means.—2. In *firearms*, a lock provided with a stop, catch, or other device to prevent accidental discharge. *E. H. Knight*.

safety-loop (săf'ti-löp), *n.* In a vehicle, one of the loops by which the body-strap is attached to the body and perch, to prevent dangerous rolling of the body. *E. H. Knight*.

safety-match (săf'ti-mach), *n.* See *match*.
safety-paper (săf'ti-pä'pér), *n.* A paper so prepared by mechanical or chemical processes as to resist alteration by chemical or mechanical means. The paper may be colored with a pigment which must be defaced if the surface is tampered with, treated with a chemical which causes writing upon it to become fixed in the fiber, made up of several layers having special characteristics, peculiarly water-marked, incorporated in the pulp with a fiber of silk, etc. The last method is used for the paper on which United States notes are printed.

safety-pin (săf'ti-pin), *n.* A pin bent back on itself, the bend forming a spring, and having the point fitting into a kind of sheath, so that it may not be readily withdrawn or prick the wearer or others while in use.

safety-plug (săf'ti-plug), *n.* 1. In steam-boilers, a bolt having its center filled with a fusible metal, screwed into the top of the fire-box, so that when the water becomes too low the increased temperature melts out the metal, and thus admits steam into the fire-box or furnace to put the fire out. Also called *fusible plug*.—2. A screw-plug of fusible metal used for the same purpose in steam-heating boilers carrying pressures of from 5 to 10 pounds.—3. A form of spring-valve screwed into a barrel containing fermenting liquids to allow the gas to escape if the pressure becomes too great.

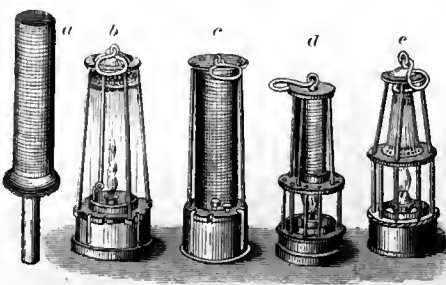
safety-rail (săf'ti-räl), *n.* On a railway, a guard-rail at a switch, so disposed as to bear on the inside edge of a wheel-flange and thus prevent the tread from leaving the track-rail. *E. H. Knight*.

safety-razor (săf'ti-rä'zor), *n.* A razor with guards on each side of the edge to prevent the user from accidentally cutting himself in shaving. *E. H. Knight*.

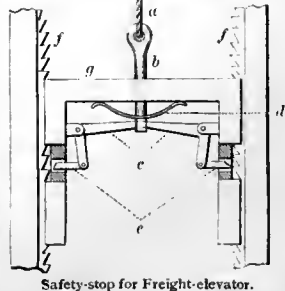
safety-rein (săf'ti-rän), *n.* A rein intended to prevent a horse from running away. It actuates various devices to pull the bit violently into the angles of the horse's mouth, to cover his eyes, to tighten a choking-strap about his throat, etc. *E. H. Knight*.

safety-stop (săf'ti-stop), *n.* 1. On an elevator or other hoisting-apparatus, an automatic device designed to prevent the machine from falling in case the rope or chain breaks. In the accompanying cut, *a* is the hoisting-rope; *b*, bar or link by which the attachment of the rope to the elevator-frame *g* is made through the intervening bell-cranks *c*, carrying the aliding catches or pawls *e*; *d*, spring which, when the rope breaks, forces the inner ends of the bell-cranks downward, and the catches *e* outward into engagement with the ratches *f*, thus immediately stopping the descent of the elevator.

2. In *firearms*, a device to lock the hammer in order to prevent an accidental discharge.—3. On a pulley or sheave, a stop to prevent running backward.—4. In a spinning-machine, loom, etc., a device for arresting the motion in



Safety-lamps.
a, the first Davy safety-lamp, in which a wire cylinder was placed as casing over the flame; *b*, English lamp, the light inclosed in a glass cylinder protected at the top by wire gauze; *c*, English lamp, the gauze cylinder protected by upright wires; *d*, French lamp (Mueseler's), with glass and gauze cylinder; *e*, petroleum lamp, glass and gauze.



Safety-stop for Freight-elevator.

case of the breakage of a yarn, thread, or sliver.
E. H. Knight.

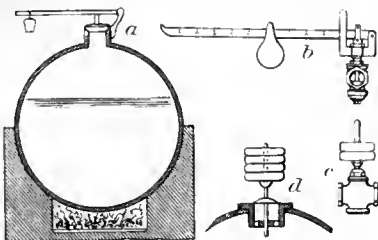
safety-strap (săf'ti-strap), *n.* In *saddlery*, an extra back-band used with a light trotting-harness. It is passed over the seat of a gig-saddle, the ferrets of which are inserted through holes in the strap. The ends of the strap are buckled to the shaft-tugs.—**Brake safety-strap**, an iron or steel strap so bent as to embrace the brake-beam of a car-truck, to the end-pieces or transoms of which the ends of the safety-strap are secured. Its function is to prevent the beam from falling on the track if any of the hangers give way. It is sometimes made to serve as a brake-spring to throw off the brake.

safety-switch (săf'ti-swich), *n.* A switch which automatically returns to its normal position after being moved to shift a train to a siding.

safety-tackle (săf'ti-tak'l), *n.* An additional tackle used to give greater support in cases where it is feared that the strain might prove too great for the tackles already in use.

safety-tube (săf'ti-tüb), *n.* In *chem.*, a tube, usually provided with bulbs and bent to form a trap, through which such reagents as produce noxious fumes may be added to the contents of a flask or retort, or by which dangerous pressure within a vessel may be avoided.

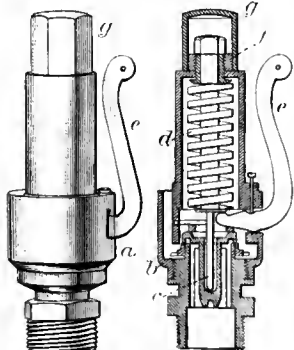
safety-valve (săf'ti-valv), *n.* A contrivance



Ordinary weighted Safety-valves.

a and *b* show the weight applied with levers as in power-boilers, while in *c* and *d* the weights are directly applied to the valve-stem—*a* common method with low-pressure steam-boilers used for steam-heating.

for obviating or diminishing the risk of explosion in steam-boilers. The form and construction of safety-valves are exceedingly various, but the principle of all is the same—that of opposing the pressure within the boiler by such a force as will yield before it reaches the point of danger, and permit the steam to escape. The most simple and obvious kind of safety-valve is that in which a weight is placed directly over a steam-tight plate fitted to an aperture in the boiler. When, however, the pressure is high, this form becomes inconvenient, and the lever safety-valve is adopted.—**Internal safety-valve**, in a steam-boiler, a valve which opens inward to admit air into the boiler when a partial vacuum has been formed by the condensation of the steam.—**Lock-up safety-valve**, a safety-valve having the weighted lever or spring shut in a locked chamber so that it cannot be interfered with except by the person holding the key.—**Spring safety-valve**, a form of safety-valve the pressure of which is controlled by a gaged or adjustable spring or set of springs.



Pop-valve (a form of Safety-valve).

a, valve-seat base which screws in; *b*, cup-shaped outlet; *c*, valve; *d*, coiled spring which presses valve to its seat; *e*, lever by which the valve can be opened at will; *f*, set-nut by which the pressure of the spring is adjusted; *g*, removable cap.

into the boiler when a partial vacuum has been formed by the condensation of the steam.—**Lock-up safety-valve**, a safety-valve having the weighted lever or spring shut in a locked chamber so that it cannot be interfered with except by the person holding the key.—**Spring safety-valve**, a form of safety-valve the pressure of which is controlled by a gaged or adjustable spring or set of springs.

saffier, *n.* An obsolete form of *sapphire*.

saffit, *n.* Plural of *saffo*.

saffian (săf'i-an), *n.* [= *D. saffian* = *G. Sw. saffian* = *Dan. saffian*, < *Russ. safiyanü*, morocco, saffian.] Goatskins or sheepskins tanned with sumac and dyed in a variety of bright colors, without a previous stuffing with oils or fats.

safflorite (săf'lgr-it), *n.* [*< G. safflor*, safflower, + *-ite*.] An arsenide of cobalt and iron, long confounded with the isometric species smaltite.

safflowi, *n.* Same as *safflower*.

An herb they call *safflowe*, or bastard saffron, dyers use for scarlet. *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

safflower (săf'lou-er), *n.* [Formerly also *saff-flow* (if this is not an error in the one passage cited); = *D. saffloers* = *G. Sw. Dan. safflor* = *Russ. saflorü*, safflower, < *OF. saflor*, *saffleur*, < *Olt. safiore*, *asfiore*, *asfrole*, *zaffrole*, etc. (forms given by Yule and Burnell, in part simulating *It. flore*, *OF. flor*, *fleur*, flower, and so likewise in the *E.*, etc., forms), < *Ar. usfur*, safflower, < *safra*, yellow: see *saffron*.] A composite plant, *Car-*

thamus tinctorius; also, a drug and dyestuff consisting of its dried florets. The safflower is a thistle-like herb a foot or two high, somewhat branching above, the heads of an orange-red color. It is native perhaps from Egypt to India, and is extensively cultivated in southern



Upper Part of Stem of Safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*), with the heads.
a, a flower; *b*, *c*, the two different kinds of involucral leaves.

Europe, Egypt, India, and China. It is sometimes planted in herb- and flower-gardens in the United States. Safflower as a medicine has little power, but is still in domestic use as a substitute for saffron. As a dyestuff (its chief application), it imparts bright but fugitive tints of red in various shades. It is extensively used at Lyons and in India and China in dyeing silks, but has been largely replaced by the aniline dyes. It is much employed in the preparation of rouge, and serves also to adulterate saffron. (See *carthamin*.) In India a lighting and culinary oil is largely expressed from its seeds. Also called *African*, *fabe* or *bastard*, and *dyers' saffron*.

The finest and best safflower, commanding the highest price, comes from China.

A. G. F. Elliot James, Indian Industries, p. 131.

safflower-oil (săf'lou-er-oil), *n.* Oil expressed from safflower-seed. See *safflower*. Also called *curdec-oil*.

saffot, *n.*; pl. *saffi*. [*It.*, a bailiff, catchpoll.] A bailiff; a catchpoll.

1 hear some fooling; officers, the *saffi*.
'Come to apprehend us!'

B. Jonson, Volpone, iii. 6.

saffornet, *n.* An obsolete form of *saffron*.

saffrant, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *saffron*.

saffre, *n.* See *zaffre*.

saffron (săf'rön), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *saffran*; < *ME. saffron*, *saffroun*, *saferon*, *saffornie*, *saffran*, *saffrin* = *D. saffraun* = *MLG. saffarän* = *MHG. safrän*, *G. safran* = *Sw. saffran* = *Dan. safran*, < *OF. safran*, *saffran* (also *saffleur*, *safflor*, > *E. safflower*), *F. safran* = *Pr. safran*, *safra* = *Cat. safra* = *It. zafferano* = (with the orig. *Ar. article*) *Sp. azafrañ* = *Pg. açafraõ* = *Wall. sofran*, < *Ar. (> Pers.) zafrän*, with the article *az-zafrän*, saffron, < *Ar. (> Turk. Pers.) safrä*, yellow (as a noun, bile).] **I. n. 1.** A product consisting of the dried stigmas of the flowers of the autumnal crocus, *Crocus sativus*. The true saffron of commerce is now mostly *hay saffron*—that is, it consists of the loose stigmas uncaked. The product of over four thousand flowers is required to make an ounce. It has a sweetish aromatic odor, a warm pungent bitter taste, and a deep orange color. In medicine it was formerly deemed highly stimulant, antispasmodic, and even narcotic; it was esteemed by the ancients and by the Arabians; and on the continent of Europe it is still much used as an emmenagogue. Experiments, however, have shown that it possesses little activity. It is also used to color confectionery, and in Europe and India is largely employed as a condiment. Saffron yields to water and alcohol about three-fourths of its weight in an orange-red extract, which has been largely used in painting and dyeing, but in the latter use is mostly replaced by much cheaper substitutes.

Capons that ben coloured with *saffron*.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 275.

I must have *saffron*, to colour the warden pies.
Shak., *W. T.*, iv. 3. 48.

2. The plant which produces saffron, a low bulbous herb, *Crocus sativus*, the autumnal crocus. The saffron resembles the ordinary spring crocus. It has handsome purple flowers, the perianth funnel-shaped with a long slender tube, the style with its three stigmas, which are over an inch long, hanging out on one side. It is thought to be a native of Greece and the Levant, its wild original being perhaps a form of *C. Cartwrightianus*. It is grown for its commercial produce in parts of northern Europe, especially in Spain, and in Asia Minor, Persia, Cashmere, and China.—**African saffron**. See *safflower* and *Lyperia*.—**Aperitive saffron of Mars**. Same as *precipitated carbonate of iron* (which see, under *precipitate*).—**Bastard or false saffron**. Same as *safflower*.—**Dyers'**

saffron. Same as *safflower*.—**Meadow saffron**. See *meadow-saffron*.—**Saffron-oil**, or **oil of saffron**, a narcotic oil extracted from the stigmas of the *Crocus sativus*.

II. a. Having the color given by the infusion of saffron-flowers, somewhat orange-yellow, less brilliant than chrome.

Did this companion with the saffron face
Revel and feast it at my house to-day?
Shak., *C. of E.*, iv. 4. 64.

Saffron plum. See *plum*.
saffron (săf'rön), *v. t.* [Formerly also *saffran*; < *ME. saffronen*, < *OF. saffraner*, *F. safraner* = *Sp. azafrañar* = *Pg. açafraar* = *It. zafferanare*, saffron, dye saffron; from the noun.] To tinge with saffron; make yellow; gild; give color or flavor to.

In Latin I speke a wordes fewe
To saffron [var. *savore*] with my predicacioun,
And for to stre men to devoconiun.
Chaucer, *Prol.* to *Pardoner's Tale*, l. 59.

Give us bacon, rinds of wallnuts,
Shells of cockles, and of small nuts;
Ribands, bells, and saffraud linnen.
Witts Recreations (1654). (*Nares*.)

saffron-crocus (săf'rön-krö'kus), *n.* The common saffron.

saffron-thistle (săf'rön-this'tl), *n.* The safflower.

saffronwood (săf'rön-wüd), *n.* A South African tree, *Elaeodendron eroceum*. It has a fine-grained hard and tough wood, which is useful for beams, agricultural implements, etc., and its bark is used for tanning and dyeing.

saffrony (săf'rön-i), *a.* [*< saffron* + *-y*.] Having the color of saffron.

The woman was of complexion yellowish or saffrony, as on whose face the sun had too freely cast his beams.
Lord, *Hist. of the Banians* (1630), p. 9. (*Latham*.)

saffranine (săf'rän-nin), *n.* [*< F. safran*, saffron, + *-ine*.] A coal-tar color used in dyeing, obtained by oxidizing a mixture of amido-azotoluene and toluidine. It gives yellowish-red shades on wool, silk, and cotton, and is fairly fast to light.

saffranophile (săf'rän-fil), *a.* [*< F. safran*, saffron, + *Gr. φίλιον*, love.] In *histol.*, staining easily and distinctively with safranin: said of cells.

saffrol (săf'rol), *n.* [*< F. safr(an)*, saffron, + *-ol*.] The chief constituent of oil of saffras (*C₁₀H₁₀O₂*).

saff (săf), *a.* and *adv.* A Scotch form of *soft*.

safyret, *n.* A Middle English form of *sapphire*.

sag (sag), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sagged*, ppr. *sagging*. [*< ME. saggien*, < *Sw. sacka*, settle, sink down (as dregs), = *Dan. sække*, sink astern (naut.), = *MLG. sacken*, *LG. sakken* = *D. zakken*, sink (as dregs), = *G. sacken*, sink; perhaps from the non-nasal form of the root of *sink*, appearing also in *AS. sigau*, sink (*sægan*, cause to sink); see *sink*, *sic*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To droop, especially in the middle; settle or sink through weakness or lack of support.

The Horizons ill-leuell'd circle wide
Would sag too much on th' one or th' other side.
Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, i. 3.

Great beams sag from the coiling low.
Whittier, *Prophecy of Samuel Sewall*.

Hence—2. To yield under the pressure of care, difficulties, trouble, doubt, or the like; be depressed.

The mind I sway by and the heart I bear
Shall never sag with doubt, nor shake with fear.
Shak., *Macbeth*, v. 3. 10.

3. To go about in a careless, slovenly manner or state; slouch.

Carterly vpstairs, that out-face towne and country in their veluets, when Sir Rowland Russel-coat, their dad, goes *sagging* euerie day in his round gascories of white cotton, and hath much adoo (poore peinnie-father) to keepe his vnthrilt elbowes in reparations.
Nashe, *Pierce Penilesse*, p. 8.

4. *Naut.*, to incline to the leeward; make leeway.

II. trans. To cause to droop or bend in the middle, as by an excessive load or burden: opposed to *hog*.

sag (sag), *n.* [*< sag*, *v.*] A bending or drooping, as of a rope that is fastened at its extremities, or of a surface; droop. Specifically—(a) The dip of a telegraph-wire, or the distance from the straight line joining the points to which the wire is attached to the lowest point of the arc it forms between them. (b) The tendency of a vessel to drift to leeward. (c) Drift; tendency.

Note at the end of every foure glasses what way the shippe hath made, . . . and howe her way hath bene through the water, considering withall for the *sagge* of the sea, to leewards, accordingly as you shall finde it grown.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 436.

sagt (sag), *a.* [*< sag*, *v.*] Heavy; loaded; weighed down. [*Rare*.]

He ventures boldly on the pith
Of sugred rush, and eats the *sage*
And well bestrutted bees sweet hagg.

Herrick, Hesperides, p. 127. (Davies.)

saga (sā'gā), *n.* [*ℓ* Icel. *saga* (gen. *sögu*, pl. *sögur*) = Sw. Dan. *saga*, *saga*, a tale, story, legend, tradition, history (cf. Sw. *sägen*, *sägn*, Dan. *sagn*, a tale, story, legend), = OHG. *saga*, MHG. *G. sage* = AS. *sagu*, a saying, statement, report, tale, prophecy, saw: see *saw*².] An ancient Scandinavian legend or tradition of considerable length, relating either mythical or historical events; a tale; a history: as, the *Völsunga saga*; the *Knyttlinga saga*.

Sagaces (sā-gā'sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sagax* (*sagac-*), *sagacious*: see *sagacious*.] An old division of domestic dogs, including those of great sagacity, as the spaniel: distinguished from *Celeres* and *Pugnaces*.

sagaciate (sā-gā'shi-āt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sagaciated*, ppr. *sagaciating*. [A made word, appar. based on *sagacious* + *-ate*².] To do or be in any way; think, talk, or act, as indicating a state of mind or body: as, how do you *sagaciate* this morning? [Slang, U. S.]

"How dux yo' sym'tums seem ter *sagashuate*?" sez Brer Rabbit, sezec.
J. C. Harris, Uncle Remus, ii.

sagacious (sā-gā'shus), *a.* [= F. *sage* = Sp. *Pg. sagaz* = It. *sagace*, < L. *sagax* (*sagac-*), of quick perception, acute, sagacious, < *sagire*, perceive by the senses. Not connected with *sage*¹.] 1. Keenly perceptive; discerning, as by some exceptionally developed or extraordinary natural power; especially, keen of scent: with *of*.

So accented the grim feature, and upturn'd
His nostril wide into the murky air,
Sagacious of his quarry from so far.

Milton, P. L., x. 281.

'Tis the shepherd's task the winter long
To wait upon the storms; of their approach
Sagacious, into sheltering caves he drives
His flock.
Wordsworth, Prelude, viii.

2. Exhibiting or marked by keen intellectual discernment, especially of human motives and actions; having or proceeding from penetration into practical affairs in general; having keen practical sense; acute in discernment or penetration; discerning and judicious; shrewd: as, a *sagacious* mind.

Only *sagacious* heads light on these observations.

Locke.

True charity is *sagacious*, and will find out hints for beneficence.
Sir T. Browne, Christ. Mor., i. 6.

In Homer himself we find not a few of those *sagacious*, curt sentences, into which men unacquainted with books are fond of compressing their experience of human life.
J. S. Blackie, Lang. and Lit. of Scottish Highlands, ii.

3. Intelligent; endowed with sagacity.

Of all the solitary insects I have ever remarked, the spider is the most *sagacious*.
Goldsmith, The Bee, No. 4.
= *Syn.* 2 and 3. *Sage, Knowing*, etc. (see *astute*); perspicacious, clear-sighted, long-headed, sharp-witted, intelligent, well-judged, sensible.

sagaciously (sā-gā'shus-li), *adv.* In a sagacious manner; wisely; sagaciously.

Lord Coke *sagaciously* observes upon it.

Burke, Economical Reformation.

sagaciousness (sā-gā'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being sagacious; sagacity.

sagacity (sā-gas'i-ti), *n.* [*ℓ* F. *sagacité* = Pr. *sagacitat* = Sp. *sagacidad* = Pg. *sagacidade* = It. *sagacità*, < L. *sagacitas* (*-tis*), *sagaciousness*, < *sagax* (*sagac-*), *sagacious*: see *sagacious*.] The state or character of being sagacious, in any sense; sagaciousness.

Knowledge of the world . . . consists in knowing from what principles men generally act; and it is commonly the fruit of natural *sagacity* joined with experience.
Reid, Active Powers, III. i. 1.

= *Syn.* *Perspicacity*, etc. (see *judgment*), insight, mother-wit. See *astute* and *discernment*.

sagaie, *n.* Same as *assagai*.

sagaman (sā'gā-man), *n.* [*ℓ* Icel. *sögumadhr* (= Dan. *sagamand*), < *saga* (gen. *sögu*), *saga*, + *madhr*, man.] A narrator or chanter of sagas; a Scandinavian minstrel.

You are the hero! you are the *Sagaman*. We are not worthy; we have been cowards and sluggards.
Kingsley, Hypatia, xxix.

sagamité, *n.* [Amer. Ind. (Algonkin).] An Indian dish of coarse hominy boiled to gel.

Corn was liberally used, and was dressed in various ways, of which the most relished was one which is still in fashion among the old French population of Louisiana, and which is called "*sagamité*."
Gayarré, Hist. Louisians, I. 317.

sagamore (sag'a-mör), *n.* [Amer. Ind. *sagamore*, chief, king; supposed to be connected with *sachem*: see *sachem*.] A king or chief among some tribes of American Indians. Some writers

regard *sagamore* as synonymous with *sachem*, but others distinguish between them, regarding *sachem* as a chief of the first rank, and *sagamore* as one of the second.

The next day . . . came a tall Saluage boldly amongst vs. . . . He was a *Sagamo*.
Capt. John Smith, Works (ed. Arber), p. 754.

Wahginacut, a *sagamore* upon the River Quonehtacut, which lies west of Naragansett, came to the governor at Boston.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 62.

The barbarous people were lords of their own; and have their *sagamos*, and orders, and forms of government under which they peaceably live.

Bp. Hall, Cases of Conscience, iii. S.

Foot by foot, they were driven back from the shores, until I, that am a chief and a *sagamore*, have never seen the sun shine but through the trees, and have never visited the graves of my fathers.
J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, iii.

sagapen (sag'a-pen), *n.* Same as *sagapenum*.
sagapenum (sag-a-pē-num), *n.* [NL., < L. *sagapennon*, *sacrapennum*, < Gr. *σαγάπηνον*, a gum of some umbelliferous plant (supposed to be *Ferula Persica*) used as a medicine; cf. *Σαγάπηνος*, the name of a people of Assyria.] A fetid gum-resin, the concrete juice of a Persian species of *Ferula*, formerly used in amenorrhœa, hysteria, etc., or externally.

sagar, *n.* An obsolete form of *eigar*.

Many a *sagar* have little Goldy and I smoked together.

Colman, Man of Business, iv. (Davies.)

Sagartia (sā-gār'ti-ā), *n.* [NL.] A genus of sea-anemones, typical of the family *Sagartiidae*. *S. leucolæna* is the white-armed sea-anemone. See *ent* under *euacrisocial*.

Sagartiidae (sag-ār-tī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sagartia* + *-idae*.] A family of *Hexactiniae*, typified by the genus *Sagartia*, having acontia, numerous highly contractile tentacles, a strong mesodermal circular muscle, and only the sterile septa of the first order perfect. Also *Sagartiidae*, *Sagartiæ*.

sagathy (sag'a-thi), *n.* [Also *sagathæ*; < F. *sagatis* = Sp. *sagati*, < L. *saga*, *sagum*, a blanket, mantle: see *say*⁴.] A woolen stuff.

Making a panegyric on pieces of *sagathy* or Scotch plaid.
The Tatler, No. 270. (Latham.)

There were clothes of Drap du Barri, and D'Oyley suits, so called after the famous haberdasher whose name still survives in the desert napkin. They were made of drugget and *sagathay*, camelot, but the majority of men wore cloth.

J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 151.

sagbut (sag'but), *n.* Same as *sacbut*.
sage¹ (sāj), *a.* and *n.* [*ℓ* ME. *sage*, *sauge*, < OF. *sage*, also *saives*, F. *sage*, dial. *saige*, *seige* = Pr. *sage*, *savi*, *sabi* = Sp. *Pg. sabio* = It. *savio*, *saggio*, < LL. **sabi* (a later form of **sapius*, found only in comp. *ne-sapius*, unwise), < *sapere*, be wise: see *sapid*, *sapient*. Not connected with *sagacious*.] I. a. 1. Wise; judicious; prudent. Specifically.—(a) Applied to persons: Discreet, far-seeing, and cool-headed; able to give good counsel.

There was a grete lorde that had a *Sage* fole, the whyche he lovdy Marvaylous well, Be Cawse of his pastyme.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 77.

Very *sage*, discreet, and ancient persons.

Sir T. More, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 1.

Cousin of Buckingham, and you *sage*, grave men.

Shak., Rich. III., iii. 7. 227.

(b) Applied to advice: Sound; well-judged; adapted to the situation.

The *sage* counsaile of Nestor.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, iii. 25.

Little thought he [Elutherius] of this *sage* caution.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., ii.

There are certain emergencies when . . . an ounce of hare-brained decision is worth a pound of *sage* doubt and cautious discussion.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 203.

2. Learned; profound; having great science.

Of this wisdom, it seemeth, some of the ancient Romans, in the *sage*st and wisest times, were professors.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 310.

And if sought else great bards beside
In *sage* and solemn tunes have sung.

Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 117.

Fool sage¹. See *fool*¹. = *Syn.* 1. *Sagacious, Knowing*, etc. (see *astute*), judicious. See *list* under *sagacious*.—2. Oracular, venerable.

II. *n.* A wise man; a man of gravity and wisdom; particularly, a man venerable for years, and known as a man of sound judgment and prudence; a grave philosopher.

This old fader he knowit very sure,
Of vij *Saugys* called the wysest

That was in Rome.

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 88.

A star.

Unseen before in heaven, proclaims him come,
And guides the eastern *sages*.
Milton, P. L., xii. 362.

Father of all, in every age,
In every clime adored,

By saint, by svage, and by *sage*,

Jehovah, Jove, or Lord!

Pope, Universal Prayer.

The seven *sages*, seven men of ancient Greece, famous for their practical wisdom. A list commonly given comprises Thales, Solon, Bias, Chilo, Cleobolus, Periander, and Pittacus.

sage² (sāj), *n.* [*ℓ* ME. *sauge*, *sawge*, also *save*, < OF. *sauge*, *saulge* (also **saue*), F. *sauge* = Pr. Sp. It. *salvia* = Pg. *salva* = AS. *saluige*, *salfige* = MD. *salgie*, *salgic*, *salie*, *savie*, *selfe*, D. *sali* = MLG. *salvie*, *salvyc*, *salveic* = OHG. *salbeia*, *salveia*, MHG. *salweic*, *salbeic*, G. *salbei* = Sw. *salvia* = Dan. *salvie*, < L. *salvia*, the sage-plant: so called from the saving virtue attributed to the plant, < *salvus*, safe: see *safe*¹.] 1. A plant of the genus *Salvia*, especially *S. officinalis*, the common garden sage.



Sage (*Salvia officinalis*).

1. inflorescence; 2. lower part of stem with leaves.

This is a shrubby perennial, sometimes treated as an annual, with rough hoary-green leaves, and blue flowers variegated with white and purple and arranged in spiked whorls. Medicinally, sage is slightly tonic, astringent, and aromatic. It was esteemed by the ancients, but at present, though official, is little used as a remedy except in domestic practice. The great use of sage is as a condiment in flavoring dressings, sausages, cheese, etc. In Europe *S. pratensis*, the meadow-sage, a blue-flowered species growing in meadows, and *S. Sclarea*, the clary, are also official, and the latter is used in soups, but the taste is less agreeable. The ornamental species (which include the two last named) are numerous, and in several cases brilliant. Such are the half-hardy *S. splendens*, the scarlet sage of Brazil; *S. fulgens*, the cardinal or Mexican red sage; and the Mexican *S. patens*, with deep-blue, widely-irradiated corolla over two inches long. The European *S. argentea*, the silver-leaved sage, or clary, is cultivated for its foliage. Blue-flowered species fit for the garden, native in the United States, are *S. azurea* of the southern States, *S. Pitehery*, with the leaves minutely soft-downy, found from Kansas to Texas, and the Texan *S. farinosa*, with a white hoary surface. See *chia*, *clary*², and phrases below.

2. A name of certain plants of other genera. See the phrases below.—**Apple-bearing sage**, a species, *Salvia triloba*, bearing the galls known as *sage apples*. (See *sage-apple*.) The leaves and twigs of this plant form what is called *Phaskomyia tea*.—**Black sage**, (a) A boraginaceous shrub with sage-like leaves, *Cordia cylindrica*, of tropical America. (b) In California, *Trichostema lanatum*, a labiate plant.—**Garlic-sage**, an old name of the wood-sage.—**Indian sage**, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*.—**Jerusalem wort**, a name of species of *Phlomis*, chiefly *P. frutescens*, a half-shrubby plant 3 or 4 feet high, covered with rusty down, and producing many dense whorls of rich yellow flowers.—**Meadow-sage**. See *def.* 1.—**Mountain-sage**. Same as *wood-sage*.—**Sage cheese**. See *cheese*¹.—**Sage tea**. See *tea*.—**Scarlet sage**. See *def.* 1.—**White sage**, (a) A woolly chenopodiaceous plant, *Eurotia lanata*. It is a low, somewhat woolly herb, abounding in some valleys of the Rocky Mountain region, and valued as a winter forage; also esteemed as a remedy for intermittent fevers. Also called *winter fat*. (b) See *Kochia*. (c) In southern California, another whitish plant of the same order, *Audibertia polytachya*, a shrub from 3 to 10 feet high, useful in bee-pastures. It is one of the plants called *greasewood*.—**Wild sage**, (a) In England, *Salvia Verbenaca*. Also called *wild clary*. (b) In Jamaica, species of *Lantana*. (c) At the Cape of Good Hope, a large composite shrub, *Tarconanthus camphoratus*, having a strong balsamic odor. Also called *African febane*.—**Wood-sage**, the wild germander, *Teucrium Scorodonia*, of the northern Old World.

sage-apple (sāj'ap'pl), *n.* A gall formed on a species of sage, *Salvia triloba*, from the puncture of the insect *Cynips salviae*. It is eaten as a fruit at Athens.

sage-bread¹ (sāj'bred), *n.* Bread baked from dough mixed with a strong infusion of sage in milk.

I have known *sage-bread* do much good in drying up watery humours.
R. Sharrock, To Boyle, April 7, 1668.

sage-brush (sāj'brush), *n.* A collective name of various species of *Artemisia* which cover immense areas on the dry, often alkaline, plains and mountains of the western United States. They are dry, shrubby, and bushy plants with a hoary sage-like aspect, but without botanical affinity with the sage. The most characteristic species is *A. tridentata*, which



Sage-brush (*Artemisia tridentata*).
1, upper part of the stem with the heads; 2, lower part of the stem with the leaves. 3, a flower; 4, a head; 5, a leaf.

grows from 1 to 6 and even 12 feet high, and is prodigiously abundant. A smaller species is *A. tridita*, and a dwarf, *A. arbuscula*. Also *sage-bush* (perhaps applied more individually), *wild sage*, and *sage-wood*.

sage-bush (sāj'būsh), *n.* Same as *sage-brush*.
sage-cock (sāj'kok), *n.* The cock of the plains; the male sage-grouse. See cut under *Centrocercus*.

sagedt, *a.* [*< sage* + *-ed*]. Wise.

Begin to sygne, Amintus thou;
For why? thy wyt is best;
And many a saged sawe lies hyd
Within thine aged breast.

Googe, *Ezlogs*, i. (Davies.)

sage-green (sāj'grēn), *n.* A gray mixed with just enough pure green to be recognized as green.

sage-grouse (sāj'grous), *n.* A large North American grouse, *Centrocercus urophasianus*, characteristic of the sage-brush regions of western North America. It is the largest grouse of that country, and nearly the largest bird of the family *Tetraonidae*, though exceeded in size by the capercaillie. It feeds chiefly on the buds and leaves of *Artemisia*, from which its flesh acquires a bitter taste, and also on insects, especially grasshoppers, in consequence of which diet the stomach is much less muscular than is usual in this order of birds. See cut under *Centrocercus*.

sage-hare (sāj'hār), *n.* Same as *sage-rabbit*.

sage-hen (sāj'hēn), *n.* The female of the sage-grouse; also, this grouse without regard to sex. *Sage-hens* might have been easily shot, but their flesh is said to be tough and ill-flavoured.

W. Shepherd, *Prairie Experiences*, p. 54.

sagely (sāj'li), *adv.* In a sage manner; wisely; with just discernment and prudence.

Sober he seemde, and very sagely sad.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. i. 20.
To whom our Saviour sagely thus replied.
Milton, *P. R.*, iv. 285.

Sagenaria (saj-e-nā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1822), *< L. sagena*, *< Gr. σαγήνη*, a large fishing-net: see *sagene*]. A former genus of fossil plants, occurring in the coal-measures, now united with *Lepidodendron*.

The last (Goldenberg) fixes the characters of *Lepidodendron*, *Sagenaria*, *Aspidiaria*, and *Bergeria* on the relative position of the bolsters and the mode of attachment of the leaves, either on the top or on the middle of the cicatrices. These characters being unreliable, the classification has not been admitted by any recent Phyto-palaeontologist. Lesquereux, *Coal Flora*, p. 366.

sagene¹ (sā-jēn'), *n.* [*< L. sagena*, *< Gr. σαγήνη*, a large fishing-net: see *seine*]. A fishing-net; a net.

Iron roads are tearing up the surface of Europe, . . . their great *sagene* is drawing and twitching the ancient frame and strength of England together.

Ruskin, *Modern Painters* (ed. 1846), ii. 5.

sagene² (sā-jēn'), *n.* [= *F. sagène*, *< Russ. saženā*]. The fundamental unit of Russian long measure, fixed by a ukase of Peter the Great at 7 feet English measure. Also *sajene*.

sageness (sāj'nes), *n.* The quality of being sage; wisdom; sagacity; prudence; gravity.

We are not to this end borne that we should seeme to be created for play and pastime; but we are rather borne to *sagenesse*, and to certaine graver and greater studies. Northbrooke, *Dicing* (1577). (Nares.)

sagenite (saj'en-it), *n.* [*F. sagénite*, *< L. sagena*, *< Gr. σαγήνη*, a large drag-net, + *-ite*]. Acicular crystals of rutile crossing each other at angles of about 60°, and giving a reticulated appearance, whence the name (see *rutile*); also, rock-crystal inclosing a fine web of rutile needles; sometimes, also, similar acicular forms of some other mineral, as asbestos, tourmalin, etc.

sagenitic (saj-e-nit'ik), *a.* [*< sagenite* + *-ic*]. Noting quartz containing acicular crystals of other materials, most commonly rutile, also tourmalin, actinolite, and the like.

Sagenopteris (saj-e-nop'te-ris), *n.* [NL. *< Gr. σαγήνη*, a fishing-net, + *πτερίς*, a fern.]. The generic name given by Presl, in 1838, to an aquatic fossil plant probably belonging to the rhizocarps, and closely allied to the somewhat widely distributed and in Australia specifically important genus *Marsilea*. It is found in the Upper Trias, Rhaetic, and Lias of various parts of Europe and in America.

sage-rabbit (sāj'rab'it), *n.* A small hare abounding in western North America, *Lepus artemisia*: so called from its habitat, which corresponds to the regions where sage-brush is the characteristic vegetation. It is the western representative of the common molly-cottontail, *L. sylvaticus*, from which it differs little.

Sageretia (saj-e-rē'ti-ä), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1827), named after Augustin Sageret (1763-1852)]. A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Rhamnales* and tribe *Rhamnæ*. It is characterized by opposite leaves, the flowers on opposite divaricate branches forming a terminal panicle, the calyx-tubes hemispherical or urn-shaped and lined inside by a five-lobed disk which bears the five stamens on its edge and surrounds a free three-celled ovary. There are about 12 species, natives of warmer parts of the United States, of Java, and of central and southern Asia. They are shrubs with slender or rigid opposite branches, either with or without thorns, and commonly projecting at right angles to the stem. They bear short-stalked oblong or ovate leaves with netted veins, not triple-nerved as often in the related *Ceanothus*, and furnished with minute stipules. The flowers are very small, each with five hooded and stalked petals, and followed by small globose drupes containing three hard nutlets. *S. theezans*, of China and the East Indies, is a thorny shrub with bright-green ovate leaves, the *tia* of the Chinese, among whom its leaves are said to be used by the poorer classes as a substitute for tea.

sage-rose (sāj'rōz), *n.* 1. A plant of the genus *Cistus*.—2. An evergreen shrub, *Turnera ulmifolia*, of tropical America. It has handsome yellow flowers, and is sometimes cultivated in greenhouses. Also *holly-rose*. [West Indies.]

sage-sparrow (sāj'spar'ō), *n.* A fringilline bird of the genus *Amphispiza*, characteristic of the sage-brush of western North America. There are two distinct species, the black-throated, *A. bilineata*, and Bell's, *A. belli*. A variety of the latter is sometimes distinguished as *A. b. nevadensis*. These birds were placed in the



Sage-sparrow (*Amphispiza bilineata*): male adult.

genus *Poospiza*, with which they have little in common, until the genus *Amphispiza* (Coues, 1874) was formed for their reception.

sagesse, *n.* [ME., *< OF. sagesse*, wisdom, *< sage*, wise: see *sage*]. Wisdom; sagesness.

I hold it no gret wisdom ne sagesse
To ouermoche suffre sorow and paine.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 6224.

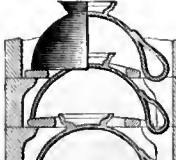
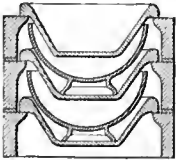
sage-thrasher (sāj'thrash'er), *n.* The mountain mocking-bird of western North America, *Oreoscoptes montanus*: so called because it is abundant in sage-brush, and has a spotted breast like the common thrasher. See cut under *Oreoscoptes*.

sage-tree (sāj'trē), *n.* See *Psychotria*.

sage-willow (sāj'wil'ō), *n.* A dwarf gray American willow, *Salix tristis*, growing in tufts from a strong root.

sage-wood (sāj'wūd), *n.* Same as *sage-brush*.

saggard (sag'är), *n.* [A reduction of *safeguard*; cf. *saggard*]. A box or case of hard pottery in which porcelain and other delicate ceramic wares are



Saggards.

inclosed for baking. The object of the saggard is to protect the vessel within from smoke, irregularities of heat, and the like. Saggards are usually so made that the bottom of one forms the cover of the next, and they are then piled in vertical columns. They vary in form and size according to the objects to be contained. Also *sagger*, *seggar*, and *case*.

Vessels resembling the crucibles or *seggars* of porcelain works. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 407.

saggard (sag'är), *r. t.* [*< saggard*, *n.*] In *ceram.*, to place in or upon a saggard.

saggard (sag'är'd), *n.* [A reduction of *safeguard* (formerly also *safegard*) which is used in various particular senses: see *safeguard*. Cf. *saggard*.] 1. Same as *safeguard*, 4. *Halliwel* and *Wright* (under *seggard*).—2. A rough vessel in which all crockery, fine or coarse, is placed when taken to the oven for firing. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng. (Staffordshire).]

saggard-house (sag'är-hous), *n.* In *ceram.*, a house in which unbaked vessels of biscuit are put into saggards, in which they are to be fired.

sagging (sag'ing), *n.* That form of breakage in which the middle part sinks more than the extremities: opposed to *hogging*.

saghet, *n.* A Middle English form of *saw*².

saghtelt, **saghetylt**, *r.* See *settle*².

Sagina (sä-jī'nä), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), so called in allusion to its abundant early growth on the thin rocky soil of the Roman Campagna, where it long furnished the spring food of the large flocks of sheep kept there; *< L. sagina*, fattening: see *saginate*]. A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Caryophyllæ*, the pink family, and of the tribe *Alsineæ*. It is characterized by having four or five sepals, a one-celled ovary bearing four or five styles and valves alternate with the sepals, and by the absence of stipules and sometimes of petals, which when present are entire and four or five in number. There are about 9 species, natives of temperate and colder parts of the northern hemisphere, with one species, *S. procumbens*, also widely diffused through the southern hemisphere. They are annual or perennial close-tufted little herbs with awl-shaped leaves; the herbage is at first tender, but later forms dry wiry mats, with minute white flowers generally raised on long pedicels. A general name for the species is *pearwort*. *S. glabra* is a minute but beautiful alpine species of Europe, which in the garden can be formed into a velvety carpet, in spring and early summer dotted with white blossoms.

saginate (saj'i-nät), *r. t.* [*< L. saginatus*, pp. of *saginare* (> *It. saginare*, *sagginare* = *Pg. saginar*), stuff, cram, fatten, *< sagina*, stuffing, cramming; akin to *Gr. σάττειν*, stuff, cram.]. To pamper; glut; fatten. *Blount*, *Glossographia*.

sagation (saj-i-nä'shōn), *n.* [*< L. saginatio* (-n-), a fattening. *< saginare*, pp. *saginatus*, stuff: see *saginate*]. Fattening.

They use to put them by for *sagation*, or [as it is said] in English for feeding, which in all countries hath a several manner or custom.

Topsell, *Four-Footed Beasts*, p. 81. (Halliwel.)

sagitta (sä-jit'ä), *n.* [NL., *< L. sagitta*, an arrow, a bolt, prob. akin to *Gr. σάγαις*, a battle-ax. Hence *ult. satty*, *settee*².]

1. [*cap.*] An insignificant but very ancient northern constellation, the Arrow, placed between *Aquila* and the bill of the Swan. It is roughly speaking, in a line with the most prominent stars of *Sagittarius* and *Centaurus*, with which it may originally have been conceived to be connected. Also called *Atahance*.

2. In *anat.*, the sagittal suture.—3. In *ichth.*, one of the otoliths of a fish's ear.—4. [*cap.*] The typical genus of *Sagittidae*, formerly containing all the species, now restricted to those with two pairs of lateral fins besides the caudal fin. Also *Sagitta*, *Saggita*, *Sagila*. See accompanying cut.—5. An arrow-worm or sea-arrow; a member of the *Sagittidae*.—6. The keystone of an arch. [Rare.]—7. In *geom.*: (a) The versed sine of an arc: so called by Kepler because it makes a figure like an arrow upon a bow. (b) The abscissa of a curve. *Hutton*.

sagittal (saj'i-täl), *a.* [= *OF. sagitel*, *F. sagittal* = *Sp. Pg. sagital* = *It. sagittale*, *< NL. *sagittalis*, *< L. sagitta*, an arrow: see *sagitta*.]

1. Shaped like or resembling an arrow or an arrow-head. Specifically—2. In *anat.*: (a) Per-



Sagitta bipunctata, enlarged.
a, head with eyes and appendages; b, anus; c, ovary; d, testicular chambers.

3. In *geom.*: (a) The versed sine of an arc: so called by Kepler because it makes a figure like an arrow upon a bow. (b) The abscissa of a curve. *Hutton*.

sagittal (saj'i-täl), *a.* [= *OF. sagitel*, *F. sagittal* = *Sp. Pg. sagital* = *It. sagittale*, *< NL. *sagittalis*, *< L. sagitta*, an arrow: see *sagitta*.]

taining to the sagittal suture. (b) Lying in or parallel to the plane of that suture; in this sense opposed to *coronal*.—**Sagittal axis of the cerebrum**, a sagittal line passing through the center of the cerebrum.—**Sagittal crest**. See *crest*.—**Sagittal fissure**, the great longitudinal interhemispherical fissure of the brain, which separates the right and left cerebral hemispheres.—**Sagittal groove or furrow**, the groove for the superior longitudinal sinus.—**Sagittal line**, the intersection of any sagittal with any horizontal plane.—**Sagittal plane**, the median plane of the body, which is the plane of the sagittal suture, or any plane parallel to that plane.—**Sagittal section**, a section made in a sagittal plane.—**Sagittal semicircular canal**, the posterior semicircular canal. See *canal* under *ear*.—**Sagittal sinus**. Same as *superior longitudinal sinus* (which see, under *sinus*).—**Sagittal suture**, the suture between the two parietal bones; the rhomboidal or interparietal suture. See *cut* under *cranium*.—**Sagittal triradiate**. See *triradiate*.

sagittally (saj'i-tal-i), *adv.* [*< sagittal + -ly².*] In *anat.*, so as to be sagittal in shape, situation, or direction. *B. G. Wilster.*

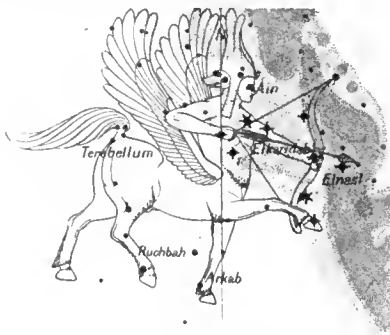
Sagittaria (saj-i-tā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1757), fem. of *L. sagittaria*, pertaining to an arrow; see *sagittary*.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Alismaceae* and tribe *Alismaceae*. It is characterized by unisexual flowers, commonly three in a whorl, and by very numerous broad and compressed carpels densely crowded on large globular or oblong receptacles. There are about 15 species, natives of temperate and tropical regions, growing in marshes, in ditches, and on the margins of streams. They are generally erect stemless perennials, with arrow-shaped, lanceolate, or elliptical leaves rising well above the water on long thick stalks. The flowers are spiked or paniced, each with three conspicuous white petals and three smaller green sepals, and usually numerous stamens. The general name for the species is *arrow-head*, but the fine South American species, *S. Montevidensis*, is called *arrowleaf*. The most common American species is *S. variabilis*, whose leaves are extremely various in form. The tubers of this are used for food by the Indians of the Northwest, as are those of *S. chinensis* in China, where it is cultivated for the purpose. *S. sagittifolia* is the European species, which with *S. variabilis* is worthy of culture in artificial water.



Flowering Plant of Arrow-head (*Sagittaria variabilis*). a, a male flower; b, the fruit; c, a nut.

Sagittariidae (saj'i-tā-ri-i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Sagittaria + -idae*.] The most unusual name of the secretary-birds or serpent-eaters, a family of African *Raptores*, commonly called *Gypogeranidae* or *Serpentariidae*.

Sagittarius (saj-i-tā'ri-us), *n.* [*< L. sagittarius*, an archer; see *sagittary*.] 1. A southern zodiacal constellation and sign, the Archer, representing a centaur (originally doubtless some Babylonian divinity) drawing a bow. The constellation is situated east of Scorpio, and is, especially in the latitudes of the southern United States, a prominent object on summer evenings. The symbol of the constellation shows the Archer's arrow and part of the bow. 2. In *her.*, the representation of a centaur carrying a bow and arrow.—3. [NL. (Vosmaer, 1769).] The typical genus of *Sagittariidae*: so called, it is said, from the arrowy crest; the secretary-birds. This is the earliest name of the genus, which is also known as *Serpentarius* (Cuvier, 1798), *Secretarius* (Daudin, 1800), usually *Gypogeranus* (Illiger, 1811), and *Ophiotheres* (Vieillot, 1816); but Vosmaer does not appear to have used it as a technical New Latin designation, though it has often been taken as such by subsequent writers, following H. E. Strickland. See *cuts* under *desmognathus* and *secretary-bird*.



The Constellation Sagittarius.

sagittary (saj'i-tā-ri), *a. and n.* [= OF. *sagittaire*, *sagetaire*, F. *sagittaire* = Sp. Pg. *sagittario* = It. *sagittario*, one of the zodiacal signs, *< L. sagittarius*, pertaining to arrows, as a noun an Archer, an arrowsmith, the constellation of the Archer, *< sagitta*, an arrow; see *sagitta*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to an arrow or to archery.

With such differences of reeds, vallatory, *sagittary*, scriptory, and others, they might be furnished in Judaea. *Sir T. Broene*, Misc. Tracts, i.

II. *n.*; pl. *sagittaries* (-riz). 1. [*cap.*] The constellation Sagittarius.—2. A centaur; specifically [*cap.*], a centaur fabled to have been in the Trojan army.

Also in our lande been ye *Sagittary*, the whyche ben fro the myddel vpward lyke men, and fro ye myddel downwarde ben they lyke the halfe neder parte of an horse, and they here bowes and arowes.

B. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xxxiii).

The dreadful *Sagittary*

Appals our numbers. *Shak.*, T. and C., v. 5. 14.

3. In *zool.*, an arrow-worm or sagitta.

sagittate (saj'i-tāt), *a.* [*< NL. sagittatus*, formed like an arrow (cf. *L. sagittare*, pp. *sagittatus*, shoot with an arrow), *< L. sagitta*, an arrow; see *sagitta*.] 1. Shaped like the head of an arrow; sagittal; specifically, in *bot.*, triangular, with a deep sinus at the base, the lobes not pointing outward. Compare *hastate*. See also *cut* under *Sagittaria*.—2. In *entom.*, having the form of a barbed arrow-head.—**Sagittate spots**, on the wings of a noctuid moth, arrow-shaped marks with their points turned inward, between the posterior transverse line and the undulate subterminal line.

sagittated (saj'i-tā-ted), *a.* [*< sagittate + -ed².*] In *zool.*, sagittate; shaped like an arrow or an arrow-head; specifically noting certain decaerous cephalopods: as, the *sagittated* calamares or squids.

Sagittidae (sā-jit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Sagitta + -idae*.] A family of worms, typified by the genus *Sagitta*, and the only one of the order *Chaetognatha* and class *Aphanozoa*. They are small marine creatures, from half an inch to an inch long, transparent, unsegmented, without parapodia, with chitinous processes which serve as jaws, and with lateral ctenular processes. The structure is anomalous, and the *Sagittidae* were variously considered as mollusks, annelids, and nematoids before an order was instituted for their reception. See *cut* under *Sagitta*.

sagittilingual (saj'i-ti-ling'gwāl), *a.* [*< L. sagitta*, an arrow, + *lingua*, the tongue; see *lingual*.] Having a long slender cylindrical



Sagittilingual.—Anterior Part of Tongue of Woodpecker (*Hylotermus pileatus*). (About twice natural size.)

tongue barbed at the end and capable of being thrust out like an arrow, as a woodpecker; belonging to the *Sagittilingues*.

Sagittilingues (saj'i-ti-ling'gwēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *sagittilingual*.] In Illiger's system of classification (1811), the woodpeckers. See *Picidae*.

sagittocyst (saj'i-tō-sist), *n.* [*< L. sagitta*, an arrow, + Gr. *κυστις*, bladder; see *cyst*.] One of the cutaneous cells of turbellarian worms, containing rhabdites.

Sagmarius (sag-mā'ri-us), *n.* [NL., *< L. sagmarius*, of or pertaining to a pack-saddle, *< sagma*, *< Gr. σάγμα*, a pack-saddle (*> NL. Sagma*, a star so called); see *seam*?] The constellation Pegasus, in which the star Sagma is seen.

sagmatorhine (sag-mat'ō-rin), *a.* [*< NL. Sagmatorrhina* (Bonaparte, 1851) (*< Gr. σάγμα* (*σαγματ-*), a saddle, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), the nose), a supposed genus of *Alcidae*, based on the tufted puffin, *Lunda cirrata*, when the horny covering of the bill had been molted, leaving a saddle-shaped soft skin over the nostrils.] Saddle-nosed, as an auk.

sago (sā'gō), *n.* [= F. *sagou* = Sp. *sagú*, *sagui* = Pg. *sagu* = It. *sagù* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *sago* (NL. *sagus*), Hind. *sāgū* (*sāgū-dānā sāvādānā*), sago, *< Malay sāgu, sāgū*, sago, the farinaceous and glutinous pith of a tree of the palm kind named *rumbiya*.] An amylaceous food derived from the soft spongy interior, the so-called "pith," of the trunks of various palms. (See *sago-palm*.) The tree, which in the case of the proper sago-palms naturally flowers but once, is felled when just ready to flower, the trunk cut in pieces, the pith-like matter separated, and the starch washed from it. After due settling, the water is drained off, and the deposited starch may be caked, as it is for native use, or dried into a meal which is

converted into pearl-sago. This is the ordinary granulated sago of the market, consisting of fine pearly grains, brownish or sometimes bleached white, prepared by making the meal into a paste and pressing this through a sieve.—**Japan sago**, a farinaceous material derived from different species of *Cycas*.—**Pearl sago**. See *pearl-sago*.—**Portland sago**, a delicate and nutritious farina extracted from the corn or tuber of the European wake-robin, *Arum maculatum*. It was formerly prepared in considerable quantity in the Isle of Portland, England. Also called *Portland arrowroot*.—**Sago-meal**, sago in a fine powder.—**Wild sago**, *Zamia integrifolia* (*Z. pumila*) of Jamaica and Florida, whose stem furnishes a sago-starch or arrowroot. See *coontie*.

sagoin, sagouin, n. Same as *saguin*.

sago-palm (sā'gō-pām), *n.* Either of the two palms *Metroxylon laevis* and *M. Rumphii*. See *Metroxylon* and *sago*. Other palms yielding sago are the *Phoenix farinifera* in Singapore, the ge-



Sago-palm (*Metroxylon laevis*). a, the fruit.

bang-palm, *Corypha Gebanga*, in Java, the jaggery palm or bastard sago, *Caryota urens*, in Mysore, and the palmyra and the areng or gomuti elsewhere in India. Species of *Cycas* are also called *sago-palm*. See *Cycas*.

sago-plant (sā'gō-plant), *n.* *Arum maculatum*. See *Portland sago*, under *sago*.

sago-spleen (sā'gō-splēn), *n.* A spleen in which the Malpighian corpuscles are enlarged and lardaceous, presenting the appearance of boiled sago.

Sagra (sā'grā), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1792).] A genus of phytophagous beetles of the family *Chrysomelidae*, giving name to the *Sagridae*. The species inhabit tropical parts of the Old World; they are of brilliant colors, and have highly developed hind legs, whence they have received the name of *kangaroo-beetles*.

Sagridae (sag'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Sagra + -idae*.] A family of *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Sagra*. It is now merged in the *Chrysomelidae*.

saguaro (sa-gwar'ō), *n.* [Also, corruptly, *su-warroo*; Mex. or Amer. Ind.] The giant cactus, *Cereus giganteus*, a columnar species from 25 to over 50 feet high, growing on stony mesas and low hills in Arizona and adjacent parts of Mexico. The wood of the large strong ribs is light and soft, solid, and susceptible of a beautiful polish, and is indestructible in contact with the soil. It is used by the Indians for lances and bows, and by the settlers for rafters of adobe houses, fencing, etc. The edible fruit is largely collected and dried by the Indians.—**Saguaro woodpecker**, *Centurus uropygialis*, the Gila woodpecker: so called from its nesting in the giant cactuses. It is abundant in the valley of the Gila and the lower Colorado river, and is a near relative of the red-bellied woodpecker, *C. carolinus*. See *cut* under *yitahaya*.

saguin (sag'win), *n.* [Also *sagoin, sagouin, sanglain, saglin*; = F. *sagouin*, said to be *< Braz. sabui*, native name near Bahia.] A South American monkey of the genus *Callithrix*.



Saguin (*Callithrix personatus*).

=**Syn.** *Saguin, sajou, sai, saimiri, sapajou*. These are all native names of South American monkeys, now become inextricably confounded by the different usages of authors, if indeed they had originally specific meanings. *Sai* is the

most general term, meaning monkey. *Sajou* and *sapajou* are the same, meaning a prehensile-tailed monkey of one of the genera *Cebus* and *Ateles*; but *sapajou* has become associated specially with *Ateles*, then meaning spider-monkey. *Saguin* was one of the smaller species of *Cebus*, but became confused with *saimiri*. *Saguin* and *saimiri* are now specially attached to the small non-prehensile-tailed squirrel-monkeys, respectively of the genera *Callithrix* and *Chrysothrix*, but are also loosely used for any of the marmosets.

Saguinus (sag-ū-i'nus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède): see *saguin*.] A genus of South American marmosets: same as *Hapale*.

sagum (sā'gum), *n.* [L., also *sagus*; = Gr. *σάγος*, a coarse woollen blanket or mantle: said to be of Celtic origin: see *say*.] A military cloak worn by ancient Roman soldiers and inferior officers, in contradistinction to the paludamentum of the superior officers. It was the garb of war, as the toga was the garb of peace.

Sagus (sā'gus), *n.* [NL. (Blume, 1836), < Malay *sāgu*, *sago*: see *sago*.] A former genus of palms, now known as *Metroxylon*. See also *Raphia*, species of which are often cultivated under the name *Sagus*. See *ent* under *sago*.

sagy (sā'ji), *a.* [< *sage* + *-y*.] Full of sage; seasoned with sage.

Saharan (sā-hā'ran), *a.* Same as *Saharic*.

Saharic (sā-har'ik), *a.* [< *Sahara* (see *def.*) (< Ar. *sahrā*, a desert plain) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the desert of Sahara, a vast region in northern Africa.

sahib (sā'ib), *n.* [< Hind. *sāhib*, < Ar. *sāhib* (with initial letter *sād*), master, lord, sovereign, ruler, a gentleman, European gentleman, sir, possessor, owner, prop. companion, associate; fem. *sāhiba*, mistress, lady.] A term of respect used by the natives of India and Persia in addressing or speaking of Europeans: equivalent to *Master* or *Sir*, and even to *Mistress*: as, Colonel *sahib*; the *sahib* did so and so; it is the *mem-sahib's* command. (See *mem-sahib*.) It is also occasionally used as a specific title among both Hindus and Mohammedans, as *Tippoo Sahib*.

sahlite (sā'lit), *n.* See *salite*².

sahtit, sahtet, *a.* and *n.* See *saught*.

sahtlet, *v.* See *settle*².

Sahuca bean. See *bean*¹ and *soy*.

sai (sā'i), *n.* [= F. *saion*, < Braz. *sai, çai*.] 1. A South American monkey of the genus *Cebus* in a broad sense. See synonyms under *saguin*.—2. A gaiter of the genus *Careba*, *C. cyanea*, about 4½ inches long, bright-blue, varied with black, green, and yellow, and with red bill and feet, inhabiting tropical America. See *ent* under *Carebinae*.

saibling (sāb'ling), *n.* The char of Europe, *Salvelinus alpinus*.

saic (sā'ik), *n.* [< F. *saïque* = Sp. It. *saica* = Pg. *saïque* = Russ. *saikū*, < Turk. *shāīqa*.] A Turkish or Grecian vessel, very common in the Levant, a kind of ketch which has no topgallantsail nor mizzen-topsail.

saice (sis), *n.* See *sicc*².

said (sed), *p. a.* [Pp. of *say*¹, *v.*] 1. Declared; uttered; reported.—2. Mentioned; before-mentioned; aforesaid: used chiefly in legal style: as, the *said* witness.

And ther our Savyr for gaff the synny of the *sayd* mary Mawdlyen. *Torkington*, *Diarie of Eng. Travell*, p. 54.

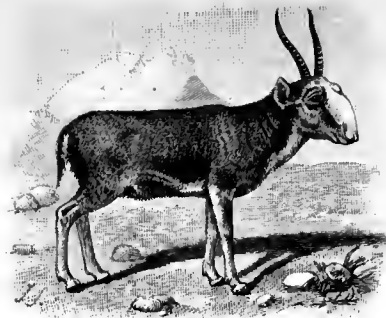
And so there at the *sayde* Mennte Syon we toke our asses and rode forth at the *sayd* time, and neuer we alyghted to beyte vnto tyme we come to Rama. *Sir R. Guyfforde*, *Pylgrymage*, p. 50.

The *said* Charles by his writing obligatory did acknowledge himself to be bound to the *said* William in the *said* sum of two hundred pounds. *Proceedings on an Action of Debt*, Blackstone's Com., [III, App. iii.]

saiet, *n.* See *say*⁴.

saiga (sā'gā), *n.* [= F. *saiga*, < Russ. *saiga*, an antelope, saiga.] 1. A ruminant of the genus *Saiga*, remarkable for the singular conformation of the head, which gives it a peculiar physiognomy.—2. [cap.] (sā'i-gā) [NL.] The typical and only genus of *Saigidae*. There is only one species, the saiga or saiga-antelope, *Antelope saiga*, *Cokus saiga*, or *Saiga tartarica*, inhabiting western Asia and eastern Europe. Also called *Cokus*. See *ent* in next column.

saiga-antelope (sā'gā-an'tē-lōp), *n.* The saiga. **Saigidae** (sā-ij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saiga* + *-idae*.] In J. E. Gray's classification, a family of hollow-horned ruminants, represented by the genus *Saiga*; the saiga-antelopes, having the nose peculiarly inflated and expanded, the conformation affecting not only the outward parts, but the bones of the nasal region. The nasal bones are short, arched upward, and entirely separated from the maxillaries and lacrymals; the frontal bone projects between the lacrymals and nasals, and the maxillaries and premaxillaries are both much reduced. The group would be better named *Saiginae*, as a subfamily of *Bovidae*.



Saiga-antelope (*Saiga tartarica*).

saikless (sāk'les), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *sackless*.

sail¹ (sāl), *n.* [< ME. *saile*, *sayle*, *seil*, *seyl*, < AS. *segel*, *segl* = OS. *segel* = MD. *seyl*, D. *zeil* = MLG. LG. *segel*, *seil* = OHG. *segal*, MHG. G. *segel* = Icel. *seyl* = Sw. *segel* = Dan. *sejl* (Goth. not recorded), a sail. Root unknown; certainly not < L. *sagulum*, a mantle.] 1. A piece of cloth, or a texture or tissue of some kind, spread to the wind to cause, or assist in causing, a vessel to move through the water. Sails are usually made of several breadths of canvas, sewed together with a double seam at the borders, and edged all round with a cord or cords called the *bolt-rope* or *bolt-ropes*. A sail extended by a yard hung (slung) by the middle is called a *square sail*; a sail set upon a gaff, boom, or stay is called a *fore-and-aft sail*. (See *fore-and-aft*.) The upper part of every sail is the *head*, the lower part the *foot*, the sides in general are called *leeches*; but the weather side or edge (that is, the side next the mast or stay to which it is attached) of any but a square sail is called the *tuff*, and the other edge the *after leech*. The two lower corners of a square sail are in general *cuters*; the weather elue of a fore-and-aft sail, or of a course while set, is the *taek*. Sails generally take their names, partly at least, from the mast, yard, or stay upon which they are stretched; thus, the main-course, maintopsail, and maintopgallantsail are respectively the sails on the mainmast, maintopmast, and maintopgallantmast. The principal sails in a full-rigged vessel are the courses or lower sails, the topsails, and the topgallantsails. See *top-sail*, *top-sail-yard*, and *cut under ship*.

Fearing lest they should fall into the quicksands, strake *sail*, and so were driven. *Acts* xxvii. 17.

Their *sails* spread forth, and with a fore-right gale Leaving our coast. *Massinger*, *Renegado*, v. 8.

2. That part of the arm of a windmill which catches the wind.

And the whirring *sail* goes round. *Tennyson*, *The Owl*.

3. One of the canvas flaps of a cart or wagon. [South Africa.]

He drew the *sails* down before and behind, and the wagon rolled away slowly. *Olive Schreiner*, *Story of an African Farm*, II. xii.

4. Figuratively, a wing.

He, cutting way With his broad *sayles*, about him soared round; At last, low stooping with unwieldy away, Snatcht up both horse and man. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, I. xi. 18.

5. A single ship or vessel, especially a ship considered as one of a number: the same form in the singular and the plural: as, at noon we sighted a *sail* and gave chase; a fleet of twenty *sail*.

Returning back to Legorne, suddenly in the way we met with fiftie *sails* of the Turkes Gallies. *E. Webb*, *Travels* (ed. Arber), p. 19.

How many *sail* of well-mann'd ships before us, As the bonito does the flying-fish, Have we pursu'd and scour'd. *Fletcher*, *Double Marriage*, li. 1.

Our great fleet goes still forward main, of above one hundred *sail* of ships. *Court and Times of Charles I.*, I. 5.

6. A fleet. [Rare.]

We have deserted, upon our neighbouring shore, A portly *sail* of ships make hitherward. *Shak.*, *Pericles*, I. 4. 61.

7. Sailing qualities; speed.

We departed from Constantinople in the Trinity of London: a ship of better defence then *sail*. *Savdys*, *Travels*, p. 68.

8. A journey or excursion upon water; a passage in a vessel or boat.

Here is my journey's end, here is my butt, And very sea-mark of my utmost *sail*. *Shak.*, *Othello*, v. 2. 268.

The other monastery, best known as the *Badia*, once a house of Benedictines, afterwards of Franciscans, stands on a separate island, approached by a pleasant *sail*. *E. A. Freeman*, *Venice*, p. 218.

9. A ride in a cart or other conveyance. [Ireland.]—10. In *zoöl.*, a structure or formation of parts suggesting a sail in shape or use. (a) A very large dorsal fin. See *sail-fish*. (b) The arm by means of which a nautilus is waded over the water.—After-

sail, a term generally applied to the sails carried on the mainmast and mizzenmast of three-masted vessels, and on the mainmast of vessels having but two masts.

When the *after sails* fill and she gathers headway, put the helm again to port, and when the wind is astern brace up the *after yards* by the port braces. *Luce*, *Seamanship*, p. 433.

Depth of a sail. See *depth*.—**Full sail**, with all sails set.—**Lateen sail.** See *lateen*.—**Light sails.** See *light*².

If it is perfectly calm and there is a swell on, furl the *light sails* to save them from chafe. *Luce*, *Seamanship*, p. 437.

Press of sail. See *press*¹.—**Shoulder-of-mutton sail**, a triangular sail used in boats, also called a *leg-of-mutton sail*. See *ent* under *sharpo*.—**Sliding-gunter sail**, a triangular boat-sail used with a sliding-gunter mast.—**To back a sail, bend a sail, crowd sail, cut the sail, flat in the sail, flatten a sail, loose sail.** See the verbs.—**To make sail.** (a) To set sail; depart.

Sonnday a for Midsom day, abowyt vij of the cloke in the mornnyng we made *Sayle*, And passyd by the Costes of Slavone and Histrila. *Torkington*, *Diarie of Eng. Travell*, p. 16.

(b) To spread more sail; hasten on by spreading more sail.—**To point a sail.** See *point*¹.—**To press sail.** Same as *to crowd sail*.—**To ride down a sail.** See *ride*.—**To set sail**, to expand or spread the sails; hence, to begin a voyage.—**To shorten sail**, to reduce the extent of sail, or take in a part.—**To strike sail.** (a) To lower the sails suddenly, as in saluting or in sudden gusts of wind. *Acts* xxvii. 17. (b) To abate show or pomp. [Rare.]

Margaret Must strike her *sail*, and learn awhile to serve Where kings command. *Shak.*, 3 *Hen. VI.*, iii. 3. 5.

To take the wind out of one's sails, to take away one's means of progress; deprive one of an advantage; discomfit one, especially by sudden or unexpected action.

I've undermined Gartin's people. They'll use their authority, and give a little shabby treating, but I've taken all the wind out of their sails. *George Eliot*, *Felix Holt*, xvii.

Under sail, having sail spread.

sail¹ (sāl), *v.* [< ME. *saillen*, *saylen*, *seilen*, *seilien*, < AS. *seglian* = MD. *seylan*, D. *zeilen* = MLG. LG. *segelen* = MHG. *sigelen*, *segelen*, G. *segeln* = Icel. *sigla* = Sw. *segla* = Dan. *sejle* (cf. OF. *sigler*, *singler*, F. *cingler* = Sp. *singlar* = Pg. *singrar*, < MHG.), sail; from the noun.] **I. intrans.** 1. To move along through or over the water by the action of the wind upon sails; by extension, to move along through or over the water by means of sails, oars, steam, or other mechanical agency.

This seyle sette on thi mast, And seyle in-to the blisae of heuene. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 214.

Tewysday, the v day of Januarie, we seyleyd vp and down in the gulf of Venyas, ffor the wynde was so strayght as yens vs that we myght not kepe the ryght wey in no wyse. *Torkington*, *Diarie of Eng. Travell*, p. 59.

Say, shall my little bark attendant *sail*, Pursue the triumph, and partake the gain? *Pope*, *Essay on Man*, iv. 385.

2. To set sail; hoist sail and depart; begin a journey on shipboard: as, to *sail* at noon.

The maistres, when the mone a-ros manli in come, & faire at the fulle fled thei ferden to *seyle*, & hadde wind at wille to wende whan hem liked. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), I. 2745.

On leaving Ascension we *sailed* for Bahia, on the coast of Brazil, in order to complete the chronometrical measurement of the world. *Darwin*, *Voyage of Beagle*, II. 297.

3. To journey by water; travel by ship.

And when we had *sailed* over the sea of Cilicia and Pamphylia, we came to Myra, a city of Lycia. *Acts* xxvii. 5.

Here's such a merry grig, I could find in my heart to *sail* to the world's end with such company. *Middleton and Dekker*, *Roaring Girl*, I. 1.

4. To swim, as a fish or a swan.

Like little dolphins, when they *sail* In the vast shadow of the British whale. *Dryden*, tr. of *Juvenal's Satires*, x. 21.

5. To fly without visible movement of the wings, as a bird; float through the air; pass smoothly along; glide: as, the clouds *sail* across the sky.

He bestrides the lazy-pacing clouds And *sails* upon the bosom of the air. *Shak.*, *R. and J.*, ii. 2. 32.

Sails between worlds and worlds with steady wing. *Milton*, *P. L.*, v. 268.

Across the sunny vale, From hill to hill the wandering rook did *sail*, Lazily creaking. *William Morris*, *Earthly Paradise*, I. 339.

Hence, figuratively.—6. To move forward impressively, as if in the manner of a ship with all sail set. [Colloq.]

Lady B. *sailed* in, arrayed in ribbons of scarlet, with many brooches, bangles, and other glimmering ornamenting her plenteous person. *Thackeray*, *Lovel the Widower*.

7. To plunge forward, like a ship; rush forward: sometimes with *in*. [Colloq.]

The fact is, a man must dismiss all thoughts of prudence and common-sense when it comes to masquerade

dresses, and just sail in and make an unmitigated fool of himself.

Harper's Mag., LXXVIII, 561.

Sailing ice. See *ice*.—To sail close to the wind. (a) To run great risk or hazard; leave little leeway or margin for escape from danger or difficulty. (b) To move or act with great caution; be in circumstances requiring careful action. (c) To live closely up to one's income; be attracted for money.—To sail free. See *free*.—To sail on a bowline, to sail close-hauled, or with the bowlines hauled taut.—To sail over, in *arch.*, to project beyond a surface. *Gullit*.

II. trans. 1. To move or pass over or upon by the action of the wind upon sails, or, by extension, by the propelling power of oars, steam, etc.

Thus time we waste, and longest leagues make short;
Sail seas in cockles. *Shak.*, *Pericles*, iv. 4. 2.

It was the schooner Hesperus,
That sailed the wintry sea,
Longfellow, *Wreck of the Hesperus*.

2. To direct or manage the motion, movements, and course of; navigate: as, to sail a ship.—To sail a race, to compete in a sailing-contest. **sail²**, *v. t.* [*<* ME. *saylen*, *satyen*, dance, *<* OF. *sailir*, *sailir*, *salir*, F. *sailir*, leap, issue forth, sally, dance, *<* L. *salire*, leap: see *salient*, and cf. *sally²*, which is related to *sail²* as *rally²* is to *rail⁵*.] To dance.

Nother *sailen* ne *sautrien* ne singe with the giterne.
Piers Plowman (C), xvi. 208.

sail³, *v. t.* [*<* ME. *sailen*, *saylen*, by aphoresis from *assailen*, *assail*.] To assail.

"Everyman
Now to assait, that *sailen* can,"
Quod Love. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 7336.

sailable (sā'la-bl), *a.* [*<* *sail*, *v.* + *-able*.] Capable of being sailed on or through; navigable; admitting of being passed by ships. [*Rare.*] *Imp. Dict.*

sail-boat (sāl'bōt), *n.* A boat propelled by or fitted for a sail or sails.

sail-borne (sāl'bōrn), *a.* Borne or conveyed by sails. *Falconer*.

sail-broad (sāl'brād), *a.* Spreading like a sail. At last his *sail-broad* vans
He spreads for flight. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 927.

sail-burton (sāl'bēr'ton), *n.* A long tackle used for hoisting topsails aloft ready for bending.

sail-cloth (sāl'klōth), *n.* [Early mod. E. in pl. *sayleclothes*, *saleclothes*; *<* ME. *seil-clath*, *seil-clath*; *<* *sail* + *cloth*.] Hemp or cotton canvas or duck, used in making sails for ships, etc.

No Shippe can sayle without Hemp, y^e *sayle clothes*, the shroudes, staves, taces, yarde lines, warps & cables can not be made.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 243.

Whosoever *sale-clothes* are already transported, or at any time here-after to be transported out of England into Prussia by the English merchants, and shall there be offered to be sold, whether they be whole clothes or halfe clothes, they must containe both their endes.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 163.

sail-cover (sāl'kuv'ēr), *n.* A canvas cover placed as a protection over a furled sail.

sailed (sāld), *a.* [*<* *sail* + *-ed*.] Furnished with sails; having sails set: as, full-sailed.

Prostrated, in his most extreme ill fare,
He lies before his high *sail'd* fleet.

Chapman, *Hiad*, xix. 335. (*Davies*.)

Over all the clouds floated like *sailed* ships anchored.
L. Wallace, *Ben-Hur*, p. 457.

sailer (sā'ler), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sayler*; *<* ME. **sayler* = D. *zeiler* = G. *segler* = Dan. *segler* = Sw. *seglare*, a sailer (a ship); as *sail* + *-er*. Cf. *sailor*.] 1. One who sails; a seaman; a sailor. See *sailor*, an erroneous spelling now established in this sense.

There I found my sword among some of the shrouds, wishing, I must confess, if I died, to be found with that in my hand, and withal waving it about my head, that *sailers* by might have the better glimpse of me.
Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, l.

The inhabitants are cunning Artificers, Merchants, and *Saylers*.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 548.

For the *Saylers* (I confesse), they daily make good cheare, but our dyet is a little meale and water.
Capt. John Smith, *Works*, I. 202.

2. A ship or other vessel with reference to her sailing powers or manner of sailing, or as being propelled by sails, not steam.

"You must be mad. She is the fastest *sailer* between here and the Thames. . . . "I care not!" the porter replied, snatching up a stout oaken staff that lay in a corner, "I'm an old *sailor*."
G. A. Sata, *The Ship-Chandler*. (*Latham*.)

From east and west across the horizon's edge,
Two mighty masterful vessels, *sailers*, steal upon us.
Walt Whitman, *The Century*, XXXIX, 553.

sailfish (sāl'fish), *n.* One of several different fishes, so called from the large or long dorsal fin. (a) A fish of the genus *Carpinodes*; the carp-sucker, *C. cyprinus*. [*Local*, U. S.] (b) A fish of the genus *Xiphias*; a sword-fish. See cut under *sword-fish*. (c) The

basking-shark, *Cetorhinus maximus* or *Selache maxima*. See cut under *basking-shark*. (d) A fish of the genus *Histiophorus*, whose dorsal fin is very ample. The best-known and most widely distributed species is *H. gladius*, of European and some other waters, from which the Amer-



Sailfish (*Histiophorus americanus*).

ican sailfish, *H. americanus*, differs so little that it has been considered specifically identical by most ichthyologists. See also *sailing-fish*. Also called *spike-fish*.

sail-fluke (sāl'flök), *n.* The whiff, a pleuronectoid fish. [*Orkneys*.]

sail-gang (sāl'gang), *n.* The seine-gang of a sailing vessel in the menhaden-fishery, including their gear and boats. Also *sailing-gang*.

sail-hook (sāl'hök), *n.* A small hook used to hold sail-cloth while it is being sewed.

sail-hoop (sāl'höp), *n.* One of the rings by which fore-and-aft sails are secured to masts and stays; a mast-hoop.

sailing (sā'ling), *n.* [*<* ME. *seylynge*, *<* AS. *segling*, verbal *n.* of *seglian*, sail: see *sail*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who or of that which sails.—2.

The art or rules of navigation; the art or the act of directing a ship on a given line laid down in a chart; also, the rules by which a ship's track is determined and represented on a chart, and by which the problems relating to it are solved.—**Circular sailing.** See *circular*.—**Composite sailing.** See *composite*.—**Current-sailing,** the method of determining the true course and distance of a ship when her own motion is combined with that of a current.—**Globular sailing.** See *globular*.—**Great-circle sailing,** a method of navigation by which the courses of the ship are so laid as to carry her over a great circle, which is the shortest path between two points on the globe.—**Mercator's sailing,** a method in which problems are solved according to the principles applied in Mercator's projection. See *Mercator's chart*, under *chart*.—**Middle-latitude sailing.** See *latitude*.—**Oblique sailing.** See *oblique*.—**Order of sailing.** See *order*.—**Parallel sailing,** the method of sailing when the ship's track lies along a parallel of latitude. Its characteristic formula is: Distance = difference of longitude \times cosine latitude. This method may be used when the ship's course is nearly east or west. Formerly, when longitude could not be determined as accurately as at present, it was a common practice to make the latitude of the port of destination, and then sail east or west as required. Hence the importance then attached to parallel sailing.—**Plain sailing,** an easy, unobstructed course in sailing, or, figuratively, in any enterprise.—**Plane sailing.** See *plane-sailing*.—**Sailing instructions,** written or printed directions delivered by the commanding officer of a convoy to the several masters of the ships under his care. By these instructions they are enabled to understand and answer the signals of the commander, and to know the place of rendezvous appointed for the fleet in case of dispersion by storm, by an enemy, or by any other accident.

Bourier.—**Traverse sailing,** the case in plane-sailing where a ship makes several courses in succession, the track being zigzag, and the directions of its several parts traversing or lying more or less athwart each other. For all these actual courses and distances run on each a single equivalent imaginary course and distance may be found which the ship would have described had she sailed direct for the place of destination; finding this single course is called *working* or *resolving a traverse*, which is effected by trigonometrical computation or by the aid of a traverse-table.

sailing-directions (sā'ling-di-rek'shonz), *n. pl.* Published details respecting particular seas and coasts, useful for the purpose of navigation. Compare *pilot*, 4.

sailing-fish (sā'ling-fish), *n.* *Histiophorus indicus*, resembling the American sailfish. See *sailfish* (d).

sailing-gang (sā'ling-gang), *n.* Same as *sail-gang*.

sailing-ice (sā'ling-īs), *n.* An ice-pack sufficiently open to allow a vessel propelled by sails alone to force her way through.

sailing-master (sā'ling-mās'tēr), *n.* The navigating officer of a ship; specifically, a warrant-officer in the United States navy whose duties are to navigate the vessel and to attend to other matters connected with stowage, the rigging, etc., under the direction of the executive officer.

sailing-orders (sā'ling-ōr'dēr), *n. pl.* Orders directing a ship or fleet to proceed to sea, and indicating its destination.

sailant (sāl'yānt), *a.* [*F.*, ppr. of *sailir*, leap: see *salient*.] Springing up or forth; arising; salient, as the teeth of *Astropectinidae*.

sailless (sāl'les), *a.* [*<* *sail* + *-less*.] Having no sails.

sail-lizard (sāl'liz'ārd), *n.* A large lizard of Amboyna, having a crested tail. See cut under *Histurus*.

sail-loft (sāl'lōft), *n.* A loft or an apartment where sails are cut out and made.

sailmaker (sāl'mā'kēr), *n.* One whose occupation is the making, altering, or repairing of sails; in the United States navy, a warrant-officer whose duty it is to take charge of and keep in repair all sails, awnings, etc.—**Sailmaker's mate,** a petty officer in the United States navy, whose duty it is to assist the sailmaker.

sail-needle (sāl'nē'dl), *n.* A large needle with a triangular tapering end, used in sewing canvas for sails. See cut under *needle*.

sailor (sāl'lor), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *saylor*; an erroneous spelling (perhaps prob. due to conformity with *tailor*, or with the obs. *sailour*, a dancer) of *sailer*: see *sailer*.] One who sails; a seaman; a mariner; one of the crew of a ship or vessel.

O quhar will I get gnid *sailor*
To sail this schip of mine?
Sir Patrick Spens (*Child's Ballads*, III. 149).

I see the cabin-window bright;
I see the *sailor* at the wheel.

Tennyson, *In Memoriam*, x.

Free trade and sailors' rights. See *free*.—**Paper sailor.** See *paper-sailor*.—**Pearly sailor,** the pearly nautilus.—**Sailors' Bible,** Bowditch's Navigator. [*Old slang.*]—**Sailors' home,** an institution where seamen may lodge and be cared for while on shore, or in which retired, aged, or infirm seafaring men are maintained. = *Syn.* *Sailor*, *Seaman*, *Mariner*. To most landmen any one who leads a seafaring life is a sailor. Nelson was a great sailor. Technically, *sailor* applies only to the men before the mast. To a landman *seaman* seems a business term for a sailor; technically, *seaman* includes sailors and petty officers. *Mariner* is an elevated, poetic, or quaint term for a seaman; *shipman* is a still older term. The technical use of *mariner* is now restricted to legal documents. There is no present distinction in name between the men in the navy and those in the merchant marine.

sailor-fish (sāl'lor-fish), *n.* A sword-fish of the family *Histiophoridae*; a sail-fish. See *Histiophorus*, *sailing-fish*, and cut under *sail-fish*.

sailorman (sāl'lor-man), *n.*; *pl.* *sailormen* (-men). A sailor; a seaman.

It is not always blowing at sea, a mercy *sailor-men* are grateful for. *W. C. Russell*, *Jack's Courtship*, xxix.

sailor-plant (sāl'lor-plant), *n.* The beefsteak-plant or strawberry-geranium, *Saxifraga sarmentosa*.

sailor's-choice (sāl'lorz-chois), *n.* 1. A sparine fish, the pinfish, *Lagodon rhomboides*. It has a general resemblance to a scup or porgy, but the front teeth are broad and emarginate. It is common along the eastern American coast. See cut under *Lagodon*.

2. A fish, *Orthopristis chrysopterus*; the pig-fish. The dorsal and anal fins are nearly naked, and the posterior dorsal spines are abbreviated. The fish is of a light brown above, silvery below, with numerous orange and yellow spots, which are aggregated in oblique lines above the lateral line, and in horizontal ones below it. It is an important food-fish along the eastern American coast, especially in the south.

sailor's-purse (sāl'lorz-pērs), *n.* An egg-pouch of oviparous rays and sharks, which is mostly found empty on the sea-shore. See cut under *mermaid's-purse*. [*Humorous.*]

sailour, *n.* [ME. *sailour*, *sailour*, *saylare*, *<* OF. **sailour*, *sailur*, *sailleur*, a dancer, *<* *sailir*, *sailir*, dance: see *sail²*.] A dancer.

There was many a tymbester
And *sailours*, that I dar wel swere
Couth her craft ful perilly.

Rom. of the Rose, l. 770.

sail-room (sāl'rōm), *n.* An apartment in a vessel where sails are stowed.

sail-trimmer (sāl'trim'ēr), *n.* A man detailed to assist in working the sails of a man-of-war in action.

sail-wheel (sāl'hwēl), *n.* A name for Woltmann's tachometer. *E. H. Knight*.

saily (sā'li), *a.* [*<* *sail*, *n.* + *-y*.] Like a sail. [*Rare.*]

From Penmen's craggy height to try her *saily* wings . . .
She meets with Conway first. *Drayton*, *Polyolbion*, x. 3.

sail-yard (sāl'yārd), *n.* [*<* ME. *saylezerd*, *seilzerd*, *<* AS. *seglyrd*, *seglyrd*, *<* *segel*, sail, + *gyrd*, *gyrd*, yard.] The yard or spar on which sails are extended. [*Rare.*]

saim (sām), *n.* and *v.* A form of *seam³*.

saimiri (sī'mi-ri), *n.* [*S. Amer.*: cf. *sai*.] A squirrel-monkey; a small South American monkey of the genus *Saimiris* (Geoffroy) or *Chrysallirix* (Wagler), having a bushy non-prehensile tail: extended to some other small squirrel-like monkeys of the same country, and confused with *saguin* (which see). Also written *samiri*, *saimari*, and rarely Englished *saimir*. See cut under *squirrel-monkey*.

sain¹ (sān), *v. t.* [*Also sane*; *<* ME. *sainen*, *saynen*, *seinen*, *seimen*, *signen*, *<* AS. *segian* = OS. *segnōn* = MD. *segheuen*, D. *zegenen* = MLG. *segenen*, *segcu* = OHG. *seganōn*, MHG. *segenen*,

sēnen, seimen, G. segnen, bless, = Icel. Sw. *signa* = Dan. *signe*, make the sign of the cross upon, bless, = OF. *signer, signer* = Pr. *signar, segnar, senar* = Sp. *signar* = It. *segnare*, make the sign of the cross upon, mark, note, stamp, < L. *signare*, mark, distinguish, sign, ML. make the sign of the cross upon, bless, < *signum*, a sign (> AS. *segcn*, a sign, staudard, etc.): see *sign*, *n.*, and cf. *sign*, *v.*, a doublet of *sain*! To bless with the sign of the cross; bless so as to protect from evil influence. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

Nade he sayned hym-self, segge, bot thrye,
Er he watz war in the wod of a won in a mote.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 763.
The truth ye'll tell to me, Tamlane;
A word ye mauna lie;
Gin e'er ye was in haly chapel,
Or sayned in Chriantie?
The Young Tamlane (Child's Ballads, l. 119).
My stepmither put on my claithe,
An' ill, ill, sayned she me.
Tam-a-Lane (Child's Ballads, l. 261).

sain², sainet. Forms of the past participle of *say*¹, conformed to original strong participles like *lain*.

sainfoin (sân'foin), *n.* [Also *saintfoin*; < F. *sain-foin*, older *sainctfoin, saintfoin*, appar. < *saint* (< L. *sanctus*), holy, + *foin* (< L. *foenum*), hay; see *sain*¹, *fennel*, and *fenugreek*; otherwise (the form *sainfoin* being then orig.) < *sain*, sound, wholesome (< L. *sanus*, sound; see *sane*¹), + *foin*, hay. In this view Pg. *sainfo* is adapted from the F.; the word does not appear in Sp. or It.] A perennial herb, *Onobrychis sativa*, native in temperate Europe and part of Asia, and widely cultivated in Europe as a forage-plant. It is suitable for pasturage, especially for sheep, and makes a good hay. It prefers light, dry, calcareous soils, and will thrive in places where clover fails. It has been introduced into the United States under the corrupt name *Asperet* [F. *esparset*, G. *esparsette*]. Also *cockshead*, *French grass*, and *hen's-bill*.



1. The inflorescence of sainfoin (*Onobrychis sativa*). 2. The lower part of the stem with the leaves. a, the pod with the persistent calyx.

saint¹ (sânt), *a.* and *n.* [*<* ME. *saint, saynt, seint, segnt, sant, sout*, < OF. *saint, seint, sainct, m., sancte, sainte, f., F. saint, m., sainte, f., =* Pr. *sanct, sant, san, m., santa, f., =* Sp. *santo, san, m., santa, f., =* Pg. *santo, são, m., santa, f., =* It. *santo, san, m., santa, f., holy, sacred, as a noun a saint (= AS. *sanct* = D. *sant* = G. *sankt, sanct* = Dan. Sw. *sankt, saint*), < L. *sanctus*, holy, consecrated, LL. as a noun a saint, prop. pp. of *sanctire*, render sacred, make holy, akin to *sacer*, holy, sacred: see *sacred*¹. Cf. Skt. *√ sanj*, adhere, *sakta*, attached, devoted. From the same L. verb are ult. E. *sanction, sanctify, sanctimony*, etc. Cf. *corpasant, corsaint*.] **I. a.** Holy; sacred: only in attributive use, and now only before proper names, as *Saint John, Saint Paul, Saint Augustine*, or quasi-proper names, as *Saint Saviour, Saint Sophia* (Holy Wisdom), *Saint Cross, Saint Sepulcher* (in names of churches), where it is usually regarded as a noun appositive, a quasi-title. See II., 3.*

And sle me first, for *seynte* charitee.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale, l. 863.
It shall here-after be declared how that she was discesed of the *seint* Graal and wher-fore, and how the aventure of the *seint* Graal were brought to fin.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), ll. 229.

II. n. 1. One who has been consecrated or set apart to the service of God: applied in the Old Testament to the Israelites as a people (Ps. cxxxii. 9; compare Num. xvi. 3), and in the New Testament to all members of the Christian churches (2 Cor. i. 1).

Paul, an apostle of Jesus Christ by the will of God, and Timothy our brother, unto the church of God which is at Corinth, with all the *saints* which are in all Achaia.

2 Cor. i. 1.

2. One who is pure and upright in heart and life; hence, in Scriptural and Christian usage, one who has been regenerated and sanctified by the Spirit of God; one of the redeemed: applied to them both in their earthly and in their heavenly state; also used of persons of other religions: as, a Buddhist *saint*.

Than thei seyn that the ben *Seyntes*, he cause that thei stowen hemself of here owne gode will for love of here Ydole.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 176.

All faithful Christ's people, that believe in him faithfully, are *saints* and holy.

Lattimer, Sermons (Parker Soc.), p. 507.

In her was found the blood of prophets, and of *saints*, and of all that were slain upon the earth. Rev. xviii. 24.

3. One who is eminent for consecration, holiness, and piety in life and character; specifically, one who is generally or officially recognized as an example of holiness of life, and to whose name it is customary to prefix *Saint* (abbreviated *St.* or *S.*) as a title. The persons so honored were, in the earlier centuries, the Virgin, the apostles and martyrs, and others commemorated in the diptychs or recognized by public opinion. In later times the process of canonization or beatification became a matter of strict regulation by papal or patriarchal authority in the Roman Catholic and Greek churches. Saints are classed in calendars by their rank, as apostles, bishops, archbishops, priests, deacons, kings, etc., and also as martyrs, confessors, and virgins. The title of *saint* is also given to angels, as *St. Michael, St. Gabriel, St. Raphael*. In the phrases given below many diseases will be found named from those saints whose intercession was especially sought for their cure. When *saint* is used before a person's name as a quasi-title (originally an adjective), it is commonly abbreviated *St.*; but such names, and surnames and local names derived from them, are properly alphabetized under the full form *saint*.

We have decided and defined the Blessed Francis de Sales, Bishop of Geneva, to be a *Saint*, and have inscribed him on the catalogue of the *Saints*.
Bull of Alexander VII. concerning St. Francis de Sales [(1665), quoted in Cath. Dict., p. 114.]

Any one writing on ecclesiastical history ought to know that the British and Saxon *saints* were not canonized, but acquired the name of *saint* not directly from Rome, but from the voice of the people of their own neighbourhood.
N. and Q., 7th ser., IX. 319.

4. An angel.

The Lord came from Sinai, and rose up from Seir unto them; he shined forth from mount Paran, and he came with ten thousands of *saints*. Deut. xxxiii. 2.

5. One of the blessed dead; distinguished from the angels, who are superhuman beings.

We therefore pray thee, help thy servants. . . . Make them to be numbered with thy *Saints* in glory everlasting.
Book of Common Prayer, Te Deum.

Holy! holy! holy! all the *saints* adore thee.
Casting down their golden crowns around the glassy sea.
Heber, Holy! holy! holy! Lord God Almighty.

6. An image of a saint.

No silver *saints* by dying misers given
Here bribed the rage of ill-requited Heaven.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 137.

All Saints' day, a feast of all martyrs and saints, observed as early as the fourth century. In the Greek Church it occurs on the first Sunday after Pentecost; in the Latin Church at first observed on the 13th of May, since Pope Gregory III. on the 1st of November. Also called *All-saints*.—**Christians of St. John.** See *Mandevian*, l.—**Common of the Saints.** See *common*.—**Communions of saints**, the spiritual fellowship of all true believers, both living and dead, mystically united with each other in Christ their head.—**Cross of St. George, of St. James, of St. Julian, of St. Patrick.** See *cross*.—**Herb of St. Martin.** See *herb*.—**Intercession of saints.** See *intercession*.—**Invocation of saints.** See *invocation*.—**Knights of the Order of St. Crispin.** See *knight*.—**Later-day Saints**, the name assumed by the people popularly called Mormons. See *Mormon*.

For thus shall my Church be called in the last days; even the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day *Saints*.
Mormon Catechism, p. 14.

Lion of St. Mark. See *lion*.—**Nativity of a saint, nativity of St. John Baptist.** See *nativity*.—**Oratory of St. Philip Neri.** See *oratory*.—**Order of St. Andrew, St. George, St. Michael, etc.** See *order*.—**Patron saint**, a saint who is regarded as a protector, a guardian, or a favorer: as, St. Genevieve, the *patron saint* of Paris; St. Cecilia, the *patron saint* of music; St. George is the *patron saint* of England, St. Andrew of Scotland, St. Patrick of Ireland, St. Denys of France.—**Perseverance of the saints.** See *perseverance*.—**Proper of Saints.** See *proper*.—**St. Agatha's disease**, disease of the mamma.—**St. Agnes's flower**, the snowflake (*Leucoium*).—**St. Aignon's disease**, tinea.—**St. Andrew's cross.** (a) See *cross*, 1, and *saltier*. (b) A North American shrub, *Ascyrum Cruz Andreæ*.—**St. Andrew's day.** See *day*, 1.—**St. Ann's bark.** Same as *Santa Ana bark* (which see, under *bark*²).—**St. Anthony's cross.** See *cross*, 1.—**St. Anthony's fire.** (a) Epidemic gangrene, as in ergotism. (b) Erysipelas.—**St. Anthony's nut**, the pignut or hawknut: so called because St. Anthony was the patron of pigs.—**St. Anthony's rape or turnip.** See *turnip*.—**St. Apollonia's disease**, pains in the jaw, accompanied by toothache.—**St. Audrey's necklace**, a string of holy stones or "fairly beads".—**St. Augustine grass**, *Stenotaphrum Americanum*, a common coarse grass of Florida, making a firm sod, green through the year. [Local name.]—**St. Avertin's disease**, epilepsy.—**St. Barbara's cross or herb**, the yellow rocket, *Barbarea vulgaris*.—**St. Barnaby's thistle.** See *thistle*.—**St. Bennet's herb**, the herb-bennet.—**St. Blaise's disease**, sore throat; quinsy.—**St. Bruno's lily.** See *Paradisia*.—**St. Cassian beds**, a division of the Triassic series, particularly well developed near St. Cassian in southern Tyrol, and consisting of calcareous marls, extremely rich in fossils: among these are ammonite, orthoceratites, gastropods, lamellibranchs, brachiopods, echinoderms, crinoids, corals, and sponges. The fauna of the Alpine Trias, to which the St. Cassian beds belong, is remarkable as presenting a

mixture of Paleozoic and Mesozoic forms.—**St. Catharine's flower**, the *Nigella damascena*.—**St. Christopher's herb.** Same as *herb christopher*.—**St. Clair's disease**, ophthalmia.—**St. Crispin's day.** See *Crispin*.—**St. Cuthbert's beads, duck.** See *bead, duck*².—**St. Daboo's heath.** See *heath*, 2.—**St. David's day.** See *day*, 1.—**Saint Distaff's day.** See *distaff*.—**St. Domingo duck**, *Erythrura* (or *Vomonysa*) *dominica*, a West Indian duck, rarely found in the United States, a near relative of the common ruddy duck.—**St. Domingo falcon.** See *falcon*.—**St. Domingo grebe**, *Podiceps or Sylboecyclus* or *Tachybatas dominicus*, the least grebe of America, about 9½ inches long, found in the West Indies and other warm parts of America, including the Rio Grande Valley of Texas.—**St. Dymphna's disease**, insanity.—**St. Elmo's fire or light** (*St. Elmo*, patron of navigation), a name given by seamen to brushes and jets of electric light seen on the tips of masts and yard-arms of vessels, especially during thunder-storms. This form of electric discharge occurs also on land, and most frequently on mountain summits, where it glows and hisses in brilliant tongues of white and blue light several inches in length. On Ben Nevis it is most generally seen in winter during storms of dry, hard snow-hail, with rising barometer, falling temperature, and northwesterly wind. Also called *corpasant*.—**St. Emillion**, a red wine produced in the department of Gironde, on the right bank of the Dordogne, and generally classed among clarets, though different in quality and flavor from the wines grown nearer Bordeaux.—**St. Erasmus's disease**, colic.—**St. Estèphe**, a red wine produced north of the Garonne, in the department of Gironde, and belonging to the same class of wines as St. Emillion. It is generally exported from Bordeaux, and is considered a claret.—**St. Francis's fire.** See *fire*.—**St. George**, a cross of St. George—that is, an upright red cross on a white field: as, "a *St. George* cantoned with the Jack," *C. Boutell*.—**St. Georges.** (a) A red wine of Burgundy, produced in the immediate neighborhood of wines of the highest quality, but not ranking above the second grade. (b) A Bordeaux wine, especially red, of medium quality. (c) A red wine grown near Poitiers.—**St. George's day, fish, mushroom.** See *day*, 1, *fish*, etc.—**St. George's ensign**, the distinguishing flag of ships of the British navy, consisting of a red cross on a white field, with the union-flag in the upper quarter next the mast.—**St. Germain tea.** See *tea*.—**St. Giles's disease**, cancer.—**St. Gilles**, a white wine produced at St. Gilles, in the department of Gard. It is one of the best of the wines of southern France.—**St. Gothard's disease**, a disease due to the intestinal worm *Ankylostomum duodenale*.—**St. Helena**, black-wood or ebony, a tree, *Melthania melanozylon*, of the *Sterculiaceæ*, formerly of St. Helena, now extinct. Its dark, heavy wood was still at a recent date collected and turned into ornaments.—**St. Helen's beds.** See *Osborne series*, under *series*.—**St. Hubert's disease**, hydrophobia.—**St. Ignatius' beans.** See *bean*, 1.—**St. James lily.** Same as *Jacobea-lily*.—**St. James's flower.** See *Lotus*, 2.—**St. James's shell.** See *pilgrim's shell* (a), under *pilgrim*.—**St. James's-wort.** Same as *rag-wort*.—**St. Job's disease**, syphilis.—**St. John's bread.** (a) The carob-bean: used medicinally as an expectorant and demulcent. See *Ceratomia*. (b) The ergot of rye (*Claviceps purpurea*). See *ergot* for figure and description.—**St. John's evil**, epilepsy.—**St. John's falcon.** See *falcon*.—**St. John's hawk or buzzard**, a blackish variety of the rough-legged buzzard, *Archibuteo lagopus*, var. *sancti-johannis*, originally described as *Falco sancti-johannis*, from St. John's in Newfoundland.—**St. Johnstone's tippet.** See *tippet*.—**St. John's-wort.** See *Hypericum*.—**St. Julien.** (a) A red Bordeaux wine produced in the Médoc region, and properly in the small district of St. Julien de Reignac. The name has become known in the United States, and is commonly understood to denote claret of a medium grade without especial reference to the place of production. (b) A red wine produced in the neighborhood of the Rhone, not often exported.—**St. Julien plum.** See *plum*, 1.—**St. Lawrence's tears.** See *tear*².—**St. Lazarus disease.** (a) Leprosy. (b) Tinea. (c) Measles of the hog. See *Trichina, trichinosis*.—**St. Louis limestone**, a division of the mountain limestone, well developed in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri, and having a maximum thickness of 250 feet.—**St. Lucas cactus-wren**, *Campylorhynchus affinis*, closely related to *C. brunnei-capillus*. See *Campylorhynchus*.—**St. Lucas gecko, robin, thrasher.** See *gecko, robin*, etc.—**St. Lucia bark.** See *bark*².—**St. Luke's summer**, in weather lore, a period of fine pleasant weather about October 18th.—**St. Martin's evil, drunkenness.**—**St. Martin's flower**, an ornamental plant of the *Anaryllidaceæ*, *Alstromeria pulchra* (*A. Plos-Martini*).—**St. Martin's herb.** See *herb of St. Martin*, under *herb*.—**St. Martin's Lent.** See *Lent*, 1.—**St. Martin's little summer**, a period beginning about the 11th of November, popularly considered in the Mediterranean to mark a period of warm, quiet weather.—**St. Martin's rings.** See *ring*, 1.—**St. Mary's trout.** See *trout*.—**St. Mathurin's disease.** (a) Epilepsy. (b) Insanity.—**St. Michael's bannock**, an oatmeal cake made especially for Michaelmas time. [Prov. Eng.]—**St. Michael's orange.** See *orange*, 1.—**St. Nicholas's clerk.** See *clerk*.—**St. Nicholas's day.** See *day*, 1.—**St. Patrick's cabbage, day, Purgatory.** See *cabbage*, *day*, etc.—**St. Peter's chair.** See *chair*.—**St. Peter's corn**, a species of wheat, *Triticum monococcum*. See *wheat*.—**St. Peter's finger.** (a) A belemnite, or some similar fossil cephalopod. These are among many petrifications which, like some prehistoric artificial implements, have been generally regarded superficially by the ignorant, and sometimes worshipped. See *ammonite, ram's-horn, thunder-stone*, and cut under *belemnite*. Compare *salagrama*. (b) The garfish, *Betone belone* or *E. vulgaris*. [Local, Eng.]—**St. Peter's fish**, the dory. See *dory*, 1.—**St. Peter's sandstone.** See *sandstone*.—**St. Peter's-wort.** (a) In old herbals, same as *herb-peter*. (b) In later books, the European *Hypericum quadrangulum*. (c) Perhaps transferred from the last, the American genus *Ascyrum*, especially *A. stans*. (d) The snowberry, *Symphoricarpos*.—**St. Peter's wreath.** Same as *Italian may* (which see, under *may*⁴).—**St. Pierre.** (a) A claret of the second grade. (b) A white wine produced in the department of Gironde, in the neighborhood of St. Emillion.—**St. Pierre group**, a thick mass of shales, marls, and clays covering a very extensive area in the upper Missouri region. It belongs to the Cretaceous system, is rich in fossils, especially cephalopoda, and lies between the

Fox Hills and Niobrara groups. Properly called *Fort Pierre* and sometimes *Pierre group*.—**St. Roch's disease**, the bubo plague.—**Saint's day**, a day set apart by ecclesiastical authority for the commemoration of a particular saint.—**St. Swithin's day**. See *dayl*.—**St. Thomas's balsam**, balsam of Tolu. See *balsam*.—**St. Thomas tree**, a name of *Bauhinia tomentosa* and *B. variegata* of the East Indies, etc. Their yellow petals are variegated with red fancifully attributed to the blood of St. Thomas.—**St. Valentine's day**. See *valentine*.—**St. Victor's balsam**, a name given to compound tincture of benzoin.—**St. Vitus's dance**, chorea.—**St. Zachary's disease**, dumbness.—**Sunday of St. Thomas**, or **the Touching of St. Thomas**. Same as *Low Sunday* (which see, under *low*).—**The O's of St. Bridget**. See *O's*.—**To braid St. Catherine's tressae**. See *braid*.—**To tie with St. Mary's knot**. See *knot*.

saint¹ (sānt), *v.* [*ME. *sainten* (see *sainted*), *< OF. saintir*; from the noun.] **I. trans.** 1. To number or enroll among saints officially; canonize.

Thou shalt be *sainted*, woman, and thy tomb
Cut out in crystal, pure and good as thou art.
Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 1.

The Picture sett in Front would Martyr him and *Saint*
him to befole the people. *Milton*, *Eikonoklastes*, Pref.

2. To salute as a saint. [*Rare.*]

However Pharisee-like they otherwise *saint* him, and
call him an Holy Father, sure it is, they reject his counsel.
Penn., No Cross, No Crown, ii.

They shout, "Behold a saint!"
And lower voices *saint* me from above.
Tennyson, *St. Simeon Stylites*.

II. intrans. To act piously or with a show of piety; play the saint: sometimes with an indefinite *it*.

Think women still to strive with men,
To sin and never for to *saint*.
Shak., *Passionate Pilgrim*, l. 342.

saint² (sānt), *n.* An old game: same as *cent*, 4.

My Saints turn'd deull. No, wee'l none of *Saint*;
You are best at New-cut wife; you'll play at that.
Heywood, *Woman Killed with Kindness* (Works, II. 122).

sainthood (sānt'hūd), *n.* [*< saint*¹ + *-hood*.] The state or condition of being a saint; the state of being *sainted* or canonized; canonization.

I will not cease to grasp the hope I hold
Of *sainthood*. *Tennyson*, *St. Simeon Stylites*.

sainted (sānt'ed), *p. a.* [*ME. *sainted*, *i-sonted*; pp. of *saint*¹, *v.*] 1. Canonized; enrolled among the saints.—2. Holy; pious.

Thy royal father
Was a most *sainted* king.
Shak., *Macbeth*, iv. 3. 109.

3. Sacred.

Amongst the enthroned gods on *sainted* seats.
Milton, *Comus*, l. 11.

4. Entered into bliss; gone to heaven: often used as a euphemism for *dead*.

He is the very picture of his *sainted* mother.
Thackeray, *Vanity Fair*, viii.

saintess (sānt'etes), *n.* [*< saint*¹ + *-ess*.] A female saint.

Some of your *saintesses* have gowns and kirtles made of
such dames' refusa.
Sheldon, *Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 98. (*Latham*).

sainthood (sānt'hūd), *n.* See *sainthood*.

sainthood (sānt'hūd), *n.* [*< saint*¹ + *-hood*.] The character, condition, rank, or dignity of a saint.

Theodore had none of that contemptible apathy which
almost lifted our James the Second to the superior honour
of monkish *sainthood*. *Watpole*. (*Latham*).

saintish (sānt'ish), *a.* [*< saint*¹ + *-ish*.] Somewhat saintly; affected with piety: used ironically.

They be no diuels (I trow) which seme so *saintish*.
Gascogne, *Steele Glas* (ed. Arber), p. 82.

I give you cheek and mate to your white king,
Simplicity itself, your *saintish* king there.
Middleton, *Women Beware Women*, ii. 2.

saintism (sānt'izim), *n.* [*< saint*¹ + *-ism*.] Sanctimonious character or profession; assumption of holiness. [*Contemptuous and rare.*]

John Pointer . . . became . . . acquainted with Oliver
Cromwel; who, when Protector, gave him a Canoury Ch. In Oxon, as a reward for the pains he took in converting him to godliness, i. e. to canting Puritanism and *Saintism*.
A. Wood, *Fasti Oxon.*, l. 209.

saintlike (sānt'lik), *a.* [*< saint*¹ + *like*.] 1. Resembling a saint; saintly: as, a *saintlike* prince.—2. Suiting a saint; befitting a saint.

Glossed over only with a *saint-like* show, . . .
Still thou art bound to vice.
Dryden, tr. of *Persius's Satires*, v. 167.

saintlily (sānt'li-li), *adv.* In a saintly manner.
Poe, *Rationale of Verse*.

saintliness (sānt'li-nes), *n.* The state or character of being saintly. = *syn.* *Piety*, *Sanctity*, etc. See *religion*.

saintly (sānt'li), *a.* [*< saint*¹ + *-ly*.] Like or characteristic of a saint; befitting a holy person; saintlike.

I mention still
Him whom thy wrongs, with *saintly* patience borne,
Made famous in a land and times obscure.
Milton, P. R., iii. 93.

With eyes astray, she told mechanic beads
Before some shrine of *saintly* womanhood.
Lowell, *Cathedral*.

saintologist (sānt-ol'ō-jist), *n.* [*< saint*¹ + *-ology* + *-ist*.] One who writes the lives of saints; one versed in the history of saints; a hagiologist. [*Rare.*] *Imp. Dict.*

Saints' bell. See *bell*.

Whene'er the old exchange of profit rings
Her silver *saints'* bell of uncertain gains.
Quarles, *Emblems*, iv. 3.

saint-seeming (sānt'sē'ming), *a.* Having the appearance of a saint.

A *saint-seeming* and Bible-bearing hypocritical puritan.
Ep. Mountagu, *Appeal to Caesar*, p. 43. (*Latham*).

Those are the *Saint-seeming* Worthies of Virginia, that
hate notwithstanding all this meate, drinke, and wages.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, l. 199.

sainthood (sānt'ship), *n.* [*< saint*¹ + *-ship*.] The character or qualities of a saint; the position of a saint; as a sort of title, saint.

Saint Frip, Saint Trip, Saint Fill, Saint Fillie;
Neither those other *sainthoods* will I
Here goe about for to recite. *Herrick*, *The Temple*.
Might shake the *sainthood* of an anchorite.
Byron, *Child Harold*, l. 11.

Saint-Simonian (sānt-sī-mō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Saint-Simon* (see *Saint-Simonism*) + *-ian*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to or believing in the principles of Saint-Simon or Saint-Simonism.

The leaders of the *Saint-Simonian* religion.
R. T. Ely, *French and German Socialism*, p. 71.

II. n. A follower of Saint-Simon; a believer in the principles of Saint-Simonism.

While the economists were discussing theories, the
Saint-Simonians were trying courageously the hazards of
practice, and were making, at their risk and peril, experi-
ments preparatory to the future.
Blanqui, *Hist. Pol. Econ.* (trans.), xlii.

Saint-Simonianism (sānt-sī-mō'ni-an-izm), *n.* [*< Saint-Simonian* + *-ism*.] Same as *Saint-Simonism*.

Saint-Simonism (sānt-sī'mon-izm), *n.* [*< Saint-Simon* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The socialistic system founded by Claude Henri, Comte de Saint-Simon (1760-1825), and developed by his disciples. According to this system the state should become possessed of all property; the distribution of the products of the common labor of the community should not, however, be an equal one, but each person should be rewarded according to the services he has rendered the state, the active and able receiving a larger share than the slow and dull; and inheritance should be abolished, as otherwise men would be rewarded according to the merits of their parents and not according to their own. The system proposes that all should not be occupied alike, but differently, according to their vocation and capacity, the labor of each being assigned, like grades in a regiment, by the will of the directing authority. *J. S. Mill*, *Pol. Econ.*, II. i. § 4.

Saint-Simonist (sānt-sī'mon-ist), *n.* [*< Saint-Simon* (see *Saint-Simonism*) + *-ist*.] A follower of Saint-Simon; a Saint-Simonian.

He was reproached on all sides as a demagogue, a *Saint-Simonist*.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 434.

sair¹ (sār), *a.* and *adv.* A Scotch form of *sarv*.
sair² (sār), *v. t.* [Also North. dial. *sarra*, *serve*, fit, a reduced form (with the common loss of final *r* after a vowel or, as here, a semi-vowel) of *serve*. Cf. E. dial. *sarrant*, a servant.] To serve; fit; be large enough for; satisfy, as with food. [*Scotch.*]

sairing (sār'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *sair*², *v.*] As much as satisfies or serves the turn; enough for any one: as, he has got his *sairing*. [*Scotch.*]

You couldna look your *sairin* at her face,
So meek it was, so sweet, so fu' o' grace.
Ross, *Helenore*, p. 16.

sairly (sār'li), *adv.* A Scotch form of *sorely*.

saiset, *v.* A Middle English form of *seize*.

Saisnet, *n.* [*ME.*, *< OF. Saisne*, a Saxon: see *Saxon*.] A Saxon.

That tyme the *Saisnes* made euell watch, for thel were
nothyng war till these were enein-a-mong hem.
Mertin (E. E. S.), ii. 231.

saiht¹ (sēht), *n.* Third person singular present indicative of *say*¹.

saiht² (sēht), *n.* [Also *saihte*, *seth*; *< Gael. sa-vidhean*, the coalfish, especially in its 2d, 3d, and 4th years.] The coalfish. [*Scotch.*]

He proposed he should go ashore and buy a few lines
with which they might fish for young *saihte* or lythe over
the side of the yacht. *W. Black*, *Princes of Thule*, xxvii.

Saitic (sā-ī'tik), *a.* [*< L. Saiticus*, *< Gr. Σαϊτικός*, *Saitic*, *< Σαῖς*, *L. Saites*, of Sais, *< Σαῖς*, *L. Sais*,

Sais.] Of or pertaining to Sais, a sacred city of ancient Egypt: as, the *Saitic* Isis.

Saiva (sī'vā), *n.* [*Hind.*, *< Siva*, *q. v.*] A votary of Siva.

Saivism (sī'vizim), *n.* Same as *Sivism*.

saiyid, *n.* See *sayid*.

saj (saj), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] An East Indian tree, *Terminalia tomentosa*, affording a hard, finely variegated wood, used for many purposes, but of doubtful durability. Its bark is used for tanning and for dyeing black.

sajene, *n.* See *sayene*¹.

sajou (sa-jō'), *n.* [*S. Amer.*] A South American monkey, or sai, one of several kinds also called *sapajou*. See *sapajou*, and synonyms under *saguin*.

sakt, *n.* A Middle English form of *sack*¹.

saka (sā'kā), *n.* [*S. Amer.*] The native name of the bastard purple-heart tree, a species of *Copaifera*.

Saka era. See *Cāka era*, under *era*.

sake¹ (sāk), *n.* [*ME. sake*, *sak*, *sac*, dispute, contention, lawsuit, cause, purpose, guilt, sake. *< AS. saeu*, strife, distress, persecution, fault, a lawsuit, jurisdiction in litigious suits (see *sac*¹), guilt, crime, = *OS. saka*, strife, crime, lawsuit, cause, thing, = *MD. saecke*, *D. zaak*, matter, case, cause, business, affair, = *MLG. LG. sake* = *OHG. sacha*, *sahha*, *MHG. sache*, strife, contention, lawsuit, case, cause, thing, *G. sache*, case, affair, thing, = *Icel. sök* (gen. *sakar*), a lawsuit, plaint, charge, offense charged, guilt, cause, sake, = *Sw. sak* = *Dan. sag*, case, cause, matter, thing; cf. *Goth. sakjō*, strife; orig. strife, contention, esp. at law; from the verb represented by *AS. saean* (pret. *sōc*), strive, contend at law, bring a charge against, accuse (also in comp. *atsacan*, deny, disown, *forsacan*, deny, forsake, *onsacan*, strive against, resist, deny, etc.), = *Goth. sakeu* (pret. *sōk*), contend, blame, rebuke; perhaps akin to *L. saevire*, render sacred, forbid, etc. (see *sancition*), *Skt. sañj*, *sañj*, adhere. From the same Teut. root are ult. *seek* and *sac*¹, *soc*, *socage*, *saught*, *settle*²; cf. also *forsake* and *rausack*.]

1†. Strife; contention; dispute.

That he with Romleode summe *sake* erde.
Layamon, l. 26290.

Cheste and *sake*. *Owl and Nightingale*, l. 1160.

2†. Fault; guilt.

& o thatt an [ou that one] he lezde thar
All thezre *sake* & sinne. *Ormulum*, l. 1335.

This bischop bad him haf god hop,
And asked him yef he walde tac
Riht penanz for his sinful *sac*.
Eng. Metr. Homilies (ed. Small), p. 139.

If my gaynlych God such gref to me wolde,
Fof [for] desert of sum *sake* that I slayne were,
At alle peryles, quoth the prophete, I aproche hit no nerre.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), lii. 84.

With-outen any *sake* of felonye,
As a schep to the slaghter lad watg he.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 799.

3. Purpose; purpose of obtaining or achieving: as, to labor for the *sake* of subsistence.

Ther-fore for sothe gret sorwe sche made,
& swore for that *sake* to snuffr alle peynes,
To be honget on helg or with horse to-drawe,
Schic wold neuer be wedded to no wigh of grece.
William of Paterne (E. E. T. S.), l. 2019.

Thou neither dost persuade me to seek wealth
For empire's *sake*, nor empire to affect
For glory's *sake*. *Milton*, P. R., lii. 45.

4. Cause; account; reason; interest; regard to any person or thing: as, without *sake*: now always preceded by *for*, with a possessive: as, *for my sake*; *for heaven's sake*. When the possessive is plural, the noun is often made plural also: as, "for your fair *sakes*" (*Shak.*, *L. L. L.*, v. 2. 765); "for both our *sakes*" (*Shak.*, *T. of the 8.*, v. 2. 15). The final *s* of the possessive is often merged with the initial *s* of *sake*, and thus disappears: as, "for heaven *sake*" (*Shak.*, *K. John*, iv. 1. 78); "for fashion *sake*" (*Shak.*, *As you Like it*, lii. 2. 271); etc. Compare "for conscience *sake*," etc.

And faytour for thy *sake*,
Thel sall be putte to pyne.
York Plays, p. 80.

I will not again curse the ground any more for *man's sake*.
Gen. viii. 21.

Our hope is that the God of Peace shall . . . enable us quietly and even gladly to suffer all things, for that *work sake* which we covet to perform.
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, Pref., l.

For old *sake's sake*, for the sake of old times; for and langsynne. [*Colloq. or prov. Eng.*]

Yet for old *sake's sake* she is still, dears,
The prettiest doll in the world.
Kingsley, *Water-Babies*.

sake² (sāk'ē), *n.* [*Jap.*] 1. A Japanese fermented liquor made from rice. It contains from 11 to 17 per cent. of alcohol, and is heated before being drunk.

Of *sake* there are many varieties, from the best quality down to shiro-zaké, or "white sake," and the turbid sort, drunk only in the poorer districts, known as nigori-zaké; there is also a sweet sort, called mirin.

Encyc. Brit., XIII. 574.

2. The generic name in Japan for all kinds of spirituous liquors, whether made from grain or grapes, fermented or distilled.

sake³ (sā'ke), *n.* Same as *saki*.

sakeen, *n.* [Native name (?).] A kind of ibex found in the Himalayas.

saker¹ (sā'kér), *n.* [Also written *sacere*, formerly also *sakre*; < OF. (and F.) *sacre* = Sp. Pg. *sacra* = It. *sacro*, formerly also *sacro*, *saccaro* (G. *saker-falk*), < ML. *sacer* (also *falco sacer*, OF. *faucon sacre*), a kind of falcon; either < Ar. *sagr*, a falcon, or < L. *sacer*, sacred (cf. Gr. *iépas*, a hawk, < *iépos*, sacred; see *Hierax* and *gerfalcon*). Hence *sakeret*.] A kind of hawk used in falconry, especially the female, which is larger than the male, the latter being called a *sakeret* or *sacret*. It is a true falcon of Asia and Europe, *Falco sacer*. A related falcon of western North America, *Falco polyagrus* or *F. mexicanus*, is known as the *American saker*.

Let these proud *sakers* and *gerfalcous* fly;
De not thou move a wing.

Middleton, Spanish Oypsy, li. 1.

saker² (sā'kér), *n.* [Also *saker*, *sayker*; a particular use of *saker*¹. Cf. *falcon*, 4, *falconet*, 3, *musket*², etc., guns similarly named from birds.] A small piece of artillery, smaller than the demiculverin, formerly much employed in sieges.

They set up a mantellet, vnder the which they put three or foure pieces, as *sacres*, where with they shot against the posterns.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 79.

I reckoned about eight and twenty great pieces [of ordnance], besides those of the lesser sort, as *Sakers*.

Coryat, Crudities, I. 125.

saker³, *v.* See *sacra*¹.

sakeret (sā'kér-et), *n.* [Also *sacret*; < OF. *sacret*, dim. of *sacre*, a *saker*: see *saker*¹.] The male of the *saker*.

sakeryngt, *n.* An obsolete form of *sacring*.

saki (sak'i), *n.* [= F. *saki*; < S. Amer. name (?).] A South American monkey of the family *Cebidae* and subfamily *Pitheciinae*, especially of the genus *Pithecia*, of which there are several species; one of the fox-tailed monkeys, with a bushy non-prehensile tail. *P. monachus* is the monk-saki; *P. satanas* is the black saki, or cenxio; *P. leucocephalus* is the white-headed saki; *P. chirotopes* is sometimes called the "hand-drinking" saki, from some story which attached to this species, though all these monkeys drink in the same way. See *cut* under *Pithecia*. Also *sake*.

sakieh (sak'i-e), *n.* [Also *sakiah*, *sakia*; < Ar. *sāqih*, a water-wheel; cf. *seqiya*, an irrigating brook, *siqqāya*, an aqueduct, < *isq*, water, irrigate.] A modification of the Persian wheel used in Egypt for raising water for purposes of irrigation. It consists essentially of a vertical wheel to which earthen pots are attached on projecting spokes, a second vertical wheel on the same axis with cogs, and a large horizontal cogged wheel, which gears with the other cogged wheel. The large wheel, being turned by oxen or other draft-animals, puts in motion the other two wheels, the one carrying the pitchers dipping into a well or a deep pit adjoining and supplied with water from a river. The pitchers are thus emptied into a tank at a higher level, whence the water is led off in a network of channels over the neighboring fields. Instead of the pitchers being attached directly to the wheel when the level of the water is very low, they are attached to an endless rope. The construction of these machines is usually very rude.

saklest, *a.* A Middle English form of *sackless*.

saksaul (sak'sāl), *n.* [Also *saksau*, *saksaw*, *saxaul*; of E. Ind. origin.] An arborescent shrub, *Anabasis ammodendron* of the *Chenopodiaceae*. It is a typical growth of the sand-deserts of Asia, furnishes a valuable fuel, and is planted to stay shifting sands.

Sakta (sak'tā), *n.* [Hind. *sakta*, < Skt. *śakta*, concerned with (Siva's) *śakti*, or 'power' or 'energy' in female personification.] A member of one of the great divisions of Hindu sectaries, comprising the worshipers of the female principle according to the ritual of the Tantras. The Saktas are divided into two branches, the followers respectively of the right-hand and left-hand rituals. The latter practise the grossest impurities.

sakur (sā'kér), *n.* [E. Ind.] A small rounded astringent gall formed on some species of *Tamarix*, used in medicine and dyeing.

sal¹ (sal), *n.* [< L. *sal*, salt; see *salt*¹.] Salt: a word much used by the older chemists and in pharmacy.

Gryde summe of these thingis forseid, which that 3e wil, as strongly as 3e can in a mortar, with the 10 part of him of *sal comen* prepare to the medeyne of men.

Book of Quinte Essence (ed. Furnivall), p. 12.

Sal absinthii. Same as *salt* of wormwood (which see, under *salt*¹).—**Sal aeratus**. See *saleratus*.—**Sal alembrothi**, a solution of equal parts of corrosive sublimate and ammonium chlorid. Also called *salt* of wisdom.—**Sal ammoniac**. See *ammoniac*.—**Sal de duobus**, or *sal du-*

plicatus, an old chemical name applied to potassium sulphate.—**Sal diureticus**, an old name for potassium acetate.—**Sal enixum**, an old name for potassium bisulphate.—**Sal gemma**, a native sodium chlorid, or rock-salt.—**Sal mirabile**, sodium sulphate; Glauber's salt.—**Sal peteri**, a Middle English form of *salt peter*.—**Sal prunella**. See *prunella*³.—**Sal Seignette**, Rochelle salt.—**Sal tartre**, salt of tartar.—**Sal volatile**, ammonium carbonate. The name is also applied to a spirituous solution of ammonium carbonate flavored with aromatics.

sal² (sāl), *n.* [Also *saut*; < Hind. *sāl*, Skt. *śāla*.] A large gregarious tree, *Shorea robusta*, natural order *Dipterocarpaceae*, of northern India. It affords the most extensively used timber of that region, ranking in quality next to teak. The wood is of a dark-brown color, hard, rather coarse-grained, and very durable. It is employed for building houses, bridges, and boats, for making carts and gun-carriages, for railroads, etc. It yields, by tapping, a kind of resin (see *saldamar*), and its leaves are the food of the Tussa silkworm.

salaam, salam (sa-lām'), *n.* [< Hind. Pers. *salām*, < Ar. *salām*, saluting, wishing health or peace, a salutation, peace (< *salū*, saluting), = Heb. *shelām*, peace, < *shālam*, be safe.] A ceremonious salutation of the Orientals. In India the personal salam or salutation is an obeisance executed by bowing the head with the body downward, in extreme cases nearly to the ground, and placing the palm of the right hand on the forehead.

He [the King] . . . presenteth himselfe to the people to recleue their *Salames* or good morrow.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 546.

A trace of pity in the silent *salaam* with which the grim durwan salutes you.

J. W. Palmer, The Old and the New, p. 328.

salaam convulsion, a bilateral clonic spasm of muscles supplied by the spinal accessory nerve, confined almost wholly to children between the periods of dentition and puberty. The disease is paroxysmal, of varying duration and number of attacks; with each attack the head is bowed forward and then relaxed. Also called *nodding spasm*, *spasmus nutans*, and *clampsia nutans*.—**To send salaam**, to send one's compliments. [Colloq.]

salaam, salam (sa-lām'), *v. i. and t.* [< *salāma*, *n.*] To perform the salaam; salute with a salaam; greet.

This was the place where the multitude assembled every morning to *salām* the Padishah.

J. T. Wheeler, Short Hist. India, p. 165.

salability, saleability (sā-lā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *salable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Salableness.

What can he do but spread himself into breadth and length, into superficiality and *saleability*?

Carlyle, Misc., IV. 139. (*Davies*.)

salable, saleable (sā-lā-bl), *a.* [< *sale*¹ + *-able*.] Capable of being sold; purchasable; hence, finding a ready market; in demand.

Woeful is that judgment which comes from him who hath venislem animam, a *saleable* soul.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 549.

Any *saleable* commodity . . . removed out of the course of trade.

Locke.

salableness, saleableness (sā-lā-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being salable; salability.

salably, saleably (sā-lā-bli), *adv.* In a salable manner; so as to be salable.

salacious (sā-lā'shus), *a.* [< L. *salax* (-ac-), disposed to leap, lustful, < *salire*, leap; see *salt*², *salient*.] Lustful; lecherous.

One more *salacious*, rich, and old
Outbids, and buys her pleasure with her gold.

Dryden, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, x.

salaciously (sā-lā'shus-li), *adv.* In a salacious manner; lustfully; with eager animal appetite.

salaciousness (sā-lā'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being salacious; lust; lecherousness; strong propensity to venery.

salacity (sā-las'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *salacité* = It. *salacità*, < L. *salacità* (-t)-s, lust, < *salax* (-ac-), disposed to leap, lustful; see *salacious*.] Salaciousness.

salad¹ (sal'ad), *n.* [Formerly also *sallad*, *sallet*; < ME. *salade* (= D. *salade* = MHG. *salāt*, G. *salat* = Dan. *salat* = Sw. *salat*, *salad*), < OF. (and F.) *salade*, < Oit. *salata* = Pg. *salada*, a salad (cf. Sp. *ensalada* = It. *insalata*, a salad); lit. 'salted,' < ML. *salata*, fem. of *salatus* (> Sp. Pg. *salado* = It. *salato*), salted, pickled (cf. It. *salato*, salt meat), pp. of *salare*, salt, < L. *sal*, salt; see *salt*¹.] 1. Raw herbs, such as lettuce, endive, radishes, green mustard, land- and water-cresses, celery, or young onions, cut up and variously dressed, as with eggs, salt, mustard, oil, vinegar, etc.

Beware of *saladis*, grene mettis, & of frutes rawe,
For they make many a man haue a feble mawe.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 124.

They haue also a *Sallet* of hearbes and a *Sawer* of Vineger set on the Table.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 206.

I often gathered wholesome herbs, which I boiled, or eat as *salads* with my bread. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, IV. 2.

2. Herbs for use as salad: colloquially restricted in the United States to lettuce.

After that they yede aboute gaderinge
Pleasant *salades*, which they made hem eate.

Flower and Leaf, l. 412.

3. A dish composed of some kind of meat, chopped and mixed with uncooked herbs, and seasoned with various condiments: as, chicken *salad*; lobster *salad*.—**Salad days**, days of youthful inexperience.

My *salad* days,
When I was green in judgment.

Shak., A. and C., i. 5. 73.

salad², *n.* See *sallet*².

salad-burnet (sal'ad-bér'net), *n.* The common European burnet, *Poterium Sanguisorba*. It is used as a salad, and serves also as a sheep-fodder. See *burnet*², 2.

salade¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *salad*¹.

salade², *n.* See *sallet*².

salad-fork (sal'ad-förk), *n.* A fork used in mixing salads. See *salad-spoon*.

salading (sal'ad-ing), *n.* [Formerly also *salading*; < *salad*¹ + *-ing*¹.] Herbs for salads; also, the making of salads.

The Dutch haue instructed the Natives (Tonquinese) in the art of Gardening; by which means they haue abundance of Herbage for *Salading*; which among other things is a great refreshment to the Dutch Sea-men when they arrive here.

Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 12.

Their *salading* was never far to seek,
The poignant water-grass, or savoury leek.

W. King, Art of Cookery, L. 493.

salad-oil (sal'ad-oil), *n.* Olive-oil, used in dressing salads and for other culinary purposes.

salad-plate (sal'ad-plät), *n.* A small plate intended for salad; especially, such a plate of an unusual shape, intended for use with the large dinner-plate for meat or game, and designed not to take up much room on the table.

salad-rocket (sal'ad-rok'et), *n.* The garden-rocket, *Eruca sativa*.

salad-spoon (sal'ad-spön), *n.* A large spoon with a long handle, made of some material, as wood, not affected by vinegar, oil, etc., used for stirring and mixing salads. It is common to fix a spoon and fork together by means of a rivet, somewhat like a pair of scissors.

salagane (sal'ā-gān), *n.* Same as *salangane*.

salagrama (sā-lā-grā'mā), *n.* [Anglo-Ind. *salagram*; Hind. *śālagrāma*, *śālagrām*, < Skt. *śālagrāma*, name of a village where the stones are found.] A sort of stone sacred to Vishnu, and employed by the Brahmans in propitiatory rites. It is a fossil cephalopod, as an ammonite, a belemnite, etc. Such a stone, when found, is preserved as a precious talisman. It appears, however, that a great variety of petrifications receive the general name *salagrama*.

Belemnites and Orthoceratites mineralized by the same material as the ammonites (iron clay and pyrites). Their abundance in the beds of mountain torrents, especially the Gurdak, had been long known, as they form an indispensable article in the sacra of the Hindu Thakoorwardae, under the name of *Salagrama*.

Dr. Gerard, Asiat. Soc. of Calcutta, Oct., 1830.

salal-berry (sal'al-ber'i), *n.* A berry-like fruit about the size of a common grape, of a dark color and sweet flavor. It is the fruit of *Gaultheria Shal-lon*, the *salal*, a small shrubby plant about 1½ feet high, growing in Oregon and California.

salam, *n.* and *v.* See *salaam*.

salamander (sal'a-man-dér), *n.* [< ME. *salamandre*, < OF. *salamandre*, *salmandre*, *salmandre*, F. *salamandre* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *salamandra* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *salamander*, < L. *salamandra*, < Gr. *σαλαμάνδρα*, a kind of lizard supposed to be an extinguisher of fire; of Eastern origin; cf. Pers. *samandar*, a salamander.] 1. A kind of lizard or other reptile formerly supposed to live in or be able to endure fire.

The more hit [gold] is in nere [fire], the more hit is clene and eyer and tretable, ase the *salamandre* that leueth in the nere.

Ayenbite of Inuyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 167.

The cameleon liveth by the ayre, and the *salamander* by the fire.

Nashe, Lenten Stiefe (Barl. Misc., VI. 179).

Gratianna false?

The snow shall turn a *salamander* first,
And dwell in fire.

Shirley, The Wedding, i. 4.

2. An imaginary or immaterial being of human form living in fire; an elemental of the fire; that one of the four classes of nature-spirits which corresponds to the element fire, the others being called *sylyphs*, *undines*, and *gnomes*.

The sprites of fiery termagants in flame
Mount up, and take a *Salamander's* name.

Pope, R. of the L., i. 60.

3. In *zoöl*, a urodele batrachian, or tailed amphibian; a newt or an eft; a triton; especially, a terrestrial batrachian of this kind, not having the tail compressed like a fin, as distinguished from one of the aquatic kinds especially called *newts* or *tritons*; specifically, a

member of the restricted family *Salamandridæ*. (See *Salamandra*.) It is a name of loose and comprehensive use. The two kinds of salamanders above noted are sometimes distinguished as *land-* and *water-salamanders*. All are harmless, timid creatures, with four legs and a tail, resembling lizards, but naked instead of scaly,



Red-backed Salamander (*Plethodon erythronotus*).

and otherwise quite different from any lacertilians. The species are very numerous, representing many genera and several families of *Urodela*, and are found in most parts of the northern hemisphere, in brooks and ponds, and moist places on land. They are mostly small, a few inches long, but some, as the menopome, menobranch, hellbender, mudpuppy, etc., of America, attain a length of a foot or more, and the giant salamander of Japan, *Megalobatrachus giganteus*, is some 3 feet long. See also cuts under *axolotl*, *hellbender*, *Menobranchus*, *netet*, and *Salamandra*.

4. In *her.*, the representation of a four-legged creature with a long tail, surrounded by flames of fire. It is a modern bearing, and the flames are usually drawn in a realistic way.—5. The pocket-gopher of the South Atlantic and Mexican Gulf States, *Geomys tuza* or *G. pinetis*, a rodent mammal. [Local, U. S.]—6. Same as *bear*², 7. [Rarely used.]—7. Anything used in connection with the fire, or useful only when very hot, as a culinary vessel, a poker, an iron used red-hot to ignite gunpowder, and the like. [Colloq. or prov.]—8. A fire-proof safe. [Colloq.]

Salamandra (sal-a-man'drā), *n.* [NL. (Laurenti), < L. *salamandra* = Gr. *σαλαμάνδρα*, a salamander: see *salamander*.] An old genus of urodele batrachians, formerly used with great



Spotted Salamander (*Salamandra maculosa*).

latitude, now made type of a special family, *Salamandridæ*, and restricted to such species as *S. maculosa*, the common spotted salamander of central and southern Europe.

Salamandridæ (sal-a-man'dri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salamandra* + *-idæ*.] A family of urodele batrachians, typified by the genus *Salamandra*; the salamanders proper. They have palatine teeth in two longitudinal series diverging behind, inserted on the inner margin of two palatine processes which are much prolonged posteriorly, the parasphenoid toothless, the vertebrae opisthocœlian, and no postfronto-squamosal arch or ligament. None are American.

Salamandridea (sal'a-man-drid'ē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salamandra* + *-idea*.] A division of saurobatrachian or urodele *Amphibia*, having no branchiae or branchial clefts in the adult, the vertebrae usually opisthocœlous, the carpus and tarsus more or less ossified, and eyelids present: a group contrasted with *Proteidea*.

salamandriform (sal-a-man'dri-fōrm), *a.* [< L. *salamandra*, a salamander, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a salamander; having the characters of such urodele batrachians as salamanders.

The Labyrinthodonta were colossal animals of a *Salamandriform* type. *Pascoe*, Zool. Class., p. 194.

Salamandrina (sal'a-man-dri'nā), *n.* [NL. (Fitzinger, 1826), < *Salamandra* + *-ina*.] A genus of salamanders, containing such species as *S. perspicillata* of southern Europe.

Salamandrinæ (sal'a-man-dri'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salamandra* + *-inæ*.] A suborder or super-

family of urodele batrachians, represented by such families as *Salamandridæ*, *Plethodontidæ*, and *Amblystomidæ*.

salamandrine (sal-a-man'drin), *a. and n.* [< L. *salamandra*, a salamander, + *-ine*¹.] **I. a.** 1. Resembling the imaginary salamander in being able to resist fire, or capable of living in fire.

We laid it [a coquette's heart] into a pan of burning coals, when we observed in it a certain *salamandrine* quality, that made it capable of living in the midst of fire and flame, without being consumed, or so much as stoned. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 281.

2. In zool., of or pertaining to the *Salamandridæ* or *Salamandrinæ*; resembling or related to *Salamandra*; salamandriform or salamandroid.

II. n. In zool., a salamander.

salamandroid (sal-a-man'droid), *a. and n.* [< Gr. *σαλαμάνδρα*, a salamander, + *-ειδος*, form.]

I. a. In zool., resembling a salamander, in a broad sense; salamandriform.

II. n. A member of the *Salamandrinæ*, or some similar urodele.

Salamandroides (sal'a-man-droi'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Jäger, 1828), < *Salamandra* + *-oides*.] A genus of fossil labyrinthodont amphibians, based on a species originally called *Labyrinthodon salamandroides*.

salamba (sa-lam'abā), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of fishing-apparatus used on the banks near Manila, and common in the East, fitted upon a raft composed of several tiers of bamboos. It consists of a rectangular net, two corners of which are attached to the upper extremities of two long bamboos tied crosswise, their lower extremities being fastened to a bar on the raft, which acts as a hinge; a movable pole, arranged with a counterpoise as a sort of crane, supports the bamboos at the point of junction, and thus enables the fishermen to raise or depress the net at pleasure. The lower extremities of the net are guided by a cord, which is drawn toward the raft at the same time that the long bamboos are elevated by the crane and counterpoise; only a small part of the net thus remains in the water, and is easily cleared of its contents by means of a landing net.

Salamis (sal'a-mis), *n.* [NL., < L. *Salamis*, < Gr. *Σαλαμίς*, the island of Salamis.] 1. A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Boisdorval*, 1833.

—2. A genus of aculephs. *Lesson*, 1837.—3. A genus of coleopterous insects.

salamstone (sa-lam'stōn), *n.* [Tr. G. *salamstein*, a name given by Werner; as *salaam*, *salam*, + *stone*.] A variety of sapphire from Ceylon, generally of pale-reddish and bluish colors.

salangane (sal'ang-gān), *n.* [< F. *salangane*, < *salangu*, a native name. > NL. *Salangana* (Streubel, 1848).] A swift of the genus *Collocalia*, one of the birds which construct edible nests, as *C. esculenta*. Also *salugane*. See cut under *Collocalia*.

Salangidæ (sā-lan'ji-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salang* (-ang) + *-idæ*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, exemplified by the genus *Salang*. The body is elongated and compressed, naked or with deciduous scales; the head is elongate, much depressed, and produced into a flat snout; the mouth is deeply cleft, with conical teeth on the jaws and palate; the dorsal fin is far behind the ventrals, but in advance of the anal; a small adipose fin is developed; the alimentary canal is straight and without pyloric appendages. Only one species, *Salang sinensis*, is known; it occurs along the coast of China, and is regarded as a delicacy. To the foreign residents it is known as *whitebait*.

Salangina (sal-an'jī-nā), *n. pl.* The *Salangidæ* as a group of *Salmonidæ*. *Günther*.

Salang (sā'langks), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817).] A genus of salmonoid fishes, typical of the family *Salangidæ* (which see).

salaried (sal'a-rid), *a.* [< *salary*¹ + *-ed*².] In receipt of a fixed salary or stipulated pay, as distinguished from *honorary*, or without pay, or remunerated by fees only; having a fixed or stipulated salary: as, a *salaried* inspector; a *salaried* office; a *salaried* post.

He knew he was no poet, yet he would string wretched rhymes, even when not *salaried* for them.

I. D. Israeli, Quar. of Authors, p. 107.

I have had two professors of Arabic and Mohammedan religion and law as my regular *salaried* tutors.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, Pref., p. viii.

salary¹ (sal'a-ri), *n.*; *pl. salaries* (-riz). [Formerly also *salery*; < ME. *salary*, *salarye*, < OF. *salarie*, *salairé*, *salayre*, *solaire*, F. *salairé* = Pr. *salari*, *selari* = Sp. Pg. It. *salario*, < L. *salarium*, a stipend, salary, pension, orig. (see *argentum*, money) 'salt-money,' money given to soldiers for salt, neut. of *salarius*, belonging to salt, < *sal*, salt: see *sal*¹ and *salt*¹. Cf. *seller*², *cellar* in *salt-cellar*.] The recompense or consideration stipulated to be paid to a person periodically for services, usually a fixed sum to be paid by the year, half-year, or quarter. See *wages*.

And my seruauz some tyme her *salary* is bihynde, Reuthe is to here the rekenyng when we shal rede acomptes;

So with wikked wille and wraththe my werkmen I paye.

Piers Plowman (B), v. 433.
O, this is hire and *salary*, not revenge.
Shak., Hamlet, iii. 3. 79.

Never a more popular pastor than Mr. Wall the uncle, yet never a more painful duty than that of collecting, in that region, the pastor's *salary*.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 24.

Salary grab. See *grab*¹ = Syn. *Salary*, *Stipend*, *Wages*, *Pay*, *Hire*, *Allowance*. An *allowance* is gratuitous or discretionary, and may be of any sort: as, an *allowance* of a pitcher of wine daily to Chaucer; the rest are given from time to time in return for regular work of some kind, and are presumably in the form of money. Of these latter *pay* is the most generic; it is especially used of the soldier. *Wages* and *hire* are for the more menial, manual, or mechanical forms of work, and commonly imply employment for short periods, as a day or a week; *salary* and *stipend* are for the more mental forms, and imply greater permanence of employment and payment at longer intervals: the *wages* of a servant and a laborer; the *salary* of a postmaster or a teacher. *Hire* is Biblical and old-fashioned. *Stipend* is used chiefly as a technical term of the English and Scotch churches. See *wages*.

salary¹ (sal'a-ri), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *salaried*, ppr. *salarizing*. [< *salary*¹, *n.*] To pay a salary to, or connect a salary with: chiefly used in the past participle. See *salaried*.

salary² (sal'a-ri), *a.* [< L. *salarius*, of or belonging to salt, < *sal*, salt: see *sal*¹ and *salt*¹, and cf. *salary*¹, *n.*] Saline.

From such *salary* irradiations may those wondrous variations arise which are observable in animals.

Sir T. Brovne, Vulg. Err., p. 338.

Salda (sal'dā), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1803); from a proper name.] A genus of heteropterous insects, or true bugs, typical of the family *Saldidæ*. They are of small size and varied coloration, and are found mainly upon the sea-beach, where they feed upon the remains of drowned flies and other insects. The species are numerous and mostly American. About 30 are known in North America. Sometimes called *Acanthia*.

sal-dammar (sal'dam'dār), *n.* [< *sal*² + *dammar*.] A whitish aromatic resin obtained in India from the sal-tree by tapping. It occasionally appears in European markets.

Saldidæ (sal'di-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salda* + *-idæ*.] A family of true bugs, belonging to Westwood's section *Aurcorisa* of the *Heteroptera*, and comprising forms of small size which inhabit damp soils and are often found in countless numbers on the salt and brackish marshes of the sea-coast. They are oval in shape, with a free head and prominent eyes, and are of a black, brown, or drab color marked with yellow or white. They are mainly American.

sale¹ (sāl), *n.* [< ME. *sale*, < AS. *sala*, a sale (= OHG. *sala*, MHG. *sale*, *sal*, a delivery, = Icel. *sala*, f., *sal*, n., a sale, bargain, = Sw. *salu* = Dan. *salv*, a sale), < *sellan* (√ *sal*), give, give over, sell: see *sell*¹.] 1. The act of selling; also, a specific act or a continuous process of selling; the exchange or disposal of a commodity, right, property, or whatever may be the subject of bargain, for a price agreed on and generally payable in money, as distinguished from barter; the transfer of all right and property in a thing for a price to be paid in money.

They shall have like portions to eat, beside that which cometh of the *sale* of his patrimony. *Dent*, xviii. 8.

The most considerable offices in church and state were put up to *sale*. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., II. 25.

2. In *law*, a contract for the transfer of property from one person to another, for a valuable consideration. Three things are requisite to its validity, namely the thing sold, which is the object of the contract, the price, and the consent of the contracting parties. (*Kent*.) The word *sale* is often used more specifically as indicating the consideration to be pecuniary, as distinguished from *barter* or *exchange*. It is also often used as indicating a present transfer, as distinguished from a contract to transfer at a future time, which is sometimes termed an *executory sale*. In respect to real property, *sale* usually means the executory contract or bargain, as distinguished from the deed of conveyance in fulfillment of the bargain.

3. Opportunity to sell; demand; market.

The countrymen will be more industrious in tillage, and rearing of all husbandry commodities, knowing that they shall have a ready *sale* for them at those towns. *Spenser*.

4. Disposal by auction or public outcry.

Those that won the plate, and those thus sold, ought to be marked, so that they may never return to the race or to the *sale*. *Sir W. Temple*.

Purchase corrupted pardon of a man, Who in that *sale* sells pardon from himself. *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1. 167.

Account sales. See *account*.—**Aleatory sale**. See *aleatory*.—**Bargain and sale**. See *bargain*.—**Bill of sale**. See *bill*.—**Cognition and sale**. See *cognition*.—**Conditional sale**. See *conditional*.—**Conditions of sale**. See *condition*.—**Distress sale**. See *distress*.—**Executory sale**, a sale in which the thing disposed of is to be de-

livered at a future time.—**Forced sale**, a sale compelled by a creditor or other claimant, without regard to the interest of the owner to be favored with delay in order to secure a full price.—**Foreclosure and sale**. See *foreclosure*.—**House of sale**, a brothel. [Slang.]

I saw him enter such a house of sale,
Videlicet, a brothel, or so forth.
Shak., Hamlet, ii. 1. 60.

Judicial sale. See *judicial*.—**Memorandum sale**. See *memorandum*.—**Of sale**. Same as on *sale*.—**On sale**, for sale, to be sold; offered to purchasers.—**Power of sale**. See *power*.—**Ranking and sale**. See *ranking*.—**Regular sales**. See *regular*.—**Rummage sale**. See *rummage*.—**Sale by candle**. Same as *auktion by inch of candle* (which see, under *auktion*).—**Sale of indulgences**. See *indulgence*.—**Sale of Land by Auction Act**, an English statute of 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., c. 43), making auction sales of land which are invalid in law (by reason of the employment of a puffer) invalid also in equity; discontinuing the practice of opening biddings by order in chancery, except for fraud; and prescribing rules to govern sales of land by auction.—**Sale to arrive**, a sale of merchandise which is in transit, the sale being dependent on its arrival.—**Terms of sale**. (a) The conditions to be imposed upon and assented to by a purchaser, as distinguished from *price*. (b) The price.—**To cover short sales**. See *cover*.—**To set to sale**, to offer for sale; make merchandise of.

His tongue is set to sale, he is a mere voice.
Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 71.

His modesty, set there to sale in the frontispice, is not much addicted to blush.

Milton, Apology for Smectymnus.

Wash sales, in the stock-market, feigned sales, made for the sake of advantage gained by the report of a fictitious price.

sale², *n.* [From ME. *sale*, a hall, < AS. *sæl*, *sel*, a house, hall, = MD. *sael*, D. *zual*, a parlor, room, = MLG. *sal*, *säl* = OHG. MHG. *sal*, G. *saal*, a dwelling, house, hall, room, chamber, = Icel. *salr* = Sw. Dan. *sal*, a hall (cf. OF. *sale*, F. *salle* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *sale*, a hall, < Teut.); cf. AS. *salor*, also *sele* = OS. *seli*, a hall (OS. *selihūs* = OHG. *seli-hūs*, hall-house); OHG. *selida*, MHG. *selde* = Goth. *salithwa*, a mansion, guest-chamber, lodging; Goth. *saljan*, dwell; prob. akin to OBulg. *selo*, ground, Bulg. *selo*, a village, = Serv. *selo* = Pol. *sielo*, *sieło* = Russ. *selo*, a village, OBulg. *selitva*, a dwelling; L. *solum*, soil, ground: see *sole*², *soil*¹. Hence (through F.) E. *saloon*, *salon*.] A hall.

He helps us in alle at heuene gate,
With seintis to sitte there in sale!
Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 57.

sale³ (säl), *n.* [Ult. < AS. *seal*, *sealh*, willow: see *sallow*¹, *sally*¹.] Willow; osier; also, a basket-like net.

To make . . . baskets of bulrushes was my wont;
Who to entrappe the fish in winding sale
Was better scene? *Spenser*, Shep. Cal., December.

saleability, **saleable**, etc. See *salability*, etc.
salebrocity (sal-ē-bros'ī-ti), *n.* [From L. **salebro-sita* (-s), < *salebrosus*, rough, rugged: see *salebrosus*.] The state or character of being salebrosus, or rough or rugged. [Rare.]

There is a blaze of honour guiding the bryers, and inticing the mind; yet is not this without its thorns and salebrocity.
Feltham, on Eccles. ii. 2.

salebrous (sal-ē-brus), *a.* [From F. *salébreux*, < L. *salebrosus*, rugged, uneven, < *salebra*, i. e. *via*, a rugged, uneven road, < *salire*, leap, jump: see *salit*², *salient*.] Rough; rugged; uneven. [Rare.]

We now again proceed
Thorough a vale that's salebrous indeed.
Cotton, Wonders of the Peake, p. 54.

salectah (sa-lē'tā), *n.* [E. Ind. (?).] A bag of gunny-cloth, containing a soldier's bedding, tents, etc., while on the march.

Salenia (sa-lē'ni-ā), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray).] The typical genus of *Saleniidae*. *S. rarisipina* is an extant species. *S. petalifera* is found fossil in the greensand of Wiltshire, England.

Saleniidae (sal-ē-nī'ī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salenia* + *-idae*.] A family of chiefly fossil sea-urchins, typified by the genus *Salenia*, belonging to the *Endocyclida*, or regular echinoids, but having the anus displaced by one or more supernumerary apical plates.

salep, **salop** (sal'ep, -op), *n.* [Also *saleb*; = F. Sp. *salep* = Pg. *salepe*, *salepo* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *salep*, < Turk. *saleb*, *salleb*, < Ar. *salēb*, *salep*.] A drug consisting of the decorticated and dried tubers of numerous orchidaceous plants, chiefly of the genus *Orchis*. It is composed of small hard, horny bodies, oval in form or sometimes palmate, in different degrees translucent, and nearly scentless and tasteless. *Orchis Morio* and *O. mascula* are perhaps the leading species yielding the rounded kinds, and *O. latifolia* the chief source of the palmate. Species of *Eulophia* are assigned as sources of salep in India. The salep of the European market is prepared chiefly in Asia Minor, and in small quantities in Germany; that of the Indian market is from Persia and Tibet, or local. Salep contains 48 per cent. of mucilage

and 30 per cent. of starch; it is largely insoluble in water, but swells up when steeped. In the East it is highly esteemed as a nervine restorative and fattener; but it appears to have no other properties than those of a nutrient and demulcent. In Europe it is chiefly used in making a variously seasoned demulcent drink. It is a suitable food for convalescents, etc., like tapioca and sago. It is prepared for use by pulverizing and boiling. In America it is but little known.—**Otaheite or Tahiti salep**, a starch derived from the tuberous roots of *Tacca pinnatifida* in the Society, Fiji, and other Pacific islands; Tahiti or South Sea arrowroot; *tacca-starch*.

sale-pond (säl'pond), *n.* See *pond*¹.

saleratus (sal-e-rā'tus), *n.* [Also *saleratus* (for **salaratus*); orig. (NL.) *sal aeratus*, aerated salt: see *aerate* and *salt*¹.] Originally potassium bicarbonate, but at present sodium bicarbonate is commonly sold under the same name. It is used in cookery for neutralizing acidity and for raising dough by the evolution of carbonic acid which takes place when it is brought in contact with an acid. It is also largely used in so-called baking-powders.

saleri, **saleret**, *n.* See *seller*³.

sale-room (säl'róm), *n.* A room in which goods are sold; specifically, an auction-room. Often also *salesroom*.

Salesian (säl-lē'shian), *n.* [From St. Francis of Sales: see *visitant*.] A member of a Roman Catholic order of nuns: same as *visitant*.

saleslady (sälz'lā'di), *n.*; *pl. salesladies* (-di-z). A saleswoman; a woman who waits upon customers in a shop or store. [Vulgar, U. S.]

He shows the crowded state of the poor in cities, how sewing-women, and even "sales-ladies," work from fourteen to sixteen hours a day for pittance scarcely sufficient to support life.
Harper's Mag., LXXVIII.

salesman (sälz'man), *n.*; *pl. salesmen* (-men). One whose occupation is the selling of goods or merchandise. Specifically—(a) One who sells some commodity at wholesale. (b) A commercial traveler. [U. S.] (c) A man who waits on customers in a shop or store.—**Dead salesman**, a wholesale dealer in butcher-meat; one who disposes of consignments of dead meat by auction or other mode of sale. [Eng.]

salesroom (sälz'róm), *n.* Same as *sale-room*.

saleswoman (sälz'wum'an), *n.*; *pl. saleswomen* (-win'en). A woman who waits upon customers in a shop or store, and exhibits wares to them for sale.

salet, *n.* An obsolete form of *sallet*².

sale-tongued (säl'tungd), *a.* Mercenary.
So *sale-tongued* lawyers, wresting eloquence,
Excuse rich wrong, and cast poore innocence.
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas. (*Naves*.)

sale-wares (säl'wārz), *n. pl.* Merchandise.
All our *sale-wares* which we had left we cast away.
R. Knaz (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 415).

salewet, *v.* and *n.* See *saluc*.

salework (säl'wërk), *n.* [From *sale*¹ + *work*.] Work or things made for sale; hence, work carelessly done.
I see no more in you than in the ordinary
Of nature's *sale-work*.
Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5. 43.

Salian¹ (säl'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [From LL. *Salii*, a tribe of Franks, + *-an*.] I. *a.* Of or belonging to a tribe of Franks settled along the lower Rhine near the North Sea. See *Franconian* and *Frank*¹.

II. *n.* A member of this tribe of Franks.
Salian² (säl'i-an), *n.* [From L. *Salii*, a college of priests of Mars, lit. 'leapers,' < *salire*, leap: see *salit*², *salient*.] Of or pertaining to the Salii or priests of Mars in ancient Rome.—**Salian hymns**, songs sung at an annual festival by the priests of Mars, in praise of that deity, of other gods, and of distinguished men. The songs were accompanied by warlike dances, the clashing of ancilia (shields of a peculiar form), etc.

saliant (säl'i-ant), *a.* In *her.*, same as *salient*.

saliauncet, **saliancet**, *n.* [From *salience*.] Assault or sally.

Now mote I weat,
Sir Guyon, why with so fierce *saliaunce*
And fell intent ye did at earst me meet.
Spenser, F. Q., II. 1. 29.

Salic (sal'ik), *a.* [Also *Salique*; < OF. (and F.) *salique* = Sp. *salico* = Pg. It. *salico*, < ML. *Salicus*, pertaining to the Salians (*lex Salica*, the Salic law), < LL. *Salii*, a tribe of Franks: see *Salian*¹.] Based on or contained in the code of the Salian Franks: specifically applied to one of the laws in that code which excluded women from inheriting certain lands, probably because certain military duties were connected with such inheritance. In the fourteenth century females were excluded from the throne of France by the application of this law to the succession to the crown, and it is in this sense that the phrase *Salic law* is commonly used.

A French antiquarian (Claude Seissel) had derived the name of the *Salic Law* from the Latin word *sal*, comme une loy pleine de sel, c'est à dire pleine de sapience, and this the Doctor thought a far more rational etymology than what some one proposed, either seriously or in sport, that the law was called *Salique* because the words Si

aliquis and Si aliquis were of such frequent occurrence in it.
Southey, The Doctor, cviii. (*Davies*.)

The famous clause in the *Salic Law* by which, it is commonly said, women are precluded from succession to the throne, and which alone has become known in course of time as the *Salic Law*, is the fifth paragraph of chapter 59 (with the rubric "De Alodis"), in which the succession to private property is regulated.
Encyc. Brit., XXI. 214.

Salicaceæ (sal-i-kä'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1836), < *Salix* (*Salic*-) + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Salicaceæ*.

salicaceous (sal-i-kä'shius), *a.* [From L. *salix* (*salic*-), a willow, + *-aceous*.] Of or pertaining to the willow or the order *Salicaceæ*.

salicarian (sal-i-kä'ri-an), *a.* [From *Salicaria*, a genus of birds, now obsolete, + *-an*.] Pertaining to the former genus *Salicaria*, now *Calamohërpe*, *Aerocephalus*, etc., as a reed-warbler; *aerocephaline*.

salicet (sal'i-set), *n.* [From L. *salix* (*salic*-), a willow, + *-et*.] Same as *salicional*.

salicetum (sal-i-sē'tum), *n.*; *pl. salicetums* or *saliceta* (-tumz, -tā). [L., also *salietum*, a thicket of willows, < *salix* (*salic*-), a willow: see *sallow*¹.] A willow-plantation; a scientific collection of growing willows.

salicin (sal'i-sin), *n.* [From L. *salix* (*salic*-), a willow, + *-in*².] A neutral crystalline glucoside (C₁₃H₁₈O₇), of a bitter taste. It occurs in the form of colorless or white silky crystals, and is obtained from the bark of various species of willow and poplar. It possesses tonic properties, and is sometimes used as a substitute for salicylic acid in the treatment of rheumatism.

Salicaceæ (sal-i-sin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (L. C. Richard, 1828), < *Salix* (*Salic*-) + *-in-ææ*.] A well-defined order of apetalous plants, little related to any other. It is characterized by diocious inflorescence with both sorts of flowers in catkins, a perianth or disk either cup-shaped or reduced to gland-like scales, two or more stamens to each flower, and a one-celled ovary becoming in fruit a two- to four-valved capsule with numerous minute seeds which bear a long dense tuft of white hairs at one end. There are 178 (or, as some estimate them, 300) species, natives of temperate and cold regions, widely scattered throughout the world, rarer in the tropics, and very few in the southern hemisphere. They are trees or shrubs, bearing alternate entire or toothed leaves, free stipules, and catkins produced before or with the leaves, often clothed with long silky hairs. The order is composed of but two genera, *Salix* (the type) and *Populus*. Also *Salicaceæ*.

salicional (säl-lish'on-al), *n.* [From L. *salix* (*salic*-), a willow, + *-ion* (as in *accordion*, etc.) + *-al*.] In *organ-building*, a stop closely resembling the dulciana, and deriving its name from its delicate reedy tone, which resembles that produced by a willow pipe. Also *salicet*.

Salicornia (sal-i-kör'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < F. *salicornie*, *salicor*, glasswort, saltwort, < L. *sal*, salt, + *cornu*, horn.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Chenopodiaceæ*, type of the tribe *Salicornieæ*, having the flowers immersed in hollows of the upper joints of the stem, from which the two light-yellow anthers protrude. The small fleshy three- or four-toothed perianth becomes spongy and thickened in fruit, inclosing the ovoid utricle, which contains a single erect seed destitute of albumen, having a complicate embryo with two thickish seed-leaves. The 8 species are native of saline soils throughout the world, and are remarkable for their smooth, fleshy, leafless, and jointed stems, erect or decumbent, and bearing many short branches, their numerous joints dilated above into sheaths which form a socket partly inclosing the next higher joint. Their inconspicuous flowers form terminal fleshy and cylindrical spikes closely resembling the branches. See *glasswort* and *marsh-samplice*, also *crab-grass*, 2, and *junc*.

Salicornieæ (sal'i-kör-ni'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Dumortier, 1827), < *Salicornia* + *-ææ*.] A tribe of apetalous plants of the order *Chenopodiaceæ*. It is characterized by bisexual flowers immersed in the axils of scales of a cone or in hollows of the stem, and by the fruit which is a utricle included in an unappended and generally somewhat enlarged perianth. It includes 11 genera and about 31 species, many of them natives of salt-marshes. They are herbs or fleshy shrubs, with continuous or jointed branches, often leafless.

salicyl (sal'i-sil), *n.* [From L. *salix* (*salic*-), willow, + *-yl*.] The hypothetical radical of salicylic acid, C₆H₄.OH.CO.

In relieving pain and lessening fever in acute rheumatism the *salicyl* treatment is undoubtedly the most effective we know of.
Lancet, No. 3431, p. 1086.

salicylate (sal'i-sil-ät), *n.* [From *salicyl* (*ic*) + *-ate*¹.] A salt of salicylic acid.

salicylated (sal'i-sil-ät-ed), *a.* [From *salicyl* (*ic*) + *-ate*¹ + *-ed*².] Mixed or impregnated with, or combined with, salicylic acid: as, *salicylated cotton*.—**Salicylated camphor**, an antiseptic preparation made by heating camphor (84 parts) with salicylic acid (65 parts), which gives an oily liquid, solid when cold.—**Salicylated cotton**. Same as *salicylic cotton*. See *salicylic*.

salicylic (sal-i-sil'ik), *a.* [From L. *salix* (*salic*-), willow, + *-yl* + *-ic*.] Derived from the willow: applied to a number of benzene derivatives

which may be derived from the glucoside salicin found in the bark and leaves of willows.—**Salicylic acid**, an acid (C₆H₄.OH.CO₂H) obtained from oil of wintergreen, from salicin, and from other sources. It crystallizes in tufts of slender prisms, which are odorless, with an astringent taste and a slightly irritating effect on the fauces. It is prepared commercially by the action of carbonic acid on sodium phenol (sodium carbonate). Salicylic acid has come into very general use as an antiseptic, and, being devoid of active poisonous properties, is employed for preserving foods, etc., from decay. It is also used in acute articular rheumatism and in myalgia.—**Salicylic aldehyde**, the aldehyde of salicylic acid, C₆H₄.OH.CO₂H, which occurs in the volatile oil of *Spirea*. It is an oily liquid with aromatic odor, soluble in water, and readily oxidized to salicylic acid.—**Salicylic or salicylated cotton**, absorbent cotton impregnated with salicylic acid and used as an antiseptic dressing.—**Salicylic ether**, an ether formed by the combination of salicylic acid with an alcohol radical. Oil of wintergreen is salicylic methyl ether.

salicylism (sal'i-sil-izm), *n.* Toxic effects produced by salicylic acid.

salience (sā'li-ens), *n.* [*salien(t) + -cc.* Cf. the older form *salience*.] 1. The fact or condition of being salient; the state of projecting or being projected; projection; protrusion.

The thickness and *salience* of the external frontal table remains apparent. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. A projection; any part or feature of an object or whole which protrudes or juts out beyond its general surface, as a molding considered with reference to a wall which it decorates.

Saliences are indicated conventionally (in medieval illumination) by paling the colour, while depressions are expressed by deepening it.

C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 299.

salience (sā'li-ens), *n.* Same as *salience*.

salient (sā'li-ent), *a.* and *n.* [An altered form, to suit the *L.* spelling, of earlier *saliant* (in *her.*), *saliant*, < *F. saillant*, < *L. salien(t)-s*, ppr. of *salire*, leap, spring forth (> *It. salire* = *Sp. saltir* = *Pg. saltir* = *Fr. saltir*, *salhir*, *salhir* = *F. saillir*, > *E. obs. sail*), = *Gr. ἀλλεῖν*, leap (> *E. halter*, etc.). From the same *L.* verb are ult. *E. sail*, *assail* (sail), *sally*, *assault*, *sault*, *saltation*, *saltier*, *exult*, *insult*, *result*, *desultory*, *resilient*, *salmon*, etc.] 1. Leaping; bounding; jumping; moving by leaps; specifically, in *herpet.*, saltatorial; habitually leaping or jumping, as a frog or toad; of or pertaining to the *Salientia*.

The legs of both sides moving together, as in frogs and *salient* animals, is properly called leaping.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iv. 6.

2. In *her.*, leaping or springing: said of a beast of prey which is represented bendwise on the escutcheon, the hind feet together at the sinister base, and the fore paws raised and usually on a level, though sometimes separate, nearly as when rampant. Also *saliant*, *assailant*, *effaré*.—3. Shooting up or out; springing up.



A Lion Salient.

He had in himself a *salient* living spring of generous and manly action.

Burke, To a Noble Lord.

Who best can send on high
The *salient* spout, far streaming to the sky?
Pope, Dunclad, ll. 162.

4. Projecting outward; convex: as, a *salient* angle.—5. Standing out; conspicuous; prominent; striking.

There are people who seem to have no notion of sketching a character, or observing and describing *salient* points, either in persons or things.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xi.

The antiphony furnished the anthems or verses for the beginning of the communion, the offertory, and other *salient* passages of the office.

A. W. Ward, Eng. Dram. Lit., I. 20.

Mr. John Westbrook, . . . known, from his swarthy looks and *salient* features, as "Jew Westbrook."

E. Dowden, Shelley, I. 142.

Salient angle. (a) In *fort.* See *bastion*. (b) In *geom.*, an angle bending toward the interior of a closed figure, as an ordinary angle of a polygon: opposed to *reentrant angle*.—**Salient batrachians.** Same as *Salientia*, 1.

II. n. A *salient* angle or part; a projection.

I fired my revolver through the angle of the case, so as to make a hole in the tin. Having first made this lodgement in the *salient*, the rest of the work was easy.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 162.

Some of them, in the impetus of the assault, went even inside one of the *salients* of the work.

N. A. Rev., CXLIII. 46.

Salientia (sā-li-en'shi-ā), *n. pl.* [NL, < *L. salien(t)-s*, ppr. of *salire*, leap, spring: see *salient*.] 1. In *herpet.*, an old name, originating with Laurenti, 1768, of salient or saltatorial amphibians, as frogs and toads: synonymous with *Anura*, and with *Batrachia* in a restricted sense.—2. In Illiger's classification (1811), the third

order of mammals, containing the kangaroos and potoroos—that is, those marsupials which he did not class with the *Quadrumania* in his second order *Pollicata*.

saliently (sā'li-ent-li), *adv.* In a salient manner, in any sense of *salient*.

salière (sa-liär'), *n.* [F.: see *seller*.] A salt-cellar.

saliferous (sā-lif'e-rus), *a.* [*L. sal*, salt, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] In *geol.*, noting a formation containing a considerable amount of rock-salt, or yielding brine in economically valuable quantity. Saliferous beds are found in almost all the divisions of the geological series, from the lowest to the highest.—**Saliferous system**, in *geol.*, a name sometimes given to the Triassic series, because some of the most important salt-deposits of Europe occupy this geological position.

salifiable (sal'i-fi-ā-bl), *a.* [= *F. salifiable* = *Sp. salificable* = *It. salificabile*; as *salify* + *-able*.] Capable of being salified, or of combining with an acid to form a salt.

salification (sal'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= *F. salification*; as *salify* + *-ation* (see *fication*).] The act of salifying, or the state of being salified.

salify (sal'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *salified*, ppr. *salifying*. [= *F. salifier* = *It. salificare*, < *L. sal*, salt, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make (> *-fy*).] To form into a salt, as by combination with an acid.

saligot (sal'i-got), *n.* [Also *salligot*; < OF. *saligots*, "saligots, water caltrops, water nuts" (Cotgrave).] 1. The water-chestnut, *Trapa natans*.—2. A ragout of tripe. *Darvies.*

He himself made the wedding with fine sheeps-heads, brave haslets with mustard, gallant *saligots* with garlic (trbars anx ails). *Uryhart, tr. of Rabelais, li. 31.*

Salii (sā'li-i), *n. pl.* [*L. Salii*: see *Salian*.] The priests of Mars, in ancient Rome; according to tradition their college was established by Numa Pompilius. See *Salian*.²

salimeter (sā-lim'e-tēr), *n.* [*L. sal*, salt, + *Gr. μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *salinometer*, 1.

salimetry (sā-lim'e-tri), *n.* [*L. sal*, salt, + *Gr. μέτρα*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *salimetry*.

salina (sā-li'nā), *n.* [*Sp. salina*: see *saline*, *n.*] A saline; salt-works; any place where salt is deposited, gathered, or manufactured.

In a large *salina*, northward of the Rio Negro, the salt at the bottom, during the whole year, is between two and three feet in thickness.

Darwin, Geol. Observations, li. 309.

Salina group. Same as *Onondaga salt-group*. See *salt-group*.

salination (sal-i-nā'shon), *n.* [*L. saline* + *-ation*.] The act of washing with or soaking in salt liquor.

The Egyptians might have been accustomed to wash the body with the same pickle they used in *salination*.

Greenhill, Art of Embalming, p. 59.

saline (sā-lin' or sā'lin), *a.* [*OF. (and F.) salin* = *Sp. Pg. It. salino*, < *L. salinus*, found only in neut. *salinuni*, salt-cellar, and pl. fem. *salinae*, salt-pits: see *saline*, *n.*], < *sal*, salt: see *salt* and *salt*.] 1. Consisting of salt or constituting salt: as, *saline* particles; *saline* substances.—2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of salt; salty: as, a *saline* taste.

With bacon, mass *saline*, where never lean
Beneath the brown and bristly rind was seen.

Crabbe, Works, IV. 154.

A delicious *saline* scent of sea-weed.

Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 630.

Saline bath, a bath used as a substitute for sea-water, containing 36 ounces of salt to 60 gallons of water.—**Saline infiltration**, the deposit of various salts in a tissue, as in calcareous degeneration.—**Saline mixture**, lemon-juice and potassium bicarbonate.—**Saline purgative**, a salt with purgative properties, such as magnesium or sodium sulphate, sodiopotassium tartrate, magnesium carbonate, etc.—**Saline waters**, waters impregnated with salts, especially spring waters which contain considerable quantities of salts of the alkalis and alkaline earths, used as medicines.

saline (sā-lin' or sā'lin), *n.* [*F. saline* = *Sp. Pg. It. salina*, < *L. salinae*, salt-works, salt-pits, pl. of *salina*, fem. of adj. (cf. *ML. salina*, *L.* and *ML. salinum*, a salt-cellar) *salinus*, of salt: see *saline*, *a.*] A salt-spring, or a place where salt water is collected in the earth; a salt-marsh or -pit.

The most part of all the salt they have in Venice cometh from these *Salines*. *Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 108.*

The waters of the bay were already marbling over the *salines* and half across the island.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 789.

salineness (sā-lin'ues), *n.* [*L. saline* + *-ness*.] Saline character or condition. *Imp. Dict.*

saliniferous (sal-i-nif'e-rus), *a.* [Irreg. < *L. salinus*, of salt (see *saline*), + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Producing salt.

saliniform (sā-lin'i-fōrm), *a.* [Irreg. < *L. salinus*, of salt (see *saline*), + *forma*, form.] Having the form of salt.

salinity (sā-liu'i-ti), *n.* [= *F. salinité*; as *saline* + *-ity*.] Saline or salty character or quality; degree of saltiness; salineness.

It is shown by a glance at the charts that there are areas in the ocean of great *salinity* and areas of great dilution. *Nature, XXX. 314.*

salinometer (sal-i-nom'e-tēr), *n.* [*L. salinus*, of salt (see *saline*), + *Gr. μέτρον*, measure.]

1. A form of hydrometer for measuring the amount of salt present in any given solution. The numbers on the stem (see figure) show the percentages of strength for the depths to which the instrument sinks in a solution. Also *salimeter*, *salometer*.
2. A similar apparatus used for indicating the density of brine in the boilers of marine steam-engines, and thus showing when they should be cleaned by blowing off the deposit left by the salt water, which tends to injure the boilers as well as to diminish their evaporating power. Also called *salt-gage*.

salinometer-pot (sal-i-nom'e-tēr-pot), *n.* A vessel in which water from a boiler may be drawn to test it for brine by the salinometer.

salinometry (sal-i-nom'e-tri), *n.* [*L. salinus*, of salt, + *Gr. μέτρα*, < *μέτρον*, measure.] The use of the salinometer. Also *salimetry*, *salometry*.

salinoterrene (sā-lī' nō-te-rēn'), *a.* [*L. salinus*, of salt (see *saline*), + *terrenus*, of earth: see *terrene*.] Pertaining to or composed of salt and earth.

salinous (sā-lī'nūs), *a.* [*L. salinus*, of salt: see *saline*.] Same as *saline*.

When wood and many other bodies do petrify . . . we do not usually ascribe their induration to cold, but rather unto *salinous* spirits, concrete juices, and causes circumjacent, which do assimilate all bodies not indisposed for their impressions. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., li. 1.*

Saliquet (sal'ik of sa-lēk'), *a.* Same as *Salic*.

Salisbury (sal-is-bū'ri-ā), *n.* [NL (Sir James Smith, 1798), named after R. A. Salisbury, an English botanist (born 1762).] A former genus of coniferous trees, now known by the earlier name *Ginkgo* (Kaempfer, 1712). The change of name was proposed on the ground that *Ginkgo* (also spelled *Gingko*) was a barbarism, a reason which is not accepted by the modern rules of nomenclature. See *maiden-hair-tree*, and *cut under ginkgo*.

Salisbury boot. See *boot*.²

salite¹ (sā'lit), *r. t.* [*L. salitus*, pp. of *salire*, salt, < *sal*, salt: see *salt*, *salt*.] To salt; impregnate or season with salt. *Imp. Dict.*

salite² (sā'lit), *n.* [*Sala* (see *def.*) + *-ite*.] A lamellar variety of pyroxene or augite, of a grayish-green color, from Sala, Sweden, and elsewhere. See *pyroxene*. Also spelled *salhite*.
salitral (sal'i-tral), *n.* [*Sp.* < *salitre* = *It. salnitro*, saltpeter, < *L. sal*, salt, + *nitrum*, niter: see *niter*.] A place where saltpeter occurs or is collected.

We passed also a muddy swamp of considerable extent, which in summer dries, and becomes incrustated with various salts, and hence is called a *salitral*.

Darwin, Voyage of Beagle, I. 90.

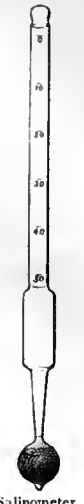
saliva (sā-lī'vā), *n.* [In ME. *salve*, < OF. (and F.) *salive* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. It. saliva*; < *L. saliva*, spittle, saliva, slime. Cf. *Gr. σάλιον*, spittle, Russ. *slina*, Gael. *seile*, spittle; perhaps akin to *slime*.] Spittle; the mixed secretion of the salivary glands and of the mucous membrane of the mouth, a colorless rosy liquid which normally has an acid reaction. Its physiological use is to keep moist the tongue, mouth, and fauces, thus aiding the sense of taste, and to assist mastication and deglutition. Specifically, saliva is the secretion of the salivary glands, which in man and many other animals contains a digestive ferment, ptyalin. See *ptyalin*, and *cut under parotid* and *salivary*.

saliva-ejector (sā-lī'vā-ē-jek'tor), *n.* A saliva-pump.

salival (sā-lī'val), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. salival* = *It. salivale*; as *saliva* + *-al*.] Same as *salivary*. *W. C. Russell, Jack's Courtship, xxxix.* [Rare.]

salivan (sā-lī'van), *a.* [*L. saliva*, spittle, + *-an*.] Same as *salivary*. [Rare.]

salivant (sal'i-vant), *a.* and *n.* [*L. salivans*, ppr. of *salivare*, spit out, salivate, < *saliva*, spittle: see *saliva*.] 1. *a.* Promoting

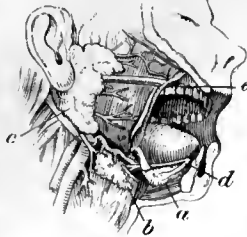


Salinometer

the flow of saliva; exciting or producing salivation.

II. *n.* A substance which has the property of salivating.

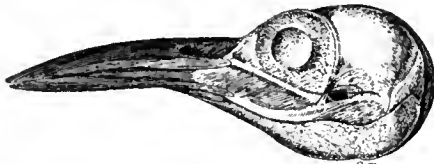
saliva-pump (sā-lī'vā-pump), *n.* In dentistry, a device for carrying off the accumulating saliva from the mouth of a patient. A hooked tube is inserted in the mouth, and is connected at the other end with a valved chamber through which is passed a small stream of water. The vacuum thus produced draws out from the mouth any excess of saliva. Also called *saliva-ejector*.



Salivary Glands.

a, sublingual; *b*, submaxillary: their ducts opening at *a*, beside the tongue on the floor of the mouth; *c*, parotid, its duct (Stenson's), *e*, opening opposite the second upper molar tooth.

salivary (sal'i-vā-ri), *a.* [= F. *salivaire* = Pg. *salivar* = It. *salivare*, < L. *salivarius*, pertaining to saliva or slime, slimy, clammy, < *saliva*, spittle; see *saliva*.] Of or pertaining to saliva; secreting or conveying saliva: as, *salivary glands*; *salivary ducts* or canals. In man the salivary glands are three pairs—the parotid (see cut under *parotid*), submaxillary, and sublingual. Such glands are of enormous size in various animals, as the beaver and swelled. In the latter they form a great glandular collar



Salivary Gland of Woodpecker.

Head of Woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*), with the integument removed, showing the large salivary gland *sg*. (About two thirds natural size.)

like a goiter. They are also very large in some birds, as swifts and woodpeckers.—**Buccal salivary papilla**, the prominent opening in the cheek of the duct of the parotid gland.—**Salivary calculus**, a concretion found in the duct of Wharton, and consisting chiefly of carbonates of lime and magnesia, and phosphate of lime. These calculi are also sometimes found in the ducts of the parotid and submaxillary glands.—**Salivary corpuscles**, pale spherical nucleated bodies found in the saliva, containing numerous fine granules in incessant agitation.—**Salivary diastase**. Same as *ptyalin*.—**Salivary fistula**, an abnormal opening on the side of a salivary duct.—**Salivary tubes of Pflueger**, the intralobular ducts of the salivary glands.

salivate (sal'i-vāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *salivated*, ppr. *salivating*. [*<* L. *salivatus*, pp. of *salivare* (> It. *salivare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *salivar* = F. *saliver*), spit out, also salivate, < L. *saliva*, spittle: see *saliva*.] To purge by the salivary glands; produce an unusual secretion and discharge of saliva in, usually by the action of mercury; produce ptyalism in.

salivation (sal-i-vā'shon), *n.* [= F. *salivation* = Sp. *salivacion* = Pg. *salivacão* = It. *salivazione*, < LL. *salivatio*(-n-), < L. *salivare*, pp. *salivatus*, spit: see *salivate*.] An abnormally abundant flow of saliva; the act or process of salivating, or producing an excessive secretion of saliva, generally by means of mercury; ptyalism.

salivin (sal'i-vin), *n.* [*<* L. *saliva*, saliva, + *-in*².] Same as *ptyalin*.

salivous (sā-lī'vus), *a.* [= Sp. Pg. *salivoso*, < L. *salivosus*, full of spittle, < *saliva*, spittle: see *saliva*.] Of or pertaining to saliva; partaking of the nature of saliva.

There also happeneth an elongation of the uvula, through the abundance of *salivous* humour flowing upon it.

Wiseman, Surgery, iv. 7.

Salix (sā'liks), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *salix*, a willow: see *sallow*¹.] A genus of apetalous trees and shrubs, the willows, type of the order *Salicinea*, and characterized by a disk or perianth reduced to one or two distinct glands, and a one-celled ovary with a short two-cleft style, and two placentae each bearing commonly from four to eight ovules, arranged in two ranks. Unlike those of *Populus*, the other genus of the order, the leaves are commonly long and narrow, the catkins are dense, erect, and at first covered by a single bud-scale, the flowers sessile, stigma short, stamens usually but two, the bracts entire, and the seeds few in each two-valved capsule. There are over 100 species enumerated, often of very difficult limitation from the number of connecting forms and of hybrids. They are natives of all northern and cold regions, rare in the tropics, and very few in the southern hemisphere. One species only is known in South Africa, and one in South America, native in Chili; none occurs in Australasia or Oceania. About 20 are native to the northeastern United States; and they are

still more numerous northward, 10 species being reported from Point Barrow in Alaska alone. They are trees or shrubs, generally with long lithic branches and elongated entire or minutely toothed leaves, often with conspicuous stipules. A few alpine species are prostrate, and form matted turfs or send up small herb-like branches from underground stems. *S. arctica*, a wide-spread species of the far north, extends to latitude 81° 44' N., in the form, at sea-level, of dwarf shrubs a foot high, but with a trunk an inch thick. The catkins are conspicuous; in temperate climates they are usually put forth before the leaves, but in colder regions they commonly appear nearly at the same time. Most species grow along streams, and many are widely planted to consolidate banks, and thus have become extensively naturalized. Many are found in a fossil state. See *willow*, *osier*, and *sallow*¹; also cuts under *ament*, *inflorescence*, *lanceolate*, and *retuse*.

sall¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *soul*.

sall², *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *shall*.

sallad, **salladet**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *salad*¹, *sallet*².

sallee-man (sal'ē-mān), *n.* 1. A Moorish pirate: so called from the port of Sallee, on the coast of Morocco.

Fleets of her Portuguese men-of-war rode down over the long swell to giva battle to saucy *sallee-men*.

J. W. Palmer, Up and Down the Irrawaddi, p. 29.

2. In *zool.*, a physophorous oceanic hydrozoan of the family *Velellidae*, as *Velella vulgaris*. It is about 2 inches long, of a transparent blue color, and rides on the surface of the sea with its vertical crest acting as a sail. Also *sallyman*.

sallenders (sal'en-dēr-z), *n.* Same as *sellanders*.

sallert, *n.* Same as *seller*³.

sallet¹ (sal'et), *n.* An obsolete form of *salad*¹. [In the first quotation there is a play upon this word and *sallet*², a helmet.]

Wherefore . . . have I climbed into this garden to see if I can eat grass or pick a *sallet*. . . which is not amiss to cool a man's stomach this hot weather. And I think this word *sallet* was born to do me good; for many a time, but for a *sallet*, my brain-pan had been cleft with a brown-bill; and many a time, when I have been dry, and bravely marching, it hath served me instead of a quart-pot to drink in; and now the word *sallet* must serve me to feed on.

Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 10. 9.

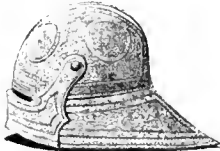
On Christ-masse Euen they ate a *Sallet* made of diuers Hearbs, and seeth all kinds of Pulse which they feed vpon.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 618.

Wilt eat any of a young spring *sallet*?

Marston, The Fawne, li. 1.

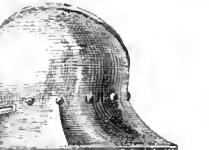
sallet² (sal'et), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sallett*, *salet*, also *salad*, *sallad*, *sallade*, *salade*, < ME. *salette* (confused in spelling with *salad*¹, also spelled *sallett*), prop. *salade*, < OF. *salade*, *salade*, a helmet, head-piece, = Sp. Pg. *celada*, a helmet (cf. Sp. *celar*, engrave, *celadura*, enamel, inlaying), < It. *celata*, a helmet, < L. *celata*, sc. *eassis*, an engraved or ornamented helmet, fem. pp. of *celare*, engrave: see *coil* and *celure*.] 1. A kind of helmet, first introduced at the beginning of the fifteenth century, lighter than the helm, and having an intermediary form between this and the chapel-de-fer. Its distinguishing mark is the fixed projection behind, which replaces the articulated *couvre-nuque* of other forms of head-piece. The *sallet* is always extremely simple in form, having rounded surfaces every where, and especially well adapted to cause blows or thrusts to glance



Sallet, with vizor; Spanish, 15th century.

from the surface. Most *sallets* are without movable vizors; but where there are vizors the same peculiarity of small rounded surfaces is preserved.

Salad, speare, gard-brace, ne page.



Sallet, without vizor, of form worn by horsemen in the first half of the 15th century.

The said Lord sent to the said mansion a riotous people, to the nombre of a thousand persones, with blanket bendes of a sute as risers ageyn your pees, arrayd in manner of werre, with currese, brigandiers, jakks, *sallettes*, gleyfes, bowes, arows, pavyse, gones, pannys with fler and tynes breunnyng therein.

Paston Letters, I. 106.

2. As much as a *sallet* will hold. [Rare.]

No more calling of lathorn and candle-light; That maidenheads be valued at just nothing; And sacker be sold by the *sallet*.

Heywood, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 19).

salleting (sal'et-ing), *n.* [*<* *sallet*¹ + *-ing*¹.] Same as *salad*¹.

salliancet, *n.* An obsolete form of *salience*.

salligot (sal'i-got), *n.* See *salligot*.

sallow¹ (sal'ō), *n.* [Also *sally*, dial. (Sc.) *sauch*, *saugh*; early mod. E. also *sallowe*, rarely *sale*; < ME. *salewe*, *salwe*, *saluhe*, *salwie*, also *saly* (pl. *salewis*, *salwes*, *salyhes*), < AS. *sealh* (in inflection also *seal*) = OHG. *salahā*, MHG. *salie*, G. *sahl* (in *sahweide*, the round-leaved willow) = Icel. *selja* = Sw. *sälj* = Dan. *selje* = L. *salix*, a willow (> It. *salcio*, *salce*, *salice* = Sp. *salice* = Pg. *sauze* (the F. *saule* is < OHG.) = Gael. *sailteach* = Ir. *sail*, *sailteach* = W. *hellyg*, pl.) = Gr. *ἔλακη*, a willow: prob. named from its growing near water; cf. Skt. *salita*, *saras*, *sari*, water, *sarasya*, a lotus, *sarit*, a river, (> *√sar*, flow.) 1. A willow, especially *Salix caprea*, the great *sallow* or goat- or hedge-willow. It is a tall shrub or bushy tree, found through the northern Old World. It puts forth its showy yellow catkins very early in spring, and in England its branches serve in church use for palms. (See *palm*², 3.) It furnishes an osier for basket- and hoop-making; its wood is made into implements, and largely into gunpowder-charcoal; its bark is used for tanning, especially for tanning glove-leather. The gray *sallow* is only a variety. In Australia the name is applied to some acacias.

ge schulen take to you in the first day . . . branchis of a tree of thicke bowls, and *saleries* of the rennyng stream. Wychif, Lev. xxiii. 40 (ed. Purvey).

In this Region of Canchieta, the gossampine trees growe of them selues commonly in many places, as doo with vs elmes, wyllowes, and *saloues*.

Peter Martyr (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 95].

The fore-pillar [of the Dalway harp] appears to be *sallow*, the harmonic curve of yew.

O'Curry, Anc. Irish, II. xxxiii.

2. An osier; a willow wand.

And softe a *saly* tygge aboute him plie.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

Who so that buydeth his hous al of *salues* . . .

Is worthy to been hangd on the galwes.

Chaucer, Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 655.

sallow² (sal'ō), *a.* [*<* ME. *salow*, *salwe*, < AS. *salu*, *salu*, *scalo*, *sallow* (*salu-ncb*, yellow-beaked, *salu-pād*, with pale garment, *scalo-brūn*, *sallow-brown*), = MD. *saluwe*, D. *saluwe*, *saluwe*, tawny, *sallow*, = OHG. *salu*, dusky (> F. *sale* = It. *salavo*, dirty), MHG. *sale*, *sal*, G. dial. *sal*, *salt* = Icel. *söltr*, yellowish; root uncertain.] Having a yellowish color; of a brownish-yellow and unhealthy-looking color: said of the skin or complexion.

What a deal of brine

Hath wash'd thy *sallow* cheeks for Roseline!

Shak., R. and J., ii. 3. 70.

Then the judge's face had lost the ruddy English hue, that showed its warmth through all the duskiness of the colonel's weather-beaten cheek, and had taken a *sallow* shade, the established complexion of his countrymen.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, viii.

sallow² (sal'ō), *v. t.* [*<* *sallow*², *a.*] To tinge with a *sallow* or yellowish color.

July breathes hot, *sallows* the crispy fields.

Lowell, Under the Willows.

sallow³ (sal'ō), *n.* [Abbr. of *sallow-moth*.] An English collectors' name for certain noctuid moths; a *sallow-moth*. Thus, *Cirradia xerampelina* is the center-barred *sallow*.—**Bordered *sallow***. See *Heliopsis*.—**Orange *sallow***. See *orange*¹.

sallow-kitten (sal'ō-kit'n), *n.* A kind of puss-moth, *Dieranura furcda*: so called by British collectors.

sallow-moth (sal'ō-môth), *n.* A British moth of the genus *Xanthia*, as *X. cerago*, *X. sulphurago*, etc., of a pale-yellowish color; a *sallow*.

sallowness (sal'ō-nēs), *n.* [*<* *sallow*² + *-ness*.] The quality of being *sallow*; paleness, tinged with brownish yellow: as, *sallowness* of complexion.

With the *sallowness* from the face flies the bitterness from the heart.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 319.

sallow-thorn (sal'ō-thörn), *n.* See *Hippophaë*.

sallowy (sal'ō-i), *a.* [*<* *sallow* + *-y*¹.] Abounding in *sallows* or willows.

The brook,

Vocal, with hera and there a silence, ran

By *sallowy* rims. Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

sally¹ (sal'i), *n.*; pl. *sallies* (-iz). Same as *sallow*¹.

sally² (sal'i), *n.*; pl. *sallies* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *sallie*; < OF. (and F.) *sallie* (= Pr. *salhia* = Sp. *salida* = Pg. *sahida*), a *sally*, eruption, leap, < *sallir*, rush forth, leap: see *sally*², *v.*] 1. A leap or spring; a darting; a dance.

—2. A sudden rush, dash, or springing forth; specifically, a sudden and determined rush or eruption of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; a sortie: as, the garrison made a *sally*.

I come from haunts of coot and hern,

I make a sudden *sally*.

And sparkle out among the fern,

To bicker down a valley.

Tennyson, The Brook.

3. A run or excursion; a trip or jaunt; a going out in general.

Bellmour, good Morrow—Why, truth on't is, these early *Sallies* are not usual to me; but Business, as you see, Sir—
Congreve, *Old Batchelor*, l. 1.

Every one shall know a country better that makes often *sallies* into it, and traverses it up and down, than he that like a mill-horse goes still round in the same track.
Locke.

Every step in the history of political liberty is a *sally* of the human mind into the untried Future.
Emerson, *Amer. Civilization*.

4. In *arch.*, a projection; the end of a piece of timber cut with an interior angle formed by two planes across the fibers, as the feet of common rafters.—5. An outburst, as of imagination, fancy, merriment, etc.; a flight; hence, a freak, frolic, or escapade.

The Dorien (measure) because his falls, *sallyes*, and compasse he diuers from those of the Phrigian.
Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poetrie*, p. 70.

These passages were intended for *sallies* of wit.
Stillingfleet.

'Tis but a *sally* of youth.
Sir J. Denham, *The Sophy*, (Latham.)

She was apt to fall into little *sallies* of passion.
Steele, *Tatler*, No. 172.

sally² (sal'i). *v.*; pret. and pp. *sallied*, ppr. *sallying*. [Early mod. E. also *sallie*, *sallie*; < ME. *sailien*, *saillyn*, < OF. *sailir*. leap, jump, bound, issue forth, < L. *salire*, leap; see *sail*², of which *sally*² is a doublet. The verb *sally*², however, depends in part on the noun.] **I. intrans.** 1. To leap; spring; dance.

Herod also made a promise to the daughter of Herodias when she danced and *sallied* so pleasantly before him and his lords.
Becon, *Works*, l. 373. (Davies.)

2. To leap, dash, or spring forth; burst out; specifically, to make a *sally*, as a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers; hence, to set out briskly or energetically.

At his first coming, the Turkes *sallied* upon the Germane quarter.
Capt. John Smith, *True Travels*, l. 10.

Then they opened their gate,
Sallying forth with vigor and might.

Undaunted *Londonerry* (Child's *Ballads*, VII. 250).

How merrily we would *sally* forth into the fields!
Lamb, *Christ's Hospital*.

So enfeebled and disheartened were they that they offered no resistance if attacked; . . . even the women of Malaga *sallied* forth and made prisoners.
Irving, *Granada*, p. 98.

II. trans. To mount; copulate with; said of horses. *Unguard*, tr. of *Rabelais*, iii. 36.

sally³ (sal'i), *n.* [A particular use of **sally*, var. of *sallor*². Cf. *sallor*³.] 1. The wren, *Troglodytes parvulus*. [Ireland.]—2. A kind of stone-fly; one of the *Perlidae*: as, the yellow *sally*, *Chloroperla viridis*, much used by anglers in England.

sally-lunn (sal'i-hun'), *n.* [Named after *Sally Lunn*, a young woman who sold this species of bun through the streets of Bath, about the end of the 18th century.] A kind of sweet spongy teacake, larger than a muffin; in the United States usually baked in loaves or forms, not in muffin-rings.

It's a sort of night that's meant for muffins. Likewise crumpets. Also *sally-luns*.
Dickens, *Chimes*, iv.

Phyllis trifling with a plover's

Egg, while Corydon uncovers with a grace the *Sally Lunn*.
C. S. Calverley, in the *Gloaming*.

sallyman (sal'i-man), *n.* Same as *sallee-man*, 2. **sally-picker** (sal'i-pik'er), *n.* [*sally*¹ + *picker*.] One of several different warblers; so called in Ireland. (a) The least willow-wren, or chiff-chaff, *Phylloscopus rufus*; also, *P. trochilus*. (b) The sedge-warbler, *Acrocephalus phragmitis*.

sally-port (sal'i-pört), *n.* 1. In *fort.*, a gate or a passage to afford free egress to troops in making a *sally*. The name is applied to the postern leading from under the rampart into the ditch; or in more modern use to a cutting through the glacier, by which a *sally* may be made through the covered way. See diagram under *barbican*.

At a small distance from it [a rocky hill] on one side there is a *sally port*, cut down through the rock to the sea.
Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. ii. 26.

The direction taken by Hawk-eye soon brought the travellers to the level of the plain, nearly opposite to a *sally-port* in the western curtain of the fort.
J. F. Cooper, *Last of Mohicans*, xiv.

2. A large port on each quarter of a fire-ship, for the escape of the crew into boats when the train is fired.

sally-wood (sal'i-wüd), *n.* Willow-wood. **salm**, *n.* An obsolete form of *psalm*.

salmagundi (sal-ma-gun'di), *n.* [Also *salmagundy*, dial. *salmon-gundy*; < OF. *salmigondin*, *salmigondins*, F. *salmigondis*, orig. 'seasoned salt meats'; prob. < It. *salame* (pl. *salami*), salt meat (< L. *sal*, salt), + *conditi*, pl. of *conditio*, < L.

conditus, seasoned, savory, pp. of *condire*, pickle, preserve; see *condiment*, *condite*.] 1. Originally, an Italian dish consisting of chopped meat, eggs, anchovies, onions, oil, etc.

The descendant of Caractacus returned, and, ordering the boy to bring a piece of salt beef from the brine, cut off a slice and mixed it with an equal quantity of onions, which, seasoning with a moderate proportion of pepper and salt, he brought into a consistence with oil and vinegar; then, tasting the dish, assured us it was the best *salmagundy* that he had ever made.
Smollett, *Roderick Random*, xxvi.

Hence—2. A mixture of various ingredients; an olio or medley; a hotchpotel; a miscellany.
W. Irving.

salmi, **salmis** (sal'mi), *n.* [*F. salmis*, orig. 'salted meats,' a double pl., < It. *salame* (pl. *salami*), salt meat; see *salmagundi*.] A ragout of roasted woodcocks, larks, thrushes, or other species of game, minced and stewed with wine, little pieces of bread, and other ingredients to stimulate the appetite.

As it is, though in one way still a striking picture, it is too much of a "salmi of frogs' legs," as they said of Correggio's famous dome at Parma.
Nineteenth Century, XXIV. 42.

salmiac (sal'mi-ak), *n.* [= F. *salmiac* = G. Sw. Dan. *salmiak*, corruptions of *sal ammoniac*: see *sal ammoniac*, under *ammoniac*.] A contraction of *sal ammoniac* (which see, under *ammoniac*).

salmis, *n.* See *salmi*.

salmite (sal'mit), *n.* [*(Viel)-Salm* (see def.) + *-ite*².] In *mineral.*, a manganese variety of chloritoid, from *Viel-Salm* in Belgium.

Salmo (sal'mō), *n.* [NL. (Artemis; Linnæus), < L. *salmo*, a salmon; see *salmon*.] The leading genus of *Salmonidae*. It was formerly more than coextensive with the family as now understood, but is usually restricted to forms having the anal fin short, of only one to eleven developed rays; the vomer flat, its surface plane and toothed; and the body spotted with black (not with red or silvery gray). In this sense the genus *Salmo* is exclusive of the charrs (*Salvelinus*) and of the Pacific salmon (*Oncorhynchus*). But even thus restricted it contains two sets of species: (a) True salmon, marine and anadromous, as *S. salar*, with the vomerine teeth little developed, no hybrid teeth, scales large, caudal fin well forked (truncate in old individuals), and sexual distinctions strong, the breeding males having the lower jaw hooked upward. Such salmon are sometimes landlocked, as the variety found in Sebago Lake, in Maine. See cut under *parr*. (b) River-salmon, not anadromous, with vomerine teeth highly developed, and sexual differences not strong. Such salmon are among the many fishes called *trout* or *salmon-trout* in the United States, as *S. trideus*, the rainbow-trout of California, which is a variety or subspecies of *S. gairdneri*, the steel-head or hard-head salmon-trout of the Sacramento river and northward, attaining a weight of twenty pounds (see cut under *rainbow-trout*); *S. purpuratus*, var. *splendens*, the trout of the Rio Grande, Utah Basin, etc.; and *S. purpuratus*, the sal-



Salmon-trout (*Salmo purpuratus*).

mon-trout of the Columbia river, Rocky Mountain brook-trout, Yellowstone trout, etc. (See *lake-trout*, 1; *lake-trout*, 2, is a char.) Genera of *Salmonidae* which have been detached from *Salmo* proper are *Salvelinus*, the charrs (including *Cristivomer*) and *Oncorhynchus*. The river and lake species of *Salmo* which are not anadromous form a section or subgenus called *Fario*.

salmoid (sal'moid), *n.* [*salm(ou)* + *-oid*.] Same as *salmonoid*.

salmon (sam'un), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *salmund*, *samon*; < ME. *salmon*, *salmund*, usually *saumon*, *samon*, *saumoun*, *samoune*, < OF. *saumon*, *saumon*, *saumone*, *saumon*, *salmon*, F. *saumon*, a salmon (fish), = Pr. *salmo* = Sp. *salmon* = Pg. *salmão* = It. *salamone* = OS. OHG. *salmo*, MHG. *salme*, G. *salm*, < L. *salmo(-n)*, a salmon, lit. 'leaper,' < *salire*, leap; see *sail*², *salicif.*] 1. A fish of the genus *Salmo* (*S. salar*), found in all the northern parts of Europe, America, and Asia. The salmon is both a marine and a fresh-water fish. Its normal locality may be said to be off the mouth or estuary of the larger rivers, whence, in the season of



Atlantic Salmon (*Salmo salar*).

sexual excitement, it ascends to the spawning-beds, which are frequently far inland, near the head-waters of the rivers. On reaching the spawning-station, the female by means of her tail makes a furrow in the gravelly bed of the river, in which she deposits her spawn or eggs, num-

bering many thousands, which, when impregnated by the male accompanying her, she carefully covers up by rapid sweeps of her tail. At this season the snout of the male undergoes a strange transformation, the under jaw becoming hooked upward with a cartilaginous excrescence, which is used as a weapon in the combats which are frequent when two or more males attach themselves to one female. In this condition he is known as a *kipper*. The time occupied in spawning is from three to twelve days, and the season extends from the end of autumn till spring. After spawning, the salmon, both male and female, die or go to sea under the name of *spent fish*, *foul fish*, or *kells*, the females being further distinguished as *sheddors* or *baggits*. In from 80 to 140 days the young fish hatches from the egg. Then it is about five eighths of an inch long. In this embryonic state it is nourished from a vitelline, or umbilical vesicle, suspended under the belly, containing the red yolk of the egg and oil-globules, to be absorbed later. When about fifty days old it is about an inch in length, and becomes a *smolt* or *parr* (see cut under *parr*). It continues in the shallows of its native stream till the following spring, when it is from 3 to 4 inches long and is known as the *May parr*. It now descends into deeper parts of the river, where the weaker fish remain till the end of the second spring, the stronger ones till the end of the first spring only. When the season of its migration arrives, generally the month of May or June, the fins have become darker, and the fish has assumed a silvery hue. It is now known as a *smolt* or *salmon-fry*. The smolts now congregate into shoals and proceed leisurely seaward. On reaching the estuary they remain in its brackish water for a short time, and then proceed to the open sea. Of their life there nothing is known, except that they grow with such rapidity that a fish which reaches the estuary weighing, it may be, not more than 2 ounces, may return to it from the sea, after a few months, as a *grilse*, weighing 8 or 10 pounds. A grilse under 2 pounds is called a *salmon-peal*. In between two and three years the grilse becomes a *salmon*. The salmon returns in preference to the river in which it passed its earlier existence. It has been known to grow to the weight of 83 pounds; more generally it weighs from 15 to 25 pounds. It furnishes a delicious dish for the table, and is an important article of commerce. Its flesh is of a pinkish-orange color. The synonyms of *salmon* are very numerous. Nearly or quite exact local ones are *mort*, *smen*, *sprod*. Salmon under two years old, which have not entered the sea, are generally called *parr*, *pink*, and *smolt*, or, more locally, *black-fish*, *brandling*, *brood*, *cockeper*, *fingerling*, *pinkin*, *graveling*, *gravel-laspring*, *hepper*, *jerkin*, *laspring*, *salmon-fry*, *salmon-spring*, *smolt*, *skegger*, *skertling*, *smelt*, *sparring*, *sprag*. One which has returned from the sea a second time is a *gerling*; one which has remained in fresh water during summer is a *laurel*; a milter, or spawning male, may be called a *gib-fish* or *summer-cock*. In the Ribble, in Willughby's time, a two-year old salmon was called *sprod*; a supposed three-year fish *mort*, or perhaps *puig*; a four-year fish, a *forktail*; a five-year fish, a *half-fish*, and a six-year one, a *salmon* specifically.

2. One of various fishes of the same family as the above, but of different genera. Some of these species are recognizable by an increased number of the anal rays (14 to 20), and by the fact that the jaws in the males at the breeding-season become peculiarly developed and hooked. They form the genus *Oncorhynchus*, and are collectively called *Pacific salmon*. Five such species occur in the North Pacific. (a) One of these, the humpbacked salmon, *O. gorbuscha*, has from 25 to 30 short gill-rakers and very small scales (over 200 in a longitudinal row). It reaches a weight of from 3 to 6 pounds, and is found as far south as Oregon or even in the Sacramento river. (b) Another, the dog-salmon, *O. keta* or *O. tayocephalus*, has less than 25 short gill-rakers, moderately small scales (about 150 in a longitudinal row), 13 or 14 anal rays, and 13 or 14 branchiostegal rays; the spots are faint or obsolete. It attains a weight of about 12 pounds, and extends southward (sparingly) to the Sacramento river, but is of little value. (c) The quinnat or king-salmon, *O. chavichia* or *O. quinnat*, has about 23 short gill-rakers,



Quinnat, or California Salmon (*Oncorhynchus chavichia*).

about 150 scales in a longitudinal row, 16 anal rays, 15 to 10 branchiostegal rays (those of the opposite sides often unlike), and the back and upper fins dotted with black. It reaches a weight of over 100 pounds, but the average in the Columbia river is about 22. It enters abundantly into the Sacramento river and still more numerous into the northern streams from both sides of the Pacific, and is by far the most important species of its genus. About 30,000,000 pounds are estimated to have been the average take for several years in the Columbia river alone, along whose banks extensive canneries are established to preserve the fish. (d) The silver or kisutch salmon, *O. kisutch*, has about 23 rather slender gill-rakers, rather large scales (about 130 in a row), and is bluish-green on the back, silvery on the sides, and punctuated with blackish, but without decided spots except on the top of the head, back, dorsal and adipose fins, and the upper rudimentary rays of the caudal fin. It grows to a weight of from 3 to 8 pounds, and is abundant southward to the Sacramento river, but is of little economic value. (e) The blue-back salmon, *O. nerka* or *O. lycaodon*, has about 30 or 40 comparatively long gill-rakers, rather large scales (about 130 in a row), and is normally colored bright-blue above and silvery on the sides, but the males in the fall become deep-red, and are then known in the interior as *redfish*. It attains a weight of from 4 to 8 pounds, and ascends the Columbia river and tributaries in abundance. It ranks next in value to the quinnat. In canning salmon in America the fish are cooked in the cans in which they are put up, unlike any fish canned in Europe, which are all cooked first and then canned and cooked again. (See *sardine*, l.) The salmon are first

cleaned and scaled, and have their heads, tails, and fins cut off. Then they are placed in tanks filled with salted water, where they remain some time to "slime" or be cleansed before being brought into the factory. They are then cut into pieces of the proper size to fill the cans. These pieces are placed in cans, which are subsequently filled with brine. The raw fish, thus pickled, are soldered in the cans, which are next placed on forms holding many hundreds and lowered by machinery into steam-boilers, where they are cooked for an hour. The next step is a nice process called *venting*. A little hole is pricked in the can to allow the gas within to escape, when the vent-hole is instantly soldered. A second cooking now takes place, after which the cans are taken from the boilers and showered with cold water. If the vacuum is perfect, showing a sound can, the top hollows in with the cooling process. If a can is in the least swollen, it is rejected.

3. One of various fishes, not of the family *Salmonidae*, suggestive of or mistaken for a salmon. (a) A scienoid fish, *Cynoscion maculatus*. See *speteague*. [Southern coast of the U. S.] (b) A percoid fish of the genus *Stizostedion*; a pike-perch: more fully called *jack-salmon*. (c) In New Zealand, a serranoid fish, *Arripis salar*. (See also the phrases below.)

4. The upper bricks in a kiln, which in firing receive the least heat: so called from their color.

The arches, from necessity, are overburdened in consequence of prolonging the firing sufficiently to burn the top and sides of the kiln into respectable *salmon*.

Ure, Dict., IV, 157.

Black salmon, a local name of the great lake-trout, *Salvelinus (Cristivomer) namaycush*.—**Burnett salmon**, a ceratodontid fish, *Ceratodus (Neoceratodus) forsteri*, with reddish flesh like that of the salmon. See *Ceratodus*.—**Calvered salmon**, pickled salmon. See *calver*, *v. t.*

Did I ever think . . .

That my too curious appetite, that turn'd
At the sight of godwits, pheasant, partridge, quails,
Larks, woodcocks, *calver'd salmon*, as coarse diet,
Would leap at a mouldy crust?

Massinger, Maid of Honour, iii, 1.

Cornish salmon, the pollack. [Local, Eng.]—**Kelp salmon**, of California (Monterey), a serranoid fish, *Paralichthys clathratus*.—**King of the salmon**. See *king*.—**Land-locked salmon**, *Salmo salar sebago*, confined to lakes, etc., and manifest as a variety.—**Quoddy salmon**, a gadoid fish, *Pollachius carbonarius* or *virens*; the pollack.—**Salmon brick**. See *def. 4*, and *brick*.—**Sea-salmon**, a gadoid fish, the pollack, *Pollachius carbonarius*. [Gulf of St. Lawrence.]—**White salmon**, of California, a carangid fish, *Seriola dorsalis*.—**Wide-mouthed salmon**, any member of the *Scopelidae*.

salmon (sam'un), *v. t.* [*< salmon, n.*] To sicken or poison with salmon, as dogs. [Pacific coast, U. S.]

salmon-belly (sam'un-bel'i), *n.* The belly of a salmon prepared for eating by salting and euring. [Oregon.]

salmon-berry (sam'un-ber'i), *n.* See *flowering raspberry*, under *raspberry*.

salmon-color (sam'un-kul'or), *n.* A reddish-orange color of high luminosity but low chroma; an orange pink. The name is associated with the pink color of salmon-flesh, but, as in the cases of other color-names, departs somewhat widely from the color of the thing suggested.

salmon-colored (sam'un-kul'ord), *a.* Of a salmon-color.

salmond, *n.* An obsolete form of *salmon*.

salmon-disease (sam'un-di-zēz'), *n.* A destructive disease of fish, especially of salmon, caused by a fungus, *Saprolegnia ferax*. See *Saprolegnia*.

Salmones (sal-mō'nēz), *n. pl.* Same as *Salmonidae* (*a*).

salmonet (sam'un-et), *n.* [= Sp. *salmonete*, samlet, red mullet; as *salmon* + *-et*. Doublet of *samlet*.] A young or small salmon; a samlet.

salmon-fishery (sam'un-fish'er-i), *n.* 1. A place where salmon-fishing is regularly or systematically carried on.—2. Salmon-fishing.

salmon-fishing (sam'un-fish'ing), *n.* The act or practice of fishing for salmon; salmon-fishery.

salmon-fly (sam'un-flī), *n.* Any kind of artificial fly used for taking salmon with rod and line.

salmon-fry (sam'un-frī), *n.* Salmon under two years old.

salmonic (sal-mon'ik), *a.* [*< salmon* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from salmon: as, *salmonic acid* (a peculiar kind of coloring matter found in the muscles of the trout).

salmonid (sal'mō-nid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A fish of the family *Salmonidae*.

II. *a.* Salmonoid.

Salmonidae (sal-mon'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Salmo(n) + -idae*.] A family of malacopterygian fishes, exemplified by the genus *Salmo*, to which various limits have been ascribed by different ichthyologists. (a) In Bonaparte's earlier classification, a family coextensive with Cuvier's *Salmonoides*, the fourth family of *Malacopterygii abdominales*, with scaly body, soft dorsal followed by a second small and adipose fin, numerous caeca, and a natatory bladder. (b) In Günther's system, a family of physostomous fishes, with the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries mesially, and by the maxillaries laterally, the head

naked, body covered with scales, belly rounded, a small adipose fin behind the dorsal, pyloric appendages generally numerous (rarely absent), pseudobranchiae present, and the ova discharged into the cavity of the abdomen before exclusion. (c) By Cope restricted to such fishes as have the parietals separated by the supra-occipital, and with two tail-vertebrae—the *Coregonidae* being separated in another family, distinguished (erroneously) by the contiguous parietals and the presence of only one tail-vertebra. (d) By Gill restricted to species having the parietals separated by the supra-occipital, accessory costal bones, the stomach siphonal, and the pyloric caeca many. It was divided into two subfamilies, *Coregoninae* and *Salmoninae*, containing the whitefish, charrs, and trout, as well as the salmon, but not the *Thymallidae*, the *Argentinidae*, nor the *Plecoglossidae*. See cuts under *charr*, *hypural*, *incanum*, *lake-trout*, *parrr*, *rainbow-trout*, *Salmo*, *salmon*, and *trout*.

salmoniform (sal-mon'i-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. salmo(n)-*, a salmon, + *forma*, form.] Same as *salmonoid*. *Huxley*.

Salmonina (sal-mō-nī-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Salmo(n) + -ina*.] In Günther's classification, the first group of his *Salmonidae* (see *Salmonidae* (*b*)), with the dorsal fin opposite or nearly opposite the ventrals. It included all the genera of his *Salmonidae* except *Salax*.

Salmoninae (sal-mō-nī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Salmo(n) + -inae*.] A subfamily of *Salmonidae*, typified by the genus *Salmo*, to which different limits have been assigned. (a) Same as *Salmonina* of Günther. (b) By Jordan and Gilbert restricted to species with many pyloric caeca, distinct conic teeth to the jaws, and mostly small scales. It includes the genera *Salmo*, *Thymallus*, etc. (c) By Gill further restricted to *Salmonidae* with the parietal bones separated by the supra-occipital, well-developed teeth in the jaws, and mostly small and adherent scales. It thus includes only the genera *Salmo*, *Oncorhynchus*, *Salvelinus*, and their subdivisions. In senses (b) and (c) the group is contrasted with *Coregoninae*.

salmoning (sam'un-ing), *n.* [*< salmon* + *-ing*.] 1. The pursuit or capture of salmon; also, the salmon industry, as canning. [Oregon.]—2. The habit of feeding on salmon; also, a disease of dogs due to this diet. [Oregon.]

salmon-killer (sam'un-kil'er), *n.* A sort of stickleback, *Gasterosteus aculeatus*, var. *cataphractus*, found from San Francisco to Alaska and Kamchatka, and destructive to salmon-fry and spawn. [Columbia river, U. S.]

salmon-ladder (sam'un-lad'er), *n.* 1. A fishway.—2. A contrivance resembling a fishway in construction, used in the chemical treatment of sewage for thoroughly mixing the chemicals with the sewage.

salmon-leap (sam'un-lēp), *n.* [*< ME. samonnlepe*; *< salmon* + *leap*.] A series of steps or ladders, etc., so constructed on a dam as to permit salmon to pass up-stream.

salmon-louse (sam'un-lous), *n.* A parasitic crustacean, *Caligus piscinus*, which adheres to the gills of the salmon.

salmonoid (sal'mō-noid), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. salmo(n)-*, a salmon, + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a salmon; of or pertaining to the *Salmonidae* in a broad sense; related to the salmon family. Also *salmoniform*.

II. *n.* A salmonoid fish. Also *salmoid*, *salmonid*.

Salmonoidea (sal-mō-noi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Salmo(n) + -oidea*.] A superfamily of malacopterygian fishes, comprising the *Salmonidae*, *Thymallidae*, *Argentinidae*, etc.

salmon-peal, **salmon-peel** (sam'un-pēl), *n.* A young salmon under two pounds weight.

salmon-pink (sam'un-pink), *n.* A salmon-color verging upon a scarlet pink.

salmon-pool (sam'un-pōl), *n.* See *pool*.

salmon-spear (sam'un-spēr), *n.* 1. An instrument used in spearing salmon.—2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a three-pronged or four-pronged fish-spear, the prongs being usually barbed.

salmon-spring (sam'un-sprīng), *n.* A smolt, or young salmon of the first year. [Prov. Eng.]

salmon-stair (sam'un-stār), *n.* Same as *salmon-ladder*.

salmon-tackle (sam'un-tak'l), *n.* The rod, line, and hook or fly with which salmon are taken.

salmon-trout (sam'un-trout), *n.* A kind of salmon. Specifically—(a) The *Salmo trutta*, a species which in value ranks next to the salmon itself. It resembles the salmon in form and color, and is, like it, migratory, ascending rivers to deposit its spawn. See cut under *trout*. (b) In the United States, one of several different fishes which resemble both salmon and trout—the former in size, the latter in having red or silvery spots. Some are true trout, as *Salmo gairdneri*; others are charrs, as all species of *Salvelinus*; none is the same as *Salmo trutta* of Europe. See cuts under *rainbow-trout* and *Salmo*.

salmon-twine (sam'un-twin), *n.* Linen or cotton twine used in the manufacture of salmon-nets. It is a strong twine of various sizes, corresponding to the varying sizes of nets.

salmon-weir (sam'un-wēr), *n.* A weir especially designed or used to take salmon.

salnatron (sal-nā'trōn), *n.* [*< L. sal*, salt, + *E. natron*.] Crude sodium carbonate: a word used by dyers, soap-makers, and others.

salol (sal'ol), *n.* [*< sal(icyl) + -ol*.] Phenyl salicylate, C₆H₄.OHCO₂.C₆H₅, a salicylic ether forming odorless crystals. It is used as an antiseptic, and internally as a substitute for salicylic acid, being less irritating to the stomach.

salometer (sā-lom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< L. sal*, salt, + *Gr. μέτρον*, measure.] Same as *salinometer*, *f.*

salometry (sā-lom'e-trī), *n.* Same as *salinometry*.

salomont (sal'ō-mōn), *n.* The mass. [Thieves' slang or cant.]

He will not beg out of his limit though hee starve; nor breake his oath if hee sweare by his *Salomon* [the rogues' inviolable oath], though you hang him.

Sir T. Overbury, Characters, A Canting Rogue.

I have, by the *Salomon*, a doxy that carries a kinchmorm in her slate at her back.

Middleton, Roaring Girl, v, 1.

Salomonian (sal-ō-mō'ni-an), *a.* [*< LL. Salomon*, Solomon, + *-ian*.] Same as *Salomonic*.

Salomonic (sal-ō-mon'ik), *a.* [*< LL. Salomon*, *< I. Gr. Σολομών*, *Σολομών*, Solomon, King of Israel, + *-ic*.] Pertaining or relating to Solomon, or composed by him.

The collection of *Salomonic* proverbs formed by the scholars in the service of King Hezekiah.

W. R. Smith, The Old Testament in the Jewish Church, [p. 122.]

salon (sa-lōn'), *n.* [F.: see *saloon*.] An apartment for the reception of company; a saloon; hence, a fashionable gathering or assemblage.

saloon¹ (sā-lōn'), *n.* [*< F. salon* (= Sp. *salon* = Pg. *salão* = It. *salone*), a large room, a hall, *< OF. sale*, *F. salle* = Fr. Sp. Pg. It. *sala*, a room, chamber, *< ML. sala*, a hall, room, chamber, *< OHG. MHG. sal*, a dwelling, house, hall, room, chamber: see *sal*².] 1. Any spacious or elegant apartment for the reception of company, or for the exhibition of works of art; a hall of reception.

What Mr. Lovelace saw of the house—which were the *saloon* and the parlours—was perfectly elegant.

Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III, 352 (Hall's Mod. Eng., [p. 251].)

2. A hall for public entertainments or amusement; also, an apartment for specific public use: as, the *saloon* of a steamer (that is, the main cabin); a refreshment *saloon*.

The gilded *saloons* in which the first magnates of the realm . . . gave banquets and balls.

Macaulay.

3. A place where intoxicating liquors are sold and drunk; a grog-shop. [U. S.]

The restriction of one *saloon* to every 500 people would diminish the number in New York from 10,000 to 2,500.

Harper's Weekly, XXXIII, 42.

Saloon rifle. See *rifle*².

saloon², *n.* An erroneous form of *shalloon*.

saloon-car (sā-lōn'kār), *n.* A drawing-room car on a railroad. [U. S.]

saloonist (sā-lō'nist), *n.* [*< saloon*¹ + *-ist*.] A saloon-keeper; one who supports the saloons. [U. S.]

Any persistent effort to enforce the Sunday laws against the saloon is met by the *saloonist* with the counter-effort to enforce the laws against legitimate business.

Pop. Sci. Mo., XXX, 16.

saloon-keeper (sā-lōn'kē'pēr), *n.* One who keeps a saloon for the retailing of liquors. [U. S.]

saloop (sa-lōp'), *n.* A drink prepared from sassafras-bark; sassafras-tea.

There is a composition, the ground-work of which I have understood to be the sweet wood yeleft sassafras. This wood boiled down to a kind of tea, and tempered with an infusion of milk and sugar, hath to some tastes a delicacy beyond the China luxury. . . . This is *saloop*.

Lamb, Chimney-sweepers.

Sassafras tea, flavoured with milk and sugar, is sold at daybreak in the streets of London under the name of *saloop*.

Pereira's Materia Medica, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., [VII, 35.]

Considered as a sovereign cure for drunkenness, and pleasant withal, *saloop*, first sold at street corners, where it was consumed principally about the hour of midnight, eventually found its way into the coffee houses. The ingredients used in the preparation of this beverage were of several kinds—sassafras and plants of the genus known by the simpliers as eucloo-flowers being the principal among them.

Tuer, London Cries, p. 13.

saloop-bush (sa-lōp'būsh), *n.* See *Rhagodia*.

salop, *n.* See *salep*.

Salopian¹ (sa-lō'pi-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Salop* (see *def.*) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Salop, or Shropshire, a western county of England.—**Salopian ware**, a name given to the Roman pottery found in Shropshire, or thought to have been made there.

II. *n.* An inhabitant of Shropshire.

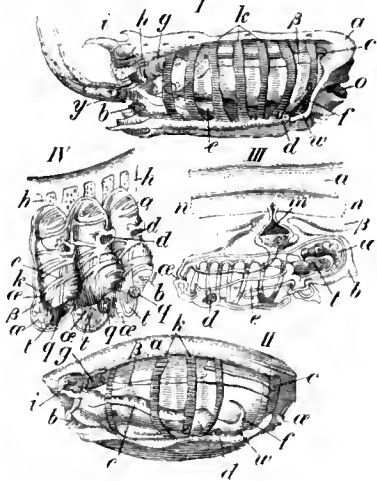
salopian² (sa-lō'pi-an), *a.* [*< saloop + -ian.*] Pertaining or relating to saloop; consisting of or prepared from saloop; producing or making a preparation of saloop.

A shop . . . for the vending of this "wholesome and pleasant beverage" on the south side of Fleet-street, as thou approachest Bridge-street—the only *Salopian* house.

Lamb, Chimney-sweepers.

salp (salp), *n.* [= *F. saupe* = *Sp. salpa*, *< L. salpa*, a kind of stock-fish: see *Salpa*.] A species of *Salpa*; one of the *Salpidae*; a salpian.

Salpa (sal'pā), *n.* [NL. (Forskål, 1775), *< L. salpa*, *< Gr. σάλπη*, a kind of stock-fish.] 1. The typical genus of *Salpidae*. There are two groups of species, in one of which the intestine is extended along the ventral aspect of the body, as in *S. pinnata*; in the other it is compacted in globular form posteriorly, as in



Development and Structure of *Salpa*.

I. Salpa demeritica, the sexless ascidioid. *II. Salpa mucronata*, the free sexual ascidioid. *III. Fetal Salpa demeritica*, attached by placentas to wall of atrial cavity of *S. mucronata*. *IV. Part of the stolon of S. demeritica*, with buds of *S. mucronata* attached. In all the figures—*a*, oral orifice; *b*, atrial orifice; *c*, endostyle; *d*, ganglion; *e*, hypopharyngeal band; *f*, lungnet; *g*, heart; *h*, gemmiparous stolon; *i*, visceral mass; *j*, nucleus; *k*, muscular bands; *m*, placenta; *n*, blood-sinus; *o*, ovicel and ovum; *p*, stomach; *q*, ciliated sac; *r*, cleoblast; *s*, ectoderm and test; *t*, endoderm.

S. fusiformis, and forms the so-called nucleus. About 15 species are known, of nearly all seas. All are brilliantly luminous or phosphorescent (like the pyrosomes, with which they were formerly associated), and all occur under two forms—an asexual form, in which the individual salps are solitary, and the mature sexual form, in which a number of salps are linked together to form a chain. Also called *Thalia*.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *salpæ* (-pē).] A species of this genus; a salp.—3†. A kind of stockfish.

Salpa is a fowle fische and lyttel set by, for it will neuer be ynough for no maner of dressinge tylt it haue ben beten with grete hamers & stanes.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 237.

Salpacea (sal-pā'sē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Salpa + -acea*.] In De Blainville's classification, one of two families of his *Heterobranchiata*, contrasted with *Asciadiacea*.

salpaceous (sal-pā'shi-us), *a.* Same as *salpian*.

salpeter, **salpeter**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *saltpeter*.

salpetry, *a.* [*< salpêtre* (now *saltpeter*) + *-y*.] Abounding in or impregnated with saltpeter; nitrous.

Rich Iericho's (sometimes *sal-peetry* soil, Through brinie springs that did about it boill, Brought forth no fruit.

Silvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

salpian (sal'pi-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. Salpa + -ian.*] 1. *a.* Resembling a salp; of or pertaining to the *Salpidae*; salpiform. Also *salpaceous*.

2. *n.* A salp.

The *salpians* and pyrosomes.

Adams, Man. Nat. Hist., p. 164.

salpicon (sal'pi-kon), *n.* [*< F. salpicon*, *< Sp. salpicon*, a mixture, *salmagundi*, bespattering, *< salpicar*, bespatter, besprinkle (= *Pg. salpicar*, corn, powder), *< sal*, salt, + *picar*, pick: see *pik*¹, *pick*¹.] Stuffing; farce; chopped meat or bread, etc., used to stuff legs of veal.

Bacon. (Imp. Dict.)

Salpidae (sal'pi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Salpa + -idae*.] A family of hemimarian ascidians, typified by the genus *Salpa*; the salps. They are placed with the *Doliolidae* in the order *Thaliacea* (which see). They are free-swimming oceanic organisms, which are colonial when sexually mature, and exhibit alternation of generation; the larvae are not tailed; the alimentary canal is ventral; the sac is well developed; and the musculature does not form complete rings (as hemimarian, as distinguished from the cyclomarian muscles of the *Doliolidae*). The branchial and peribranchial spaces are continuous, opening by the branchial and atrial pores.

The *Salpidae* include but one genus; as a related form, *Oetaenemus*, lately discovered and not yet well known, serves as type of another family (*Oetaenemidae*).

salpiform (sal'pi-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. salpa*, *salp*, + *forma*, form.] Having the form or structure of a salp; of or pertaining to the *Salpiformes*.

Salpiformes (sal-pi-fōr'mēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *salpiform*.] A suborder of ascidians, constituted by the firebodies or *Pyrosomatidae* alone, forming free-swimming colonies in the shape of a hollow cylinder closed at one end; more fully called *Ascidia salpiformes*, and contrasted with *Ascidia composita* and *Ascidia simplices*, as one of three suborders of *Asciadiacea* proper. This group does not include the salps (which belong to a different order), to which, however, the pyrosomes were formerly approximated in some classifications, in view of their resemblance in some respects.

Salpiglossideæ (sal-pi-glos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1876), *< Salpiglossis + -ideæ*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants of the order *Solanaceæ*, characterized by flower-buds with the lobes folded in and also somewhat imbricated, and with the two upper lobes outside of the others and often a little larger. The stamens are sometimes two, usually four, perfect and didynamous, accompanied commonly by a smaller or rudimentary or rarely perfect fifth stamen. The tribe forms the link between the *Solanaceæ*—to which it conforms in centrifugal inflorescence and plicate petals—and the large order *Scrophularineæ*, which it resembles in its didynamous stamens. It includes 18 genera, mostly of tropical America, of which *Salpiglossis* (the type), *Petunia*, *Schizanthus*, *Browallia*, and *Nierembergia* are cultivated for their handsome flowers.

Salpiglossis (sal-pi-glos'is), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1798), irreg. *< Gr. σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, + γλῶσσα, tongue.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Solanaceæ*, type of the tribe *Salpiglossideæ*, and characterized by four perfect didynamous stamens, two-cleft capsule-valves, and an obliquely funnel-shaped corolla slightly two-lipped and with ample throat, the lobes both plicate and imbricated. It includes 2 or 3 closely allied and variable species, natives of Chili. They are viscid and hairy herbs, annual or perennial, bearing leaves which are entire, or toothed or pinnately cleft, and a few long-pedicelled showy flowers, with the aspect of petunias. *S. sinuata* is a beautiful half-hardy garden annual with many hybrids, the corolla feathered and veined with dark lines on a ground-color varying from pure white to deep crimson, yellow, orange, or purple.

Salpinctes (sal-pink'tēz), *n.* [NL. (Cabanis, 1847), *< Gr. σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, *< σάλπιγξ*, a war-trumpet.] An American genus of *Troglodytidae*; the rock-wrens. The leading species is *S. obsoletus*. See cut under *rock-wren*.

salpingectomy (sal-pin-jek'tō-mi), *n.* [*< NL. salpinx* (*salping-*), *q. v.*, + *Gr. ἐκτομή*, a cutting out.] The excision of a Fallopiian tube.

salpingemphraxis (sal'pin-jem-frak'sis), *n.* [NL., *< salpinx* (*salping-*), *q. v.*, + *Gr. ἐμφράξις*, a stopping, stoppage.] Obstruction of a Fallopiian or of a Eustachian tube.

salpinges, *n.* Plural of *salpinx*.

salpingian (sal-pin'ji-an), *a.* [*< NL. salpinx* (*salping-*), *q. v.*, + *-ian*.] Pertaining to a Fallopiian or to a Eustachian tube.—**Salpingian dropsy**, hydrosalpinx.

salpingitic (sal-pin-jit'ik), *a.* [*< salpingit(is) + -ic*.] Of or pertaining to salpingitis.

salpingitis (sal-pin-jit'is), *n.* [NL., *< salpinx* (*salping-*) + *-itis*.] 1. Inflammation of a Fallopiian tube.—2†. Inflammation of a Eustachian tube; syringitis.

salpingocyesis (sal-ping-gō-si-ē'sis), *n.* [NL., *< salpinx* (*salping-*), *q. v.*, + *Gr. κύσις*, pregnancy, *< κύνει*, be pregnant.] Tubal pregnancy.

Salpingæca (sal-pin-jē'kā), *n.* [NL., *< Gr. σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, + *οἶκος*, a dwelling.] The typical genus of *Salpingacidae*, founded by H. J. Clark in 1866. *S. ampharidium* is an example.

Salpingacidae (sal-pin-jē'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Salpingæca + -idae*.] A family of infusorians, represented by the genera *Salpingæca*, *Lagenæca*, and *Polyæca*, inhabiting both fresh and salt water. They secrete and inhabit protective sheaths or loriceæ, which are either free, or attached and sessile or pedunculate. The flagellum is single and collared; there are usually two or more contractile vacuoles, situated posteriorly; and there is an endoplast.

salpingomalleus (sal-ping-gō-mal'ē-na), *n.*; pl. *salpingomallei* (-i). [NL., *< salpinx* (*salping-*), *q. v.*, + *malleus*.] The tensor tympani muscle. See *tensor*.

salpingonasal (sal-ping-gō-nā'zal), *a.* [*< NL. salpinx* (*salping-*), *q. v.*, + *L. nasalis*, of the nose: see *nasal*.] Of or pertaining to the Eustachian tube and the nose; syringonasal.—**Salpingonasal fold**, a fold of mucous membrane extending from the opening of the Eustachian tube to the posterior nares.

salpingo-oophorectomy (sal-ping-gō-ō'fō-rēk'tō-mi), *n.* [*< salpinx* (*salping-*) + *oōphorec-*

tomyl.] The excision of the ovaries and Fallopiian tubes.

salpingopharyngeal (sal-ping-gō-fā-rin'jē-āl), *a.* [*< salpingopharynge-us + -al*.] Of or pertaining to the Eustachian tube and the pharynx; specifically noting the salpingopharyngeus.

salpingopharyngus (sal-ping-gō-far-in-jē-us), *n.*; pl. *salpingopharyngi* (-i). [NL., *< salpinx* (*salping-*) + *pharynx* (*pharyng-*): see *pharyngus*.] The salpingopharyngeal muscle, or that part of the palatopharyngeus which arises from the mouth of the Eustachian tube.

salpingostaphylinus (sal-ping-gō-staf-i-lī-nus), *n.*; pl. *salpingostaphylini* (-ni). [NL., *< salpinx* (*salping-*), *q. v.*, + *Gr. σταφύλη*, uvula.] Either one of two muscles of the soft palate, external and internal.—**Salpingostaphylinus externus**. Same as *circumflexus palati* (which see, under *palatum*).—**Salpingostaphylinus internus**. Same as *levator palati* (which see, under *levator*).

salpingotomy (sal-ping-got'ō-mi), *n.* [*< NL. salpinx* (*salping-*), *q. v.*, + *Gr. τομή*, *< τέμνειν*, *ταμείν*, cut.] The surgical division or excision of a Fallopiian tube.

salpingostercocyesis (sal-pin-jis'ter-ō-si-ē'sis), *n.* [NL., *< salpinx* (*salping-*), *q. v.*, + *Gr. ἰστέρα*, the womb, + *κύσις*, pregnancy.] Pregnancy occurring at the junction of a Fallopiian tube with the uterus.

salpinx (sal'pingks), *n.*; pl. *salpinges* (sal-pin-jēz), rarely *salpinxes* (sal'pingk-sez). [NL., *< Gr. σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet.] 1. A Fallopiian tube.—2. A Eustachian tube, or syrinx.—3. [*cap.*]

In *entom.*, a genus of lepidopterous insects.

Hübner, 1816.

Salpornis (sal-pōr'nis), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1847), shortened form of **Salpingornis*, *< Gr. σάλπιγξ*, a trumpet, + *ὄρνις*, a bird.] A notable genus of creepers, of the family *Certhiidae*, inhabiting parts of Asia and Africa. The leading species is *S. spilnotus*, under 5 inches long, the slender curved bill 1 inch. The upper parts are dark-brown, profusely spotted with white; the wings and tail are barred with white; the under parts are whitish or pale-buff with numerous dark-brown bars. This creeper inhabits central India. A second species, *S. salvadorii*, is African, forming the type of the subgenus *Hypsalpornis*.



Indian Creeper (*Salpornis spilnotus*).

salsafy, *n.* See *salsify*.

salsamentarius (sal'sa-men-tā'ri-us), *a.* [*< L. salsamentarius*, pertaining to pickle or salted fish, *< salsamentum*, pickle, salted fish, *< salsus*, pp. of *salire*, salt, *< sal*, salt: see *salt*¹, *sauce*.] Pertaining to or containing salt; salted. *Bailey*, 1731.

salse¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *sauce*.

salse² (sals), *n.* [*< F. salse*, *< L. salsus*, pp. of *salire*, salt, *< sal*, salt: see *salt*¹, *sauce*.] A mud volcano: a conical hill of soft, muddy material, formed from the decomposition of volcanic rock, and forced upward by the currents of gas escaping from the solfataric region beneath.

The *salses*, or hillocks of mud, which are common in some parts of Italy and in other countries.



Upper Part of the Stem of Salsify (*Tragopogon porrifolius*), with heads. *a*, a flower; *b*, the fruit.

Darwin, Geol. Obs., i. 127.

salsify (sal'si-fi), *n.* [Also *salsafy*; = Sp. *salsifij* = Pg. *serisim* = Sw. *salsöf*, < F. *salsifis*, dial. *serciji*, OF. *serciji*, < It. *sassefrica*, goat's-beard, < L. *saxum*, a rock, + *fricare*, rub; see *friction*. Cf. *sassafras*.] A plant, *Tragopogon porrifolius*. It is extensively cultivated as a vegetable, the long fusiform root being the esculent part. Its flavor has given rise to the name of *oyster-plant* or *vegetable oyster*. Also *purple goat's-beard*. See entry on preceding page.—**Black salsify**, *Scorzonera Hispanica*, a related plant with a root like that of salsify but outwardly blackish. It is similarly used, and its flavor is preferred by some.

salsilla (sal-sil'ä), *n.* [< Sp. *salsilla*, dim. of *salsa* (= Pg. *It. salsa*), saucé; see *sauce*.] A name of several plants of the genus *Bomarea*, yielding edible tubers. *B. edulis* is cultivated in the West Indies, its root being eaten like the potato; it is diaphoretic and diuretic. Other species, as *B. Salsilla*, are natives of the Peruvian Andes, and are pretty twining plants with showy flowers.

salso-acid (sal'sö-as'id), *a.* [< L. *salsus*, pp. of *salire*, salt, salt down, + *acidus*, acid.] Having a taste both salt and acid. [Rare.]

sal-soda (sal-sö'dä), *n.* Crystalline sodium carbonate. See *sodium carbonate*, under *sodium*.

Salsola (sal'sö-lä), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), < L. *salsus*, pp. of *salire*, salt, salt down, < *sal*, salt; see *sauce*.] 1. A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Chenopodiaceae*, type of the tribe *Salsolæ*. It is characterized by a single orbicular and horizontal seed without albumen, containing a green spiral embryo with elongated radicle proceeding from its center, by bisexual axillary flowers without disk or stamens, and with four or five concave and winged perianth-segments, and by unjointed branches with alternate leaves. There are about 40 species, mainly natives of Europe, northern Africa, and temperate and tropical regions of Asia; 10 are found in South Africa; one, *S. Kalb*, is native on sea-beaches not only in Europe and western Asia, but in North and South America and Australia, also sparingly inland in the United States. They are herbs or shrubs, either smooth, hairy, or woolly, and bearing sessile leaves, often with a broad clasping base, sometimes elongated, sometimes reduced to scales, and often prickly-pointed. The small greenish flowers are solitary or clustered in the axils, and commonly persistent and enlarged about the small rounded utricular fruit. Various species are called *saltwort*, and *prickly glasswort*, also *kelpwort*.



Prickly Saltwort (*Salsola Kalb*).

2. [I. c.] A plant of this genus.

salsolaceous (sal-sö-lä'shi-us), *a.* [< NL. *Salsola* + *-aceus*.] Of or pertaining to or resembling the genus *Salsola*.

It is getting hopeless now; . . . sand and nothing but sand. The *salsolaceous* plants, so long the only vegetation we have seen, are gone.

H. Kingsley, *Geoffrey Hamlyn*, xlii.

Salsolæ (sal-sö'lä-ë), *n. pl.* [NL. (Moquin-Tandon, 1835), < *Salsola* + *-æ*.] A tribe of chenopodiaceous plants, typified by the genus *Salsola*. It embraces twenty other genera, chiefly natives of the temperate parts of the Old World.

salsuginose (sal-sü'ji-nös), *a.* [< ML. *salsuginosus*, salty; see *salsuginous*.] In bot., growing in places inundated with salt water.

salsuginous (sal-sü'ji-nus), *a.* [Also *salsuginose*; < ML. *salsuginosus*, salty, < L. *salsugo* (also *salsilago*) (-gin-), saltiness, < *salsus*, pp. of *salire*, salt, < *sal*, salt; see *salt*.] Saltish; somewhat salt. [Rare.]

The distinction of salts, whereby they are discriminated into acid, volatile, or *salsuginous*, if I may so call the fugitive salts of animal substances, and fixed or alkalize, may appear of much use in natural philosophy.

Boyle.

salt¹ (sält), *n.* and *a.* [I. *n.* < ME. *salt*, *sealt*, < AS. *sealt* = OS. *salt* = MD. *sout*, D. *zout* = MLG. *salt*, *solt*, LG. *solt* = OHG. MHG. G. *salz* = Icel. *salt* = Sw. Dan. *salt* = Goth. *salt* = W. hallt (Lapp. *salitte*, < Scand.), salt; appar. with the formative -t of the adj. form. II. *a.* < ME. *salt*, < AS. *sealt* = OFries. *salt* = MLG. *solt* = Icel. *saltr* = Sw. Dan. *salt*, salt, = L. *salsus*, salted. The name in other tongues is of a simpler type: L. *sal* (> It. *sale* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *sal* = F. *sel*) = Gr. *άλς* = OBulg. *sol* = Serv. Pol. *sol* = Bohem. *sól* = Russ. *sol* = Lett. *sāls* = W. *hal*, *halen* = OIr. *salan*, salt. Hence, from the L. form, *sal*, *salad*¹, *salary*, *saline*, *salmagundi*, *seller*³ (salt-cellar), *salt*petar, *sauce*, *sausage*, *souse*, etc.] I. *n.* 1. A compound (NaCl) of chlorine with the metallic base of the alkali soda, one of the most abundantly disseminated and important of all substances. It not only occurs in numerous localities in beds sometimes thousands of feet in thickness, but also exists in solution in the ocean, forming nearly three per cent. by weight of its mass. It is not only of the greatest

importance in connection with the business of chemical manufacturing, but is also an indispensable article of food, at least to all men not living exclusively on the products of the chase. Salt often occurs crystallized, in the isometric system, and has when crystalline a perfect cubic cleavage. Its specific gravity is about 2.2. When pure it is colorless. As it occurs in nature in the solid form, it is almost always mixed with some earthy impurities, besides containing more or less of the same salts with which it is associated in the water of the ocean (see *ocean*). It is not limited to any one geological formation, but occurs in great abundance in nearly all the stratified groups. The Great Salt Range of India is of Lower Silurian age; the principal supply of the United States comes from the Upper Silurian and Carboniferous; the most important salt-deposits of England, France, and Germany are in the Permian and Triassic; the most noted deposits of Spain are Cretaceous and Tertiary; and those of Poland and Transylvania are of Tertiary age. Salt is obtained (1) from evaporation of the water of the ocean and of interior saline lakes; (2) from the evaporation of the water rising naturally in saline springs or obtained by boring; (3) by mining the solid material, or rock-salt. The supply of the United States is chiefly obtained by evaporating the water rising in holes made by boring. The principal salt-producing States are Michigan, New York, Ohio, Louisiana, West Virginia, Nevada, California, and Kansas; it is also produced in Utah. The two first-named States furnished in 1888 about three-quarters of the total product of the United States. The salt of California is made by the evaporation of sea-water; that of Utah from the water of Great Salt Lake; that of Louisiana and of Kansas, in part, is obtained by mining rock-salt. The product of the other States named comes chiefly from the evaporation of brine obtained by boring. Salt is of great importance as the material from which the alkali soda (carbonate of soda) is manufactured, and thus may be properly considered as forming the basis of several of the most economically important branches of chemical manufacture. Salt is also an article of great historical and ethnological importance. By many nations of antiquity it was regarded as having peculiar relations to mankind. Homer calls it "divine." It has been and is still used as a measure of value.

Let salt on thi trenchere with knyfe that be cene; Not to myche, be thou were, for that is not gode.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 60.

Then, when the languid flames at length subside, He atrows a bed of glowing embers wide, Above the coals the smoking fragments turns, And sprinkles sacred salt from lifted urns.

Pope, *Hiad*, ix. 282.

Abandon those from your table and salt whom your own or others' experience shall desery dangerous.

Bp. Hall, *Epistles*, l. 8.

2. In *chem.*, any acid in which one or more atoms of hydrogen have been replaced with metallic atoms or basic radicals; any base in which the hydrogen atoms have been more or less replaced by non-metallic atoms or acid radicals; also, the product of the direct union of a metallic oxid and an anhydrid. (*J. P. Cooke*, *Chem. Phil.*, p. 110.) The nomenclature of salts has reference to the acids from which they are derived. For example, *sulphates*, *nitrates*, *carbonates*, etc., imply salts of sulphuric, nitric, and carbonic acids. The termination -ate implies the maximum of oxygen in the acids, and -ite the minimum.

3. *pl.* A salt (as Epsom salts, etc.) used as a medicine. See also *smelling-salts*.—4. A marshy place flooded by the tide. [Local.]—5. A salt-cellar. [Now a trade-term or colloq.]

Garnish'd with salts of pure beaten gold.

Middleton, *Micro-Cynleon*, l. 3.

I out and bought some things: among others, a dozen of silver salts.

Pepys, *Diary*, II. 165.

6. In *her.*, a bearing representing a high decorative salt-cellar, intended to resemble those used in the middle ages. In modern delineations this is merely a covered vase.—7. Seasoning; that which preserves a thing from corruption, or gives taste and pungency to it.

Ye are the salt of the earth. Mat. v. 13.

Let a man be thoroughly conscientious, and he becomes the salt of society, the light of the world.

J. F. Clarke, *Salt-Culture*, p. 216.

8. Taste; smack; savor; flavor.

Though we are justices and doctors and churchmen, Master Page, we have some salt of our youth in us.

Shak., *M. W. of W.*, II. 3. 50.

9. Wit; piquaney; pungency; sarcasm; as, Attie salt (which see, under *Attie*).

On wings of fancy to display

The flag of high invention, stay,

Repose your quills; your veins grow four,

Tempt not your salt beyond her pow'r;

If your pall'd fancies bid decline,

Censure will strike at ev'ry line.

Quarles, *Emblems*. (*Nares*.)

He says I want the tongue of Epigrims;

I have no salt. B. Jonson, *Epigrams*, xlii.

They understood not the salt and ingenuity of a witty and useful answer or reply.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 741.

10. Modification; hence, allowance; abatement; reserve; as, to take a thing with a grain of salt (see phrase below).

Contemporary accounts of these fair damsels are not very good, but it was rather a libellous and scurrilous age as regards women, and they might not be true, or at all events be taken with much salt.

J. Ashton, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 135.

11. A bronzing material, the chlorid or butter of antimony, used in bronzing gun-barrels and other iron articles.—12†. Lecherous desire.

Gifts will be sent, and letters which

Are the expressions of that itch

And salt which frets thy suters.

Herrick, *The Parting Verse*.

13. A sailor, especially an experienced sailor. [Colloq.]

My complexion and hands were quite enough to distinguish me from the regular salt, who, with a sunburnt cheek, wide step, and rolling gait, swings his bronzed and toughened hands athwart-ships, half-opened, as though just ready to grasp a rope.

R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 2.

Above the salt, seated at the upper half of the table, and therefore among the guests of distinction; below or beneath the salt, at the lower half of the table, and therefore among the inferior guests and dependents; in allusion to the custom of placing the principal or standing salt-cellar near the middle of the table.

His fashion is not to take knowledge of him that is beneath him in clothes. He never drinks below the salt.

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, II. 2.

Abraum salts. See *abraum*.—**Acid salts**, those salts which still have one or more hydrogen atoms which are replaceable by basic radicals.—**Ammoniacal salt**. See *ammoniacal*.—**Attic salt**. See *Attie*.—**Bakers' salt**. See *baker*.—**Basic salts**, those salts which still retain one or more hydrogen atoms replaceable by acid radicals.—**Below the salt**. See *above the salt*.—**Binary theory of salts**. See *binary*.—**Blue salts**. See *return-alkali*.—**Bronzing-salt**. See *bronzing*.—**Decrepitating salts**, salts which burst with a crackling noise into smaller fragments when heated, as the nitrates of baryta and lead.—**Double salt**, a salt containing two different acid or basic radicals, as potassium sodium carbonate, K Na CO₃, or strontium aceto-nitrate, Sr NO₃ (C₂H₃O₂).—**Epsom salts**, magnesium sulphate, MgSO₄ + 7H₂O, a cathartic producing watery stools. It is the principal ingredient of springs at Epsom, Surrey, England, and is also prepared from sea-water, from the mineral magnesite, and from several other sources.—**Essential salt of bark**. See *bark*.—**Essential salt of lemon**. See *lemon*.—**Essential salts**, salts which are procured from the juices of plants by crystallization.—**Ethereal salt**, a compound consisting of one or more alcohol radicals united to one or more acid radicals. Also called *compound ether* (which see, under *ether*).

Ethyl salts. See *ethyl*.—**Everitt's salt**, a yellowish-white powder formed from the decomposition of potassium ferrocyanide by sulphuric acid, and composed of potassium sulphate mixed with an insoluble compound of iron cyanide and potassium cyanide.—**Ferric salts**. See *ferric*.—**Fixed salts**, those salts which are prepared by calcining, then boiling the matter in water, straining off the liquor, and evaporating all the moisture, when the salt remains in the form of a powder.—**Fossil salt**. Same as *rock-salt*.—**Fusible salt**, the phosphate of ammonia.—**Glauber's salt** [after J. R. Glauber (died 1668), a German chemist, who originally prepared it], hydrous sodium sulphate, Na₂SO₄·10H₂O, a well-known cathartic. It occurs in monoclinic crystals and also as an efflorescence (the mineral mirabilite). It is a constituent of many mineral waters, and, in small quantity, of the blood and other animal fluids. It may be prepared by the direct action of sulphuric acid on sodium carbonate, and it is procured in large quantity as a residue in the process of forming hydrochloric acid and chlorine. This salt is extensively employed by woolen-dyers as an aid to obtain even, regular, or level dyeing.—**Haloid salt**. See *haloid*.—**Horse salts**, a familiar name of Glauber's salt.—**Individual salt**, a very small salt-cellar, containing salt for one person at a meal. See def. 5 and *individual*, *a.*, 4. [A trade-term.]—**Kelp salt**. See *kelp*.—**Lemery's salt** [named from Lemery, a French chemist (1645-1715)], magnesium sulphate.—**Lixivial, martial, metallic salts**. See the adjectives.—**Mensel's salt**, basic ferric sulphate, used in solution as a styptic.—**Microcosmic salt**. See *microcosmic*.—**Mineral salt**. See *mineral*.—**Native salts**, mineral bodies resembling precious stones or gems in their external character, and so named to distinguish them from artificial salts.—**Neutral or normal salts**. See *neutral*.—**Oxy-salt**, a salt derived from an oxygen acid, as distinguished from a *haloid salt* (derived from a halogen acid).—**Permanents salts**, those salts which undergo no change on exposure to the air.—**Per-salt**, a salt supposed to be formed by the combination of an acid with a peroxid.—**Pink salt**, a salt sometimes used in calico-printing as a mordant. It is the double salt of stannic chlorid and ammonium chlorid.—**Polychrest salt**. See *polychrest*.—**Preparing-salts**, stannate of soda as used by calico-printers in preparing the cloth for receiving steam-colors.—**Preston's salts**, ammonium carbonate in powder, with stronger water of ammonia and essential oils.—**Froto-salt**, a salt supposed to be formed by the combination of an acid with a protoxid.—**Prunella salt**. See *prunella*.—**Riddance salts**. See *riddance*.—**Rochelle salt**, sodium potassium tartrate (K Na C₄O₆·4H₂O). It has a mild, hardly saline taste, and acts as a laxative.—**Salt of bone**. Same as *ammonia*.—**Salt of colcothar**, iron sulphate, or green vitriol.—**Salt of hartshorn**, a name formerly applied to both ammonium chlorid and ammonium carbonate.—**Salt of lemons**. See *essential salt of lemon*, under *lemon*.—**Salt of Riverius**, potassium citrate.—**Salt of Saturn** [from Saturn, the alchemic name of lead], lead acetate; sugar of lead.—**Salt of Seignette**. Same as *Rochelle salt*.—**Salt of soda**, sodium carbonate.—**Salt of sorrel**, acid potassium oxalate.—**Salt of tartar**, purified potassium carbonate.—**Salt of tin**. See *tin*.—**Salt of vitriol**, zinc sulphate.—**Salt of wisdom**. Same as *sal alembroth* (which see, under *sal*).—**Salt of wormwood**, an impure potassium carbonate obtained from the ashes of absinthium.—**Schlippe's salt**, a compound of antimony sulphid with sodium sulphid, having the formula Na₂SbS₄ + 9H₂O. It is a crystalline solid, having a bitter saline metallic taste, and is soluble in water.—**Sesqui-salt**, a salt supposed to be formed by the combination of an acid with a sesquioxid.—**Smoking salts**, a name improperly given by English silversmiths

to fuming sulphuric acid.—**Spirits of salt.** Same as *monkey, 9.*—**To be worth one's salt,** to be worthy of one's hire, or of the lowest possible wages, in a deprecatory sense, as implying that one is not worth his food, but only the salt that he eats with it; generally in the negative form: as, he is *not worth his salt.*—**To eat one's salt,** to be one's guest, and hence under one's protection for the time being; to be bound to one by the sacred relation of guest.—**To put, cast, or lay salt on the tail of,** to capture; catch: children having been told from hoary antiquity that they can catch birds by putting salt on their tails.

Were you coming near him with soldiers, or constables,
... you will never lay salt on his tail.

Scott, Redgauntlet, xi.

To take with a grain of salt, to accept or believe with some reserve or allowance.—**Under salt,** in process of curing with salt: as, codfish put under salt: a fishermen's phrase.—**Volatile salts,** such salts as disappear in vapor at a given temperature, as ammonium bicarbonate.—**White salt,** salt dried and calcined; deprecipitated salt.

II. a. 1. Having the taste or pungency of salt; impregnated with, containing, or abounding in salt: as, salt water.

Ho naa stadde a stiffe ston, a stalworth image
Al-so salt as ani ae & so ho get standez.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 984.

The [Euxine] Sea is lesse salt than others, and much annoyed with ice in the Winter (Winter).

Sandys, Travels (1652), p. 3.

A still salt pool, lock'd in the bars of sand.

Tennyson, Palace of Art.

2. Prepared or preserved with salt: as, salt beef; salt fish.—3. Overflowed with or growing in salt water: as, salt grass or hay.—4. Sharp; bitter; pungent.

Amongst aims unpardonable they reckoned second marriages, of which opinion Tertullian, making . . . a salt apology, . . . saith . . .

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 6.

We were better parch in Afric sun
Than in the pride and salt scorn of his eyes.

Shak., T. and C., i. 3. 371.

5. Costly; dear; expensive: as, he paid a salt price for it. [Colloq.]—6†. Lecherous; salacious.

Then they grow salt and begin to be proud; yet in ancient time, for the more ennobling of their race of dogges, they did not suffer them to engender till the male were four years old, and the female three: for then would the whelpes prove more strong and lively.

Topwell, Beasts (1607), p. 139. (Halliwell.)

For the better compassing of his salt and most hidden loose affection.

Shak., Othello, ii. 1. 244.

Salt and cured provisions, beef and pork prepared in pickle or smoke-dried for use as food.—**Salt eel.** (a) A rope's end; hence, a beating. [Naut. slang.] (b) A game something like hide-and-seek. Halliwell.—**Salt junk.** See *junk*, 4.—**Salt meadow, reed-grass,** etc. See the nouns.

salt¹ (sält), v. [**ME.** *salten*, also *selten*, *siltten*, < **AS.** **scaltian*, also *syttan* = **D.** *zouten* = **MLG.** *solten* = **OHG.** *salzan*, **MHG.** *g. salzen* = **Leel.** *sw. salta* = **Dan.** *salte* = **Goth.** *salzan* (cf. **L.** *salire*, *salere*, *saltere*), salt; from the noun: see *salt¹, n.*] **I.** trans. 1. To sprinkle, impregnate, or season with salt, or with a salt: as, to salt fish, beef, or pork.

It takes but a little while for Mr. Long to salt the remainder of the venison well.

W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 134.

And of flesh that was eke for bread the woundes he salted also.

Holy Rood (ed. Morris), p. 59.

2. To fill with salt between the timbers and planks, as a ship, for the preservation of the timber.—3. To furnish with salt: feed salt to: as, to salt cows.—4. In soap-making, to add salt to (the lye in the kettles) after saponification of the fatty ingredients, in order to separate the soap from the lye. The soap, being insoluble in the salted lye and of less specific gravity, rises to the top and floats. This process is also called *separation*.

5. In photog., to impregnate (paper, canvas, or other tissue) with a salt or mixture of salts in solution, which, when treated with other solutions, form new compounds in the texture. Various bromides, iodides, and chlorides, being salts which effect the decomposition of nitrate of silver, are among those much used for this purpose.


6†. To make, as a freshman, drink salt water, by way of initiation, according to a university custom of the sixteenth century.—**Salting down,** the process of concentrating a mixture of the distilled ammoniacal liquor from gas-works with sulphuric acid until the hot solution precipitates small crystals of ammonium sulphate.—**To salt a mine,** to make a mine seem more valuable than it really is, by surreptitiously introducing rich ore obtained elsewhere: a trick first resorted to by gold-diggers with the design of obtaining a high price for their claims.—**To salt an invoice, account,** etc., to put the extreme value on each article, in some cases in order to be able to make what seems a liberal discount at payment.—**To salt down,** to pack away in salt, as pork or beef, for winter use; hence, to place in reserve; lay by.—**To salt in bulk,** to stow away in the hold with salt, without washing, bleeding, or divesting of offal, as fish.—**To salt out,** to separate (coal-tar colors) from solutions by adding a large excess of common salt. The coloring matter, being insoluble in a solution of common salt, separates out.

II. intrans. To deposit salt, as a saline substance: as, the brine begins to salt.

salt², n. See *sault¹*.

saltable, a. See *saultable*.

saltant (säl'tant), a. [**L.** *saltan(t)-s*, ppr. of *saltare*, dance, freq. of *salire*, leap, dance: see *salt², salt², salient*.] **1.** Leaping; jumping; dancing.—**2.** In zool., saltatorial or saltatory; salient.—**3.** In her., leaping in a position similar to salient: noting a squirrel, cat, or other small animal when used as a bearing.

saltarello, salterello (sal-tä-rel'ö, sal-te-rel'ö), n.; pl. saltarelli, salterelli (-i). [= **Sp.** *saltarello*, a dance; < **It.** *saltarello*, *salterello*, a little leap or skip (cf. *saltarella*, a grasshopper, = **OF.** *sautereau*, *sautereau*, a leaper, grasshopper, *sauterelle*, a grasshopper), < **L.** *saltare*, dance.] In music: (a) In old dances generally, a second section or part, usually danced as a round dance, the music being in triple rhythm. Saltarelli were appended to all sorts of dances, most of them being contre-dances. (b) A very animated Italian and Spanish dance for a single couple, characterized by numerous sudden skips or jumps. (c) Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is triple and quick, and marked by abrupt breaks and skips and the rhythmic figure . (d) In medieval counterpoint, when the cantus firmus is accompanied by a counterpoint in sextuplets, it was sometimes said to be in saltarello. Compare *salteretto*. (e) In harpsichord-making, same as *jack¹, II (g)*.

saltate (säl'tät), v. i.; pret. and pp. saltated, ppr. saltating. [**L.** *saltatus*, pp. of *saltare* (> **It.** *saltare* = **Sp.** *Pg.* *salta* = **Pr.** *sautar* = **OF.** *sauter*, **F.** *sauter*), dance, < *salire*, jump, leap: see *salt², sault¹*.] To leap; jump; skip. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

saltation (sä'tä'shön), n. [**OF.** *saltacion*, *saltation*, **F.** *saltation* = **Sp.** *saltacion* = **It.** *saltazione*, < **L.** *saltatio(n)-s*), a dancing, dance, < *saltare*, pp. *saltatus*, dance: see *saltate*.] **1.** Saltatory action; the act or movement of leaping, or effecting a saltus; a leap or jump; hence, abrupt transition or change.

The locusta being ordained for saltation, their hinder legs do far exceed the othera. Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

Nature goes by rule, not by sallies and saltations. Emerson, Conduct of Life.

Leaps, gaps, saltations, or whatever they may be called (in the process of evolution).

W. H. Dall, Amer. Nat., March, 1877.

2. Jumping movement; beating or palpitation.

If the great artery be hurt, you will discover it by its saltation and florid colour. Wiseman, Surgery.

saltato (sä'tä'tö), n. [It., prop. pp. of *saltare*, spring: see *saltate*.] In music, a manner of bowing a stringed instrument in which the bow is allowed to spring back from the string by its own elasticity.

Saltator (sä'tä'tör), n. [**NL.**, < **L.** *saltator*, a dancer, < *saltare*, pp. *saltatus*, dance: see *saltate*.] **1.** A notable genus of validirostral ptiline tanagers of large size and sober coloration.

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Saltatoria (sä'tä'tö'ri-ä), n. pl. [**NL.**, < **L.** *saltator*, a dancer: see *Saltator*.] In entom., a division of orthopterous insects, corresponding to the Linnean genus *Gryllus*, including those which are saltatory, having the hind legs fitted for leaping, as the *Gryllidæ*, *Locustidæ*, and *Aceridiidæ*, or crickets, grasshoppers, and locusts: originally one of two sections (the other being *Cursoria*) into which Latreille divided the *Orthoptera*.

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saltatorial (sä'tä'tö'ri-äl), a. [**L.** *saltatorius*, pertaining to dancing: as, the saltatorial art.—**2.** In zool.: (a) Leaping frequently or habitually; saltatory; saltigrade; of or pertaining to the *Saltatoria*, in any sense: distinguished from *ambulatoria*, *gradient*, *gressorial*, *cursorial*, etc. Of the several words of the same meaning (*salient*, *saltant*, *saltatorial*, *saltatorious*, and *saltatory*), *saltatorial* is now the commonest in entomology, and *salient* in herpetology. (b) Fitted for leaping; adapted to saltation: as, saltatorial limbs. (c) Characterized by or pertaining to leaping: as, saltatorial action; a saltatorial group of insects.—**Saltatorial abdomen**, in entom., an abdomen terminated by bristle-like springing-organs, as in the *Poduridæ*. See *springtail*.—**Saltatorial legs**, in entom., legs in which the femur is greatly thickened for the reception of strong muscles, by means of which the insect can take long leaps, as in the grasshoppers, fleas, many beetles, etc. See *cuta* under *grasshopper* and *flea*.

saltatorious (sä'tä'tö'ri-us), a. [**L.** *saltatorius*, pertaining to dancing: see *saltatorial*.] Same as *saltatorial*. [Rare.]

saltatory (sä'tä'tö-ri), a. and n. [= **It.** *saltatorio*, < **L.** *saltatorius*, pertaining to dancing, < *saltare*, dance: see *saltate*.] **I. a.** Same as *saltatorial*.—**Saltatory theory of evolution**, in biol., the view which holds that the evolution of species is not always gradual and regular, but may be marked by sudden changes and abrupt variations. It is an extreme of the view which recognizes periods of alternating acceleration and retardation in the development of new forms, and may be considered akin to the theory of cataclysm in geology. See third extract under *saltation*, 1.

II. n.; pl. saltatories (-riz). A leaper or dancer.

The second, a lavoltateer, a saltatory, a dancer with a kit, . . . a fellow that skips as he walks.

Fletcher (and another), Fair Maid of the Inn, lii. 1.

salt-barrow (sä't'bar'ö), n. See *barrow², 5*.

salt-bearer (sä't'bär'er), n. One who carries salt; specifically, one who takes part in the Eton montem. See *montem*.

According to the ancient practice, the salt-bearers were accustomed to carry with them a handkerchief filled with salt, of which they bestowed a small quantity on every individual who contributed his quota to the subsidy.

Chambers's Book of Days, II. 665.

salt-block (sä't'blok), n. A salt-evaporating apparatus; a technical term for a salt-making plant, or saltern.

salt-box (sä't'boks), n. **1.** A box in which salt is packed for sale or for transportation.—**2.** A box for keeping salt for domestic use.

salt-burned (sä't'bërd), a. Injured by over-salting, or by lying too long in salt, as fish.

salt-bush (sä't'bush), n. Any one of several species of plants, chiefly of the genus *Atriplex*, covering extensive plains in the interior of Australia. The most important are *A. nummularium*, one of the larger species, and *A. vesicarium*, an extremely abundant and tenacious dwarf species, together with the dwarf *A. halimoides*. The name covers also species of *Rhagodia* and *Chenopodium* of similar habit.

salt-cake (sä't'käk), n. The crude sodium sulphate which occurs as a by-product in the manufacture of hydrochloric acid on a large scale from sodium chlorid: a British commercial name. Through the reaction of sulphuric acid upon the sodium chlorid, hydrochloric acid is set free and sodium sulphate formed.

salt-cat (sä't'kat), n. [**ME.** *salte catte*; < *salt¹ + cat¹*.] A lump of salt made at a salt-works (see *cat¹, n.*, 15); also, a mixture of gravel, loam, rubbish of old walls, rubbish of old walls, emminseed, salt, and stale urine, given as a digestive to pigeons.

Many give a lump of salt, which they usually call a salt-cat, made at the salterns, which makes the pigeons much affect the place.

Mortimer, Hnsbandry.

salt-cellar (sä't'sel'är), n. [Early mod. E. *saltseller*, *saltcellar*; < late ME. *saltsaler*, *salt-selar*, < *salt¹ + seller³*, q. v.] A small vessel for holding salt, used on the table. See *salt¹, 4*.

When thou etys thi mete—of this thou take heed—
Touche not the salt beyn in thi salt-saler.

Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 60.

Dip not thy meate in the Salt-seller, but take it with thy knyfe.

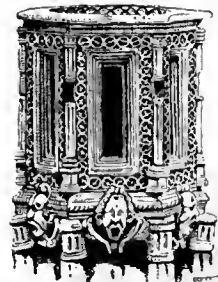
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

We can meet and so conferre,
Both by a shining salt-sellar,
And have our roffe,
Although not arch, yet weather prooffe.

Herrick, Illa Age.



Saltator magnus.



Salt-cellar of Henri Deux ware (16th century).

standing salt-cellar, the large salt-cellar which formerly occupied an important place on the table. The principal one, usually placed in front of the master of the feast, was frequently a very decorative object. Compare *trencher salt-cellar*.—**Trencher salt-cellar**, a small salt-cellar for actual use at the table, placed within reach of the guests, as distinguished from the *standing salt-cellar*, which was rather an object of decoration.

salt-cote (sâlt'kôt), *n.* [Also *salt-coat*; < ME. *salt cote*, *saltic cote*: see *salt*¹ and *cote*¹.] A salt-pit.

There be a great number of *salt cotes* about this well, wherein the salt water is sodden in leads, and brought to this perfection of pure white salt.

Harrison, Descrip. of Eng., III. 13.

The Bay and fluers have much merchantable fish, and place fit for *Salt-coats*, building of ships, making of Iron, &c.

Capt. John Smith, Works, I. 128.

salt-duty (sâlt'dn'ti), *n.* A duty on salt; in London, a duty, the twentieth part, formerly payable to the lord mayor, etc., for salt brought to the port of London.

salted (sâlt'ed), *a.* [< *salt*¹ + *-ed*.] Having acquired immunity from disease by a previous attack. [Rare.]

In addition, he must have horses which should be "*salt-ed*": that is, must have had the epidemic known as horse-sickness which prevails on the north of the Vaal river, particularly on the banks of the Limpopo.

W. W. Greener, The Gnn, p. 618.

saltée (sâlt'ê), *n.* [< *It. soldo*, pl. of *soldo*, a small Italian coin: see *sou*.] A penny. [Slang.]

It had rained kicks all day in lieu of *saltées*.

C. Reade, Cloister and Hearth, lv.

salter (sâlt'êr), *n.* [< ME. *salter*, *salutare*, < AS. *scaltre*, a salter; as *salt*¹ + *-er*.] 1. One who makes, sells, or deals in salt.

Salutare, or wellfare of salt. Salinator.

Prompt. Parv., p. 441.

2. A drysalter. The incorporated salters, or drysalters, of London form one of the city livery companies.


A few yards off, on the other side of Cannon Street, in St. Swithin's Lane, is the spacious but not very interesting hall of the *salters*.

The Century, XXXVII. 16.

3. One who salts meat or fish. The salter in a fishing-vessel receives the fish from the splitter, strews salt on them, and stows them away in compact layers with the skin down.

4. A trout about leaving salt water to ascend a stream. [New Eng.]

salterello, *n.* See *saltarello*.

salteretto (sal-te-ret'ô), *n.* [It.; cf. *saltarella*.] In music, the rhythmic figure . Compare *saltarello*.

saltern (sâlt'tern), *n.* [< ME. **saltern* (?), < AS. *scaltren*, < *salt*¹ + *ern*, a place for storing, corner: see *ern*.] A salt-works; a building in which salt is made by boiling or evaporation; more especially, a plot of retentive land, laid out in pools and walks, where the sea-water is admitted to be evaporated by the heat of the sun's rays. E. H. Knight.

salt-foot (sâlt'fût), *n.* A large salt-cellar formerly placed near the middle of a long table to mark the place of division between the superior and the inferior guests. See *above the salt*, under *salt*¹.

salt-furnace (sâlt'fêr'nâs), *n.* A simple form of furnace for heating the evaporating-pans and boilers in a salt-factory.

salt-gage (sâlt'gâj), *n.* Same as *salinometer*.

salt-garden (sâlt'gâr'dn), *n.* In the manufacture of common salt from sea-water or water obtained from saline springs, a large shallow pond wherein the water is allowed to evaporate till the salt, mixed with impurities, separates out. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 265.

salt-glaze (sâlt'glâz), *n.* A glaze produced upon ceramic ware by putting common salt in the kilns after they have been fired for from 60 to 96 hours. The glaze is formed by the volatilization of the salt, its decomposition by the water in the gases of combustion, and the combination of the sodic hydrate thus set free with the free silica in and on the surface of the ware. The glaze is therefore a sodium silicate.

salt-grass (sâlt'grâs), *n.* A collective name of grasses growing in salt-meadows, consisting largely of species of *Spartina*. *Sporobolus airoides*, which affords considerable pasturage on arid plains in the western United States, is also so called, as is *Distichlis maritima*, which inhabits both localities.

salt-green (sâlt'grên), *a.* Green like the sea.

salt-group (sâlt'gröp), *n.* In *geol.*, a group or series of rocks containing salt in considerable quantity.—**Onondaga salt-group**, a series of rocks occupying a position nearly in the middle of the Upper Silurian, and especially well developed in central New York, where it is of great economical importance on account of the salt which it affords: so named from the county of Onondaga, where for many years the manufac-

ture of salt has been extensively carried on. Also called *Salina group*.

salt-holder (sâlt'hôl'dêr), *n.* A salt-cellar.

"Be propitious, O Bacchus!" said Glaucus, inclining reverentially to a beautiful image of the god placed in the centre of the table, at the corners of which stood the Lares and the *salt-holders*.

Bulwer, Last Days of Pompeii, i. 3.

salt-horse (sâlt'hôrs'), *n.* Salt beef. [Sailors' slang.]

By way of change from that substantial fare called *salt-horse* and hard-tack.

C. M. Seammon, Marine Mammals, p. 123.

Salticidæ (sal-tis'i-dê), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Salticus* + *-idæ*.] A family of vagabond dipneumonous spiders, typified by the genus *Salticus*, containing active saltatorial species which spin no web, but prowl about to spring upon their prey. They are known as *jumping* or *leaping spiders*.

Salticus (sal'ti-kus), *n.* [NL., < LL. *salticus*, dancing, < L. *saltus*, a leaping (*saltare*, dance), < *salire*, leap: see *saltate*.] A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Salticidæ*.

saltie (sâlt'i), *n.* The salt-water fluke or dab.

Limanda platessoides.—**Bastard saltie**. See *bastard*.

saltier¹, **saltire** (sâlt'êr), *n.* [< OF. *saultoir*, F. *sautoir*, St. Andrew's cross, orig. a stirrup (the cross being appar. so named from the position of the side-pieces of a stirrup, formerly made in a triangle resembling the Gr. delta, Δ), < ML. *saltatorium*, a stirrup, < L. *saltatorius*, belonging to dancing or leaping, suitable for mounting a horse, < *saltator*, a leaper, < *saltare*, pp. *saltatus*, leap, dance: see *saltate*.] In *her.*, an ordinary in the form of a St. Andrew's cross, formed by two bends, dexter and sinister, crossing in each other. Also called *cross saltier*, *cross*



Saltier.

in *saltier*. Upon his surcoat valiant Nevil bore A silver *saltire* upon martial red. Drayton, Barons' Wars, II. 23.

The Saracens, Curdmans, and Ishmaelites yield To the scallop, the *saltier*, and crossleated shield.

Scott, The Fire-King.

In *saltier*. Same as *saltierwise* when applied to a number of small charges.—**Per saltier**, *saltierwise*.—**Quarterly in saltier**. Same as *per saltier*.—**Saltier arched**, a bearing consisting of two curved bands turning their convex sides to each other, tangent or conjoined, so as to nearly resemble a saltier.—**Saltier checky**, a saltier whose field is occupied with small checkers in three or four rows, the lines which form the checkers being parallel to those bounding the saltier, and therefore oblique to the escutcheon.—**Saltier componé**, a saltier whose field is occupied with squares alternating of two tinctures: these are set square with the saltier, and therefore seem to be lozenges as regards the escutcheon.—**Saltier conjoined in base**, a saltier cut short in some way, as coupé, and having the feet or extremities of the two lower arms united by a band, usually of the same width and tincture as the arms of the saltier.—**Saltier coupé**, a saltier the extremities of which do not reach the edges of the field.—**Saltier coupé and crossed**, a figure resembling a cross crosslet set *saltierwise*. Also called *cross crosslet in saltier*; sometimes also *saltier saltierlet*, apparently in imitation of *cross crosslet*, etc.—**Saltier crossed patté**, a saltier each of whose arms ends in a cross patté, or, more correctly, is decorated with three arms of a cross patté.—**Saltier fimbriated**, a saltier having along each of its arms a narrow line of a different tincture, separating it from the field: this usually represents another saltier of the tincture of the fimbriation, the two having been combined on the occasion of some family alliance or the like. A notable instance is seen in the British union jack.—**Saltier lozengy**, a saltier the field of which is occupied with lozenges, or with squares set diagonally to the saltier, and therefore square with the escutcheon.—**Saltier moline**, a saltier coupé and having each of the ends divided and bent backward in a curve. Also called *cross moline in saltier*.—**Saltier nowy**, a bearing consisting of a circle in the fesse-point of the field, from which four arms, bendwise and bendwise sinister, are carried to the edges.—**Saltier nowy lozengy**, a bearing consisting of a square set diagonally in the middle of the field, from each side of which one arm of a saltier extends to the edge of the escutcheon, the angles of the square projecting between the arms.—**Saltier nowy quadrat**, a bearing consisting of a square in the center of the field, from each angle of which one arm of a saltier extends to the limit of the escutcheon: each angle of the saltier is therefore filled up with a triangle.—**Saltier of chains**, in *her.*, a bearing representing a ring in or near the fesse-point of the field, from which four chains extend to the edges of the field, forming a saltier.—**Saltier of five masles**, a bearing consisting of a square masle having four lozenge-shaped masles fretted or interlaced with it, one with each of its four sides.—**Saltier quarterly pierced**, a saltier having the center removed, as in a cross quarterly pierced: but, as the square so cut out is diagonal on the field, this bearing is more often described as a *saltier pierced lozengy*.—**Saltier quarterly quartered**, a saltier divided by the vertical and horizontal lines which it carried out would quarter the whole field: each of the four arms is thus separated from the others, and is distinguished by a different tincture or combination of tinctures.—**Saltier triparted**, a bearing composed of three bendlets and three bendlets sinister, usually fretted or interlaced where they cross one another.

saltier², *n.* A blunder for *satyr*¹.

There is three carters, three shepherds, three neat-herds, three swine-herds, that have made themselves all men of hair, they call themselves *Saltiers*, and they have a dance which the wenches say is a gallimaufry of gambols.

Shak., W. T., iv. 4. 334.

saltierlet (sâlt'êr-let), *n.* [< *saltier*¹ + *-let*.] A small saltier. See *saltier coupé and crossed*, under *saltier*¹.

saltierra (sal'tyer'ÿ), *n.* [Mex. Sp., < Sp. *sal* (< L. *sal*), salt, + *tierra* (< L. *terra*), land, soil.] A saline deposit left by the drying up of certain shallow inland lakes in Mexico, formerly much used in the patio process instead of salt obtained from the sea-coast by evaporation of the ocean-water.

saltierwise, **saltierwise** (sâlt'êr-wîz), *adv.* In *her.*: (a) Arranged in the form of a saltier, as small bearings of any kind of approximately circular form, not only roundels, bezants, etc., but mullets, escallops, martlets, etc. (b) Divided by two diagonal lines having the position of the arms of the saltier: said of the field or a bearing. (c) Lying in the direction of the two arms of the saltier: as, a sword and spear or two swords *saltierwise*. See *cut under angle*³, 5.—**Cross saltierwise**. See *cross*¹.

Saltigrada (sal-tig'tâ-dâ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *saltigradæ*.] Same as *Saltigradæ*.

Saltigradæ (sal-tig'râ-dê), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *saltigradæ*.] A group or suborder of spiders distinguished by their activity or ability to leap. It includes species which have a high cephalothorax with almost vertical sides, a very broad back, short and thick extremities, and a peculiar position of the eyes, four in the first row and the remaining four in a second and a third row. The two generally admitted families are the *Eresidae* and the *Attidae*.

saltigrade (sâlt'i-grâd), *a. and n.* [< L. *saltus*, a leap (< *salire*, jump, spring), + *gradi*, walk, advance.] I. *a.* Moving by leaping; saltatorial, as a spider; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Saltigradæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Saltigradæ*.

saltimbancô (sal-tim-bang'kô), *n.* [= F. *saltimbanque* = Sp. Pg. *saltimbanco*, < It. *saltimbanco*, a mountebank, < *saltare*, leap, + *in*, on, + *banco*, bench: see *salt*², *saltation*, *in*¹, *bank*¹. Cf. *mountebank*.] A mountebank; a quack.

Saltimbancoes, quacksalvers, and charlatans deceive them.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

saltling (sâlt'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *salt*¹, *v.*] 1. The act of sprinkling, seasoning, filling, or furnishing with salt; specifically, the celebration of the Eton montem. See *montem*.

'Twas then commonly said that the college [at Eton] held some lands by the custom of *saltling*, but, having never since examined it, I know not how to answer for it.

J. Byron, in Letters of Eminent Men, II. 167.

2. A salt-marsh.

saltling-box (sâlt'ing-boks), *n.* See *box*².

saltling-house (sâlt'ing-hous), *n.* An establishment where fish, etc., are salted.

saltling-point (sâlt'ing-point), *n.* In *soap-making*, the degree of concentration to which the soap is brought by evaporation before the separation from the lye is effected by the addition of salt or salted lye. *Watt*, Soap-making, p. 224.

saltire, *n.* See *saltier*¹.

saltierwise, *adv.* See *saltierwise*.

saltish (sâlt'ish), *a.* [< *salt*¹ + *-ish*.] Somewhat salt; tinctured or impregnated with salt.

But how bitter, *saltish*, and unsavoury soever the sea is, yet the fishes that swim in it exceedingly like it.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. 45.

saltishly (sâlt'ish-li), *adv.* With a moderate degree of saltiness. *Imp. Dict.*

saltishness (sâlt'ish-nes), *n.* The property of being saltish. *Imp. Dict.*

saltless (sâlt'les), *a.* [< *salt*¹ + *-less*.] Destitute of salt; insipid. *Imp. Dict.*

salt-lick (sâlt'lik), *n.* A place resorted to by animals for the purpose of satisfying the natural craving for salt. The regions thus visited are those where saline springs rise to the surface, or have done so in former times. The mingling of large animals, especially of the buffalo (*Bison americanus*), about these licks has caused one of the most remarkable of them to be called the "Big Bone Lick." It is in Boone county, Kentucky.

No, he must trust to chance and time; patient and wary, like a "paluter" crouching for its spring, or a hunter waiting at a *salt-lick* for deer.

Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. 1.

saltly (sâlt'li), *adv.* [< *salt*¹ + *-ly*.] In a salt manner; with the taste of salt. *Imp. Dict.*

salt-marsh (sâlt'mârsh), *n.* [< AS. *sealt-merc*, < *sealt*, salt, + *merc*, marsh: see *salt*¹ and *marsh*.] Land under pasture-grasses or herbage-plants, subject to be overflowed by the sea, or by the

waters of estuaries, or the outlets of rivers which, in consequence of proximity to the sea, are more or less impregnated with salt.—**Salt-marsh caterpillar**, the hairy larva of an arctid moth, *Spilosoma aceræ*, one of the woolly-bears, which feeds commonly on the salt-grass of the sea-coast of New England.—**Salt-marsh geatane**. See *Pluchea*.—**Salt-marsh hen**. Same as *marsh-hen* (b).—**Salt-marsh terrapin**, the diamond-backed turtle. See *diamond-backed*, and cut under *terrapin*.

saltmaster (sâlt'mâs'têr), *n.* One who owns, leases, or works a salt-mine or salt-well; a salt-producer.

The cost of that salt is likely to become dearer now to the saltmasters on account of the increased price of coal. *The Engineer*, LXVIII. 334.

salt-mill (sâlt'mîl), *n.* A mill for pulverizing coarse salt in order to prepare it for table use.

salt-mine (sâlt'mîn), *n.* A mine where rock-salt is obtained.

salt-money (sâlt'mun'î), *n.* See *montem*.

saltiness (sâlt'nes), *n.* [*ME.* **saltinesse*, < *AS.* *scaltines*, *scaltinis*, *saltinisse*, < *scalt*, salt (see *salt*), + *-ness*.] The property or state of being salt; impregnation with salt: as, the saltiness of seawater or of provisions.

Men ought to find the difference between saltiness and bitterness. *Bacon*, *Discourse*.

And the great Plain jeyning to the dead Sea, which, by reason of it's saltness, might be thought unserviceable both for Cattle, Corn, Olives, and Vines, had yet it's proper usefulness, for the nourishment of Bees, and for the Fabrick of Honey. *Maundrell*, *Aleppo to Jerusalem*, p. 66.

salto (sâl'tô), *n.* [*It.*, < *L.* *saltus*, a leap: see *salt*, *sault*.] In music, same as *skip*. A melody characterized by frequent skips is said to be *di salto*.

saltorel (sâl'tô-rel), *n.* [*Dinn.* of *saltier* (OF. *saultoir*): see *saltier*.] In *her.*, same as *saltier*.

salt-pan (sâlt'pan), *n.* A large shallow pan or vessel in which salt water or brine is evaporated in order to obtain salt. The term is also applied, especially in the plural, to salt-works and to natural or artificial ponds or sheets of water in which salt is produced by evaporation.

salt-peter, **salt-petre** (sâlt-pê'têr), *n.* [An altered form, simulating *salt*, of early mod. *E.* *salt-peter*, < *ME.* *salpetre* = *D. G. Dan.* *Sw.* *salpeter*, < *OF.* *salpetre*, *salpestre*, *F.* *salpêtre*, < *ML.* *salpetra*, prop. two words, *sal petra*, lit. 'salt of the rock': *L.* *sal*, salt; *petra*, gen. of *petra*, a rock: see *pier*, *petr*.] A salt called also *niter* and, in chemical nomenclature, *potassium nitrate*, or nitrate of potash. See *niter*.—**Chili salt-peter**, sodium nitrate.—**Gunny salt-peter**. See *gunny*.—**Salt-peter-and-sulphur grinding-mill**. See *grinding-mill*.—**Salt-peter rot**, a white, floccular, crystalline efflorescence which sometimes forms in new or damp walls where potassium nitrate is generated, and, working its way to the surface, carries off large patches of paint. Also called *salt-petering*.—**Salt-peter war**, the war of Chili against Peru and Bolivia, 1879-83, for the possession of niter- and guano-beds claimed by both parties.

salt-petering (sâlt-pê'têr-ing), *n.* [*alt-peter* + *-ing*.] Same as *salt-peter rot* (which see, under *salt-peter*).

salt-petre, *n.* See *salt-peter*.

salt-petrous (sâlt-pê'trus), *a.* [*OF.* *salpestreus*: as *salt-peter* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or impregnated with salt-peter: as, *salt-petrous sandstone*.

salt-pit (sâlt'pit), *n.* A pit where salt is obtained; a salt-pan.

salt-raker (sâlt'rê'kêr), *n.* One employed in raking or collecting salt in natural salt-ponds or in inclosures from the sea. *Simmonds*.

salt-rheum (sâlt'rôm'), *n.* A vague and indefinite popular name applied to almost all non-febrile cutaneous eruptions which are common among adults, except perhaps ringworm and itch.—**Salt-rheum weed**, the turtlehead, *Chelone glabra*, a reputed remedy for salt-rheum.

salt-rising (sâlt'rî'zing), *n.* A leaven or yeast for raising bread, consisting of a salted batter of flour or meal. [*Western U. S.*]

Salt River (sâlt riv'êr), *n.* An imaginary river, up which defeated politicians and political parties are supposed to be sent to oblivion. "The phrase to row up Salt River has its origin in the fact that there is a small stream of that name in Kentucky, the passage of which is made difficult and laborious as well by its tortuous course as by the abundance of shallows and bars. The real application of the phrase is to the unhappy wight who has the task of propelling the boat up the stream; but in political or slang usage it is to those who are rowed up." *J. Inman*, (*Barrett*).—**To go, row, or be sent up Salt River**, to be defeated. [*U. S.* political slang.]

salt-saler, *n.* A Middle English form of *salt-cellar*.

salt-sedative (sâlt'sed'a-tiv), *n.* Boracic acid. *Ure*.

salt-slivered (sâlt'sliv'êrd), *a.* Slivered and salted, as fish for bait. Menhaden are usually so

treated, and a mackereler carries 20 barrels or more of such bait. [*Trade use.*]

salt-spoon (sâlt'spôn), *n.* A small spoon, usually having a round and rather deep bowl, used in serving salt at table.

salt-spring (sâlt'spring), *n.* A spring of salt water; a brine-spring.

salt-stand (sâlt'stând), *n.* Same as *salt-cellar*.

salt-tree (sâlt'trê), *n.* A leguminous tree, *Halimodendron argenteum*, with hoary pinnate leaves, growing in Asiatic Russia.

saltus (sâl'tus), *n.* [*L.* *saltus*, a leap: see *sault*.] 1. A breach of continuity in time, motion, or line.—2. In *logic*, a leap from premises to conclusion; an unwary or unwarranted inference.

salt-water (sâlt'wâ'têr), *a.* In *zool.*, inhabiting salt water or the sea: as, a *salt-water fish*; a *salt-water infusorian*.—**Salt-water fuke**. See *fuke*, 1 (b).—**Salt-water marsh-hen**. See *marsh-hen* (b).—**Salt-water minnow**. See *minnow*, 2 (b).—**Salt-water perch**, **snail**, **tailor**, **teal**, etc. See the nouns.

salt-works (sâlt'wêrks), *n. sing. or pl.* A house or place where salt is made.

saltwort (sâlt'wêrt), *n.* [*alt* + *wort*.] A name of several maritime plants, particularly the alkaline plants *Salsola Kali* (also called *prickly glasswort*) and *S. oppositifolia*: applied also to the glassworts *Salicornia*. The two genera are alike in habit and uses. See *alkali* and *glasswort*.—**Black saltwort**. See *Glaux*.—**West Indian saltwort**, *Batis maritima* of the West Indies and Florida.

salty (sâl'ti), *a.* [= *G.* *salzig*; as *salt* + *-y*.] Somewhat salt; saltish.

Many a pleasant island, which the monks of old reclaimed from the salty marshes, and planted with gardens and vineyards. *Hovells*, *Venetian Life*, xvi.

saluberrimet, *a.* [*L.* *saluberrimus*, superl. of *salubris*, healthful, wholesome: see *salubrious*.] Most salubrious or beneficial or wholesome.

All vacabondes and myghty beggers, the which gethe beggyne from dore to dore & ayleth lytel or nought with laue men and crepyles, come vnto me, and I shall gyue you an aimesse *saluberrime* & of grette vertue. *Watson*, tr. of *Brand's Ship of Foola*, Prol.

salubrious (sâ-lû'bri-us), *a.* [With added suffix *-ous* (cf. *F.* *Sp.* *Pg.* *It.* *salubre*), < *L.* *salubris*, healthful, healthy, wholesome, < *salus* (*salut-*), health: see *salute*.] Favorable to health; promoting health; wholesome: as, *salubrious air*.

The warm limbec draws Salubrious waters from the nocent brood. *J. Phillips*, *Cider*, i.

Religions, like the sun, take their course from east to west: traversing the globe, they are not all equally temperate, equally salubrious; they dry up some lands, and inundate others.

Landor, *Imaginary Conversations*, *Asinius Pollio* and *Licinius Calvus*, ii.

=*Syn.* *Wholesome*, etc. See *healthy*.

salubriously (sâ-lû'bri-us-li), *adv.* In a salubrious manner; so as to promote health.

salubrioness (sâ-lû'bri-us-nes), *n.* Salubrity.

salubrity (sâ-lû'bri-ti), *n.* [*F.* *salubrité* = *Sp.* *salubridad* = *Pg.* *salubridade* = *It.* *salubrità*, < *L.* *salubritas* (-*tas*), healthfulness, < *salubris*, healthful: see *salubrious*.] The state or character of being salubrious or wholesome; healthful character or condition; healthfulness; as, the salubrity of mountain air.

Drink the wild air's salubrity. *Emerson*, *Conduct of Life*.

They eulogized . . . the salubrity of the climate. *Bancroft*, *Hist. U. S.*, i. 150.

saludador, *n.* [*Sp.*, a quack who professes to cure by prayers, also a saluter, < *L.* *salutator*, < *salutare*, greet: see *salute*.] A false priest; an impostor who pretended to cure diseases by prayers and incantations.

His Maty was discoursing with the Bishops concerning miracles, and what strange things the *Saludadors* would in Spaine, as by creeping into heated ovens without hurt, and that they had a black croasse in the rooffe of their mouthes, but yet were commonly notorious and profane wretches. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, Sept. 16, 1685.

saluet, *v. t.* [Also *salue*; < *ME.* *saluen*, < *OF.* *saluer*, greet, salute: see *salute*.] To salute; greet.

The busy larke, messenger of daye, Salueth in hire song the morwe graye. *Chaucer*, *Knight's Tale*, l. 634.

saluet, *n.* [*ME.*, < *OF.* *salut*, < *L.* *salus* (*salut-*), health: see *salute*, *salute*.] Health; salvation. Also *salue*.

With thi rigt, lord, mercy mynne, And to my soule goodtel salue thou sende. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 173.

salufer (sâl'û-fêr), *n.* Silicofluoride of sodium, used as an antiseptic.

saluingt, *n.* [*ME.*, verbal *n.* of *salue*, *v.*] Salutation; greeting.

Ther nas no good day, ne no saluting. *Chaucer*, *Knight's Tale*, l. 791.

salutarily (sâl'û-tâ-ri-li), *adv.* In a salutary manner; beneficially.

salutariness (sâl'û-tâ-ri-nes), *n.* 1. The property of being salutary or wholesome. *Johnson*.—2. The property of promoting benefit or prosperity.

salutary (sâl'û-tâ-ri), *a.* [= *F.* *salutaire* = *Pg.* *salutar* = *It.* *salutare*, < *L.* *salutaris*, healthful, < *salus* (*salut-*), health: see *salute*.] 1. Wholesome; healthful; healing.

Although Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, were of greater name and current, yet they were not so salutary as the waters of Jordan to cure Naaman's leprosy. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1855), l. 28.

How many have murdered both stranger and friend by advising a medicament which to others may perhaps have been salutary! *Landor*, *Imaginary Conversations*, *Episcurus* and *Metrodorus*.

2. Promotive of or contributing to some beneficial purpose; beneficial; profitable.

We entertain no doubt that the Revolution was, on the whole, a most salutary event for France.

Macaulay, *Mill on Government*.

=*Syn.* 1. *Salubrious*, etc. See *healthy*.—2. Useful, advantageous, favorable.

salutation (sâl'û-tâ'shôn), *n.* [*ME.* *salutacion*, *salutacioun*, < *OF.* (and *F.*) *salutation* = *Pr. Sp.* *salutacion* = *Pg.* *saudação* = *It.* *salutazione*, < *L.* *salutatio* (-*o*), salutation, < *salutare*, pp. *salutatus*, salute: see *salute*, *r.*] 1. The act of saluting or greeting, or of paying respect or reverence by customary words or actions or forms of address; also, that which is spoken, written, or done in the act of saluting or greeting.

It may consist in the expression of kind wishes, bowing, uncovering the head, clasping hands, embracing, or the like: technically applied to liturgical greetings, especially to those between the officiating clergyman and the people.

And v. myle from Jherusalem, into ye whiche hous of Zacharye, after the salutation of the angell and the conception of Criste, the moste blesyd Virgine, gonyng into the mountaynes with grete awe, entred and saluted Elyzabeth. *Sir R. Guylford*, *Pylgrymage*, p. 38.

At the bretheren grete you. Grete ye one another with an holy kyss. The *salutacyon* of me Paule with myne owne hande.

Bible of 1551, 1 Cor. xvi. 20.

The early village-cock Hath twice done salutation to the morn.

Shak., *Rich. III.*, v. 3. 210.

Out into the yard sallied mine host himself also, to do fitting salutation to his new guests. *Scott*, *Kenilworth*, xix.

He made a salutation, or, to speak nearer the truth, an ill-defined, abortive attempt at courtesy.

Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, vii.

2t. Quickening; excitement; stimulus.

Per why should others' false adulterate eyes Give salutation to my sportive blood?

Shak., *Sonnet*, cxxi.

Angelic salutation. Same as *Ave Maria* (which see, under *ave*).—**Salutation of our Lady**, the Annunciation. =*Syn.* 1. *Greeting*, *Salutation*, *Salute*. A greeting generally expresses a person's sense of pleasure or good wishes upon meeting another. *Salutation* and *salute* are by derivation a wishing of health, and are still modified by that idea. A salutation is personal, a salute official or formal; salutation suggests the act of the person saluting, salute is the thing done; a salutation is generally in words, a salute may be by cheers, the dipping of colors, the roll of drums, the firing of cannon, etc.

Salutation and greeting to you all!

Shak., *As you Like it*, v. 4. 39.

On whom the angel Hail Beatow'd; the holy salutation used Long after to blest Mary, second Eve.

Milton, *P. L.*, v. 386.

Crying, . . . "Take my salute," unknighly with flat hand, However lightly, smote her on the cheek.

Tennyson, *Geiraint*.

salutatorian (sa-lû-tâ-tô-ri-an), *n.* [*alt* + *salutatory* + *-an*.] In American colleges, the member of a graduating class who pronounces the salutatory oration at the annual commencement exercises.

salutatorily (sa-lû-tâ-tô-ri-li), *adv.* By way of salutation. *Imp. Diet.*

salutatory (sa-lû'tâ-tô-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *It.* *salutatorio*, < *L.* *salutatorius*, pertaining to visiting or greeting, < *salutare*, salute, greet: see *salute*.] 1. *a.* Of the nature of or pertaining to salutation: as, a *salutatory address*.

II. *n.*; pl. *salutatories* (-riz). 1t. In the early church, an apartment belonging to a church, or a part of the diaconicum or sacristy, in which the clergy received the greetings of the people.

Coming to the Bishop with Supplication into the *Salutatory*, some out Perch of the Church, he was charg'd by him of tyrannical madness against God, for coming into holy ground. *Milton*, *Reformation in Eng.*, ii.

2. The oration, usually in Latin, delivered by the student who ranks second in his class, with

which the exercises of a college commencement begin; loosely, any speech of salutation. [U. S.]

salute¹ (sə-lūt'), *v.*; pret. and pp. *saluted*, ppr. *saluting*. [*L. salutare* (to salute) = *Sp. Pr. saludar* = *Pg. saudar* = *F. saluer*, > *ME. saluen*: see *salve*], wish health to, greet, salute, <*L. salus* (salut-), a safe and sound condition, health, welfare, prosperity, safety, a wish for health or safety, a greeting, salute, salutation, <*salvus*, safe, well: see *safe*. The *E.* noun is partly from the verb, though in *L.* the noun precedes the verb. Cf. *salute*².] **I. trans.** 1. To wish health to; greet with expressions of respect, good will, affection, etc.

Thy master there bcyng, *Salute* with all reverence.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 339.

All that are with me *salute* thee.

Tit. iii. 15.

2. To greet with a kiss, a bow, a courtesy, the uncovering of the head, a clasp or a wave of the hand, or the like; especially, in older writers, to kiss.

They him *saluted*, standing far afore.

Spenser, F. Q., I. x. 49.

If ye *salute* your brethren only, what do ye more than others?

Mat. v. 47.

You have the pretest tip of a finger; I must take the freedom to *salute* it.

Addison, *Drummer*.

He seemed to want no introduction, but was going to *salute* my daughters as one certain of a kind reception, but they had early learned the lesson of looking presumption out of countenance.

Goldsmith, *Vicar*, v.

3. To hail or greet with welcome, honor, homage, etc.; welcome; hail.

Even till that utmost corner of the west

Salute thee for her king. *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 30.

They *salute* the Sunne in his morning-approch, with certain verses and adoration: which they also performe to the Moone.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 536.

They heare it as their ord'nary surname, to be *saluted* the Fathers of their country.

Milton, *Apology for Smeectymnus*.

4. To honor formally or with ceremonious recognition, as by the firing of cannon, presenting arms, dipping the colors, etc.: as, to *salute* a general or an admiral; to *salute* the flag.

About five of the clock, the rear-admiral and the Jewel had fetched up the two ships, and by their *saluting* each other we perceived they were friends.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 15.

The present rule for ships of the United States, meeting the flagships of war of other nations at sea, or in foreign parts, is for the United States vessel to *salute* the foreign ship first.

Preamble, *Illust. Flag*, p. 39.

5†. To touch; affect; influence; excite.

Would I had no being

If this *salute* my blood a jot.

Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, ii. 3. 103.

II. intrans. 1. To perform a salutation; exchange greetings.

I was then present, saw them *salute* on horseback.

Shak., *Hen. VIII.*, i. 1. 8.

2. To perform a military salute.

Major. Oh, could you but see me *salute*! you have never a sponoon in the house?

Sir Jac. No; but we could get you a shovepike.

Footie, *Mayor of Garratt*, i. 1.

salute¹ (sə-lūt'), *n.* [*< salute*¹, *v.*]. 1. An act of expressing kind wishes or respect; a salutation; a greeting.

O, what avails me now that honour high

To have conceived of God, or that *salute*—

Hail, highly favour'd, among women blest!

Milton, *P. R.*, ii. 67.

We passed near enough, however, to give them the usual *salute*, Salam Aleicum.

Bruce, *Source of the Nile*, I. 18.

2. A kiss.

There cold *salutes*, but here a lover's kiss.

Roscommon, *On Translated Verse*.

3. In the army and navy, a compliment paid when a distinguished personage presents himself, when troops or squadrons meet, when officers are buried, or to celebrate an event or show respect to a flag, and on many other ceremonial occasions. There are many modes of performing a salute, such as firing cannon or small-arms, dipping colors, presenting arms, manning the yards, cheering, etc. The salute representing the exchange of courtesies between a man-of-war, when entering a harbor for the first time within a year, and the authorities on shore, consists in firing a certain number of guns, depending upon the rank of the officers saluted.

Have you manned the quay to give me the honour of a *salute* upon taking the command of my ship?

Scott, *Pirate*, xxxiv.

The etiquette of the sea requires that a ship of war entering a harbor, or passing by a fort or castle, should pay the first *salute*, except when the sovereign or his ambassador is on board, in which case the greeting ought to be made first on the shore.

Woolsey, *Introd. to Inter. Law* (4th ed.), § 85.

4. The position of the sword, rifle, hand, etc., in saluting; the attitude of a person saluting; as, to stand at the *salute* while the general is passing; specifically, in *fencing*, a formal greeting of swordsmen when about to engage.—**Salutes with cannon.** National salute (United States), 1 gun for every State in the Union; international salute, 21 guns; the President of the United States, on arrival and departure, 21 guns; a sovereign, a chief magistrate, or a member of a royal family, of any foreign country, each 21 guns; the Vice-President, or the president of the Senate, of the United States, 19 guns; a general-in-chief, the general of the army, the admiral of the navy, a member of the cabinet, the chief justice of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, the governors of States and Territories within their respective jurisdictions, ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary, each 17 guns; a viceroy, a governor-general, governors of provinces, of foreign governments, each 17 guns.—**Syn. 1. Greeting, etc.** See *salutation*.

salute², *n.* [*ME. salut* (pl. *saluz*), < *OF. salut*, *saluts*, *salutz*, a coin so called from the salutation of Gabriel to the Virgin Mary being represented on the obverse; lit. 'salutation,' 'salute': see *salute*¹.] A gold coin current in the French



Obverse. Reverse. Salute of Henry VI.—British Museum. (Size of the original.)

dominions of Henry V. and Henry VI. of England, weighing about 54 grains.

For the value and denombrement [number] of iiii. m. *saluz* of yerly rent, he [Fastolf] was communded by the Kinges lettres to deliver upp the sayd batounes and lordships to the Kyngs commissioners. *Paston Letters*, I. 373.

saluter (sə-lū'tēr), *n.* One who salutes. **salutiferous** (sal-ū-tif'ē-rus), *a.* [= *Sp. salutifero* = *Pg. It. salutifero*, < *L. salutifer*, health-bringing, < *salus* (salut-), health, + *ferre* = *E. bear*!; see *-ferous*.] Health-bearing; medicinal; medicinal: as, the *salutiferous* qualities of herbs. [Rare.]

The prodigious crops of hellebore . . . impregnated the air of the country with such sober and *salutiferous* steams as very much comforted the heads and refreshed the senses of all that breathed in it.

Steele, *Tatler*, No. 125.

Much clattering and jangling . . . there was among jars, and bottles, and vials, ere the Doctor produced the *salutiferous* potion which he recommended so strongly.

Scott, *Abbot*, xxvi.

salutiferously (sal-ū-tif'ē-rus-li), *adv.* In a salutiferous or beneficial manner. [Rare.]

The Emperor of this invincible army, who governeth all things *salutiferously*.

Cudworth, *Intellectual System*, p. 509.

salvability (sal-va-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*< salvable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The state of being salvable; the possibility of being saved.

He would but have taught less prominently that hateful doctrine of the *salvability* of the heathen Gentiles.

F. W. Robertson, *Sermons*, 2d ser., p. 302.

salvable (sal'va-bl), *a.* [*< L. salvare*, save (see *salv*¹, *salvation*), + *-able*.] Capable of being saved; fit for salvation.

Our wild fancies about God's decrees have in event reprobated more than those decrees, and have bid fair to the damning of many whom those left *salvable*.

Decay of Christian Piety.

salvableness (sal'va-bl-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being salvable. *Bailey*, 1727. **salvably** (sal'va-bli), *adv.* In a salvable manner; so as to be salvable.

Salvadora¹ (sal-va-dō'rā), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1753), named after J. Salvador, a Spanish botanist.] A genus of gamopetalous shrubs or trees, type of the order *Salvadoraceae*. It is characterized by a bell-shaped calyx and corolla, four stamens fixed at the base or middle of the corolla, a one-celled ovary with one ovule, very short style, and broad peltate stigma, the ovary becoming in fruit a globose drupe with papery endocarp and



Branch with Flowers of *Salvadora Persica*. a, a female flower; b, the fruit.

single erect seed. There are 2 or 3 species, natives of India, western Asia, and northern and tropical Africa. They bear opposite entire thickish, commonly pallid leaves, and small flowers on the branches of an axillary or terminal panicle. *S. Persica*, distributed from India to Africa, has been regarded by some as the mustard of Luke xiii. 19. (See *mustard*, I.) The same in India furnishes *kukul-oil*, and from the use of its twigs is sometimes called *toothbrush-tree*.

Salvadora² (sal-va-dō'rā), *n.* [*NL.* (Baird and Girard, 1853).] In *herpetol.*, a genus of *Colubrinae*, having the posterior maxillary teeth not abruptly longer than the preceding ones, a transversely expanded rostral plate with free lateral borders, several preocular plates, smooth scales, and double subcaudal scutes. *S. Grahamiae* is found in the United States.

Salvadoraceae (sal'va-dō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Lindley, 1836), < *Salvadora*¹ + *-aceae*.] A small order of shrubs and trees of the cohort *Gentianales*, closely allied to the olive family, and distinguished from it by the uniform presence of four stamens and four petals, and often of rudimentary stipules. It includes about 9 species, belonging to 3 genera, of which *Salvadora* is the type. They are natives of Asia, especially the western part, and of Africa and the Mascarene Islands. They bear opposite entire leaves, and a trichotomous and paniced inflorescence, often of dense sessile clusters.

salvage¹ (sal'vāj), *n.* [*< OF. salvage*, saving (used in the phrase *droit de salvage*) (cf. *F. sauvetage*, salvage, < *sauvet*, make a salvage, < *sauveté*, safety), < *salver*, *saver*, save: see *save*¹.] 1. The act of saving a ship or goods from extraordinary danger, as from the sea, fire, or pirates.—2. In *commercial* and *maritime law*: (a) An allowance or compensation to which those are entitled by whose voluntary exertions, when they were under no legal obligation to render assistance, a ship or goods have been saved from the dangers of the sea, fire, pirates, or enemies.

The claim for compensation is far more reasonable when the crew of one vessel have saved another and its goods from pirates, lawful enemies, or perils of the seas. This is called *salvage*, and answers to the claim for the ransom of persons which the laws of various nations have allowed.

Woolsey, *Introd. to Inter. Law*, § 144.

(b) The property saved from danger or destruction by the extraordinary and voluntary exertions of the salvors.—3. *Naut.*, same as *salvagee*.—**Salvage corps**, a body of uniformed men attached to the fire department in some cities, notably in London, for the salvage of property from fire, and the care and safe-keeping of that which is salvaged. These salvage corps correspond in some respects to the fire-patrol of New York and other cities of the United States.

salvage², *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *salvage*. **salvatella** (sal-va-tel'ā), *n.*; pl. *salvatellae* (-ē). [*It.*, dim., < *LL. salvatus*, pp. of *salvare*, save: see *save*¹.] In *anat.*, the vena salvatella, or vein on the back of the little finger: so called because it used to be opened with supposed efficacy in melancholia and hypochondria.

salvation (sal-vā'shən), *n.* [*< ME. salvacionu*, *salvacion*, *suavacion*, *saracion*, < *OF.* (and *F.*) *salvation* = *Pr. Sp. salvacion* = *Pg. salvacão* = *It. salvazione*, < *LL. salvatio(n)-*, deliverance, salvation, a saving, < *salvare*, pp. *salvatus*, save: see *save*¹.] 1. Preservation from destruction, danger, or calamity; deliverance.

He shude drenche
Lord and lady, grome and wenche,
Of al the Troyan nacoun,
Withouten any *salvacionu*.
Chaucer, *House of Fame*, l. 208.

2. In *theol.*, deliverance from the power and penalty of sin.

And anon the Child spak to hire and comforted hire, and seyde, Modir, ne dismay the noughte; for God hathe hidd in the his preytees, for the *salvacionu* of the World.

Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 133.

For God hath not appointed us to wrath, but to obtain *salvation* by our Lord Jeaus Christ.

1 *Thes.* v. 9.

I have chose

This perfect man, by merit call'd my Son,

To earn *salvation* for the sons of men.

Milton, *P. R.*, l. 167.

According to the Scriptures, *salvation* is to be reaped from moral evil, from error and sin, from the diseases of the mind, and to be restored to inward truth, piety, and virtue.

Channing, *Perfect Life*, p. 277.

3. Source, cause, or means of preservation from some danger or evil.

The Lord is my light and my *salvation*. *Ps.* xvii. 1.

Their brother's friend, declared by Hans to have been the *salvation* of him, a fellow like nobody else, and, in fine, a brick.

George Eliot, *Daniel Deronda*, xvi.

Salvation Army, an organization formed upon a quasi-military pattern, for the revival of religion among the masses. It was founded in England by the Methodist evangelist William Booth about 1865, under the name of the *Christian Mission*; the present name and organization were adopted about 1873. It has extended to the continent of Europe, to India, Australia, and other British pos-

sessions, to the United States, South America, and elsewhere. In the United States it has about 450 stations and 15,000 soldiers and adherents. Its work is carried on by means of processions, street singing and preaching, and the like, under the direction of officers entitled generals, majors, captains, etc. Both sexes participate in the service and direction of the body on equal terms. Besides its religious work, it engages in various reformatory and philanthropic enterprises. It has no formulated creed, but its doctrines bear a general resemblance to those common to all Protestant evangelical churches, and especially to those of Methodism.

Salvationism (sal-vā'shōn-izm), *n.* [*Salvation (Army) + -ism.*] The methods or principles of action of the Salvation Army. [Recent.]

The gentler aspects of *Salvationism* find their exponent here in the labours of a beautiful self-denying girl, who voluntarily gives herself to the service.

The Academy, No. 888, p. 319.

Salvationist (sal-vā'shōn-ist), *n.* [*Salvation (Army) + -ist.*] A member of the Salvation Army. [Recent.]

The organization is, however, powerful, and parades in Sydney and in Melbourne from ten to twenty thousand people upon the racing holidays, when the *Salvationists* encourage their friends to show their absence from the racecourses by attendance in other portions of the towns.

Sir C. W. Dilke, *Probs. of Greater Britain*, vi. 5.

salvatory (sal'vā-tō-ri), *n.* [= *It. salvatorio*, < *ML. *salvatorium*, < *LL. salutare*, save: see *save*.] A place where things are preserved; a repository; a safe.

Thou art a box of worm-seed, at best but a *salvatory* Of green mummy. *Webster*, *Duchess of Malin*, iv. 2.

In what *salvatories* or repositories the species of things past are conserved. *Sir M. Hale*, *Orig. of Mankind*, p. 156.

salve (säv), *n.* [*ME. salve*, *sealre*, older *salve*, < *AS. sealf* = *OS. salba* = *D. zalf* = *MLG. salve* = *OHG. salba*, *MHG. G. salbe* = *Sw. salfta* = *Dan. salve* = *Goth. *salba* (indicated by the derived verb *salbōn*), *salve*; prob. = *Skt. sarpis*, clarified butter, so called from its slipperiness. < *√ sarp*, glide: see *serpent*.] 1. An adhesive composition or substance to be applied to wounds or sores; an ointment or cerate.

And [they] smote hem so harde that thei metten that thei neded no *salve*, and the speres fly in pecea.

Martin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 624.

Hence—2. Help; remedy.

Hadde iche a clerke that couthe write i wolde caate hym a bille,

That he sent me vnder his seel a *salve* for the pestilence. *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 247.

There is no better *salve* to part us from our sinnes than alway to carrie the paine in memorie.

Guevara, *Letters* (tr. by Hellowe, 1577), p. 107.

Sleep is a *salve* for misery. *Fletcher*, *Sea Voyage*, iii. 1.

We have found

A *salve* for melancholy—mirth and ease.

Ford, *Love's Sacrifice*, li. 1.

Deshler's salve, a salve composed of resin, suet, and yellow wax each twelve parts, turpentine six parts, and linseed-oil seven parts by weight. Also called *compound resin cerate*.—**Salve-bougie**, a bougie having depressions which are filled with a salve or ointment.

salve (säv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *salved*, ppr. *salving*. [*ME. salven*, < *AS. sealfan* = *OS. salbōn* = *OFries. salra* = *D. zalven* = *MLG. I.G. salven* = *OHG. salbōn*, *salpōn*, *MHG. G. salben* = *Sw. salfta* = *Dan. salve* = *Goth. salbōn*, anoint with salve; from the noun. In the fig. uses the word seems to have been confused with *salve*², an old form of *save*.] 1. To apply salve to; heal; cure.

And [he] sougte the syke and synful bothe, And *salved* syke and synful, bothe bynde and crokede.

Piers Plowman (B), xvi. 109.

But no outward cherishing could *salve* the inward sore of her mind.

Sir P. Sidney, *Arcadia*, i.

I do beseech your majesty may *salve*

The long-grown wounds of my intemperance.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 155.

2. To help; remedy; redeem; atone for.

But Ebrank *salved* both their infamies

With noble deede. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. x. 21.

When a man is whole to faine himselfe sicke to shunne the businesse in Court, to entertaine time and ease at home, to *salve* offences without discretie.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 251.

I devised a formal tale,

That *salved* your reputation.

B. Jonson, *Volpone*, iv. 2.

My only child

Being provided for, her honour *salved* too.

Massinger, *Bashful Lover*, v. 1.

They who to *salve* this would make the deluge particular proceed upon a principle that I can no way grant.

Sir T. Browne, *Religio Medici*, i. 22.

They [the Bishops] were all for a Regency, thereby to *salve* their oshes.

Evelyn, *Diary*, Jan. 15, 1689.

salve², *v. t.* An obsolete form of *save*¹.
salve³ (salv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *salved*, ppr. *salving*. [A particular use of *salve*² for *save*¹, in part a back formation < *salvage*: see *salvage*¹,

*salve*², *save*¹.] **I. trans.** To save, as a ship or goods, from danger or destruction, as from shipwreck or fire: as, to *salve* a cargo. *The Scotsman*.

II. intrans. To save anything, as the cargo of a ship, from destruction.

The Society may from time to time do, or join in doing, all such lawful things as they may think expedient, with a view to further *salving* from the wreck of the *Lutina*. *Charter of Lloyd's*, quoted in *F. Martin's Hist. of Lloyd's*, p. 206.

salve⁴ (sal'vê), *interj.* [*L. salve*, hail, impv. of *salvere*, be well, < *salvus*, sound, safe: see *safe*. Cf. *salutic*.] Hail!

salve⁴ (sal'vê), *v. t.* [*salve*⁴, *interj.*] To salute or greet with the exclamation "Salve!"

By this the stranger knight in presence came,

And goodly *salved* them. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. viii. 23.

The knight went forth and kneeled downe,

And *salved* them grete and small.

Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode (Child's Ballads, V. 62).

salve-bug (säv'bug), *n.* A parasitic isopod crustacean, *Ega psora*, and some similar forms. One of these, parasitic on the cod, is *Caligus curtus*, sometimes used as an unguent by sailors.

salveline (sal've-lin), *a.* Belonging to the genus *Salvelinus*.

Salvelinus (sal've-lī'nus), *n.* [*NL. (Richardson, 1836)*, said to be based on *G. salbling*, a small salmon.] A beautiful and extensive genus of *Salmonidae*; the charrs. They have the vomer toothless, the scales very small (200 or more in the course of the lateral line), and the body spotted with red or gray. The type of this genus is *Salmo salvelinus* of Linnaeus, the charr of Europe. All the American "trout," so called, are charrs, and belong to this genus. The great lake-trout, Mackinaw trout, long, or togue, *S. namaycush*, represents a section of the genus called *Cristivomer*. (See cut under *lake-trout*, 2.) The common brook-trout of the United States is *S. fontinalis* (see cut under *charr*); the blue-back or quassas trout is *S. quassas*; the Dolly Varden trout of California is *S. malma*. There are several other species or varieties.

salvenap, *n.* Same as *savenape*.

salver¹ (säv'vēr), *n.* [*ME. *salvere* (= *D. MD. salver*, *zuber* = *OHG. salbari*, *salpari*, *G. salber*); < *salve*¹ + *-er*¹. Cf. *quacksalver*.] One who salves or cures, or one who pretends to cure: as, a *quacksalver*.

salver² (sal'vēr), *n.* [*salve*³ + *-er*¹.] One who salves or saves goods, a vessel, etc., from destruction or loss by fire, shipwreck, etc.

Salver, one that has sav'd a Ship or its Merchandizes.

E. Phillips, *New World of Words*.

salver³ (sal'vēr), *n.* [An altered form, with accom. suffix *-er*, of *salva*, < *Sp. salva* (= *Pg. salva*), a plate on which anything is presented, also the previous tasting of viands before they are served up, < *salvar* (= *Pg. salvar*), save, free from risk, taste food or drink of one's master (to save him from poison), < *LL. salvare*, save: see *save*¹, *safe*. Cf. *It. credenza*, faith, credit, belief, also sideboard, cupboard: see *credence*.] A tray, especially a large and heavy one, upon which anything is offered to a person, as in the service of the table.

Gather the droppings and leavings out of the several cups and glasses and *salvers* into one.

Sicily, *Advice to Servants* (Butler).

There was a *salver* with cake and wine on the table.

Scott, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xi.

Salve Regina (sal'vê rê-jī'nâ). [So named from its first words, *L. salve, regina*, hail, queen! *salve*, hail, impv. of *salvere*, be well or in good health (see *salve*⁴); *regina*, queen, fem. of *rex* (*reg-*), king: see *rex*.] In the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, an antiphonal hymn to the Virgin Mary. It is contained in the breviary, is much used in private devotions, and, from Trinity Sunday to Advent, is sung after lauds and complin.

salver-shaped (sal'vēr-shāpt), *a.* In *bot.*, of the shape of a salver or tray; hyperateriform: noting a gamopetalous corolla with the limb spreading out flat, as in the primrose and phlox.

Salvia (sal'vi-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Tournefort, 1700)*, < *L. salvia*, sage: see *sage*².] 1. A large genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Labiatae* and tribe *Monardee*. It is characterized by a two-lipped calyx cleft slightly to the middle and not



Flowers of *Phlox Drummondii*, showing salver-shaped corolla.

closed by hairs, and by two anthers, one erect and bearing a perfect anther-cell, the other spreading and club-shaped or bearing an empty and imperfect anther-cell. The flowers are in verticillasters of two or more, these grouped in spikes, racemes, or panicles, or rarely all axillary. There are about 450 species, widely scattered through temperate and warm regions, about 30 in the United States, chiefly southward. They are either herbs or shrubs and of great variety in habit, their leaves ranging from entire to pinnatifid, and their flowers from the spike to the panicle, from a minute to a conspicuous size, and through almost all colors except yellow. The floral leaves are generally changed into bracts, often colored like the flowers, scarlet and showy in the cultivated *S. splendens* and other species. The members of the subgenus *Salvia*, including the garden sage, are all natives of the Old World, are often shrubby, and have a sterile anther-cell on each stamen; those of the subgenus *Salvia* (Tournefort, 1700), including the clary, also all of them Old World species, lack the imperfect anther-cell; the large subgenus *Calosiphace* includes about 250 American species, some of great beauty with corollas several inches in length. A general name of the species is *sage*, though the ornamental species are known as *salvia*. See *sage*², *chia*, *clary*², and cut under *bilabiate*, *calyx*, and *tyrate*.

2. [*l. c.*] Any plant of this genus: applied especially to the ornamental sorts.

Salviati glass. [So called from Dr. *Salviati*, who was instrumental in the revival of this industry.] Venetian decorative glass made since about 1860.

salvific (sal-vif'ik), *a.* [*LL. salvificus*, saving, < *L. salvus*, safe, + *facere*, make, do (see *-fic*).] Tending to save or secure safety. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

salvifically (sal-vif'i-kāl-i), *adv.* As a savior; so as to procure safety or salvation. [Rare.]

There is but one who died *salvifically* for us.

Sir T. Browne, *Christ. Mor.*, ii. 11.

Salvinia (sal-vin'i-ā), *n.* [*NL. (Micheli, 1729)*, named after Antonio Maria *Salvini*, a Greek professor at Florence.] A genus of hetero-porous vascular cryptogamous plants, typical of the order *Salviniaceae*. They are minute fugacious annuals, with slender floating stems, which give off short-petioled or sessile fronds on the upper side, and short branches that bear the conceptacles and much-branched feathered root-fibers on the under side. The fronds are small, simple, with a distinct midrib that runs from the base to the apex. Thirteen species, widely distributed over the warm regions of the globe, have been described.

Salviniaceae (sal-vin-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Bartling, 1830)*, < *Salvinia* + *-aceae*.] An order of hetero-porous vascular cryptogams of the class *Rhizocarpeae*, typified by the genus *Salvinia*. They are little, fugacious, floating annual plants, with the conceptacles usually single, always membranaceous and indehiscent, and containing only one kind of sporangia. *Azolla* is the only other genus in the order. See *Filicinae*.

Salviniaea (sal-vi-nī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Adrien de Jussieu, 1844)*, < *Salvinia* + *-eae*.] Same as *Salviniaceae*.

Salvo gambit. See *gambit*.

salvo¹ (sal'vō), *n.* [*L. salvo*, in the phrase *salvo jure*, the right being preserved (words used in reserving some particular right): *salvo*, abl. neut. of *salvus*, safe, preserved; *jure*, abl. of *ius*, right: see *safe*, *jus*².] An exception; a reservation; an excuse; a saving fact or clause.

They admit many *salvos*, cautions, and reservations.

Eikon Basilike.

This same *salvo* as to the power of regaining our former position contributed much, I fear, to the equality with which we bore many of the hardships and humiliations of a life of toil.

Hawthorne, *Bilthedale Romance*, iv.

salvo² (sal'vō), *n.* [For **salva*; = *D. salvo* = *G. Dan. salve* = *Sw. salva* = *F. salve* = *Sp. Pg. salva*, < *It. salva*, a salute, salvo, < *L. salve*, hail: see *salve*⁴.] 1. A general discharge of guns intended as a salute.

Your cannons proclaimed his advent with joyous *salvos*.

Everett, *Orations*, I. 523.

2. A concentrated fire from a greater or less number of pieces of artillery, for the purpose of breaching, etc., the simultaneous concussion of a number of cannon-balls on masonry, or even earthwork, producing a very destructive effect.—3. The combined shouts or cheers of a multitude, generally expressive of honor, esteem, admiration, etc.: as, *salvos* of applause.

salvor (sal'vor), *n.* [*salve*³, *v.*, + *-or*¹. Cf. *savior*.] One who saves a ship or goods from wreck, fire, etc. See *salvage*¹.

salvour, *n.* A Middle English form of *savior*.

salvy (säv'vi), *a.* [*salve*¹ + *-y*¹.] Like *salve* or ointment.

saly, *n.* A Middle English form of *sally*¹, *sal-low*¹.

sam¹, *adv.* A variant of *same*.
sam¹ (sam), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sammed*, ppr. *samming*. [*ME. sammen*, *sammen*, *sommen*, < *AS. samnian*, *gesammian* (= *OS. sammōn* = *MD. samelen*, *D. zamelen* = *OFries. samena*, *somnia* = *MLG. samenen*, *samelen*, *sammen*, *samen*

= OHG. *samanôn*, MHG. *samenen*, *samen*, G. *sammeln* = Icel. *sanna* = Sw. *samlä* = Dan. *samlø*, collect, gather, bring together, < *samen*, together: see *samē*.] 1. To bring together; collect; put in order.

But *samme* our men and make a schowte,
So shall we beate yone foolis flayke.

York Plays, p. 468.

2. To curdle (milk). *Haliwell*. [Prov. Eng.] **sam**² (sam), *n.* [Origin uncertain; cf. *sam*¹.] Apparently, surety: used only in the following phrase.—To stand *sam* for one, to be answerable or be surety or security for one. *Haliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

Samadera (sam-a-dē-rā), *n.* [NL. (Gaertner, 1802), from an E. Ind. name.] See *Samandura*. — **Samadera bark**. See *bark*².

saman, *n.* See *Pithecolobium*.

Samandura (sa-man-dū-rā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1747), from an E. Ind. name.] A genus of polypetalous trees of the order *Samarubaceae* and tribe *Simarubaceae*, formerly known as *Samadera*. It is characterized by bisexual flowers with a small three- to five-parted calyx, greatly exceeded by the three to five long rigid petals; by a large obconical disk, six to ten included stamens, and four to five separated ovary-lobes with their styles united into one, and with a single pendulous ovary in each cell, the fruit being a large, dry, compressed, and rigid drupe. The 2 species are natives, one of Ceylon and the Malay archipelago, the other of Madagascar. They are small and smooth trees, with alternate undivided leaves, which are oblong, entire, and of a shining dark green. The flowers, borne in an umbel, are rather large and showy. See *Karinghota* and *Niepa-bark*.

samara (sā-mar'ā or sam'a-rā), *n.* [L., also *samera*, the seed of the elm.] In *bot.*, a dry, inde-

hiscent, usually one-seeded fruit provided with a wing. The wing may be terminal, as in the white ash, or it may surround the entire fruit, as in the elm and birch. The maple-fruit is a double samara, or pair of such fruits conspicuously winged from the apex. It is frequently called in English a *key*. Also called *key-fruit*, *pteridium*.

samare (sa-mār'), *n.* [OF. *samarre*, *chamarre* (Cotgrave): see *simar*.] 1. A sort of jacket with skirts or tails extending about to the knee, worn by women in the seventeenth century.—2. Same as *simar*, in the general sense.

samariform (sam'a-ri-fōrm), *a.* [NL. *samara*, *q. v.*, + *L. forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of a samara.

Samaritan (sa-mar'i-tān), *a.* and *n.* [LL. *Samaritanus*, Samaritan, < *Samarites*, < Gr. *Σαμαριτης*, a Samaritan, < *Σαμαρια*, L. *Samaria*, Samaria.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Samaria, the central division of Palestine, lying north of Judea, or the city of Samaria, the capital of the kingdom of northern Israel.—2. Used by the Samaritans: applied to the characters of a kind of ancient Hebrew writing probably in use before, and partly after, the Babylonian exile.—**Samaritan Pentateuch**. See *Bible*, 1.

II. *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Samaria; specifically, one of a race settled in the cities of Samaria by the king of Assyria after the removal of the Israelites from the country (2 Ki. xvii. 24-41). Originally idolaters, they soon began to worship Jehovah, but without abandoning their former gods. They afterward became monotheists, and observed the Mosaic law very strictly, but with peculiar variations. About 409 B. C. they built a temple on Mount Gerizim, which was destroyed 130 B. C. They began to decline toward the close of the fifth century after Christ. They still exist, but are nearly extinct.

The Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans.

John iv. 9.

2. The language of Samaria, a compound of Hebrew, Syriac, and Chaldean.—3. A charitable or benevolent person: in allusion to the character of the "good Samaritan" in the parable Luke x. 30-37.

Samaritanism (sa-mar'i-tan-izm), *n.* [Samaritan + *-ism*.] 1. The claim of the Samaritans that the Jews were schismatics, the true site of God's sanctuary and worship being Mount Gerizim in Samaria (and not Mount Zion), as shown in their copy of the Pentateuch, which in Deut. xxvii. 4 reads *Gerizim* for *Ebal*.

The Samaritans must . . . have derived their Pentateuch from the Jews after Ezra's reforms, I. e. after 444 B. C. Before that time *Samaritanism* cannot have existed in a form at all similar to that which we know.

Encyc. Brit., XXI. 244.

2. An idiom or expression peculiar to the Samaritans, or to their version of the Pentateuch, which they asserted to be older than the Jew-

ish. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 582.—3. Charitableness; philanthropy; benevolence, like that of the good Samaritan.

Mankind are getting mad with humanity and *Samaritanism*.
Sydney Smith, Letters, 1844.

Samaritan's balsam. A mixture of wine and oil, formerly used in treating wounds.

samarium (sa-mā'ri-um), *n.* [NL., as if < *samar-skite*.] The name given by Lecoq de Boisbaudran to a metal which he supposed he had discovered in the mineral samarskite by the aid of the spectroscope. Nothing further is known of it, nor has its existence been, as yet, definitely established.

samaroid (sam'a-roid), *a.* [NL. *samara* + *-oid*.] Resembling a samara. See *samara*.

samarra (sa-mar'ā), *n.* [ML., a garment worn by persons condemned by the Inquisition on their way to execution, a sanbenito: see *samare*, *simar*.] Same as *simar*.

samar-skite (sam'ars-kit), *n.* [So called after a Russian named *Samarshi*.] A niobate of uranium, iron, and manganese, of a velvet-black color, submetallic luster, and conchoidal fracture. It is found in the Ilmen mountains, also in considerable quantity in North Carolina. It has yielded a number of new elements, belonging especially to the yttrium group (decipium, philippium, etc.), whose properties are not as yet wholly determined.

samatizet, *v. t.* [NL. *sem-atha* (see *quot.*) + *-ize*.] To anathematize or excommunicate in a particular way. See the quotation. [Rare.]

If they did not amend, they were excommunicated with a greater curse, or Anathema; and if they persisted obstinately, they did *Samatize* them. The word Anathema is sometimes taken generally, but here for a particular kind. *Maran-atha* signifieth the Lord commeth; and so doth *sem-atha*. For by *sem*, and more emphatically *hassem*, they used to signify name, meaning that Tetragrammaton and ineffable name of God now commonly pronounced *Iehouah*.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 113.

Samaveda (sā-ma-vā-dā), *n.* [Skt. *Sāmaveda*, < *sāman*, a Vedic stanza arranged for chanting, + *Veda*, Veda.] The name of one of the four Vedas, or sacred books of India. The *Samaveda* means the Veda containing samans or hymns for chanting.

sambhur, *n.* See *sambur*.

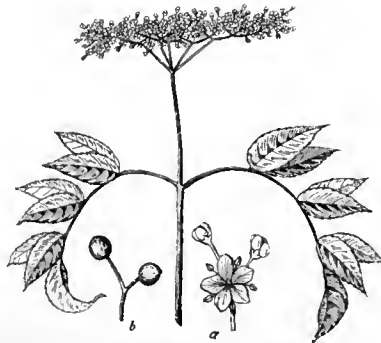
sambo, zambo (sam'bō, zam'bō), *n.* [Also used as a personal name for a negro; appar. < Sp. *zambo* = Pg. *zambo*, bow-legged, < L. *scambus*, bow-legged, < Gr. *σκαμβός*, crooked, bent, bow-legged.] The offspring of a black person and a mulatto.

sambou (sam'bō), *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as *sambur*.
sambook (sam'bōk), *n.* [Ar.] A kind of small vessel formerly used in western India and still on the Arabian coast. *Yule and Burnell*, Anglo-Ind. Gloss.

sambuca (sam-bū'kā), *n.* [L.: see *sambuke*.] Same as *sambuke*.

Sambuceae (sam-bū'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Humboldt, Bonpland, and Kunth, 1818), < *Sambucus* + *-eae*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants of the order *Caprifoliaceae*, distinguished from the other tribe, *Lonicereae*, by the wheel-shaped regular corolla, short and deeply two- to five-lobed style, and the uniformly one-ovuled ovary-cells. It includes 3 genera and nearly 100 species, of which *Sambucus*, the elder, is the type, natives chiefly of temperate regions.

Sambucus (sam-bū'kus), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *sambucus*, *sabucus*, an elder-tree; cf. *sambucum*, elderberry.] A genus of gamopeta-



Branch with inflorescence of Elder (*Sambucus Canadensis*).
a, part of the inflorescence; b, fruit.

lous trees and shrubs, the elders, type of the tribe *Sambuceae*, order *Caprifoliaceae*, the honey-suckle family. It is characterized by corymbose or thyrsoid flowers having wheel-shaped corollas, five entire stamens, and an ovary with three, four, or five cells, each with a single pendulous ovule, followed in fruit by

a berry-like drupe with three, four, or five small stones. It is distinguished from the related genus *Viburnum* by its more fleshy fruit, with more than one seed, and by its pinnately divided leaves. It includes 10 or 12 species, natives of temperate regions (except South Africa), also found upon mountains with the tropics. They are shrubs or trees, rarely perennial herbs, with rather thick and pithy branches, opposite pinnate leaves with toothed leaflets, and small white, yellow, or pinkish flowers in flat corymbs or in dense rounded masses. Among the large species is *S. glauca* of the western United States, a tree 25 feet high, the large blue-black fruit edible; also *S. Mexicana* of the southwest, 18 feet high. The flowers of *Sambucus Canadensis* are excitant and sudorific, the berries diaphoretic and aperient; the inspissated juice is used in rheumatism and syphilis, and as a laxative; the inner bark and juice of root is a hydragogue cathartic, emetic in large doses; the young leaf-buds are a violent purgative. For common species of the genus, see *elder*², *elderberry*, *Judas-tree*, 3, and *danewort*; see also *bloodwort*, *bour-tree*, and *hantboy*, 2.

sambuke (sam'būk), *n.* [L. *sambuca*, < Gr. *σαμβύκη*, < Syrian *sabka*, Heb. *sabeka*, a stringed musical instrument.] An ancient musical instrument, probably a large harp, used in Asia and introduced into Italy by the Romans. The name has been applied to various stringed instruments, such as a lyre, a dulcimer, and a triangular harp, or trigon. *Stainer and Barrett*.

And whatsoever ye judge, this I am sure, that lutes, harps, all manner of pipes, barbitons, *sambukes*, with other instruments every one, which standeth by fine and quick fingering, be condemned of Aristotle, as not to be brought in and used among them which study for learning and virtue. *Aecham*, *Toxophilus* (ed. 1864), p. 26.

sambul (sam'bul), *n.* Same as *musk-root*, 1.

sambur (sam'bēr), *n.* [Hind. *sambre*, < Skt. *çambara*, a kind of deer.] The Indian elk. *Rusa aristotelis*, a very large rusine deer inhabiting the hill-country of India. It stands about 5 feet high at the shoulders, and has a mane. See *Rusa*. Also *sambo*, *sambhur*.

sam-cloth (sam'klōth), *n.* [Appar. abbr. of *sampler-cloth*.] A sampler. *Dict. of Needle-work*.

samet (sām), *adv.* [ME. *same*, *sammē*, *samen*; < (a) AS. *samē*, similarly, in the same way; used only in combination with *swā*, so, as (*swā same swā*, the same as); cf. *sam*, conj., whether, or (*sam . . . sam*, whether . . . or); as a prefix *sam-*, denoting agreement or combination: = OS. *sama*, *samo*, *samē* = MLG. *samē*, *sam* = OHG. *sama*, MHG. *samē*, *sam*, *adv.*, the same, likewise; (b) AS. *samen*, together, = OS. *saman* = OFries. *semin*, *samin*, *samen* = MLG. *samene* = OHG. *samant*, MHG. *samant*, *samt*, G. *samt*, *sammit*, *zu-sammen*, together, together with, = Icel. *saman* = Sw. *samma* = Dan. *sammen* = Goth. *samana*, together, = Russ. *samui*, together; (c) as an adj. not in AS., but of Scand. origin, < Icel. *samr* = Sw. *samma*, *sammē* = Dan. *samme* = OHG. *sam* = Goth. *sama*, the same; = Gr. *αὐα*, at the same time, together. *ὁὐός*, the same (> *ὁὐός*, like), = Skt. *sama*, even, like, equal; cf. Skt. *sa* (in comp.), with *sam*, with; L. *simul*, together, *similis*, similar: see *simultaneous*, *similar*, etc.] Together.

So ryde thay of by resoun bi the rygge bonez,
Etenden to the haunche, that henged alle *samen*,
& heuen hit vp at hole, & hwen hit of there.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 1345.

On foote & on faire horse fought they *samme*.

Alisaunder of Maccdoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 342.

For what concord han light and darke *sam*?
Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, May.

same (sām), *a.* [ME. *samē*, < Icel. *samr* = Sw. *samma*, *sammē* = Dan. *samme* = OHG. *sam* = Goth. *sama*, the same: see *samē*, *adv.*] 1. Identical numerically; one in substance; not other; always preceded by the definite article or other definitive word (*this* or *that*). In this sense, *same* is predicable only of substances (things or persons), or of other kinds of objects which, having individuality, are for the purposes of speech analogous to individual things, especially places and times. It is a relative term, implying that what comes to mind in one connection and what comes to mind in another connection are one individual or set of individuals in existence.

The very *same* man that beguiled Master Slender of his chain cozened him of it. *Shak.*, *M. W. of W.*, iv. 5. 37.

There was another bridge . . . built by the *same* man at the *same* time. *Coryat*, *Crudities*, l. 29.

The very *same* dragoons ran away at Falkirk that ran away at Preston Pans. *Walpole*, *Letters*, II. 3.

2. Of one nature or general character; of one kind, degree, or amount: as, we see in men everywhere the *same* passions and the *same* vices; two flames that are the *same* in temperature; two bodies of the *same* dimensions; boxes that occupy the *same* space. *Same*, used in this way, expresses less a different meaning from *def.* 1, than a different (and often loose) mode of thinking; the thought is often that of equality rather than that of identity.

Those things, says the Philosopher, are the *same* whose essence are one and the *same*. . . . Those things are said

to be the *same*, says the Philosopher, in number, whose matter is one and the *same*. . . . Those things are the *same* in species whose ratio of essence is one.

Burgeradictus, tr. by a Gentleman, i. 20.

I rather pity than hate Turk and Infidel, for they are of the *same* Metal and bear the *same* Stamp as I do, though the Inscriptions differ. *Hovell*, Letters, i. vi. 32.

It hath bin inevitably prov'd that the natural and fundamental causes of political happiness in all governments are the *same*. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

Ignatius Loyola . . . in the great Catholic reaction bore the *same* part which Luther bore in the great Protestant movement. *Macaulay*, Von Ranke's Hist. Popes.

Bigotry is the *same* in every faith and every age. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 6.

The *same* sentiment which fits us for freedom itself makes us free. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 467.

This ambiguity in the word *same*, whereby it means either individual identity or indistinguishable resemblance, has been often noticed, and from a logical or objective point of view justly complained of, as "engendering fallacies in otherwise enlightened understandings." *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 81.

3. Just mentioned, or just about to be mentioned or denoted: often used for the sake of emphasis or to indicate contempt or vexation.

Who is the *same*, which at my window peepes? . . . Is it not Cynthia? *Spenser*, Epithalamion, l. 372.

For that *same* word, rebellion, did divide The action of their bodies from their souls.

Shak., 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 194.

Afterwards they flea him, and, observing certaine cere monies about the flesh, cat the *same*.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 425.

No one was there that could compare With this *same* Andrew Lammie. *Andrew Lammie* (Child's Ballads, II. 191).

All the *same*, nevertheless; notwithstanding; in spite of all; for all that.

We see persons make good fortunes by them *all* the *same*. *DIsraeli*, Coningsby, iv. 9.

At the *same* time. (a) At one time; not later. (b) However; nevertheless; still; yet; used to introduce a reservation, explanation, or fact not in conflict but in contrast with what has been said.

Sir Peter. We shall now be the happiest couple — *Lady T.* And never differ again?

Sir Peter. No, never! — though, at the *same* time, indeed, my dear Lady Teazle, you must watch your temper very seriously. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

samel-brick (sam'el-brik), *n.* Same as *place-brick*.

samely (sām'li), *a.* [*< same + -ly*]. Monotonous; unvaried. [*Prov. Eng.*]

The earth is so *samely* that your eyes turn toward heaven. *Kinglake*, Eothen, xvii.

sameness (sām'nes), *n.* [*< same + -ness*]. 1. The being the same; oneness; the negation of otherness; identity: as, the *sameness* of an unchangeable being. — 2. Essential resemblance; oneness of nature: as, a *sameness* of manner.

Unaltered! Alas for the *sameness* That makes the change but more! *Lowell*, The Dead House.

3. Want of variety; tedious monotony: as, the *sameness* of objects in a landscape.

He was totally unfitted for the flat *sameness* of domestic life. *Walt Whitte*, White Rose, II. xx.

It haunted me, the morning long, With weary *sameness* in the rhymes, The phantom of a silent song, That went and came a thousand times.

Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

= **Syn. 1 and 2.** *Sameness, Identity.* *Sameness* may be internal or external; *identity* is internal or essential: as, *sameness* of personal appearance; the *identity* of Saladin with Ilderim and Adonbec. One book may be the *same* as another, but cannot be *identical* with it. Saladin and Ilderim and Adonbec were the *same* man.

samester, samestre (sa-mes'tēr), *n.* A variety of coral. *Simmonds*.

samett, samette, *n.* Middle English forms of *samite*.

Samia (sā'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), *< L. Samia*, fem. of *Samius*, Samian; see *Samian*]. A notable genus of bombycid moths, confined to North America, and belonging to the family *Saturniidae*. The largest silkworm-moth native in the United States, *S. cecropia*, is an example.

Samian (sā'mi-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Samius*, *< Samus*, *Samos*, *< Gr. Σάμος*, the island of *Samos*]. 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to *Samos*, an island in the *Ægean* Sea, west of *Asia Minor*, now forming a principality tributary to *Turkey*.

Fill high the cup with *Samian* wine. *Byron*, Don Juan, iii. 86 (song).

Samian earth, the name of an argillaceous earth found in the island of *Samos*, and formerly used in medicine as an astringent. — **Samian letter**. Same as *Pythagorean letter*. See *Pythagorean*.

When Reason doubtful, like the *Samian letter*, Points him two ways. *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 151.

Samian stone, a stone found in the island of *Samos*, used for polishing by goldsmiths, etc. — **Samian ware**, a name given to an ancient kind of pottery made of *Samian* earth

or other fine earth. The vases are of a bright-red or black color, covered with a lustrous silicious glaze, with separately molded ornaments attached to them.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of *Samoa*. Also *Samiot, Samiote*.

Samidæ (sam'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Samus + -idæ*]. A family of sponges, typified by the genus *Samus*, whose characteristic megascleres or skeletal spicules are trifid at both ends.

samiel (sā'mi-el), *n.* [*< Turk. samyeli*, a poisonous wind, *< samm, seum* (*< Ar. samm*), poison, + *yel*, wind. Cf. *simoom*]. The *simoom*.

Burning and headlong as the *Samiel* wind. *Moore*, Lalla Rookh.

The cold wind that frequently during winter sweeps the continent of North America from north to south is more deadly than any hot wind, even than the half-fabulous *Samiel* or *Simoom*.

J. K. Loughton, in Modern Meteorology, p. 50.

Samiot, Samiote (sā'mi-ot, -ōt), *a.* and *n.* [*< Gr. Σαμιώτης*, *< Σάμος*, *Samos*: see *Samian*]. Same as *Samian*.

samiri, *n.* Same as *saimiri*.

samisen (sam'i-sen), *n.* [*Japan.*] A guitar or banjo of three strings, used by the Japanese.



Samisen. *a.*, plectrum.

samite (sam'it), *n.* [*< ME. samite, samyte, samit, samet, samette*, *< OF. samit, samyt, samet, sammit, samis, sami, samy* = *Pr. samit* = *Sp. xamete* = *It. sciamito* = *MHG. samit, samāt, sammet, samite, G. sammct, sammit, samt, velvet*, *< ML. examitum, exametum*, also, after *Rom., samitum*, prop. **hexamitum*, *samite*, = *Russ. ak-samitū, velvet*, *< MGr. ἑξάμιτρον*, *samite*, lit. 'six-threaded,' *< Gr. ἕξ*, six (= *E. six*), + *μίτρος*, a thread of the wool. Cf. *dimity*, lit. 'two-threaded,' and *Sp. terciopelo*, *Pg. terciopello*, velvet, lit. 'three-piled.']. Originally, a heavy silk material each thread of which was supposed to be twisted of six fibers; later, rich heavy silk material of any kind, especially that which had a satin-like gloss.

Ful yonge he was and mery of thought, And in *samette* with briddes wrought. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 836.

In widewes habit large of *samyt* broune. *Chaucer*, Troilus, l. 109.

In silken *samite* she was light arayd. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xii. 13.

To say of any aliken tissue that it was "examitum" or "samit" meant that it was six-threaded, and therefore costly and splendid. . . . This splendid web was often so thick and strong that each string, whether it happened to be of hemp or of silk, had in the warp six threads, while the weft was of flat gold ahreda. *S. K. Handbook*, Textile Fabrics, p. 25.

samlet (sam'let), *n.* [Perhaps a var. of *salmonet*, dim. of *salmon*]. A salmonet; a parr; a young salmon of the first year.

It is said that, after he is got into the sea, he becomes, from a *Samlet* not so big as a Gudgeon, to be a *Salmon*, in as short a time as a gosling becomes to be a goose.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, i. 7.

sammēt, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *samit*.

sammier (sam'ier), *n.* In *tanning*, a machine for pressing water from skins. *E. H. Knight*.

sammy (sam'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sammied*, ppr. *sammying*. In *leather-manuf.*, to damp (skins) with cold water in the process of dressing.

samnet, *v.* See *samit*.

Samnite (sam'nit), *a.* and *n.* [*< L. Samnis* (*Samnit*), pl. *Samnites*, of or pertaining to *Samnium*, a native of *Samnium*, also a gladiator so called (see *def.*), *< Samnium*, a country of Italy whose inhabitants were an offshoot from the *Sabines*, as if **Sabinium*, *< Sabinus*, *Sabine*: see *Sabine*]. 1. *a.* Pertaining to *Samnium*, a country of ancient Italy.

II. *n.* 1. A native of *Samnium*. — 2. In *Rom. antiq.*, one of a class of gladiators, so called because they were armed like the natives of *Samnium*. They were distinguished especially by bearing the oblong shield, or *seutum*.

Samoan (sa-mō'an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Samoa* (see *def.*) + *-an*]. 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to *Samoa* (also called the *Samoan* or *Navigators' Islands*), an island kingdom of the Pacific, lying about latitude 14° south, longitude 169° to 173° west. It is under the supervision of the United States, Great Britain, and Germany. — **Samoan dove** or **pigeon**, the tooth-billed pigeon. See *cut* under *Didunculus*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of *Samoa*. **Samoleæ** (sā-mō'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), *< Samolus + -æ*]. A tribe of gamopet-

alous plants of the order *Primulaceæ*, embracing the single genus *Samolus*.

Samolus (sam'ō-lus), *n.* [NL., *< L. samolus*, a plant, supposed to be *Anemone Pulsatilla*, or *Samolus Valerandi* (the brookweed): a word of Celtic origin.]. A genus of herbaceous plants of the order *Primulaceæ*, the primrose family, constituting the tribe *Samoleæ*. It is characterized by a calyx with five-cleft persistent border, a perigynous corolla with five rounded and imbricated lobes and a short tube bearing five stamens, which are alternate with as many slender staminodes. There are about 8 species, of which one, *S. Valerandi*, the brookweed or water-pimpernel, is cosmopolitan, the others being natives mostly of the shores south of the tropics. They are smooth herbs with round stems, sometimes shrubby below, bearing alternate entire leaves, often principally in a rosette at the base. The small white flowers form terminal racemes or corymbs, and are followed by roundish five-valved capsules with many minute globose or angled seeds.

Samosatenian (sam'ō-sa-tē'ni-an), *n.* [*< LL. Samosatenus*, of *Samosata*, *< Samosata*, neut. pl. (LL. also fem. sing.), *< Gr. Σαμόσατα*, neut. pl., *Samosata*, the capital of *Commagene*, on the western shore of the *Euphrates*]. A follower of *Paul* of *Samosata*, Bishop of *Antioch* in the third century. See *Paulian*.

Samothracian (sam-ō-thrā'si-an), *a.* [*< Samo-thrace* (see *def.*) + *-ian*]. Pertaining to *Samothrace*, an island in the *Ægean* Sea, belonging to *Turkey*.

samoun, *n.* A Middle English form of *salmon*. **samovar** (sam'ō-vār), *n.* [*< Russ. samovarū*, a tea-urn; regarded in a popular etymology as lit. 'self-boiler' (cf. *L. authepsa*, *< Gr. αὐθής*, a kind of urn for cooking, lit. 'self-cooker'), as if *< samū* (in comp. *samo-*, self, + *bariti*, boil; but prob. *< Tatar saubar*, a tea-urn. The *Cal-muck samovar* is from the *Russ.* word.] A copper urn used in *Russia*, *Siberia*, *Mongolia*, and elsewhere, in which water is kept boiling for use when required for making tea, live charcoal being placed in a tube which passes up through the center of the urn. Similar vessels are used in winter in northern *China*, for keeping soups, etc., hot at table.



Antique Russian Samovar.

A huge, steaming tea-urn, called a *Samovar* — etymologically, a "self-boiler" — will be brought in, and you will make your tea according to your taste. *D. M. Wallace*, *Russia*, p. 12.

The *samovar*, however, is a completely new institution, and the old peasants will tell you, "Ah, Holy *Russia* has never been the same since we drank so much tea." *Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 136.

Samoyed (sa-mō'yed), *n.* [Also *Samoied*, *Samoide*, and formerly *Samoed*, *Samoyt*; *< Russ. Samoyedū*]. One of a race inhabiting the northern coast of *Asia* and eastern *Europe*, and belonging to the *Ural-Altaic* family.

The *Samoyt*, or *Samoed*, hath his name, as the *Russæ* saith, of eating himself; as if they had sometime beene Canibals. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 431.

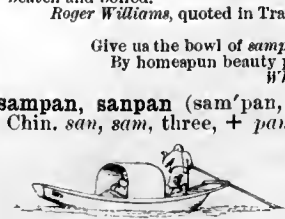
Samoyedic (sam-ō-yed'ik), *a.* [*< Samoyed + -ic*]. Of or pertaining to the *Samoyeds*.

samp (sāmp), *n.* [*< Massachusetts Ind. saupac, sāpac*, lit. made soft, thinned.]. Indian corn coarsely ground or broken by pounding; a kind of hominy; also, a porridge made of it. [*U. S.*]

Nawsump is a kind of meal pottage unparched. From this the English call their *samp*; which is the Indian corn beaten and boiled. *Roger Williams*, quoted in *Trans. Amer. Antiq. Soc.*, [IV. 188.]

Give us the bowl of *samp* and milk, By homespun beauty poured! *Whittier*, The Corn-Song.

sampan, sanpan (sam'pan, san'pan), *n.* [*< Chin. san, sam*, three, + *pan*, a board; otherwise of *Malay* origin.]. A small boat used on the coasts of *China*, *Japan*, and



Sampan.

Java, corresponding to the skiff of Europe and America, and propelled with either sculls or a sail. It is sometimes provided with a fore-and-aft roofing of mats, affording shelter and habitation for a family.

sampfen-wood (samp'-fen-wūd), *n.* Same as *sapan-wood*.

samphire (sam'fir or sam'fēr), *n.* [A corruption (appar. simulating *camphire* for *camphor*) of early mod. E. *sampire*, *sampere*, *sampier*, < OF. *saint pierre* (i. e. *herbe de Saint Pierre*, St. Peter's herb), < L. *sanctus*, holy (see *saint*), + LL. *Petrus*, < Gr. Πέτρος, Peter, < πέτρος, a stone, πέτρα, a rock: see *saint* and *pier*.] A succulent umbelliferous herb, *Crithmum maritimum*, growing in clefts of rocks close to the sea in western Europe and through the Mediterranean region. The young leaves are highly esteemed for making pickles. Various other maritime plants are named from it. In America *Salicornia* is sometimes so called.



Upper Part of Stem with the Inflorescence of Samphire (*Crithmum maritimum*). a, a flower; b, the fruit; c, transverse section of one of the fruitlets.

Sometimes for change they [the people of Lesbos] will seale the rocks for *Sampier*, and search the bottoome of the lesse deep seas for a little fish shaped like a burve.

Sandys, Travails, p. 14.

Golden samphire, a plant, *Inula crithmoides*, with golden flowers and thick stems, resembling and said to have been used like samphire. See *Inula*.—**Jamaica samphire**. (a) *Batis maritima*, a chenopodiaceous salt weed of the West Indian and Florida coasts. (b) *Borreria arborescens*, a maritime shrub of the West Indies.—**Longwood samphire**. See *Pharacium*.—**Rock-samphire**, the common samphire. (See also *marsh-samphire*.)

sampi (sam'pī), *n.* [*< Gr. σάπι, < σάρ, san, + πι, pi.*] A character, π , representing a Phœnician sibilant in early Dorian (Greek) use, and called *san*, but retained later only as a numeral sign, with *pi* added to its name, because of the resemblance of the character in form to a Greek π (pi). Its value as a numeral was 900.

samplary, *n.* [ME. *saumplarie*, by aphæresis from **esaumplarie*, later *exemplary*, *exemplary*: see *exemplary*, *n.*, and cf. *sampler*.] An exemplar; a pattern.

Thaun men maden bokes God was here maister.
And seynte spirit the *saumplarie* and seide what men sholde wryte.

Piers Plowman (C), xv. 47.

sample (sam'pl), *n.* [*< ME. sample, saumple*, by aphæresis from *asaumple*, *esaumple*, < OF. *essample*, *example*, also *ensample*, *example*: see *example*, *ensample*, of which *sample* is a doublet.] 1. Anything selected as a model for imitation; a pattern; an example; an instance.

A *sample* to the youngest, to the more mature
A glass that feated them. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, I. 1. 48.

Thus he concludes; and ev'ry hardy knight
His *sample* followed. *Fairfax*.

2. A part of anything taken at random out of a large quantity and presented for inspection or intended to be shown as evidence of the quality of the whole; a representative specimen: as, a *sample* of cloth, of wheat, of spirits, of wines, etc. Samples of textile fabrics are used extensively in retail as well as wholesale business, and in the large cities there are business houses most of whose dealings are with out-of-town customers by means of samples. Such samples are oblong, about twice as long as wide, and are generally stitched or pinned into little packages like books. Samples for wholesale trade are usually pasted or glued upon pattern-cards or pattern-books. See *pattern-card*, *pattern-book*.

A *sample* is better than a description.
Jefferson, To John Jay (Correspondence, II. 419).
Though sickly *samples* of the exuberant whole.
Cowper, *Task*, iv. 761.

In courtship everything is regarded as provisional and preliminary, and the smallest *sample* of virtue or accomplishment is taken to guarantee delightful stores which the broad leisure of marriage will reveal.
George Eliot, *Middlemarch*, I. xx.

The quality of Oils shall be subject to specific contracts as per *sample*, and shall be sold by gauge or weight.
New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888-9, p. 294.

=**Syn.** 2. *Specimen*, *Sample*. See *specimen*.
sample (sam'pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sampled*, ppr. *sampling*. [*< sample, n.* Cf. *example, v.*] 1. To place side by side with something else closely similar, for the purpose of comparison or illustration.

You being both so excellent, 'twere pity
If such rare pieces should not be conferr'd
And *sampled* together.

Middleton, *Anything for a Quiet Life*, II. 1.

She would have had you to have *sampled* you
With one within, that they are now a teaching,
And does pretend to your rank.

B. Jonson, *Devil is an Ass*, v. 1.

Lest this should be wholly attributed to Pilate's cruelty, without due respect had of the omnipotent justice, he [Christ] *samples* it with another—of eighteen men miscarrying by the fall of a tower.

Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, II. 166.

2. To match; imitate; follow the pattern or method of.

Show me but one hair of his head or beard,
That I may *sample* it.

Middleton and Dekker, *Rosring* (Girl), iv. 2.

Walla by chance was in a meadow by,
Learning to *sample* earth's embroidery.

W. Broene, *Britannia's Pastorals*, II. 3.

3. To select, or take at random, a sample or specimen of; hence, to try or test by examining or using a specimen or sample: as, to *sample* sugar or grain; to *sample* wine.

Chaucer never shows any signs of effort, and it is a main proof of his excellence that he can be so inadequately *sampled* by detached passages.

Lowell, *Study Windows*, p. 281.

It is difficult to compel the hydrochloric acid maker to *sample* this water in the ordinary way.

Spons' Encyc. Manuf., I. 146.

sample-card (sam'pl-kārd), *n.* Same as *pattern-card*, 1.

sample-cutter (sam'pl-kut'ēr), *n.* Rotary shears in the form of a sharp-edged disk rolling on a table against a fixed edge. It cuts from a roll of cloth narrow strips to form samples of the goods.

sampler (sam'plēr), *n.* [*< ME. saumpler, saumplere*, a sampler, by aphæresis from **esampler*, *exampler*: see *exampler* and *exemplar*, of which *sampler* is a doublet. Cf. also *samplary*, *exemplary*, *n.*] 1. An exemplar; a pattern.

Sundry precedents and *samplers* of indiscretion and weakness.

Ford, *Line of Life*, Pref.

2. A piece of embroidery, worsted-work, or the like. Originally, such a piece of work done to fix and retain a pattern considered of value; or, in some cases, a large piece of cloth or canvas upon which many patterns were worked side by side; more recently, a similar



Sampler

piece of needlework intended merely to exhibit the skill of a beginner, and often framed and hung up for show. Samplers of this sort often included Bible texts, verses, and the like.

We, *Hermia*, like two artificial gods,
Have with our needles created both one flower,
Both on one *sampler*, sitting on one cushion.

Shak., *M. N. D.*, II. 2. 205.

In Nites cleer Crystall shee doth Iordan see;
In Memphis, Salem; and vn-warily
Her hand (vnbidden) in her *Sampler* sets
The King of Iuda's Name and Counterfets.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's *Weeks*, II., *The Magnificence*.

Come, bring your *sampler*, and with art
Draw in 't a wounded heart.

Herrick, *The Wounded Heart*.

The best room
... bookless, pictureless
Save the inevitable *sampler* hung
Over the fireplace.

Whittier, *Among the Hills*, Pref.

3. One who samples; one who makes up and exhibits samples for the inspection of merchants, etc.

The modern practice of buying and selling ore through men known as public *samplers* is constantly growing in favor.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 950.

If buyer fails to attend to the same [notice to attend to inspection] within a reasonable time, it shall be the duty

of any two members of the Committee on Lard, upon proof of such notice and failure, without fees, to appoint a *sampler* to sample the Lard for delivery on that notice, and his inspection shall be final on that delivery.

New York Produce Exchange Report, 1888-9, p. 172.

sample-room (sam'pl-rōm), *n.* 1. A room where samples are kept and shown.—2. A place where liquor is sold by the glass; a bar-room; a grog-shop. [Vulgar euphemism, U. S.]

sample-scale (sam'pl-skāl), *n.* A very accurately balanced lever-scale, weighing correctly to ten-thousandths of a pound. It is used to weigh small proportional quantities of articles, in order to determine their weight in bulk.

sample-spigot (sam'pl-spig'ot), *n.* A small faucet inserted through a cask-head.

sampling-tube (sam'pling-tūb), *n.* A drop-tube, pipette, or liquor-thief used for drawing out small quantities of liquor. Also called *tête-à-tête*, *thief-tube*, *velinche*, or *wine-taster*.

Sampsæan (samp-sē'an), *n.* [*< Gr. Σαμψαίοι*, *Sampsæans*, < Heb. *shemesh*, the sun.] One of an early school of Jewish Christians, often identified with the Eleesaites.

And in worshipping of the Sunne, whereof they were called *Sampsæans*, or *Sunner*, *Sunmen*, as *Epiphanius* interpreteth that name.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 148.

sampson-post (samp'son-pōst), *n.* Same as *samson-post*.

sampsuchinet, *n.* [*< L. sampsuchinus* (< Gr. σαμψύχινος), of marjoram, < *sampsuchium*, *sampsuchus*, *sampsueum* (> Sp. *sampsuco* = OF. *samp-sue*), < Gr. σαμψύχων, σαμψύχων, σαμψύχων, a foreign name of marjoram.] Sweet marjoram.

1 savour no *sampsuchine* in it.

B. Jonson, *Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

samshoo, samshu (sam'shō), *n.* [Chin., lit. 'thrice fired or distilled'; < *san, sam*, three, + *shao*, fire, boil.] An ardent spirit resembling Batavia arrack, distilled by the Chinese from rice or from large millet. The name is also applied in China to all spirituous liquors, such as gin, whisky, and brandy. See *rice-wine*.

samson-post (sam'son-pōst), *n.* [So called in allusion to *Samson* the strong man, the champion of the Hebrews (Judges xiv.-xvi.).] 1. *Naut.*: (a) A netted stanchion used in the hold of a merchant ship for fixing purchases or screws in stowing cargo. (b) A stanchion fixed between the decks of a man-of-war as an attachment for a purchase-block or leading-block. (c) In whaling, a heavy upright timber, firmly secured in the deck, and extending about two feet above it, to which the fluke-chain or fluke-rope was formerly made fast when the whale was towed in to be ent. Most whalemen now make the rope fast to the bits. (C. M. *Seammon*, *Marine Mammals*, p. 311.—2. The upright post supporting the walking-beam in the rope-drilling apparatus used in the Pennsylvania oil-region. See cut under *oil-derriek*.

Also written *sampson-post*.

samurai (sam'ō-ri), *sing.* and *pl.* [Jap.] The military class of Japan during the continuance of the feudal system there, including both daimios, or territorial nobles, and their vassals or military retainers, but more particularly the latter, or one of them; a military retainer of a daimio; a two-sworded man, or two-sworded men collectively. The samurai were both the soldiers and the scholars of Japan.

Below the classes already mentioned were the great bulk of the *samurai*, the two-sworded military retainers, who were supported by their lords. . . . They were reckless, idle fellows, acknowledging no obedience but to their lord.

F. O. Adams, *Hist. of Japan*, I. 76.

Among all the privileges which the *samurai* enjoyed over the common man, there was none that he prized more highly than the right, indeed the duty, of carrying a sword. . . . The *samurai* never went without his sword, and even a boy going to school had one buckled on.

J. J. Rein, *Japan*, p. 327.

Samyda (sam'i-dā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1753), < Gr. σάμυδα, supposed to be the birch-tree.] A genus of shrubs, type of the order *Samydaceæ*, belonging to the tribe *Cascearieæ*. It is characterized by a colored and bell-shaped calyx-tube bearing four to six unequal lobes, by the absence of petals and stamens, by its eight to thirteen monadelphous stamens and its free ovary with very numerous ovules on three to five parietal placentæ, the style single with a capitate stigma. The 2 species, natives of the West Indies, are shrubs bearing two-ranked alternate oblong leaves, which are covered with pellucid dots. The large white, rose-colored, orange-flush flowers are borne singly or few in the axils, and followed by a hard roundish fruit with numerous angled seeds each with a fleshy aril. See *dozen-berry*.

Samydaceæ (sam-i-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1845), < *Samyda* + *-aceæ*.] An order of polypetalous plants of the series *Calyceifloræ* and cohort *Passiflorales*. It is characterized by similarity of the petals and the sepals, or by their absence, and by the usually undivided style and stigma, a sessile one-celled

ovary generally free from the calyx, oblong or angled seeds always fewer than the ovules, with a hard and dark outer coat covered by a thin and fleshy or torn aril, and containing copious albumen. The stamens are in one or several rows, more often numerous, frequently alternate with staminodes, equidistant or clustered opposite the petals, their slender filaments either free or more or less united. The order differs from the *Passifloraceæ* only in habit and the lack of a corona. It includes about 160 species, belonging to 25 genera, all tropical. They are smooth or hairy trees or shrubs, with alternate and two-ranked undivided leaves, and inconspicuous flowers. The typical genus is *Samyda*.

Samydææ (sā-mid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Karl Friedrich Gaertner, 1807), < *Samyda* + *-ææ*.] Same as *Samydaceæ*.

san (san), *n.* [Gr. *σάν*.] See *sampi* and *epiemon*, 2.

sana (sā'nā), *n.* [Peruv. (?).] A kind of Peruvian tobacco. *Treas. of Bot.*

sanability (san-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*sanable* + *-ity* (see *-ibility*).] Sanable character or condition; curableness; sanableness. *Imp. Diet.*

sanable (san'ā-bl), *a.* [= Sp. *sanable* = Pg. *sanavel* = It. *sanabile*, < L. *sanabilis*, curable, remediable, < *sanare*, cure, make sound: see *sanation*.] Capable of being healed or cured; susceptible of remedy; curable.

Those that are *sanable* or preservable from this dreadful sin of idolatry may find the efficacy of our antidote. *Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Idolatry, Pref. (*Latham*.)

sanableness (san'ā-bl-nes), *n.* Sanability. *Imp. Diet.*

sanap, *n.* Same as *savenape*.

sanatorium, sanatory (san-ā-tā'ri-um, san'ā-tā-ri), *n.* Erroneous forms of *sanatorium, sanatory*.

sanation (sā-nā'shōn), *n.* [= It. *sanazione* (> It. *sanare*), < L. *sanatio* (-v-), a healing or curing, < *sanare*, heal, make sound, < *sanus*, sound, healthy: see *sanē*.] A healing or curing; cure.

But the *sanation* of this brain-sick malady is very difficult. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 473.

Consider well the member, and, if you have no probable hope of *sanation*, cut it off quickly. *Wiseman*, Surgery. (*Latham*.)

sanative (san'ā-tiv), *a.* [= Pg. It. *sanativo*, < ML. *sanativus*, serving to heal, < L. *sanare*, pp. *sanatus*, heal: see *sanation*.] Having the power to cure or heal; healing; tending to heal; sanatory.

It hath been noted by the ancients that wounds which are made with brass heal more easily than wounds made with iron. The cause is for that brass hath in it self a *sanative* vertue. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 787.

The doctor . . . declared him much better, which he imputed to that *sanative* saporiferous draught. *Fielding*, Joseph Andrews, I. 16.

Thine be such converse strong and *sanative*,
A ladder for thy spirit to ascend
To health and joy and pure contentedness. *Wordsworth*, Prelude, xl.

sanativeness (san'ā-tiv-nes), *n.* Healing property or power.

There is an obscure Village in this County, near St. Neot's, called Haile-waston, whose very name soundeth something of *sanativeness* there. *Fuller*, Worthies, Huntingdon, II. 98. (*Davies*.)

sanatorial (san-ā-tō'ri-āl), *a.* [*sanatory* + *-al*.] Same as *sanatory*. [Rare.]

sanatorium (san-ā-tō'ri-um), *n.* [NL., also, erroneously, *sanatarium* (also *sanitarium*, with ref. to L. *sanatus*, health); neut. of LL. *sanatorius*, giving health: see *sanatory*.] 1. A place to which people go for the sake of health; a locality to which people resort to regain health; also, a house, hotel, or medical institution in such a locality, designed to accommodate invalids: specifically applied to military stations on the mountains or tablelands of tropical countries, with climates suited to the health of Europeans.

Simla, a British *sanatorium* in the northwest of India. *Chambers's Encyc.*

2. A hospital, usually a private hospital for the treatment of patients who are not beyond the hope of cure.

sanatory (san'ā-tō-ri), *a.* [= It. *sanatorio*, < LL. *sanatorius*, giving health, < L. *sanare*, pp. *sanatus*, heal: see *sanation*.] The word is often confused with *sanitary*, *q. v.* Conducive to health; healing; curing. = *Syn.* See *sanatory*.

sanbenito (san-be-nē'tō), *n.* [= F. *sanbenito* = It. *sanbenito*, < Sp. Pg. *sambenito*, the sanbenito, so called because the garment was of the same cut as that worn by the members of the order of St. Benedict; < Sp. *San Benito*, St. Benedict, founder of the order of Benedictines: see *benedict*, *benedictine*.] The word has also been explained, absurdly, as if intended for

(Sp.) **saco benito*, 'blessed sack,' said to have been orig. a coat of sackcloth worn by penitents on their reconciliation to the church.] A garment worn by persons under trial by the Inquisition when brought into public view at an auto de fe either for recantation and subsequent pardon after penance, or for punishment by hanging, flogging, or burning alive. Some writers describe it as a hat, others as a sort of cassock or loose overgarment, and it is generally asserted to have been decorated with red flames or grotesque figures either painted or applied in thin material.

There are few who have fallen into the Gripes of the Inquisition do scape the Rack, or the *San-benito*, which is a strait yellow Coat without Sleeves, having the Four-trait of the Devil painted up and down in black. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 42.

What you tell us of knights-errant is all invention and lies; and, if their histories must not be burnt, at least they deserve to wear each of them a *Sanbenito*, or some badge whereby they may be known to be infamous. *Jarvis*, tr. of Don Quixote, II. vi.

sance-bell (sans'bel), *n.* [Also *saints' bell*, *sancte-bell*, *sauncing-bell*, prop. *Sanctus bell*: so called because orig. rung at the *Sanctus*. See *saints' bell*, under *bell*, *n.*] Same as *Sanctus bell*. See *bell*.

Ring out your *sance-bells*. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, I. 1.

I thank God, I am neither so profanely uncharitable as to send him to the *sance-bell*, to truss up his life with a trice. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters, III.

sancho¹ (sang'kō), *n.* A musical instrument of the guitar class, used by negroes. The body consists of a hollowed piece of wood with a long neck, over which are stretched strings of vegetable fiber, which are tuned by means of sliding rings.

Sancho² (sang'kō), *n.* In the game of Sancho-Pedro, the nine of trumps.

Sancho-Pedro (sang'kō-pē'drō), *n.* A game of cards in which the Sancho or 9-spot of trumps counts 9, the Pedro or 5-spot of trumps 5, and the knave and 10-spot (or game) of trumps and the highest and lowest trump-cards played (called *high* and *low* respectively) 1 each. In playing the value of the cards is the same as in whist. The person whose deal it is has the privilege of either selling to the highest bidder the right to make the trump, or of refusing all bids; in either case, the person who buys or the one who declines to sell must make at least as much as was bid or refused, or he is "act back" the number of points so offered or declined. The game is usually 100 points.

sanct, *n.* An obsolete variant of *saint*¹.

Here enter not vile bigots, . . .
Cursed snakes, dissembling varlets, seeming *sanct*s.

sanctanimity (sangk-tā-nim'i-ti), *n.* [*sanctus*, holy, + *animus*, the mind. Cf. *longanimity*, *magnanimity*, etc.] Holiness of mind.

A hath, or a thou, delivered with conventional uncton, now well nigh inspires a sensation of solemnity in its hearer, and a persuasion of the *sanctanimity* of its utterer. *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 17.

sancte-bell (sangk'te-bel), *n.* [Corruption of *Sanctus bell*.] Same as *Sanctus bell*. See *bell*.

sanctificate (sangk'ti-fi-kāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sanctificated*, ppr. *sanctificating*. [*LL. sanctificatus*, pp. of *sanctificare*, sanctify: see *sanctify*.] To sanctify. [Rare.]

Wherefore likewise doth Saint Peter ascribe our election to the Father predestinating, to the Son propitiating, to the Holy Ghost *sanctificating*. *Barron*, Works, II. xxxiv.

sanctificatet, *a.* [ME., < LL. *sanctificatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Sanctified; holy.

O Joseph, *sanctificate* is thy first foundation,
Thy parentage may be prayed of vs all.
Joseph of Arimathe (E. E. T. S.), p. 50.

sanctification (sangk'ti-fi-kā'shōn), *n.* [*LL. sanctificatio* (-n-), a sanctification, < *sanctificare*, pp. *sanctificatus*, sanctify: see *sanctify*.] 1. The act of sanctifying or making holy; in *theol.*, the act of God's grace by which the affections are purified and the soul is cleansed from sin and consecrated to God. In Protestant theology, regeneration, or the awakening of spiritual life in the heart, is regarded as an instantaneous act; while sanctification, or the perfecting of that life, is generally regarded as a gradual and progressive work, never completed in this life. The doctrine of perfect sanctification, sometimes also called the *doctrine of holiness*, held by a comparatively small number, is the doctrine that men may be and sometimes are perfected in holiness in the present life, and wholly, unreservedly, and undeviatingly consecrated to do the divine will, so that they are freed from all sin, though not from all mistakes or errors in judgment.

God hath from the beginning chosen you to salvation, through *sanctification* of the Spirit and belief of the truth. *2 Thes.* II. 13.

2. The state of being sanctified, purified, or made holy; conformity of the heart and life to the will of God.—3. Consecration.

The bishop kneels before the cross, and devoutly adores and kisses it; after this follows a long prayer for the *sanctification* of that new sign of the cross. *Stillingfleet*.

sanctified (sangk'ti-fid), *p. a.* [*sanctify* + *-ed*.] Made holy; consecrated; set apart for sacred services; hence, affecting holiness; sanctimonious: as, a *sanctified* whine.

He finds no character so *sanctified* that has not its failings. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxvii.

sanctifiedly (sangk-ti-fi'ed-li), *adv.* Sanctimoniously.

He never looks upon us but with a sigh, . . . tho' we *simper* never so *sanctifiedly*.

Brome, Jovial Crew, II. (Works, ed. Pearson, III. 371).

sanctifier (sangk'ti-fi-ēr), *n.* One who sanctifies or makes holy; specifically [*cap.*], in *theol.*, the Holy Spirit.

sanctify (sangk'ti-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sanctified*, ppr. *sanctifying*. [*ME. sanctifican*, < *OF. sanctifier*, *sainctifier*, F. *sanctifier* = Pr. *sanctificar*, *sanctifiar* = Sp. Pg. *sanctificar* = It. *sanctificare*, < LL. *sanctificare*, make holy, sanctify; < L. *sanctus*, holy, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make: see *saint*¹ and *-fy*.] 1. To make holy or clean, either ceremonially or morally and spiritually; purify or free from sin.

Christ also loved the church, and gave himself for it; that he might *sanctify* and cleanse it with the washing of water by the word. *Eph.* v. 26.

Wherfore Jesus also, that he might *sanctify* the people with his own blood, suffered without the gate. *Heb.* xiii. 12.

2. To consecrate; set apart from a common to a sacred use; hallow or render sacred; invest with a sacred or elevated character: said of things or persons.

God blessed the seventh day, and *sanctified* it. *Gen.* II. 3.

Whether is greater, the gold or the temple that *sanctifieth* the gold? *Mat.* xxiii. 17.

Say ye of him, whom the Father hath *sanctified*, and sent into the world, Thou blasphemest; because I said, I am the Son of God? *John* x. 36.

A deep religious sentiment *sanctified* the thirst for liberty. *Emerson*, II. Diacourae at Concord.

3. To make efficient as a means of holiness; render productive of spiritual blessing.

Those judgments God hath been pleased to send upon me are so much the more welcome, as a means which his mercy hath *sanctified* so to me as to make me repent of that inhuman act. *Elkon Lasnikke*.

The church is nourished and fed by the power of Christ's life, and *sanctified*, that is, perfected in her unity with him, by his truth. *Bibliotheca Sacra*, XLIII. 496.

4. To make free from guilt; give a religious or a legal sanction to.

That holy man, amazed at what he saw,
Made haste to *sanctify* the bias by law.
Dryden, Sig. and Guis., I. 164.

5. To keep pure; render inviolable.

Truth guards the poet, *sanctifies* the line.
Pope, Epil. to Satires, II. 246.

6. To celebrate or confess as holy.

Sanctify the Lord of hosts himself, and let him be your fear, and let him be your dread. *Isa.* viii. 13.

= *Syn.* To hallow.

sanctifyingly (sangk'ti-fi-ing-li), *adv.* In a manner or degree tending to sanctify or make holy.

sanctiloquent (sangk-til'ō-kwent), *a.* [*LL. sanctus*, holy, + *loquen* (-t-), ppr. of *loqui*, speak. Cf. LL. *sanctiloquus*, speaking holily.] Discoursing on heavenly things. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

sanctimonial (sangk-ti-mō'ni-al), *a.* [*LL. sanctimonialis*, holy, pious, < L. *sanctimonia*, holiness: see *sanctimony*.] Same as *sanctimonious*.

sanctimonious (sangk-ti-mō'ni-us), *a.* [*ML. *sanctimoniosus*, < L. *sanctimonia*, holiness: see *sanctimony*.] 1. Possessing sanctity; sacred; holy; saintly; religious.

Sanctimonious ceremonies . . .

With full and holy rite. *Shak.*, Tempest, IV. 1. 16.
Sanctimonious customs, which of old
Hate by grave counsels to a godlie end . . .
Been instituted. *Times Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

2. Making a show of sanctity; affecting the appearance of sanctity.

The *sanctimonious* pirate that went to sea with the ten commandments. *Shak.*, M. for M., I. 2. 7.

Sanctimonious avarice. *Milton*.

At this Walter paused, and after twice applying to the bell, a footman of a peculiarly grave and *sanctimonious* appearance opened the door. *Bulwer*, Eugene Aram, II. 7.

sanctimoniously (sangk-ti-mō'ni-us-li), *adv.* 1. Sacredly; religiously.

You know, dear lady,
Since you were mine, how truly I have lov'd you,
How *sanctimoniously* observ'd your honour.
Fletcher, Sea Voyage, I. 1.

2. In a sanctimonious or affectedly sacred manner.

sanctimoniousness (sangk-ti-mō'ni-us-nes), *n.* Sanctimonious character or condition. **sanctimonious** (sangk'ti-mō-ni), *n.* [*< OF. sanctimonie = Sp. Pg. It. santimonia, < L. sanctimonia, holiness, sacredness, virtuousness, < sanctus, holy, + suffix -monia: see saint¹ and -mony.*] 1. Piety; devoutness; scrupulous austerity; sanctity.

It came into my Mind that, to arrive at universal Holiness all at once, I would take a Journey to the holy Land, and so would return Home with a Back-Load of Sanctimony. *N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, 1. 352.*

Her pretence is a pilgrimage; . . . which holy undertaking, with most austere sanctimony, she accomplished. *Shak., All's Well, iv. 3. 59.*

Cardinal Carolus Borromeus . . . [was] greatly revered in his time for the purity & sanctimony of his life. *Coryat, Crudities, I. 117.*

2. The external appearance of devoutness; labored show of goodness; affected or hypocritical devoutness.

sanction (sangk'shon), *n.* [*< OF. (and F.) sanction = Sp. sancion = Pg. sancção = It. sanzione, < L. sanctio(n)-, the act of ordaining or decreeing as sacred or inviolable, a decree, ordinance, sanction, < sancire, pp. sanctus, render sacred: see saint¹.*] 1. The act of making sacred; the act of rendering authoritative as law; the act of decreeing or ratifying; the act of making binding, as by an oath.

Fill every man his bowl. There cannot be A fitter drink to make this sanction in. Here I begin the sacrament to all.

B. Jonson, Catiline, i. 1.

Wanting sanction and authority, it is only yet a private work. *T. Baker, On Learning.*

If they were no laws to them, nor decreed and made sacred by sanction, promulgation, and appendant penalties, they could not so oblige them as to become the rule of virtue or vice. *Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), Pref., I. 9.*

2. A decree; an ordinance; a law; as, the pragmatic sanction.

Love's power, we see, Is Nature's sanction, and her first decree. *Dryden, Pal. and Arc., I. 330.*

3. The conferring of authority upon an opinion, practice, or sentiment; confirmation or support derived from public approval, from exalted testimony, or from the countenance of a person or body commanding respect.

The strictest professors of reason have added the sanction of their testimony. *Watts.*

Religion gave her sanction to that intense and unquenchable animosity. *Macaulay, Hist. Eng., vii.*

Gown and Sword And Law their threefold sanction gave. *Whittier, Astraea at the Capitol.*

4. A provision of a law which enforces obedience by the enactment of rewards or penalties, called respectively *remuneratory* and *punitive sanctions*; hence, in utilitarian ethics, the knowledge of the pleasurable or painful consequences of an act, as making it moral or immoral.

By the laws of men, enacted by civil power, gratitude is not enforced: that is, not enjoined by the sanction of penalties to be inflicted upon the person that shall not be found grateful. *South.*

A Sanction then is a source of obligatory powers or motives: that is, of pains and pleasures; which, according as they are connected with such or such modes of conduct, operate, and are indeed the only things which can operate, as motives. *Bentham, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, iii. 2, note.*

The fear of death is generally considered as one of the strongest of our feelings. It is the most formidable sanction which legislators have been able to devise. *Macaulay, Mill on Government.*

The internal sanction of duty, whatever our standard of duty may be, is one and the same — a feeling in our own mind, a pain, more or less intense, attendant on a violation of duty. *J. S. Mill, Utilitarianism.*

The consequences which an action done here may have in the unseen world are the sanctions attached to it. *Hootson, Phil. of Reflection, III. xi. § 6.*

External sanction, the knowledge of a fact in the external world which will result from an act either always or in the long run, and so produce pleasure or pain, as an inducement to do or refrain from that sort of act. — **Internal sanction**, the knowledge of mental reflection upon an act, productive of pleasure or pain, as an inducement to do or refrain from that sort of act. — **Legal sanction**, the knowledge that a penalty will probably be inflicted by a court for an act, as an inducement to refrain from that act. — **Moral sanction**, according to Bentham, the knowledge of how one's neighbors will take a given act, as a motive for doing or not doing it. Less strict utilitarians, as Mill, admit an internal sanction as moral. Non-utilitarian moralists often use the phrase *moral sanction*, but with no determinate signification. Thus, the Intuitionist Calderwood (*Handbook of Moral Philos.*, I. ii. 4, § 7) says: "Sanction is a confirmation of the moral character of an action, which follows it in experience."

This makes *sanction* in this phrase mean not a reward or punishment, but an attestation. On the other hand, the evolutionist Stephen (*Science of Ethics*, X. i. 2) says: "According to my argument, the primary and direct inducement, if I may say so, of *moral sanctions* is upon the social organism, whilst the individual is only indirectly and secondarily affected." That is to say, races in which certain instincts are weak are unfitted to cope with other races, and go under; so that a *moral sanction* is a remote consequence of a line of behavior tending by natural selection to reinforce certain instincts. — **Physical sanction**, the knowledge that pleasure or pain will generally result from a given line of conduct by the operation of causes purely natural. — **Political sanction**, the hope of favor or fear of hostility on the part of a government as the consequence of, and thus a motive for or against, certain conduct. — **Popular sanction**, the knowledge that the people, in their private and individual capacity, will regard with favor or disfavor a person who acts in a given way, as a motive for or against such action. Bentham regards this as the same as *moral sanction*. — **Pragmatic sanction**. See *pragmatic*. — **Psychological sanction**, the knowledge that certain conduct, if found out, will act upon a certain mind or certain minds to cause those persons to confer pleasure or inflict pain upon the person who pursues such conduct, this knowledge being considered as a motive for or against that conduct. — **Punitive sanction**, the attachment of a penalty to a legal offense. — **Religious sanction**, the belief that God attaches rewards and punishments to his laws as a motive for obeying him. — **Remuneratory sanction**, the promise, as by a government, of a reward as an inducement to attempt a certain performance. — **Social sanction**. Same as *popular sanction*. = **Syn. 1 and 3.** Authorization, countenance, support, warrant.

sanction (sangk'shon), *v. t.* [*< sanction, 'n.*] 1. To give authoritative permission or approval to; ratify; confirm; invest with validity or authority.

They entered into a covenant sanctioned by all the solemnities of religion usual on these occasions. *Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., i. 3.*

If Spinoza and Hobbes were accused of Atheism, each of them sanctioned his speculations by the sacred name of theology. *Leslie Stephen, Eng. Thought, I. § 21.*

2. To give countenance or support to; approve.

To sanction Vice, and hunt Decorum down. *Byron, Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers, I. 615.*

Even Plato, in his imaginary republic, the Utopia of his beautiful genius, sanctions slavery. *Sumner, Orations, I. 213.*

Sanctioning right. See *right*, 4. = **Syn. Allow, Permit, etc.** See *allow*.

sanctionable (sangk'shon-a-bl), *a.* [*< sanction + -able.*] Worthy of sanction, or of approbation or approval.

sanctionary (sangk'shon-ā-ri), *a.* [*< sanction + -ary.*] Relating to or implying sanction; giving sanction. *Imp. Dict.*

sanctitude (sangk'ti-tūd), *n.* [*< L. sanctitudo, sacredness, < sanctus, holy: see sanctity.*] 1. Holiness; sacredness; sanctity.

In their looks divine The image of their glorious Maker shone, Truth, wisdom, sanctitude severe and pure. *Milton, P. L., iv. 293.*

2. Sanctimony; affected sanctity.

His manners ill corresponded with the austerity and sanctitude of his style. *Landor, Asinius Pollio and Licinius Calvus, ii.*

sanctity (sangk'ti-ti), *n.*; pl. *sanctities* (-tiz). [*< OF. sanctete, also sancted, sanctite, sancter. F. sainteté = Pr. sanctitat, sanctet = Sp. santidad = Pg. santidade = It. santità, < L. sanctitudo(-s), holiness, sacredness, < sanctus, holy, sacred: see saint¹.*] 1. Holiness; saintliness; godliness.

Puritans, . . . by whose apparent shew Of sanctity doo greatest evils grow. *Times Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 141.*

Then heaven and earth renew'd shall be made pure To sanctity, that shall receive no stain. *Milton, P. L., x. 639.*

2. Sacred or hallowed character; hence, sacredness; solemnity; inviolability.

His affirmations have the sanctity of an oath. *Lamb, Imperfect Sympathies.*

We have grown quite accustomed now-a-days to the invasion of what used to be called the sanctity of private life. *D. C. Murray, Weaker Vessel, xiii.*

3. A saint or holy being; a holy object of any kind. [*Rare.*]

About him all the sanctities of heaven Stood thick as stars. *Milton, P. L., iii. 60.*
I murmur'd, as I came along,
Of comfort clasp'd in truth reveal'd;
And loiter'd in the Master's field,
And darken'd sanctities with song. *Tennyson, In Memoriam, xxxvii.*

Odor of sanctity. See *odor*. = **Syn. 1. Piety, Saintliness, etc.** (see *religion*), purity, goodness. — 2. Inviolability.

sanctuary (sangk'tū-ā-riz), *v. t.* [*< sanctuary + -ize.*] To shelter by means of a sanctuary or sacred privileges. [*Rare.*]

No place, indeed, should murder sanctuarize. *Shak., Hamlet, iv. 7. 128.*

sanctuary (sangk'tū-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *sanctuaries* (-riz). [*< ME. sanctuary, scintuaric, scyntuaric,*

scintuary, scyntuaric, < OF. saintuaire, santuaire, saintuaire, F. sanctuaire = Pr. sanctuari = Sp. Pg. It. santuario, < LL. sanctuarium, a sacred place, a shrine, a private cabinet, ML. also temple, church, churchyard, cemetery, right of asylum, < L. sanctus, holy, sacred: see saint¹.] 1. A sacred or consecrated place; a holy spot; a place in which sacred things are kept.

Proverbs, like the sacred books of each nation, are the sanctuary of the intuitions. *Emerson, Compensation.*

Specifically — (a) In *Scip.*, the temple at Jerusalem, particularly the most retired part of it, called the *holy of holies*, in which was kept the ark of the covenant, and into which no person was permitted to enter except the high priest, and that only once a year to intercede for the people. The same name was given to the corresponding part of the tabernacle in the wilderness (Ex. xxv. 8). (b) A house consecrated to the worship of God; a church.

And I saw crowds in column'd sanctuaries. *Tennyson, Fair Women.*

(c) The cells or most sacred part of an Egyptian, Greek, or Roman temple. (d) In *classical antiq.*, a sacred place, a locality, whether inclosed or not, but generally inclosed, consecrated to some divinity or group of divinities, often a grove, sometimes an inclosure of notable size and importance, containing shrines, temples, a theater, arrangements for gymnastic contests, places of shelter for suppliants or for the sick, etc.: as, the *sanctuary of Æsculapius* at Epidaurus.

The stele was to be set up in a sanctuary, which, it seems probable, was that of Pandion on the Acropolis. *Harrison and Verrall, Ancient Athens, p. xxvii.*

(e) The part of a church where the chief altar stands; the chancel; the presbytery. See *cut under reredos*.

The original arcade piers of the choir and sanctuary [the semicircular part of the choir, in the Abbey of St. Denis] do not exist. *C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 37.*

(f) A portable shrine containing relics.

Than the kyng made be brought the best scintuaries that he hadde, and the beste relikes, and ther-on they dyde swere. *Mertin (E. E. T. S.), i. 75.*

(g) A churchyard.

Also wyth-ynne chyrche & scyntuary Do ryzt thus as I the say, Songe and cry and suche fare, For to stynte thow schalt not spare.

Myrc, Instructions for Parish Priests (E. E. T. S.), I. 330.

Scyntuary, churchyard. The name of sanctuary is now given to that part of the choir or chancel of a church where the altar stands. In mediæval documents belonging to this country, Sanctuarium and its equivalents in English almost always mean churchyard.

Note in *Myrc's Instructions for Parish Priests (E. E. T. S.),* [p. 75.]

2. A place of refuge or protection; a sacred asylum; specifically, a church or other sacred place to which is attached the privilege of affording protection from arrest and the ordinary operation of the law to criminals, debtors, etc., taking refuge within its precincts. From the time of Constantine downward certain churches have been set apart in many Catholic countries to be an asylum for fugitives from the hands of justice. In England, particularly down to the Reformation, any person who had taken refuge in such a sanctuary was secured against punishment — except when charged with treason or sacrilege — if within the space of forty days he gave signs of repentance, and subjected himself to banishment. By the act 21 James I., c. xviii., the privilege of sanctuary for crime was finally abolished. Various sanctuaries for debtors, however, continued to exist in and about London till 1697, when they too were abolished. In Scotland the abbey of Holyrood House and its precincts still retain the privilege of giving sanctuary to debtors, and one who retires thither is protected for twenty-four hours; but to enjoy protection longer the person must enter his name in the books kept by the bailie of the abbey. Since the abolition of imprisonment for debt this sanctuary is no longer used.

That Cytee was also Sacerdotalle — that is to sayne, scyntuarie — of the Tribe of Juda. *Mandeville, Travels, p. 66.*

The scholhouse should be counted a sanctuarie against feare. *Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 49.*

Your son is slain, Theodoret, noble Theodoret! Here in my arms, too weak a sanctuary 'Gainst treachery and murder!

Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, iii. 2.

Let's think this prison holy sanctuary, To keep us from corruption of worse men. *Fletcher (and another), Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 1.*

Whitefriars, adjacent to the Temple, then well known by the cant name of Alsatia, had at this time, and for nearly a century afterwards, the privilege of a *sanctuary*, unless against the writ of the Lord Chief Justice. . . . The place abounded with desperadoes of every description — hankrupt citizens, ruined gamblers, irreclaimable prodigals. *Scott, Fortunes of Nigel, xvi.*

3. Refuge; shelter; protection; specifically, the immunity from the ordinary operations of law afforded by the sacred character of a place, or by a specially privileged church, abbey, etc.

The Chapel and Refectory [were] full of the goods of such poor people as at the approach of the Arny had fled with them thither for sanctuary. *Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 7, 1641.*

At this Time, upon News of the Earl of Warwick's Approach, Queen Elizabeth forsooketh the Tower, and secretly takes Sanctuary at Westminster. *Baker, Chronicles, p. 209.*

These laws, whoever made them, bestowed on temples the privilege of sanctuary. *Milton.*

The admirable works of painting were made fuel for the fire; but some reliques of it took *sanctuary* under ground, and escaped the common destiny.

Dryden, tr. of *Dufresnoy's Art of Painting*.

O peaceful Sisterhood,
Receive, and yield me *sanctuary*, nor ask
Her name to whom ye yield it.

Tennyson, *Guinevere*.

Isthmian sanctuary. See *Isthmian*.
sanctuary (sangk'tū-ā-ri), *v. t.* [*< sanctuarius, n.*] To place in safety as in a sanctuary; bestow safely.

Securely fight, thy purse is *sanctuary'd*,
And in this place shall heard the proudest thiefe.

Heywood, *Four Prentises of London* (Works, II, 189).

sanctum (sangk'tum), *n.* [Short for *sanctum sanctorum*, holy of holies: *sanctum*, neut. of *L. sanctus*, pp. of *sancire*, consecrate, make holy; *sanctorum*, gen. pl. of *sanctum*; see *saint*.] A sacred place; a private retreat or room: as, an editor's *sanctum*.

I had no need to make any change; I should not be called upon to quit my *sanctum* of the school-room—for a *sanctum* it was now become to me—a very pleasant refuge in time of trouble. *Charlotte Brontë*, *Jane Eyre*, xvii.

Sanctum sanctorum. (a) "The holy of holies": the innermost or holiest place of the Jewish tabernacle or temple. See *holy*. (b) Any specially private place or retreat, not to be entered except by special permission or favor.

His house is defiled by the unsavory visits of a troop of pup dogs, who even sometimes carry their loathsome ravages into the *sanctum sanctorum*, the parlor!

Irvine, *Knickerbocker*, p. 197.

Sanctus (sangk'tus), *n.* [So called from the first word in the *L. version*; *< L. sanctus*, pp. of *sancire*, make holy, consecrate, see *saint*.] 1. In *liturgies*, the ascription "Holy, holy, holy, Lord God of hosts, . . ." in which the eucharistic preface culminates, and which leads up to the canon or prayer of consecration. The *Sanctus* exists and occupies this place in all *liturgies*. It is probably of primitive origin, and was already, as it still is, used in the Jewish *liturgy* (being taken from *Isa. vi. 2, 3*; compare *Rev. iv. 8*), the following "Hosanna" (*Psalm cxviii. 25*, "Save now") also further marking the connection. A similar ascription occurs in the *Te Deum*. Other names for the *Sanctus* are the *Tersanctus* (and, improperly, the *Trisagion*), and the *Seraphic* or *Triumphal Hymn* (*Epiphonion*). See *Benedictus*, *preface*.

2. A musical setting of the above ascription or hymn.—**Black Sanctus**, a profane or burlesque hymn, performed with loud and discordant noises; hence, any confused, tumultuous uproar. Also *Black Santus, Santos, Sanctus*.

At the entree we heare a confused noise, like a *blacke sanctus*, or a house haunted with spirits, such hollowing, shouting, dancing, and clinking of pots.

Rowley, *Search for Money*.

Like Bulls these bellow, those like Asses bray;
Some barke like ban-dogs, some like horses ney;
Some howl like Wolves, others like Furies yell;
Scarce that *blacke Santus* could be match'd in hell.

Heywood, *Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 576.

Let's sling him a *black santus*; then let's all howl
In our own beastly voices. *Fletcher*, *Mad Lover*, iv. 1.

Sometimes they whoop, sometimes their *Stygian* cries
Send their *black santos* to the blushing skies.

Quarles, *Emblems*, I. x. 20.

Sanctus bell. See *bell*.
sand¹ (sand), *n.* [*< ME. sand, sond, < AS. sand = OS. sand = OFries. sond = MD. sand, D. zand = MLG. sant, LG. sand = OHG. MHG. sant, G. sand = Icel. sandr = Sw. Dan. sand (Goth. not recorded), sand; cf. OHG. *samat, MHG. sampt, G. dial. (Bav.) samp, sand; the Teut. base being appar. orig. sand-, prob. = Gr. ἀμμος, ψάμμος, sand; cf. E. dial. samel, gritty, sandy, and L. sabulum (for *samulum?), sand, gravel.*] 1. Water-worn detritus, finer than that to which the name *gravel* would ordinarily be applied; but the line between sand and gravel cannot be distinctly drawn, and they frequently occur intermingled. Sand consists usually of the debris of crystalline rocks, and quartz very commonly predominates in it, since this mineral is very little liable to chemical change or decomposition. In regions of exclusively calcareous rocks there is rarely any considerable amount of what can be properly called sand, finely comminuted calcareous materials being extremely liable to become reconsolidated. Sand occurs in every stage of wear, from that in which the particles have sharp edges, showing that they have been derived from the recent breaking up of granitic and other silicious rocks, to that in which the fragments are thoroughly rounded, showing that they have been rubbed against one another during a great length of time. Sand, when consolidated by pressure or held together by some cement, becomes sandstone; and a large part of the material forming the series of stratified rocks is sandstone.

The counter, shelves, and floor had all been scoured, and the latter was overstrewn with fresh blue sand.

Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, ii.

2. A tract or region composed principally of sand, like the deserts of Arabia; or a tract of sand exposed by the ebb of the tide: as, the *Libyan Sands*; the *Solway sands*.

Even as men wrecked upon a sand, that look to be
washed off the next tide. *Shak.*, *Hen. V.*, iv. 1. 100.

The island is thirty miles long, two miles broad in most places, a mere sand, yet full of fresh water in ponds.

Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 193.

3. Any mass of small hard particles: as, the sand of an hour-glass; sand used in blotting.—

4. In *foundry*, a mixture of sand, clay, and other materials used in making molds for casting metals. It is distinguished according to different qualities, etc., and is therefore known by specific names: as, *core-sand*, *green sand*, *old sand*, etc.

5. Sandstone: so used in the Pennsylvania petroleum region, where the various beds of petroliferous sandstone are called *oil-sands*, and designated as first, second, third, etc., in the order in which they are struck in the borings. Similarly, the gas-bearing sandstones are called *gas-sands*.—6. *pl.* The moments, minutes, or small portions of time; lifetime; allotted period of life: in allusion to the sand in the hour-glass used for measuring time.

Now our sands are almost run.

Shak., *Pericles*, v. 2. 1.

7. Force of character; stamina; grit; endurance; pluck. [*Colloq., U. S.*]

I became head superintendent, and had a couple of thousand men under me. Well, a man like that is a man that has got plenty of sand—that goes without saying.

The Century, XXXIX. 74.

Bagshot sand. Same as *Bagshot beds* (which see, under *bed*).—**Blue sand.** See *blue*.—**Brain sand.** See *brain-sand*.—**Burned sand,** in *molding*, sand which has been heated sufficiently to destroy the tenacity given by the clayey ingredient. It is sometimes used for partings.—

Dry sand, in *foundry*, a combination of sand and loam used in making molds to be dried in an oven.—**Green sand,** in *foundry*, fresh, unused, or unbaked sand suitable for *molding*.—**Hastings sand,** in *geol.*, one of the subdivisions of the Wealden, a very distinct and peculiar assemblage of strata covering a large area in the southern counties of England. See *Wealden*.—**New sand.** See *new*.—**Old sand,** in *foundry*, sand which has been used for the molds of castings, and which has become, under the action of heat, friable and more porous, and is therefore used for filling the flasks over the facing sand, as it affords ready escape for gases.—**Rope of sand.** See *rope*.—

Sand blast. See *sand-blast*.—**Sharp sand,** sand the particles of which present sharp crystalline fracture, not worn smooth by attrition.

sand¹ (sand), *v. t.* [*< sandal¹, n.*] 1. To sprinkle with sand; specifically, to powder with sand, as a freshly painted surface in order to make it resemble stone, or fresh writing to keep it from blotting.—2. To add sand to: as, to sand sugar.—3. To drive upon a sand-bank.

Travellers and seamen, when they have been sanded or dashed on a rock, for ever after fear not that mischance only, but all such dangers whatsoever.

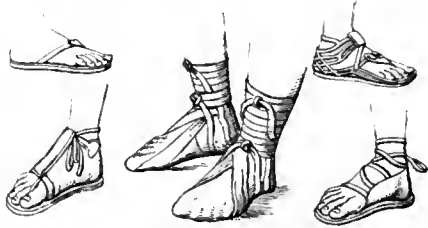
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 148.

sand², *n.* [*ME., also sonde, from AS. sand, sond, a sending, message, mission, an embassy, also a dish of food, a mess, lit. 'a thing sent,' < sandan (√ sand), send; see send. Cf. sandesman.*] A message; a mission; an embassy.

Firste he aside he schulde none sende
His sande, that we schuld nozt be irke,
His haly gaste on vs to lende.

York Plays, p. 460.

sandal¹ (san'dal), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sandal, sandale, sandal, sandall*; *< ME. *sandale, sandalie = D. sandal = G. sandale = Sw. Dan. sandal, < OF. sandale, sandale, F. sandale = Sp. Pg. sandalia = It. sandalo, < ML. sandalium, L. sandalium. < Gr. σάνδαλον, dim. of σάνδαλον, Æolie σάνδαλον, a sandal; prob. < Pers. sandal, a sandal, slipper.*] 1. A kind of shoe, consisting of a sole fastened to the foot, generally by means of straps crossed over and passed around the ankle. Originally sandals were made of leather, but they afterward became articles of



Sandals.
The pair in the middle are Roman, those on the sides are Greek.

luxury, being sometimes made of gold, silver, and other precious materials, and beautifully ornamented. Sandals of straw or wickerwork are worn by some Oriental nations; those of the Japanese form their chief foot-covering, except the stocking; they are left at the door, and not worn within the houses, the floors of which are generally covered with mats. Sandals form part of the official dress of bishops and abbots in the Roman Catholic Church; they were formerly often made of red leather, and sometimes of silk or velvet richly embroidered.

His sandals were with tollsome travel torne.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. vi. 35.

The men wear a sort of sandals made of raw hide, and tied with thongs round the foot and ankle.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. ii. 13.

The form of the episcopal *sandal* about half a century before St. Austin began his mission among the Anglo-Saxons may be seen from the Ravenna mosaics.

Rock, *Church of our Fathers*, II. 235, note.

2. A half-boot of white kid or satin, often prettily embroidered in silver, and laced up the front with some bright-colored silk cord. They were cut low at each side to display the embroidered elock of the stocking.—3. A tie or strap for fastening a slipper or low shoe by being passed over the foot, or around the ankle. Shoes with sandals were in use during the early years of the nineteenth century and until about 1840. Originally the term signified the ribbons secured to the shoe, one on each side, and crossed diagonally over the instep and ankle, later a simpler contrivance, as a single band with button and buttonhole, or even an india-rubber strap.

Open-work stockings, and shoes with sandals.

Dickens, *Sketches*, *Tales*, I. 2.

4. An india-rubber overshoe, having very low sides and consisting chiefly of a sole with a strap across the instep. Especially—(a) such a shoe with an entire sole and a counter at the heel; or (b) such a shoe with a sole for the front part of the foot only.

5. In *her.*, a bearing representing any rough and simple shoe. Also called *brogue*.

sandal² (san'dal), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sandal, also sandër*, usually in pl. form *sanders, saunders*, *< late ME. saendres, saendyrz, < OF. sandal, santal, pl. sandaulr, F. sandal, santal = Sp. sandalo = Pg. sandalo = It. sandalo (< D. G. Sw. Dan. sandel), < ML. (and NL.) sandalum, < LG. sándalon, also sándalon, sandalwood, = Ar. çandal = Hind. sandal, chandan = Pers. sandal, chandal, chandan = Malay tsendana, sandalwood, < Skt. chandana, the sandal-tree, perhaps < √ chand, shine, = L. candere, shine: see candid.] Same as sandalwood.*

The white sandol is wood very sweet & in great request among the Indians.

Iakuyt's Voyages, II. 265.

Toys in lava, fans of sandal. *Tennyson*, *Princess*, *Prol.*

sandal³ (san'dal), *n.* Same as sandal.

sandal⁴ (san'dal), *n.* [*< Ar. sandal, a large open boat, a wherry.*] A long narrow boat with two masts, used on the Barbary coast.

We were startled by the news that the Mahdi's people had arrived at Lado with three steamers and nine sandals and nuggars, and had established themselves on the site of the old station.

Science, XIV. 375.

sandaled, sandalled (san'dald), *p. a.* [*< sandal¹ + -ed².*] 1. Wearing sandals.

Sandal'd palmers, faring homeward,
Austrian knights from Syria came.

M. Arnold, *Church of Brou*, i.

2. Fastened with a sandal. See *sandal*¹, 3.—**Sandaled shoes**, low, light shoes or slippers worn by women, from 1800 till about 1840, in the house and in company, and often out of doors.

sandaliform (san'da-li-förm), *a.* [*< L. sandalium, sandal, + forma, form.*] Shaped like a sandal or slipper.

sandalin (san'da-lin), *n.* [*< sandal² + -in¹.*] Same as sandalwood.

sandal-tree (san'dal-trê), *n.* A name of one or more trees of the genus *Sandoricum*.

sandalwood (san'dal-wüd), *n.* [*< sandal² + wood¹.*] The fragrant wood of the heart and roots of a tree of several species belonging to the genus *Santalum*; also, the tree itself. The most important species is *S. album*, an evergreen 20 or 30 feet high, with the aspect of privet. It is native in dryish localities in southern India, ascending the mountains to an altitude of 3,000 feet. The heart-wood is yellowish-brown, very hard and close-grained, scented with an oil still more abundant in the root, which is distilled for perfumery purposes and is in great request. The wood is much used for carving, making ornamental boxes, etc., being valued as a protective from insects as well as for its perfume. It is also extensively used, especially in China (which is the great market for sandalwood), to burn as incense, both in temples and in dwellings. Other sandalwoods, from which for a time after their discovery large supplies were obtained, are *S. Freycinetianum* (its wood called *citron* or *yellow sandalwood*) and *S. pyrularium* of the Hawaiian Islands, *S. Yasi* of the Fijis, *S. Austro-caledonicum* of New Caledonia, and *Fusanus (Santalum) spicatus* of Australia, but these sources were soon nearly exhausted. In India and New Caledonia sandalwood is systematically cultivated. See *almug* and *Fusanus*. Also called *sanderswood*.—**Bastard sandalwood.** See *Myoporum*.—**Queensland sandalwood,** the Australian *Eremophila Mitchellii* of the *Myoporineæ*, a tall shrub or small tree, viscid and strongly scented. The



Sandalwood (*Santalum album*).

heart-wood is dark reddish-brown, faintly scented, used for cabinet-work.—**Red sandalwood.** (a) The East Indian tree *Pterocarpus santalinus*, or its dark-red wood, which is used as a dye-stuff, imparting a reddish-brown color to woolsens. It is considered by Hindu physicians to be astringent and tonic. See *Pterocarpus*. Also called *ruby-wood*, and sometimes distinctively *red sanderswood*. (b) Another East Indian tree, *Adenanthera pavonina*, with red wood, used as a dyestuff and otherwise. See *Adenanthera*.—**Sandalwood bark,** a bark said to be from a species of *Murraya*, burnt in place of frankincense.—**Sandalwood English.** See *English*.—**Venezuela sandalwood,** a wood thought to be derived from a rutaceous tree, somewhat exported from Venezuela. The heart-wood is dark brown, the sap yellow, the scent pleasant but faint. It is the source of West Indian sandalwood oil.—**White sandalwood,** the common sandalwood.—**Yellow sandalwood,** in the West Indies, *Bucida capitata* of the *Combrataceae*.

sandarac (san'da-rak), *n.* [Also *sandarach*, *sandarac*, and corruptly *andarac*; < OF. *sandarac*, *sandarache*, *sandarar*, F. *sandarague* = Sp. Pg. *sandaraca* = It. *sandaraca*, *sandraeca*, < L. *sandaraca*, *sandaraea*, *sandaracha*, < Gr. *σανδαράκη*, red sulphuret of arsenic, realgar, a red color, also bee-bread; of Eastern origin; cf. Ar. *sandarūs* = Pers. *sandarūs* = Hind. *sandarūs*, *sandaros*, *sindrūs*, *sundras*, < Skt. *sindūra*, realgar.]

1. In *mineral.*, red sulphuret, or protosulphuret, of arsenic; realgar.—**2.** A resin in white tears, more transparent than those of mastic, which exudes from the bark of the sandarac-tree, *Callitris quadrivalvis*. (See *sandarac-tree*.) It is used as pounce-powder for strewing over erasures on paper (see *pounce*), as incense, and for making a pale varnish for light-colored woods. It was formerly renowned as a medicine. Australian species of *Callitris* yield a similar resin. Also called *juniper-resin*, *gum juniper*.

sandaracin (san-dar'ā-sin), *n.* [*Callitris quadrivalvis*.] A substance, containing two or three resins, which remains after treating sandarac with alcohol.

sandarac-tree (san'da-rak-trē), *n.* A tree, *Callitris quadrivalvis*, a native of the mountains of Morocco. It is a large tree with straggling branches. The wood is fragrant, hard, durable, mahogany-colored, and is largely used in the construction of mosques and similar buildings in the north of Africa. See *alerce* and *sandarac*. Also called *arur-tree*.



Sandarac-tree (*Callitris quadrivalvis*).

sand-badger (sand'ba-jēr), *n.* A Japanese badger, *Meles ankuma*. P. L. Selater.

sand-bag (sand'bag), *n.* A bag filled with sand. (a) A bag of sand or earth, used in a fortification for repairing breaches, etc., or as ballast in boats and balloons. (b) A leathern cushion, tightly filled with fine sand, used by engravers to prop their work at a convenient angle, or to give free motion to a plate or cut in engraving curved lines, etc. (c) A bag of sand used as a weapon. Especially—(1) Such a bag fastened to the end of a staff and formerly employed in the appointed combats of yeomen, instead of the sword and lance, the weapons of knights and men-at-arms.

Engaged with money-bags as bold
As men with sand-bags did of old.

S. Butler, Hudibras, III, ii, 80.

(2) A cylindrical tube of flexible and strong material filled with sand, by which a heavy blow may be struck which leaves little or no mark on the skin: a weapon used by ruffians. (d) A bag of sand which was attached to a quintain. (e) A long narrow bag of flannel, filled with sand, used to cover crevices between window-sashes or under doors, or laid on the stage of a theater behind flats and wings to prevent lights at the back from shining through the apices left at junctions.

sandbag (sand'bag), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sand-bagged*, ppr. *sandbagging*. [*Callitris quadrivalvis*.] To hit or beat with a sand-bag.

sandbagger (sand'bag'ēr), *n.* 1. One who uses a sand-bag; especially, a robber who uses a sand-bag to stun his victims.

And the perils that surround the belated citizen from the attacks of lurking highwaymen and sand-baggers in the darkened streets do not add to the agreeableness of the situation. *Elect. Review* (Amer.), XV, xix, 13.

2. A sailing boat that uses sand-bags as ballast.
sand-ball (sand'bāl), *n.* A ball of soap mixed with fine sand for the toilet: used to remove roughness and stains from the hands.

Sand-balls are made by incorporating with melted and perfumed soap certain proportions of fine river sand. *Watt*, Soap-making, p. 164.

sand-band (sand'band), *n.* In a vehicle, an iron guard-ring over the inside of the hub of a wheel, and projecting over its junction with the

axle, designed to keep sand and dust from working into the axle-box. E. H. Knight.

sand-bank (sand'bank), *n.* A bank of sand; especially, a bank of sand formed by tides or currents.

sand-bath (sand'bath), *n.* 1. A vessel containing warm or hot sand, used as an equable heater for retorts, etc., in various chemical processes.

—2. In *med.*, a form of bath in which the body is covered with warm sea-sand.—3. The rolling of fowls in sand, by which they dust themselves over to cleanse the skin and feathers; the act of pulverizing; saburration.

sand-bear (sand'bār), *n.* The Indian badger or bear-pig, *Arctonyx collaris*. See *balisaur*.

sand-bearings (sand'bār'ingz), *n. pl.* See *bearing*.

sand-bed (sand'bed), *n.* In *metal.*, the bed into which the iron from the blast-furnace is run; the floor of a foundry in which large castings are made.

sand-beetle (sand'hē'tl), *n.* Any member of the *Trogidae*. Adams, Man. Nat. Hist.

sand-bellows (sand'bel'ōz), *n.* A hand-bellows for throwing sand on a newly painted surface, to give it the appearance of stone.

sandbergerite (sand'berg-ēr-it), *n.* [*Callitris quadrivalvis*.] A variety of tennantite, or arsenical tetrahedrite, containing a considerable amount of zinc.

sand-bird (sand'bērd), *n.* A sandpiper or some similar bird; a shore-bird.

sand-blackberry (sand'blak'ber-i), *n.* See *blackberry* and *Rubus*.

sand-blast (sand'blāst), *n.* Sand driven by a blast of air or steam, used to cut, depelish, or decorate glass and other hard substances. Common hard sand and other substances are thus used as abrasives. The blast throws the particles violently against the surface, in which each particle makes a minute break, and the final result is the complete and rapid cutting of the hardest glass or stone. Paper or gelatin laid on the surface resists the sand and makes it possible to cut on glass, etc., the most intricate patterns. The method is also used for ornamenting marble and stone, usually with the aid of iron patterns, and for cleaning and resharpening files. Also called *sand-jet*.

This thin envelope is cut through to the plain glass by the sand-blast or acid to make the lettering in signs. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX, 255.

sand-blind (sand'blind), *a.* [*Callitris quadrivalvis*.] supposed to be a corruption, simulating *sand* (as if having eyes blurred by little grains or specks; cf. *sanded*, 4), of an unrecorded **sam-blind*, half-blind, < AS. *sām-* (= L. *semi-* = Gr. *ἡμι-*), half (see *sam-*, *semi-*, *hemi-*), + *blind*, blind: see *blind*.] Purlind; dim-sighted. [Obsolete or archaic.]

O heavens, this is my true-begotten father! who, being more than sand-blind, high gravel-blind, knows me not. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii, 2, 37.

I have been sand-blind from my infancy.
Fletcher (and another), *Love's Cure*, II, 1.

sand-blindness (sand'blind'nes), *n.* The state of being sand-blind.

sand-blower (sand'blō'ēr), *n.* A simple apparatus for throwing fine sand thinly and evenly upon a freshly painted surface; a sand-bellows.

sand-board (sand'bōrd), *n.* In a vehicle, a bar over the rear axle and parallel with it, resting upon the hind hounds at the point where they cross the axle.

sand-box (sand'beks), *n.* 1. A box with a perforated top or cover for sprinkling paper with sand.—2. A box filled with sand, usually placed, in American locomotives, on top of the boiler and in front of the driving-wheel, with a pipe to guide the sand to the rail when the wheels slip owing to frost, wet, etc. See cut under *passenger-engine*.—3. A tree, *Hura crepitans*. The fruits are of the shape shown in the cut, about the size of an orange, having a number of cells, each containing a seed. When ripe and dry they burst with a sharp report. See *Hura* (with cut).



Fruit of the Sand-box Tree (*Hura crepitans*).

sand-brake (sand'brāk), *n.* A device in which the resistance offered by sand in a box surrounding a car-axle is automatically made to stop a train when the cars accidentally separate, or if the speed reaches a dangerous point.

sand-bug (sand'bug), *n.* 1. A burrowing crustacean of the family *Hippidae*. See cut under *Hippa*.—2. Some hymenopterous insect that digs in the sand, as a digger-wasp; a sand-wasp; a loose popular use. [U. S.]—3. Any member of the *Galgalidae*.

sand-bur (sand'bēr), *n.* A weed, *Solanum rostratum*, a native of the great plains of the western United States, thence spreading eastward. The fruit fills closely the extremely prickly calyx.

sand-burned (sand'bērd), *a.* In *foundry*, noting the surface of a casting to which the sand of the mold has become partially fused and has united with the metal, thus forming a rough casting. This defect is due either to unsuitable sand or to the lack of proper blacking of the mold. E. H. Knight.

sand-canal (sand'ka-nal'), *n.* The madreporic canal of an echinoderm; the stone-canal. See diagram under *Echinoidæ*.

sand-cherry (sand'cher'i), *n.* The dwarf cherry, *Prunus pumila*.

sand-clam (sand'klam), *n.* The common long clam, *Mya arenaria*.

sand-club (sand'klub), *n.* A sand-bag.

sand-cock (sand'kok), *n.* The redshank, *Totanus calidris*. See cut under *redshank*. [Local, British.]

sand-collar (sand'kol'ār), *n.* A sand-saucer.

sand-corn (sand'kōrn), *n.* [*Callitris quadrivalvis*.] A grain of sand.

sand-crab (sand'krab), *n.* A crab of the genus *Oeypoda*, which lives on sandy beaches, runs very swiftly, and burrows in the sand; also, the lady-crab, *Platyonchus ocellatus*. See cut under *Platyonchus*.

sand-crack (sand'krak), *n.* 1. A fissure or crack in the hoof of a horse, extending from the coronet downward toward the sole. It occurs mostly on the inner quarters of the fore feet and on the toes of the hind feet. It is due to a diseased condition of the horn-secreting membrane at the coronet, and is liable to cause lameness.

2. A crack which forms in a molded brick prior to burning, due to imperfect mixing.

sand-cricket (sand'krik'et), *n.* One of certain large crickets of odd form common in the western United States and belonging to the genus *Stenopelmatus*. *S. fasciatus* is an example. It is erroneously considered poisonous by the Mexicans. See cut under *Stenopelmatus*.

sand-crusher (sand'krush'ēr), *n.* A form of Chilean mill for breaking up sand to a uniform fineness, and washing it, to free it from foreign matters. It is employed especially in preparing sand for use in glass-manufacture. E. H. Knight.

sand-cusk (sand'kusk), *n.* A fish of the genus *Ophidium*. See cut under *Ophidium*.

sand-dab (sand'dab), *n.* A kind of plaice, the rusty dab, *Limanda ferruginea*, found along the Atlantic coast of the United States, especially northward. Its colored side is brownish-olive with irregular reddish spots. See *dab*.²

sand-dart (sand'därt), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Agrotis ripæ*.

sand-darter (sand'där'tēr), *n.* An etheostomine fish of the genus *Ammocrypta*, several species of which occur in the United States. The most interesting of these is *A. pellucida*, about 3 inches long, abounding in clear sandy streams of the Ohio valley and northward. See *darter*.

sand-diver (sand'di'vēr), *n.* Same as *sand-darter*.

sand-dollar (sand'dol'ār), *n.* A flat sea-urchin, as *Echinarchinus parma*, or *Mellita quinquifora*; a cake-urchin. The fishermen on the coast of Maine and New Brunswick sometimes prepare a marking-ink from sand-dollars, by rubbing off the spines and skin, and, after pulverizing, making the mass into a thin paste with water. See *placenta*, *Scutellidae*, *shield-urchin*, and cuts under *Encape*, *cake-urchin*, and *sea-urchin*.

sand-drier (sand'drī'ēr), *n.* An apparatus for eliminating moisture from sand, either by conduction or by a current of hot air.

sand-drift (sand'drift), *n.* Drifting or drifted sand; a mound of drifted sand.

sand-dune (sand'dün), *n.* A ridge of loose sand drifted by the wind: same as *dune*.¹

Having ridden about twenty-five miles, we came to a broad belt of sand-dunes, which stretches, as far as the eye can reach, to the east and west.

Darwin, *Voyage of Beagle*, I, 96.

sanded (san'ded), *a.* [*Callitris quadrivalvis*.] In def. 4 a particular use, as if 'having sand or dust in the eyes,' with ref. to *sand-blind*, q. v.] 1. Sprinkled with sand.

The whitewashed wall, the nicely sanded floor. *Goldsmith*, *Des. Vil.*, I, 227.

2. Covered with sand.

The roused-up River pours along:
Resistless, roaring, dreadful, down it comes, . . .
Then o'er the sanded valley floating spreads.

Thomson, *Winter*, I, 100.

3. Of a sandy color.

My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So flew'd, so sanded, and their heads are hung
With ears that sweep away the morning dew.
Shak., M. N. D., iv. 1. 125.

4. Short-sighted. [Prov. Eng.]

sand-eel (sand'el), *n.* [*ME.* *sandel* (= G. Dan. *sand-aal*); < *sand*¹ + *eel*. Cf. *sandling*.] 1. An anacanthine fish of the genus *Ammodytes*. The body is slender and cylindrical, somewhat resembling that of an eel, and varying from 4 inches to about a foot in length, of a beautiful silvery luster, destitute of ventral fins, and the scales hardly perceptible; the head is compressed, and the upper jaw larger than the under. There are two British species, bearing the name of *lancee*, namely *Ammodytes tobianus*, or wide-mouthed lancee, and *A. lancee*, or small-mouthed lancee. They are of frequent occurrence on the coasts, burying themselves in the sand to the depth of 6 or 7 inches during the time it is left dry by the ebb-tide, whence the former is dug out by fishermen for bait. They are delicate food. The name extends to any member of the *Ammodytidae*. In America there are several other species, as *A. americanus* of the Atlantic coast and *A. personatus* of the Pacific coast. All are known also as *sand-lancee*, and some as *lant*. See cut under *Ammodytidae*.

Yarrell suggested that the larger sand-lancee only should be termed *sand-eel*, and the lesser one *sand-lancee*.
Day, *Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland*, II. 330.

2. A fish, *Gonorhynchus greyi*, of the family *Gonorhynchidae*. [*New Zealand*.]

sand-ejector (sand'e-jek'tor), *n.* See *sand-pump*, 2.

sandelt, *n.* A Middle English form of *sand-eel*.

sandel-brick (san'del-brik), *n.* Same as *placc-brick*.

sandelingt, *n.* A Middle English form of *sandling*.

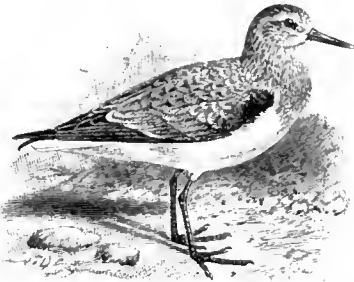
Sandemanian (san-dē-mā'ni-an), *n.* [*Sandeman* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A member of a denomination, followers of Robert Sandeman (1718-1771), a native of Perth, Scotland, and a zealous follower of John Glass. Among the distinctive practices of the body are community of goods, abstinence from blood and from things strangled, love-feasts, and weekly celebration of the communion. Called *Glassite* in Scotland.

Sandemanianism (san-dē-mā'ni-an-izm), *n.* [*Sandemanian* + *-ism*.] The principles of the Sandemanians.

sandert, *n.* See *sandalt*².

sanderbode, *n.* [*ME.*, < *sander-* (as in *sander-man*) + *bode*, a messenger; see *bode*¹.] A messenger.

sanderling (san'der-ling), *n.* [*sand*¹ + *-er* + *-ling*¹. Cf. *sandling*.] The three-toed sand-piper, or so-called ruddy plover, *Calidris arenaria* or *Arenaria calidris*, a small wading bird



Sanderling (*Calidris arenaria*), in breeding-plumage.

of the family *Scelopacidae*, subfamily *Scelopacinae*, and section *Tringa*, found on sandy beaches of all parts of the world. It is white, much varied with black or gray on the upper parts, and in the breeding-season suffused with rufous on the head, neck, and back; the bill and feet are black. It is from 7 1/2 to 8 inches long, 1 1/2 in extent of wing. This is the only sandpiper without a hind toe, whence it was sometimes classed as a plover.

sanderman, *n.* Same as *sandesman*.

sanderst (san'derz), *n.* See *sandalt*².

Under their hair they have a starre vpon their fore-heads, which they rub euery morning with a little white *sanders* tempered with water, and three or foure graines of Rice among it.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 484.

They have many Mines of Copper [in Loango], and great quantity of *Sandera*, both red and gray.
S. Clarke, *Geographical Description* (1670).

sanders blue. See *bluc*.

sanderswood (san'derz-wud), *n.* Same as *sandalwood*.

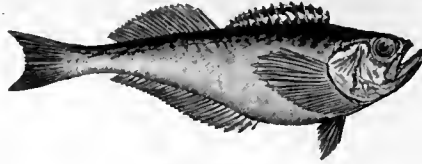
sandesman, *n.* [*ME.*, also *sandesman*, and *sander-man*, *sanderman*; < *sandes*, gen. of *sand*², a message, mission, + *man*, man; see *sand*² and *man*.] A messenger; an ambassador.

Thou seeest that the Emperour eaengerde a lyttle; That seme be his *sandisonne* that he es sore grevede.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 266.

sandever, *n.* See *sandiver*.

sand-fence (sand'fens), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a barrier formed by driving stakes in A-shape into the bed of a stream, and lashing or wiring brush about them. *E. H. Knight*.

sand-fish (sand'fish), *n.* A fish of the genus *Trichodon*, or any member of the *Trichodontidae* (which see for technical characters). *T. stelleri*,



Sand-fish (*Trichodon stelleri*).

about a foot long, lives buried in the sand on the coast of Alaska and southward. It superficially resembles the weever, but differs very much structurally, and has fifteen spines on the first dorsal fin and eighteen rays on the second.

sand-flag (sand'flag), *n.* Sandstone of a lamellar or flaggy structure.

The face of that lofty cape is composed of the soft and crumbling stone called *sand-flag*, which gradually yields to the action of the atmosphere, and is split into large masses.
Scott, *Pirate*, vii.

sand-flaw (sand'flâ), *n.* In *brick-making*, a defect in the surface of a brick, due to uneven coating of the mass of clay with molding-sand before molding. Also called *sand-crack*.

The brick shall contain no cracks or *sand-flaws*.
C. T. Davis, *Bricks and Tiles*, p. 124.

sand-flea (sand'flê), *n.* 1. The ehigoe or jigger, *Sarcopsylla penetrans*.—2. A sand-hopper or beach-flea; one of numerous small amphiped crustaceans which hop like fleas on the sea-shore. A common British species to which the name applies is *Talitrus locusta*. See *beach-flea*, and cuts under *Amphipoda* and *Orchestia*.

sand-food (sand'fud), *n.* A vast body of sand moving or borne along a desert, as in Arabia.
Bruce.

sand-flounder (sand'foun'der), *n.* A worthless kind of flounder or flatfish, *Bothus* or *Lophopsetta maculatus*, nearly related to the European turbot, very common on the Atlantic coast of North America, and also called *windoupane*, from its translucency. The eyes and color are on the left side; the body is very flat, broadly rhomboid, of a light olive brown marbled with paler, and with many irregular blackish blotches, and the fins are spotted.

sand-fluke (sand'flök), *n.* 1. Same as *sand-sucker*.—2. The smear-dab, *Microstomus kitt* or *microcephalus*.

sand-fly (sand'fli), *n.* 1. A small midge occurring in New England, *Simulium* (*Ceratopogon*) *naevium* of Harris. This is probably the *punky* of the Adirondaek region of New York.—2. Any member of the *Bibionidae*.

sand-gall (sand'gäl), *n.* Same as *sand-pipe*, 1.

sand-gaper (sand'gä'për), *n.* The common clam, *Mya arenaria*.

sand-glass (sand'gläs), *n.* A glass vessel consisting of two equal, nearly conical, and coaxial receptacles connected by a small opening at their vertices, one of which contains sand, which, if the glass is turned, runs through the opening into the other, the amount of sand being so regulated that a certain space of time is exactly measured by its running through. Compare *hour-glass*, *minute-glass*.

A *sand-glasse* or *houre-glasse*, vitreum horologium.
Withal's Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 255. (*Nares*.)

sand-grass (sand'gräs), *n.* 1. Grass that grows on sandy soil, as by the sea-shore. The name is peculiarly applied to those grasses which, by their wide-spreading and tenacious roots, enable the sandy soil to resist the encroachments of the sea.

The *sand-grasses*, *Elymus arenarius*, *Aruno arenaria*, are valuable binding weeds on shifty sandy shores.
Hensley.

2. Specifically, in the United States, *Triodia* (*Tricuspis*) *purpurea*, an annual tufted grass of the Atlantic coast and sandy districts inland. It is of little practical worth.

sand-grouse (sand'gröns), *n.* Any bird of the family *Pteroclididae*; a pigeon-grouse or rock-pigeon, inhabiting sandy deserts of the Old World. The common sand-grouse is *Pterocles arenaria*; the pin-tailed is *P. actarius*; Pallas's is *Syrhaptes paradoxus*; and there are many others. See cuts under *ganga*, *Pterocles*, and *Syrhaptes*. Also *sand-pigeon*.

sand-guard (sand'gärd), *n.* In vehicles, a device for preventing sand or other gritty substances from entering the boxes and abrading the bearing surfaces. A common form is a metal collar fitted within an annular flange.

sand-heat (sand'höt), *n.* The heat of warm sand, used in some chemical operations.

sand-hill (sand'hil), *n.* [*ME.* *sand-hylle*, < *AS.* *sand-hyll*, *sand-hyll*, < *sand*, sand, + *hyll*, hill.] A hill of sand, or a hill covered with sand.—**Sand-hill crane**, the gray or brown crane of North America, different from the white or whooping crane. There are two species or races to which the name applies, both of which have been called *Grus canadensis*, which properly applies only to the northern brown or sand-hill crane, somewhat smaller and otherwise different from the southern brown or sand-hill crane, *Grus mexicana* or *G. pratensis*. Both are leaden-gray, when younger browner, or quite reddish-brown. The larger variety is 44 inches long, extending 6 feet 8 inches; the wing, 22 inches; the tail, 9; the tarsus, 9 1/2. The trachea of these birds is much



Sand-hill Crane (*Grus canadensis*).

less convoluted in the sternum than that of the whooping crane. They are seldom if ever found now in settled parts of eastern North America, though still abundant in the north and west.

sand-hiller (sand'hil'er), *n.* One of a class of "poor whites" living in the pine-woods that cover the sandy hills of Georgia and South Carolina. They are supposed by some authorities to be the descendants of poor white people who, being deprived of work by the introduction of slave-labor, took refuge in the woods. Also called *cracker*.

The *sand-hillers* are small, gaunt, and cadaverous, and their skin is just the color of the sand-hills they live on. They are incapable of applying themselves steadily to any labor, and their habits are very much like those of the old Indians. *Obit*, *Slave States*, p. 507. (*Eartlett*.)

sand-holder (sand'höl'der), *n.* In a pump-stock, a chamber in which the sand carried by the water is deposited, instead of being carried on to the plunger or pump-bucket.

sand-hopper (sand'höp'ër), *n.* Some animal which hops on the sand (as of the sea-shore), as a beach-flea or sand-skipper; one of the amphipods; a sand-flea. Very numerous species of different genera receive this name, which has no technical or exact meaning. The *Gammaridae* are sometimes collectively so called. See cut under *Amphipoda*.

sand-hornet (sand'hör'net), *n.* A sand-wasp, especially of the family *Cra-bronidae*, some of which resemble hornets. See cut under *Cra-bronidae*.

sandie (san'di), *n.* See *sandy*¹.

San Diego palm. See *Washingtonia*.

sandiferous (san-dif'e-rus), *a.* [*Irreg.* < *sand*¹ + *-iferous* (see *-ferous*).] Bearing or throwing up sand; areniferous. [*Rare*.]

The surging sulks of the *sandiferous* seas.
Sir P. Sidney, *Wanstead Play*, p. 619. (*Davies*.)

sandiness (san'di-nes), *n.* [*sandy*¹ + *-ness*.]

1. Sandy character; as, the *sandiness* of the soil.—2. Sandy character as regards color; as, *sandiness* of hair, or of complexion.

sanding (san'ding), *n.* [*Verbal n.* of *sand*¹, *v.*]

1. In *ceram.*, the process of testing the surface of gilding, after it has been fired, with fine sand and water, to try whether the firing has been insufficient (in which case the gold will not adhere) or excessive (in which case the gold will not be brilliant).—2. The process of burying oysters in sand, mud, etc.; also, accumulation of foreign matter on their shells, or this matter itself.

The gales also have the effect of covering the scattered oysters on the leeward sand, which process is called *sanding*, and it appears to be very injurious.
Winslow.

3. The act of mixing with sand.

The *sanding* process consists in mixing with the sponge before packing a certain quantity of fine sand, which increases their weight from 25 to even 100 per cent.
Fishes of U. S., v. ii. 840.

sanding-plate (san'ding-plät), *n.* A plate of cast-iron mounted on a vertical spindle, used

in grinding marble-work of small or medium size.

sandish (san'dish), *a.* [*< sand* + *-ish*]. Approaching the nature of sand; loose; not compact.

You may plant some anemones, especially the tenifolias and ranunculuses in fresh sandish earth, taken from under the turf. *Evelyn, Calendar, p. 481.*

sandiver (san'di-vèr), *n.* [Also *sandever*; *< ME. sandyver, sawndever*, *< OF. suin de verre*, later *suint de verre*, sandiver, lit. 'scum or grease of glass': *OF. suin, suint, F. suint*, grease, esp. from the wool of sheep (*< suinter*, sweat, as stones in moist weather, *< G. schwitzen*, sweat; see *sueat*); *de (< L. de)*, of (see *de*); *verre*, glass, *< L. vitrum*, glass; see *vitreous*.] Glass-gall. See *anatron*, 1.

The clay that cleges ther-by arn coersyes strong, As alum & alkanar, that angrè arn bothe, Soufre sour, & sandyver, & other such mony.

Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris), il. 1035.

sandix (san'diks), *n.* [Also *sandyx*; *< ME. sandyse* (also *sawndyrs, sawndres*, by confusion with like forms of *sanda*?) *< L. sandix, sandyx*, ML. also *sandez*, *< Gr. sándōx, sándōx*, vermilion. Cf. Hind. *sindur, sandur*, red lead, minium.] Red lead prepared by calcining lead carbonate. It has a brighter red color than minium, and is used as a pigment.

sand-jack (sand'jak), *n.* Same as *willow-oak*.

sandjak, *n.* See *sanjak*.

sand-jet (sand'jet), *n.* An apparatus whereby sharp sand is fed to a jet of compressed air or a steam-jet, and driven out forcibly against a surface which it is desired to abrade. It has within a few years been extensively applied to the ornamentation of glass, and to some extent in the operations of stone-cutting and the smoothing and cleaning of cast-iron hollow ware. In the ornamentation of glass, stencils are placed upon the surface, which protect from abrasion the parts covered, and the abraded parts take the form of the pattern cut in the stencil. A very short exposure to the sand-jet produces the tracing of the pattern in a fine-frosted, well-defined figure. The effectiveness of the jet when air or steam at high pressure is used renders it competent to cut and drill even corundum. The results attained, when the simplicity of the means employed are considered, render this one of the most interesting of modern inventions. See *sand-blast*.

sand-lance (sand'lans), *n.* A fish of the family *Ammodytidae*: same as *sand-eel*, 1. Also *lanee*.

sand-lark (sand'lark), *n.* 1. Some small wading bird that runs along the sand, not a lark; any sandpiper or sand-plover, as a dunlin, dotterel, ringneck, etc.

Along the river's stony marge

The sandlark chants a joyous song.

Wordsworth, The Idle Shepherd Boys.

(a) The common sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus*; also *sandy liverock*. (b) The sanderling, *Calidris arenaria*.

2. A true lark of the genus *Ammomanes*, as *A. deserti*, having a pale sandy plumage.

sand-leek (sand'lék), *n.* See *leek*.

sandlingt, *n.* [ME. *sandelynge*; *< sand* + *-ling*.] Same as *sand-eel*, 1. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 441.

sand-lizard (sand'liz'ard), *n.* A common European lizard, *Lacerta agilis*, found in sandy places. It is about 7 inches long, variable in color, but generally sandy-brown on the upper parts, with darker blotches interspersed, and having black rounded spots with a yellow or white center on the sides.

sand-lob (sand'lob), *n.* The common British lug or lobworm, *Arenicola piscatorum*, about 10 inches long, much used for bait.

sand-lot (sand'lot), *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the socialistic or communistic followers of Denis Kearney, an Irish agitator, whose principal place of meeting was in the "sand-lots" or unoccupied lands of San Francisco; as, a *sand-lot* orator; the *sand-lot* constitution (the constitution of California framed in the year 1879 under the influence of the "sand-lot" agitation).

We can . . . appoint . . . a sand-lot politician to China.

The Atlantic, LVIII. 416.

sandman (sand'man), *n.* A fabulous person who is supposed to make children sleepy; probably so called in allusion to the rubbing of their eyes when sleepy, as if to rub out particles of sand.

sand-martin (sand'mär'tin), *n.* The sand-swallow or bank-swallow.

sand-mason (sand'mä'sn), *n.* A common British tubeworm, *Terebella littoralis*. *Dalyell*.

sand-mole (sand'möl), *n.* A South African rodent, as *Bathyergus maritimus*, or *Georchus capensis*, which burrows in the sand. See cuts under *Bathyergus* and *Georchus*.

sand-monitor (sand'mon'i-tör), *n.* A varanoid lizard of the genus *Psammosaurus*, *P. arenarius*, also called *land-erocodile*.

sand-mouse (sand'mous), *n.* The dunlin or purr, *Tringa alpina*, a sandpiper. Also *sea-mouse*. [Westmoreland, Eng.]

sand-myrtle (sand'mér'tl), *n.* See *Leiodaphnium* and *myrtle*.

sand-natter (sand'nat'ér), *n.* A sand-snake of the genus *Eryx*; an ammodyte. See *Ammodytes*, 2, and cut under *Eryx*.

sand-neck (sand'neck'ér), *n.* Same as *sand-sucker*.

Sandoricum (san-dor'i-kum), *n.* [NL. (Cavanilles, 1790), *< santoor*, a Malay name.] A plant-genus of the order *Meliaceae* and tribe *Trichiliceae*, consisting of 5 species of trees, found in the East Indies and Oceania. Its special characters are a tubular disk sheathing the ovary and the base of the style, a cup-shaped calyx adnate to the base of the ovary, having five short imbricated lobes, a stamen-tube bearing at the apex ten included anthers, a corolla of five free imbricated petals, and a globose fleshy indehiscent fruit which is acid and edible. *S. Indicum*, native in Burma (there called *thitto*) and introduced into southern India, is a lofty evergreen with a red close-grained heart-wood which takes a fine polish. It is used for making carts, boats, etc. This and perhaps other species have been called *sandal-tree*.

sand-oyster (sand'ois'tér), *n.* See *oyster*.

sandpaper (sand'pā'pèr), *n.* Stout paper coated with hot glue and then sprinkled with sharp sand of different degrees of fineness. It is used for rubbing and finishing, and is intermediate in its action between emery-paper and glass-paper.

sandpaper (sand'pā'pèr), *v. t.* [*< sandpaper, n.*] 1. To rub, smooth, or polish with sandpaper.

After the priming has been four days drying, and has then been sand-papered off, give another coat of the same paint. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 80.

Hence, figuratively—2. To make smooth or even; polish, as a literary composition.—**Sandpapering-machine**, a machine in which sandpaper is employed as an abradant in finishing wooden spokes, handles, etc., and in buffing shoe-soles. It is made in several forms according to the character of the work, with a rotating drum or disk covered with sandpaper.

sandpaper-tree (sand'pā'pèr-trè), *n.* One of several trees of the order *Dilleniaceae*, having leaves so rough that they can be used like sandpaper. Such trees are *Curatella Americana* of Guiana, and *Dillenia seabrella* of the East Indies.

sand-partridge (sand'pār'trij), *n.* A partridge of the genus *Ammoperdix*: translating the generic name. There are two kinds: *A. bonhami* is widely distributed in India, Persia, and some other portions of Asia; *A. heyi* occupies Arabia and Palestine, and thence extends into Egypt and Nubia. They differ little from the members of the genus *Perdix* proper. See *partridge*, 1.

sandpeep (sand'pèp), *n.* A familiar name in the United States of various small sandpipers; a peep; a peewee: so called from their notes. The birds chiefly called by this name are the American stint or least sandpiper, *Actodromas minutilla*; the semipalmated sandpiper, *Ereunetes pusillus*; and the peewee, or spotted sandpiper, *Tringoides macularius*. See cuts under *Ereunetes*, *Tringoides*, and *stint*.

sand-perch (sand'pèrch), *n.* The grass-bass, *Pomoxys hexacanthus*. [Southern U. S.]

sand-picture (sand'pik'tür), *n.* A sheet of sandpaper upon which the sand is arranged in different colors to produce a sort of picture.

sand-pigeon (sand'pij'on), *n.* Same as *sand-grouse*.

The sand-grouse, better *sand-pigeons*, Pterocletes. *Coues*.

sand-pike (sand'pik), *n.* See *pik*, 2.

sand-pillar (sand'pil'är), *n.* A sandspout.

sand-pine (sand'pin), *n.* See *pine*, 1.

sand-pipe (sand'pip), *n.* 1. A deep hollow of a cylindrical form, many of which are found penetrating the white chalk in England and France, and are filled with sand and gravel. Pipes of this kind have been noticed in England penetrating to a depth of sixty feet, and having a diameter of twelve feet. Also called *sand-gall*.

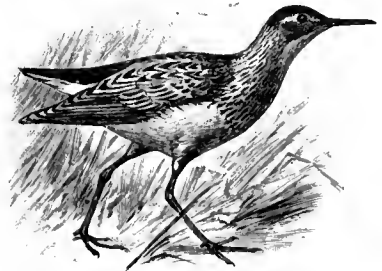
2. In a locomotive, one of the pipes leading from the sand-boxes, through which sand is allowed to flow upon the rails just in advance of the treads of the driving-wheels to increase their tractive power.

Connecting, coupling, and eccentric rods are taken down, hornstays, brake rods, *sand-pipes*, and ploughs, and any pipes that run beneath the axes.

The Engineer, LXIX. 159.

sandpiper (sand'pi'pèr), *n.* 1. A small wading bird that runs along the sand and utters a piping note; a sand-lark, sand-plover, or sand-snipe. Technically—(a) A bird of the family *Scelopacidae*, subfamily *Scelopacinae*, and section *Tringae*, of which there are about 20 species, of all parts of the world. They have the bill like a true snipe's in its sensitiveness and constricted gape, but it is little if any longer than the head, straight or scarcely decurved, and the tail lacks the cross-bars of that of most snipes and tattlers. The toes are four in number (excepting *Calidris*), and cleft to the base (excepting *Micropalama* and *Ereunetes*). The sandpipers belong especially to the northern hemisphere, and mostly breed in high latitudes; but they perform the most ex-

tensive migrations, and in winter are generally dispersed over the world. The sexes are alike in plumage, but the seasonal changes of plumage are very great. The sandpipers are probably without exception gregarious, and often flock the beaches in flocks of hundreds or thousands. They live preferably in open wet sandy places, not in swamps and fens, and feed by probing with their sensitive bills, like snipes. Among them are the most diminutive of waders, as the tiny sandpipers of the genus *Actodromas* called *stints*. The semipalmated sandpiper is no larger, but has basal webs; it is *Ereunetes pusillus* of America. The spoon-billed sandpiper, *Eurynorhynchus pygmaeus*, is another diminutive bird, of Asia and arctic America. The stilt-sandpiper has long legs and semipalmated feet; it is *Micropalama himantopus*. The broad-billed sandpiper is *Limicola pygmaea* or *platyrhyncha*, not found in America. The pectoral sandpiper, or grass-snipe, is *Actodromas maculata*, a characteristic American species



Grass-snipe, or Pectoral Sandpiper (*Tringa (Actodromas) maculata*).

of comparatively large size. Dunlins or purres are sandpipers of the genus *Pellina*. The curlew-sandpiper is *Aegialitis subarquata*. The purple sandpipers are several species of *Arquatella*, as *A. maritima*. The knot, canute, red or red-breasted, or ash-colored sandpiper, or robin-snipe, is *Tringa canutus*. (b) A bird of the same family and subfamily as the foregoing, but of the section *Totanus*, or tattlers, several but not all of which are also known as sandpipers, because they used to be put in the old genus *Tringa*. The common sandpiper of Europe, etc., is *Tringoides* or *Actitis hypoleucos*, of which the common peewee or spotted sandpiper of the United States, *T. macularius*, is a close ally. Green sandpipers belong to the genus *Rhyacophilus*, as *R. ochropus* of Europe and *R. solitarius* of America. The wood-sandpiper of Europe is *Totanus glareola*. The fighting sandpiper is the ruff, *Macetes* or *Pavonella pugnax*. The buff-breasted sandpiper is a peculiar American species, *Tryngites rufescens* or *subruficollis*. The Bartramian sandpiper is *Bartramia longicauda* or *Actiturus bartramius* of America. See the technical and special names, and cuts under *Bartramia*, *dunlin*, *Ereunetes*, *Eurynorhynchus*, *Micropalama*, *Rhyacophilus*, *ruff*, *sanderling*, *stint*, *Tringa*, *Tringoides*, and *Tryngites*.

2. A fish, the pride.—**Aberdeen sandpiper**. Same as *aberdæen*.—**Aleutian sandpiper**, *Tringa (Arquatella) covei*, a conspecies or race of the purple sandpiper, of northwestern North America. *Ridgway*, 1859.—**Armed sandpiper**, an Australian spur-winged wattled plover, *Lobivanellus miles* (Boddart), called by a geographical blunder *Parra ludoviciana* by Gmelin in 1788, and *Tringa ludoviciana* by Latham in 1790. *Pennant*.—**Ash-colored sandpiper**, the knot in winter plumage. *Pennant*; *Latham*, 1785.—**Baird's sandpiper**, *Tringa (Actodromas) bairdi*, an abundant stint of both Americas, intermediate in size between the pectoral and the least sandpiper, and resembling both in coloration. *Coues*, 1861.—**Bartramian sandpiper**. See *Bartramia*.—**Black-breasted sandpiper**, the American dunlin in full plumage. See cut under *dunlin*.—**Black sandpiper**, the purple sandpiper (*Tringa linecolnensis* of Latham, 1790). *Pennant*; *Latham*, 1785. [Lincolnshire, Eng.]—**Bonaparte's sandpiper**, *Tringa (Actodromas) bonapartei* (or *fuscescens* of Vieillot), a stint of the size of Baird's sandpiper, but with white upper tail-coverts. It is widely dispersed in both Americas, and is among the peeps which abound on the Atlantic coast during the migrations.—**Boreal sandpiper**, the streaked sandpiper, or surf-bird, from King George's Sound. *Latham*, 1785.—**Broad-billed sandpiper**. See def. 1.—**Buff-breasted sandpiper**, a small tattler with a very slight bill, *Tryngites rufescens* (or *subruficollis* of Vieillot, 1819), widely dispersed but not very common in both Americas. See cut under *Tryngites*.—**Cayenne sandpiper**, the South American lapwing, *Vanelus (Belonopterus) cayennensis*. *Latham*, 1785.—**Common sandpiper**. See def. 1. *Ray*; *Willughby*; etc.—**Cooper's sandpiper**, *Tringa cooperi*, a doubtful species, of which the only known specimen was shot on May 24th, 1833, on Long Island. *S. F. Baird*, 1858.—**Curlew sandpiper**. Same as *pygmy curlew* (which see, under *curlew*).—**Equestrian sandpiper**, the ruff.—**Fighting sandpiper**, the ruff.—**Freckled sandpiper**, the knot. Also called *grizzled sandpiper*. *Pennant*; *Latham*.—**Gambetta sandpiper**, the red-legged horseman of Albin; the redshank, a tattler. See cut under *redshank*. *Pennant*; *Latham*, 1785.—**Goa sandpiper**, a spur-winged plover of India, etc., *Lobivanellus indicus*, formerly *Tringa goensis*. *Latham*, 1785.—**Gray sandpiper**, the gray plover, *Squatarola helvetica*, formerly *Tringa squatarola*. *Pennant*; *Latham*, 1785.—**Green sandpiper**. See def. 1 (b). *Pennant*; *Latham*, 1785.—**Greenwich sandpiper**, the young ruff, formerly *Tringa grenovicensis*. *Latham*.—**Grizzled sandpiper**, the knot. Also *grizzled sandpiper*. *Latham*, 1785.—**Hebridal sandpiper**, the turnstone, *Streptopias interpres*. *Pennant*.—**Least sandpiper**. See *stint*.—**Little sandpiper**, *Tringa pusilla*, terms under which the older ornithologists confounded Wilson's stint with the semipalmated sandpiper. The rectification was made by John Cassin, in 1860, when *Tringa pusilla* first became *Ereunetes pusillus*.—**Louisiana sandpiper**. Same as *Pennant's armed sandpiper*, by a geographical blunder. *Latham*, 1785.—**Prybilof sandpiper**, *Tringa (Arquatella) ptilocnemis* of Coues (1873), a kind of purple sandpiper

peculiar to the Prybilof (or Prihylov) Islands of Alaska.—**Red-backed sandpiper**, the American dunlin, *Tringa (Pelidna) americana* of Cassin, *pacifica* of Coues, in full plumage. See cut under *dunlin*.—**Red-necked sandpiper**, an Asiatic stint, *Tringa ruficollis* of Peter S. Pallas. Latham, 1785.—**Red sandpiper**, the sherdon; the knot in full plumage; the robin-snip, *Tringa islandica*, now *T. canutus*.—**Seiinger sandpiper**, the purple sandpiper. Pennant; Latham.—**Semipalmated sandpiper**, *Ereunetes pusillus*, one of the commonest peeps of America. See cut under *Ereunetes*.—**Senegal sandpiper**, an African spur-winged plover (*Parras senegalla* of Linnaeus, *Tringa senegalla* of Latham, 1790). Latham, 1785.—**Sharp-tailed sandpiper**, *Tringa (Actodromas) acuminata* of Horsfield (1821), much like the pectoral sandpiper, and of about the same size, common in Asia, rare in Alaska.—**Shore sandpiper**. (a) The ruff. (b) Of Pennant, the green sandpiper: called *Tringa littorea* by Linnaeus, and *Mr. Oldham's white heron* by Albin.—**Solitary sandpiper**, the green sandpiper of America. See cut under *Rhyaecophilus*.—**Spoon-billed sandpiper**. See def. 1.—**Spotted sandpiper**. See def. 1. This is the *spotted tringa* of Edwards.—**Stilt-sandpiper**. See def. 1.—**Streaked sandpiper**, the surf-bird, *Aphriza virgata*, called *Tringa virgata* (and *T. borealis*) by Latham (1790). The earliest description is under this name, by Latham in 1785, from the northwest coast of North America (Sandwich Sound).—**Striated sandpiper**, the redshank. Pennant; Latham, 1785.—**Swiss sandpiper**, the black-bellied plover, *Squatarola* (formerly *Tringa*) *helvetica*. Having four toes, this plover used to be classed with the sandpipers. Pennant; Latham, 1785.—**Temminck's sandpiper**. See *stint*.—**Terek sandpiper**. See *Terekia*.—**Three-toed sandpiper**, the sanderling. See cut under *sanderling*.—**Uniform sandpiper**, a sandpiper so called by Pennant and Latham, from Iceland.—**Waved sandpiper**, a sandpiper supposed to be the knot in some obscure plumage (*Tringa undata* of Brünnich, 1764). Pennant; Latham, 1785.—**White-winged sandpiper** of Latham, *Tringa leucoptra* of Gmelin (1788), a remarkable sandpiper of Polynesia, related to the buff-breasted sandpiper, and type of the genus *Procelonotus* of Bonaparte (1853).—**Wilson's sandpiper**, the American least sandpiper, peep, or stint. See *stint*.—**Yellow-legged sandpiper**, the ruff.

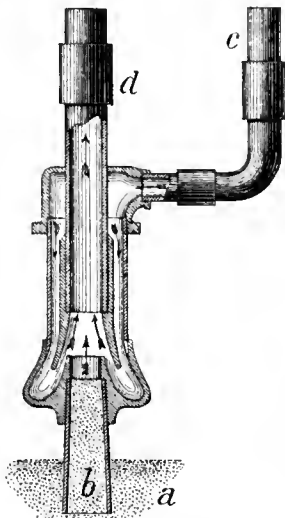
sand-pit (sand'pit), *n.* A place or pit from which sand is excavated.

sand-plover (sand'pluv'ér), *n.* A ring-necked, ring-necked plover, or ring-plover; any species of the genus *Egialitis*, as a ring-dotterel, which frequents sandy beaches. See cuts under *Egialitis* and *piping-plover*.

sand-prey (sand'prä), *n.* Same as *sand-pride*.

sand-pride (sand'prid), *n.* A petromyzontoid vertebrate, also known as *mud-lamprey* and *sandpiper*, in its young or larval condition, when it has a short horseshoe-shaped mouth. It is found in many rivers and streams of Europe, reaches a length of 6 or 7 inches, and is of a brown color. See *pride*.

sand-pump (sand'pump), *n.* 1. In *rope-drilling*, a cylinder, provided with a valve at the bottom, which is lowered into the drill-hole from time to time to remove the pulverized rock, or sludge. Also called *sludger*. [Pennsylvania oil-regions.]—2. A powerful water-jet with an annular nozzle inclosing a tube which is sunk in loose sand, and operates as an injector to lift the sand with the water which discharges back through the tube. This form is used in caissons for sinking bridge-foundations, and is sometimes called a *sand-ejector*. It is a modification of the jet-pump. The water, passing upward around the upper end of the suction-pipe, produces an upward draft or suction on the mingled sand and water below, drawing it upward and discharging it through *d*.



Sand-pump. *a*, sand to be removed; *b*, suction-pipe; *c*, induction-pipe; *d*, discharge-pipe.

sand-rat (sand'rat), *n.* A pocket-gopher of the genus *Thomomys*, found in sandy places in the western coast-region of North America; the *camass-rat*. The term applies to some other members of the family, as the common *Geomys bursarius*. See cuts under *camass-rat* and *Geomys*.

sand-reed (sand'réd), *n.* A shore-grass, the marram or beach-grass, *Ammophila arundinacea*.

sand-reel (sand'rél), *n.* A windlass, forming part of a well-boring outfit, used for operating a sand-pump.

sand-ridge (sand'rij), *n.* [< ME. *sandrygge, AS. *sandhrycg*, a sand-bank, < *sand*, sand, + *hrycg*, back, ridge.] A sand-bank.

sandrock (sand'rok), *n.* Same as *sandstone*: a term occasionally used in England, but very rarely in the United States. *The Great Sandrock* is the local name of a member of one of the lower divisions of the Inferior Oolite series in England. It is from 50 to 100 feet thick, and is extensively quarried for building purposes.

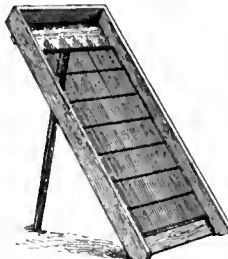
sand-roll (sand'röl), *n.* A metal roll cast in sand: in contradistinction to a *chilled roll*, which is cast in a chill.

sandrinner (sand'run'ér), *n.* A sandpiper.

sand-saucer (sand'sä'sér), *n.* A popular name for the egg-mass of a naticoid gastropod, as *Lanatia heros*, commonly found on beaches, resembling the rim of a saucer or lamp-shade broken at one place and covered with sand. See cut under *Natica*.

sand-scoop (sand'sköp), *n.* A form of dredge used for scooping up sand from a river-bed.

sand-screen (sand'skrén), *n.* A large sieve consisting of a frame fitted with a wire grating or netting of the desired fineness, propped up by a support at a convenient angle, and used to sift out pebbles and stones from sand which is thrown against it with a shovel. The fine sand passes through the screen, while stones and gravel fall down in front. Also called *sand-sifter*.



Sand-screen.

sandscrew (sand'skrö), *n.* An amphipod, *Lepidactylis arenaria*, which burrows in the sand of the sea-shores in Europe and America.

sand-shark (sand'shärik), *n.* A small voracious shark, *Odontaspis* or *Carcharias littoralis*, also called *shore-nose*. The name extends to all the *Carcharidae* as restricted by Jordan, by most writers called *Odontaspidae*.

sand-shot (sand'shot), *n.* Small cast-iron balls, such as grape, canister, or case, cast in sand, larger balls being cast in iron molds.

sand-shrimp (sand'shrimp), *n.* A shrimp: an indefinite term. In Europe *Crangon vulgaris* is sometimes so called.

sand-sifter (sand'sif'tér), *n.* Same as *sand-screen*.

sand-skink (sand'skingk), *n.* A skink found in sandy places, as *Seps ocellatus* of southern Europe.

sand-skipper (sand'skip'ér), *n.* A sand-hopper or beach-flea.

sand-smelt (sand'smelt), *n.* An atherine or silversides; any fish of the family *Atherinidae*. A common British sand-smelt is *Atherina presbyter*. See cut under *silversides*.

sand-snake (sand'snäk), *n.* 1. A colubrine serpent of the family *Psammodipidae*, as *Psammodipus sibilans*. Also called *desert-snake*.—2. A boa-like Old World serpent of the family *Erycidae*, quite different from the foregoing, as *Eryx jaculus* of India, and others. See cut under *Eryx*.

sand-snipe (sand'snip), *n.* A general or occasional name of any sandpiper; especially, the common spotted sandpiper or summer-piper of Europe, *Tringoides hypoleucus*.

sand-sole (sand'söl), *n.* A sole, *Solea lascaris*. See *borhome*.

sandspout (sand'spout), *n.* A pillar of sand, similar in appearance to a waterspout, raised by the strong inflowing and ascending currents of a whirlwind of small radius. The height of the column depends on the strength of the ascending currents and the altitude at which they are turned outward from the vortex. Sandspouts are frequently observed in Arabia, India, Australia, Arizona, and other hot countries and tracts having desert sands.

sand-spurry (sand'spur'i), *n.* A plant of the genus *Spergularia*.

sand-star (sand'stär), *n.* 1. Any starfish or five-fingers.—2. An ophiuran; a brittle-star, having long slender fragile arms attached to a small circular body.

sandstay (sand'stä), *n.* An Australian shrub or small tree, *Leptospermum laxigatum*, a specially effective plant for staying drift-sands in warm climates.

sandstone (sand'stön), *n.* [= D. *zandsteen* = G. *zandstein* = Sw. Dan. *sandsten*; as *sand* + *stone*.] A rock formed by the consolidation of sand. The grains composing sandstone are almost ex-

clusively quartz, this mineral resisting decomposition, and only becoming worn into finer particles as abrasion continues, while almost all other minerals entering into the composition of ordinary rocks are liable to dissolve and be carried away in solution, or be worn down into an impalpable powder, so as to be deposited as mud. Sandstones may contain also clayey or calcareous particles, or be cemented by so large a quantity of ferruginous or calcareous matter as to have their original character quite obliterated. Hence varieties of sandstones are qualified by the epithets *argillaceous*, *calcareous*, *ferruginous*, etc.—**Berea sandstone**, a sandstone or grit belonging to the Carboniferous series, extensively quarried as a building-stone and for grindstones in Ohio and especially in the vicinity of Berea (whence the name).—**Caradoc sandstone**, a sandstone of Lower Silurian age, very nearly the geological equivalent of the Bals group in Merionethshire, Wales, and of the Trenton limestone of the New York geologists. The name was given by Murchison, from the locality of Caer Caradoc, in Shropshire, England.—**Flexible sandstone**. See *itacolumite*.—**Medina sandstone**, a red or mottled and somewhat argillaceous sandstone forming, according to the classification of the New York Survey, the base of the Upper Silurian series. It corresponds nearly to the Upper Llandovery of the English geologists. It is the "Levant" or No. IV. of the Pennsylvania Survey.

"A mountain of IV." is perhaps the commonest expression in American geology. These mountains are very numerous, being reiterated outcrops or reappearances and disappearances of the *Medina sandstone* as it rises and sinks in the Appalachian waves.

J. P. Lesley, *Coal and its Topography*, p. 59.

New Red Sandstone, a name formerly given in England to a great mass of strata consisting largely of red shales and sandstones and overlying rocks, belonging to the Carboniferous series. A part of the New Red Sandstone is now considered to belong to the Permian series, since the organic remains which it contains are decidedly Paleozoic in character. The upper division of these red rocks, although retaining to a very considerable extent the same lithological characters as the lower division, differs much from it in respect to the fossils it contains, which are decidedly of a Mesozoic type, and form a portion of the so-called Triassic series. The term *New Red Sandstone* is still used to some extent in England, and has been applied in the United States to the red sandstones of the Connecticut river valley, which are generally considered to be of Triassic age. See *Triassic*.—**Old Red Sandstone**, a name given in England, early in the history of geology, to a group of marls, sandstones, timestones, and conglomerates seen over an extensive area, and especially in Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Shropshire, and South Wales, cropping out from under the coal-measures and resting on the Silurian. These rocks were called *Old Red*, to distinguish them from a somewhat similar series overlying the Carboniferous, and designated as the *New Red Sandstone*. The name *Devonian* was given later by Sedgwick and Murchison to rocks occurring in Devon and Cornwall and occupying a stratigraphical position similar to that of the Old Red, and the name *Devonian* is now in general use throughout the world as designating that part of the geological series which lies between the Silurian and the Carboniferous. The name *Old Red Sandstone* has, however, been retained by English geologists to designate that peculiar type of the Devonian which is less distinctively marine than the Devonian proper, and which is characterized by the presence of numerous land-plants and ganoid fishes, as well as by the absence of unequivocally marine organisms. The areas in which these deposits were laid down are generally considered to have been lakes or inland seas. The Old Red Sandstone, as thus limited, seems to have been almost exclusively confined to the British Isles; and it is particularly well developed in Scotland, and also is of considerable importance in Ireland.—**Oriskany sandstone**, the name given by the New York Geological Survey to a group of strata lying between the Lower Helderberg group and the Catskill grit, and considered by James Hall as forming the uppermost division of the Upper Silurian. In central New York it is chiefly a silicious sandstone, but is sometimes argillaceous; it extends west as far as Missouri, becoming more calcareous. *Spirifer arenosus* is a very characteristic fossil of this group over a wide area. It is No. VII. of the numerical designation of the Pennsylvania Survey, and the "Meridian" of H. D. Rogers's nomenclature.—**Pocono sandstone**, a very thick and persistent mass of sandstones and conglomerates underlying the Mauch Chunk Red Shale, and forming the base of the Carboniferous in Pennsylvania. It is No. X. of the numerical notation of the First Pennsylvania Survey, and the same as the "Vespertine" of H. D. Rogers.

The Pottsville conglomerate forms a rim around the coal basins, and the *Pocono sandstone* and conglomerate an outer rim, with a valley included between them eroded out of the Mauch Chunk red shale.

C. A. Ashburner, *Anthracite Coal-fields of Penn.*, p. 13.

Potsdam sandstone, in *geol.*, the lowest division of the Lower Silurian, and the lowest zone in which distinct traces of life have been found in the United States: so named by the geologists of the New York Survey from a town of that name in that State. The formation is a conspicuous and important one further west through the region of the Great Lakes. It is the equivalent of the Primordial of Barrande, and of the Cambrian or Cambro-Silurian of some geologists. Among the fossils which characterize this formation are certain genera of brachiopods (*Lingulella*, *Obolella*, *Orthis*, *Discina*) and trilobites of the genera *Conocoecyphus* and *Paradoxides*. The Potsdam, Primordial, or Cambrian rocks have been variously subdivided in Europe and America within the past few years. Thus, the Canadian geologists call the lower section, as developed in Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, *Acadian*, and the overlying beds *Georgian*. In Nevada five divisions have been made out. The rocks thus designated, however, are paleontologically closely related; neither is there, in the opinion of most Continental geologists, any sufficient reason for separating the Cambrian, as a system, from the Silurian.—**St. Peter's sandstone**, a sandstone, from 60 to 100 feet in thickness, consisting of almost chemically pure silicious material, which lies next above the so-called Lower Magnesian limestone in the upper Mississippi lead region,

and extends further to the north into Minnesota. It is almost entirely destitute of fossils, but from its stratigraphical position it is considered to be nearly of the same age as the Chazy limestone of the New York Survey.

sand-storm (sand'stôrm), *n.* A storm of wind that bears along clouds of sand.

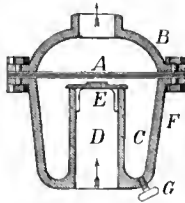
sand-sucker (sand'suk'çér), *n.* 1. The rough dab, *Hippoglossoides limandoides*, also called *sand-fluke* and *sandnecker*. The name is due to the erroneous idea that it feeds on nothing but sand. *Day, Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland*, II, 10.

2. In the United States, a general popular name for soft-bodied animals which hide in the sand, sometimes exposing their suckers, tentacles, or other parts, as ascidians, holothurians, or nereids.

sand-swallow (sand'swol'ô), *n.* Same as *bank-swallow*.

sand-thrower (sand'thrô'çér), *n.* A tool for throwing sand on sized or painted surfaces. It consists of a hollow handle in which a supply of sand is contained, and from which it passes into a conical or V-shaped box. The box ends in a narrow slit from which the sand issues, distributed by a projecting lip.

sand-trap (sand'trap), *n.* In *hydraulic engine*, a device for separating sand and other heavy particles from running water. It consists substantially of a pocket or chamber in which the sand is collected by a sudden change in the direction of the flow, which causes the momentum of the particles to carry them out of the stream into the collecting-chamber, or by a sudden reduction of velocity through an abrupt enlargement in the pipe or channel which conducts the stream, whereby the heavy particles are permitted to gravitate into the receiving-pocket, or by the use of a strainer which intercepts the particles and retains them, or by a combination of these principles.



Sand-trap (in section).
F, cast-iron body; B, cover; A, finely perforated diaphragm; D, induction port for water; E, valve. (Water enters through D, and the sand is collected in C.) G, plug for clearing out sand.

sand-tube (sand'tüb), *n.* In *zool.*: (a) A sand-canal. (b) A tubular structure formed of agglutinated sand, as the tubes of various annelids, of the peduncles of *Linguilæ*, etc.

sand-viper (sand'vi'pér), *n.* A hog-nosed snake. See *Heterodon*. [Local, U. S.]

sand-washer (sand'wash'çér), *n.* An apparatus for separating sand from earthy substances. It usually consists of a wire screen for the sand. The screen is either shaken or rotated in a constant flow of water, which carries off soluble substances.

sand-wasp (sand'wosp), *n.* A fossorial hymenopterous insect which digs in the sand; a digger-wasp, as of either of the families *Pompilidæ* and *Sphegidae*, and especially of the genus *Ammophila*. There are many species, and the name is a loose one. Some of these wasps belong to the *Scelididæ*; others, as of the family *Crabronidæ*, are also known as *sand-hornets*, and many are popularly called *sand-bugs*. The general distinction of these wasps is from any of those which build their nests of papery tissue, or which make their cells above ground. See cuts under *Ammophila*, *Crabro*, *Elis*, and *digger-wasp*, and compare *potter-wasp*.

sandweed (sand'wéd), *n.* 1. Same as *sandwort*.—

2. The spurry, *Spergula arvensis*. [Prov. Eng.]

sandweld (sand'weld), *v. t.* To weld with sand (silica), which forms a fluid slag on the welding-surface: a common method of welding iron. When the pieces to be welded are put together and hammered, the slag is forced out and the metallic surfaces left bright and free to unite.

sand-whirl (sand'hwér), *n.* A whirlwind whose vortex is filled with dust and sand. See *sand-spout*.

sandwich (sand'wich), *n.* [Named after John Montagu, 4th Earl of Sandwich (died 1792), who used to have slices of bread with ham between brought to him at the gaming-table, to enable him to go on playing without intermission. The title is derived from *Sandwich*, < ME. *Sandwiche*, AS. *Sandwic*, a town in Kent, < sand, sand, + *wic*, town.] 1. Two thin slices of bread, plain or buttered, with some savory article of food, as sliced or potted meat, fish, or fowl, placed between: as, a ham sandwich; a cheese sandwich.

Claret, sandwich, and an appetite,
Are things which make an English evening pass.
Byron, Don Juan, v. 58.

But seventy-two chickens do not give a very large meal for a thousand people, even when backed up by sandwiches.
Saturday Rev., April, 1874, p. 492.

Hence—2. Anything resembling or suggesting a sandwich; something placed between two other like things, as a man carrying two advertising-boards, one before and one behind. [Colloq.]

A pale young man with feeble whiskers and a stiff white neckcloth came walking down the lane *en sandwich*—having a lady, that is, on each arm.
Thackeray, Vanity Fair, liviii.

He stepped the unstamped advertisement—an animated sandwich composed of a boy between two boards.
Dickens, Sketches, Characters, ix.

sandwich (sand'wich), *v. t.* [*< sandwich, n.*] To make into a sandwich or something of like arrangement; insert between two other things: as, to sandwich a slice of ham between two slices of bread; to sandwich a picture between two pieces of pasteboard. [Colloq.]

sandwich-man (sand'wich-man), *n.* 1. A seller of sandwiches.—2. A man carrying two advertising-boards, one slung before and one behind him. [Slang.]

Sandwich tern. See *tern*.

sand-wind (sand'wind), *n.* A wind that raises and carries along clouds of dust and sand.

sandworm (sand'wèrm), *n.* 1. A worm that lives in the sand: applied to various arenicolous or limicolous annelids, found especially in the sand of the sea-shore, and quite different from ordinary earthworms. They are much used for bait.—2. A worm that constructs a sand-tube, as a species of *Sabellaria*.

sandwort (sand'wèrt), *n.* [*< sand¹ + wort¹*.] A plant of the genus *Arenaria*. They are low, chiefly tufted herbs, with small white flowers, the leaves most often awl-shaped or filiform, many species growing in sand. The mountain-sandwort, *A. Greenlandica*, a densely tufted plant with flowers larger than usual, is a noticeable alpine or subalpine plant of the eastern United States and northward, found also very locally on low ground. The sea-sandwort is *A. peplodes*, found in the coast-sands of Europe and North America. Also *sandweed*.

sandy (san'di), *a.* [*< ME. *sandy, sandi*, < AS. *sandig* (= D. *zandig* = MHG. *sandic* = G. Dan. *Sv. sandig* = Icel. *söndugr*), sandy, < sand, sand: see *sand¹*.] 1. Consisting of or containing sand; abounding in sand; covered or sprinkled with sand: as, a sandy desert or plain; a sandy road or soil.

I should not see the sandy hour-glass run
But I should think of shales and of flats.
Shak., *Bl. of V.*, i. 1. 25.

2. Resembling sand; hence, unstable; shifting; not firm or solid.

Favour . . . built up upon the sandy foundation of personal respects only . . . cannot be long lived.
Bacon, Advice to Villiers.

3. Dry; arid; uninteresting. [Rare.]

It were no service to you to send you my notes upon the book, because they are sandy, incoherent rags, for my memory, not for your judgment.
Donne, Letters, xxi.

4. Of the color of sand; of a yellowish-red color: as, sandy hair.

A huge Briton, with sandy whiskers and a double chin, was swallowing patties and cherry-brandy.
Thackeray, Men and Pictures.

Sandy laverock. See *laverock*.

Bare naething but windle-stras and sandy-lavrocks.
Scott, Old Mortality, vii.

Sandy mocking-bird, the brown thrush, or thrasher, *Harporhynchus rufus*. See cut under *thrasher*. [Local, U. S.]—**Sandy ray.** See *ray*.

sandy¹ (san'di), *n.*; pl. *sandies* (-diz). [Also *sandic*, *sanny*; abbr. of *sandy laverock*.] Same as *sandy laverock* (which see, under *laverock*).—**Cuckoo's sandy**, the meadow-pipit, *Anthus pratensis*, also called *cuckoo's titling*. [Prov. Eng.]

Sandy² (san'di), *n.* [Also *Sawney*; familiar in Scotland as a man's name; a var., with dim. term., of *Saunder*, < ME. *Saunders*, *Sawnder*, an abbr. of *Alexander*.] A Scotsman, especially a Lowlander. [Colloq.]

"Standards on the Braes of Mar," shouted by a party of Lowland Sandies who filled the other seats [of the coach].
Harper's Mag., LXXVII, 493.

sandy-carpet (san'di-kär'pet), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Emmetesia decolorata*.

sandy-glass, *n.* Same as *sand-glass*.

O God, O God, that it were possible
To undo things done; to call backe yesterday:
That time could turne vp his swift sandy-glasse,
To untell the dayes, and to redeeme these houres!
Heywood, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, II, 138).

sandyset, sandyxt, *n.* See *sandix*.

sane (sän), *a.* [= F. *sain* = Pr. *san* = Sp. *sano* = Pg. *são* = It. *sano*, < L. *sanus*, whole, of sound mind, akin to Gr. *σαός*, *σῶς*, whole, sound. From the same source are ult. E. *insane*, *sanity*, *sanitary*, *sanation*, *sanatory*, etc.] 1. Of sound mind; mentally sound: as, a sane person.

I woke sane, but well-nigh close to death.
Tennyson, Princess, vii.

2. Sound; free from disorder; healthy: as, a sane mind; a sane project; sane memory (law).

sane², *v. t.* See *sain¹*.

sanely (sän'li), *adv.* In a sane manner; as one in possession of a sound mind; naturally.

saneness (sän'nes), *n.* Sane character, condition, or state; soundness of mind; sanity.
Bailey.

sanfai!, *adv.* [ME., < OF. *sans faille*: see *sans* and *fail!*, *n.*] Without fail.

That both his penon and baner sanfai!
Pnt within the town, so making conqueste.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I, 1592.

sang¹ (sang). Preterit of *sing*.

sang² (sang), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal (Scotch) form of *song*.

sang³ (soñ), *n.* [*< ME. sang, sank*, < OF. *sang, sanc*, F. *sang* = Sp. *sangre* = Pg. *sangue*, *sangre* = It. *sangue*, < L. *sanguis*, blood.] Blood: used in heraldry, in different combinations.—**Gutté de sang**, in *her.*, having the field occupied with drops gules.

sang (sung), *n.* [Chin.; also *shéng*.] A Chinese musical instrument, consisting of a set of graduated bamboo tubes, which contain free reeds, inserted on a gourd with a mouthpiece, so that the reeds may be sounded by the breath. It is supposed that this instrument suggested the invention of the accordion and reed-organ. The French spelling *cheng* is sometimes used.



Sang. (From Carl Engel's "Musical Instruments.")

sanga (sang'gä), *n.* [Abyssinian.] The Galla ox of Abyssinia. Also *sangu*.

sangaree (sang-gä-ré'), *n.* [*< Sp. sangria*, a drink made of red wine with lemon-juice, lit. bleeding, incision (= Pg. *sangria*, blood-letting, *sangria de vinho*, negus, lit. 'a bleeding of wine'), < *sangrar*, bleed, < *sangre*, blood, < L. *sanguis*, blood: see *sang³*.] Wine; more especially, red wine diluted with water, sweetened, and flavored with nutmeg, used as a cold drink. Varieties of it are named from the wine employed: as, port-wine *sangaree*.

Vulgar, kind, good-humoured Mrs. Colonel Grogwater, as she would be called, with a yellow little husband from Madras, who first taught me to drink *sangaree*.
Thackeray, Fitz-Boodles's Confessions.

One little negro was . . . handing him a glass of ice-cold *sangaree*.
The Century, XXXV, 946.

sangaree (sang-gä-ré'), *v. t.* [*< sangaree, n.*] To mix with water and sweeten; make *sangaree* of: as, to *sangaree* port-wine.

sang-de-bœuf (son'dé-bœf'), *n.* [F., ox-blood: *sang*, blood (see *sang³*); *de*, of (see *dé*); *bœuf*, ox (see *beef*).] A deep-red color peculiar to ancient Chinese porcelain, and much imitated by modern manufacturers in the East and in Europe. The glaze is often crackled, and the color more or less modulated or graded.

sang-froid (son'frwô'), *n.* [F., < *sang* (< L. *sanguis*, blood, + *froid*, cold, cool, < L. *frigidus*, cold: see *sang³* and *frigid*).] Freedom from agitation or excitement of mind; coolness; indifference; calmness in trying circumstances.

They [the players] consisted of a Russian princess losing heavily behind a broad green fan; an English peer throwing the second fortune he had inherited after the first with perfect good-humour and *sang-froid*; two or three swindlers on a grand scale, not yet found out.
Whyte Melville, White Rose, I, xxiii.

General Lee, after the first shock of the breaking of his lines, soon recovered his usual *sang-froid*, and bent all his energies to saving his army.
The Century, XXXIX, 146.

sangiac, *n.* See *sanjak*.

sangiacate, *n.* See *sanjakate*.

sanglant (sang'glant), *a.* [*< F. sanglant*, blood, < L. *sanguilentus* for L. *sanguinolentus*, bloody, < *sanguineus*, bloody: see *sanguine*, *sanguinolent*.] In *her.*, bloody, or dropping blood: used especially in connection with *crased*: thus, *crased and sanglant* signifies torn off, as the head or paw of a beast, and dropping blood.

sangler (sang'li-çr), *n.* [*< F. sanglier*, OF. *sengler*, *saingier*, *sangtier* (orig. *porc sanglier*) = Pr. *singlar* = It. *cinghiale*, < ML. *singularis*, i. e. *porcus singularis*, the wild (solitary) boar (cf. Gr. *μοιρός*, a boar, lit. 'solitary'): see *singular*.] In *her.*, a wild boar used as a bearing.

sangreal, sangraal (sang'gré-äl, sang-gräl'), *n.* [See *saint* and *grail*.] In medieval legends, the holy vessel supposed to have been the "cup" used at the Last Supper. See *grail*.

sang-school (sang'sköl), *n.* A singing-school. Schools thus named were common in Scotland from the thirteenth to the eighteenth century, various other subjects besides singing being often taught in them. [Scotch.]

sangsue (sang'sü), *n.* [*< F. sangsue*, OF. *sangsue*, *sansue* = Pr. *sanguisuga* = Pg. *sanguisuga*, *sanguexuga*, *sanguichuga*, *sanguisuga* = It. *san-*

guisuga, a leech, < *L. sanguisuga* (NL. *Sanguisuga*), a blood-sucker, leech, < *L. sanguis*, blood, + *sugere*, suck; see *succulent* and *suck*.] A leech. Also called *sanguisuga*.

The poisonous *sanguis* of Charlottesville may always be distinguished from the medicinal leech by its blackness, and especially by its writhing or vermicular motions, which very nearly resemble those of a snake.

Poe, A Tale of the Ragged Mountains.

sanguicolous (sang-gwik'ō-lus), *a.* [*L. sanguis*, blood (see *sang³*, *sanguine*), + *colere*, inhabit.] Living in the blood, as a parasite; hematobitic. Also *sanguicolous*.

sanguiferous (sang-gwif'e-rus), *a.* [*NL. *sanguifer*, blood-conveying, < *L. sanguis*, blood, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Receiving and conveying blood; circulatory, as a blood-vessel. The sanguiferous system of the higher animals consists of the heart, arteries, capillaries, and veins. Also *sanguiferous*.

This fifth conjugation of nerves is branched . . . to the muscles of the face, particularly the cheeks, whose *sanguiferous* vessels twist about.

Derham, Physico-Theology, v. 8.

sanguification (sang'gwi-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= *F. sanguification* = *Sp. sanguificación* = *Pg. sangificação* = *It. sanguificazione*, < *NL. *sanguificatio(n)-*, < **sanguificare*, produce blood; see *sanguify*.] The production of blood.

The lungs are the first and chief instrument of *sanguification*.

Arbutnot, Aliments, il. 2.

sanguifier (sang'gwi-fi-ēr), *n.* A producer of blood.

Bitters, like cholera, are the best *sanguifiers*, and also the best *bitrifuges*.

Sir J. Floyer, On the Humours.

sanguifluous (sang-gwif'lō-us), *a.* [*L. sanguis*, blood, + *fluere*, flow.] Flowing or running with blood. *Bailey*.

sanguify (sang'gwi-fi), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp. sanguified*, *ppr. sanguifying*. [*NL. *sanguificare*, produce blood, < *L. sanguis*, blood, + *facere*, make, do; see *-fy*.] **I.†** *intrans.* To make blood.

At the same time I think, I deliberate, I purpose, I command; in inferior faculties, I walk, I see, I hear, I digest, I *sanguifie*, I carnifie.

Sir M. Hale, Orig. of Mankind, p. 31.

II. trans. To convert into blood; make blood of. [Rare.]

It is but the first digestion, as it were, that is there [in the understanding] performed, as of meat in the stomach, but in the will they are more perfectly concocted, as the chyle is *sanguified* in the liver, spleen, and veins.

Baxter, Saints' Rest, iii. 11.

sanguigenous (sang-gwi'ē-nus), *a.* [*L. sanguis*, blood, + *-genus*, producing; see *-genous*.] Producing blood; as, *sanguigenous* food. *Gregory*.

sanguin (sang'gwin), *a.* An obsolete form of *sanguine*.

Sanguinaria¹ (sang-gwi-nā'ri-jī), *n.* [*NL.* (Dillenius, 1732), so called in allusion to the blood-like juice, < *L. sanguinaria*, a plant (*Polygonum ariculare*) so called because reputed to stanch blood, fem. (sc. *herba*) of *sanguinarius*, pertaining to blood; see *sanguinary*.] In *bot.*, a genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Papaveraceæ*, the poppy family, and tribe *Eupaveraceæ*. It is characterized by one-flowered scapes from a creeping rootstock, an oblong and stalked capsule with two valves which open to its base, and a flower with two sepals, eight to twelve petals in two or three rows, numerous stamens, and a short style club-shaped at the summit. The only species, *S. Canadensis*, the bloodroot, is common throughout eastern North America. Its conspicuous pure-white flower appears before the leaf; the latter is developed single from a terminal bud, is roundish or reniform with deep palmate lobes, of a pale bluish-green color, and enlarges throughout the season until often 6 inches across. Also called *red puccoon*, and, from its use by the Indians for staining, *red Indian paint*. See *Bloodroot*, 2.

Sanguinaria² (sang-gwi-nā'ri-jī), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *L. sanguinarius*, pertaining to blood; see *sanguinary*.] In *zool.*, in Illiger's classification (1811), a family of his *Falcuata*, or mammals with claws, corresponding to the modern *Felidæ*, *Canidæ*, *Hyenidæ*, and part of the *Viverridæ*.

sanguinarily (sang'gwi-nā-ri-li), *adv.* In a sanguinary manner; bloodthirstily. *Bailey*.

sanguinarin, **sanguinarine** (sang-gwin'a-rin), *n.* [*L. Sanguinaria* + *-in²*, *-ine²*.] An alkaloid found in *Sanguinaria Canadensis*.

sanguinariness (sang'gwi-nā-ri-nes), *n.* Sanguinary, bloody, or bloodthirsty disposition or condition. *Bailey*.

sanguinary (sang'gwi-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= *F. sanguinaire* = *Sp. Pg. It. sanguinaria*, < *L. sanguinarius*, *sanguinaris*, pertaining to blood, < *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood; see *sang³*.] **I. a.**

1. Consisting of blood; formed of blood; as, a *sanguinary* stream.—2. Bloody; attended with

much bloodshed or carnage: as, a *sanguinary* encounter.

We may not . . . propagate religion by wars, or by *sanguinary* persecutions to force consciences.

Bacon, Unity in Religion.

As we find the ruffling Winds to be commonly in Cemeteries and about Churches, so the eagerest and most *sanguinary* Wars are about Religioo. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 29.

On this day one of the most *sanguinary* conflicts of the war, the second battle of Bull Run, was fought.

The Century, XXXVII. 420.

3. Bloodthirsty; eager to shed blood; characterized by cruelty.

If you make the criminal code *sanguinary*, juries will not convict.

Emerson, Compensation.

The *sanguinary* and ferocious conversation of his captor—the list of slain that his arm had sent to their long account— . . . made him tremble.

G. P. R. James, Arrah Neil, xlv.

= **Syn. 2** and **3. Sanguinary, Bloody.** *Sanguinary* refers to the shedding of blood, or pleasure in the shedding of blood; *bloody* refers to the presence or, by extension, the shedding of blood; as, a *sanguinary* battle; the *sanguinary* spirit of Jenghiz Khan; a *bloody* knife or battle.

One shelter'd bare

Has never heard the *sanguinary* yell

Of cruei man, exulting in her woes.

Couper, Task, iii. 335.

Like the slain in *bloody* fight,

That in the grave lie deep.

Milton, Ps. lxxxviii. l. 10.

Slain by the *bloody* Piemontese that roll'd

Mother with infant down the rocks.

Milton, Sonnets, xiii.

II. n. 1. The yarrow or milfoil; probably so called from its fabled use in stanching blood.

—2. The bloodroot, *Sanguinaria Canadensis*.

sanguine (sang'gwin), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sanguin*; < *ME. sanguin*, *sanguine*, *sangweyne*, *sungwcin*, < *OF.* (and *F.*) *sanguin* = *Pr. sanguini* = *OCat. sangui* = *Sp. sanguino*, *sanguineo* = *Pg. sanguineo*, *sanguinho* = *It. sanguigno*, *sanguineo* (cf. *D. G. sanguinisch* = *Dan. sangrinsk* = *Sw. sangrinisk*), < *L. sanguineus*, of blood, consisting of blood, bloody, bloodthirsty, blood-colored, red, < *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood; see *sang³*.] **I. a. 1.** Of blood; bloody.

The *sanguine* stream proceeded from the arm of the body, which was now manifesting signs of returning life.

Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, l. 188.

2. Bloodthirsty; bloody; sanguinary. [Rare.]

All gaunt

And *sanguine* beasts her gentle looks made tame.

Shelley, Witch of Atlas, vi.

3. Of the color of blood; red; ruddy: as, a sanguine complexion; the sanguine franelin, Ithaginis cruentatus; specifically, in her., same as murrey.

She was som-what brown of visage and *sanguine* colour, and nother to fatte ne to lene, but was full a-pert aunaunt and comely, streight and right plesaunt, and well syngyne.

Merrin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 507.

This face had bene more cumlie it that the redde in the cheek were som-what more pure *sanguin* than it is.

Ascham, The Scholemaster, p. 114.

4. Abounding with blood; plethoric; characterized by fullness of habit: as, a sanguine habit of body.

The air of this place [Angora] is esteemed to be very dry, and good for asthmatic constitutions, but pernicious to the *sanguine*.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 87.

5. Characterized by an active and energetic circulation of the blood; having vitality; hence, vivacious; cheerful; hopeful; confident; ardent; hopefully inclined; habitually confiding: as, a sanguine temperament; to be sanguine of success. See temperament.

Of all men who form gay illusions of distant happiness, perhaps a poet is the most *sanguine*.

Goldsmith, Tenants of the Leasowes.

The phlegm of my cousin's doctrine is invariably at war with his temperament, which is high *sanguine*.

Lamb, My Relations.

We have made the experiment; and it has succeeded far beyond our most *sanguine* expectations.

Macaulay, Utilitarian Theory of Government.

= **Syn. 5.** Lively, animated, enthusiastic.

II. n. 1. The color of blood; red; specifically, in *her.*, same as *murrey*.

Observe that she [the nurse] be of mature . . . age, . . . haunting her competition most of the right and pure *sanguine*.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, l. 4.

A lively *sanguine* it seem'd to the eye.

Spenser, F. Q., III. viii. 6.

2†. Bloodstone, with which cutlers stained the hilts of swords, etc.—3†. Anything of a blood-red color, as a garment.

In *sanguin* and in pers he clad was al.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 439.

4. A drawing executed with red chalks.

Examples of fine *sanguines* are so extremely frequent in every large collection of drawings by the old masters that it is unnecessary to particularise them.

P. G. Hamerton, Graphic Arts, p. 153.

sanguinet (sang'gwin), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp. sanguined*, *ppr. sanguining*. [*ML. sanguinare*, tr., stain with blood, bleed, *L. sanguinare*, intr., be bloody, bleed, < *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood; see *sang³*, *sanguine*, a.] **1.** To stain with blood; ensanguine.

II. sanguined with an innocent's blood.

Fanshawe, tr. of Guarini's Pastor Fido, p. 149. (*Latham*.)

2. To stain or varnish with a color like that of blood; redden.

What rapier? gilt, silvered, or *sanguined*?

Minsheu, Spanish Dict. (1599), p. 3. (*Latham*.)

Piso.

He looks

Of a more rusty, swarth complexion

Than an old arming-doumbiel.

Lod.

I would send

His face to the cutler's, then, and have it *sanguin'd*.

Beau. and Fl., Captain, il. 2.

sanguineless (sang'gwin-less), *a.* [*L. sanguine* + *-less*.] Destitute of blood; pale. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

sanguinely (sang'gwin-li), *adv.* In a sanguine manner; with confidence of success; hopefully. Too *sanguinely* hoping to shine on in their meridian.

Chesterfield.

sanguineness (sang'gwin-nes), *n.* Sanguine character or condition. (a) Redness; ruddiness: as, *sanguineness* of complexion. (b) Fullness of blood; pithora: as, *sanguineness* of habit. (c) Ardor; heat of temper; confidence; hopefulness.

sanguineous (sang-gwini'ē-us), *a.* [*L. sanguineus*, of blood, bloody; see *sanguine*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to blood; bloody.

This animal of Plato containeth not only *sanguineous* and reparable particles, but is made up of veins, nerves, and arteries.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.

2. Of a deep-red or crimson color; specifically, in zool. and bot., of a deep, somewhat brownish, red color, like the color of clotted blood.

His passion, cruel grown, took on a hue

Fierce and *sanguineous*.

Keats, Lamia, ii.

3. Possessing a circulatory system; having blood.

I shall not mention what with warm applications we have done to revive the expired motion of the parts even of perfect and *sanguineous* animals, when they seem to have been killed.

Boyle, Works, III. 124.

4. Abounding with blood; having a full habit; plethoric.

A plethoric constitution in which true blood abounds is call'd *sanguineous*.

Arbutnot, Aliments, vi. 1. § 1.

5. Having a sanguine temperament; ardent; hopeful; confident.—Sanguineous creeper. See *Myzomela*.

sanguinicolous (sang-gwi-nik'ō-lus), *a.* [*L. sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood, + *colere*, inhabit.] Same as *sanguicolous*.

sanguiference (sang-gwi-nif'ē-rens), *n.* [*L. sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood, + *-ferentia*, < *feren(t)-s*, *ppr.* of *ferre* = *E. bear*.] The conveying of blood in the vessels. [Rare.]

It would appear highly probable that the face and neck sympathize with the internal condition of the skull as regards *sanguiference*.

E. C. Mann, Psychol. Med., p. 427.

sanguiferous (sang-gwi-nif'ē-rus), *a.* [*L. sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood, + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Same as *sanguiferous*.

sanguinity (sang-gwin'i-ti), *n.* [*L. sanguine* + *-ity*. Cf. *OF. sanguinite* = *It. sanguinità*, < *ML. sanguinita(t)-s*, blood-relation, consanguinity; see *consanguinity*.] Sanguineness; ardor.

I very much distrust your *sanguinity*.

Swift.

sanguinivorous (sang-gwi-niv'ō-rus), *a.* [*L. sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood, + *-vorare*, devour.] Same as *sanguivorous*.

sanguinolence (sang-gwin'ō-lens), *n.* [*LL. sanguinolentia*, a congestion, < *L. sanguinolentus*, bloody; see *sanguinolent*.] The state of being sanguinolent.

sanguinolency (sang-gwin'ō-len-si), *n.* [As *sanguinolence* (see *-cy*).] Same as *sanguinolence*.

That great red dragon with seven heads, so called from his *sanguinolency*.

Dr. H. More, Mystery of Iniquity, I. viii. § 4.

sanguinolent (sang-gwin'ō-len-t), *a.* [= *F. sanguinolent* (vernacularly *sanglant*; see *sanglant*) = *Sp. Pg. It. sanguinolento*, < *L. sanguinolentus*, *sanguinolentus*, full of blood, bloody, < *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood; see *sang³*, *sanguine*.] Tinged or mingled with blood; bloody; full of blood; sanguine.

Although . . . the waves of all the Northern Sea Should flow for ever through these guilty hands, Yet the *sanguinolent* stain would extant be!

Marston and Barksted, Insatiate Countess, v.

sanguinoust (sang'gwi-nus), *a.* [= It. *sanguinoso*, < ML. *sanguinosus*, full of blood, < L. *sanguis* (*sanguin-*), blood: see *sanguine*. Cf. *sanguineous*.] Same as *sanguinary*.

It is no desertless office to discover that subtle and insatiate beast (the wolf); to pull the sheepskin of hypocrisy over his ears; and to expose his forming malice and *sanguinous* cruelty to men's censure and detestation.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, III. xlii.

Sanguisorba (sang-gwi-sôr'bä), *n.* [NL. (Ruppius, 1718), so called as being used to stanch the flow of blood (a use perhaps suggested by the blood-red flower); < L. *sanguis*, blood, + *sorbere*, absorb: see *absorb*.] A former genus of rosaceous plants, now included as a subgenus in the genus *Poterium*, distinguished from others of that genus by its single carpel, smooth hard fruit, and stamens not more than twelve.

Sanguisuga (sang-gwi-sü'gä), *n.* [NL. (Savigny), < L. *sanguisuga*, a blood-sucker, leech: see *sanguis*.] A genus of leeches; synonymous with *Hirudo*. The officinal or Hungarian leech is often called *S. officinalis*. See cut under *leech*.

sanguisuge (sang'gwi-süj), *n.* [< NL. *Sanguisuga*.] A sanguis; a leech; a member of the old genus *Sanguisuga*.

sanguisugent (sang-gwi-sü'jent), *a.* [< L. *sanguis*, blood, + *sugen(t)-s*, ppr. of *sugere*, suck: see *suck*. Cf. *sanguisuge*.] 1. Blood-sucking, as a leech; pertaining to a sanguisuge.—2. Sanguivorous, as a blood-sucking bat or vampire.

sanguisugous (sang-gwi-sü'gus), *a.* [< L. *sanguisuga*, a blood-sucker (see *sanguisuge*), + *-ous*.] Blood-sucking. [Rare.]

These were the *sanguisugous* wolves, Papists.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 120.

sanguivolent (sang-gwiv'ölent), *a.* [< L. *sanguis*, blood, + *volent(-s)*, ppr. of *volere*, wish. want.] Bloodthirsty; bloody.

Marius. Oh, I am slain! . . .
Laetia. *Sanguivolent* murderers!
Can soldiers harbour such damn'd treachery?
Beau. and Fl. (?), Faithful Friends, iii. 3.

sanguivorous (sang-gwiv'örus), *a.* [< L. *sanguis*, blood, + *vorare*, devour.] Feeding on blood; sanguisugent, as a bat; specifically noting the true vampires or blood-sucking bats. Also *sanguivivorous*.

Vampyrus spectrum, L., a large bat inhabiting Brazil, of sufficiently forbidding aspect, which was long considered by naturalists to be thoroughly *sanguivorous* in its habits.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 52.

sangwinet, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sanguine*.

sanhedrim, sanhedrin (san'hē-drim, -drin), *n.* [= F. *sanhedrin* = Sp. *sanedrín* = Pg. *sanedrím*, *synedrím* = It. *sanedrín* = G. *sanhedrin*, < late Heb. *sanhedrîn*, < Gr. *συνέδριον*, a council, lit. 'a sitting together,' < *σίν*, together, + *δρα*, a seat, = E. *settle*.] 1. The supreme council and highest ecclesiastical and judicial tribunal of the Jewish nation. It consisted of 71 members, composed of the chief priests, elders, scribes, and held daily sessions, except on sabbaths and festivals; specifically styled the *great sanhedrim*, to distinguish it from the *lesser* or *provincial sanhedrim* of 23 members appointed by the great sanhedrim, and having jurisdiction over minor civil and criminal cases. Such lesser tribunals were set up in towns and villages having not fewer than 120 representative men, including a physician, a scribe, and a schoolmaster. The great sanhedrim is said in the Talmud to have had its origin in the appointment by Moses of 70 elders to assist him as magistrates and judges (Num. xi. 16). The Greek origin of the name, however, seems to indicate that the thing originated during the Macedonian supremacy in Palestine. The name was dropped under the presidency of Gamaliel IV. (A. D. 270-300), while the institution itself became extinct on the death of its last president, Gamaliel VI. (425).

Christian parliaments must exceed its religion and government of the *sanhedrim*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), II. 11.

2. By extension, some similar assembly; a parliament.

Let him give on till he can give no more,
The thrifty *Sanhedrin* shall keep him poor;
And every shekel which he can receive
Shall cost a limb of his prerogative.
Dryden, Abs. and Achit., I. 390.

sanhedrist (san'hē-drist), *n.* [< *sanhedr(im)* + *-ist*.] A member of the sanhedrim. [Rare.]

sanicle (san'i-kl), *n.* [< ME. *sanicle* = D. *sankel* = MLG. *sannekele* = MHG. G. Sw. Dan. *sankel*, < OF. (and F.) *sanicle* = Sp. *sanícula* = Pg. *sanícula* = It. *sanicola*, < ML. (and NL.) *sanícula*, *f.*, also *saniculum*, *n.*, sanicle, so called from its healing wounds, in form dim. of L. *sanus*, sound, healthy, > *sanare*, heal: see *sane*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Sanicula*. The common sanicle, called *wood-sanicle*, is *S. Europea*, of Europe and



Flowering Plant of Sanicle (*Sanicula Marilandica*).
a, a male flower; b, the fruit.

central Asia, a plant once credited with great remedial virtues. There are several American species, of which *S. Marilandica*, called *black snakeroot*, is said to possess some medicinal properties.

Sanicle, with its tenuous burrs, in the woods.
The Century, XXXVIII. 647.

2. A plant of some other genus. See the phrases.—**Alpine sanicle**, a plant of the genus *Cortusa* (which see).—**American sanicle**. See *Heuchera*.—**Bear's-ear sanicle**. See *Cortusa*.—**Great sanicle**, an old name of *Alchemilla vulgaris*, the lady's-mantle, probably from a resemblance of its leaves to those of the true sanicle.—**Indian or white sanicle**, the white snakeroot, *Eupatorium ageratoides*.—**Wood-sanicle**. See def. 1.

Sanicula (sā-nik'ū-lä), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1699): see *sanicle*.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, type of the tribe *Saniculeæ*. It is characterized by a two-celled ovary; by fruit forming a small bur usually covered with hooked bristles; and by flowers in small and commonly panicle umbels, with small bracts, most of the flowers unisexual, the staminate all pedicelled. There are about 12 species, chiefly North American, some South American, either in the Andes or beyond the tropics, a few existing elsewhere, particularly *S. Europea*, widely distributed over the Old World. They are herbs with leaves palmately divided into three or five toothed or dissected segments, and irregularly compound umbels of small and usually greenish flowers. The name *sanicle* applies to the species in general; *S. Marilandica* of the eastern United States is also called *black snakeroot*. See *sanicle*.

Saniculeæ (san-i-kū'lē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Koch, 1824), < *Sanicula* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of umbelliferous plants, typified by the genus *Sanicula*. It is characterized by commonly conspicuous calyx-teeth, irregularly compound inflorescence, and a fruit somewhat transversely cylindrical or compressed, its furrows without oil-tubes. It includes 10 genera, of which *Eryngium* and *Sanicula* (the type) are the chief.

sanidaster (san'i-das-tēr), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σάνιδας* (*sanid-ās*), a board, tablet, + *ἀστῆρ*, a star.] In the nomenclature of sponge-spicules, a kind of microclere or flesh-spicule, consisting of a straight axis spinose throughout its length.

This [spiraster], by losing its curvature, becomes the *sanidaster*, and by simultaneous concentration of its spines into a whorl at each end, the amphaster.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 417.

sanidine (san'i-din), *n.* [< Gr. *σάνιδιν* (*sanid-īn*), a board, tablet covered with gypsum, + *-inē*.] A variety of orthoclase feldspar, occurring in glassy transparent crystals in lava, trachyte, and other volcanic rocks, chiefly those of comparatively recent age. It usually contains more or less soda.

sanidine-trachyte (san'i-din-trā'kit), *n.* A variety of trachyte, the ground-mass of which consists almost wholly of minute crystals of sanidine.

sanidinic (san-i-din'ik), *a.* [< *sanidine* + *-ic*.] Containing or resembling sanidine. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 748.

sanies (sā'nī-ēs), *n.* [= F. *sanie* = Pg. *sanie*, < NL. *sanies*, < L. *sanies*, diseased blood, bloody matter; perhaps connected with *sanguis*, blood: see *sang*.] A thin greenish or reddish discharge from wounds or sores, less thick and white than laudable pus.

sanify (san'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sanified*, ppr. *sanifying*. [< L. *sanus*, sound (see *sane*), + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make, do: see *-fy*.] To make healthy; improve in sanitary conditions. [Rare.]

Where this [simplicity and frugality of living] is achieved, voluntary celibacy will become discreditable, . . . and the

premature deaths of the bread-winners disappear before *sanified* cities and vanishing intemperance.

W. R. Greg, Enigmas of Life, p. 51, note.

sanious (sā'ni-us), *a.* [= F. *sanieux* = Pr. *sanios* = Sp. Pg. It. *sanioso*, < L. *saniosus*, full of bloody matter, < *sanies*, corrupted blood, bloody matter: see *sanies*.] 1. Pertaining to sanics, or partaking of its nature and appearance.—2. Excreting or effusing: as, a *sanious* ulcer.

sanitarian (san-i-tā'ri-an), *n.* [< *sanitary* + *-an*.] A promoter of, or one versed in, sanitary measures or reforms.

According as one is a *sanitarian*, a chemist, or a materialist.
Harper's Mag., LXIX. 441.

sanitarily (san'i-tā-ri-lī), *adv.* As regards health or its preservation.

sanitartist (san'i-tā-ris-t), *n.* [Irreg. < *sanitary* + *-ist*.] One who advocates sanitary measures; one especially interested in sanitary measures or reforms.

sanitarium (san-i-tā'ri-um), *n.* [NL., neut. of **sanitarius*: see *sanitary*. Cf. *sanatorium*.] An improper form for *sanatorium*.

sanitary (san'i-tā-ri), *a.* [= F. *sanitaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *sanitario*, < NL. as if **sanitarius*, irreg. < L. *sanita(-s)*, health: see *sanity*.] Pertaining to health or hygiene or the preservation of health; hygienic; healthy.

These great and blessed plans for what is called *sanitary* reform.
Kingsley.

Solitary communion with Nature does not seem to have been *sanitary* or sweetening in its influence on Thoreau's character.
Lovell, Study Windows, p. 206.

Sanitary cordon. See *cordon*.—**Sanitary science**, such science as conduces to the preservation of health by showing how the parasite and other causes of disease may be avoided.—**Sanitary ware**, coarse glazed earthenware used for drainage and for sewer-pipes.—**United States Sanitary Commission**, a body created by the Secretary of War in 1861, and charged with the distribution of "relief" to the soldiers during the civil war. The relief included food, clothing, medical stores, hospital supplies, etc. In addition the commission provided for the lodging of many soldiers, the preparation of hospital directories, the collection of vital statistics, the inspection of hospitals, and the adoption of various preventive measures. Its members were appointed by the Secretary of War and the United States Medical Bureau.—**Syn. Sanitary, Sanatory**. These two words are often confounded. *Sanitary* means "pertaining to health, hygienic": as, *sanitary* science; *sanitary* conditions (which may be good or bad). *Sanatory* means "serving to heal, therapeutic": as, *sanatory* medicines or agencies.

sanitate (san'i-tāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sanitated*, ppr. *sanitating*. [< L. *sanita(-s)*, health (see *sanity*), + *-ate*.] To render healthy; provide with sanitary appliances; as, to *sanitate* a camp. [Rare.]

sanitation (san-i-tā'shon), *n.* [< *sanitate* + *-ion*.] The practical application of knowledge and science to the preservation of health; the putting and keeping in a sanitary condition.

Charles Kingsley, whose object in his novels was to preach *sanitation*, should be placed at the head of the list of those who have vividly depicted well-known diseases.
Nineteenth Century, XX. 582.

Later legislation (in England) has charged the Board of Guardians with the care of the *sanitation* of all parts of the Union which lie outside urban limits.
Woodrow Wilson, State, § 789.

sanitory (san'i-tō-ri), *a.* An erroneous form for *sanitary*. [Rare.]

Estimating in a *sanitory* point of view the value of any health station.
Sir J. D. Hooker. (Imp. Dict.)

sanity (san'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *sanité*, *sanity*, vernacularly *sanité*, health, OF. *saute*, *sanite*, *sanvit*, *saniteit*, health, = Sp. *sanidad* = Pg. *sanidade* = It. *sanità*, health, < L. *sanita(-s)*, soundness of body, health, also soundness of mind, reason, good sense, *sanity*, also correctness and propriety of speech, < *sanus*, sound, healthy, sane: see *sane*.] The state or character of being sane; soundness of mind; saneness. See *insanity*.

sanjak (san'jak), *n.* [Also *sanjac*, *sandjak*, *sangiac* (< F.), formerly also *sanjack*; = F. *sangiac* = Sp. Pg. *sanjaco* = Ar. *sinjac*, < Turk. *sanjac*, a minor province or district (so called because the governor is entitled to carry in war a standard of one horse-tail), < *sanjac*, flag, banner, a standard.] 1. A Turkish administrative district of the second grade; a subdivision of a vilayet or eyalet, governed by an officer formerly styled *sanjak-bey* (or *-beg*): now often styled *mutessariflik*, the governor being styled *mutessarif* or *kaimakam*.—2. A sanjak-bey.

Which are as Vice-royes, and have their Begs or *Sanzacks* under them.
Purchas, Pilgrimsge, p. 291.

This country is called Carponusly; it has in it five or six villages, and is governed by an aga under the *sanjac* of Smyrna.
Pococke, Description of the East, II. ii. 57.

sanjakate (san'jak-āt), *n.* [Also *sanjacate*, *sangiacate*, *sangiacate*; = F. *sangiacat* = Sp. *sanja-*

cado, sanjacato = Pg. *sanjacado*; as *sanjak* + *-ate*³.] Same as *sanjak*, 1.

sanjak-bey (san'jak-bā), *n.* [*<* Turk. *sanjak-beg, < sanjak*, a minor province, + *beg, bey*; see *sanjak* and *bey*¹.] The governor of a sanjak.

Fortie miles further is Rossetto, which is a little town without walls, . . . for government whereof is appointed a *Santacbey*, without any other guard.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 109.

sank¹ (sang). Preterit of *sink*.

sank², *n.* A Middle English form of *sang*³.

Sankhya (säng'khyä), *n.* [*<* Skt. *sāṅkhya*, *< samkhya*, number.] One of the six leading systems of Hindu philosophy. It is attributed to the sage Kapila, and is generally regarded as the system most akin to Buddhism, or out of which Buddhism originally developed. It postulates the existence of matter and of individual spiritual beings, subject to transmigration, and acknowledges no deity. It aims at the emancipation of spirit from the bonds of matter by means of the spirit's recognition of its complete diversity from matter.

sannup (san'up), *n.* [*<* Also *sannop*; Amer. Ind.] Among the American Indians, a married male member of the community; the husband of a squaw.

Chickatabot came with his *sannops* and squaws, and presented the governour with a hoghead of Indian corn.

Windsor, Hist. New England, I. 58.

Our Indian rivulet

Winds mindful still of *sannup* and of squaw.

Emerson. Musketaquid.

sanny (san'i), *n.* Same as *sandy*¹. [*<* Scotch.]

sanpan, *n.* See *sampan*.

San Paolo balsam. Same as *copaiba*.

sans (sanz), *prep.* [*<* Early mod. E. also *sanse*; *<* ME. *sans*, also *sanz, sam, <* OF. *sans, sans, seinz, senz, F. sans = Pr. sans, seus, scs = Cat. sens = OSp. senes, sen, Sp. sin = Pg. sen = It. senza = Wall. sai, < L. sine (LL. *suis (?))* (also sometimes *nesi*, and without the negative *se, sed*), *<* si. OL. *sci, if, + ne*, not; see *ne*.] Without: a French word which has existed long in English without becoming naturalized: now archaic or affected, except as used in heraldry: as, a dragon *sans* wings; an ear of corn *sans* stalk.

Sans teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* everything. *Shak*, As you Like It, II. 7. 166.

I am blest in a wife (Heaven make me thankful!) Inferior to none, *sans* pride I speak it. *Fletcher (and Massinger ?)*, *Lovers' Progress*, I. 1.

sansa (san'sä), *n.* A musical instrument of percussion, resembling a tambourine.

San Salvador balsam. Commercial balsam of Peru. See *balsam*.

sans-appel (sanz'a-pel'), *n.* [*<* F. *sans appel*, without appeal: *sans*, without; *appel*, appeal: see *sans* and *appel*.] A person from whose decision there is no appeal; one whose opinion is decisive; an infallible person. [*<* Rare.]

He had followed in full faith such a *sans-appel* as he held Frank to be. *Kingsley*, *Westward Ho*, xix.

Sanscrit, Sanscritic, etc. See *Sanskrit*, etc.

sansculotte (sanz-kü-lot'), *n.* [*<* F. *sansculotte* (see def.); *<* *sans*, without, + *culotte*, breeches, *<* cul, breech, *<* L. *cultus*, breech: see *recoil*¹.]

1. Literally, one who is without breeches: a name given to the poorer men of Paris who were prominent in the first French Revolution and took part in the attacks upon the court, the Bastille, etc. Its precise origin has been much disputed. It appears as a designation willingly assumed from the very beginning of its use.

Hence—2. An advanced Republican; a revolutionist; by extension, a communist or anarchist.

sansculotterie (sanz-kü-lot'rē), *n.* [*<* F. *sansculotterie, < sansculotte*, q. v.] Same as *sansculottism*.

sansculottic (sanz-kü-lot'ik), *a.* [*<* *sansculotte* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or involving sansculottism; revolutionary.

Those *sansculottic* violent Gardes Françaises or Centre Grenadiers shall have their mittimus. *Carlyle*, *French Rev.*, II. v. 1.

sansculottide (sanz-kü-lot'id), *n.* [*<* F. *sansculottide, < sansculotte*: see *sansculotte*.] One of the five (in leap-years six) complementary days resulting from the division of the year by the French revolutionists of 1789 into twelve months of thirty days each. They were added at the end of the month Fructidor.

sansculottism (sanz-kü-lot'izm), *n.* [*<* F. *sansculottisme*; as *sansculotte* + *-ism*.] The opinions and principles of the sansculottes in any sense. *Carlyle*.

sansculottist (sanz-kü-lot'ist), *n.* [*<* *sansculotte* + *-ist*.] 1. A sansculotte.—2. A person

who approves in an abstract way of the doctrines of the sansculottes, without taking active part in revolutionary measures.

Sanseveria (san'sev-ri-ē'), *n.* [*<* NL. (Thunberg, 1794), from the Prince of *Sanseviero* (1710-1771), a learned

Neapolitan.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Hæmodoraceæ* and tribe *Ophiopogoneæ*. It is characterized by a long and slender perianth-tube, six filiform filaments, and a free ovary, fixed by a broad base, containing three cells and three erect ovules. There are about 10 species, natives of tropical and southern Africa and of the East Indies. They are plants of singular aspect, the true stem reduced to a short and thick rootstock from which spring long, thick, rigid, and sometimes cylindrical leaves, which are erect or spreading, resemble stems, and are filled with tough fibers. The flowers are of moderate size or sometimes very long, and are clustered among dry bracts in a dense raceme on a tall and stout unbranched leafless flower-stalk. This genus is the source of the fiber known as *bowstring hemp*, so named from a native use in India. (See *moora*.) African bowstring hemp is the similar product of *S. Guineensis*.



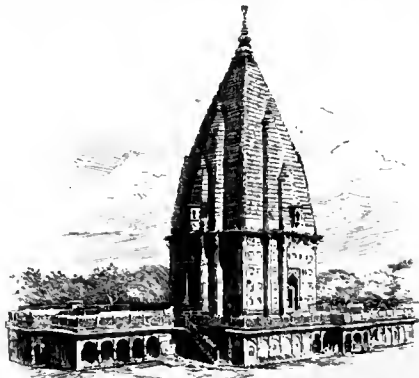
Sanseveria Zeylanica. a, flower; b, fruit.

Sanskrit (san'skrit), *n.* and *a.* [*<* Also *Sanscrit*, formerly also *Samskrit*, *Samkrit*; = F. *sanskrit, sanscrit, samskrit* = Sp. Pg. It. *sanscrito* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *sanskrit, <* Skt. *Samskrita*, Sanskrit, so called as being the cultivated or literary language, distinguished from the vulgar dialects, or, some say, because regarded as a perfect language, the speech of the gods, formed by infallible rules, *< samskrita*, prepared, formed, wrought, adorned, perfect, *< sam*, together (= E. *same*), + *-s* (euphonic) + *krita*, made, formed, *<* √ *kur*, make, akin to L. *creare*, create: see *create*. The name *Sanskrit* is opposed to *Prakrit*, Skt. *prākṛita*, lit. 'common, vulgar,' the name given to the vulgar dialects which gradually developed from the original Sanskrit, and from which most of the languages now spoken in Upper India are derived, as the Romance languages developed out of the vulgar Latin.] I. *n.* The ancient and sacred language of India, being that in which most of the vast literature of that country is written, from the oldest parts of the Vedas (supposed to date from about 2000-1500 B. C.) downward. It is one of the Indo-European or Aryan family of tongues, a sister of the Persian, Greek, Latin, Germanic, Slavonic, and Celtic tongues. The earliest Sanskrit of the Vedas differs considerably from that of the later literature. Though Sanskrit has long ceased to be a vernacular language, it continues to be employed, in its later form, for literary purposes, much as Latin continued and continues to be used as a learned tongue. Abbreviated *Skt*.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Sanskrit: as, early *Sanskrit* idioms.—**Sanskrit** (or *Indo-Aryan*) architecture, the ancient architecture of the northern plain of India, and notably of the Ganges valley. A leading characteristic of the style is its predilection for tower-like temples of square plan with a vertical base and an upper part of convexly curved outline. From this style as an origin was developed the Jain architecture. See *Jain*.

Sanskritic (san-skrit'ik), *a.* [*<* Also *Sanscritic* (NL. *Sanscriticus*); as *Sanskrit* + *-ic*.] Relating to or derived from Sanskrit.

The languages of the south [of India] are Dravidian, not *Sanskritic*. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 697.



Sanskrit Architecture.—Sunaree Temple, Benares, India.

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Sanskritist (san'skrit-ist), *n.* [*<* Also *Sanscritist*; *<* *Sanskrit* + *-ist*.] A person distinguished for attainments in Sanskrit.

sans nombre (sɔ̃ nɔ̃m'br). [*<* F.: *sans*, without; *nombre*, number.] In *her.*, repeated often, and covering the field: said of any small bearing: as, a field or mullets *sans nombre* gules. The small bearings are generally arranged in a formal manner. By some writers it is held that the figures in *sans nombre* must not be cut off at the edges of the escutcheon. Compare *semé*.

Sanson's images. The reflections from the anterior surface of the cornea and the anterior and posterior surfaces of the lens of the eye.

Sanson's map-projection. See *projection*.

sans-serif (sanz'ser'if), *n.* [*<* F. *sans*, without, + E. *serif*.] A printing-type without serifs, or finishing cross-lines at the ends of main strokes. See *serif*, and *Gothic, n.*, 3. [*<* Eng.]

sans souci (sɔ̃ sɔ̃-sɛ'). [*<* F.: *sans*, without; *souci*, care.] Without care; free from care: used specifically as the name (*Sans Souci*) of a royal palace at Potsdam in Prussia, built by Frederick the Great.

sant, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *saint*.

Santa Ana bark. See *bark*².

Santa Fé nutmeg. See *nutmeg*, 2.

santal (san'tal), *n.* [*<* ML. *santalum*, sandalwood: see *sandal*².] In *phar.*, sandalwood.—**Oil of santal**. See *oil*.

Santalaceæ (san-tā-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*<* NL. (R. Brown, 1810), *<* *Santalum* + *-acæ*.] An order of apetalous plants of the series *Achlamydo-sporææ*. It is characterized by a one-celled inferior ovary with one, two, or three ovules, pendulous from the summit of a slender erect stalk or funiculus, and by a green or colored perianth of one row, commonly of four or five valvate lobes with as many stamens, and a flat, ring-like, or sheathing disk. The fruit is a nut or more often a drupe, the exocarp either thin and dry or fleshy, or sometimes thick, the nut or stone containing a roundish smooth, wrinkled, or deeply furrowed seed. The species are either trees, shrubs, or low herbs, a few parasitic on branches or on roots. They are distinguished from the allied *Loranthaceæ* by the structure of the ovary, as well as their habit, which still more strikingly separates them from the *Balanophoraceæ*. There are about 200 species, distributed in 28 genera and 4 tribes, widely dispersed in tropical and temperate regions throughout the world. The leaves are alternate or opposite, smooth and entire, with the veins obscure, or sometimes all reduced to mere scales. The flowers are small or rarely conspicuous, green or yellowish, less often orange. Three genera extend into the United States—*Comandra*, *Pyrolaria*, and *Buckleya*. For illustrative genera, see *Santalum* (the type), *Osyris*, and *Pyrolaria*.

santalaceous (san-tā-lā'shi-us), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the order *Santalaceæ*.

santalalic (san-tal'ik), *a.* [*<* *santal* + *-ic*.] Derived from sandalwood.

santalin (san'ta-lin), *n.* [= F. *santaline*; as *santal* + *-in*².] The coloring matter of red sandalwood, which may be obtained by evaporating the alcoholic infusion to dryness. It is a red resin, fusible at 212° F., and is very soluble in acetic acid, as well as in alcohol, essential oils, and alkaline liquids.

Santalum (san'ta-lum), *n.* [*<* NL. (Linnæus, 1753), *<* ML. *santalum*, sandal: see *sandal*².] 1.

A genus of apetalous trees and shrubs, the sandalwoods, type of the order *Santalaceæ*, belonging to the tribe *Osyridææ*. The flowers are perfect, marked by parallel anther-cells which open lengthwise, by a sheathing disk produced into distinct fleshy scales, and by a bill-shaped or ovoid perianth, its tube adherent to the base of the ovary, the limb deeply divided into usually four valvate lobes, the stamens, together with clusters of hairs, borne on their base. The 8 species are native from the East Indies to Australia and the Pacific islands. They are smooth plants, bearing opposite or rarely alternate petioled coriaceous leaves, which are feather-veined, but with the midrib alone conspicuous. The flowers are borne in the upper axils or in short loose terminal panicles trichotomously branching, and are followed by roundish drupes crowned by the ring-like scar of the fallen perianth. For species, see *sandalwood* (with cut).

2. [*<* l. c.] The wood of *Pterocarpus Santalinus*, often called *red saunders*.

Santa Maria tree. See *tree*.

Santa Martha bark. See *bark*².

Santa Martha wood. Same as *peach-wood*.

santee (san'tē), *n.* [*<* Guzerathi *sānti*, a measure of land, equal to either 60 or 90 bighas (see *bega*).] An East Indian land-measure, equal in some districts to as much as can be plowed by two bullocks in a season, and in others to what three or even four bullocks can plow.

Santee beds (san-tē'bedz). [*<* So called from the *Santee* river, South Carolina.] A division of the Lower Eocene, consisting, near Charleston in South Carolina, where it is well displayed, of a white limestone with marly strata. The burstone of Georgia and Alabama is of the same geological age.

Santenot (sɑ̃n-te-nō'), *n.* An excellent white wine of Burgundy, produced in the Côte d'Or. It resembles Meursault, the wine of that name being produced in the same climate.

santer (sɑ̃n-tēr), *v. i.* A dialectal spelling of *saunter*.

santir, santur (sɑ̃n-tēr), *n.* A variety of dulcimer used in the East.

The prototype of our pianoforte is evidently the dulcimer, known at an early time to the Arabs and Persians, who call it *santir*. It was played by means of two slightly curved sticks.

S. K. Art Handbook, No. v., p. 5.



Santir, after a Persian painting. (From "South Kensington Museum Art Handbook.")

Santist, Santost, n. Same as *Sanctus*.

Santolina (san-tō-lī'nā), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), said to be named from its reputed in medieval medicine and its flax-like leaves; < *L. sanctus* (> *It. santo*), holy, + *linum*, flax: see *saint* and *line*.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Anthemideae*. It is characterized by a chaffy receptacle, long-stalked roundish heads of flowers without rays, corollas with a hooded appendage at the base, smooth achenes which are three- or four-angled, and an involucre of many rows of dry and closely appressed bracts. The 8 species are all natives of the Mediterranean region. They are shrubby and remarkably odorous plants, very much branched at the base, bearing yellow flowers in small heads, and alternate leaves which are finely dissected. *S. Chamaecyparissus*, the common lavender-cotton, so called from being used like lavender and from its dense hoary pubescence, is a neat bedding-plant contrasting well with darker foliage. Its name is extended to the other species, some of them also cultivated.

santon (san'ton), *n.* [Earlier also *santon*; = *F. sainton*, *santon* (also *santon*, *sanctoron*, forms due to *L. sanctorum*, gen. pl. of *sanctus*, holy) = *D. G. santon*, < *Sp. santon*, a Turkish monk or friar (also *Sp. santon* = *Pg. santão*, a hypocrite), < *santo*, sacred, holy (see *saint*), or else (in the Turkish sense) < *Hind. sant*, a devotee, a saint, a good simple man.] In Eastern countries, a kind of dervish or recluse, popularly regarded as a saint.

There go in this forward 6 *Santones* with red turbants upon their heads, & these eat and ride at the cost of the Captain of the Carouan. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 204.

Adjoining unto them are lodgings for *santons*, which are foods and mad-men. *Sandys, Travels*, p. 93.

He was (say the Arabian historians) one of those holy men termed *santons*, who pass their lives in hermitages, in fasting, meditation, and prayer, until they attain to the purity of saints and the foresight of prophets.

Ireing, Granada, p. 23.

All the foregleams of wisdom in *santon* and sage, In prophet and priest, are our true heritage.

Whittier, Quaker Alumni.

Santonian (san-tō'ni-an), *n.* [< *NL. Santonia*, *Santonies*, a people of Aquitania (see *santonie*), + *-ian*.] In *geol.*, the lower subdivision of the Senonian, which in England forms the uppermost division of the Cretaceous, but in France and Belgium is overlain by the Danian, a group wanting to the north of the Channel. The Santonian of France is divided into three subgroups, each characterized by a peculiar species of *Micracraster*.

santonie (san-ton'ik), *a.* [< *NL. santonica*, the specific name of *Artemisia santonica*, fem. of *L. Santonieus* (Gr. *Σαντονικός*), pertaining to the Santoni (*Santonium absinthium* (Gr. *σαντονικόν, σαντόνιον*), also *Santonica herba*, a kind of wormwood found in their country), < *Santoni*, *Santonies*, a people of Aquitania, whose name survives in that of the place called *Saintes* in France.] Derived from the plant *santonica*.

santonica (san-ton'i-kā), *n.* [NL.: see *santonie*.] 1. The Tartarian southernwood, *Artemisia Gallica*, var. *pauciflora*, by some considered a distinct species. It was formerly confounded with *A. Santonica*.—2. An anthelmintic drug consisting of the flower-heads of this plant; Levant wormseed. The extract *santonin*, now produced mainly in Turkestan, is chiefly in use.

santonin (san'tō-nin), *n.* [< *F. santonine*; as *santonie* + *-in*.] A bitter substance (C₁₅H₁₈O₃), the active principle of *santonica*, or wormseed. It is a crystalline, odorless, and neutral principle, insoluble in cold water, and an active

poison. It is one of the most efficacious vermifuges for roundworms.

santoon, n. See *santon*.

Santorinian (san-tō-rin'i-an), *a.* [< *Santorini* (see def.) + *-an*.] Pertaining to or named after the Venetian anatomist Santorini (1681–1737): as, the *Santorinian plexus* (which see, under *plexus*).

Santorini's canal. See *canal*.

Santorini's cartilage. See *cartilages of Santorini*, under *cartilage*.

Santorini's fissures. Irregular fissures in the fibrocartilage of the pinna.

Santorini's muscle. The risorius.

Santorini's tubercles. Same as *cornicula laryngis* (which see, under *corniculum*).

santur, n. See *santir*.

Sanvitalia (san-vi-tā'li-ā), *n.* [NL. (Lamarek, 1792), named after the *Sanvitali* family of Parma.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Helianthoidae* and subtribe *Zinnivieae*. It is characterized by a flattened and chaffy receptacle, solitary heads with fertile disk-flowers and spreading pistillate rays, and achenes bare or tipped with nine short awns. The 3 or 4 species are annual or perennial branching herbs, natives of Mexico and Texas, bearing opposite entire leaves, and small heads with yellow or white rays and purple centers suggesting *Rudbeckia*. *S. procumbens* is often cultivated for ornamental edgings.

sanzit, prep. See *sans*.

saouari (sou-ā'ri), *n.* See *souari*.

sap (sap), *n.* [< *ME. sap* = *MD. D. sap* = *MLG. sap*, *LG. sapp* = *OHG. saph, saf*, *MHG. saf*, also, with excretent *t*, *saft*, *G. saft*, *sap*; cf. *lecl. saft* = *Sw. Dan. saft* (conformed to *G.*): (a) Teut. root appar. **sap*, or according to the *lecl. form *sab*, perhaps connected with *OS. sebbjan* = *OHG. seben, seppen, MHG. seben*, perceive, = *L. sapere*, taste, perceive, know: see *sapid*, *sapient*.] (b) But perhaps the Teut. words are of *L. origin*, = *F. sève*, dial. *sèpe, sive* = *Pr. saba* = *Sp. saba, sabia* = *Pg. seiva*, juice, sap (cf. *F. saba*, yield sap), < *L. sapa*, must, new wine boiled. Cf. *AS. sæppe*, spruce-fir, < *L. sapinus, sappinus*, a kind of fir. (c) Not connected, as some suppose, with *Gr. σάκος*, juice, sap, = *L. succus, succus*, juice, sap, = *Ir. sug* = *Russ. sokū*, sap, = *Lith. sakas*, tree-gum: see *opium, succulent*.] 1. The juice or fluid which circulates in all plants, being as indispensable to vegetable life as is the blood to animal life. It is the first product of the digestion of plant-food, and contains the elements of vegetable growth in a dissolved condition. The absorption of nutriment from the soil is effected by the minute root-hairs and papillae, the absorbed nutriment being mainly composed of carbonic acid and nitrogenous compounds dissolved in water. This ascending sap, or as it is termed *crude sap*, is apparently transmitted through the long cells in the vascular tissue of the stem and branches to the leaves, passing from cell to cell by the process known as *endosmosis*. In the leaves is effected the process of digestion or assimilation, with the following results: (1) the chemical decomposition of the oxygenated matter of the sap, the absorption of carbon dioxide (carbonic acid), and the liberation of pure oxygen at the ordinary atmospheric temperature; (2) a counter-operation by which oxygen is absorbed from the air, and carbon dioxide exhaled; (3) the transformation of the remaining crude sap into organic substances which enter into the composition of the plant: this change is effected in the chlorophyll-cells of the leaves under the influence of light, and the assimilated sap, or as it is termed *elaborated sap*, descends through the branches and stem to the growing parts of the plant requiring the same, there to be used up, after undergoing a series of changes included under the name *metastasis*, or to form deposits of reserve material lodged in various parts for future use. The ascent of the sap is one of the most wonderful phenomena of spring, and apparently depends not so much on the state of the weather—for it begins in the depth of winter—as on the plant having had its sufficient term of rest, and being, therefore, constrained by its very nature to renewed activity. Hence—2. The juice or fluid the presence of which in anything is characteristic of a healthy, fresh, or vigorous condition; blood.

A handkerchief; which say to her did drain
The purple sap from her sweet brother's body.

Shak., Rich. III., iv. 4. 277.

3. The albumen of a tree; the exterior part of the wood, next to the bark; sap-wood.

sap (sap), *n.* [Abbr. of *sappy* or *saphead*.] Same as *saphead*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch, and slang, especially in schools.]

He man be a saft sap, wi' a head nae better than a fozy frosted turnip.

When I once attempted to read Pope's poems out of school hours, I was laughed at and called a sap.

Bulwer, Pelham, ii.

If you are patient because you think it a duty to meet insult with submission, you are an essential sap, and in no shape the man for my money.

Charlotte Brontë, Professor, iv.

sap (sap), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sapped*, ppr. *sapping*. [< *sap*, *n.*] To act like a sap; play the part of a ninny or a soft fellow. [Scotch, and slang, especially in schools.]

"They say he is the cleverest boy in the school. But then he *saps*."—"In other words," said Mr. Dale, with proper parsonic gravity, "he understands he was sent to school to learn his lessons, and he learns them. You call that *sapping*. I call it doing his duty."

Bulwer, My Novel, i. 12. (Davies.)

A pretty sportman you are. . . . What 'a that hook on the ground? *Sapping* and studying still!

Kingsley, Yeast, i.

sap (sap), *n.* [< *OF. sappe*, *F. supe*, a hoe, = *Sp. zapa* = *Pg. sapa*, a spade, = *It. zappa*, a mattock, < *ML. sappa, sapa*, a hoe, mattock, perhaps corrupted < *Gr. σκαπάνη*, a hoe, digging-tool, < *σκάπτειν*, dig: see *shave*.] 1. A tool for digging; a mattock.

Zappa, a mattock to dig and delue with, a *sappe*.

Florio.

2. [< *sap*, *v.*] *Milit.*, a narrow ditch or trench by which approach is made to a fortress or besieged place when within range of fire. The trench is formed by trained men (sappers), who place gabions as a cover (filled with the earth taken from the trench) along the intended line of parapet—the earth excavated, after the gabions have been filled, being thrown toward the fortress, to form a parapet capable of resisting artillery. The single sap has only a single parapet; the double has one on each side. A sap is usually made by four men working together.

At three points on the Jackson road, in front of Leggett's brigade, a sap was run up to the enemy's parapet, and by the 25th of June we had it undermined and the mine charged.

U. S. Grant, Personal Memoirs, I. 549.

Flying sap (*milit.*), the rapid excavation of the trenches of an attack, when each man advances under cover of two gabions.

sap (sap), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sapped*, ppr. *sapping*. [< *OF. sapper*, *F. saper* (= *Sp. zapar* = *Pg. sapor* = *It. zappare*), sap, undermine; from the noun: see *sap*, *n.*] 1. *trans.* To undermine; render unstable by digging into or eating away the foundations, or, figuratively, by some analogous insidious or invisible process; impair the stability of, by insidious means: as, to sap a wall; to sap a person's constitution, or the morals of a community.

Nor safe their dwellings were, for *sap'd* by floods,
Their houses fell upon their household gods.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's *Metamorph.*, i. 397.

Sapping a solemn creed with solemn sneer.

Byron, Child Harold, iii. 107.

At the same time the insidious art of a Dominican friar . . . had been surely *sapping* the fidelity of the garrison from within.

Motley, Dutch Republic, III. 526.

2. *Milit.*, to approach or pierce with saps or trenches.

II. *intrans.* To dig or use saps or trenches; hence, to impair stability by insidious means.

Zappare, to digge, or delue, or grubbe the ground; to sap.

Florio.

Both assaults are carried on by *sapping*.

Tatter.

sapadillo (sap-a-dil'ō), *n.* Same as *sapadilla*.

sapajou (sap-a-jō), *n.* [= *F. sapaju*, < *F. sapajou, sajou*.] 1. A sajon, or sai with a prehensile tail; some species of *Ateles* or *Cebus*; especially, a spider-monkey or a capuchin. See cut under *spider-monkey*.—2. [cap.] [NL. (Lacépède).] The genus of spider-monkeys: same as *Ateles*. = *syn. 1*. See *saguin*.

sapan-wood, sapan-wood (sa-pan'wūd), *n.*

[= *F. sapan*, *sappan* = *Sp. sapan* = *Pg. sapão* (NL. *sappan*), < Malay *sapang*.] A dyewood produced by a small East Indian tree, *Cesalpinia Sappan*. It yields a good red color, which, however, is not easily fixed. Also *sampfen-wood*, *bukkum-wood*.

sap-ball (sap'bāl), *n.* A local name for those species of *Polyporus* that grow on trees, but more specifically applied to *Polyporus squamosus*, abounding on decayed trunks, especially of ash-trees, the stems of which sometimes form a foundation for tennis-balls. It is sometimes used for razor-strops. See cut under *Polyporus*.

sap-beetle (sap'hē'tl), *n.* A beetle which feeds on sap; specifically, any beetle of the family *Nitidulidae*.

sap-boiler (sap'boi'ler), *n.* A special form of portable furnace with kettle or pans, used for evaporating the sap of which maple-sugar is made.

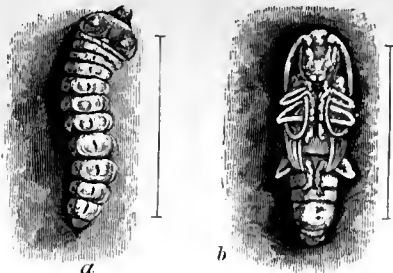
sap-bucket (sap'buk'et), *n.* In *maple-sugar manuf.*, a bucket into which the sap flows from the tree when it has been tapped.

sap-cavity (sap'kav'j-ti), *n.* In *bot.*, one of certain saes or cavities in the leaves of officinal and other species of aloe, filled with a colorless or variously colored sap. They are thin-walled and semicircular in transverse section.

sap-color (sap'kul'or), *n.* An expressed vegetable juice inspissated by slow evaporation, for the use of painters, as sap-green, etc.

sape, saip (sāp), *n.* Scotch forms of *soap*.

Saperda (sā-pēr'dā), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. *sāpēdōn*, a kind of fish.] A notable genus of long-horn beetles of the family *Cerambycidae*, having moderately short antennae which are finely pubescent and mounted upon well-sepa-



Round-headed Apple-tree Borer (*Saperda candida*). *a*, larva, full-grown; *b*, pupa; *c*, beetle. (Hair-lines at *a* and *b* indicate natural sizes.)

rated tubercles, and legs rather stout and somewhat swollen. It is distributed throughout the north temperate zone. The larvae are mainly wood-borers. That of *S. candida* of the United States is known as the round-

headed apple-tree borer, and often damages orchards to a serious extent by boring the cambium layer under the bark.

sap-fagot (sap'fag'ot), *n.* *Milit.*, a fascine about 3 feet long, used in sapping to close the crevices between the gabions before the parapet is made.

sap-fork (sap'fōrk), *n.* *Milit.*, a fork-shaped lever employed for moving the sap-roller forward and holding it in position when exposed to the fire of field-guns.

sapful (sap'fūl), *a.* [*< sap¹ + -ful.*] Full of sap; containing sap; sappy. *Coleridge. (Imp. Diet.)*

sap-green (sap'grēn), *n.* A green coloring matter extracted from the juice of buckthorn-berries. The ripe berries are submitted to pressure, when a purple-red juice is obtained, which becomes green on the addition of an alkali. The liquid is then concentrated and filled into bladders, where it becomes hard and brittle. It is sometimes used as a water-color, but is not durable. It is also used by paper-stainers and leather-dyers. Sometimes called *bladder-green* and *iris green*. See *Rhannus*.

sapharensian (saf-a-ren'si-an), *a.* [*< Ar. tarīch al-sefar*, perhaps from *sifr*, zero.] Of or pertaining to the Spanish era, dates expressed in which are to be reduced to the Christian era by subtracting 38 from them. This era was prevalent in Spain from the fifth to the twelfth century.

saphead (sap'hed), *n.* [So called in allusion to his freshness and greenness; < *sap¹ + head*. Cf. *sap²*, *sappy*.] A silly fellow; a ninny. Also *sap*. [*Colloq.*]

sap-headed (sap'hed'ed), *a.* [*< sap¹ + head + -ed².*] Silly; foolish. [*Colloq.*]

saphena (sa-fē'nā), *n.*; *pl. saphenæ (-nē)*. [= *OF. saphenu*, *saphene*, *F. saphène* = *Sp. safena* = *Pg. safena* = *It. safena* < *NL. saphena*, *sc. vena*, a prominent vein, < *Gr. σαφής*, plain, visible, < *σα-*, an intensive prefix, < *φαίνω*, show, *φαίνεσθαι*, appear. The *Ar. safīn* or *sāfin*, the name of two veins in the leg, supposed to be the source of the *NL.* and *Rom.* word, is from the same *Gr.* source.] A saphenous vein or nerve.

saphenal (sa-fē'nal), *a.* and *n.* [*< saphena + -al.*] *I. a.* Same as *saphenous*.

II. n. The saphenous vein.

saphenous (sa-fē'nus), *a.* and *n.* [*< saphena + -ous.*] *I. a.* 1. Prominent, as a vein of the leg.—2. Of or pertaining to a saphenous nerve or vein.—**External saphenous nerve**, a branch of the internal popliteal supplying the skin on the outer side of the foot. Also called *short saphenous nerve*.—**Great saphenous artery**, in man, an occasional branch of the femoral artery arising either above or below the origin of the profunda. The vessel is normal in the rabbit and other mammals.—**Internal saphenous nerve**, the largest cutaneous branch of the anterior crural. It passes down on the inner side of the knee, leg, and foot, as far as the great toe. Also called *long saphenous nerve*.—**Saphenous opening**, the aperture in the fascia lata through which the saphenous vein passes to join the femoral vein; the largest opening in the cribriform fascia (which see, under *fascia*). It is also the place of exit of femoral hernia.—**Saphenous veins**, two superficial veins of the leg, the internal or long and the external or short. The former takes its origin from the dorsum of the foot, and passes up along the inner side of the limb to empty into the femoral vein about an inch and a half below Poupard's ligament. The latter arises from the outer side of the foot, and terminates in the popliteal.—**Small saphenous**

artery, an anomalous artery, rarely met with, formed by the enlargement of the median superficial sural artery.

II. n. A saphenous vein or nerve; a saphena: as, the long *saphenous*; the short *saphenous*.

sapho, *n.* See *sappho*.

sapid (sap'id), *a.* [= *F. sapide*, *OF. sade* = *Sp. sávido*, < *L. sápidus*, having a taste, savory, < *sapere*, have a taste, taste of, etc.; of persons, have taste or discernment, be wise; see *sapient*. Cf. *sap¹*. Hence the negative *insipid*.] Having the power of affecting the organs of taste; possessing savor or relish; tasteful; savory.

Thus camels, to make the water *sapid*, do raise the mud with their feet. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*

Very many bodies have no taste whatever; and the *sapid* qualities of others vary according as they are hot or cold. *H. Spencer, Prin. of Psychol.*, § 318.

sapidity (sā-pid'i-ti), *n.* [*< F. sapidité* = *Pr. sapiditat*; as *sapid + -ity*.] *Sapid* character or property; the property of stimulating or pleasing the palate; tastefulness; savor; relish.

As for their taste, if their nutriment be air, neither can it be an instrument thereof; for the body of that element is inguatable, void of all *sapidity*. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, iii. 21. (*Richardson*.)

sapidless (sap'id-less), *a.* [*< sapid + -less.*] Without taste, savor, or relish; insipid. [*Rare and erroneously formed.*]

I am impatient and querulous under culinary disappointments, as to come home at the dinner hour, for instance, expecting some savoury mess, and to find one quite tasteless and *sapidless*. *Lamb, Grace before Meat*.

sapidness (sap'id-nes), *n.* Sapidity.

When the Israelites fancied the *sapidness* and relish of the flesh-pots, they longed to taste and to return. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I. 854.

sapience (sā'pi-ens), *n.* [*< ME. sapience*, < *OF. (and F.) sapience* = *Pr. sapiensa* = *Sp. Pg. sapiencia* = *It. sapienza*, < *L. sapientia*, wisdom, < *sapient* (*-s*), wise, discerning; see *sapient*.] 1. The character of being sapient; wisdom; sageness; profound knowledge; also, practical wisdom; common prudence; often used ironically. [In early writers the meaning is influenced by the sixth book of Aristotle's "Nicomachean Ethics," where this word was used to translate *σοφία*, defined by Aristotle as the union of science, or demonstrative knowledge, with nous, or cognition of principles. Aristotle also applies it to the knowledge of a master of any art. But in scholastic writings it usually means knowledge of the most difficult subjects, metaphysics, theology, thus again translating *σοφία*.]

That thou hatz in thy hort holy connyng Of *sapience* thi sawte ful sothea to schawe. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1626.

That is the man of so grete *sapience*, And held us lovers leest in reverence. *Chaucer, Troilus*, l. 515.

Sapience and love Immense, and all his Father in him shone. *Milton, P. L.*, vii. 195.

A thousand names are toss'd into the crowd, Some whisper'd softly, and some twang'd aloud, Just as the *sapience* of an author's brain Suggests it safe or dangerous to be plain. *Cowper, Charity*, l. 519.

2. The reasonable soul; the intellective faculty; that which distinguishes men from brutes; reason.

Ryght as a man has *sapiences* three, Memorie, eugyn, and intellect also. *Chaucer, Second Nun's Tale*, l. 338.

Many a wretch in Bedlam . . . Still has gratitude and *sapience* To spare the folks that give him ha'pence. *Swift. (Johnson)*

3. The sense of taste, or intelligence compared to taste.

Eye, now I see thou art exact of taste, And elegant, of *sapience* no small part, Since to each meaning savour we apply, And palate call judicious. *Milton, P. L.*, ix. 1013.

4. The apocryphal Book of Wisdom.

Ich wrot hure a bybble, And setts hure to *Sapience* and to the sauter gloed. *Piers Plowman* (C), xii. 117.

sapient (sā'pi-ent), *a.* [*< L. sapien* (*-t*), knowing, discerning, wise, discreet, *ppr.* of *sapere*, of things, taste, smell of, etc.; of persons, have taste or discernment, etc. Cf. *sapid*, and see *sap¹*. From the same source are *ult. insipient*, *insipid*, *sage¹*, etc.] Wise; sage; discerning; now generally used ironically.

Now tell me, dignified and *sapient* sir, My man of morals, nurtured in the shades Of Academus, is this false or true? *Cowper, Task*, ii. 531.

Temples served by *sapient* priests, and choirs Of virgins crowned with roses. *Wordsworth, Prelude*, xi.

Another way my *sapient* guide conducts me. *Longfellow, tr. of Dante's Inferno*, iv. 149.

sapiential (sā'pi-en'shal), *a.* [*< LL. sapientialis*, < *L. sapientia*, wisdom (see *sapience*), +

-al.] Containing, exhibiting, or affording wisdom; characterized by wisdom.

God will work on man by moral means, . . . and his work of grace is *sapiential*, magnifying the contrivance and conduct of his wisdom, as well as his power. *Baxter, Divine Life*, i. 11.

Sapiential Books (of the Bible and Apocrypha), *Prov. erbs*, Ecclesiastes, Wisdom (The Wisdom of Solomon), and Ecclesiasticus (The Wisdom of Jesus, the Son of Sirach).

Open your bibles, where you will, in all the *sapiential* or prophetic books. *Bp. Hall, Remains*, p. 66.

sapientially (sā-pi-en'shal-i), *adv.* In a sapiential or wise manner. *Baxter*.

sapiently (sā'pi-ent-li), *adv.* In a sapient manner; wisely; sagaciously; sagely.

Sapindaceæ (sap-in-dā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1811), < *Sapindus + -aceæ*.] An order of trees and shrubs of the cohort *Sapindales*, characterized by usually compound leaves, a single style, and ovary-cells with the ovules one or two in number and ascending, or numerous and horizontal. The flowers have usually four or five imbricated sepals, eight stamens inserted within the disk, and a three-celled ovary, becoming in fruit capsular or indehiscent, a drupe, berry, or nut, or composed of two or three wing-fruits. As recently revised by Radikofler, the order includes about 950 species, and is most abundant in the tropics, with only a few genera in temperate regions. The 122 genera are included in 14 tribes. The species are usually tall trees, with a watery juice, and in the tropics bear evergreen alternate abruptly pinnate leaves, generally with small flowers without odor and with inconspicuous colors. For prominent genera, see *Sapindus* (the type), *Paullinia*, *Kalreuteria*, and *Nephelium*. The well-known genera *Acer*, *Aesculus*, and *Staphylea* now pass respectively into the orders *Aceraceæ*, *Hippocastanaceæ*, and *Staphyleaceæ*. See *Sapindales*, and cuts under *Kalreuteria*, *Negundo*, and *Sapindus*.

sapindaceous (sap-in-dā'shi-us), *a.* [*< NL. Sapindaceæ + -ous.*] Pertaining to the order *Sapindaceæ*; of the nature of *Sapindaceæ*.

Sapindales (sap-in-dā'lēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1833), < *Sapindus*, *q. v.*] A cohort of polypetalous plants of the series *Dicelyfloræ*, characterized by stamens inserted on a disk, ovules commonly one or two in a cell, ascending and with a ventral raphe, or solitary and pendulous from an ascending funiculus. The leaves are usually compound, and the flowers polygamously dioecious. According to the latest revisions, it includes 7 orders—the *Aceraceæ*, *Hippocastanaceæ*, *Melanthaceæ*, and *Staphyleaceæ*, formerly regarded as suborders of the *Sapindaceæ*, being now erected into independent orders.

Sapindæ (sā-pin'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Humboldt, Beaupland, and Kunth, 1821), < *Sapindus + -æ*.] A tribe of polypetalous trees and shrubs, of the order *Sapindaceæ*, characterized by alternate leaves, seeds without albumen, and stamens inserted in a circle or unilaterally within the disk at the base of the ovary. It includes 7 genera, of which *Sapindus* is the type.

Sapindus (sā-pin'dus), *n.* [NL., so called with ref. to the saponaceous fruit, < *L. sap(o) Ind(ic)-us*, Indian soap; see *soap* and *Indic*.] A genus of polypetalous trees, type of the order *Sapindaceæ* and of the tribe *Sapindæ*. It is characterized by regular and polygamous flowers with four or five sepals and as many petals, twice as many stamens, filaments bearded or hairy, versatile anthers, a complete and regu-



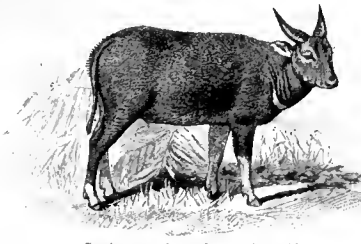
Branch with Fruits of *Sapindus marginatus*. *a*, a flower.

lar disk, solitary ovules, and a fruit of one or two oblong or globose nutlets, each containing a single globose seed without an aril. There are about 40 species, natives of the tropics of both hemispheres, mostly trees, sometimes climbing shrubs. They bear alternate leaves, which are undivided, or are abruptly pinnate with several entire leaflets, or are reduced to a single leaflet. The flowers form terminal or axillary racemes or panicles. All the species, and several specifically, are known as *soapberry*. See *soapberry*; also *wild china-tree*, under *china-tree*.

sapi-ontan, *n.* See *sapi-utan*.

Sapium (sā'pi-um), *n.* [NL. (Brown, 1756), said to be < "Celtic sap, fat, in allusion to the unctuous exudation from the wounded trunk" (Imp. Dict.); but no such Celtic word is found.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Euphorbiaceae*, tribe *Crotonaceae*, and subtribe *Hippomaneeae*. It is characterized by spiked or racemed flowers which are commonly glandular-bracted, by two free stamens, and by a capsule which at length opens loculicidally, but long afterward retains its seeds persistent on a three-winged columella. There are about 25 species, widely scattered through most warm regions. They are trees or shrubs, with alternate petioled leaves, which are usually entire and glandular at the base. *S. Laurocerasus*, var. *ellipticum* (*S. laurifolium*), is the Jamaica milkwood or gum-tree, a middle-sized tree with shining leaves, abounding in an annoying milky juice. *S. biglandulosum*, of which there are many varieties, yields in the West Indies a gum like caoutchouc, and in Paraguay a tan-bark. The East Indian *S. Indicum* has a milky stinging juice; its leaves afford in Borneo, where it is called *boroo*, a dye and a stain for ratan, and its young fruit is acid and eaten as a condiment, though the fruit is said to be used as a poison for alligators.

sapi-utan, sapi-outan (sap'i-ō-tan), *n.* [Malay *sapi-ūtān*, 'cow of the woods' or 'wild cow,' < *sapi*, cow, + *ūtān*, woods, wild. Cf. *orang-*



Sapi-utan (*Anoa depressicornis*).

utan.] The wild cow or ox of Celebes, *Anoa depressicornis*. See *Anoa*.

sapless (sap'les), *a.* [*sap* + *-less*.] 1. Destitute of sap; dry; withered.

A wither'd vine
That droops his *sapless* branches to the ground.
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 12.

Like a *sapless* leaflet now
Frozen upon December's bough.
Shelley, Written Among Eugeanean Hills.

Hence—2. Destitute of or deficient in vital force.

I am the root that gave thee nourishment,
And made thee spring fair; do not let me perish,
Now I am old and *sapless*. *Beau.* and *Fl.*, Captain, i. 3.

All the books of philosophers are *sapless* and empty, in comparison of the teaching of Jesus Christ.

Baxter, Life of Faith, iii. 10.

sapling (sap'ling), *n.* [*sap* + *-ling*.] 1. A young tree; especially applied to an immature forest-tree when its trunk attains three or four inches in diameter.

What planter will attempt to yoke
A *sapling* with a falling oak?
Swift, Cadmus and Vnessa.

Figuratively—2. A young person.

Peace, young *sapling*; thou art made of tears.
Shak., Tit. And., iii. 2. 50.

3. A greyhound that has never run in a coursing-match; a young greyhound from the time of whelping to the end of the first season thereafter.

sapling-cup (sap'ling-kup), *n.* An open tankard for drinking new ale. It is formed of wood, with staves hooped like a diminutive barrel, and has a wooden cover. See *stave-tankard*.

sapling-tankard (sap'ling-tang'kård), *n.* Same as *sapling-cup* and *stave-tankard*.

sapo¹ (sā'pō), *n.* [L.: see *soap*.] In *phar.*, soap.

sapo² (sā'pō), *n.* [*sap*, a large toad.] In *ichth.*, the toad-fish, *Batrachus tau*. Also *sarpo*.

sapodilla (sap-ō-dil'ā), *n.* [Also *sappodilla*, *sapodillo*, *sappodillo*, *sapadillo*, *sappadillo*; = *F. sapotille* = *D. sapodille* = *G. sappadill*, < *Sp. sapotilla*, dim. of *sapota*, the sapota-tree: see *sapota*.] A large tree, *Achras Sapota*, native in tropical America, cultivated there and in other tropical regions for its fruit, the sapodilla or sapodilla-plum. This has an acid juice which disappears with incipient decay, when the fruit becomes very sugary. The wood is hard, heavy, and



Sapodilla (*Achras Sapota*). *a*, the fruit; *b*, the same, transversely cut.

durable, of a reddish-brown color. Also called *naseberry*, and sometimes *bully-tree*. See *Achras* and *chicle-gum*.

sapodilla-plum (sap-ō-dil'ā-plum), *n.* See *sapodilla*.

saponaceous (sap-ō-nā'shius), *a.* [= *F. saponacé* = *Sp. saponáceo* = *Pg. It. saponacco*, < NL. **saponaceus*, soapy, < L. *sapo(n)-*, soap: see *soap*.] Soapy; resembling soap; having the properties of soap. Saponaceous bodies are compounds of an acid and a base, and are in reality a kind of salts.

He [Lord Westbury] described a synodical judgment as "a well-lubricated set of words—a sentence so oily and saponaceous that no one can grasp it."

Dict. National Biography, IV. 429.

saponacity (sap-ō-nas'i-ti), *n.* [*saponac-eous* + *-ity*.] Saponaceous character or quality.

Saponaria (sap-ō-nā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), so called with ref. to its mucilaginous juice, which forms a lather with water; fem. of **saponarius*, soapy: see *saporary*.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Caryophyllales* and tribe *Sileneae*. It is characterized by a many-seeded capsule opening at the apex into four short valves, and by flowers with an obscurely veined tubular or awolent calyx, five narrow, stalked petals, ten stamens, two styles, and a one-celled ovary with many ovules. There are about 35 species, natives of Europe (especially the southern part) and extratropical Asia. They are either annual or perennial herbs, often with conspicuous flowers and broad entire leaves. The best-known species are *S. officinalis*, the common soapwort, fuller's herb, or bouncing bet, and *S. vaccaria*, the cow-herb. See especially *soapwort*, which is used as a general name; also cut under *petal*.

saporary (sap'ō-nā-ri), *a.* [*ML. saponarius*, a soap-maker, prop. adj., pertaining to soap, < L. *sapo(n)-*, soap: see *soap*.] Soapy; saponaceous.

A soft, *saporary* substance. *Boyle*.

saponifiable (sā-pon'i-fī-ā-bl), *a.* [*saponify* + *-able*.] Capable of being saponified, or converted into soap.

saponification (sā-pon'i-fī-kā'shən), *n.* [*saponify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] Conversion into soap; the process in which fatty substances, through combination with an alkali, form soap. In an extended sense the term is applied to the resolution of all ethers and analogous substances into acids and alcohols.

saponifier (sā-pon'i-fī-ēr), *n.* 1. An apparatus for the manufacture of glycerin and the fatty acids, by the decomposition of fats and the isolation of their several constituents. *E. H. Knight*.—2. A substance that produces saponification, as caustic soda or potash.

saponify (sā-pon'i-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *saponified*, ppr. *saponifying*. [= *F. saponifier*, < L. *sapo(n)-*, soap, + *-ficare*, < *facere*, make (see *-fy*).] To convert into soap by combination with an alkali.

saponin (sap'ō-nin), *n.* [*L. sapo(n)-*, soap, + *-in*.] A glucoside (C₃₂H₅₄O₁₈) found in the root of *Saponaria officinalis* and many other plants. It is a powerful sternutatory.

saponite (sap'ō-nit), *n.* [*L. sapo(n)-*, soap, + *-ite*.] A hydrous silicate of magnesium and alumina. It occurs in soft, soapy, amorphous masses, filling veins in serpentine and cavities in trap-rock.

sapor (sā'por), *n.* [*L. sapor*, taste, relish, flavor, savor, < *sapere*, taste: see *sapient*. Doublet of *savor*, q. v.] Taste; savor; relish; the power of affecting the organs of taste.

There is some *sapor* in all ailments, as being to be distinguished and judged by the gust.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., iii. 21.

saporific (sap-ō-rif'ik), *a.* [= *F. saporifique*, < L. *sapor*, savor, + *facere*, make (see *-fic*).] Producing or imparting taste, flavor, or relish. *Johnson*.

saporosity (sap-ō-res'i-ti), *n.* [*LL. saporosus*, savorful (see *sapor*, *saporosus*), + *-ity*.] That property of a body by which it excites the sensation of taste.

saporous (sap'ō-rns), *a.* [*LL. saporosus*, also *saporus*, savorful, < L. *sapor*, savor: see *sapor*.] Having flavor or taste; yielding some kind of taste.

Sapota (sā-pō'tā), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), < *Sp. zapote* (> *F. sapote*) = *Pg. zapota*, < Mex. *zapotl* (*coclit-zapotl*), sapote. Cf. *sapodilla*.] 1. A former genus of gamopetalous plants, type of the order *Sapotaceae*, now called *Achras* (Linnaeus, 1737). See *Achras*, *naseberry*, and *sapodilla*.—2. [*l. c.*] The sapodilla-plum.

Sapotaceae (sap-ō-tā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1833), < *Sapota* + *-aceae*.] An order of gamopetalous plants of the cohort *Ebenales* in the series *Heteromereae*, typified by the genus *Achras* (*Sapota*). It is characterized by regular and bisexual flowers, with short erect stamens borne on the corolla, either as many as its lobes (sometimes with an

equal number of staminodia in the same or a second row) or twice as many in one or two series, by a superior ovary with a broad sessile base, and containing from two to five or rarely many cells, each with one amphitropous ovule, and by a large and straight embryo with a minute inferior radicle. It includes about 400 species in 40 genera and 9 tribes, natives chiefly of the tropics, especially of islands, and extending in the genus *Sideroxylon* into South Africa. They are trees or shrubs with milky juice, and often covered with a down composed of stellate hairs. They bear alternate rigid leaves which are entire and feather-veined; their flowers are clustered at the axils of the leaves or at the older nodes, and have commonly rigid and obtuse calyx-lobes longer than the corolla tube. See *Isonandra*, *Bumelia*, *Bassia*, *Paysona*, *Palauquium*, *Mimusops*, and *Chrysophyllum*, and cut under *sapodilla*.

sapotaceous (sap-ō-tā'shius), *a.* Having the characters of *Sapota*; belonging or pertaining to the *Sapotaceae*.

sapotad (sap'ō-tad), *n.* A plant of the order *Sapotacea*. *Lindley*.

sappadillo (sap-a-dil'ō), *n.* See *sapodilla*.

sappan-wood, *n.* See *sapan-wood*.

sappar, sappare (sap'ār, -ār), *n.* [A name given by Saussure to the blue disthene of the St. Gotthard; appar. based on *sapphire*, q. v.] A mineral, also called *cyanite* and *disthene*. See *cyanite*.

sapper¹ (sap'ēr), *n.* [*sap* + *-er*.] A chisel used in some sawing-machines to cut away waste or sap-wood and reduce a log to a cylindrical shape.

sapper² (sap'ēr), *n.* [*sap* + *-er*. Cf. *F. sappeur*.] One who saps; specifically, a soldier employed in the building of fortifications, the execution of field-works, and the performance of similar operations. Formerly in the British army the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Royal Engineers received the general appellation of the Royal Sappers and Miners.

Nothing is gained to the celestial host by comparing it with the terrestrial. Angels are not promoted by brigading with *sappers* and miners. *Laudor*, Southey and Landor, l.

The Natchez still retained possession of a fortified outpost, which enflamed the French workmen engaged in the trenches. On the 22d, Périer ordered it to be attacked by twelve grenadiers and twelve *sappers*.

Gayarré, Hist. Louisiana, I. 44c.

Sapphic (saf'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Saphick*, *Saphik*; < *F. saphique* = *Sp. Sáfico* = *Pg. Sáfico* = *It. Sáfico* (cf. *F. sapphisch*), < L. *Sapphicus*, < Gr. Σαπφικός, Sapphic, belonging to Sappho, < Σαφώ, Sappho (see def.).] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to Sappho, a Greek lyric poetess of Lesbos (about 600 B. C.), famed for the beauty and passionateness of her poems; in *pros.*, noting various meters used by the poetess Sappho. See phrases below.—**Greater Sapphic meter** or **verse**, a logaedic meter consisting of a third Glyconic and a first Pherecratean (— — — | — — — | — — — | — — — | — — — | — — —).—**Lesser Sapphic meter** or **verse**, a logaedic pentapody with a dactyl in the third place (— — — | — — — | — — — | — — —). Also called *Sapphic hendecasyllabic*, and simply *Sapphic*.—**Lesser Sapphic system, strophe, or stanza**, a system consisting of three Sapphic hendecasyllabics, to the last of which an Adonic (— — — | — — —) is subjoined with synaphea as epode. This strophe was one of the most frequent forms of versification in ancient lyric poetry, and was a favorite with Sappho, Alcaeus, and Horace. Also called simply the *Sapphic stanza*.

II. *n.* A Sapphic verse: used especially of the Lesser Sapphic verse (hendecasyllabic), and, in the plural, of the Lesser Sapphic system.

Gregory and some of the Ambrosian authors occasionally wrote in *sapphica*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 582.

sapphire (saf'ir or saf'ēr), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *saphir*; < ME. *saphir*, *saphyre*, *safir*, *safyre*, *saffer*; < OF. *saphir*, *saphyr*, *safir*, *F. saphir* = *Pr. saphir*, *safir*, *safir* = *Sp. safir*, *zafir* = *Pg. saphira*, *safira* = *It. zaffiro*, *sapphire*, < L. *sapphirus* (also *sappir*, LL. also *sapphir*, < Heb.), ML. also *saffirus*, *safirius*, < Gr. σάφειρος, *sapphire*, or mere prob. lapis lazuli, < Heb. *sappir* = Ar. *çafir* (> Pers. *saffir*), *sapphire*.] 1. *n.* 1. A precious stone next in hardness to the diamond, and nearly as valuable when of fine quality: a variety of the mineral corundum. It embraces the ruby, the Oriental emethyst, the Oriental topaz, and the Oriental emerald; the name, however, is always, except by modern mineralogists, limited to the transparent blue varieties of corundum. The two shades most highly valued are that which most closely resembles the blue of the cornflower and the rich velvety blue variety. Sapphires are found in Burma, British India, and Ceylon in Asia, and in Australia; also in North Carolina and near Helena in Montana.

Flowers purple, blue, and white;
Like *sapphire*, pearl, and rich embroidery.
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 75.

His belly is as bright ivory overlaid with *sapphires*. *Cant.* v. 14.

2. The color of the sapphire; blue.
A livelier emerald twinkles in the grass,
A purer *sapphire* melts into the sea.
Tennyson, Maud, xviii. 6.

3. In *her.*, a tincture, the color blue, in blazoning by means of precious stones. Compare

blazon, *n.*, 2.—4. In *ornith.*, a sapphirewing.—**Asteriated sapphire**, a sapphire which exhibits by reflected light a star of bright rays, resulting from its crystalline structure.—**Chatoyant sapphire**, a variety of sapphire, sometimes translucent and nearly limpid, reflecting slight tints of blue and red, and sometimes showing pearly reflections.—**Girasol sapphire**, a beautiful variety of sapphire with a pinkish or bluish opalescence and a peculiar play of light.—**Green sapphire**, the Oriental emerald.—**Red sapphire**, the Oriental ruby.—**Sapphire cat's-eye**, an imperfect star-sapphire cut in such a way that only one band of light is visible.—**Star sapphire**. Same as *asteriated sapphire*.—**Violet sapphire**, the Oriental amethyst.—**White or limpid sapphire**, a colorless or grayish and transparent or translucent variety of sapphire.—**Yellow sapphire**, the Oriental topaz. See *corundum*.

II. a. Resembling sapphire; of a deep brilliant blue.

The living throne, the sapphire-blaze,
Where angels tremble while they gaze,
He saw. *Gray, Progress of Poesy.*

sapphirewing (saf'ir-wing), *n.* A hummingbird of the genus *Pterophanes*.

sapphirine¹ (saf'i-rin), *a.* [*<* L. *sapphirinus*, *<* Gr. *σαπφείριος*, of the sapphire or lapis lazuli, *<* *σάφειρος*, sapphire or lapis lazuli: see *sapphire* and *-ine*.] 1. Made of sapphire.—2. Having the qualities of sapphire, especially the color. Compare *sapphire*, *a.*

I found the colligated mass, upon breaking the crucible, of a lovely sapphirine blue. *Boyle.*

Sapphirine gurnard, a fish, *Trigla hirsuta*.
sapphirine² (saf'i-rin), *n.* [*<* *sapphire* + *-ine*.] 1. A blue variety of spinel.—2. A pale-blue or greenish mineral occurring in disseminated grains with mica and anthophyllite in Greenland: it is a highly basic silicate of aluminium and magnesium.

sapphism (saf'izm), *n.* [*<* *Sappho*, *Sappho*: see *Sapphic*.] Unnatural sexual relations between women.

sappho (saf'ō), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *Σαπφώ*, *Sappho*: see *Sapphic*.] 1. A humming-bird with a long



Sappho (*Sappho sparganura*).

forked tail, *Sappho sparganura*.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of such *Trochilidae*: the comets. See *comet*, 3. *Reichenbach*, 1849.

sap-pine (sap'pin), *n.* See *pin*¹.

sappiness (sap'i-nes), *n.* 1. The state or property of being sappy, or full of sap; succulence; juiciness.—2. The state of being sappy or foolish; the character of a saphed; foolishness. [*Colloq.*]

sapping (sap'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *sap*³, *v.*] The art of excavating trenches of approach under the musketry-fire of the besieged.

sapping-machine (sap'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* A circular saw and saw-bench for sawing bolts for shingle-stuff. *E. H. Knight*.

sapples (sap'lz), *n. pl.* [Also *serpius*; origin obscure; by some taken to be a dim. of **sap, saip*, *Sc.* form of *soap*.] Soapsuds. [*Scotch.*]

Judge of my feelings, when I saw them—rubbin' the clothes to Juggons between their hands, above the sapples. *Galt, Ayrshire Legatees*, p. 265. (*Jamieson*).

sappy (sap'i), *a.* [*<* ME. *sapy*, *<* AS. *sæpiq*, *sappy*, *<* *sæp*, *sap*: see *sap*¹.] 1. Abounding with sap; juicy; succulent.

The sappy branches of the Thespian vine
Ne'er cling their less beloved elm so fast.

Quarles, Emblems, iv. 12.

2. Not firm; weak; foolish; silly; sap-headed. [*Colloq.*]

This young prince was brought up among nurses till he arrived to the age of six years; when he had passed this age and sappy age, he was committed to Dr. Cox.

Sir J. Hayward.

3†. Softened by putrefaction. [*Rare.*]

Sappie or unsavoury flesh.

Baret, Alvearle, 1580. (*Latham*.)

sapremia, sapræmia (sap-ré'mi-ä), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *σαπρός*, rotten, + *αίμα*, blood.] A condition of blood-poisoning due to the absorption of toxins produced by saprophytes.

sapremic, sapræmic (sap-ré'mik), *a.* [*<* *sapremia* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with sapremia.

saprogenic (sap-rō-jen'ik), *a.* Producing decay or putrefaction.

saprogenous (sap-roj'e-nus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *σαπρός*, rotten, + *-γενής*, producing: see *-gen*.] Engendered in putridity; produced in decaying or decomposing animal or vegetable substances.

Saproharpages (sap-rō-hār'pa-jēz), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* Gr. *σαπρός*, rotten, + *ἄρπας* (*ἀρπαγ*), a robber: see *Harpax*.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system of classification, a group of birds of prey consisting of the Old World vultures, divided into the two groups of *Gypætinæ* and *Fulturinæ*.

Saprolegnia (sap-rō-leg'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Needs von Esenbeck), *<* Gr. *σαπρός*, rotten, + *λέγων*, a hem, an edge.] A genus of fungi, of the class *Phycomycetaceæ*, giving name to the order *Saprolegniaceæ*. The filaments are branching, the zoospores clavate, the oögonia usually polyspored, and the antheridia small, ovate or clavate. There are about 25 species, of which *S. ferax* is well known, as it causes a very destructive disease in salmon and other kinds of fish. See *salmon-disease*.

Saprolegniaceæ (sap-rō-leg-ni-ä'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Bary), *<* *Saprolegnia* + *-aceæ*.] A family of phycomycetous fungi, typified by the genus *Saprolegnia*. The plants of this group are saprophytes or parasites, and grow quickly upon dead fishes, insects, etc., being found either in water or in connection with moist tissues. The vegetative portion is unicellular, though greatly elongated and branched; the reproductive portions only are separated from the rest of the plant-body by partitions. Reproduction is both asexual and sexual, the hyphae producing zoospores which are either terminal or serial; zoospores usually biciliate; oögonia one to many-spored. There are about 15 genera.

Saprolegniæ (sap-rō-leg-ni'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Saprolegnia* + *-ææ*.] Same as *Saprolegniaceæ*.

sap-roller (sap'rō'lēr), *n.* A gabion of peculiar form, cylindrical and carefully made, solid and stiff, so as to roll evenly. It is pushed before the first workmen in a besiegers' trench at what is called the head of the sap to protect them while at work.

Sapromyza (sap-rō-mi'zi), *n.* [NL. (Fallen, 1810), *<* Gr. *σαπρός*, rotten, + *μύζω*, suck.] The typical genus of *Sapromyzidæ*. It is a large and wide-spread group of reddish-yellow or dull-black flies, found commonly about outhouses, whose larvae live in decaying vegetable and animal matter.

Sapromyzidæ (sap-rō-miz'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Sapromyza* + *-idæ*.] A family of two-winged flies, belonging to the *Muscidæ acalyptatæ*, having a complete neurulation, the front with a single row of bristles on each side, and a small erect bristle on the outer side before the end of the tibia. *Lantheæ* and *Sapromyza* are the principal genera.

Saprophaga (sap-rof'ā-gā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *saprophagus*: see *saprophagus*.] In *entom.*, a group of lamellicorn beetles which feed on decomposing animal and vegetable substances; the saprophagans.

saprophagan (sap-rof'ā-gan), *n.* [*<* *Saprophaga* + *-an*.] A member of the *Saprophaga*.

saprophagous (sap-rof'ā-gus), *a.* [*<* NL. *saprophagus*, *<* Gr. *σαπρός*, rotten, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Feeding on putrid matter; habitually eating decaying substances; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Saprophaga*.

saprophilous (sap-rof'i-lus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *σαπρός*, rotten, + *φίλος*, loving.] Same as *saprophytic*: as, a *saprophilous* organism.

saprophyte (sap'rō-fit), *n.* [*<* Gr. *σαπρός*, rotten, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] In *bot.*, a plant that grows on decaying vegetable matter, as many species of fungi, the Indian-pipe, etc. Also called *humus-plant*. See *hysterophyte* and *Fungi*.

In parasites and plants growing on decaying vegetable matter (*saprophytes*) which are destitute of chlorophyll, the scales are the only foliar structures of the vegetative parts.

Facultative saprophyte. See *facultative*.

saprophytic (sap-rō-fit'ik), *a.* [*<* *saprophyte* + *-ic*.] 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of saprophytes; growing on decaying vegetable matter. See *Perisporiaceæ*.—2. In *zool.*, engendered or growing in putrid infusions, as one of numberless infusorial animalcules; saprogenous: opposed to *holophytic*.

saprophytically (sap-rō-fit'i-kāl-i), *adv.* As or in the manner of a saprophyte.

Hypohymetous fungi have been found occasionally to occur *saprophytically* in the intestinal canal.

Nature, XXXV. 344.

saprophytism (sap'rō-fi-tizm), *n.* [*<* *saprophyte* + *-ism*.] The state of being saprophytic;

the state of living on decaying vegetable matter.

saprostomous (sap-rost'ō-mus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *σαπρός*, rotten, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Having a foul breath.

sap-rot (sap'rot), *n.* Dry-rot in timber.

sapsago (sap'sā-gō), *n.* [A corruption, simulating a compound of *sap*¹ + *sago*, of G. *schabzieger* (also called *zieger-käse*), Swiss green cheese partly prepared from vegetables, *<* *scha-ben*, shave, scrape, pare (= E. *shave*), + *zieger*, whey, posset.] A kind of hard cheese, made in Switzerland, having a greenish color, and flavored with melilot.

sap-shield (sap'shēld), *n.* A steel plate mounted on wheels, designed to give cover to the sapper in a single sap, where the earth thrown up by him is insufficient for shelter.

sapskull (sap'sknl), *n.* Same as *saphead*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

sapsucker (sap'suk'ēr), *n.* The popular name in the United States of all the small spotted woodpeckers: so called from being supposed to suck the sap of trees.

The commonest species to which the name applies are the hairy or greater spotted woodpecker, *Picus villosus*; the downy or lesser spotted woodpecker, *Picus pubescens*; the red-bellied woodpecker, *Centurus carolinus*; and the yellow-bellied. But the name properly applies only to the yellow-bellied or sap-sucking woodpeckers of the genus *Sphyrapicus*, which have the tongue non-extensible, brushy instead of barbed, and do much damage by denuding fruit-trees of their bark to get at the alburnum or sap-wood, upon which they largely feed. See also cut under *Centurus*.



Sapsucker (*Sphyrapicus varius*).

Of the several small species commonly called *sapsuckers*, they alone deserve the name.

Coues, Key to N. A. Brds, p. 485.

sap-sucking (sap'suk'ing), *a.* Feeding on alburnum or sap-wood, as a woodpecker; belonging to the genus *Sphyrapicus*. *Coues*.

sap-tube (sap'tūb), *n.* A vessel that conveys sap.

sapucaia (sap-ō-kī'ä), *n.* [NL. *zabucajo*; *<* Braz. *sapucaia* (?).] The tree that yields the sapucaia-nut.

sapucaia-nut (sap-ō-kī'ä-nut), *n.* The edible seed of *Lecythis Zabucajo* and *L. Ollaria* of South America. The seed of the latter species yields an oil analogous to that of the Brazil-nut, serving for food-use and soap-making, but soon becoming rancid. See *Lecythis*.

sapucaia-oil (sap-ō-kī'ä-oil), *n.* See *sapucaia-nut*.

sap-wood (sap'wūd), *n.* Alburnum.

Sapyga (sā-pī'gā), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1796); formation obscure.] A genus of digger-wasps, typical of the family *Sapygidæ*, having distinct ocelli and the male antennæ thickened at the tip.

Eight European and twice as many North American species have been described. They are inquilines in the nests of wild bees. *S. punctata* and *S. clavicornis* are two European species.

Sapygidæ (sā-pij'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1819), *<* *Sapyga* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossorial hymenopterous insects, named from the genus *Sapyga*, comprising rather small, smooth, slender forms, often ornamented with yellow. It is a small group, and all the forms are supposed, like *Sapyga*, to be inquilines.

Sapygites (sap-i-jī'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Sapyga* + *-ites*.] In Latreille's classification, a division of fossorial hymenopterous insects, consisting of the genus *Sapyga* and its allies, and including, besides, certain forms now placed in the families *Scotidæ* and *Mutillidæ*.

saque, *n.* A variant of *sack*¹.

sar¹, *a.* A Middle English form of *sare*¹.

sar² (sär), *n.* [Appar. a dial. abbr. of *Sp. sargo*, *<* L. *sargus*, a sea-fish: see *Sargus*.] Same as *sargo*.

Several of them occur in the Mediterranean and the neighboring parts of the Atlantic, and are popularly called *Sargo*, *Sar*, and *Saragu*, names derived from the word *Sargus*, by which name these fishes were well known to the ancient Greeks and Romans.

Günther, Study of Fishes, p. 465.

Sarabaitæ (sar-ā-bā'i-tē), *n. pl.* [*<* LL. *Sarabaitæ*, also *Sarabottæ* (?); appar. of Egyptian origin.] See *Remobath*.

Sarabaite (sar-a-bā'it), *n.* [= F. *sarabaite*: see *Sarabaite*.] One of the Sarabaite.

saraband (sar'a-band), *n.* [= G. *sarabande*, < F. *sarabande* = It. *sarabanda*, < Sp. *sarabanda* = Pg. *sarabanda*, a dance of Moorish origin; perhaps ult. < Pers. *sarband*, a fillet for fastening a woman's head-dress, < *sar*, head (= Gr. *kapa*, head: see *cheer*), + *band*, a band: see *band*?] 1. A slow and stately dance of Spanish origin, primarily for a single dancer, but later used as a contra-dance. It was originally accompanied by singing, and at one time was severely censured for its immoral character.

A *saraband* dance by a Moor constantly formed part of the entertainment at a puppet-show; and this dance was always performed with the castanets.

Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 310.

2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is triple and slow, usually with a decided emphasis upon the second beat of the measure. In the old suite, the saraband was the distinctively slow movement, and was usually placed before the gigue.

How they are tickled

With a light air, the bawdy saraband!

B. Jonson, Staple of News, iv. 1.

The canticles are changed to sarabands.

Longfellow, Spanish Student, i. 3.

Saracen (sar'a-sen), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Saracin*; also dial. *sarsen* (see below); < ME. *saracen*, *sarezyn*, *saresyn*, *sarysyn*. < OF. **saracin*, *sarracin*, *sarrazin*, *saracen*, F. *sarrasin* = Sp. *saraceno* = Pg. *saraceno* = It. *saraceno* (G. *saracene*), < LL. *Saracenus*, pl. *Saraceni*, a people of Arabia Felix, ML. Arabians, Arabs, Moors, < LGr. *Σαρακηνός*, *Saracēn*, < Ar. *sharqīn*, pl. of *sharqīy*, eastern, sunny, Oriental, < *sharq*, east, rising sun, < *sharāqa*, rise. Cf. *sarsen*, *sarrasin*, *sirocco*, from the same Ar. source.] 1. A name given by the later Romans and Greeks to the nomadic tribes on the Syrian borders of the Roman empire; after the introduction of Mohammedanism, an Arab; by extension applied to Turks and other Mohammedans, and even to all non-Christian peoples against whom a crusade was preached.

Lesse worth am I then any *Sarasyne*,
Whiche is in beleue of sory Mahound!

Donn. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 309.

2. One who continued to use the old low-framed Saracenic loom in the production of arras or Saracenic tapestry, as distinguished from those who adopted the high frame.—**Saracen's comfrey**, **consound**, and **woundwort**, old names of a species of ragwort, *Senecio saracenicus*, said to have been esteemed by the Saracens for healing wounds.—**Saracen's corn** or **wheat**, the common buckwheat: a name alluding to its Asiatic origin.—**Saracen's stone**, a name given in various parts of southern and southwestern England to blocks of sandstone which lie scattered over the surface, and which are of Eocene Tertiary age, being the relics of what was once a continuous covering of this rock extending over the chalk-downs of that region. It is of these blocks that Stonehenge and other so-called "druidical circles" were built. Also called *Sarsen's stone*, *sarsen*, and *graywether*.

Saracenic (sar-a-sen'ik), *a.* [= F. *sarracénique* (cf. G. *Saracénisch*), < ML. *Saracenicus*, *Saracenic*, < LL. *Saracenus*, *Saracen*: see *Saracenic*.] Of or pertaining to the Saracens.

The *Saracenic* music of the challengers concluded one of those long and high flourishes which had broken the silence of the lists. *Scott, Ivanhoe*, viii.

Saracenic architecture, a general name covering all the various styles of Mohammedan architecture, wherever found, as the Arabic, Moorish, Alhambraic, and Indian-Saracenic styles. Despite local and race differences, all these styles bear a family resemblance to one another; in



Indian-Saracenic Architecture.—Tomb of Sultan Humayun, Delhi.

all occur, as features of construction, the pointed (often horseshoe) arch, the pointed (often bulbous) dome, and the rich surface-decoration in arabesque, with frequent use of mosaic, or of geometrical design in pigments. See *Alhambraic*, *Arabic*, *Mogul*, *Moorish*.—**Saracenic work**, **Saracenic fabric**, an early name for tapestry.

Saracenic (sar-a-sen'i-ka), *a.* [*Saracenic* + *-al*.] Same as *Saracenic*. See the quotation from Purchas under *hatch*?, v. t., 2.

saracenicum (sar-a-sen'i-kum), *n.* [ML., neut. of *Saracenicus*, *Saracenic*: see *Saracenic* and *sarsenet*.] *Sarsenet*.

Saracénism (sar'a-sen-izm), *n.* [*Saracén* + *-ism*.] Mohammedanism.

All Foreigners, Christian, Mahometan, or Heathen, who come into this Island, . . . may easily see such sights as rather proclaim *Saracénism*, *Barbarism*, and *Atheisme* than such a sense of *Christianisme* as possessed our noble Progenitors.

Ep. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 556. (*Davies*.)

saragu (sar'a-gö), *n.* Same as *sargo*.

sarangusty (sar-an-gös'ti), *n.* A material obtained from a mixture of stucco with some water-proof substance, and used, either in a continuous sheet or in square tiles, as a preservative of walls, etc., from damp.

Sarapis, *n.* See *Scrapis*.

sarasin, *n.* See *sarrasin*.

Saraswati (sa-ras'wa-tē), *n.* [Hind.] In *Hind. myth.*, the goddess of speech, music, arts, and letters.

sarau (sar'ā), *n.* [E. Ind.] A kind of goat-antelope of India, *Nemorhædus rubidus*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII, 742.

sarawakite (sar-a-wak'it), *n.* [*Sarawak* (see *def.*) + *-ite*?] In *mineral.*, a compound of antimony occurring in minute colorless or pale-yellow octahedrons with the native antimony of Sarawak in Borneo: the exact composition is unknown.

sarbacand (sär'ba-kand), *n.* Same as *sarbacane*.

These (the first tools) were invented, not by one man, nor at one spot upon the earth, but by many, and at points very distant from one another. Thus originated levers, rollers, wedges, and axes; clubs and spears; slings, *sarbacands*, lassos; bows and arrows; etc.

Pop. Sci. Mo., July, 1878, p. 258.

sarbacane (sär'ba-kān), *n.* [OF. *sarbacane*, also *sarbutaine* (Cötgrave).] A blow-gun. Compare *sumptan*.

sarbit!, *interj.* An exclamation of sorrow. [*Scotch*.]

"O sarbit!" says the Ladie Maisery,
"That ever the like betide."

Lord Wa'gates and Auld Ingram (Child's Ballads, II, 331).

sarcasm (sär'kazm), *n.* [*F. sarcasme* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *sarcasmo*, < L. *sarcasmus*, *sarcasmos*, < Gr. *σαρκασμός*, a sneer, < *σαρκάζειν*, tear flesh like dogs, bite the lips in rage, sneer, < *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh.] A biting taunt or gibe, or the use of such a taunt; a bitter, cutting expression; a satirical remark or expression, uttered with scorn or contempt; in rhetoric, a form of irony; bitter irony.

When we deride with a certain seueritie, we may call it the bitter taunt [*Sarcasmus*].

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (Arber reprint), p. 200.

It was the *sarcasm* of Montesquieu, "it would not do to suppose that negroes were men, lest it should turn out that whites were not." *Emerson, West Indian Emancipation*.

= *Syn. Irony*, etc. (see *satire*), taunt, fling.

sarcasmous (sär-kaz'mus), *a.* [*sarcasm* + *-ous*.] *Sarcastic*.

When he gets a *sarcasmous* paper agalust the Crown, well backed with authority or quality, then he pours it out at full length. *Roger North, Examen*, p. 98. (*Davies*.)

Like th' Hebrew calf, and down before it

The saints fell prostrate, to adore it;

So say the wicked—and will you

Make that *sarcasmous* scandal true,

By running after dogs and bears?

Beasts more unclean than calves or steers.

S. Butler, Hudibras, I. ii. 579.

sarcastic (sär-kas'tik), *a.* [*F. sarcastique* = Sp. *sarcastico* = Pg. It. *sarcastico* (?), < Gr. **σαρκαστικός*, *sarcastic*, < *σαρκάζειν*, sneer: see *sarcasm*.] Characterized by sarcasm; bitterly cutting; scornfully severe; taunting.

What a fierce and *sarcastick* reprehension would this have drawn from the friendship of the world! *South*.

The *sarcastic* bitterness of his conversation disgusted those who were more inclined to accuse his licentiousness than their own degeneracy. *Macaulay, Machiavelli*.

sarcastical (sär-kas'ti-ka), *a.* [*sarcastic* + *-al*.] *Sarcastic*.

He sets it down after this *sarcastical* manner.

Styrie, Memorials, Edw. VI., ll. 15.

sarcastically (sär-kas'ti-ka-li), *adv.* In a *sarcastic* manner; with bitter taunt.

The deist Collins said, *sarcastically*, that nobody doubted the existence of the Deity until the Boyle lecturers had undertaken to prove it.

Lestie Stephen, Eng. Thought, ii. § 6.

sarcel, *n.* and *v.* See *sarse*.

sarcel (sär'sel), *n.* [Also *sarcel*; < OF. *cercel*, a circle, hoop, bend, the pinion or outer joint of a hawk's wing, < L. *circellus*, dim. of *circu-*

lus, a ring, circle: see *circel*.] In *falconry*, the pinion or outer joint of a hawk's wing.

Shaking on their sinnewie side

Their long strong *sarcel*s, richly triple-died

Gold-Azure-Crimsin, th' one aloft doth soar

To Palestine, th' other to Nilus shoare.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

sarcelé, **sarcellée** (sär-sc-lä'), *a.* [*OF. cer-celle*, pp. of *cerceler*, < *cercel*, a circle, hoop: see *sarcel*.] Same as *sarcelée*.—**Cross sarcelé**. See *cross*.

sarcelled, **sarcelled** (sär'sekl), *a.* [*sarcel* + *-ed*?] In *her.*, cut through the middle: especially noting a beast or bird represented as so divided, and used as a bearing, the halves placed saltierwise or in some other way. Also *cloven*.—**Cross sarcelled resarcelled**. See *cross* 1.—**Demi-sarcelled**, in *her.*, partly cut through, or having a deep notch or several notches cut in it: an epithet loosely used to denote various methods of notching or voiding: thus, a cross *demi-sarcelled* has a square notch cut in each of its four extremities.

sarcelle (sär-sel'), *n.* [F., also *cercelle*, a teal: see *cercel*.] A kind of duck; especially, a teal, as the garganey, *Querquedula circa*. Also *sercel*.

sarcenchymatous (sär-seng-kim'a-tus), *a.* [*sarcenchyme* (NL. **sarcenchyma*(t-)) + *-ous*.] Soft or fleshy, as a certain connective tissue of sponges; or of pertaining to *sarcenchyme*.

sarcenchyme (sär-seng'kim), *n.* [*NL. sarcenchyma*, < Gr. *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh, + *ἐγχυμα*, an infusion: see *enchymatous*.] One of the soft fleshy connective tissues of sponges, considered to be a modification of collenchyme, consisting of small polygonal granular cells either closely contiguous or separated by a very small quantity of structureless gelatinous matrix.

Sarcenchyme would appear to originate from a densely granular collenchyme. *Sollas, Encyc. Brit.*, XXII, 419.

sarsenet, *n.* See *sarsenet*.

Sarcobrachiata (sär'si-kō-brak-i-ā'tā), *n.* pl. [NL., < Gr. *σαρκώδης*, fleshy (< *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh), + L. *brachium*, arm: see *brachiata*.] In some systems, an order of brachiopods whose fleshy arms have no shelly support, composed of the families *Discinidae*, *Cranidae*, and *Lingulidae*; the inarticulate or lycopomatous brachiopods. See *Lycopomata*. Also *Sarcobrachiata*.

Sarcidiornis (sär-sid-i-ōr'nis), *n.* [NL. (Eyton, 1838, in form *Sarkidiornis*), < Gr. *σαρκίδιον*, a bit of flesh (dim. of *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh), + *ὄρνις*, bird.] A genus of Indian and African spur-winged geese of the subfamily *Plectropterinae*, the type of which is *S. melanotos*.

Sarcina (sär-si'nä), *n.* [NL. (Goodsir, 1842), < L. *sarcina*, a bundle, < *sarcire*, patch, mend.]

1. A genus of schizomycetous fungi or bacteria, closely allied to the genus *Bacterium*. It is characterized by having the cells united in small but fixed numbers in regular families; the cells are globular, dividing in two or three planes; daughter-cells a long time united, forming little solid or tubular families, which are often again united into larger colonies; the families usually consist of four or some multiple of four cells. They are found in various organic fluids, especially those of the stomach, occurring in both health and disease. There are about 15 species or forms recognized, of which *S. ventriculi* occurs in the stomach of healthy and diseased man and the higher animals; *S. urinae* occurs in the bladder; *S. littoralis* in putrid sea-water; *S. hyalina* in swamps; *S. Virchowii* in the lungs, etc.

2. [l. c.] Pl. *sarcinae* (-nē). A fungus of the genus *Sarcina*.

sarcinaeform (sär-si'ne-fōrm), *a.* [*NL. Sarcina* + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form or shape of plants of the genus *Sarcina*.

sarcine (sär'sin), *n.* [Also *sarkin*; < Gr. *σάρκινος*, of flesh, < *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh.] A weak organic base (C₅H₄N₄O) existing in the juice of muscular flesh: same as *hypoxanthine*.

sarcinic (sär-sin'ik), *a.* [*sarcina* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to, or caused by, *sarcinae*: as, *sarcinic* fermentation.

sarcinula (sär-sin'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *sarcinulae* (-lē). [NL., < L. *sarcinula*, dim. of *sarcina*, a bundle: see *sarcina*.] Same as *sarcina*, 2.

Sarciophorus (sär-si-ōf'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Strickland, 1841), < Gr. *σαρκίον*, a bit of flesh, + *φέρον* = E. *bear* 1.] A genus of spur-winged plovers, or wattled lapwings, of the family *Charadriidae*, without any hind toe, with the wattles small, and the spur almost or quite obsolete. The type of the genus is the crested wattled lapwing, *S. tectus*, of Arabia and some parts of Africa, having a long pointed black crest when adult, and a band of black feathers from the neck along the breast; the primary coverts and the bases of all the primaries white, and the terminal half of the outermost secondaries black. The black-breasted wattled lapwing is *S. pectoralis*, of Australia and Tasmania; *S. malabaricus* is the Indian representative, and type of a subgenus *Lobipinnia*. The African *S. albiceps*, the black-shouldered or white-crowned wattled lapwing, is more aberrant, with better-developed wattles and spurs, and gives rise to the generic name *Xiphidopteris* (which see).

sarcitis (sär-sī'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh, + *-itis*.] Same as *myositis*.
sarclet (sär'kl), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *sarkle*; < OF. (and F.) *sarcler*, F. dial. (Norm.) *jerclir*, *sercler* = Pr. *salclar*, *serclar* = Pg. *sachar* = It. *sarchiare*, < LL. *sarcular*, hoe, < L. *sarculus*, *sarculum*, a hoe, < *sarrirc* (*sarire*), weed, hoe.] To weed with a hoe or some similar tool.

To *sarkle*, to harrow, or rake over agayne.

Florio, p. 444.

sarcobasis (sär-kob'ä-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh, + *βάσις*, a step, foot, base: see *basis*, *base*.] In *bot.*, an indehiscent, many-celled superior fruit, containing but few seeds; a carcerule. The cells cohere to a common style, as about a common axis.

Sarcobatiæ (sär-kob-ä-tid'ë-ë), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1880), < *Sarcobatus* + *-iæ*.] A tribe of apetalous plants of the order *Chenopodiaceæ*, consisting of the monotypic genus *Sarcobatus*.

Sarcobatus (sär-kob'ä-tus), *n.* [NL. (Nees, 1817), so called from its habit and resemblance, < Gr. *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh, + *βασις*, samphire.] An anomalous genus of apetalous plants, constituting the tribe *Sarcobatiæ* in the order *Chenopodiaceæ*. It is characterized by its monocious bractless flowers, the staminate in catkins and without any floral envelopes, the pistillate solitary in the axils, and having their top-shaped perianth wholly confluent with the ovary, which is transversely thickened above and terminated by two fleshy recurving stigmas, and which contains a single pear-shaped ovule. The fruit is a rigid membranaceous utricle, surrounded by a thin and veiny horizontal wing, and containing an erect orbicular seed, with green spiral embryo and inferior radicle. The only species, *S. vermiculatus*, is a native of the western United States, and is an erect much-branched spiny shrub, with numerous alternate leaves, which are linear, serrule, and somewhat fleshy, and cylindrical catkins with persistent scales. It is known as *greasewood*, and is the principal shrub called by that name.



Greasewood (*Sarcobatus vermiculatus*). 1, branch with female flowers; 2, branch with fruits; a, a female flower; b, the fruit.

sarcoblast (sär'kō-bläst), *n.* [< Gr. *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh, + *βλαστός*, a germ.] The germ of sarcode; a germinating partiele of sarcode, or sarcodeous blastema.

sarcoblastic (sär-kō-bläs'tik), *a.* [< *sarcoblast* + *-ic*.] Germinating or budding, as sarcode; pertaining to a sarcoblast.

Sarcoborinæ (sär'kō-bō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (McClelland, 1838), < Gr. *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh, + *βόρος*, devouring.] A subfamily of cyprinoid fishes, distinguished by a short intestinal canal and adaptation for a carnivorous diet. It includes the *Leuciscinæ*, and numerous other representatives of the family *Cyprinidæ*.

Sarcobrachiata (sär-kō-brak-i-ä'tä), *n. pl.* Same as *Sarcobrachiata*.

sarcocarp (sär'kō-kärp), *n.* [< Gr. *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh, + *καρπός*, fruit.] In *bot.*, the fleshy part of certain fruits, placed between the epicarp and the endocarp; the mesocarp. It is that part of fleshy fruits which is usually eaten, as in the peach, plum, etc. See *mesocarp*, and cuts under *drupe* and *endocarp*.

sarcocele (sär'kō-sēl), *n.* [< Gr. *σάρκωσις*, a fleshy excrescence on the serotum, < *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh, + *κύη*, a tumor.] A fleshy tumor of the testis, as a carcinoma or sarcoma.

Sarcocephalæ (sär'kō-sē-fä'lē-ë), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830), < *Sarcocephalus* + *-æ*.] A subtribe of plants of the order *Rubiaceæ*, typified by the genus *Sarcocephalus*.

Sarcocephalus (sar-kō-sēf'ä-lus), *n.* [NL. (A. F. Zeltius, 1824), so called in allusion to the fleshy mass formed by both flowers and fruit; < Gr. *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh, + *κεφαλή*, head.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Rubiaceæ* and tribe *Naucleæ*, type of the subtribe *Sarcocephalæ*. It is characterized by a somewhat funnel-shaped corolla with five or six rounded lobes above, and below a very smooth throat bearing five or six stamens, and by a two-celled ovary with numerous ovules imbricated over placentæ which are pendulous from the summit of

each cell. There are about 8 species, natives of the tropics in Asia, Africa, and Australia. They are shrubs and trees, or sometimes climbers, with opposite rigid leaves, conspicuous triangular or obovate stipules between the petioles, and white or yellow terminal and axillary or sometimes panicle flower-heads. The fruit is a fleshy syncarp containing thin membranous partitions, with a few minute seeds in each carpel. (For *S. esculentus*, also known as *country fig*, see *Guinea peach*, under *peach*.) Several species produce a medicinal bark. See *African cinchona* (under *cinchona*) and *doundaké bark* (under *bark*).

sarcocol (sär'kō-kol), *n.* [NL. *sarcocolla*, < L. *sarcocolla*, < Gr. *σάρκωσις*, a Persian gum, < *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh, + *κόλλα*, glue.] A semi-transparent solid substance, imported from Arabia and Persia in grains of a light-yellow or red color.

sarcocolla (sär-kō-kol'ä), *n.* [< L. *sarcocolla*, < Gr. *σάρκωσις*, a Persian gum: see *sarcocol*.] 1. Same as *sarcocol*.—2. [cap.] [NL. (Kunth, 1830).] A genus of apetalous shrubs of the order *Penæceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a long cylindrical perianth-tube which bears four valvate and strongly recurved lobes, and incloses four stamens, a cylindrical style with a terminal four-lobed stigma, and an ovary of four cells each with either two or four erect ovules. There are 9 or 10 species, all natives of South Africa. They are diminutive shrubs with large flowers, and in the type, *S. squamosa*, with large and colored floral leaves filled with a copious liquid varnish. They resemble in habit the closely related genus *Penæa*. The substance known as *sarcocol*, the anzeroot of the Arabs and the *gujara* of the Hindus, an ancient drug still much used medicinally in India, was formerly supposed to be obtained from plants of the genus *Sarcocolla* or *Penæa*; but it comes from Arabia and Persia, where these do not grow, and is perhaps from plants of the genus *Astragalus*.

sarcocollin (sär-kō-kol'in), *n.* [< *sarcocolla* + *-in*.] Same as *sarcocol*.

Sarcocystidia (sär'kō-sis-tid'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sarcocystis* + *-idia*.] A division of *Sporozoa*, formed for the reception of the genera *Sarcocystis* and *Amœbidium*, members of which are found parasitic in the muscular tissues of many animals. *Bütschli*.

sarcocystidian (sär'kō-sis-tid'i-än), *a. and n.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sarcocystidia*. 2. *n.* A member of the *Sarcocystidia*.

Sarcocystis (sär-kō-sis'tis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh, + *κύστις*, the bladder: see *cyst*.] A genus of parasitic sporozoans, giving name to the *Sarcocystidia*.

Sarcodaria (sär-kō-dä'ri-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σάρκωσις*, flesh-like, + *-αρία*.] In H. Milne-Edwards's classification (1855), the second sub-branch of his fourth branch *Zoöphytes*, distinguished from his *Radiaria* (or echinoderms, aculephs, and polyps), and composed of the two classes *Infusoria* and *Spongiaria*. It thus corresponds to *Protozoa* with the inclusion therein of the sponges.

sarcode (sär'kod), *n. and a.* [< Gr. *σάρκωσις*, contr. of *σάρκωσις*, flesh-like: see *sarcoid*.] 1. *n.* Dujardin's name of the primitive indifferent substance of all animal bodies, as observed by him in certain protozoans; subsequently named and now usually called *protoplasm* or *bioplasm*.

2. *a.* Sarcoid or sarcodous; protoplasmic.

Sarcoderm (sär'kō-därm), *n.* [< NL. *sarcoderma*, < Gr. *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh, + *δέρμα*, skin.] In *bot.*, the middle fleshy layer in the testa of some seed, especially when it becomes succulent.

sarcoderma (sär-kō-där'mä), *n.* [NL.: see *sarcoderm*.] Same as *sarcoderm*.

Sarcodes (sär-kō'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Torrey, 1850), so called with ref. to the red fleshy stem; < Gr. *σάρκωσις*, flesh-like: see *sarcode*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Monotropææ*. It is characterized by the absence of a disk and the presence of five concave and glandular-hairy persistent sepals, a bell-shaped corolla with five short erect lobes, ten stamens with anthers erect in the bud, and a five-lobed ovary surmounted by a columnar style with a five-lobed stigma. The five ovary-cells contain very numerous ovules crowded on fleshy and two-lobed placentæ, and ripening into extremely minute ovoid seeds. The only species, *S. sanguinea*, is a native of the Sierra Nevada in California, and is known as *snow-plant* from the place of its growth. It is a leafless parasitic herb, like the Indian-pipe and others of its family, and bears numerous erect red flowers on a dense spike-like bracted raceme. The robust and fleshy stem is thickly covered with scales, and produces a coral-like mass of roots at its base. The whole plant is of a flesh-red color, and covered well to the base with crowded and persistent flowers.

sarcodic (sär-kod'ik), *a.* [< *sarcode* + *-ic*.] Same as *sarcodous*. Darwin.

sarcodous (sär'kō-dus), *a.* [< *sarcode* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to sarcode; containing or consisting of sarcode; resembling sarcode; sarcodic; protoplasmic.

sarcognomy (sär-kog'nō-mi), *n.* [< Gr. *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh, + *γνώμη*, thought, judgment.] A study of corporeal development which seeks to explain the relations and correspondences between the body and the brain, and to show the corresponding physiological and psychical powers in each. *J. R. Buchanan*, 1842. [Rare.]

sarcoid (sär'koid), *a. and n.* [< Gr. *σάρκωσις*, flesh-like, fleshy, < *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh, + *ειδός*, form; cf. *sarcodc*.] 1. *a.* Resembling flesh; fleshy, as the soft tissue of a sponge.

2. *n.* A partiele of the sarcoid tissue of a sponge.

Sarcoidea (sär-koi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Sarcocœa*.

sarcolactic (sär-kō-lak'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh, + L. *lac* (*lact*), milk, + *-ic*.] Used only in the following phrase.—**sarcolactic acid**. Same as *paralactic acid* (which see, under *paralactic*).

sarcolemma (sär-kō-lēm'ä), *n.*; pl. *sarcolemmata* (-ä-tä). [NL., < Gr. *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh, + *λέμμα*, husk, skin.] An elastic transparent structureless membrane which forms a tubular sheath enveloping and supporting each fiber (bundle of fibrille) of striped muscular tissue, excepting that of the heart. See *muscular tissue*, under *muscular*.

The *sarcolemma* is not contractile, but its elasticity allows it to adjust itself, pretty accurately, to the changes of form of the contractile substance which it contains. *Huxley*, *Elem. Physiol.*, p. 327.

sarcolemmic (sär-kō-lēm'ik), *a.* [< *sarcolemma* + *-ic*.] Investing or sheathing muscular fiber; having the character of, or pertaining to, sarcolemma: as, a *sarcolemmic* tissue or sheath.

sarcolemmous (sär-kō-lēm'us), *a.* [< *sarcolemma* + *-ous*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of sarcolemma; resembling sarcolemma.

Sarcolemur (sär-kō-lēm'ür), *n.* [NL. (Cope, 1875), < Gr. *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh, + NL. *Lemur*.] A genus of extinct Eocene mammals from the Bridger beds of North America, presumably of lemuroid affinities, having quincuberculate lower molars, the fifth cusp separated from the anterior inner one by an apical fissure only.

sarcolite (sär'kō-lit), *n.* [< Gr. *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh, + *λίθος*, a stone.] A silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, occurring in reddish tetragonal crystals near Vesuvius: it is related in form to the scapolites.

sarcolobe (sär'kō-lōb), *n.* [< Gr. *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh, + *λοβός*, a lobe.] In *bot.*, a thick fleshy cotyledon, such as that of the bean or pea.

sarcologic (sär-kō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *sarcology* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to sarcolegology.

sarcological (sär-kō-loj'ik-äl), *a.* [< *sarcologic* + *-al*.] Same as *sarcologic*.

sarcologist (sär-kō-loj'ist), *n.* [< *sarcology* + *-ist*.] One who is versed in sarcolegology.

sarcology (sär-kō-loj'ij), *n.* [< Gr. *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh, + *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the soft or fleshy parts of the body: a department of anatomy distinguished from *osteology*. [Not in use.]

sarcoma (sär-kō-mä), *n.*; pl. *sarcomata* or *sarcomas* (-mä-tä, -mäz). [NL., < Gr. *σάρκωμα*, a fleshy excrescence, < *σάρκωσις*, make fleshy, *σάρκωσις*, produce flesh, < *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh.] 1. In *bot.*, a fleshy disk. *Henslow*.—2. In *pathol.*, a tumor composed of tissue resembling embryonic connective tissue. The sarcomas are of varying, usually high, grades of malignancy.—**Alveolar sarcoma**. See *alveolar*.—**Giant-celled sarcoma**, a kind of sarcoma formed chiefly of spheroidal or fusiform cells of variable size, but characterized by the presence of larger and smaller multinuclear cells called *giant-cells*. Also called *myeloid sarcoma*.—**Myeloid sarcoma**, a sarcoma arising in the bone-marrow.—**Myeloid sarcoma**. Same as *giant-celled sarcoma*.—**Osteoid sarcoma**, a mixed tumor consisting in part of the tissue of fibrosarcoma and round-celled sarcoma, and mingled with this, immature bone-tissue in varying amounts. Also called *malignant osteoma* and *osteoid cancer*.—**Parosteal sarcoma**, a sarcoma growing close to the outside of the periosteum.—**Periosteal sarcoma**, a sarcoma arising in the periosteum.—**Round-celled sarcoma**, a sarcoma in which the cells are round, but may be large or small. The round-celled sarcomata are frequently very malignant, rapid in growth, soft, vascular, and were formerly called *medullary cancers*.—**Spindle-celled sarcoma**, a sarcoma with fusiform cells, large or small. When the intercellular substance is abundant, it is sometimes called *fibrosarcoma*, and is a form transitional in a fibroma. The spindle-celled sarcomas include forms formerly called *fibroplastic tumors* and *recurrent fibroids*.

sarcomatosis (sär-kō-mä-tō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σάρκωμα* (-), a fleshy excrescence, + *-osis*.] Sarcomatous invasion or degeneration.

sarcomatous (sär-kom'ä-tus), *a.* [< *sarcoma* (-) + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a sarcoma.

sarcome (sär'kôm), *n.* [*NL.* *sarcoma*, *q. v.*] Same as *sarcoma*. *Minsheu*.

Sarcophalus (sär-kom'fa-lus), *n.* [*NL.* (P. Browne, 1756), so called with ref. to the fleshy funiculus; < *Gr.* *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh, + *ὄφθαλμός*, navel.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Rhamnales* and tribe *Zizyphaceae*. It is characterized by panicle flowers with five long and slender-stalked erect and hooded petals, five anthers opening outward, and a disk which sheathes the base of the calyx and invests the ovoid three-celled ovary, a small dry and ovoid drupe in fruit, containing a two-celled and two-seeded stone. The 3 species are natives of the West Indies. They are trees or shrubs with very smooth bark, with or without spines, and bearing very smooth ovate or obovate entire leaves, and small flowers in much-branched panicles. *S. latrinus* of Jamaica is there known as *bastard lignum-vitæ*.

Sarcopetalum (sar-kō-pet'a-lum), *n.* [*NL.* (Ferdinand von Mueller, 1860), < *Gr.* *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh, + *πέταλον*, petal.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Menispermaceae* and tribe *Cissampelideae*. It is characterized by dioecious flowers with two to five minute sepals, three to five or rarely six thickened and fleshy petals, and a column of stamens with two or three short and spreading lobes above, each lobe bearing a horizontal anther. The pistillate flowers contain three to six carpels, which become in fruit compressed and one-seeded drupes. The only species, *S. Harreyanum*, is a native of Australia, and is there cultivated under the name of *Harvey's vine*. It is a climbing vine with broad and heart-shaped evergreen leaves, and flowers borne in lateral unbranched racemes.

Sarcophaga¹ (sär-kof'a-gä), *n.* [*NL.* (Meigen, 1826), fem. sing. of *sarcophagus*, flesh-eating: see *sarcophagus*.] A genus of dipterous insects, typical of the family *Sarcophagidae*; the flesh-flies. They are large or small, moderately bristly species, recognizable from the lengthened three-striped scutellum and from cubical claret-colored spots on the abdomen. These flies are viviparous, and deposit living larvae upon decaying animal substances. Some have been considered parasitic upon other insects, but probably they never oviposit upon living larvae or pupae. They have been known to breed in ulcerous sores upon man and other mammals. The species are numerous, over 50 inhabiting the United States. *S. carnaria* is the European flesh-fly, by some authors considered identical with the North American *S. sinensis*, in which case the former is said to be cosmopolitan. See cut under *flesh-fly*.

Sarcophaga² (sär-kof'a-gä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *sarcophagus*: see *sarcophagus*.] In Owen's classification (1839), a division of marsupials, having teeth of three kinds and no cæcum, as the dasyures, and including a section of the carnivorous marsupials.

sarcophagal (sär-kof'a-gal), *a.* [*Gr.* *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh, + *ἀγῶν*, a contest.] Flesh-devouring.

So this natural balm . . . can at utmost but keep the body living till the life's taper be burnt out; or, after death, give a short and insensible preservation to it in the *sarcophagal* grave. *Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 376.*

sarcophagan (sär-kof'a-gan), *n.* [*NL.* *Sarcophaga*² + *-an*.] A carnivorous marsupial; a member of the *Sarcophaga*.

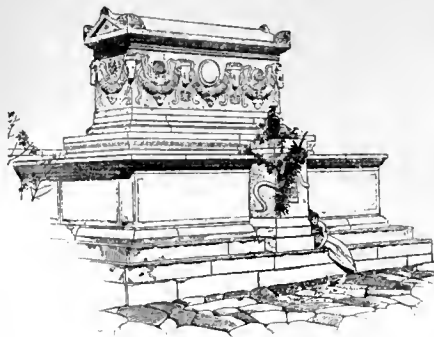
sarcophage, *n.* Same as *sarcophagus*.

sarcophagi, *n.* Plural of *sarcophagus*.

Sarcophagidæ (sär-kō-faj'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Sarcophaga*¹ + *-idæ*.] A family of dipterous insects or true flies, founded on the genus *Sarcophaga*. The antennal bristle is naked at the tip, and feathered for half its length only; the forehead is broad in both sexes, and the abdomen is four-jointed. The family contains about 6 genera, of which *Sarcophaga* is the most important.

sarcophagous (sär-kof'a-gus), *a.* [*NL.* *sarcophagus*, < *Gr.* *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh, + *ἀγῶν*, eat.] Flesh-eating; zoöphagous; carnivorous, as a marsupial; pertaining to the *Sarcophaga*: sometimes specifically contrasted with *phytophagous* or *herbivorous*.

sarcophagus (sär-kof'a-gus), *n.*; *pl. sarcophagi* (-jī). [Formerly also *sarcophage*, < *F.* *sarcophage* = *Sp.* *sarcófago* = *Pg.* *sarcophago* = *It.* *sarcofago* = *D.* *sarcophaga* = *G.* *sarcophag* = *Dan.* *Sw.* *sarkofag*, a coffin, *sarcophagus*; < *L.* *sarcophagus*, *adj.*; *sc. lapis*, a kind of limestone, as a noun a coffin, sepulcher, < *Gr.* *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh, + *ἀγῶν*, eat.] A limestone so called, lit. 'flesh-consuming stone,' so named from a supposed property of consuming the flesh of corpses laid in it; hence, as a noun, a coffin of such stone: see *sarcophagous*.] 1. A species of stone used among the Greeks for making coffins. It was called by the Romans *lapis Assius*, from being found at Assos, a city of the Troad.—2. A stone coffin, especially one ornamented with sculptures or bearing inscriptions, etc. *Sarcophagi* were in use from very early Egyptian and Oriental antiquity down to the fall of the Roman empire. Many Greek and Roman examples are magnificent in their rich carvings, and a few are of high importance as preserving in their decoration almost the chief remains of purely Greek painting in colors. Although now uncommon, they are sometimes used,



Sarcophagus (restored), from the Street of Tombs at Assos in the Troad, excavated by the Archaeological Institute of America, 1881.

especially for the burial of distinguished persons whose tombs are more or less monumental. See also cuts under *bachante* and *Etruscan*.

3. A peculiar wine-cooler forming part of a dining-room sideboard about the end of the eighteenth century: it was a dark mahogany box, lined with lead.

sarcophagy (sär-kof'a-jī), *n.* [*Gr.* *σαρκοφαγία*, the eating of flesh, < *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh, + *φαγία*, eating: see *sarcophagus*.] The practice of eating flesh; zoöphagy; carnivorousness.

There was no *sarcophagy* before the flood. *Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err.*, iii. 25.

sarcophile (sär-kō-fil), *n.* An animal of the genus *Sarcophilus*; hence, some or any sarcophilous animal.

sarcophilous (sär-kof'i-lus), *a.* [*Gr.* *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh, + *φιλεῖν*, love.] Fond of flesh as an article of diet; sarcophagous.

Sarcophilus (sär-kof'i-lus), *n.* [*NL.*: see *sarcophilous*.] A genus of carnivorous marsupials of the family *Dasyuridae* and subfamily *Dasyurinae*, formerly united with *Dasyurus*, containing



Tasmanian Devil (*Sarcophilus ursinus*).

ing the Tasmanian devil, or ursine dasyure, *S. ursinus*, a stout heavy animal about as large as a badger, of blackish color with some white marks, remarkable for its ferocious and intracitable disposition.

Sarcophyte (sär-kof'i-tē), *n.* [*NL.* (Sparrmann, 1777), < *Gr.* *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh, + *φυτόν*, plant.] A monotypic genus of parasitic and apetalous plants of the order *Balanophoreae*, constituting the tribe *Sarcophyteae*. It is characterized by dioecious flowers, the staminate with a three- or four-lobed calyx and three or four stamens with many-celled anthers, the pistillate with a three-celled ovary without style, its three pendulous ovules reduced to embryonic sacs. The only species, *S. sanguinea*, is a native of South Africa, and is a thick fleshy herb, of a blood-red color, very smooth and oily, and with an unpleasant odor. It produces a lobed and shapeless rootstock, which is without scales, and bears a short and irregularly ruptured ring around the base of the thick and scaly flower-stalk. The flowers are panicle on a large pyramidal spadix, the staminate solitary on its branches, and the pistillate compacted into rounded heads, followed by fleshy syncarpes which are commonly empty or contain a hard three-angled single-seeded stone.

Sarcophyteæ (sär-kō-fit'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Endlicher, 1836), < *Sarcophyte* + *-æ*.] A tribe of apetalous plants of the order *Balanophoreae*, consisting of the fleshy parasite *Sarcophyte*.

sarcoplasma (sär-kō-plas'mä), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh, + *πλάσμα*, anything formed: see *plasm*.] The interfibrillar substance of muscular tissue.

Filling up the spaces between the muscle-columns is the interfibrillar material or *sarcoplasma*. *Micros. Science*, N. S., XXXI. 67.

Sarcopsylla (sär-kop-sil'ä), *n.* [*NL.* (Westwood, 1840), < *Gr.* *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh, + *ψύλλα*, a flea.] A genus of siphonapterous or siphonapterous insects, erected to contain the so-called jigger, chigoe, ehique, or pique of tropical America, *S. penetrans*, a peculiar flea which during the dry season attacks exposed parts of the

human body, especially the feet, and burrows under the skin or nails. See cut under *chigoe*.

Sarcoptes (sär-kop'tēz), *n.* [*NL.* (Latreille), < *Gr.* *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh, + (irreg.) *κόπτεω*, cut.] The typical genus of *Sarcoptidae*; the itch-mites or scab-mites. *S. scabiei*, formerly *Acarus scabiei*, is the acarid which produces the itch in man. See cut under *itch-mite*.

sarcoptic (sär-kop'tik), *a.* [*Gr.* *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh, + *κόπτεω* (-ic).] Pertaining to or caused by sarcoptids; due to the presence of these mites: as, *sarcoptic* mango or itch.

Sarcoptidæ (sär-kop'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Sarcoptes* + *-idæ*.] A family of atracheate acarines, typified by the genus *Sarcoptes*; itch-mites, living as parasites under the skin of the host, and producing a painful disease, the itch. See cut under *itch-mite*.

Sarcoptines (sär-kop-ti'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Sarcoptes* + *-inæ*.] The itch-mites as a subfamily of *Acaridae*.

Sarcorhamphidæ (sär-kō-ram'fi-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Sarcorhamphus* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Raptores*, named from the genus *Sarcorhamphus*; same as *Cathartidæ*; the New World vultures.

Sarcorhamphinæ (sär'kō-ram-fi'nē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, < *Sarcorhamphus* + *-inæ*.] The *Sarcorhamphidæ* or *Cathartidæ* regarded as a subfamily of *Falcoridæ*.

Sarcorhamphus (sär-kō-ram'fus), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh, + *ῥάμφος*, a curved beak.] An American genus of *Cathartidæ*, having fleshy earuncles on the bill; the condors and king-vultures. *S. gryphus* is the Andean condor; *S. papa* is the king-vulture. The Californian condor, formerly included in this genus, is now placed in *Pseudogryphus*. See cuts under *condor* and *king-vulture*.

sarcoseptum (sär-kō-sep'tum), *n.*; *pl. sarcoseptula* (-tū). [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh, + *NL.* *septum*, *q. v.*] A soft septum; a fleshy partition; specifically, a mesentery of some anthozoans, as sea-anemones. See *mesentery*, 2 (b).

sarcosis (sär-kō'sis), *n.* [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *σάρκωσις*, sarcoma, a fleshy excrescence, < *σάρξ* (*sarx*), make flesh, *σάρκομαι*, produce flesh: see *sarcoma*.] In *surg.*: (a) The formation of flesh. (b) A fleshy tumor; sarcoma. [This term is now generally disused.]

sarcosperm (sär-kō-spērm), *n.* [*Gr.* *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh, + *σπέρμα*, a seed.] Same as *sarcoterm*.

Sarcostemma (sär-kō-stem'mä), *n.* [*NL.* (R. Brown, 1809), so called with ref. to the fleshy inner corona; < *Gr.* *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh, + *στέμμα*, a wreath, chaplet: see *stemma*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Asclepiadaceae* and tribe *Cynancheae*. It is distinguished by flowers with deeply five-parted calyx and corolla, and five stamens united into a short tube, surrounded by an exterior corona of ten short rounded lobes forming a membranaceous ring, and by an inner corona of five fleshy convex or keeled erect scales. There are about 8 species, natives of Africa, Asia, and Australia within tropical and subtropical limits. They are leafless, shrubby climbers with fleshy branches, and small white or yellow flowers in rounded cymes. *S. brevistigma* (formerly *Asclepias acida*) is the reputed soma-plant of the Vedic hymns. *S. ophylla* and *S. riminale* are sometimes cultivated under the name of *flesh crown-flower*.

Sarcostigma (sär-kō-stig'mä), *n.* [*NL.* (Wight and Arnott, 1833), so called with ref. to the fleshy discoid stigma; < *Gr.* *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh, + *στίγμα*, a point: see *stigma*.] A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Olaecaceae* and tribe *Phytocreneae*. It is characterized by dioecious and interruptedly spiked flowers, with filaments longer than the anthers, a sessile stigma, and a one-celled ovary with two pendulous ovules, in fruit an oblong drupe with woody stone containing a seed destitute of albumen, and with thick, fleshy, heart-shaped seed-leaves. The 3 species are natives of tropical Asia and Africa. They are shrubby climbers and twiners, growing to a great height, and with hard-wood stems bearing alternate oblong rigid and veiny leaves, and elongated spikes of small flowers. *S. Kleinii* is the odal-oil plant. See *odal*.

sarcostyle (sär'kō-stil), *n.* [*Gr.* *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh, + *στυλος*, a pillar.] The mass of sarcode or protoplasm contained in the sarcotheca of a cœlenterate. See quotation under *sarcotheca*.

The colony is provided with bodies which admit of close comparison with the *sarcostyles* and sarcotheca of the Plumulariæ. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 338.

sarcotheca (sär-kō-thē'kā), *n.*; *pl. sarcothecæ* (-sē). [*NL.*, < *Gr.* *σάρξ* (*sarx*), flesh, + *θήκη*, a sheath.] The cup or cell of a thread-cell or lasso-cell, which may contain a sarcostyle; a enida, enidocell, or nematophore, regarded as to its walls, as distinguished from its contents, which when existing form a sarcostyle or enidocell. See cuts under *Cnida*. *Hincks*.

Mr. Hincks, however, considering that the presence of the thread-cells is not the primary characteristic, and is

perhaps not universal, has substituted the term *sarcotrocha* for the chitinous cell, and sarcotrocha for the contained sarcotrocha-mass.

W. M. Ball, Cat. of Austral. Hydroid Zoöphytes, p. 20. (*Encyc. Diet.*)

sarcotic (sär-kot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*<* Gr. *σαρκωτικός*, promoting the growth of flesh, *<* *σαρκώσθαι*, produce flesh: see *sarcoma*, *sarcosis*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to sarcosis; causing flesh to grow.

II. *n.* A medicine or an application which promotes the growth of flesh. [Rare.]

sarcous (sär'kus), *a.* [*<* Gr. *σάρκω* (*σαρκ-*), flesh, + *-ous*.] **Fleshy**; **sarcodous**: especially noting the contractile tissue of muscles: as, *sarcodous* elements, the form-elements of muscular tissue.

sarculation (sär-kū-lā'shon), *n.* [*<* L. *sarculation* (*n.*), a hoeing, *<* (LL.) *sarcularis*, pp. *sarculationis*, hoe: see *sarcula*.] A raking or weeding with a rake. [Rare.]

sard (sär'd), *n.* [*<* F. *sardie* = It. *sarda* = MHG. *sardius*, *sardie*, G. *sarder*, *<* L. *sarda*, LL. *sardius*, *<* Gr. *σάρδιος*, sc. *λίθος*, also *σάρδιον* (also *σάρδιον*, *σάρδιον*), a sard (carnelian or sardine), lit. 'Sardian stone,' *<* *Σάρδις*, Sardis, the capital of Lydia: see *Sardian*. Cf. *sardius*, *sardine*², *sardoin*, *sardonyx*.] A variety of carnelian which shows on its surface a rich reddish brown, but when held to the light appears of a deep blood-red. Also called *sardoin*.

Sarda (sär'dä), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), *<* L. *sardus*, *<* Gr. *σάρδος*, a fish, *Sardus mediterranea*: see *sardine*¹.] In *ichth.*, a genus of scombroid fishes of large size and metallic coloration; the bonitos. *S. mediterranea* is the sarda of the ancients, attaining a length of 2½ feet, of a dark steel-blue shade, silvery below, with many oblique narrow dark stripes from the back downward. It also occurs on the American side of the Atlantic, and is a food-fish. (See cut under *bonito*.) *S. chilensis* is the corresponding species of Pacific waters. The latter is sometimes called *tuna*; both are known as *skipjacks*. The genus is also called *Pelagaya*.

sardachate (sär'da-kät), *n.* [= F. *sarduchate*, *<* L. *sarduchatus*, *<* (Gr.) **σάρδαχάτης*, a kind of agate, *<* *σάρδος*, a sard, + *ἀγάθη*, agate: see *sard* and *agate*².] A kind of agate containing layers of sard.

sardar (sär'där), *n.* Same as *sirdar*.

sardel, **sardelle** (sär'del), *n.* [= D. *sardel* = G. *sardelle* = Sw. Dan. *sardell* = Russ. *sardelü*, *<* OF. *sardelle* = It. *sardella*, dim. of L. *sarda*, a sardine: see *sardine*¹.] **1.** Same as *sardine*¹. *Cotgrave*.—**2.** A chupeoid fish, *Clupea* or *Sardinella aurita*, a slender herring-like fish with well-toothed mouth, about the size of the sardine, and prepared like it in certain Mediterranean ports.

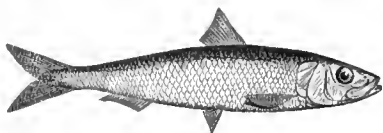
Sardian (sär'di-an), *a.* and *n.* [*<* L. *Sardinianus*, of or pertaining to Sardis, *<* *Sardis*, *Sardes*, *<* Gr. *Σάρδις*, Sardis, the capital of Lydia.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Sardis, the ancient capital of Lydia.—**Sardian nut.** See *nut*.

II. *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Sardis.

You have condemn'd and noted Lucius Pella
For taking bribes here of the Sardians.

Shak., J. C., iv. 3. 3.

sardine¹ (sär-dēn'), *n.* [= D. *sardijn* = MHG. *sardīn*, G. *sardine* = Dan. Sw. *sardīn*, *<* F. *sardine*, formerly also *sardaine* = Sp. *sardina* = Pg. *sardinha* = It. *sardina*, *<* L. *sardina*, also *sarda*, a sardine, *<* Gr. *σάρδιον*, also *σάρδα*, a kind of tunny caught near Sardinia; perhaps *<* Gr. *Σάρδος*, Sardinia: see *Sardinian*.] **1.** One of several different small chupeoid fish suitable for canning in oil. The genuine sardine of the Mediterranean and the Atlantic coasts of Spain, Portugal, and France is the pilchard, *Clupea pilchardus*, highly esteemed for its delicate flavor. The Californian sardine is *C. sagax*, called *sadina*. An-



Californian Sardine (*Clupea sagax*).

other is the Spanish sardine, *C. pseudohispanica*, found from Cuba to Florida, and related to the former, but having a strongly striate operculum. In the French preparation of sardines these delicate fish are handled as fresh as possible, to which end the factories are usually within two or three hours from the place where the fish are caught. Placed on stone tables, the fish are headed and gutted; they are then allowed to drain on wooden slats overnight, after being slightly salted. Next day they are salted again, and allowed to dry. They are then cooked in oil, and put in wire baskets to drip. The cooking is a nice process; if it is overdone the scales come off, which impairs the market value. Five or six minutes suffices for the cooking. When cold the fish are placed on tables, to be arranged in the boxes, in oil dipped from barrels. The oil being worth more than the fish, bulk for bulk, it is an object to fill the boxes as closely as possible with fish. The boxes are then

soldered and afterward steamed, being placed in cold water on which steam is gradually turned. This second cooking takes an hour or more. The boxes are then allowed to cool in the water, and care is taken to move them as little as possible. In a cheaper method the sardines are first cooked in an oven without oil, the after-process being the same as before. As the fish are migratory, a shoal sometimes remains at a fishing-station only a week. The season of catching and canning lasts three or four months, from May to August. Small sardines are most prized. Large coarse fish put up in the United States as sardines, under the name of *shadines*, are young menhaden.

When the sayd increasing of the sea commeth, there commeth also therewith such a multitude of the gmaule fyashes called *sardynes* that . . . no man wolde beleue it that hath not seene it.

R. Eden, tr. of Gonzalvus Oviedus (First Books on America, (ed. Arber, p. 223).

2. The Gulf menhaden, *Brevoortia patronus*. [Local, U. S.]—**3.** The common menhaden, *Brevoortia tyrannus*, when prepared and boxed as sardines. See *shadine*.—**4.** An anchovy, *Stolephorus browni*. [North Carolina.]—**5.** A characimoid fish of the subfamily *Tetragonopterinae*, living in the fresh waters of the island of Trinidad. Several species are known by the name.—**6.** An insignificant or contemptible person; a petty character. Compare *small fry*, under *fry*². [Humorous or contemptuous.]—**American sardine.** Same as *shadine*.

sardine² (sär'din), *n.* [*<* ME. *sardyn* = MHG. *sardin*, *<* OF. *sardine*, *<* LL. *sardinus*, sc. *lapis* (only in gen. *lapidis sardinis* (Rev. iv. 3), where *sardinis* may be for *sardin*, or is LL. *sardinis*, gen. of **sardo*), *<* Gr. *σάρδιος*, also *σάρδα* and *σάρδιον*, a sardine: see *sard*. Cf. *sardius*, *sardoin*, *sardonyx*.] Same as *sard*.

sardinert, *n.* [ME.: see *sardine*².] Same as *sardine*².

Safyres, & sardiners, & aemely topace,

Alabaunderynes, & amarang & amaffied atonea.

Aliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ii. 1469.

sardine-tongs (sär-dēn'tóngz), *n. pl.* Small tongs resembling sugar-tongs, except in having broad claws, intended for lifting sardines from a box without breaking them.

Sardinian (sär-din'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [*<* L. *Sardinianus*, *<* *Sardinia*, the island of Sardinia, *<* *Sardis*, the inhabitants of this island; cf. Gr. *Σάρδος*, *Σάρδος*, Sardinia.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Sardinia.

II. *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of (a) the island of Sardinia, lying west of Italy; or (b) the kingdom of Sardinia, constituted in 1720, and comprising as its principal parts Savoy, Piedmont, and the island of Sardinia: it was the nucleus of the modern kingdom of Italy.—**2.** [*l. c.*] In *mineral.*, the lead sulphate anglesite, which occurs abundantly in lead-mines in the island of Sardinia. *Breithaupt*.

sardius (sär'di-us), *n.* [*<* LL. *sardius*, *<* Gr. *σάρδιος*, *σάρδιον*, a sard: see *sard*.] A sard. The precious stone mentioned as one of those in the breast-plate of the Jewish high priest is thought to have been a ruby.

The first row shall be a *sardius*, a topaz, and a carbuncle. Ex. xxviii. 17.

sardoin (sär'doin), *n.* [*<* ME. *sardoyne*, *<* OF. (and F.) *sardoine* = Pr. *sardoyne*, *<* Gr. *σάρδιον*, same as *σάρδιον*, sard: see *sard*. Cf. *sardonyx*.] Same as *sard*.

And the principalle Zates of his Palaya ben of preclous Ston, that men clepen *Sardoyne*.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 275.

sardonian (sär-dō'ni-an), *a.* [*<* F. *sardonien*, *<* Gr. *σάρδιος*, of Sardinia, *<* *Σάρδος*, Sardinia: see *sardoin*, *Sardinian*.] Same as *sardoin*.

It is then but a *Sardonian* laughter that my refuter takes up at our complete antichrist.

Bp. Hall, Works (ed. 1839), IX, 267.

sardonic (sär-don'ik), *a.* [*<* F. *sardonique* = Sp. *sardónico* = Pg. It. *sardonico*, *<* ML. **sardoniceus*, sc. *risus*, sardonic laughter, believed to be so called as resembling the effect produced by a Sardinian plant (L. *Sardonia herba*, *Sardoa herba*, a bitter herb, which was said to distort the face of the eater: L. *Sardonia*, fem. of *Sardonius*, *<* Gr. *Σαρδόνιος*, also *Σαρδονικός*, of Sardinia, *<* *Σάρδος*, Sardinia), but prop. L. **sardanius*, sc. *risus*, *<* Gr. *σάρδανιος*, bitter, scornful, used only in the phrase *γέλωσ σαρδάνιος*, bitter laughter (*γέλωσ σαρδάνιον γέλωσ*, or simply *σαρδάνιον γέλωσ*, laugh a bitter laugh); cf. *σαρδάειν*, laugh bitterly, *εσαρδός*, grinning, sneering (prop. pp. from *σαρ*). The word *sardonic* is prob. often mentally associated with *sarcastic*.] **1.** Apparently but not really proceeding from gaiety; forced: said of a laugh or smile.

Where strained *sardonic* smiles are glozing still,

And grief is forced to laugh against her will.

Sir H. Wotton, Reliquia, p. 391.

2. Bitterly ironical; sarcastic; derisive and malignant; sneering: now the usual meaning.

The scornful, ferocious, *sardonic* grin of a bloody ruffian.

Burke, A Regicide Peace, I.

You were consigned to a master . . . under whose *sardonic* glances your scared eyes were afraid to look up.

Thackeray.

Sardonic smile or **laugh**, in *pathol.*, risus sardonicus: same as *canine laugh* (which see, under *canine*).

sardonically (sär-don'i-käl-i), *adv.* In a sardonic manner.

He laughed *sardonically*, hastily took my hand, and as hastily threw it from him.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xx.

sardonican† (sär-don'i-kan), *a.* [Irreg. *<* *sardonic* + *-an*.] Sardonic.

Homer first, and others after him, call laughter which conceals some noxious design *Sardonican*.

T. Taylor, tr. of Pausanias's Descrip. of Greece, III. 149.

sardonyx (sär'dō-niks), *n.* [= F. *sardonyx* = Pr. *sardonic* = Sp. *sardónix* = Pg. *sardonyx* = It. *sardonico*, *<* L. *sardonyx*, *<* Gr. *σάρδωνυξ*, a sardonyx, *<* *σάρδιος*, *σάρδιον*, a sard, + *δωνυξ*, an onyx: see *sard* and *onyx*. Cf. *sardoin*.] **1.** A chalcidony or agate consisting of two or more layers of brown or red combined with white or other color. Since about 1870 the name has been given to a chalcidony stained with various shades of red to deep brown.—**2.** In *her.*, a tincture, the color murrey or sanguine, when blazoning is done by precious stones.—**Oriental sardonyx**, any sardonyx the component layers of which are of a fine color and sharply defined.

saree, *n.* See *sari*.

sarell, *n.* Same as *serail*, *seraglio*. *Marlowe*.

sargasso (sär-gas'ō), *n.* [Also *sargassum*, and formerly *sargaso*; = F. *sargasse* = Sp. *sargazo*, *<* Pg. *sargaço*, *sargasso* (NL. *sargassum*), seaweed, *<* *sarga*, a kind of grapes (cf. Sp. *sarga*, osier). The weed has also been called in E. *grapeweed* and *tropical grapes*.] Same as *gulfweed*. The *Sargasso Sea* is a region occupying the interior of the great gyration of the Gulf Stream in the North Atlantic, so named from the abundance in it of this weed (*Sargassum bacciferum*), which in some parts is so dense as to be a serious hindrance to navigation. It covers a large part of the space between the 16th and 35th parallels of north latitude, and the seaweed is most dense between the 30th and 50th meridians. By extension the name is sometimes used with reference to other less important areas of floating seaweed. See *Sargassum*.

The floating islands of the gulf-weed, with which we had become very familiar as we had now nearly made the circuit of the *Sargasso Sea*, are usually from a couple of feet to two or three yards in diameter, sometimes much larger; we have seen on one or two occasions fields several acres in extent, and such expanse are probably more frequent nearer the centre of its area of distribution.

Sir C. Wyville Thomson, The Atlantic, ii. 9.

Sargassum (sär-gas'um), *n.* [NL. (Agardh, 1844), *<* Pg. *sargaço*, *sargasso*, the gulfweed: see *sargasso*.] **1.** A genus of marine algae, of the class *Fucaceæ*, having fronds attached by a disk, and branching stems with the fronds provided with a midrib and distinctly stalked air-bladders. The fruit is developed in special compound branches; the conceptacles are hermaphrodite, and the spores single in the mother-cell. This genus is the most highly organized of the *Fucaceæ*, and contains about 150 species, which inhabit the warmer waters of the globe, *S. bacciferum* being the well-known gulfweed which floats in the open sea in great abundance and has given the name to the *Sargasso Sea*. Two species are found off the New England coast. See *Fucaceæ*, *sea-grape* (under *grape*), and cut under *gulfweed*.

2. [*l. c.*] *Gulfweed*.

sargassum-shell (sär-gas'um-shel), *n.* A marine gastropod of the family *Littoridæ*; the gulfweed-shell. Also *sargasso-shell*.

Sargina (sär-jī'nä), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Sargus* + *-ina*.] A group of sparoid fishes, named from the genus *Sargus*, distinguished by trenchant teeth in front and molar teeth on the sides. They are mostly carnivorous. By most authors they are combined in the same family with *Sparinae*. *Günther*.

sargine (sär'jin), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A sparoid fish of the subfamily *Sargina*.

II. *a.* Of or having the characteristics of the *Sargina*.

sargo (sär'gō), *n.* [Sp., *<* L. *sargus*: see *Sargus*.] A sparoid fish of the genus *Sargus* or *Diplodus*, especially *D. sargus* or *S. rondeleti*, of the Mediterranean and neighboring seas. Also called *sar*, *saragu*, *sargon*.

Sargus (sär'gus), *n.* [NL., *<* L. *sargus*, *<* Gr. *σαργός*, a kind of mullet.] **1.** In *ichth.*, a genus of sparoid fishes, properly called *Diplodus*, typical of the subfamily *Sargina*. Various limits have been given to it; and the American sheephead was included in it by the old authors. *Cuvier*, 1817.—**2.** In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous insects. *Fabricius*.

sari (sä'ri), *n.* [Also *saree*, *sary*; *<* Hind. *sāri*.] **1.** The principal garment of a Hindu woman,

consisting of a long piece of silk or cotton cloth, wrapped round the middle of the body, with one end falling nearly to the feet, and the other thrown over the head.

In the front row, chattering brown ayahs, gay with red sarrees and nose-rings.

J. W. Palmer, *The New and the Old*, p. 349.

Hence—2. Any long scarf. [Anglo-Ind.]

sariama, *n.* See *carriama*, *seriema*.

sarigue (sa-rég'), *n.* [*F. sarigue*, < Braz. *sariguéa*, *cariguéa*, *cariguéira*.] A South American opossum, *Didelphys opossum*.

sark (särk), *n.* [*ME. sark*, *serk*, *serke*, < *AS. syrce*, *sirce*, *serce*, a shirt, = *Icel. serkr* = *Sw. särk* = *Dan. særk*, a shirt, in mod. use a shift, smock, chemise, = *North Fries. serk*, a shirt. Cf. *berserk*. The *E.* form is partly due to *Scand.*] A shirt or chemise; the body-garment, of linen or cotton, for either sex.

She shulde vsowen hir serke and sette there an heyre
To asfitten hire flesche that fierce was to synne.

Piers Plowman (B), v. 66.

She neist brocht a sark o' the softest silk,
Weel wrought wi' pearls about the band.

Alison Gross (Child's Ballads, I, 169).

Her cutty sark o' Paisley harn.

Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

Danced in sable iron sark.

Longfellow, tr. of Uhland's Black Knight.

sarkin (sär'kin), *n.* [*Gr. σάρκ* (*sark*), flesh, + *-in*.] Same as *sarcine*.

sarking (sär'king), *n.* [*sark*, *n.*, + *-ing*.] Thin boards for lining, etc.; specifically, the boarding on which slates are laid. [Scotch.]

sarkinite (sär'ki-nit), *n.* [So called in allusion to its blood-red color and greasy luster; < *Gr. σάρκινος*, fleshy (< *σάρκ* (*sark*), flesh), + *-ite*.] A hydrous arseniate of manganese, occurring in cleavable massive forms, less often in monoclinic crystals, of a blood-red color: found at Pajsherg in Sweden. Also called *polyarsenite*.

sarklet, *v. l.* See *sarcel*.

sarlak, **sarlyk** (sär'lak, -lik), *n.* [Also *sarlac*, *sarlik*; < *Mongol sarlyk*.] The yak, *Poëphagus grunniens*.

Sarmatian (sär-mä'shian), *a.* and *n.* [*L. Sarmatia* (see def.), < *Sarmata* (*Gr. Σαρματῆς*), pl. *Sarmatæ*, *Sauromatæ*, a Sarmatian.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to Sarmatia, an ancient region extending from the Volga vaguely westward, identified poetically with Poland; pertaining to the inhabitants of this region.

II. n. A member of one of the ancient tribes, probably of Median affinities, which wandered in southern Russia, Hungary, and elsewhere. The Sarmatians became merged in other peoples.

Sarmatic (sär-mat'ik), *a.* [*L. Sarmaticus*, < *Sarmata*, a Sarmatian; see *Sarmatian*.] Same as *Sarmatian*.—**Sarmatic polecat**, the sarmatier.

sarmatier (*F.* pron. sär-ma-ti-ä'), *n.* [*F. sarmatier*, < *Sarmatic*, *Sarmatia*.] The Sarmatic or spotted polecat, *Putorius sarmaticus*, inhabiting Poland and Russia, black, on the upper parts brown spotted with yellow, the ears and a frontal band white.

sarment (sär'ment), *n.* [*OF. serment*, *F. serment* = *Pr. serment* = *Cat. sarment* = *Sp. sarmento* = *Pg. It. sarmento*, < *L. sarmentum*, twigs, light branches, brushwood, < *serpere*, trim, cut, prune.] **1.** A scion or cutting.

Write not the hede of the sarment
Whenne it is sette.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 65.

2. Same as *sarmentum*.

sarmenta, *n.* Plural of *sarmentum*.

sarmentaceous (sär-men-tä'shius), *a.* [*< sarmentum* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, same as *sarmentose*.

sarmentose, **sarmentous** (sär-men'tös, -tus), *a.* [*< sarmentum* + *-ose*, *-ous*.] In *bot.*, having



Sarmentose Stem of *Fragaria Indica*.

sarmenta or runners; having the form or character of a runner.

sarmentum (sär-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *sarmenta* (-tū). [*L.*: see *sarment*.] In *bot.*, a runner; a running stem giving off leaves or roots at intervals, as that of the strawberry; also, a twining stem which supports itself by means of

others. Also *sarment*. See cuts under *Fragaria* and *sarmentose*.

sarn (särn), *n.* [*W. sarn*, a causeway, paving.] A pavement or stepping-stone. *Johnson*. [Prov. Eng.]

saroh (sar'oh), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] An Indian musical instrument with three metal strings, which are sounded by means of a bow.

saron (sar'on), *n.* [*E. Ind.*] A kind of xylophone, used in the East Indies.

sarong (sa-rong'), *n.* [*Malay*.] **1.** A garment used in the Indian archipelago, consisting of a piece of cloth which envelops the lower part of the body: worn by both sexes.

The natives, Malays, are a fine-looking, copper-colored race, wearing bright-colored sarongs and turbans.

Lady Brassey, *Voyage of Sunbeam*, II, xxiv.

Hence—**2.** The cotton cloth generally used for this garment, especially the printed cotton imported from Europe, to which the name has been given as a trade designation.

saros (sä'ros), *n.* [*Gr. σάρος*, or *σαρός*, a Chaldean cycle.] **1.** A Babylonian numeral, or unit of tale; sixty sixties (3,600).—**2.** An astronomical cycle of 6,585 days and 8 hours, during which period there are 223 lunations, 242 draconic months, 239 anomalistic months lacking about 5 hours, and 18 Julian years, 10 days, and 18 hours. At the end of this time all eclipses are repeated nearly as before, except for the difference in the sun's apparent place due to the 103 days by which the cycle differs from a whole number of years. Moreover, the solar eclipses will fall upon parts of the earth differing by 120° of longitude. This cycle was discovered by Babylonian astronomers.

Sarothamnus (sar-ō-tham'nus), *n.* [*NL.* (Wimmer, 1844), < *Gr. σάρον*, a broom (see *sarothrum*), + *θάμνος*, a bush.] A former genus of plants, now making a section under *Cytisus*. It includes the common European broom. See cut under *Cytisus*.

sarothrum (sa-rō'thrum), *n.*; pl. *sarothra* (-thra). [*NL.*, < *Gr. σάωτρον*, a broom, < *σαπών*, sweep with a broom, < *σάρον*, a broom, < *σαίπων*, sweep.] In *entom.*, a brush of stiff hairs on the leg of a bee, used for collecting pollen. Also called *seopa*, *pollen-brush*, and *corbiculum*. See *seopula*.

sarpeleret, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sarplar*. *Halliwel*.

sarplar, **sarpler** (sär'plär, -plër), *n.* [Also *sarplier*, *sarpliar*; < *ME. sarplar*, *sarpelere*, *sarpelere*, < *OF. sarpillere*, *serpilliere*, *serpellere*, *serpellere*, *F. serpillière*, dial. *charpillière*, *cherpillière*, coarse cloth or canvas used in packing, a canvas apron, = *Pr. sarpelheira* = *Cat. sarपालera*, *zarपालera*, *arpillera* = *Sp. arpillera* = *Pg. sarapilheira* (*ML. sarplerium*, *serpleria*, *sarpilleria*, *serpillheria*, *serpelleria*, etc., after *Rom.*), coarse cloth, sacking; with suffix *-ere*, etc. (*ML. -eria*, prop. *-aria*), < *ML. serapellinus*, *seropellinus*, *xerapellinus*, etc., *serapellina*, *seropellina*, *xerapellina*, applied as adj. or noun, usually *n. pl.*, *serapellinæ* or *seropellinæ vestes* (*OF. serapellines*), to old clothes, or old or worthless skins, < *L. xerapellinæ* (se. *vestes*), dark-red or dark-colored clothes, < *Gr. ξηραπέλλινος*, of the color of dry vine-leaves, < *ξηρός*, dry, + *ἀμπέλιος*, of the vine (*φύλλα ἀμπέλιου*, vine-leaves), < *ἀμπέλιος*, a vine; see *xerasia* and *Ampelis*. The derivation from *OF. serge vieille* is erroneous.] **1.** Sacking or packing-cloth; coarse pack-sheet made of hemp.

They ben ententyf aboute sarpuleris or sachels [var. *sachelles*] unprofitable for to taken.

Chaucer, *Boethius*, I, prose 3.

It was upbraided to Demosthenes, by an envious, surly knave, that his Orations did smell like the sarpler, or wrapper of a foul and filthy oil vessel.

Urquhart, tr. of *Rabelais*, I, 99.

2. A large sack or bale of wool, containing 80 tods, each of 2 stone.

The prowde Dewke of Burgoyne

Came to fore Calys with flenyngis nat A fewe,

Whiche gave the sakkis & sarplers of that towne

Of thy wolles hyghte [he] hem peccacione.

Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 18.

In his four and twentieth Year, he commanded a Subsidy to be levied upon all *Sarplers* of Wool going out of England.

Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 100.

sarpo (sär'pö), *n.* [Cf. *sapo*.] Same as *sapo*.

Sarracenia (sar-a-sē'ni-ä), *n.* [*NL.* (Tournefort, 1700), named after Dr. *Sarrasin* of Quebec, who first sent specimens and a description to Europe.] A genus of polypetalous plants, known as *sidesaddle-flower* and *pitcher-plant*, type of the order *Sarraceniaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with five thick and spreading sepals, five petals curving together, numerous short stamens, and a large five-lobed and five-celled ovary with its distinct style dilated at the

top into a peltate umbrella-like and petaloid membrane, which is stigmatic near the end of a nerve extending to each of its five angles. The 8 species are all natives of North America, and occur chiefly in the southern United States, with one also in the northern. They are remarkable plants, inhabiting peat-bogs, with their leaves transformed into pitchers, and produced at the top into a more or less arching hood, which closes the pitcher when young. The pitchers are usually partly filled with rain-water and with masses of decomposing insects, and in some species special glands secrete a digestive fluid which aids in their assimilation. The flowers are large, solitary, and nodding upon a long leafless scape, usually of a deep brownish red, globular in the bud, flattened on expansion, and with petals which are strongly contracted in the middle. *S. purpurea*, the original species, which extends north to Great Bear Lake, is known as *pitcher-plant*, also as *huntman's-cup* and *sidesaddle-flower*. *S. flava* and other southern species are known as *trumpet-leaf* and *huntman's-horn*.

Sarraceniaceæ (sar-a-sē-ni-ä'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Endlicher, 1836), < *Sarracenia* + *-aceæ*.] An order of polypetalous plants of the cohort *Parietales* in the series *Thalamifloræ*. It is characterized by a minute embryo near the base of the seed in fleshy albumen, and flowers with five sepals and five petals, numerous stamens, and a five- or three-celled ovary with the placenta fixed to the inner angle. They are readily distinguished by their peculiar habit, being bog-plants with conspicuous flowers nodding upon naked scapes, surrounded at the base by a circle of radical leaves, which are inflated into pitchers, and project in front into a thin lamina, and at the top into a hood. The 10 species are all American, and belong mainly to the type genus, *Sarracenia*—the others, *Darlingtonia* and *Heliamphora*, being monotypic. See cuts under *Darlingtonia* and *pitcher-plant*.

sarrancolin (sa-rang'kō-lin), *n.* [*F.*, < *Sarrancolin* (see def.).] A kind of ornamental marble quarried near Sarrancolin, in the valley of Aure, department of the Hautes Pyrénées, France. It is more or less brecciated in structure, and of varied color, gray, red, and yellow predominating. This is one of the most highly prized of French marbles, and was used in the interior decoration of the Grand Opera House in Paris.

sarrasin, **sarrasine** (sar'a-sin), *n.* [*F. sarrasine*, a portuensis, fem. of *sarrasin*, *Saraceni*; see *Saraceni*.] A portuensis: a term probably dating from the Crusades, and retained in use in French, from which English writers have taken it. Also spelled *sarrasin*.

sarrazin (sär'a-zin), *n.* [*F. blé sarrasin*, buckwheat, lit. 'Saraceni wheat': see *Saraceni*.] Buckwheat.

The Russian peasant will not always sell his wheat and live on *sarrazin* and rye. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV, 836.

sarret, *n.* [*OF.*] A long canon, smaller than a bombard. *Farrow*, *Mil. Eneye*.

sarrusophone (sa-rus'ō-fōn), *n.* [*Sarrus* (see def.) + *Gr. φωνή*, a sound, tone.] A musical instrument, properly of the oboe class, but with a tube of metal, invented in 1863 by a French band-master, Sarrus. Eight different sizes or varieties are made, so as to form a complete series, as of the saxophone, and are named either from their fundamental key or from their relative compass. Compare *saxophone*.

sarsa (sär'sä), *n.* [Also *sarza*; < the first part of *sarsaparilla*, taken in sense of the full word.] *Sarsaparilla*.

You may take *sarza* to open the liver.

Bacon, *Friendship* (ed. 1887).

sarsaparilla (sär'sä-pä-ril'ä), *n.* [= *D. sarsaparilla* = *G. Dan. sarsaparilla* = *Sw. sarsaparill* = *F. salsepareille* = *It. salsapariglia*, < *Sp. zarzaparilla*, now *zarzaparilla* = *Pg. sal-saparilla*, *sarsaparilla*, orig. *Smilax aspera*: usually explained as < *Sp. sarza*, a bramble (supposed to be < Basque *sartzia*, a bramble), + **parilla*, **parilla*, supposed to be a dim. of *parra*, a trained vine (others suggest *Parilla*, name of a physician said to have first employed it).] **1.** The rhizome of several plants of the genus *Smilax*, chiefly, it is believed, of *S. medica*, *S. officinalis*, and *S. papyracea*, all of tropical America.—**2.** Any plant of the order *Smilacæ*.

—**3.** A medicinal preparation of sarsaparilla-root. The reputation of sarsaparilla as a medicine has sometimes suffered from worthless substitutes, or from the root being too long kept, but it now has an established character as an alterative, most usefully employed in syphilis, but also valuable in chronic rheumatism and other affections. Compare *china-root*.—*Australian*



Branch of *Sarsaparilla* (*Smilax medica*), with fruits.

sarsaparilla. See *Hardenbergia*.—**Brazilian sarsaparilla,** the product in Brazil of one or more unidentified species of *Smilax*.—**Bristly sarsaparilla,** a North American plant, *Aralia hispida*, also called *wild elder*. Compare *wild sarsaparilla*.—**Country sarsaparilla.** Same as *Indian sarsaparilla*.—**German sarsaparilla,** the roots or rhizomes of *Carex arenaria*, *C. disticha*, and *C. hirta*, from their being occasionally used in Germany as a substitute for sarsaparilla.—**Honduras sarsaparilla,** the sarsaparilla most used in the United States, derived perhaps from *Smilax medica*.—**Indian sarsaparilla,** an East Indian asclepiadaceous plant, *Hemidesmus Indicus*, the roots of which are used as a substitute for sarsaparilla. Also *munnari-root*.—**Italian sarsaparilla,** the product of a south European plant, *Smilax aspera*.—**Jamaica sarsaparilla,** a former name of various kinds of sarsaparilla which reached Europe by way of Jamaica from Mexico, Honduras, United States of Colombia, and even Peru. It is now applied to a Costa Rican article, ascribed to *Smilax officinalis*. Also *red sarsaparilla*.—**Mexican sarsaparilla,** the product perhaps of *Smilax medica*.—**Spurious sarsaparilla.** See *Hardenbergia*.—**Texas sarsaparilla.** See *menispermum*, 2.—**Wild sarsaparilla,** a North American plant, *Aralia nudicaulis*, whose long horizontal aromatic roots are used as a substitute for sarsaparilla. Also (in English books) *Virginian sarsaparilla*.

sarsen (sär's), *n.* and *r.* See *scarce*.

Sarsen (sär'sen), *n.* [Also *Sarsin*, *Sareen*; a contraction of *Saracen*, *q. v.*] 1. Same as *Saracen* (formerly used in a vague sense for *foreigner*).—2. The name given in southwestern England to former inhabitants of the region, and especially to former workers of the tin-mines, the ancient piles of attle in Cornwall and Devon being designated as "Jews' pits," "Jews' leavings," "attal-Sarsen" or "Saracen," "remains of the Saracens," etc.—3. [*l. c.*] Same as *Saracen's stone* (which see, under *Saracen*).

How came the stones here? for these *sarsens* or Druidical sandstones are not found in the neighbourhood.

Emerson, Stonehenge.

sarsenet, saracenet (sär's'net), *n.* [Also *sars-net*; = *D. saracenet* = *G. saracenet*, < *OF. saracenet*, < *ML. saracenus*, also *Saracenicus* (sc. *pannus*), *saracenet*, lit. 'Saracen cloth,' < *LL. Saracenus*, *Saracen*: see *Saracen*.] A fine, thin silk stuff, plain or twilled, especially valued for its softness. It appears to have come into use in the thirteenth century, and to have been a favorite material during the eighteenth century and down to 1820 for garments for women, especially as linings. It is now mainly superseded by other materials. Formerly also called *sendal* or *ceindal*.

The roofers [roofs] garnished with *sarsnettyes* and bnddys of golde.

Arnold's Chronicle, 1502, p. li.

Loose jerkins of tawny taffety cut and lined with yellow *sarsenet*.

Goldwell, quoted in *Arber's Eng. Garner*, I. 478.

His letters of credence brought by his secretary in a scarf of *sarsenet*.

Evelyn, Diary, Aug. 28, 1667.

Miss Andrews drank tea with us that evening, and wore her puce-coloured *sarsenet*.

Jane Austen, Northanger Abbey, xv.

Sarsenet ribbon, ribbon of sarsenet material, plain, and consisting merely of piece sarsenet in narrow widths.

Sarsia (sär'si-ä), *n.* [NL.: named from Prof. Michael Sars, of Christiania, Norway.] 1. A genus of jellyfishes, giving name to the *Sarsidae*. *S. tabulosa* is a small British species.—2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

Sarsidae (sär'si-i-dë), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sarsia* + *-idae*.] A family of aculeates, named from the genus *Sarsia*. Also *Sarsidæ*.

sarsinish (sär'si-nish), *n.* [ME. *sarsynnysh*, < *OF. sarrazinesche*, < *sarracin*, *Saracen*: see *Saracen*, *sarsenet*.] A fine woven silk of the kind called *sarsenet*.

Largesse hadde on a robe fresh
Of riche purpur *sarsynnysh* [read *sarsynnysh*; tr. *OF. sarrazinesché*].

Rom. of the Rose, I. 1188.

Sars's organ. See *organ*¹.

sart (särt), *n.* [Short for *assart*: see *assart*.] A piece of woodland turned into arable land.

sartage (sär'täj), *n.* [< *sart* + *-age*.] The clearing of woodland for agricultural purposes, as by setting fire to the trees.

sartain (sär'tän), *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *certain*.

sartiorcuræus (sär'ti-krö-rë-us), *n.*; *pl. sartiorcuræi* (-i). [NL., for *sartiorcuræus*, < *L. sartor*, a tailor, + *NL. curæus*, *q. v.*] The tailor's muscle of the thigh; the sartorius. *Coues and Shute*, 1887.

sartor (sär'tor), *n.* [< *L. sartor*, a tailor, < *sarcire*, *pp. sartus*, patch, mend.] A tailor: as, "Sartor Resartus" (the tailor retailed).

Coats whose memory turns the *sartor* pale.
O. W. Holmes, Terpsichore.

sartorial (sär-tö-ri-äl), *a.* [< *sartor* + *-i-äl*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a tailor or tailors.

A north-country dame, in days of old economy, when the tailor worked for women as well as men, delivered one of her nether garments to a professor of the sartorial art.

Southey, The Doctor, interchapter ix. (*Davies*.)

2. In *anat.*, pertaining to the sartorius muscle.

sartorii, *n.* Plural of *sartorius*.

sartorite (sär'tor-it), *n.* [After *Sartorius* von Waltershausen (1809-76).] In *mineral.*, a sulphid of arsenic and lead, occurring sparingly in orthorhombic crystals of a lead-gray color in the dolomite of the Binnenthal in Valais, Switzerland. Also called *scleroclaste*.

sartorius (sär-tö-ri-us), *n.*; *pl. sartorii* (-i). [NL., < *L. sartor*, a tailor: see *sartor*.] The longest muscle of the human body, crossing the thigh obliquely in front. It arises from the anterior superior spine of the ilium, and is inserted into the top of the inner anterior surface of the tibia. It has been considered to be the chief muscle in producing the position of the tailor when at work (whence its name). It is usually present in mammals, though with various modifications. Also called *tiopretibialis*, *sartiorcuræus*, and *tailor-muscle*. See cut under *muscle*.

Sarum use. See *use*.

sarza (sär'zä), *n.* Same as *sarsa*.

sasanqua (sa-sang'kwä), *n.* [Jap.] The plant *Camellia Sasanqua*. See *Camellia*.

sasarara (sas-a-rä-rä), *n.* Same as *siserary*.

sash¹ (sash), *n.* [< *F. châssis*, *sash*, or more prob. directly from the orig. of *châssis*, namely *OF. chasse*, *F. chässe*, a case, frame, < *L. capsä*, a box, case: see *case*², *case*², and *cash*², doublets of *sash*¹.] 1. The framed part of a window, in which the glass is fixed; also, a similar part of a greenhouse, etc. In windows they either open and shut vertically, or are hung upon hinges so as to swing open like doors. The former are called *sliding sashes*, and the latter *French sashes*, or *casements*.

I was the other day driving in a hack through Gerrard-street, when my eye was immediately caught with the prettiest object imaginable—the face of a very fair girl . . . fixed at the chin to a painted *sash*, and made part of the landscape.

Steele, Spectator, No. 619.

No fire the kitchen's cheerless grate display'd;

No cheerful light the long-closed *sash* convey'd.

Crabbe, Works, I. 106.

2. The frame in which a saw is put to prevent its bending or buckling when crowded into the cut.—**Leaded sash.** See *leaded*.—**Port-sash.** See *port*².—**Sash-mortising machine,** a machine used to form mortises in stiles and rails of doors and sashes, and for similar work. *E. H. Knight*.—**Sash-planing machine,** a small form of molding machine for making rabbets and moldings for the stiles and bars of sashes. *E. H. Knight*.—**Sash-sticking machine,** a machine for forming the moldings on the edges of bars and rails for window-sashes, and for planing up other small stuff. *E. H. Knight*.

sash¹ (sash), *v. t.* [< *sash*¹, *n.*] To furnish with sash-windows.

The windows are all *sashed* with the finest crystalline glass.

Lady M. W. Montagu.

The noble old residence of the Beauchamps and Nevilles, and now of Earl Brooke. He has *sashed* the great apartment that 's to be sure.

Gray, Letters, I. 256.

It [Hirstmonceaux] is scarcely furnished with a few necessary beds and chairs; one side has been *sashed*.

Walpole, Letters, II. 300.

sash² (sash), *n.* [Formerly also *shash*; < *Pers. shast*, *shest*, a girdle, also a thumb-stall worn by archers, a plectrum.] A long band or roll of silk, fine linen, or gauze, wound round the head by Orientals in the manner of a turban; also, in modern times, a band or scarf worn over the shoulder or round the waist for ornament. Sashes are worn by women and children (less frequently by men), and by military officers as badges of distinction, and are a regular part of certain costumes. They are usually of silk, variously made and ornamented.

So much for the silk in Judea, called *shesh* in Hebrew, whence haply that fine linen or silk is called *shashes*, worn at this day about the heads of eastern people.

Fuller, Pisgah Sight, II. xiv. 24.

On the mens [heads] are *Shashes*, which is a long thin wreath of Cloth, white or coloured.

S. Clarke, Geog. Description (1671), p. 46.

A Scarlet Silk net *Sash* to tie a Nightgown.

Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, (I. 150.)

sash² (sash), *v. t.* [< *sash*², *n.*] To dress or ornament with a sash or sashes.

They are . . . so *sashed* and plumed that . . . they are grown infinitely more insolent in their fine clothes even than they were in their rags.

Burke, A Regicide Peace, iv.

sash-bar (sash'bär), *n.* In *carp.*, one of the vertical or transverse pieces within a window-frame which hold the panes of glass.

sash-chisel (sash'chiz'el), *n.* In *carp.*, a chisel with a narrow edge and a strong blade, for making the mortises in sash-stiles.

sash-clamp (sash'klamp), *n.* A clamp for squaring a sash and tightening up the joints.

E. H. Knight.

sash-door (sash'dör), *n.* A door having panes of glass to admit light.

sashery (sash'er-i), *n.*; *pl. sasheries* (-iz). [< *sash*² + *-er-y*.] Sashes or scarfs collectively,

considered as parts of official costume, or as parts of ornamental apparel. [Rare.]

Distinguished by their *sasheries* and insignia.

Curlye. (Imp. Dict.)

sash-fastener (sash'fäs'nër), *n.* A latch or screw for fastening the sash of a window.

sash-frame (sash'främ), *n.* 1. The frame in which the sash of a window is suspended, or to which it is hinged. When the sash is suspended the frame is made hollow to contain the balancing weights, and is said to be *caved*. 2. The frame in which a saw is strained.

sash-gate (sash'gät), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a stop-valve sliding vertically to and from its seat.

sash-line (sash'lin), *n.* The rope by which a sash is suspended in its frame.

sashoon (sa-shö'n), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kind of stuffing or pad put into the leg of a boot, or secured around the calf of the leg, to prevent chafing, or to cause the boot to sit smoothly.

1688, June 29, paid Henry Sharpe of Cuckfield for a pair of bootes and *sashoons*, 13s.

Stapley's Diary.

sash-saw (sash'sä), *n.* 1. A small saw used in cutting the tenons of sashes. Its plate is about 11 inches long, and has about thirteen teeth to the inch.—2. A mill-saw strained in a frame or sash.

sash-slucice (sash'slö's), *n.* A sluice with vertically sliding valves.

sash-tool (sash'töl), *n.* A small paint-brush of a size used in painting window-sashes.

sash-window (sash'win'dö), *n.* A glazed window in which the glass is set in a sash, and not in the wall; hence, a window that can be opened.

She locked the door, . . . then broke a pane in the *sash window*.

Swift, Advice to Servants (Chambermaid).

Sasia (sä'si-ä), *n.* [NL. (B. R. Hodgson, 1836), from a native name.] A notable genus of Indian pieulets or pygmy woodpeckers of the subfamily *Picumninae*, with naked orbits and only three toes. *P. ochracea* and *P. abnormis* are two examples. They range from Nepal and Sikkim through Burma into the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, etc. Also called *Comes*, *Microcolaptes*, *Dryaltes*, and *Picumnoides*.

sasin (sas'in), *n.* [E. Ind.] The common Indian antelope, *Antelope cervicapra* or *A. bezoartica*, remarkable for its swiftness and beauty.



Sasin, or Indian Antelope (*Antelope cervicapra*).

It is abundant in the open dry plains of India, in flocks of from ten to sixty females to a single male. It will clear from 25 to 30 feet at a bound, and rise even 10 or 11 feet from the earth. It is grayish-brown or black on the upper parts of the body, with white abdomen and breast, and a white circle round the eyes. It stands about 2 feet 6 inches high at the shoulder. This is the animal which is considered to represent the modern restricted genus *Antelope*, from which many more have been successively detached for other and very numerous *Antilopinae* of Asia and Africa. Its usual specific name is not to be confounded with the same word used in a generic sense for the very different African bohor. The sasin is among several antelopes loosely called *gazel*. It has long been known as a source of bezoar, as indicated by one of its specific names. The record of the sasin, in its relations to man, goes back to the dawn of history; for it is the animal with the straight corkscrew horns so commonly figured on the monuments of Assyria and Babylonia. In India it is usually figured drawing the car of Chandra, the moon-god, and furnishes a probable prototype of the animals with which the classic huntress Diana is associated. It is there also a regular attribute of Siva, or Mahadeva, held by the hind legs upright in one of the hands of this god, and connected with linga-worship, apparently from its reputed slacity. **sasine** (sä'sin), *n.* 1. An obsolete form of *seizin*, retained archaically in Scots law. Specifically—2. In *Scots law*, either (a) the act of

giving legal possession of feudal property (in which case it is synonymous with *infestment*), or (b) the instrument by which the fact is proved. There is a general office for the registering of sasines in Edinburgh.—**Cognition and sasine.** See *cognition*.—**Precept of sasine.** See *precept*.—**Sasine** or, a perquisite formerly due to the sheriff when he gave infestment to an heir holding crown lands. It was afterward converted into a payment in money proportioned to the value of the estate, and is now done away with.

sass (sàs), *n.* [A dial. form of *sauce*, *n.*] 1. Same as *sauce*.—2. Vegetables, particularly those used in making sauces: as, garden *sass*.—3. Insolence; impudence. [Vulgar, U. S., in all uses.]

sass (sàs), *v.* [A dial. form of *sauce*, *v.*] **I. intrans.** To talk or reply saucily; be insolent in replying. [Vulgar, U. S.]

Its [Mr. Thayer's book's] very pugnacity will no doubt tempt so many of the assailed to *sass* back that we shall in the end find ourselves by so much the richer in contributions to the annals of the times.

Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 649.

II. trans. To sauce; be saucy to. [Vulgar, U. S.]

sassaby (sas'ā-bi), *n.*; pl. *sassabies* (-biz). [S. African; also *sassybe*, *sassybe*, *sassabi*.] The bastard hartbeest, *Damalís* or *Alcelaphus lunatus*, of South Africa. The sassaby resembles the hartbeest, *A. caama*, but stands somewhat higher at the



Sassaby (*Alcelaphus lunatus*).

withers, and its horns are gently curved rather than abruptly bent. It is one of the group of large bubaline antelopes of which the blebok is another, but the sassaby lacks the white blaze on the face. (Compare cut of *blebok*.) The horns are about a foot long. The animal is much hunted both for its hide and for its flesh, and has been thinned out in countries where it formerly abounded. It inhabits by preference open places, sometimes in herds of several hundreds.

sassafras (sas'a-fras), *n.* [Formerly also *saxafrax*; = D. G. Sw. Dan. *sassafras* = F. *sassafras* = It. *sassafras*, *sassafrasso*, *sassafrasso* = Pg. *sassafrax* (NL. *sassafras*), < Sp. *sasafrás*, *sassafrax*; another application of *salsafra*, *salsifra*, *salsifragia*, OSp. *sassifragia*, *saxifrage*, *saxifrage*; see *saxifrage*.] 1. A tree, the only species of the genus *Sassafras*. It is common in eastern North America, in the south taking possession, along with the persimmon, of abandoned fields. It reaches a height of about 45 feet. Its wood is light and soft, coarse-grained, not strong, but very durable in contact with the soil, used for fencing, in cooperage, etc. The root, especially its bark, enters into commerce as a powerful aromatic stimulant, and is much used in flavoring and scenting, an oil being distilled in large quantities for the latter purposes. The bark is officinal, as also the pith, which affords a mucilaginous application and a drink. An early name in England was *ague-tree*.

[They] did helpe vs to dig and carry *Saxafrax*, and doe any thing they could, being of a comely proportion and the best condition of any Salvages we had yet encountered.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, I. 107.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (C. G. Nees, 1836).] A genus of apetalous trees of the order *Laurineæ* and tribe *Litseaeeæ*, characterized by an umbel-like inflorescence of dioecious flowers in loose and short racemes from terminal buds, and produced around the base of the new growth of the season. The flowers have a six-lobed perianth and nine stamens in three rows, with their anthers introrsely four-celled, the third row of filaments each with a stalked gland at the base. The only species, *S. officinale*, is a native of the United States, especially southward and principally east of the Mississippi, extending also into Canada. It is a small or middle-sized tree, with aromatic bark and roots, and remarkable for the green color of its flowers, bud-scales, and branches, and for its dimorphous leaves, the earlier entire and oval, the later three-lobed or irregular. See cut in next column.—**Australian sassafras.** (a) Of Victoria (and Tasmania): *Atherosperma moschatum* of the order *Monimiacæ*, a lofty evergreen, with a somewhat useful wood and an aromatic bark used to make a kind of tea and affording an essential oil. Also called *plume-nutmeg*. (b) Of New South Wales: *Doryssa Sassafras* of the same order, another large tree, with very fragrant leaves, and aromatic



Sassafras (*Sassafras officinale*).
1. Branch with fruits. 2. Branch with sterile flowers. a, b, c, different forms of leaves.

bark used in infusion as a tonic. (c) Of Queensland: a smaller related tree, *Daphnandra micrantha*.—**Brazilian sassafras**, the tree *Nectandra Puchury*, which yields the so-called sassafras-nuts or Pichurim beans.—**Cayenne sassafras.** See *Licania*.—**Chilian sassafras.** Same as *Peruvian nutmeg* (which see, under *nutmeg*).—**Oil of sassafras.** See *oil* and *sassafras-oil*.—**Sassafras tea**, an infusion of sassafras-wood or of the bark of the root.—**Swamp-sassafras**, *Magnolia glauca*. See *Magnolia*.
sassafras-nut (sas'a-fras-nut), *n.* Same as *Pichurim bean*.

sassafras-oil (sas'a-fras-oil), *n.* 1. A volatile aromatic oil distilled from the root-wood and root-bark of the common sassafras. Also *oil of sassafras*.—2. A volatile oil obtained from the bark of the Victorian sassafras, with an odor resembling sassafras and caraway.—3. An oil extracted from sassafras-nuts or Pichurim beans.—4. See *Ocotoca*.

Sassa gum. See *gum* 2.

Sassanian (sa-sā'ni-ān), *a.* and *n.* **I. a.** Pertaining to the Sassanids.

Three short wars with the Sassanian monarchs of Persia were waged. *The Academy*, Feb. 15, 1890, p. 110.

II. n. Same as *Sassanid*.

Sassanid (sas'a-nid), *n.* [< ML. *Sassanidæ*, < *Sassan* or *Sasan*, a Persian priest, ancestor of the founder of the dynasty.] A member of a dynasty which ruled the Persian empire from the downfall of the Parthian power, about A. D. 226, until the conquest of Persia by the Saracens, about 642.

The Arsacid empire, which had lasted for 476 years, was replaced by the monarchy of the Sassanids, itself destined to endure for a nearly equal period.

Isaac Taylor, *The Alphabet*, ii. 242.

sassararat, *n.* See *siserary*.

sasset (sas), *n.* [< F. *sas*, < D. *sas*, a sluice, a sluice-gate.] A sluice, canal, or lock on a navigable river; a weir with floodgates; a navigable sluice.

They have made divers great and navigable *sassetts* and sluices, and bridges.

The Great Level (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 320).

Sir N. Crisp's project of making a great *sasse* in the King's lands about Deptford, to be a wet-dock to hold 200 sail of ships.

Pepys, *Diary*, Jan. 25, 1662.

Sassenach (sas'e-naeh), *n.* [< Gael. *Sasunnach*, Saxon: see *Saxon*.] A Saxon; an Englishman; a general name applied by the Scottish Highlanders of the British Isles to persons of Saxon race.

The term *Sassenach*, or Saxon, is applied by the Highlanders to their Low-Country neighbors.

Scott, *Glenfinlas*, note.

sassolin, **sassoline** (sas'ō-lin), *n.* [< F. *sassoline* = G. *sassolin*, < It. *Sasso*, a town near Florence, Italy.] Native boracic acid, H₃BO₃, occurring more or less pure in irregular six-sided laminae belonging to the triclinic system, or as a crust, or in stalactitic forms composed of small scales. It is white or yellowish, has a nacreous luster, and is friable. It occurs as a deposit from hot springs and ponds in the lagoons of Tuscany, and was first discovered near Sasso (whence the name) in the province of Florence.

sassolite (sas'ō-lit), *n.* [< *Sasso* (see *sassolin*) + *-ite* 2.] Same as *sassolin*.

sassorol, **sassorolla** (sas'ō-rol, sas'ō-rol'ā), *n.* [< NL. *sassorolla*, < It. *sassajulo*, wood-pigeon, < *sasso*, a rock, < L. *saxum*, a rock.] The rock-pigeon, *Columba livia*.

sassy-bark (sas'i-bärk), *n.* [W. African *sassy* (?) + E. *bark* 2.] The mancona bark (which see, under *bark* 2); also, the tree that yields it. See *Erythrophloeum*.

sastra (säs'trā), *n.* See *shaster*.

sat (sat). Preterit of *sit*.

Sat. An abbreviation of *Saturday*.

Satan (sā'tan), *n.* [Formerly or dial. also *Sathan*; < ME. *Satan*, *Sathan*, also *Satanas*, *Sathanas*, < OF. *Sathan*, *Sathanas*, F. *Satan*, *Satanas* (colloq.) = Pr. *Sathanas*, *Sodhanas* = Sp. *Satan*, *Satanás* = Pg. *Satanaz* = It. *Satan*, *Satanasso* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *Satan* = AS. *Satan* = Gr. Σατάν, Σατανάς, < LL. *Satan*, *Satanas* = Goth. *Satana*, *Satanas* = Ar. *Shaitān* (> Turk. *Shaytan* = Pers. Hind. *Shaitān*), < Heb. *sātān*, an enemy, Satan, < *sātān*, be an enemy, persecute.] The chief evil spirit; the great adversary of man; the devil. See *devil*.

The gay coroun of golde gered on loffe . . .
Now is sette for to serue *satanas* the blake,
Bifore the bolde Baltazar wyth bost & wyth pryde.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ll. 1449.

And now hath *Sathanas*, seith he, a taylor
Brodder than of a carryk is the sail.

Chaucer, *Prolog* to *Summoner's Tale*, l. 23.

And he said unto them, I beheld *Satan* as lightning fall from heaven.
Luke x. 18.

And he laid hold on the drsgon, that old serpent, which is the Devil, and *Satan*, and bound him a thousand years.
Rev. xx. 2.

Incensed with indignation, *Satan* stood
Untrifled, and like a comet burn'd.

Milton, *P. L.*, ll. 707.

= *Syn.* Apollyon. See definition of *Belial*.
satanic (sā-tan'ik), *a.* [< F. *satanique* = Sp. Pg. It. *satanico* (cf. D. *satanisch*, *satanisch* = G. *satanisch* = Dan. Sv. *satanisk*), < LL. **Satanicus*, < *Satan*, *Satan*: see *Satan*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Satan; devilish; extremely malicious or wicked; infernal.

His weakness shall overcome *Satanic* strength.

Milton, *P. R.*, l. 161.

Satanic school. See *school* 1.

satanical (sā-tan'ik-al), *a.* [< *satanic* + *-al*.] Same as *satanic*.

I deal not

With magic, to betray you to a faith
Black and *satanical*.

Shirley, *Bird in a Cage*, ll. 1.

satanically (sā-tan'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a satanic manner; with the wicked and malicious spirit of Satan; devilishly.

Most *satanically* designed on souls.

Hammond, *Works*, IV. 470.

satanicalness (sā-tan'ik-al-nes), *n.* Satanic character or quality. *Bailey*.

satanism (sā'tan-izm), *n.* [< *Satan* + *-ism*.] The evil and malicious disposition of Satan; a diabolical spirit, doctrine, or contrivance.

Luther first brined [pledged] to Germany the poisoned cup of his heresies, blasphemies, and *satanisms*.

Ep. Jewel, *Works* (Parker Soc.), III. 265.

satanist (sā'tan-ist), *n.* [< *Satan* + *-ist*.] One who is, as it were, a disciple or adherent of Satan; a very wicked person; also [*cap.*], one of the Euehites. [Rare.]

There shall be fantastical babblers, and deceitful *Satanists*, in these last times, whose words and deeds are all falsehood and lies.

Granger, *On Ecclesiastes* (1621), p. 343.

satanophany (sā-tā-nof'ā-ni), *n.* [< Gr. Σατανάς, *Satan*, + φανεία, < φαίνεσθαι, appear.] An appearance or incarnation of Satan; the state of being possessed by a devil. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

satanophobia (sā'tan-ō-fō'bi-ā), *n.* [< Gr. Σατανάς, *Satan*, + φόβια, < φοβέσθαι, fear.] Fear of the devil. [Rare.]

Impregnated as he was with *Satanophobia*, he might perhaps have doubted still whether this distressed creature, all woman and nature, was not all art and fiend.

C. Reade, *Cloister and Hearth*, xvii. (*Davies*.)

satan-shrimp (sā'tan-shrimp), *n.* A devil-shrimp; any member of the *Luciferidæ*. See cut under *Lucifer*.

satara, *n.* A ribbed, highly dressed, lustered, and hot-pressed woolen cloth. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 662.

satchel (sach'el), *n.* [Formerly also *sachel*; < ME. *sachel*, < OF. *sachel*, < L. *saccellus*, dim. of *saccus*, a sack, bag: see *sack* 1. Cf. It. *saccolo* = G. *säckel*, < L. *sacculus*, dim. of *saccus*, a sack, bag: see *saccule*.] A small sack or bag; especially, a bag in which books (as school-books) are carried; also, any hand-bag.

Nyle ze bere a *sachel*, nether scrip, nether schoon, and greet ze no man by the weye.

Wyclif, *Luke* x. 4.

The whining school-boy, with his *satchel*
And shining morning face.

Shak., *As you Like It*, ll. 7. 145.

I make a doubt whether I had the same identical individually numerical Body when I carried a Cal-Leather Satchel to School in Hereford, as when I wore a Lambskin Hood in Oxford. *Howell, Letters, I. 1. 31.*

sate¹ (sāt). An obsolete or archaic preterit of *sit*.

sate² (sāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sated*, ppr. *sating*. [Irreg. < L. *satiare*, satisfy, satiate, appar. resting in part on the L. *sat* for *satis*, sufficient; see *sati-ate*, *satisfy*.] To fill full; glut; surfeit; satiate.

When she is *sated* with his body, she will find the error of her choice. *Shak., Othello, I. 3. 356.*

The *sated* reader turns from it [the subject] with a kind of literary nausea. *Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, xvii.*

For never power
Can *sate* the hungry soul beyond an hour.
Lovell, Legend of Brittany, II. 5.

=Syn. *Surfeit*, etc. (see *satisfy*), glut, gorge.
sateen (sa-tēn'), *n.* [Also *sateen*; < F. as if **satine*, < *sat*, *satin*; see *satin*.] 1. A fabric having a glossy surface, so called from its resemblance to satin; specifically, a kind of worsted goods much used for linings.—2. A cotton fabric. (a) A thick and strong fabric resembling jean, used for corsets, women's shoes, etc. (b) A thin textile resembling Indian silk, printed in colors for dresses. Also spelled *satine*.—**Amazon sateen**, sateen made especially for women's riding-habits.

sateless (sāt'les), *a.* [*sate*² + *-less*.] Insatiable; that cannot be sated or satisfied. [Rare.]

His very crimes attest his dignity;
His *sateless* thirst of pleasure, gold, and fame
Declares him born for blessings infinite.
Young, Night Thoughts, VII. 512.

satellite (sat'e-lit), *n.* [*OE. satellite*, *F. satellite*, attendant, satellite (of a planet), = *Sp. satélite* = *Pg. It. satellite*, < *L. satelles (-itis)*, pl. *satellites*, an attendant, guard; root uncertain.] 1. A follower; particularly, a subservient or obsequious follower or attendant; a subordinate attendant.

Satellite, one retained to guard a man's person; a Yeoman of the Guard; a Sergeant, Catchpoll.
Blount, Glossographia (ed. 1670).

But the petty princes and their *satellites* should be brought to market; not one of them should have a span of earth, or a vest, or a carcass of his own.
Landor, Marcus Tullius and Quintus Cicero.

The fault lies not so much in human nature as in the *satellites* of Power. *I. D. Israeli, Curios. of Lit., I. 173.*

Bedford, with his silver kettle, and his buttony *satellite*, presently brought in this refection [the tea].
Thackeray, Lovel the Widower, IV.

2. An attendant moon; a small planet revolving round a larger one; a secondary planet. The earth has one satellite, the moon; Neptune is known to be accompanied by one; Mars by two; Uranus and Jupiter by four; Saturn by eight. Saturn's rings are supposed to be composed of a great multitude of minute satellites.

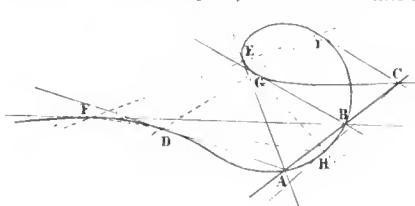
Or ask of yonder argent fields above
Why Jove's *satellites* are less than Jove.
Pope, Essay on Man, I. 42.

[In the above quotation the Latin plural *satellites* is used instead of the English plural.]

We can spare
The splendour of your lumps; they but eclipse
Our softer *satellite*.
Coeper, Task, I. 766.

The others may be regarded merely as *satellites*, revolving round some one or other of these superior powers.
Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., I. 20.

3. In *geom.*, a straight line bearing the following relation to another straight line. The satellite (also called the *satellite line*) of a given straight line, with reference to a given cubic curve in whose plane the straight line lies, is the straight line joining the three points at which the three tangents to the curve at the points of intersection of the first straight line with it again cut the curve. This is the definition of Cayley (*Phil. Trans.*, 1857, p. 416), but it has the inconvenience that according to it every satellite line has two, four, or six primaries, while each primary has but a single satellite. For this reason, it might be well to interchange the applications of *primary* and *satellite* in the theory of plane cubics. In the diagram, ABC is the satellite line.



Nodal Cubic, with Four Primary Lines and their Satellite.

From its intersections with the cubic curve tangents are drawn to the latter, AD, AE, BF, BG, CH, CI. The points of tangency lie three by three on four primary lines, FDH, DGI, EOH, FEI. The intersections of these with the satellite line are called the *satellite points*. Two are near H. The others are not shown.

4. In *entom.*, a satellite-sphinx.—**Eclipse of a satellite**. See *eclipse*.—**Satellite line, satellite point**. See def. 3.



Satellite-sphinx (*Phalampelus satellitia*), natural size (left pair of wings omitted).

satellite-sphinx (sat'e-lit-sfingks), *n.* *Phalampelus satellitia*, a large and handsome hawk-moth whose larva feeds upon the vine.

satellite-vein (sat'e-lit-vān), *n.* A vein accompanying an artery. There are frequently two such veins to one artery, each of which is called *vena comes*.

satellitious (sat-e-lish'us), *a.* [*LL. satellitium*, an escort, guard (< *L. satelles*, an attendant; see *satellite, satellitium*), + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or having the character of a satellite.

Their *satellitious* attendance, their revolutions about the sun.
G. Cheyne, Philosophical Principles.

satellitium (sat-e-lish'i-nm), *n.* [*LL. satellitium*, an escort, guard, < *L. satelles*, an attendant; see *satellite*.] An escort; guard; accompaniment.

His horoscope is ♂, having in it a *satellitium* of 5 of the 7 planets. It is a maxime in astrology that a native that hath a *satellitium* in his ascendent proves more eminent in his life than ordinary. *Aubrey, Lives, Thomas Hobbes.*

Saterdag, *n.* An obsolete form of *Saturday*.
Sathan, Sathanast, *n.* See *Satan*.

sati, *n.* Same as *suttie*.

satiability (sā-shiā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*satiabile* + *-ity* (see *-ibility*).] The character of being satiable, or the fact of being satisfied.

satiable (sā'shiā-bl), *a.* [*sati(ate)* + *-able*.] Capable of being satiated or satisfied.

satiability (sā'shiā-bl-nes), *n.* Same as *satiability*.

satiare (sā'shiāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *satiated*, ppr. *satiating*. [*L. satiatius*, pp. of *satiare* (> *It. saziare* = *Sp. Pg. saciar*), fill full, satiate, < *sat, satis*, sufficient, *satur*, full; akin to *sad*: see *sad, sate*², *satisfy*.] 1. To satisfy; feed or nourish to the full; sate.

O! what not sell wee heer,
Sithence, to *satiat* our Gold-thirsty gail,
We sell our selues, our very soules and all!
Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 5.

2. To fill beyond natural desire; surfeit; fill to repletion.

He may be *satiated*, but not stisted. *Norris.*

3†. To saturate. See *saturate*.

Why does not salt of tartar draw more water out of the air, . . . but for want of attractive force after it is *satiated* with water?
Newton.

=Syn. 2. *Surfeit*, etc. (see *satisfy*); suffice overfill, glut, gorge, cloy.

II. intrans. To satisfy need or desire.

Cleared of all suffusion, we shall contemplate that fulness which can only *satiare* without satiety.
Evelyn, True Religion, I. 242.

satiare (sā'shiāt), *a.* [*L. satiatius*, pp.: see the verb.] Filled to satiety; glutted; satiated.

The sword shall devour, and it shall be *satiare* and made drunk with their blood.
Jer. xlvi. 10.

Summer winds
Satiate with sweet flowers.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, II. 1.

Satiate with food, his heavy eyelids close;
Voluptuous minions fan him to repose.
Montgomery, The West Indies, III.

satiation (sā-shi-ā'shōn), *n.* [*ML. *satiatio(n)-*, < *L. satiare*, pp. *satiatius*, satiate; see *satiare*.] A being or becoming satiated or filled; also, the state of being satiated.

This rapid process of *satiation* among the particular class to which I refer [pretended lovers of the country] is a phenomenon for which the wise observer would have been prepared.
Contemporary Rev., LII. 481.

satiety (sā-ti'e-ti), *n.* [Formerly also *saciety*; < *OF. satiete, sacietel*, *F. satieté* = *Pr. Sp. saciedad* = *Pg. saciedade* = *It. sazietà*, < *L. satietas*, sufficiency, abundance, satiety, < *satis*, enough, sufficient; see *satiare, satisfy*.] 1†. Fullness; sufficiency. [Rare.]

This, of himselfe all Fulnesse, all *Satiety*,
Is then the sole Incomprehensible Deitie.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 68.

2. A glutted or cloyed state or condition; an excess of gratification which excites loathing; gratification to the full or beyond natural desire; surfeit.

Of knowledge there is no *satiety*, but satisfaction and appetite are perpetually interchangeable.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, I. 100.
The strength of delight is in its seldomness or rarity, and sting to its *satiety*. *Sir T. Browne, Chriat. Mor., II. 1.*

Thou lovest, but ne'er knew love's sad *satiety*.
Shelley, To a Skylark.

=Syn. 2. Repletion, cloyment, glut. See *satisfy*.

satin (sat'in), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sattin, satten*; < *ME. satin, satyne* (= *D. satijn* = *Sw. satin*), < *OF. satin*, also *sāin*, *F. satin*, *satin*, = *Pg. setim* = *Oit. setino*, *satin*, *It.*, silk hangings, < *ML. setinus*, also (after *OF.*) *satinus, satinum*, *satin* (cf. *OF. sathenin* = *Oit. setinino*, *satin*), prop. (as in *Oit. setino*) adj., of silk, < *setu* (> *It. seta* = *Sp. Pg. seda* = *F. soie* = *OHG. sīda*, *MHG. sīde*, *G. seide* = *Olr. sīda*), silk, a particular use of *L. seta, sēta*, a bristle, stiff hair, also something made of hair, as a pencil, etc.: see *seta*.] **I.** *n.* A silk material of which the surface is very glossy, and the back not as lustrous as the face. The high luster of the surface is produced partly by the quality of the silk, partly by the weaving, and partly by dressing with hot rollers. Satins are sometimes figured, and sometimes the background of a raised velvet is satin, so that the stuff may be called a satin with a velvet pattern, or more generally velvet with satin ground.

Satyne, clothe of sylke. *Satinum*.
Prompt. Parv., p. 441.

We did see
Damask and *sattins*,
And velvet full fair.
Winning of Cales (Child's Ballads, VII. 127).

What said Master Dombledon about the *satin* for my short cloak and my slops?
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., I. 2. 34.

Aureate satin, a rich silk stuff.

Their hosen being of riche gold satten called *aureate satten*.
Hall, Henry VIII., quoted by Planché.

Cuttance satin, a satin of Indian origin, with a cotton back, strong and durable.—**Denmark satin**, a coarse worsted stuff with a smooth surface.—**Double satin de Lyon**, a satin in which both faces are satin.—**Duchesse satin**, a satin of good quality, strong and durable, and usually in black or plain colors without pattern.—**Farmer's satin**, a durable material of wool, or cotton and wool, having a satin-like surface. It is used especially for linings.—**Satin d'Amérique**, a name given to a cloth made of the fiber of the American agave or aloë. It is used especially for upholstery.—**Satin de Bruges**, a fabric of silk and wool, having a smooth and satin-like surface: used chiefly for upholstery.—**Satin de Lyon**, a kind of satin the back of which is ribbed instead of smooth.—**Satin merveilleux**, a twilled silk fabric with a satin finish.—**Turk satin, Turk's satin**, a soft silk material with a glossy surface and twilled back. It is used for men's waistcoats and women's evening shoes, and for lining fur garments.

II. a. 1. Made of satin: as, a *satin dress*.—**2.** Of the nature of satin; pertaining to or resembling satin; having a satin surface.

There was a wayward breeze, a desultory *satin* rustle, in the vine-leaves.
The Century, XXXVIII. 894.

Satin bower-bird, *Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus*. See cut under *bower-bird*.—**Satin embroidery**, embroidery in satin-stitch: a mere abbreviation, but frequently used.—**Satin figure**, in *textile fabrics*, decoration by means of a pattern having a smooth or satiny surface relieved upon a ground without gloss.—**Satin jean**. See *jean*.

satin (sat'in), *v. t.* [*F. satiner*, press so as to give a satin finish, < *satin*, satin; see *satin, n.*] To give a satin finish to; make smooth and glossy on the surface like satin.

Pieces [of wall-paper] intended to be *satiné* are ground with fine Paris plaster, instead of Spanish white.
Ure, Dict., III. 478.

satin-bird (sat'in-bērd), *n.* The satin bower-bird. See cut under *bower-bird*.

satin-bush (sat'in-būsh), *n.* See *Podalyria*.

satin-carpet (sat'in-kār'pet), *n.* One of two different moths, *Boarmia abietaria*, a geometrid, and *Cymatophora fluetuosa*, a noctuid: an English collectors' name.

satin-cloth (sat'in-clōth), *n.* A thin woolen cloth with a smooth and glossy face, used especially for women's gowns.

satin-damask (sat'in-dam'ask), *n.* A silk textile with an elaborate design, usually of floral pattern. In some cases the pattern is raised in velvet pile upon the satin ground.

satin-de-laine (sat'in-dē-jān'), *n.* [*F. satin, satin; de, of; laine, wool.*] 1. A smooth va-

riety of cassimere, thinner than satin-cloth.—

2. Same as *satin-cloth*.

satine, *n.* Same as *sateen*, 2.

satiné (sat-i-nā'), *n.* [F. *satiné*, satin, velvet, < *satén*, satin: see *satén*.] A wood of French Guiana, of uncertain origin, perhaps from a species of *Parinari*. It is of a red color, hard, heavy, and solid, suitable for fine work, and for civil and naval architecture.

satinet (sat-i-net'), *n.* [F. *satinet*, < *satén*, satin; as *satén* + *-et*.] 1. A very slight, thin satin. *Chambers's Cyc.*—2. A material made of cotton and woolen, so woven that the woolen forms the surface: so called because the smooth surface is thought to resemble that of satin. It is cheap and very durable.

satinet-loom (sat-i-net'lóm), *n.* A loom of the open-shed type, used for heavy goods, as twills, jeans, satinet, etc. The usual form has four boxes at one end, and an endless chain controlling and actuating the heddle-levers, and may, without the use of cams, be changed readily to any pattern.

satin-finish (sat'in-fin'ish), *n.* 1. A finish resembling satin.—2. In *sitersmithing*, a lustreous pearly finish produced by the scratch-brush, with or without the use of water.

satin-flower (sat'in-flon'ér), *n.* See *Lunaria*.—**Crimson satin-flower**, an English garden name of *Brodiaea coccinea*, a liliaceous plant from California. It bears drooping umbels of showy flowers on slender scapes a foot and a half high.

satin-foulard (sat'in-fó-lárd'), *n.* Foulard silk the surface of which is especially smooth and has a satiny appearance.

satin-grackle (sat'in-grak'el), *n.* The satin-bird.

satining (sat'in-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *satén*, *v.*] In *metal-work*, a method of treating silver by holding it against a revolving wire brush, which makes minute scratches on the surface, and gives the metal a satin-like finish.

satining-machine (sat'in-ing-má-shén'), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a machine for giving a satin-finish to paper by causing it to pass in contact with a cylindrical brush revolving at high speed. It is used for some kinds of wall- and letter-paper.

satinisot (sat-i-nis'kō), *n.* [It. as if **satinesco*, < *satino*, satin: see *satén*.] A poor quality of satin.

He wears his apparel much after the fashion; his meane will not suffer him come too high; they afford him mockvelvet, or *satinesco*, but not without the collegee next lease's acquaintance.

Sir T. Overbury, Characters, A Meere Fellow of an House.

satinity (sa-tin'i-ti), *n.* [From *satén* + *-ity*: formed in imitation of *Latinity*.] Satin-like character or quality. [Rare.]

I knew him immediately by the smooth *satinity* of his style.

Lamb, To Gilman, 1830.

satinleaf (sat'in-léf), *n.* The common alum-root, *Heuchera Americana*.

satin-lisse (sat'in-lés), *n.* A cotton cloth of fine satin-like surface, usually printed with small delicate patterns and used as a dress-material.

satin-loom (sat'in-lóm), *n.* A loom for weaving satin. The heddles are five-leaved or more, with corresponding treadles, and are so mounted as to pass the shuttle, at each throw, over at least four warp-threads and under one—the glossy or right side of the fabric, except in double satin de Lyon, being always woven undermost.

satin-moth (sat'in-móth), *n.* A British moth, *Liparis* or *Leucoma salicis*: an English collectors' name.

satin-paper (sat'in-pā'pér), *n.* A fine kind of writing-paper with a satiny gloss.

satin-sheeting (sat'in-shé'ting), *n.* A twilled cotton fabric with a satin surface, made of so-called waste silk. It is employed especially for upholstery, curtains, and the like, and is made of great width.

satin-spar (sat'in-spär), *n.* 1. A fine fibrous variety of calcite (or aragonite) which assumes a silky or pearly luster when polished.—2. A similar variety of gypsum.

satin-sparrow (sat'in-spar'ō), *n.* A flycatcher of Australia and Tasmania, *Mniagra nitida*, belonging to the *Muscicapidae*. It is 6½ inches long, the wing 3½; the male is glossy steel-black, with a satiny green luster in some places, and most of the under parts white; the female is quite different. It received its New Latin name from Gould in 1837, and the French name *myagre brillant* from Hombroun and Jacquinot, who figured it on plate 12 bis of their "Voyage au Póle Sud."

satin-stitch (sat'in-stich), *n.* An embroidery-stitch by which the surface is covered with long parallel stitches side by side and regular in their arrangement, so as to produce a glossy satin-like surface.—**Raised satin-stitch**, a kind of

satin-stitch done over a padding of threads laid down upon the surface of the ground, so that the pattern stands out considerably.

satin-stone (sat'in-stōn), *n.* A fibrous kind of gypsum used by lapidaries; *satin-spar*.

satin-striped (sat'in-stript), *a.* Having bars or stripes of glossy satin-like surface contrasting with a surface less smooth and brilliant: said of a textile material.

satin-Sultan (sat'in-sul'tan), *n.* A silk textile material made in India, with a glossy surface: it is used for women's clothes.

satin-surah (sat'in-sō'rā), *n.* Surah silk having an unusually smooth and glossy surface.

satin-Turk (sat'in-térk), *n.* Same as *Turk satin*. See *satén*.

satin-wave (sat'in-wāv), *n.* A British geometrical moth, *Acidalia subsericata*.

satin-weave (sat'in-wév), *n.* A style of weaving executed on a loom having five or more harnesses. *E. H. Knight*.

satinwood (sat'in-wüd), *n.* The wood of *Chloroxylon Swietenia*, of the order *Meliaceae*; also, the tree itself. The tree is a native of southern India and Ceylon, of moderate size, bearing long pinnate deciduous leaves and large branching panicles of small whitish flowers. The heart-wood is of a yellowish color and fine satiny luster, hard, heavy, and durable. It is used in India for furniture, agricultural implements, etc., but in western countries is used only for cabinet-work, backs of brushes, turnery, etc. Another East Indian satinwood is furnished by *Maba buxifolia*, Bahama satinwood, a fine article entering commerce, is attributed to some chenaceous tree, perhaps a *Maba*. *Xanthoxylum Caribæum* of Florida and the West Indies is another satinwood, a small tree with extremely hard, fine-grained wood, susceptible of a beautiful polish. There is also a Tasmanian satinwood, the source of which is botanically unknown.

satiny (sat'i-ni), *a.* [From *satén* + *-y*.] Somewhat resembling satin; having a gloss like that of satin.

Satiny slates, with dark limestones. *Nature*, XXX. 46.

sation (sā'shōn), *n.* [From *L. satio(n)*, a sowing, < *serere*, pp. *satus*, sow, plant: see *sow*. Cf. *season*, a doublet of *sation*.] A sowing or planting. [Rare.]

Eke sumen sayen the benes *sation*
In places coldé is best to fructifye,
On hem if me doo non occasion.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 207.

satire (sat'ir or sat'ér), *n.* [Formerly also *satyre*, *satyr*; = G. Dan. *satire* = Sw. *satir*, < OF. *satire*, *satyre*, F. *satire* = Sp. *satira* = Pg. *satyra*, *satira* = It. *satira*, < L. *satira*, *satyra*, also, erroneously, *satyra*, *satire* (see *def.*), orig. *satira*, a medley, as in the phrase *per satirum*, in the gross, confusedly; a species of poesy, orig. dramatic and later didactic, peculiar to the Romans; a medley: orig., according to the statements of the grammarians, *satira lanx*, lit. a full dish, a dish of various kinds of fruit, or food composed of various ingredients: *satira*, fem. of *satir*, full (see *saturate*); *lanx*, a dish: see *lanx*, *lanec*², *balance*. The spelling *satyre*, *satyr*, L. *satyra*, was due to confusion with *satyr*¹; so *satiric* was confused with *satyric*.] 1. A literary composition, originally in verse, characterized by the expression of indignation, scorn, or contemptuous facetiousness, denouncing vice, folly, incapacity, or failure, and holding it up to reprobation or ridicule: a species of literary production cultivated by ancient Roman writers and in modern literature, and directed to the correction of corruption, abuses, or absurdities in religion, politics, law, society, and letters.

The first and most bitter invective against vice and vicious men was the *Satyre*.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 24.

The one [sort of readers] being ignorant, not knowing the nature of a *satire* (which is, under feigned private names to note general vices), will needs wrest each feigned name to a private unfeigned person.

Marston, Scourge of Villanie, To Him That Hath Perused [Me.]

Adjourn not that virtue unto those years when Cato could lend out his wife, and impotent Satyrs write *Satyrs* against Lust. *Sir T. Browne*, Letter to a Friend, p. 148.

2. Hence, in general, the use, in either speaking or writing, of irony, sarcasm, ridicule, etc., in exposing, denouncing, or deriding vice, folly, indecorum, incapacity, or insincerity.

Satire has always shone among the rest,
And is the boldest way, if not the best,
To tell men freely of their foulest faults,
To laugh at their vices deeds and vices thoughts.

Dryden.

Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discreet
To run a-muck, and tilt at all I meet.

Pope, Imit. of Hor., II. i. 60.

Cervantes excels in that sly *satire* which hides itself under the cloak of gravity.

I. D'Israeli, Lit. Char. Men of Genius, p. 435.

Without humor, *satire* is invective; without literary form, it is mere clownish jeering.

R. Garnett, Encyc. Brit., XXI. 317.

3. Vituperation; abuse; backbiting.

The owls, bats, and several other birds of night were one day got together in a thick shade, where they abused their neighbours in a very sociable manner. Their *satire* at last fell upon the sun, whom they all agreed to be very troublesome, impertinent, and inquisitive.

Addison, Tatler, No. 229.

4. A satirist.

You are turn'd *satire*. *Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 1.

Leave dangerous truths to unsuccessful *satires*.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 592.

=**Syn.** 1. *Pasquinade*, *Invective*, etc. See *lampoon*.—2. *Irony*, *Sarcasm*, *Satire*, *ridicule*. *Irony* may be of the nature of *sarcasm*, and *sarcasm* may possibly take the form of *irony*; but *sarcasm* is generally too severe, and therefore too direct, to take an ironical form; both may be means of *satire*. The essential thing about *irony* is the contradiction between the literal and the manifest meaning: as, "Is not a patron, my lord, one who looks with unconcern on a man struggling for life in the water, and when he has reached the ground, encumbers him with help?" (*Johnson*, To Chesterfield.) "*Irony* . . . is the humorous winking of language from its literal use for the expression of feeling, either happy or painful, but too vehement to be contented with that literal use. . . . When the thoughtful spirit of Macbeth is distorted by guilt, and as the agony of that guilt grows more and more intense, the pent-up misery either flows forth in a subdued *irony* or breaks out in that which is fierce and frenzied." (*H. Reed*, Eng. Lit., p. 366.) The essential thing about *sarcasm* is its cutting edge; it therefore is intensely concentrated, lying in a sentence or a phrase; it is used to scourge the follies or foibles or vices of men, but has little of reformatory purpose. *Satire* is more elaborate than *sarcasm*, is not necessarily bitter, and has, presumably, some aim at the reformation of that which is satirized. "Well-known instances of ironical argument are Burke's 'Vindication of Natural Society,' in which Bolingbroke's arguments against religious institutions are applied to civil society; Whately's 'Historic Doubts,' in which Hume's arguments against Christianity are used to prove the non-existence of Napoleon Bonaparte; Swift's 'Argument against the Abolishment of Christianity,' and his 'Modest Proposal' for relieving Ireland from famine by having the children cooked and eaten." (*A. S. Hill*, Rhetoric, p. 193.)

satiric (sā-tir'ik), *a.* [Formerly also *satyric*; < F. *satirique* = Sp. *satirico* = Pg. *satyrico*, *satirico* = It. *satirico*, < L. *satiricus*, *satiric*, < *satira*, a satire: see *satire*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of satire; containing or marked by satire.

You must not think that a *satyric* style
Allows of scandalous and brutish words.

Roseomonon, tr. of Horace's Art of Poetry.

He gave the little wealth he had
To build a house for fools and mad;
To show by one *satiric* touch
No nation wanted it so much.

Swift, Death of Dr. Swift.

Nature imparting her *satiric* gift,
Her serious mirth to Arbuthnot and Swift,
With droll sobriety they rais'd a smile
At Folly's cast, themselves unmov'd the while.

Couper, Table-Talk, l. 656.

2. Indulging in satire; satirical.

For now as elegiac I bewail
These poor base times, then suddenly I rail
And am *satiric*.

Drayton, To Master William Jeffreys.

satirical (sā-tir'ik-al), *a.* [Early mod. E. *satyric*; < *satiric* + *-al*.] 1. Same as *satiric*, 1.

Yet is not then grossness so intolerable as on the contrary side the scurrilous and more than *satirical* immodesty of Martinism. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. Ded.

2. Fond of indulging in satire; given to satire; severe in ridiculing men, manners, or things.

The *satirical* rogue says here that old men have grey beards. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 198.

She was not coldly clever and indirectly *satirical*, but adorably simple and full of feeling.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, xxi.

=**Syn.** 1. Cutting, biting. See *irony*.

satirically (sā-tir'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a satirical manner; with sarcastic or witty treatment.

What has a pastoral tragedy to do with a paper of verses *satirically* written?

Dryden, Ded.

satiricalness (sā-tir'ik-al-nes), *n.* The character or practice of being satirical.

Robert Person . . . had an ill-natured wit, biassed to *satiricalness*. *Fuller*, Worthies, Somersetshire, III. 105.

satirise, *v. t.* See *satirize*.

satirism (sat'i-rizm), *n.* [Formerly *satyrisme*; < *satiric* + *-ism*.] *Satire*. [Rare.]

Or should we minister strong pills to thee,
What lumps of hard and indigested stuff,
Of bitter *Satyrisme*, of Arrogance,
Of Self-love, of Detraction, of a black
And stinking Insolence, should we fetch up?

Dekker, Satiro-mastix. (*Davies*.)

satirist (sat'i-rist), *n.* [Formerly also *satyrst*; < *satire* + *-ist*.] One who indulges in satire; especially, the writer of a satire or satirical composition.

They [the poets] desired by good admonitions to reforme the euill of their life, and to bring the bad to amendment

by those kinds of preachings, whereupon the Poets inuendours of the deuse were called *Satyrists*.
Pullenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 46.
 I laugh, and glory that I have
 The power, in you, to scourge a general vice,
 And raise up a new *satirist*.
Massinger, City Madam, iv. 4.

The clergy, when they appeared in public, wore always both cassock and gown; with the wig, of course, which was sometimes carried to excess, when it brought down the ridicule of the *satirist*.
J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 124.

satirize (sat'i-riz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *satirized*, ppr. *satirizing*. [*F. satiriser = Sp. satirizar = Pg. satirizar, satyrisar = It. satirizzare; as satire + -ize.*] To assail with satire; make the object of satire or censure; expose to censure or ridicule with sarcastic wit. Also spelled *satirise*.

It is as hard to *satirize* well a man of distinguished vices as to praise well a man of distinguished virtues. *Swift*.

satiry, *n.* A Middle English variant of *satyr*.
satisfaction (sat-is-fak'shon), *n.* [*ME. satisfaccion, < OF. satisfaction, satisfactum, satisfacion, F. satisfaction = Pr. satisfacio = Sp. satisfaccion = Pg. satisfaccão = It. satisfazione, soddisfazione, < L. satisfactio(-o), satisfactio, < satisfacere, pp. satisfactus, satisfy: see satisfy.*] 1. The act of satisfying, or of fully supplying or gratifying wants or wishes; full compliance with demands; fulfilment of conditions.

Hate to vow'd enemies
 Finds a full *satisfaction* in death,
 And tyrants seek no farther.

Fletcher (and another?), Propheetess, ii. 2.

When the blessed Virgin was so accertained that she should be a mother and a maid, . . . all her hopes and all her desires received . . . *satisfaction*.
Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 28.

In theology, the doctrine of *satisfaction* is the doctrine that the sufferings and death of Christ satisfied the requirements of God's justice, and thus prepared the way for the forgiveness of sins. The word does not occur in this sense in the Scriptures.

They dispute the *satisfaction* of Christ, or rather the word *satisfaction*, as not Scriptural; but they acknowledge him both God and their Saviour. *Milton, True Religion*.

This faith had in the third century not yet been developed into the form of a strict theory of *satisfaction*, in the sense that the sufferings of Christ were a punishment necessarily inflicted by divine justice, and assumed in the place of the sinner, whereby the justice of God was strictly satisfied.

Hagenbach, Hist. Christian Doctrine (trans.), p. 180.

2. Extinguishment of an obligation or claim by payment, or by surrender or concession of something accepted as equivalent to payment; quittance.

You know since Pentecost the sum is due, . . .
 Therefore make present *satisfaction*.
Shak., C. of E., iv. 1. 5.

To the king,
 To whom I stand accountable for the loss
 Of two of his lov'd subjects' lives, I'll offer
 Mine own in *satisfaction*.
Fletcher (and Massinger?), Lovers' Progress, v. 1.

3. Compensation; reparation; atonement.

For the preservation of their country they [the Decil] aowed to die, as it were in a *satisfaction* for all their country.

Sir T. Elyot, The Governour, ii. 4.

The pain that I here suffer in my flesh is to keep the body under, and to serve my neighbour, and not to make *satisfaction* unto God for the fore sins.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 143.

Satisfaction is a work which justice requireth to be done for contentment of persons injured.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 5.

She caused her Gallogrecians to cut off his head, which she carried to her husband, in *satisfaction* of her wrong.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 322.

You have discharg'd
 The true part of an honest man; I cannot
 Request a fuller *satisfaction*
 Than you have freely granted.

Ford and Dekker, Witch of Edmonton, i. 1.

4. The state of being satisfied; a gratified or contented feeling or state of mind; tranquillity resulting from gratified desire; content; gratification.

It would have been some *satisfaction* to have seen by the Pictures what the middle Ages, at least, had thought of them [animals].
Lister, Journey to Paris, p. 108.

Like lubberly monks we belabor our own shoulders, and take a vast *satisfaction* in the music of our own groans.
Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 238.

Is it not the way of men to dwell with *satisfaction* on their good deeds, particularly when, for some reason or other, their conscience smites them?
J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 77.

The quiet pleasure, . . . as, for example, the *satisfaction* of maternal love. *J. Sully, Sensation and Intuition*, p. 34.

5. Means or opportunity of repairing a supposed wrong done to one's honor, as by duel, or, in place of it, by apology and reparation; the acceptance by the aggressor of a challenge to

single combat with the aggrieved person, or the hostile meeting which ensues.

It is called "giving a man *satisfaction*" to urge your offence against him with your sword.

Steele, Tatler, No. 25.

A case of *satisfaction* pistols, with the satisfactory accompaniments of powder, ball, and caps, having been hired from a manufacturer in Rochester, the two friends returned to their inn.
Dickens, Pickwick, II.

6. *Eccles.*, part of the sacrament of penance.

See *penance*.—**Accord and satisfaction**. See *accord*, 5.—**Satisfaction piece**, an instrument by which the holder of a mortgage or a creditor by judgment, etc., certifies that it has been paid, in order to procure an entry to be made on the official record of the heir, that it has been satisfied.—**Satisfaction theory of the atonement**. See *atonement*, 3 (a).—**Syn. 1. Atonement, Expiation, etc.** See *propitiation*.—2 and 3. *Recompense, amends, remuneration, requital, payment*.—4. *Contentment, etc.* (see *contentment*); pleasure, enjoyment.

satisfactive (sat-is-fak'tiv), *a.* and *n.* [*< satisfact(ion) + -ive.*] 1. *a.* Giving satisfaction; satisfactory. [*Rare.*]

A final and *satisfactive* discernment of faith.
Sir T. Browne.

II.† *n.* An act of satisfaction; compensation; requital; amends.

satisfactorily (sat-is-fak'tō-ri-li), *adv.* In a satisfactory manner; so as to give satisfaction.

They strain their memory to answer him *satisfactorily* unto all his demands.
Sir K. Digby.

satisfactoriness (sat-is-fak'tō-ri-nes), *n.* Satisfactory character or state; the power of satisfying or contenting: as, the *satisfactoriness* of successful ambition.

The incompleteness of the seraphick lover's happiness in his fruitions proceeds not from their want of *satisfactoriness*, but his want of an entire possession of them.
Boyle.

satisfactory (sat-is-fak'tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [*< F. satisfactoire = Sp. Pg. satisfactorio = It. satisfattorio, < ML. *satisfactorius, satisfactory, < L. satisfacere, pp. satisfactus, satisfy: see satisfy.*] 1. *a.* 1. Affording satisfaction; satisfying; that fully gratifies or contents; fulfilling all demands or requirements: as, to make *satisfactory* arrangements; to give a *satisfactory* account; a *satisfactory* state of affairs.

I can conceive no religion as *satisfactory* that falls short of Christianity.
J. R. Seeley, Nat. Religion, p. 21.

The oldest land plants of which any *satisfactory* remains have yet been found are those of the upper Silurian.
Darwin, Nature and the Bible, p. 107.

2. Making reparation, atonement, or expiation; expiatory.

A most wise and sufficient means of . . . salvation by the *satisfactory* and meritorious death and obedience of the incarnate Son of God, Jesus Christ. *Bp. Sanderson*.

To resemble his [Christ's] whole *satisfactory* office all the lineage of Aaron was no more than sufficient.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 5.

Satisfactory evidence. See *evidence*.—**Syn. 1. Gratifying, pleasing, sufficient, convincing, conclusive, decisive. See satisfy.**

II.† *n.* A place or means of atonement or retribution.

To punish a man that has forsaken sin of his own accord is not to purge him, but to satisfy the lust of a tyrant; neither ought it to be called purgatory, but a jail of tormenting, and a *satisfactory*.
Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 143.

satisfiable (sat'is-fi-ā-ble), *a.* [*< satisfy + -able.*] Capable of being satisfied.

satisfier (sat'is-fi-ēr), *n.* A person or thing that satisfies or gratifies.

satisfied (sat'is-fi), *v.*; pret. and pp. *satisfied*, ppr. *satisfying*. [*Early mod. E. satisfie, satisfye, satisfye, < OF. satisfier, satisfier (< ML. as if *satisficare), also satisfaire, F. satisfaire = Pr. satisfar = Sp. satisfacer = Pg. satisfazer = It. satisfare, < L. satisfacere, satisfy, content, pay or secure (a creditor), give satisfaction, make amends, prop. two words, satis facere, make or do enough: satis, enough; facere, make, do: see satis² and fact.*] 1. *trans.* 1. To supply or gratify completely; fulfil the wishes or desires of; content: as, to *satisfy* hunger or thirst; to *satisfy* one's curiosity or one's expectations.

I pray you, let us *satisfy* our eyes
 With the memorials and the things of fame
 That do renown this city. *Shak., T. N.*, III. 8. 22.

But though it pleased them to have him exposed to all the ignomnies imaginable, yet nothing would *satisfie* them but his blood.
Stillingsfleet, Sermons, I. vi.

The sports of children *satisfy* the child.
Goldsmith, Traveller, I. 154.

The Christian conqueror did not seek the extermination of his conquered enemies; he was *satisfied* with their political subjection. *E. A. Freeman, Amer. Lects.*, p. 149.

2. To comply with; discharge fully; liquidate; pay; hence, to requite; remunerate; recompense: as, to *satisfy* the claims of a creditor; to *satisfy* one for service rendered.

We thought our selues now fully *satisfied* for our long toils and labours.

Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's Works*, II. 37.

I purpose to write to your brother Stephen, and press him to *satisfy* those two debts.

Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 430.

These Indians did us good service, especially in piloting us to an Island where we killed Beef when ever we wanted; and for this their service we *satisfied* them to their hearts content.
Dampier, Voyages, I. 123.

A grave question . . . arose, whether the money . . . should be paid directly to the discontented chiefs, or should be employed to *satisfy* the claims which Argyle had against them.
Macaulay.

"But, Laird," said Jeanie, "though I ken my father will *satisfy* every penny of this siller, whatever there's a o' t, yet I wadna like to borrow it frae one that maybe thinks of something mair than the paying o' t back again."
Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvi.

3. To make reparation or amends for; atone for; expiate: as, to *satisfy* a wrong.

In flesh at first the guilt committed was,
 Therefore in flesh it must be *satisfied*.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love, I. 142.

I must have life and blood, to *satisfy*
 Your father's wrongs.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, III. 1.

If any of his men did set traps in our Jurisdiction, etc., they should be liable to *satisfy* all damages.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 19.

4. To assure or free from doubt, uncertainty, or suspense; convince; also, to set at rest, as a doubt: as, to *satisfy* one's self by inquiry.
 I will be *satisfied*; let me see the writing.
Shak., Rich., II., v. 2. 59.

He [the Pope] was well *satisfied* that this War in Germany was no War of Religion. *Howell, Letters*, I. vi. 8.

I am pretty well *satisfied* such a passion as I have had is never well cured.
Steele, Spectator, No. 118.

Revelation was not given us to *satisfy* doubts, but to make us better men.

J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, I. 229.

5. To fulfil the conditions of; answer: as, an algebraical equation is said to be *satisfied* when, after the substitution of particular expressions for the unknown quantities which enter it, the two members are equal.—**Syn. 1. Content, Satisfy, Satisfate, Sate, Surfeit, Cloy.** To *content* a person is to give him enough to keep him from being disposed to find fault or repine; to *satisfy* him is to give him just the measure of his desires (see *contentment*); to *satisfate* him is to give him so much that he cannot receive, desire, or enjoy more, and would be disgusted at the idea of more; to *surfeit* him is to give him more than enough; to *cloy* him is to fill him to the point of loathing; *sate* is the same as *satisfate*, but less popular and more rhetorical. The last four words of the list are applied primarily to food.

Shall I confess my fault, and ask your pardon?
 Will that *content* you?
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

He finds reason in all opinions, truth in none: indeed the least reason perplexes him, and the best will not *satisfie* him.

Bp. Earle, Micro-cosmographie, A Scepticke in Religion.

What could *satiat* the desires of this Man, who, being King of England, and Maister of almost two Millions yearly, was still in want?
Milton, Eikonoklastes, xi.

One glass insensibly leads on to another, and instead of *sating*, whets the appetite.
Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lviii.

The doors are open; and the *surfeited* grooms
 Do mock their charge with snores: I have drugg'd their
 possets.
Shak., Macbeth, II. 2. 5.

Both *satisfied* with deepe delight,
 And *cloyde* with all content.
Gascoigne, Philomene, Steele Glas, etc. (ed. Arber, p. 92).

II. *intrans.* 1. To give satisfaction or contentment: as, earthly good never *satisfies*.

This would not *satisfy*, but they called him to answer publicly.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 250.

In other hours, Nature *satisfies* by its loveliness, and without any mixture of corporeal benefit.
Emerson, Nature, III.

2. To make requital, reparation, or amends; atone.

satisfying (sat'is-fi-ing), *p. a.* 1. Giving or fitted to give satisfaction or gratification.

You know Scriptur' tells about bein' filled with the east wind; but I never found it no ways *satisfyin'*—it acts sort o' cold on the stomach. *H. B. Stowe, Oldtown*, p. 77.

One quick spring,
 One great good *satisfying* gripe, and lo!
 There had he lain abolished with his life.
Browning, Ring and Book, I. 310.

2. Fitted to dispel doubt and uncertainty; convincing; satisfactory.

The standing evidences of the truth of the gospel are in themselves most firm, solid, and *satisfying*.
Bp. Atterbury.

satisfyingly (sat'is-fi-ing-li), *adv.* So as to satisfy; satisfactorily.

sativo (sā'tiv), *a.* [= *Sp. Pg. It. sativo, < L. sativus, that is sown or planted, < serere, pp. satus, sow, plant: see sation.*] Sown, as in a garden. Preferring the domestic or *sativo* for the fuller growth.
Evelyn, Sylva, II. II. § 4.

satlet, *v.* An obsolete form of *settle*.
satrap (sat'rap or sã'trap), *n.* [In ME. *satrapa*; < OF. *satrape*, F. *satrape* = Sp. *sátrapa* = Pg. *satrãpa* = It. *satrãpo* = D. *satrãp* = G. Sw. Dan. *satrãp*, < L. *satrãpes*, *satrãpa* (pl. *satrãpẽ*), also *satrãps* (pl. *satrãpẽs*), < Gr. *σατράπης*, also *ἑξάστραπης*, also **ἑξάστραπης* (indicated by the verb *ἑξάστραπέναι*, found in inscriptions) = Heb. *akhashdarpmim*, pl., a satrap, the title of a Persian viceroy or provincial governor, < OPers. *khshatra-pã* or Zend *shõithra-paiti*, ruler of a region, < *shõithra*, a region (= Skt. *kshetra*, a field, region, landed property), + *paiti* (= Skt. *pãti*), a lord, chief: see *despot*, *potent*.] A governor of a province under the ancient Persian monarchy; hence, a viceroy or petty prince acting under an autoeratic superior; figuratively, a despotic official under a tyrant.

Now the sacred doors
 . . . admit obsequious tribes
 Of satraps! princes!
Shenstone, Ruined Abbey.

Satraps lorded it over the people as their king over them.
H. Spencer, Social Statics, p. 461.

satrapal (sat'rap-ãl), *a.* [< *satrap* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a satrap or a satrapy.

With the expedition of Alexander the *satrapal* coinage comes to an end, and is superseded by the new royal coinage of Alexander.

B. V. Head, Historia Numorum, p. 597.

satrap-crowned (sat'rap-kround), *a.* Crested: noting the golden-crested wren of North America, *Regulus satrapa*.

satrapert, *n.* [ME.: see *satrap*.] A satrap.

This satrapert, thee scynowrs.
Wars of Alexander (E. E. T. S.), I. 1987.

satrapess (sat'rap-es or sã'trap-es), *n.* [< *satrap* + *-ess*.] A female satrap. [Rare.]

satrapical (sat-rap'ik-ãl), *a.* [< *satrap* + *-icãl*.] Satrapal.

satrapy (sat'rap-i or sã'trap-i), *n.*; pl. *satrapies* (-iz). [< F. *satrapie* = Sp. *satrãpia* = Pg. *satrãpia* = G. *satrãpie* = Sw. *satrãpi*, < L. *satrãpia*, *satrãpea*, < Gr. *σατραπεια*, the office of a satrap, < *σατράπης*, a satrap: see *satrap*.] The government or jurisdiction of a satrap; a principality.

The angels themselves . . . are distinguish'd and quarter'd into their celestial principdoms and *satrapies*.
Milton, Church-Government, i. 1.

So far as Egypt, from her vast antiquity, or from her great resources, was entitled to a more circumstantial notice than any other *satrapy* of the great empire, such a notice it has.
De Quincey, Herodotus.

The fact that the range of the Indo-Bactrian alphabet was approximately coextensive with the limits of the eastern *satrapies* of Persia seems to suggest that its introduction and diffusion was a consequence of the Persian conquest.
Isaac Taylor, The Alphabet, II. 262.

Satsuma ware. See *ware* 2.

sateen, *n.* See *sateen*.

sattiet, *n.* See *satty*.

satty (sat'i), *n.* [Also *sattie*; < It. *saettia*, "a . . . speedy pinnace, bark, foyst, brigandine, or barge" (Florio), a light frigate, < *saetta* = F. *sagette*, an arrow, < L. *sagitta*, an arrow: see *sagitta*. Cf. *settee* 2, from the same It. source.] A merchant ship of heavy tonnage.

Wee espied it to bee a *sattie*, which is a ship much like unto an argeosey, of a very great burthen and bignesse.
John Taylor, Works (1630). (Nares.)

saturable (sat'ũ-rã-bl), *a.* [< F. *saturable* = Sp. *saturable* = Pg. *saturavel*, < L. *saturabilis*, *saturable*, < *satur*, full: see *saturate*.] That may be saturated; capable of saturation.

saturant (sat'ũ-rãnt), *a.* [< L. *saturan(t)-s*, ppr. of *saturare*, saturate: see *saturate*.] Saturating; impregnating or soaking to fullness.

saturate (sat'ũ-rãt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *saturated*, ppr. *saturating*. [< L. *saturatus*, pp. of *saturare* (> It. *saturare* = Sp. Pg. *saturar* = F. *saturer*), fill full, < *satur*, full; akin to *sat*, *satis*, enough, and to E. *sad*: see *sad*, *sate* 2.] 1. To fill full or to excess; cause to be thoroughly penetrated or imbued; soak: as, to saturate a sponge with water; a mind saturated with prejudice.

Innumerable flocks and herds covered that vast expanse of emerald meadow, saturated with the moisture of the Atlantic.
Macaulay.

It is no use reproducing a book which is saturated with discredited and forgotten philosophic theories.
Westminster Rev., CXXV. 223.

The more thoroughly a man is possessed by the idea of duty, the more his whole being is saturated with that idea, the more will goodness show itself in all his, even spontaneous, actions.

St. G. Mivart, Nature and Thought, p. 160.

2. In *chem.*, to impregnate or unite with till no more can be received: thus, an acid saturates an alkali, and an alkali saturates an acid, when the point of neutralization has been reached,

and the mixture is neither acid nor basic in its character.—3. In *physics*: (a) To bring (a given space or a vapor) into a state of saturation. See *saturation* (b) (1).

The difference between saturated and superheated steam may be expressed by saying that if water (at the temperature of the steam) be mixed with steam some of the water will be evaporated if the steam is superheated, but none if the steam is saturated.
Encyc. Brit., XXII. 483.

(b) To magnetize (a magnet) to saturation, or so that the intensity of its magnetization is the greatest which it can retain when not under the inductive action of a strong magnetic field. (c) In *optics*, to render pure, or free from admixture of white light: said of colors.—4†. To satisfy.

After a saturating meal, and an enlivening cup, they departed with elevated spirits.

Brooke, Fool of Quality, I. 91. (Davies.)

saturate (sat'ũ-rãt), *a.* [< L. *saturatus*, pp.: see the verb.] 1. Saturated.

The lark is gay
 That dries its feathers, saturate with dew.
Couper, Task, I. 494.

Though soak'd and saturate, out and out.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof.

2. In *entom.*, deep; very intense: applied to colors: as, saturate green, amber, black, etc.

saturater (sat'ũ-rã-tẽr), *n.* One who or that which saturates. Specifically—(a) A device for supplying to a room or inclosed space air saturated with water-vapor.

A saturater . . . for supplying saturated air at the temperature of the room.

Trans. of Cambridge Phil. Soc., XIV. 37.

(b) In air-compressors, an apparatus that injects water into the compressor-cylinder to absorb the heat-equivalent of the work of compression: so called because the air leaves the compressor saturated with aqueous vapor. (c) In the production of the ether-oxygen lime-light, an apparatus for saturating oxygen with ether vapor. Also *saturator*.

saturation (sat'ũ-rã'shon), *n.* [< F. *saturation* = Sp. *saturación* = Pg. *saturação* = It. *saturazione*, < LL. *saturatio(n)-s*, a filling, saturating, < L. *saturare*, fill, saturate: see *saturate*.] The act of saturating or supplying to fullness, or the state of being saturated; complete penetration or impregnation. Specifically—(a) In *chem.*, the combination or impregnation of one substance with another in such proportions that they neutralize each other, or till the receiving substance can contain no more. The saturation of an alkali by an acid is effected by chemical combination; the saturation of water by salt is by the process of solution. A fluid which holds in solution as much of any substance as it can dissolve is said to be saturated with it; but saturation with one substance does not deprive the fluid of its power of acting on and dissolving some other substances, and in many cases it increases this power. For example, water saturated with salt will still dissolve sugar. (b) In *physics*: (1) With respect to the presence of a vapor, a space is said to be in a state of saturation when it contains all that it can hold at that temperature; the vapor is also said to be in a state of saturation or at the dew-point (see *vapor*); it has then a maximum elastic pressure for the given temperature, and is in a state where any increase of pressure or lowering of temperature will cause it to be more or less condensed to a liquid state. (2) With respect to the presence of magnetism, a bar is said to be magnetized to saturation when a maximum of permanent magnetic force has been imparted to it, this maximum depending principally upon the material of which the bar is made.—**Saturation-equivalent**, in *chem.*, a number expressing the quantity of a standard solution required to saturate or neutralize the standard quantity of a substance, as of a fatty acid.—**Saturation of colors**, in *optics*, the degree of admixture with white, the saturation diminishing as the amount of white is increased. In other words, the highest degree of saturation belongs to a given color when in the state of greatest purity.

saturation-pressure (sat'ũ-rã'shon-presh'ũr), *n.* The pressure (fixed for a given vapor at a given temperature) which is required to bring it to its maximum density.

The saturation-pressure of any vapour at any temperature is the same as the pressure at which the corresponding liquid boils at that temperature.

A. Daniell, Prim. of Physics, p. 347.

saturator, *n.* Same as *saturater*.
Saturday (sat'ẽr-dã), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Saterday*, *Satterday*, *Saturnday*, etc.; < ME. *Saterday*, *Satryday*, *Saterdai*, *Seterdai*, *Sæterdæi*, < AS. *Sæterdæg*, *Sætern-dæg*, orig. with gen. *Sæteres-dæg*, *Sætres-dæg*, *Sæternes-dæg*, prop. two words, *Sæternes dæg* (= OFries. *Saterdai* = MD. *Saterdag*, D. *Zaturdag*, *Zaterdag* = MLG. *Saterdach*, *Satersdach*, LG. *Saterdach*), 'Saturn's day' (cf. OIr. *dia-sathuirn*, or *sathairn*, after L. *Saturni dies*, 'Saturn's day'); < *Sætern* (gen. *Sæternes*), < L. *Saturnus*, Saturn (see *Saturn*); *dæg*, day (see *day*). The G. name is different: OHG. *Sambaz-tag*, MHG. *Samz-tac*, *sampstac*, G. *samstag*, in which the first element is Teut. **sambat* = OBulg. *sambota*, Bulg. *sãbota* = Slovenian *sobota* = Serv. *subota* = Bohem. Pol. *sobota* = Russ. *subbota* = Lith. *subata*, *sabata* = Hung. *szombat* = Rumanian *sãmbãtã*, *sabbath*, < Gr.

**σάββατον*, or some Oriental nasalized form of LGr. *σάββατον*, the Jewish Sabbath, the seventh day of the week, Saturday: see *Sabbath*. Another G. name for Saturday is *Sonnabend*, 'Sunday eve', 'Sunday eve.' The seventh or last day of the week; the day of the Jewish Sabbath. See *Sabbath*. Abbreviated *S.*, *Sat*.

Then made he hir suster come on a *saterday*, at even, to do hir more turment and anger, to loko yef he might geve hir in that manere.
Martin (E. E. T. S.), i. 9.

Satryday, at affyr noon, we velted places a bowyt Jherusalem; it was Seynt Jamys Day.

Torkington, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 62.

Burial Saturday, a common medieval name for Easter eve.—**Egg Saturday**. See *egg* 1.—**Holy Saturday**, the Saturday of Holy Week; the day before Easter.—**Hospital Saturday**. See *hospital*.—**Saturday kirtlet**, a garment kept for wear on holidays, or perhaps, in some cases, a clean kirtle first worn on Saturday.

satureget, *n.* [ME., < OF. **saturege*, *saturige*, < L. *saturicia*, savory: see *savory* 2.] The herb savory.

Forto make a wyne to drynke swete
 Of *saturege* or fenel putte in meete.

Palaadius, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 199.

Satureia (sat'ũ-rẽ-i-ã), *n.* [NL., < L. *saturicia*, savory: see *saturege*, *savory* 2.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Labiatae*, type of the tribe *Satureineæ*, and belonging to the subtribe *Menthoides*. It is characterized by four distant and ascending stamens, an open bell-shaped calyx with five equal teeth and ten equidistant nerves, and a corolla-tube which equals the calyx and bears a spreading and three-cleft lower lip and an erect flat and entire upper lip. There are about 15 species, natives of the Mediterranean region, excepting one, *S. rigida*, which occurs in Florida. They are strongly aromatic herbs or undershrubs, with small entire leaves, often clustered in the axils, and flower-clusters or verticillasters either loosely few-flowered or densely many-flowered and globose or aggregated into a head, in the American species into a dense spike. See *savory*, the popular name of the genus.

Satureineæ (sat'ũ-rẽ-in'ẽ-ẽ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Satureia* + *-inæ*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants of the order *Labiatae*, characterized by a four-parted ovary forming four smooth dry nutlets in fruit, and by flowers with the calyx-nerves thirteen or less, the corolla-lobes usually flat, and the stamens four, or sometimes two, and either straight and diverging or ascending. It includes about 42 genera, classed in 4 subtribes. They are shrubs or usually herbs, very strongly pervaded by the odor of mint, the flowers often but slightly labiate. For important genera, see *Satureia* (the type), *Mentha* (type of the family), *Collinsonia*, *Cunila*, *Lycopus*, and *Pycnanthemum*, prominent in the eastern United States, and *Thymus*, *Melissa*, *Hedeoma*, *Hyssopus*, *Calamintha*, *Origanum*, and *Perilla*, important genera of the Old World. See cuts under *Hedeoma* and *Origanum*.

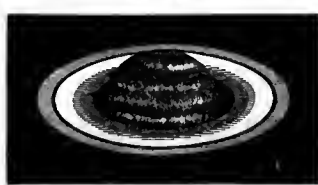
saturity† (sã-tũ'rj-ti), *n.* [< OF. *saturité* = It. *saturità*, < L. *saturita(t)-s*, fullness, satiety, < *satur*, full: see *saturate*.] Fullness or excess of supply; the state of being saturated; repletion. *Cotgrave*.

They . . . led a miserable life for 5. days together, with ye parched graine of maize only, and that not to *saturité*.
Peter Martyr, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth (Plantation), p. 136.

In our plenty, *saturity*, satiety of these earthly blessings, we acknowledge not manum expansum, his whole hand of bounty opened to us; though then we confessed digitum extensum, his finger striking us, and bewailed the smart.
Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 420.

Saturn (sat'ẽrn), *n.* [< ME. *Satern*, < AS. *Sættern* (in *Sæternesdæg*, *Sætern-dæg*, *Sæterdag*, *Saturday*); ME. also as L., *Saturnus* = D. *Saturnus* = G. *Saturn* = Dan. *Saturn*, *Saturnus* = F. *Saturne* = Sp. Pg. It. *Saturno*; < L. *Saturnus*, Saturn; prob. < *serere*, pp. *satus*, sow: see *sation*, *season*.] 1. An ancient Italian deity, popularly believed to have appeared in Italy in the reign of Janus, and to have instructed the people in agriculture, gardening, etc., thus elevating them from barbarism to social order and civilization. His reign was sung by the poets as "the golden age." He became early identified with the Kronos of the Greeks. Ops, the personification of wealth and plenty, was his wife, and both were the especial protectors of agriculture and of all vegetation. His festivals, the *Saturnalia*, corresponded to the Greek Kronia.

2. The most remote of the anciently known planets, appearing at brightest like a first-magnitude star. It revolves in an orbit inclined 2½° to the ecliptic, departing toward the north by that amount near Spica, and toward the south in the ribbon of the Fishes. Its mean distance from the sun is 9.5 times that of the earth, or 872,000,000 miles. Its sidereal revolution occupies



The Planet Saturn, with its Ring.

occupies 29

Julian years and 167 days, its synodical 378 days. The eccentricity of the orbit is considerable, the greatest equation of the center being 6'.4. Owing to the fact that the period of Saturn is very nearly 2½ times that of Jupiter, these planets exercise a curious mutual influence, analogous to that of one pendulum upon another swinging from the same support. Since 1790, when in consequence of this influence Saturn had lagged 50' behind and Jupiter had advanced 20' beyond the positions they would have had if undisturbed, Saturn has been moving continually faster, and the whole period of the inequality is 929 years. This is the largest perturbation of those affecting the motions of the principal bodies of our system. Saturn is the greatest planet except Jupiter, its diameter being about 9 times, its volume 697 times, and its mass 93.0 times that of the earth. Its mean density is 0.7, water being unity. Gravity at the surface has 1½ the intensity of terrestrial gravity. It is evident that we see only the atmosphere of Saturn. Its albedo is 0.5, about that of a cloud; but its color is decidedly orange. It shows some bands and spots upon its surface which are not constant. The compression of the spheroid of Saturn exceeds that of every other planet, amounting to 1/5 of its diameter. Its rotation, according to Professor Asaph Hall, is performed in 10h. 14m. Its equator is nearly parallel to that of the earth. After the discovery by Galileo of the four satellites of Jupiter, Kepler conjectured that Mars should have two, and Saturn six or eight moons. In fact, Saturn has eight moons, as follows (the distances from the planet being given in thousands of miles):

Name.	Mag.	Dist.	Period.			Discoverer.	Date.
			d.	h.	m.		
Mimas	12.8	114	22	36	17.1	W. Herschel	1789
Enceladus	12.3	147	1	8	53	W. Herschel	1787
Tethys	11.4	181	1	21	18	J. D. Cassini	1684
Dione	11.5	232	2	17	41	J. D. Cassini	1684
Rhea	10.8	325	4	12	25	J. D. Cassini	1672
Titan	9.4	753	15	22	41	Huygens	1655
Hyperion	13.7	912	21	6	39	G. P. Bond	1848
Japetus	11.8	2193	79	7	54	J. D. Cassini	1671

Saturn was regarded by astrologers as a cold, dry, and melancholy planet, and was called the *greater infortune*. The symbol of Saturn is ♄, representing probably a scythe. For its attendant ring, see below.

3†. In *alchemy* and *old chem.*, lead.—4. In *her.*, a tincture, the color black, when blazoning is done by means of the heavenly bodies. See *blazon*, n., 2.—**Balsam of Saturn**, **line of Saturn**, **mount of Saturn**, **salt of Saturn**. See *balsam*, *line*, etc.—**Saturn red**, red lead.—**Saturn's ring**, an apparent ring around and near the planet Saturn. It consists of three apparent rings lying in one plane. The innermost is dusky and pretty transparent. In contact with it is the brightest ring, called ring B, and between this and the outermost, called ring A, is a gap. Other divisions have been observed at different times, but they do not appear to be constant. The following are the dimensions in statute miles:

Diameter of Saturn	75,800
Distance from surface of Saturn to dusky ring	5,900
Breadth of dusky ring	11,200
Breadth of ring B	17,900
Width of division	1,800
Breadth of ring A	11,700
Total diameter of ring	172,800

The thickness of the ring is considerably less than a hundred miles. Its plane is inclined 7° to the planet's equator and 28° 10' to the earth's orbit. When Saturn appears in the hind legs of Leo or the water of Aquarius, we see the rings edgewise, and they pass out of sight, remaining invisible as long as the sun shines upon the side away from us, for the ring only shows by the reflected light of the sun. They are best seen when the planet is in Taurus and Scorpio. As soon as Saturn was examined with a telescope (by Galileo), it was seen to present an extraordinary appearance; but this was first recognized and proved to be a ring by Huygens in 1659. In 1674 J. D. Cassini saw the separation between rings A and B, which is hence called the Cassinian division. (It has also been erroneously called Balf's division.) The dusky ring was discovered in 1850 at Cambridge, Massachusetts, by G. P. Bond. The ring was first assumed to be solid. Laplace showed that, upon that assumption, it must be upheld by the attractions of the satellites. E. Peirce in 1851 demonstrated the ring to be fluid—that is, to consist of vast numbers of particles, or small bodies, free to move relatively to one another. This had been suggested by Roberval in the seventeenth century. See cut on preceding page.—**Saturn's tree**, the popular name for an arborescent deposit of lead from a solution of lead acetate by electrochemical action.

Saturnalia (sat'ér-ná'li-á), n. pl. [= F. *Saturnales* = Sp. *Saturnales* = Pg. *Saturnales*, < L. *Saturnalia*, neut. pl. of *Saturnalis*, of or belonging to Saturn, Saturnian, < *Saturnus*, Saturn; see *Saturn*.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, the festival of Saturn, celebrated in the middle of December as a harvest-home observance. It was a period of feasting and mirthful license and enjoyment for all classes, extending even to the slaves. Hence—2. Any wild or noisy revelry; unconstrained, wild, and licentious reveling.—**Syn.** 2. *Revel*, *Debauch*, etc. See *carousal*.

Saturnalian (sat'ér-ná'li-an), a. [*Saturnalia* + -an.] 1. Pertaining to the festivals celebrated in honor of Saturn.—2. Of the character of the Saturnalia of ancient Rome; hence, characterized by unrestrained license and reveling; licentious; loose; dissolute.

In order to make this *saturnalian* amusement general in the family you sent it down stairs.
Burke, *A Regicidal Peace*.

Saturnals† (sat'ér-nalz), n. pl. [*F. Saturnales*, < L. *Saturnalia*, pl.: see *Saturnalia*.] Saturnalia.

I know it is now such a time as the *Saturnals* for all the world, that every man stands under the eaves of his own hat, and sings what pleases him.

B. Jonson, *Pleasure Reconciled to Virtue*.

Saturnia¹ (sā-tér'ni-ä), n. [NL. (Schrank, 1802), < L. *Saturnius*, pertaining to Saturn, < *Saturnus*, Saturn; see *Saturn*.] A genus of bombycid moths, typical of the family *Saturniidae*, of varying scope according to different authors, but ordinarily including species with papillate ocelli on the wings and with the branches of the male antennæ not very hairy and not of equal length. In this sense it contains only about a dozen species, nearly all Old World. *S. pyri* and *S. pavonia* are two notable European species.

saturnia² (sā-tér'ni-ä), n. [*Saturn*, 3.] Lead-poisoning; plumbism.

Saturnian¹ (sā-tér'ni-an), a. [*F. Saturnien*, < L. *Saturnius*, of Saturn, < *Saturnus*, Saturn; see *Saturn*.] 1. Pertaining to the god Saturn, or to his reign, alleged to be "the golden age"; hence, happy; distinguished for purity, integrity, and simplicity. [In the second quotation there is also an allusion to Saturn as a name of lead.]

This, this is he foretold by ancient rhymes;

Th' Angustus, born to bring *Saturnian* times.

Pope, *Dunciad*, iii. 320.

Then rose the seed of Chaos and of Night

To blot out order, and extinguish light,

Of dull and vernal a new world to mould,

And bring *Saturnian* days of lead and gold.

Pope, *Dunciad*, iv. 16.

2. Of or pertaining to the planet Saturn.—**Saturnian meter** or **verse**, a form of verse used in early Roman poetry before the adoption of Greek meters. A number of examples of this meter are extant in citations, inscriptions, etc., but recent metricians are by no means agreed as to its true nature. Some explain it as quantitative, and describe the classic example

Dábunt márum Metélli [or Métélli] Návio poétæ

as an iambic line consisting of two members (cola) separated by a cesura. Such a verse was compared by Macaulay (Introd. to "Lays of Ancient Rome") to the nursery rhyme

The queen | was in | her par | lour || éating | bréad ánd | hóney.

Others (and this is now the prevalent opinion) regard the Saturnian verse as purely accentual:

Dábunt márum Metélli [or Métélli] Návio poétæ.

saturnian² (sā-tér'ni-an), a. and n. [*Saturnia* + -an.] 1. a. In *entom.*, pertaining or related to the *Saturniidae*.

II. n. A saturnian moth; a member of the *Saturniidae*.

Saturnicentric (sā-tér-ni-sen'trik), a. [*L. Saturnus*, Saturn, + *centrum*, center.] Referred to Saturn as an origin of coordinates.

Saturnight, n. [ME. *Saturnigt*, < AS. *Sæterniht*, < *Sætern*, Saturn (see *Saturday*), + *niht*, night.] Saturday night.

In a Lammasse nig, *Sater nig* that was.

Rob. of Gloucester, *Chronicle*, p. 557.

Saturniidae (sat'ér-ni'í-dē), n. pl. [NL., < *Saturnia* + -idae.] A family of large bombycid moths erected by Boisduval on the genus *Saturnia*, and including many of the largest known lepidoptera. The subfamily *Attacinae* contains all the large native North American silkworm-moths.

Saturnine (sat'ér-nin or -nín), a. [*OF. saturnin* = Sp. Pg. It. *saturnino*, Saturnine, < ML. *Saturninus*, pertaining to the planet Saturn or to lead, hence heavy, lumpish, melancholy, as those born under the planet Saturn were feigned to be; < L. *Saturnus*, the god and planet Saturn; see *Saturn*. Cf. *Jovial*, *mercurial*.] 1. Pertaining to the god Saturn or the planet Saturn; under the influence of the planet Saturn. Hence—2. [l. c.] Morose; dull; heavy; grave; not readily susceptible to excitement or cheerfulness; phlegmatic.

My conversation is slow and dull, my humour *saturnine* and reserved; in short, I am none of those who endeavour to break jests in company, or make repartees.

Dryden, *Def. of Essay on Dram. Poesy*.

A tall, dark, *saturnine* youth, sparing of speech.

Lamb, *Christ's Hospital*.

If you talk in this manner, my honest friend, you will excite a spirit of ridicule in the gravest and most *saturnine* men, who never had let a laugh out of their breasts before.

Landor, *Lucian and Timotheus*.

3. [l. c.] Arousing no interest; stupid; dull; uninteresting.

The noble Earl, not disposed to trouble his jovial mind with such *saturnine* paltry, still continued like his magnificent self.

G. Harvey, *Four Letters*.

4. [l. c.] In *old chem.*, pertaining to lead: as, *saturnine* compounds.—**Saturnine amaurosis**, im-

pairment or loss of vision due to lead-poisoning.—**Saturnine breath**, breath of a peculiar odor observed in lead-poisoning.—**Saturnine colic**, lead-colic.—**Saturnine intoxication**. Same as *lead-poisoning*.—**Saturnine palsy**, **saturnine paralysis**. Same as *lead-paralysis*.—**Saturnine red**. Same as *red lead* (which see, under *lead*).
saturnism (sat'ér-nizm), n. [*Saturn*, 3, + -ism.] Lead-poisoning.

Saturnist† (sat'ér-nist), n. [*Saturn* + -ist.] A person of a dull, grave, gloomy temperament.

Leon. Why dost thou laugh, Learchus?

Learch. To see us two walk thus, like *saturnists*,

Muffled up in a condensed cloud.

Why art thou sad, Leontius?

Beau. and Fl. (?), *Faithful Friends*, v. 1.

saturnite (sat'ér-nit), n. [*L. Saturnus*, Saturn, + -ite².] A mineral substance containing lead. *Kirvan*.

Saturnus (sā-tér'nus), n. [L.: see *Saturn*.] 1. Saturn.—2†. In *old chem.*, lead.

Saturnus leed and Jupiter is tin.

Chaucer, *Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale*, l. 275.

satyr¹, n. A Middle English form of *satyr*¹.

satyr¹ (sat'ér or sã'tér), n. [Early mod. E. also *satyre*; < ME. **satir*, *satiry*, *satury*, < OF. *satire*, *satyre*, F. *satyre* = Sp. *sátiro* = Pg. *satyro* = It. *sátiro* = D. *sater* = G. Sw. Dan. *satyr*, < L. *satyrus*, < Gr. *σατύρος*, a satyr (see def.).] 1. In *classical myth.*, a sylvan deity, representing the luxuriant forces of Nature, and closely connected with the worship of Bacchus. Satyrs are represented with a somewhat bestial cast of countenance, often



Satyr.—The Barberini Faun, at Munich.

with small horns upon the forehead, and a tail like that of a horse or a goat, and they frequently hold a thyrsus or wine-cup. Late Roman writers confused the satyrs with their own fawns, and gave them the lower half of the body of a goat. Satyrs were common attendants on Bacchus, and were distinguished for lasciviousness and riot. In the authorized version of the Old Testament (Isa. xlii. 21; xxiv. 14) the name is given to a demon believed to live in uninhabited places and popularly supposed to have the appearance of a he-goat (whence the name). The Hebrew word *sã'tir*, plural *sã'tirim*, so translated in these passages, means 'shaggy' as an adjective, and 'he-goat' as a noun. From the idolatrous worship of goats, the name came to be applied to demons. In Lev. xvii. 7 and 2 Chron. xi. 15 it is translated 'devil.'

Satiry and *fawny* more and lesse.

Chaucer, *Troilus*, iv. 1544.

In deeds they were but disguised persons vnder the shape of *Satyres*, as who would say, these terrene and base gods being conversant with mans affaires, and spiers out of all their secret faults.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 25.

I was born with budding Antlers like a young *Satyr*.

Congreve, *Way of the World*, iii. 18.

Hence—2. A very lecherous or lascivious person; one affected with satyriasis.—3. In *zool.*: (a) The orang-utan, *Simia satyrus*: see *Satyrus*. (b) A pheasant of the genus *Cerionis*; a tragopan. (c) An argus-butterfly: same as *meadow-brown*; any member of the *Satyrinæ*.—4. In *her.*, same as *manticore*.

satyr², n. An obsolete erroneous spelling of *satire*.

satyral (sat'ér-al or sã'tér-al), n. [*Satyr*¹ + -al.] In *her.*, a monster which has a human head and the body and limbs of different animals, as the body and legs of a lion together with long horns, or some similar grotesque combination.

satyre¹, n. An obsolete form of *satyr*¹.
satyre², n. An obsolete erroneous spelling of *satire*.

Satyri

Satyri (sat'i-ri), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *L. satyrus*, a satyr: see *satyr*.] The satyrs or argus-butterflies collectively. See *Satyrinae*.

satyriasis (sat-i-rī'a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σατυριασμός*, satyriasis, priapism, < *σατυριάζω*, equiv. to *σατυρίζω*, act like a satyr, be lewd, < *σατύρος*, a satyr: see *satyr*.] 1. A diseased and unrestrainable venereal appetite in men, corresponding to nymphomania in women.—2. In *pathol.*, lepra.

satyric (sā-tir'ik), *a.* [= F. *satyrique* = Sp. *satirico* = Pg. It. *satirico*, < L. *satyricus*, < Gr. *σατυρικός*, of or pertaining to a satyr, < *σατύρος*, a satyr: see *satyr*.] Of or pertaining to satyrs: as, a *satyric* drama. The satyric drama was a particular kind of play among the ancient Greeks, having somewhat of a burlesque character, the chorus representing satyrs.

satyric (sā-tir'ik-al), *a.* [*satyric* + *-al*.] Same as *satyric*. *Grote*.

Satyrinae (sat-i-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Satyri* + *-inae*.] The satyrs or argus-butterflies as a subfamily of *Nymphalidae*, having only four legs fitted for walking.

satyrine (sat'i-rin), *a.* In *entom.*, pertaining to the *Satyrinae*.

satyrian (sā-tir'i-on), *n.* [Formerly also *satyrian*; < F. *satyrian*, < L. *satyrian*, also *satyrios*, < Gr. *σατυριανός*, a plant supposed to excite lust, < *σατύρος*, a satyr: see *satyr*.] One of several species of *Orchis*.

That there nothing is to hoot
Between a Bean and a *Satyrian* root.
Heywood, *Dialogues* (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 237).
The sweet *satyrian*, with the white flower.
Bacon, *Gardens* (ed. 1887).

Satyrium (sā-tir'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Swartz, 1791), < Gr. *σατυριον*, satyrium: see *satyr*.] A genus of small-flowered terrestrial orchidaceous plants, natives of South Africa, northern India, and the Mascarene Islands.

satyromania (sat'i-rō-mā'ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σατυρομανία*, a satyr, + *μανία*, madness.] Same as *satyriasis*.

satyromaniac (sat'i-rō-mā'ni-ak), *a. and n.* [*satyromania* + *-ac*.] 1. *a.* Affected with satyromania.

2. *n.* A person affected with satyromania.

satyr-pug (sat'ēr-pug), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Eupithecia satyrata*.

Satyrus (sat'i-rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *satyrus*, < Gr. *σατύρος*, a satyr: see *satyr*.] 1. *[t. c.]* An old name of the oranges.—2. The genus of oranges: synonymous with *Simia*. Two supposed species have been called *S. orang* and *S. morio*.—3. In *entom.*, the typical genus of *Satyrinae*, having such species as *S. galatca*, the marble butterfly. Also called *Hipparchia*.

saulpître (sō'al'pītr), *n.* [*Sau Alpe* (see def.) + *-pître*.] Same as *coisite*: so called because found in the Sau Alpe in Carinthia, Austria-Hungary.

sauba-ant (sā'bjā-ant), *n.* [*S. Amer. Ind. sauba* + *E. ant*.] A leaf-carrying ant, *Ecodoma cephalotes*, occurring in South America, and remarkable from the fact that the colonies include five classes of individuals—males, queens, small ordinary workers, large workers with very large hairy heads, and large workers with large polished heads. These ants are injurious to plantations, from the extent to which they strip plants of their leaves to carry to their nests. They may often be seen in long files carrying pieces of leaves. They burrow very extensively underground, some of their galleries being hundreds of yards long. The winged females are often eaten by the natives.

sauce (sās), *n.* [Also dial. *sass*; early mod. E. also *sawce*; < ME. *sauce*, *sawce*, *sawce*, *sawse*, *salse* = D. *saus* (> E. *souse*) = G. Dan. *sauce* = Sw. *sauce*, *sås*, < OF. *sauce*, *sawse*, *sawse*, *salce*, *sawse*, *sawse*, F. *sauce* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *salsa*, < ML. *salsa*, f. (also, after Rom., *salcia*), sauce, < L. *salsa*, things salted, salt food (cf. *aqua salsa*, salted water), neut. pl. of *salsus*, pp. of *salire*, salt, < *sal*, salt: see *salt*. Cf. *sauage*, *sawcer*, *souse*, from the same source.] 1. A condiment, as salt or mustard; now, usually, an accompaniment to food, usually liquid or soft, and highly seasoned or flavored, eaten as a relish, an appetizer, or a digestive: as, *mint-sauce*; *white sauce*; *lobster-sauce*; *sauce piquante*.

Thet ete at here eee as thei migt thaune,
boute (but, without) salt other sauerne or any semli drynk.
William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 1882.

Also to know youre *sawces* for flesche conveniently,
Hit provokithe a fyne apeteite if *sawce* youre mete be ble.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 151.

The *Sauce* is costly, for it far exceeds the eaties.
Greene, *Never Too Late*.

Avoid curiosities and provocations; let your chiefest *sauce* be a good stomach, which temperance will help to get you.
Penn, *Advice to Children*, iii.

Hence, specifically.—2. Garden vegetables or roots eaten with flesh-meat: also called *garden-sauce*. [*Prov. Eng. and U. S.*]

Of corn in the blade you may make good green *sauce*, of a light concoction and easy digestion.
Urquhart, tr. of *Rabelais*, iii. 2.

3. Fruit stewed with sugar; a compote of fruit: as, *apple-sauce*.—4. Pertness; insolence; impudence, or pert or insolent language. [Now colloq.]

Then, full of *sawce* and zesl, up steps Elnathan.
Satyr against *Hypocrites* (1689). (*Nares*, under *ducking*.)

Nanny . . . secretly chuckled over her outburst of "*sauce*" as the best morning's work she had ever done.
George Eliot, *Amos Barton*, vii.

5. The soft green or yellowish substance of a lobster. See *tomalley*.—6. A mixture of flavoring ingredients used in the preparation of tobacco and snuff. [*Eng.*]—*Carrier's sauce*, poor man's sauce.—*Marine sauce*. See *marine*.—*Poor man's sauce*, hunger.—*To serve one* (with) the same *sauce*, to requite one injury with another. [*Colloq.*]

If he had been strong enough I dare swear he would have *serv'd* him the same *sauce*.
Ward, *London Spy* (ed. 1703). (*Nares*.)

What is *sauce* for the goose is *sauce* for the gander, the same principle applies in both cases; what is applicable in one case should be applied to all similar cases.

sauce (sās), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sawced*, ppr. *sawcing*. [Early mod. E. also *sawce*; < ME. *sawcen*, *sawsen*, < OF. *saucier*, *sawcer*, F. *sawcer*, sauce: from the noun.] 1. To add a sauce or relish to; season; flavor.

He cut our roots in characters,
And *sawced* four broths, as Juno had been sick
And he her dieter. *Shak.*, *Cymbeline*, iv. 2. 50.

Right costly *Cates*, made both for shew and taste,
But *sawc'd* with wine.
Heywood, *Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 290.

2. To gratify; tickle (the palate). [*Rare.*]

Sauce his palate
With thy most operant poison.
Shak., *T. of A.*, iv. 3. 24.

3. To internix or accompany with anything that gives piquancy or relish; hence, to make pungent, tart, or sharp.

Sorrow *sawced* with repentance.
Spenser, *Shep. Cal.*, March.

His store of pleasures must be *sawced* with pain.
Marlowe, *Faustus*, v. 4.

4. To be saucy or pert to; treat saucily, or with impertinence; scold.

As fast as she answers thee with frowning looks, I'll *sawce* her with bitter words.
Shak., *As you Like it*, iii. v. 69.

5. To cut up; carve; prepare for the table.

Sauce that capon, *sauce* that playce.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

The bodie [of the slave sacrificed] they *sawced* and dressed for a banquet about breake of day, after they had bid the Idoll good morrow with a small dance.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 810.

6. To make to pay or suffer.

I'll make them pay; I'll *sawce* them: they have had my house a week at command; I have turned away my other guests; . . . I'll *sawce* them.
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, iv. 3. 11.

sauce-alone (sās'a-lōn'), *n.* [*ME. sauce-lyne*, supposed to be a corruption of *sauce-alone*: see *sauce* and *alone*.] An Old World cruciferous plant, *Sisymbrium Allbaria* (*Allbaria officinalis*), emitting a strong smell of garlic: sometimes used as a salad. Also called *garlic-mustard*, *hedge-garlic*, and *jack-by-the-hedge*.

sauce-boat (sās'bōt), *n.* A dish or vessel with a lip or spout, used for holding sauce.

saucebox (sās'boks), *n.* [*satyr* + *box*.] A saucy, impudent person. [*Colloq.*]

Merry come up, sir *saucebox*! I think you'll take his part, will you not?
Beau. and Fl., *Knight of Burning Pestle*, iii. 5.

The foolish old poet says that the souls of some women are made of sea-water; this has encouraged my *saucebox* to be witty upon me.
Addison, *Spectator*.

sauce-crayon (sās'krā'on), *n.* A very soft black pastel used for backgrounds in pastel or crayon drawings.

sauce-dish (sās'dish), *n.* A dish for sauce.

saucepan (sās'pan), *n.* 1. Originally, a pan for cooking sauces.—2. A small metallic vessel for cooking, having a cover, and a long handle projecting nearly horizontally from the side.

saucepan-fish (sās'pan-fish), *n.* The king-crab, *Limulus polyphemus*: so called from its shape. See *casserole-fish*.

sawcer (sā'sér), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sawcer*, *sawser*; < ME. *sawcer*, *sawcere*, *sawser*, *sawser*,

sawsour, < OF. *saussiere*, F. *saucière*, a sauce-dish, = Sp. *salsera* = Pg. *salseira* = It. *salsiera*, a vessel for holding sauce, < ML. **salsaria*, f., *salsarium*, neut., a salt-cellar or a sauce-dish, < *salsa*, *salcia*, sauce, L. *salsa*, salted things: see *sauce*.] 1. A small dish or pan in which sauce is set on the table; a sauce-dish.

Of dowcetes, pare away the sides to the botomm, & that ye lete,
In a *sawcere* afore youre *souerayne* semely ye hit set.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 148.

Take violets, and infuse a good pugil of them in a quart of vinegar; . . . refresh the infusion with like quantity of new violets, seven times; and it will make a vinegar so fresh of the flower as if a twelvemonth after it be brought you in a *sawcer* you shall smell it before it come at you.
Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 17.

2. A small, round, shallow vessel, a little deeper than a plate, upon which a cup, as a tea- or coffee-cup, is placed, and which is designed to retain any liquid which may be spilled from the cup.—3. Something resembling a saucer. (a) A kind of flat caisson used in raising sunken vessels. (b) A socket of iron which receives the spindle or foot upon which a capstan rests and turns round.—*Sand saucer*. See *sand-sawcer*.

sawcer-eye (sā'sér-ī), *n.* A large, prominent eye.

But where was your conscience all this while, woman?
did not that stare you in the face with huge *sawcer-eyes*?
Vanbrugh, *Relapse*, v. 3.

sawcer-eyed (sā'sér-īd), *a.* Having very large, round, prominent eyes.

sawcery (sā'sér-ī), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sawcery*, *sawcery*; < OF. **sawcerie*, < ML. *salsaria*, a department of a royal kitchen having charge of sauces and spices, also prob. a sauce-dish, < *salsa*, *salcia*, sauce: see *sauce*.] A place for sauces or preserves.

The skullary and *sawcery*.
Rulland Papers, p. 40. (*Nares*.)

sauce-tureen (sās'tū-rēn'), *n.* A small tureen for holding sauce or gravy.

sauçh, **sauçh** (säch), *n.* A Scotch form of *sallow*.

The giancin' waves o' Clyde
Throch *sauçhs* and hangin' hazels glide.
Pinkerton, *Bothwell Bank*.

O wae betide the frush *sauçh* wand!
And wae betide the bush of brier!
Annan Water (Child's *Ballads*, II. 189).

sawcily (sā'si-li), *adv.* In a saucy manner; pertly; impudently; with impertinent boldness.

That freed servant, who had much power with Claudius,
very *sawcily* had almost all the words.
Bacon, *Apothegms*.

sawciness (sā'si-nes), *n.* The character or fact of being saucy; hence, also, saucy language or conduct; impertinent presumption; impudence; contempt of superiors.

You call honourable boldness impudent *sawciness*.
Shak., *2 Hen. IV.*, ii. 1. 135.

Jalousy in a gallant is humble true love, . . . but in a husband 'tis arrant *sawciness*, cowardice, and ill-breeding.
Wycherley, *Gentleman Dancing-Master*, v. 1.

= *Syn.* *Impertinence*, *Effrontery*, etc. (see *impudence*), *malapertness*.

sawcisse (sō-sēs'), *n.* [F., a sausage: see *saw-sage*.] In *fort.* and *artillery*: (a) A long pipe or bag, made of cloth well pitched, or of leather, filled with powder, and extending from the chamber of a mine to the entrance of the gallery. To preserve the powder from dampness, it is generally placed in a wooden pipe. It serves to communicate fire to mines, caissons, bomb-chests, etc. (b) A long bundle of fagots or fascines for raising batteries and other purposes.

sawcisson (sō-sēs-sōn'), *n.* [F., < *sawcisse*, a sausage: see *sawcisse*.] Same as *sawcisse*.

sawcy (sā'si), *a.* [Also dial. *sassy*; early mod. E. *sawcie*, *sawcy*, *sawcie*; < *sauce* + *-y*.] 1. Full of saucy or impertinence; flippantly bold or impudent in speech or conduct; impertinent; characterized by offensive lightness or disrespect in addressing, treating, or speaking of superiors or elders; impudent; pert.

When we see a fellow sturdy, lofty, and proud, men say
this is a *sawcy* fellow.
Latimer, *Misc. Sel.*

Am I not the protector, *sawcy* priest?
Shak., *1 Hen. VI.*, iii. 1. 45.

My father would prefer the boys he kept
To greater men than he; but did it not
Till they were grown too *sawcy* for himself.
Beau. and Fl., *Philaster*, ii. 1.

The best way is to grow rude and *sawcy* of a sudden.
Swift, *Advice to Servants* (General Directions).

2. Characterized by or expressive of pertness or impudence.

Study is like the heaven's glorious sun,
That will not be deep-search'd with *sawcy* looks.
Shak., *L. L. L.*, i. 1. 85.

A *saucie* word spak' hee.

Heir of Linne (Child's Ballads, VIII. 73).

There is not so impudent a Thing in Nature as the saucy Look of an assured Man, confident of Success.

Congreve, Way of the World, IV. 5.

3†. Presuming; overbearing.

And if nothing can deterre these saucie doubtles from this their dizardly Inhumanitie.

Lomatius on Painting by Laydock (1593). (*Nares*.)

But now I am cabin'd, cribb'd, confin'd, bound in To saucy doubts and fears. *Shak.*, Macbeth, III. 4. 25.

4†. Wanton; prurient; impure.

Saucy trusting of the cozen'd thoughts Denies the pitchy night. So lust doth play. *Shak.*, All's Well, IV. 4. 23.

=Syn. 1 and 2. See *impudence*.

saucy† (sá'si), adv. [*saucy*, a.] Saucily.

But up then spak the auld gudman, And vow but he spak wondrous saucie.

Glasgow Peggy (Child's Ballads, IV. 76).

saucy-bark (sá'si-bärk), n. Same as *sassy-bark*.

sauey-kraut (sour'krout), n. [Also partly Englished *sour-kraut*, *sour-craut* (= F. *chou-craute*); < G. *sauer-kraut*, < *sauer*, = E. *sour*, + *kraut*, plant, vegetable, cabbage.] A favorite German dish, consisting of cabbage cut fine, pressed into a cask, with alternate layers of salt, and suffered to ferment till it becomes sour.

sauf, saufy†. Middle English forms of *safe*, *safely*.

sauger. An obsolete form of *sage*†, *sage*².

sauger (sá'gér), n. A pereoid fish, *Stizostedion canadense*, the smaller American pike-perch, also called *sand-pike*, *ground-pike*, *rattlesnake-pike*, *jack*, and *horn-fish*. See *cut* under *Stizostedion*.

saugh¹ (säch), n. See *sauch*.

saugh² (suf), n. Same as *sough*.

saugh³†. An obsolete preterit of *see*¹.

saught, n. [ME. *saughte*, *seichte*, *sachte*, *sæhte*, < AS. *sahht*, *seht*, *seht*, *sæht* (= Icel. *sáht*), reconciliation, settlement, orig. the adjustment of a suit, < *sacan*, fight, contend, sue at law: see *sake*¹. Cf. *saught*, a. and v.] Reconciliation; peace.

We be-seke þow, syr, as soveraynge and lorde, That ge safe us to daye, for sake of þoure Criste!

Sende us some socoure, and saughte with the peple.

Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 3053.

saught†, a. [ME. *saught*, *saugt*, *saucht*, *saght*, *sagt*, *sæht*, < AS. *sahht*, *seht*, *sæht* (= Icel. *sáht*), reconciled, at peace: see *saught*, n., and cf. *saught*, v.] Reconciled; agreed; at one.

saught†, v. t. [ME. *saughten*, *saugten*, *saughten*, < AS. **sahhtian*, *sahhtian* (= Icel. *sæhta*), reconcile, make peace, < *sahht*, *seht*, *sæht*, reconciled, *sahht*, *seht*, *sæht*, reconciliation, peace: see *saught*, n. Cf. *saughten*, and *saughtle*, now *settle*².] To reconcile.

And men vnsaugte loke thou assay

To saugten hem theune at an assent.

Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 108.

saughten†, v. i. [ME. *saugtenen*, *saughten*, *saughtnen*, < AS. **sahhtian*, become reconciled, < *sahht*, *seht*, *sæht*, reconciled: see *saught*, a. Cf. *saughtle*.] To become reconciled.

"Cesseth," seith the kyng, "I suffre þow [to dispute] no lengere.

ge shal saugte for sothe and serue me bothe.

"Kisse hir," quod the kyng. *Piers Plowman* (B), IV. 2.

saughtlet, v. A Middle English form of *settle*².

saul¹ (sál), n. An obsolete or Scotch form of *soul*¹.

saul², n. See *sal*².

saulle†, n. An obsolete form of *soul*¹.

saule²†, sauleet, n. See *sool*, *soul*².

saulie, saullie (sá'li), n. [Origin obscure.] A hired mourner. [*Scotch*.]

There were twa wild-looking chaps left the auld kirk, . . . and the priest . . . sent twa o' the riding saullies after them.

Scott, The Antiquary, xxv.

sault¹† (sált), n. [Also *salt*, *saut*; < ME. *saut*, *saute*, *sawt*, < OF. *saut*, *sault*, F. *saut* = Pr. *saut* = Cat. *salt* = Sp. Pg. It. *salto*, a leap, jump, fall, < L. *saltus*, a leap, < *salire*, leap: see *salt*², and cf. *assault*, n., of which *sault*¹ is in part an aphetic form.] 1. A leap.

He rode . . . a light feet horse, unto whom he gavs a hundred cariers, made him go the high saults, bounding in the air, [and] . . . turn short in a ring both to the right and left hand.

Urguhart, tr. of Rabelais, I. 23.

2. An assault.

The cam Anthony and also Reynold, Which to psynymes made sautes plents, And of Ausoys the noble Kyng hold.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 2145.

Slentha with hus slyngs an hard saut he made.

Piers Plowman (C), xxlii. 217.

sault¹† (sált), v. t. [Also *saute*; < ME. *sauten*, OF. *sauter*, *sauter*, < L. *saltare*, leap, freq. of *salire*, leap: see *salt*², *salient*, and cf. *assault*, v., of which *sault*¹ is in part an aphetic form. Cf. *sault*², n.] To assault.

sault² (só, commonly sò), n. [*Canadian* F. *sault*, *saut*, a leap, fall: see *sault*¹.] A rapid in some rivers: as, the *Sault Ste. Marie*. [*North America*.]

sault³†, n. and v. A bad spelling of *salt*¹.

saultable† (sál'ta-bl), a. [Also *salttable*; by apheresis for *assaultable*.] Same as *assaultable*.

The breach is safely *saultable* where no defence is made. *Willoughby*, To Walsingham, in *Motley's Hist. Netherlands*, II. 416.

sault-fat (sált'fat), n. [*Sc.* form of *salt-fat*.] A picking-tub or powdering-tub for meat.

sault-tree, n. See *sal*².

saum (soum), n. [G., = E. *seam*, a load: see *seam*².] An Austrian unit of weight, formerly used in England for quicksilver. Young says it was 315 pounds avoirdupois; and Nelkenbrecher says the Styrian saum for steel is 250 Vienna pounds, being 309 pounds avoirdupois. Probably in Carniola the weight was greater. The saum was also a liquid measure in Switzerland, like the French *somme*, Italian *sema*; also a unit of tale, 22 pieces of cloth.

saumbuet, sambuet, n. [ME., < OF. *sambuc*, *saubue* (ML. *sambuca*), a saddle-cloth, a litter, < OHG. *sambuoh*, *sambüh*, *sambüch*, *sampöh*, *sampöch*, a chariot, sedan-chair, litter.] A saddle-cloth.

saumbury, n. [ME., appar. an irreg. var. of *saumbue*, a saddle-cloth: see *saumbuc*.] A litter.

And shope that a shereyue sholde here Mede

Softliche in saumbury fram syse to syse.

Piers Plowman (C), III. 178.

saumplariet, n. See *saumplary*.

saunce-bell†, sauncing-bell† (sáns'bel, sán'-sing-bel), n. Same as *saints' bell*, *Sanctus bell*. See *bell*¹.

Titan gilds the eastern hills,

And chirping birds, the saunce-bell of the day,

Ring in our ears a warning to devolon.

Randolph, Amyntas, III. 1.

saunders (sán'dérz), n. Same as *sandal*².

saunders blue. See *blue*.

saunderswood† (sán'dérz-wúd), n. Same as *sandalwood*.

saunt¹, n. A dialectal (Scotch) or obsolete form of *saint*¹.

saunt², n. A variant of *saint*², *cent*, 4 (a game). At coses or at saunt to sit, or set their rest at prime.

Turberville on Hawking, in *Cens. Lit.*, ix. 266.

saunter (sán'tér or sán'tér), v. i. [Also dial. *saunter*; < ME. *saunteren*, *sauntren* (see defs.): (a) prob. < OF. *s'aventurer*, *se aventurer*, reflex., adventure oneself, risk oneself: see, oneself, coalescing with *aventurer*, risk, adventure (> ME. *autren*, risk): see *adventure* and obs. *autner*, v. This etymology, suggested by Skeat and Murray, involves a difficulty in the otherwise unexampled transit into E. of the OF. reflexive *se* as a coalesced initial element, but it is the only one that has any plausibility. Various other etymologies, all absurd, have been suggested or are current, namely: (b) < F. *sainte terre*, holy land, in supposed allusion to "idle people who roved about the country and asked charity under pretence of going *à la sainte terre*," to the holy land. (c) < F. *sans terre*, without land, "applied to wanderers without a home"; (d) < F. *sentier*, a footpath (see *sentinel*, *sentry*¹); (e) < D. *slenteren* = LG. *slenderen* = Sw. *slentra* = Dan. *slentre*, saunter, loiter, Sw. *slunta* = Dan. *slunte*, idle, loiter; Icel. *slentr*, idle lounging, *slon*, sloth, etc.; (f) < Icel. *seint* = Norw. *seint* = Sw. Dan. *sent*, slowly, orig. neut. of Icel. *seinir* = Norw. *sein* = Sw. Dan. *sen* = AS. *sæne*, slow; (g) < OD. *swancken* = G. *schwanken*, etc., reel, waver, vacillate.] 1†. To venture (?). See *sauntering*, I.—2†. To hesitate (?).

Yut he knew nocht urrey certainly,

But sauntered and doubted urrely

Where on was or no of this salde linage.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), I. 4653.

3. To wander idly or loiteringly; move or walk in a leisurely, listless, or undecided way; loiter; lounge; stroll.

The cormorant is still *sauntering* by the sea-side, in see if he can find any of his brass cast up. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

4†. To dawdle; idle; loiter over a thing.

Upon the first suspicion a father has that his son is of a *sauntering* temper, he must carefully observe him, whether he be listless and indifferent in all his actions, or whether in somethings alone he beslow and sluggish, but in others vigorous and esger.

Locke, Education, § 123.

Interr'd beneath this Marble Stone

Lie saunt'ring Jack, and Idle Joan.

Prior, An Epitaph.

=Syn. 3. *Stroll*, *Stray*, etc. See *ramble*, v.

saunter (sán'tér or sán'tér), n. [*saunter*, v.]

1. A stroll; a leisurely ramble or walk.—2. A leisurely, careless gait.

I saw the large gate open, and in walked Rab, with that great and easy saunter of his.

Dr. John Brown, Rab and his Friends.

One hurried through the gate out of the grove, and the other, turning round, walked slowly, with a sort of saunter, toward Adam.

George Eliot, Adam Bede, xxvii.

Loitering and leaping, With saunter, with bounds — . . . See! the wild Mænada Break from the wood.

M. Arnold, Bacchanalia, I.

3†. A sauntering-place; a loitering- or strolling-place.

The tavern! park! assembly! mask! and play!

Those dear destroyers of the tedious day!

That wheel of fops, that saunter of the town!

Young, Love of Fame, I.

saunterer (sán'- or sán'tér-ér), n. [*saunter* + -er¹.] One who saunters, or wanders about in a loitering or leisurely way.

Quit the life of an insignificant saunterer about town. *Berkeley*, The Querist, § 413.

sauntering (sán'- or sán'tér-ing), n. [*ME.* *sauntering*; verbal n. of *saunter*, v.] 1†. Venturing; audacity (?).

Thoo sawes schall rewe hym sore

For all his sauntering sone.

York Plays, p. 351.

Nowe all his gaudis no thyng hym gaynes,

His sauntering schall with bale he bought.

York Plays, p. 354.

2. The act of strolling idly, dawdling, or loitering.

saunteringly (sán'- or sán'tér-ing-li), adv. In a sauntering manner; idly; leisurely.

Saurat, Sauræt (sá'rä, -rè), n. pl. [NL.] Same as *Sauria*.

Sauranodon (sá-ran'ò-don), n. [NL. (Marsh, 1879), < Gr. *σαῦρος*, a lizard, + *άνόδον*, toothless: see *Anodon*.] 1. The typical genus of *Sauranodontidæ*, based upon remains of Jurassic age from the Rocky Mountains: so called because edentulous or toothless.—2. [*l.c.*] A fossil of the above kind.

sauranodont (sá-ran'ò-dont), a. [*sauro-* (*-t-*).] Pertaining to the sauranodonts.

Sauranodontidæ (sá-ran'ò-don'ti-dè), n. pl. [NL., < *Sauranodon* (*-t-*) + -idæ.] A family of edentulous ichthyopterygian reptiles, typified by the genus *Sauranodon*.

saurel (sá'rel), n. [*OF.* *saurel*, "the bastard mackarel" (*Cotgrave*), < *saur*, sorrel: see *sore*².] A sea-d, *Trachurus trachurus*, or *T. saurus*; any fish of the genus *Trachurus*. See *cut* under *scad*.

Sauria (sá'ri-ä), n. pl. [NL., < Gr. *σαῦρος*, *σαῦρα*, a lizard: see *Saurus*.] An order of reptiles, having scales and usually legs, named by Bronnigart in 1799, and corresponding closely to the Linnean genus *Lacerta*; lizards. The name has been used with various extensions and restrictions of its original sense, in which it included the crocodiles and alligators as well as the true lizards or lacertilians, thus corresponding to the two modern orders *Lacertilia* and *Crocodylia*. In Cuvier's classification *Sauria* were the second order of reptiles, extended to include not only the living lizards and crocodiles, but also the extinct representatives then known of several other modern orders, as pterodactyls, ichthyosaurs, and plesiosaurs. On these accounts the term *Sauria* is discarded by many modern writers; by others it is used in a restricted sense for the lizards proper without the crocodiles, being thus an exact synonym of *Lacertilia*. This is a proper use of the name, near its original sense, and the term has priority over *Lacertilia*. The *Sauria* in this sense are about 1,500 species, representing from 20 to 25 families and numerous genera. Formerly also *Saura*, *Sauræ*.

saurian (sá'ri-an), a. and n. [= F. *saurien*; as *Sauria* + -an.] I. a. Belonging or relating to the *Sauria*, in any sense; having legs and scales, as a lizard; lacertiform; lacertilian.

II. n. A member of the *Sauria*, in any sense; a sealy reptile with legs, as a lacertilian or lizard. Though the term *Sauria* once lapsed from any definite signification, in consequence of the popular application of Cuvier's loose use of the word, *saurian* is still used as a convenient designation of reptiles which are not amphibians, chelonians, ophidians, or crocodyllans. See *cuts* under *Plesiosaurus*.

saurichnite (sá-rik'nít), n. [*NL.* *Saurichnites*, < Gr. *σαῦρος*, a lizard, + *ίχνος*, a track, footprint: see *ichnite*.] A saurian ichnolite; the fossil track of a saurian.

Saurichnites (sá-rik-nítéz), n. [NL.: see *saurichnite*.] A genus of saurians which have left saurichnites of Permian age.

Saurichthyidæ (sá-rik-thi'i-dè), n. pl. [NL., < *Saurichthys* + -idæ.] In Owen's classification, a family of fossil lepidogonoid fishes named from the genus *Saurichthys*. The body was elongate, with a median dorsal and ventral row of scutes and another along the lateral line, but otherwise scaleless, and

the fins were without fulera; the maxillae gave off horizontal palatal plates. The species lived in the Triassic and Liassic seas. Also called *Belonorhynchidae*.

Saurichthys (sā-rik'this), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σαῦρος*, a lizard, + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] The typical genus of the family *Saurichthyidae*. Agassiz.

Sauridae (sā-ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σαῦρος*, a lizard, + *-idae*.] In Günther's classification, a family of lepidosteoid ganoid fishes. It is characterized by an oblong body covered with ganoid scales, vertebrae incompletely ossified, termination of the vertebral column homocercal, fins with fulera, maxillary composed of a single piece, jaws with a single series of conical pointed teeth, and branchiostegals numerous, enamelled, the anterior ones developed as broad angular plates. The species are extinct, but formed a considerable contingent of the fishes of the Mesozoic formations from the Liassic and Jurassic beds. The genus having the widest range is *Semionotus*, of both the Liassic and Jurassic epochs; other genera are *Lophotomus*, *Pachycormus*, and *Ptycholepis*. Also called *Pachycormidae*.

Sauridae (sā-ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saurus* + *-idae*.] A family of malacopecterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Saurus*: same as *Synodontidae*.

Saurii (sā-ri-i), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Sauria*.] Same as *Sauria*. Oppel, 1811.

Saurina (sā-ri-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saurus* + *-ina*.] A division of *Scapellidae*, named from the genus *Saurus*: same as *Synodontidae*. Günther.

Saurischia (sā-ris'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σαῦρος*, a lizard, + *ἰσχίον*, the hip-joint: see *ischium*.] A suborder or order of dinosaurian reptiles with the inferior pelvic elements directed downward, including the *Megalosauridae*, etc.

saurischian (sā-ris'ki-an), *a. and n.* [*Saurischia* + *-an*.] *I. a.* Relating to the *Saurischia*.

II. n. A member of the *Saurischia*.

saurless (sār'les), *a.* [Contr. of *savorless*: see *savorless*.] Savorless; insipid; tasteless; vapid; spiritless. [Scotch.]

Saurobatrachia (sā-rō-ba-trā'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σαῦρος*, *σαῦρα*, a lizard, + *βάτραχος*, a sea-frog.] A synonym of *Urodela*, one of the major divisions of *Amphibia*: opposed to *Ophidobatrachia*.

saurobatrachian (sā-rō-ba-trā'ki-an), *a. and n.* *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Saurobatrachia* or *Urodela*.

II. n. A urodele batrachian, as a member of the *Saurobatrachia*.

Saurocephalidae (sā-rō-se-fal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saurocephalus* + *-idae*.] An extinct family of actinopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Saurocephalus*. They were large compressed fishes, and had large teeth implanted in distinct sockets in the jaws, and both the intermaxillary and supramaxillary bones well developed. They flourished in the Cretaceous seas. Also called *Saurodontidae*.

Saurocephalus (sā-rō-sef'ā-lus), *n.* [NL. (Kner, 1869), < Gr. *σαῦρος*, a lizard, + *κεφαλή*, the head.] A genus of fossil fishes of Cretaceous age, variously placed, but by late writers made the type of the family *Saurocephalidae*, having teeth with short compressed crowns.

Saurocetus (sā-rō-sē'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σαῦρος*, a lizard, + *κῆτος*, any sea-monster or large fish: see *Cete*.] A genus of fossil zeuglodonts, or zeuglodont cetaceans, based on remains from the Tertiary of South America, of uncertain character. Also *Saurocetes*.

Saurodipteridae (sā-rō-dip-ter'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σαῦρος*, a lizard, + *διπτερος*, with two fins (i. e. dorsal fins), + *-idae*.] A family of fossil polypteroid fishes from the Devonian and Carboniferous formations. It includes forms with scales ganoid and smooth like the surface of the skull, two dorsal fins, the paired fins obtusely lobate, teeth conical, and the caudal fin heterocercal. The species belonged to the genera *Diplopteris*, *Megalichthys*, and *Osteolepis*. Also called *Osteolepididae*.

Saurodipterini (sā-rō-dip-ter'i-ni), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saurodipteridae* + *-ini*.] Same as *Saurodipteridae*.

Saurodon (sā-rō-don), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σαῦρος*, a lizard, + *ὄδοντος* (ὄδοντ-) = E. tooth.] A genus of fossil fishes, of Cretaceous age, referred to the *Sphyrenidae*, or made type of the *Saurodontidae*.

saurodont (sā-rō-dont), *a. and n.* [*Saurodon(t-)*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Saurodontidae*.

II. n. A fish of the family *Saurodontidae*.

Saurodontidae (sā-rō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saurodon(t-)* + *-idae*.] Same as *Saurocephalidae*.

Saurognathæ (sā-rog'nā-thē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *saurognathus*: see *saurognathous*.] A superfamily of birds, containing the woodpeckers and their allies, or the *Picidae*, *Picumnidae*, and *Iynxidae*; the *Celeomorpha* of Huxley. W. K. Parker. See cuts under *Picumnus*, *Picus*, *saurognathous*, and *wryneck*.

saurognathism (sā-rog'nā-thizm), *n.* [*Saurognath-ous* + *-ism*.] In *ornith.*, a peculiar arrangement of the bones of the palate which has been seen in some woodpeckers; the saurognathous type of palatal structure.

saurognathous (sā-rog'nā-thus), *a.* [NL., < Gr. *σαῦρος*, a lizard, + *γνάθος*, the jaw.] In *ornith.*, having an arrangement of the bones of the palate which constitutes a simplification and degradation of the agthognathous structure, as a woodpecker:

as, a *saurognathous* bird or palate; a *saurognathous* type of structure. The case is far from clear or satisfactory, though named, described, and figured by high authority (the late William Kitchen Parker), and may be only an individual variation in some woodpeckers. In the flicker's skull here figured from nature is found a condition of things that fairly answers to Parker's description, subsisting mainly in the presence of a pair of stunted vomers separate from each other; but the like state of the parts does not appear in several other woodpecker's skulls examined in the preparation of this paragraph.

sauroid (sā'roid), *a. and n.* [*Sauroidei*, like a lizard, < *σαῦρος*, m., *σαῦρα*, f., a lizard, + *ειδος*, form.] *I. a.* Resembling a saurian in general; having characters of or some affinity with reptiles; reptilian; saurosidan, as a vertebrate; pertaining to the *Sauroidei*, as a fish.

The existence of warm periods during the Cretaceous age is plainly shown . . . by the corals and huge *sauroid* reptiles which then inhabited our waters.

J. Croil, Climate and Time.

II. n. 1. One of a family of ganoid fishes including the lepidosteids and various extinct



Restored Sauroid (*Pygopterus*).

forms; a member of the *Sauroidei*: as, "the sauroids and sharks." Buckland.—2. A member of the *Saurosidea*. Huxley, 1863.

Sauroidei (sā-roi'dē-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σαυροειδής*, like a lizard: see *sauroid*.] *1.* A family of ganoid fishes supposed to have reptilian characteristics. The name was used by Agassiz for fishes with conical pointed teeth alternating with small brush-like ones, flat rhomboid scales, and a bony skeleton. It included numerous extinct species which are now known to have few common characteristics, and also living fishes of the families *Polypteridae* and *Lepidosteidae*.

2. An order of ganoid fishes: same as *Holostei*. Sir J. Richardson.

sauroidichnite (sā-roi-dik'nit), *n.* [*Sauroidichnites*.] The fossil footprint of a saurian; a saurichnite left by a member of the genus *Sauroidichnites*.

Sauroidichnites (sā-roi-dik-ni'tēz), *n.* [NL.: see *sauroidichnite*.] A generic name of saurians which have left uncertain sauroidichnites. Hitchcock, 1841.

Sauromalus (sā-rom'ā-lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σαῦρος*, a lizard, + *ἰσάλης*, even, equal.] A genus of robust lizards of the family *Iguanidae*. *S. ater* is the alderman-lizard (so called from its obesity), which has commonly been known to American herpetologists by its untenable synonym *Euphyryne obesa*.

saurophagous (sā-rof'ā-gus), *a.* [*Saurophagus*, < Gr. *σαῦρος*, a lizard, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Feeding upon reptiles; reptilivorous.

Saurophidia (sā-rō-fid'i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σαῦρος*, a lizard, + *φίδης*, a snake: see *Ophidia*.] An order of reptiles, including the typical saurians and the ophiidians or serpents, and contrasting with the *Emydosauria* or *Crocodylia*. The term was introduced by De Blainville in 1818, for the same forms that were called *Squamata* by Merrem.

saurophidian (sā-rō-fid'i-an), *a. and n.* [*Saurophidia* + *-an*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Saurophidia*.

II. n. A member of the *Saurophidia*.

Saurophidii (sā-rō-fid'i-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σαῦρος*, a lizard, + *φίδης*, a snake: see *Ophidia*.]

A group of reptiles having rudimentary or no legs. It was proposed in 1825 by J. E. Gray for saurians and ophiidians having atrophied limbs and a narrow mouth, and included the families *Scincidae*, *Anguillidae*, *Typhlopidae*, *Amphisbæniidae*, and *Chalcididae*.

sauropod (sā-rō-pod), *a. and n.* [NL., < NL. *Sauro-poda*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sauro-poda*, or having their characters.

II. n. A member of the *Sauro-poda*.

Sauro-poda (sā-rop'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σαῦρος*, a lizard, + *ποῖς* (ποδ-) = E. foot.] An order of *Dinosauria*. It contains gigantic herbivorous dinosaurs with plantigrade ungulate quinquedigitate feet with unossified distal row of carpal and tarsal bones, fore and hind limbs of proportionate lengths and with solid bones, pubes united distally without post-pubes, paired sternal bones, anterior vertebrae opisthocœlian, and premaxillary teeth present. The families *Atanosauridae*, *Diplodocidae*, and *Morosauridae* are assigned to this order.

sauro-podus (sā-rop'ō-dus), *a.* [*Sauro-poda* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Sauro-poda*.

Sauro-sida (sā-rop'si-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σαῦρος*, a lizard, + *σῆμα*, appearance, + *-idae*.] In Huxley's classification, a superclass of vertebrates; one of three prime divisions of *Vertebrata*, in which birds and reptiles are brigaded together and contrasted on the one hand with *Ichthyopsida*, or amphibians and fishes, and on the other with *Mammalia*, or mammals. They almost always have an epidermic exoskeleton in the form of scales or feathers. The vertebral centra are ossified with epiphyses. The occipital condyle is single and median, formed from ossified exoccipitals and basioccipital: the latter is completely ossified, and there is a large basi-sphenoid, but no separate parasphenoid in the adult. The prootic bone is always ossified and remains distinct from the epiotic and opisthotic, or only unites with these after they have united with adjacent bones. The mandible consists of an articular element and several membrane bones, and the articular is connected with the skull by a quadrate bone. The ankle-joint is mediotarsal. The intestine ends in a cloaca. The heart is trilobular or quadrilobular, and some of the blood-corpuscles are red, oval, and nucleated. The aortic arches are usually two or more, but may be reduced to one, dextral. Respiration is never effected by gills. The diaphragm is incomplete, if any. Wolffian bodies are replaced by permanent kidneys. There is no corpus callosum, nor are there any mammary glands. The embryo is amniotic and allantoic; reproduction is oviparous or ovoviviparous. The *Sauro-sida* consist of the two classes *Reptilia* and *Aves*.

sauro-sidan (sā-rop'si-dan), *a.* [*Sauro-sida* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Sauro-sida*.

Sauro-sides (sā-rop'si-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: Same as *Sauro-sida*.] Haekel.

sauro-sidian (sā-rop'sid'i-an), *a.* [*Sauro-sida* + *-ian*.] Same as *sauro-sidan*. Huxley.

Sauropterygia (sā-rop-te-rij'i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σαῦρος*, a lizard, + *πτερυξ* (πτερυγ-), a wing, < *πτερόν*, wing, = E. feather.] An order of fossil saurians usually called *Plesiosauria*. The name is now often used instead of the earlier and equally appropriate designation. See cut under *Plesiosaurus*. Owen.

sauropterygian (sā-rop-te-rij'i-an), *a. and n.* [*Sauropterygia* + *-an*.] *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sauropterygia*; plesiosaurian.

II. n. A member of the *Sauropterygia*; a plesiosaur.

Saurornia (sā-rōr'ni-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Saurornithes*.] A class of extinct reptiles, the pterodactyls: so named by H. G. Seeley from their resemblance to birds in some respects. The class corresponds with the order *Pterosauria* or *Ornithosauria*. [Not in use.]

Saurornithes (sā-rōr'ni-thēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σαῦρος*, a lizard, + *ὄρνις* (ὄρνιθ-), a bird.] Same as *Saurura*.

sauro-rnithic (sā-rōr-nith'ik), *a.* [*Saurornithes* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the *Saurornithes* or *Saurura*, as the *Archæopteryx*.

Saurothera (sā-rō-thē'rā), *n.* [NL. (Vieillot), < Gr. *σαῦρος*, a lizard, + *θηρ*, a wild beast.] The typical genus of the subfamily *Saurotherinae*, embracing several species of West Indian ground-eucloos, as *S. ictula*.

Saurotherinae (sā-rō-thē-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saurothera* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of birds of the family *Cuculidae*; the ground-eucloos. They are characterized by the large strong feet, in adaptation to terrestrial life, the short rounded concavo-convex wings, and very long graduated tail of ten tapering feathers. The genera are *Saurothera* and *Geococcyx*. See cut under *chapparral-cock*.

saurotherine (sā-rō-thē'rin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Saurotherinae*.

Saururææ (sā-rō-rā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Saururæ* + *-æææ*.] A synonym of *Saururææ*, formerly considered an independent order.

Saururæ (sā-rō-rē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Haekel, 1866, in the forms *Sauriuræ* and *Sauriuri*), fem. pl. of **saururus*: see *saururus*.] A subclass or an order of *Aves*, of Jurassic age, based upon the

genus *Archæopteryx*, having a long lacertilian tail of many separate bones without a pygostyle and with the feathers arranged in pairs on each side of it, the sternum carinate, the wings functionally developed, and teeth present; the lizard-tailed birds. Also called *Saurornithes*, and, by Owen, *Uroioni*.

saururan (sâ-rô-ran), *n.* and *a.* [*< saururus + -an.*] *I. n.* A member of the *Saururæ*.

II. a. Saururous; of or pertaining to the *Saururæ*.

Saururæ (sâ-rô-rê-ë), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), *< Saururus + -æ.*] A tribe of apetalous plants, of the order *Piperaceæ*, the pepper family, distinguished from the other tribe, *Piperæ*, by flowers with three or four carpels instead of one, and each with two to eight ovules. It consists of the genera *Saururus* (the type), *Anemopsis* and *Houttuynia*, American and Asiatic herbs with cordate leaves, and *Lactoris*, a monotypic shrub from Juan Fernandez, unlike all others of the order in possessing a perianth.

saururous (sâ-rô-rus), *a.* [*< NL. saururus, < Gr. σαῦρος, lizard, + οὐρά, tail.*] Lizard-tailed, as a bird; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Saururæ*.

Saururus (sâ-rô-rus), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), so called in allusion to the inflorescence; *< Gr. σαῦρος, lizard, + οὐρά, tail.*] A genus of apetalous plants, of the order *Piperaceæ*, type of the tribe *Saururæ*. It is characterized by naked, bisexual, and racemed flowers, each sessile within a pedicelled bract and consisting of six or eight stamens and of three or four nearly distinct carpels which contain two to four ascending ovules and in fruit coalesce into a capsule that soon separates into three or four roughened nutlets. There are 2 species, *S. Lourei* in eastern Asia and *S. cerneus* in North America, the latter known as lizardtail and breastweed, and extending on the Atlantic coast into Canada. They are smooth herbs with broadly heart-shaped alternate leaves, and numerous small flowers crowded in a terminal catkin-like raceme.



Flowering Branch of Lizardtail (*Saururus cernuus*). *a.*, flower.

Saurus (sâ-rus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), *< Gr. σαῦρος, m., saipa, f., a lizard.*] In *ichth.*, a genus of fishes of the family *Synodontidae*; the lizard-fishes. Called *Synodus* by Scopoli in 1777. See *Synodus*.

saury (sâ-ri), *n.*; *pl. sauries (-riz).* [*Prob. < F. saur, sorrel; see saurel.*] A fish, *Scomberox*



Saury or Skipper (*Scomberox saurus*).

saurus, the skipper or bill-fish; any species of this genus. The true saury is found on both sides of the Atlantic. It attains a length of 18 inches, and is olive-brown, silvery on the sides and belly, with a distinct silvery band, as broad as the eye, bounding the dark color of the back.

saury-pike (sâ-ri-pik), *n.* The saury; any fish of the family *Scomberosocidæ*.

sausage (sâ-sâj), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *saulsage, saucidge*; dial. *sassage*; *< ME. saucige* (also extended *saucister, saucyster, saucetour, salsister*), prop. **saucisse* (= *D. saucijs*), *< OF. saucisse, sauleisse, sauchise, F. saucisse* = *It. sauleiccu, salsiccia* = *Sp. salchicha* (cf. *F. saucisson*), *salchichon* = *Pg. salchicha, salchichão, < ML. salsitia, salcitia, salsicia, salsutia, f., salsitium, salsutium, etc.* (after Rom.), prop. *salsicium, neut.*, a sausage, of salted or seasoned meat, *< L. salsus, salted: see saucc.*] An article of food, consisting usually of chopped or minced meat, as pork, beef, or veal, seasoned with sage, pepper, salt, etc., and stuffed into properly cleaned entrails of the ox, sheep, or pig, tied or constricted at short intervals. When sausages are made on an extensive scale the meat is minced and stuffed into the intestines by machinery.

Varius Hellogabalus . . . had the peculiar glory of first making *sausages* of shrimps, crabs, oysters, prawns, and lobsters. *W. King, Art of Cookery, Letter ix.*

Bologna sausage, a large sausage made of bacon, veal, and pork-suet, chopped fine, and inclosed in a skin, as a large intestine.

sausage-cutter (sâ-sâj-kut'er), *n.* A machine for cutting sausage-meat. Such machines exist in great variety. Some operate chopping-knives in a horizontally rotating circular metal trough with a wooden bottom; others consist of a horizontally rotating cylinder with cutting-teeth that pass between fixed cutting-teeth in an enveloping shell; and others act merely to tear the meat into the required state of fineness. Most of them are hand-machines operated by cranks; but in large manufacturing they are often driven by power.

sausage-grinder (sâ-sâj-grin'dèr), *n.* A domestic machine for mincing meat for sausages.

sausage-machine (sâ-sâj-mâ-shên'), *n.* A machine for grinding, mincing, or pounding meat as material for sausages; a sausage-grinder.

sausage-poisoning (sâ-sâj-poi'zn-ing), *n.* A poisoning by spoiled sausages, characterized by vertigo, vomiting, colic, diarrhea, and prostration, and sometimes fatal. Also called *atlantiasis* and *botulismus*.

sausage-roll (sâ-sâj-rôl), *n.* Meat minced and seasoned as for sausages, enveloped in a roll of flour paste, and cooked.

sauset, *n.* An obsolete form of *sauce*.

sausesfemet, *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. sausesfeme, sawceflem, < OF. sausesfeme, < ML. salsum flegma, 'salt phlegm,' salty humor or inflammation: salsum, salty (neut. of salsus, salted: see sauce); phlegma, phlegm: see phlegm.*] *I. n.* An eruption of red spots or scabs on the face.

II. a. Having a red pimpled face.

For *sawceflem* he was, with eyes narw.

Chaucer, Gen. Prolog. to C. T., l. 625.

sauseri, *n.* An obsolete form of *saucer*.

Saussurea (sâ-sû-rê-â), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1810), named after Théodore de Saussure (1767-1845), and his father, H. B. de Saussure (1740-99), Swiss writers on botanical science.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Cynaroideæ* and subtribe *Carduineæ*. It is characterized by smooth and free filaments, by pappus of one row of equal and plumose bristles, with sometimes an additional row of small slender and unbranched bristles, and by the absence of spines on either leaves or involucre. There are about 70 species, natives of Europe, Asia, and North America, mainly mountain plants. They are smooth or white-woolly perennial herbs, bearing alternate leaves which vary from entire to pinnatifid, and purplish or bluish flowers in heads which are small and corymbed, or broad and solitary or loosely paniced. Several species are sometimes known as *sawwort*, from their cut toothed leaves. For *S. Lappa*, see *costus-root*.

saussurite (sâ-sû-rit), *n.* [Named after H. B. de Saussure (1740-99), its discoverer: see *Saussurea*.] A fine-grained compact mineral of a white, gray, or green color. It has a specific gravity above 3, and in part is identical with zoisite; in many cases it can be shown to have been derived from the alteration of feldspar. It is found in the Alps at various points as a constituent of the rock gabbro (including euphotide), and also at other localities.

saussuritic (sâ-sû-rit'ik), *a.* [*< saussurite + -ic.*] Resembling, pertaining to, or characterized by the presence of saussurite. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXXII, 239.

saussurization (sâ-sû-rit-i-zâ'shon), *n.* [*< saussurite + -ize + -ation.*] Conversion into saussurite: a term used by some lithologists in describing certain metamorphic changes in various feldspars. Also, and less correctly, *saussurization*.

The feldspar in all these rocks affords more or less evidence of incipient saussurization. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLV, 532.

saut¹ (sât), *n.* and *a.* A Scotch form of *salt¹*.

The king he turned round about,
And the saut tear blinded his ee.
Young Akin (Child's Ballads, I, 184).

saut², *n.* See *sault¹*.

saut³, *n.* and *r.* See *sault¹*.

sautellust (sâ-tel'us), *n.* [NL.] In *bot.*, a deciduous bulb formed in the axil of a leaf or on the crown of a root.

sauter (sô-tâ'), *v. t.* [F.] To fry in a pan lightly, with very little grease or butter.

sauteri, *n.* A Middle English form of *psalter*.

sautereau (sô-te-rô'), *n.* [F., a jack, grasshopper, etc., *< sauter, leap: see sault¹*. Cf. *sauterelle*.] In musical instruments like the harpsichord, spinet, etc., same as *jack¹*, *II (g)*.

sauterell, *n.* [ME., *< OF. sauterel, *sauterel, sautereau*, a leaper, jumper, also a locust, grasshopper, *< L. saltare, leap: see sault¹*.] A term of abuse (exact sense uncertain, being used in depreciation).

Mi souverains lorde, yone sauterell he sais,
He schall caste doune oure tempill, nogt for to layne,
And dresse it vppe dewly with-in three daies,
Als wele as it was, full goodely agayne.
York Plays, p. 310.

sauterelle (sô-te-rel'), *n.* [*< F. sauterelle, a shifting-bevel, grasshopper; cf. OF. sauterel, a leaper, grasshopper: see sauterell.*] An instrument used by stone-cutters and carpenters for tracing and forming angles.

Sauterne (sô-tern'), *n.* [*< Sauterne, a place in France, department of Gironde.*] A name for certain white wines from the department of Gironde, France. (a) A wine grown at and near the village of Sauterne, on the left bank of the Garonne, some distance above Bordeaux. (b) A general name for the white wines of similar character and flavor exported from Bordeaux, including some of quality much superior to (a); thus, Château Yquem and Château Suduiraut are considered as Sauternes. All these wines are sweet, but lose their excess of sweetness with age.

sautfit (sât'fit), *n.* A dish for salt. [Scotch.]

sautoire, sautoir (sô-twor'), *n.* [F., a saltier: see *saltier¹*.] In *her.*, a saltier.—*En sautoire.* (a) In *her.*, saltierwise, or in saltier. (b) Borne or worn diagonally: as, a ribbon worn *en sautoire* crosses the body from one shoulder to the opposite hip.

sautriet, *n.* A Middle English form of *psalter*.

sautrient, *v. i.* [ME., *< sautrie, sautry, psalter: see psalter*.] To play on the psalter.

Nother sailen ne sautrien ne singe with the gterne.
Piers Plowman (C), xvi, 208.

sautry¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *psalter*.

sautry², *a.* [Cf. *saltier, sautoire*.] In *her.*, same as *en sautoire* (which see, under *sautoire*).

sauvages (sâ-vâ-jê'si-â), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1753), named after P. A. Boissier de la Croix de Sauvages (1710-95), a writer on vegetable morphology, and professor of botany at Paris in 1752.] A genus of polypetalous plants, type of the tribe *Sauvagesieæ*, in the order *Violariæ*, the violet family. It is characterized by flowers with five equal and convolute petals, five very short fertile stamens, and dimorphous staminodes of two rows, the outer thread-shaped and very numerous or only five, the inner five and petaloid, and by a one-celled ovary with three placentæ, becoming in fruit a three-valved capsule with many small seeds and fleshy albumen. There are about 10 species, natives of tropical America, one of them also extending into the Old World. They are extremely smooth herbs or undershrubs, with alternate and slightly rigid leaves, deeply fringed stipules, and white, rose, or violet flowers in the axils or in terminal racemes. *S. erecta* is known as *herb of St. Martin* (which see, under *herb*).

Sauvagesieæ (sâ-vâ-jê-si-ê-ë), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bartling, 1830), *< Sauvagesia + -æ.*] A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order *Violariæ*, the violet family. It is unlike all others of its family in the possession of staminodes which are thread-like or petaloid, five or many in number, and free or united into a tube, and in the septical dehiscence of the three-valved capsule, which opens only at the top. It includes 6 genera, of which *Sauvagesia* is the type. The 26 species are all tropical, and mainly South American.

sauvet, *v.* A Middle English form of *save*.

sauvegarde (sôv-gârd), *n.* [*< F. sauvegarde, lit. safeguard: see safeguard.*] A monitor, or varanian lizard; a safeguard.

Hence, probably, their names of *sauvegarde* and monitor. *Cuvier, Règne Anim.*, 1829 (trans. 1849), p. 274.

sauveour¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *savior*.

savable (sâ-vâ-bl), *a.* [*< save¹ + -able.*] Capable of being saved. Also *sureable*.

All these difficulties are to be past and overcome before the man be put into a *savable* condition. *Jer. Taylor, Works* (ed. 1835), I, 187.

savableness (sâ-vâ-bl-nes), *n.* Capability of being saved.

The *savableness* of Protestants. *Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants*, p. 317.

savaciount, *n.* A Middle English form of *salvation*.

savage (sav'âj), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *savudge, salvage, sawage*; *< ME. savage, sawage, < OF. salvage, sawage, savaige, F. sawage* = *Pr. salvatge, salvage* = *Sp. salvaje* = *Pg. salvagem* = *It. salvatico, selvaggio, < L. silvaticus, belonging to a wood, wild, ML. silvaticus, sylvaticus, also salvaticus, n.*, a savage, *< silva, a wood: see silva, sylvan.*] *I. a. 1.* Of or pertaining to the forest or wilderness. (a) Growing wild; uncultivated; wild.

And when you are come to the lowe and playn ground, the residue of the lounrey is all together by the sandes; it is throughout barren and *savage*, so that it is not able to nourishe any beastes for lacke of pasture. *R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 27).*

A place . . . which yeeldeth balms in great plenty, but *savage*, wilde, and without vertue. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II, 202.

Cornels and *savage* berries of the wood. *Dryden, Æneid*, III, 855.

(b) Possessing, characterized by, or presenting the wilderness of the forest or wilderness.

The scene was *savage*, but the scene was new. *Byron, Child Harold*, II, 43.

2. Living in the forests or wilds. (a) Not domesticated; feral; wild; hence, fierce; ferocious; untamed; as, *savage* beasts of prey.

In time the *savage* bull doth bear the yoke.
Shak., Much Ado, i. 1. 263.

(b) Brutal; beastly.

Those pamper'd animals
That rage in *savage* sensuality.
Shak., Much Ado, iv. 1. 62.

3. Living in the lowest condition of development; uncultivated and wild; uncivilized: as, *savage* tribes.

The *savage* nation feeble her secret smart,
And read her sorrow in her countenance sad.
Spenser, F. Q., i. vi. 11.

I will take some *savage* woman, she shall rear my dusky race.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

4. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of man in such a condition; unpolished; rude: as, *savage* life or manners. Hence—5. Barbarous; fierce; cruel.

Thy threatening colours now wind up;
And thine the *savage* spirit of wild war.
Shak., K. John, v. 2. 74.

Some are of disposition fearful, some bold, most cautious, all *Savage*.
Capt. John Smith, Works, i. 129.

6. Wild or enraged as from provocation, irritation, restraint, etc.

Michel Angelo's head is full of masculine and gigantic figures as gods walking, which makes him *savage* until his furious chisel can render them into marble.
Emerson, Old Age.

7. In *her.*, nude; naked; in blazonry, noting human figures unclothed, as the supporters of the arms of Prussia.

On either side stood as supporters . . . a *savage* man proper, to use the language of heraldry, wreathed and circled.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xli.

=Syn. 3 and 4. Brutish, heathenish.—5. Pifiless, merciless, unmerciful, remorseless, bloody, murderous.

II. n. 1. A wild or uncivilized human being; a member of a race or tribe in the lowest stage of development or cultivation.

I am as free as nature first made man,
Ere the base laws of servitude began,
When wild in woods the noble *savage* ran.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, i. i. 1.

The civilized man is a more experienced and wiser *savage*.
Thoreau, Walden, p. 45.

2. An unfeeling, brutal, or cruel person; a fierce or cruel man or woman, whether civilized or uncivilized; a barbarian.—3. A wild or fierce animal.

When the grim *savage* [the lion], to his rifled den
Too late returning, snuffs the track of men.
Pope, Iliad, xviii. 373.

His office resembled that of the man who, in a Spanish bull-fight, goads the torpid *savage* to fury by shaking a red rag in the air, and by now and then throwing a dart.
Macaulay, Nugent's Flampden.

4. Same as *jack of the clock*. See *jack*¹.

savage (sav'āj), v.; pret. and pp. *savaged*, ppr. *savaging*. [*savage*, n.] I. trans. To make wild, barbarous, or cruel. [Rare.]

Let then the dogs of Faction bark and bay,
Its bloodhounds *savaged* by a cross of wolf,
Its full-bred kennel from the Blatant-beast.
Southey.

II. intrans. To act the *savage*; indulge in cruel or barbarous deeds. [Rare.]

Though the blindness of some ferities have *savaged* on the bodies of the dead, . . . yet had they no design upon the soul.
Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., vii. 19.

savagedom (sav'āj-dum), n. [*savage* + -dom.] A *savage* state or condition; also, *savages* collectively.

The scale of advancement of a country between *savagedom* and civilization may generally be determined by the style of its pottery. *Sir S. W. Baker*, Heart of Africa, xviii.

savagely (sav'āj-li), adv. 1. In the manner of a *savage*; cruelly; inhumanly.

Your wife and babes *savagely* slaughter'd.
Shak., Macbeth, iv. 3. 205.

2. With extreme impetuosity or fierceness: as, to attack one *savagely*. [Colloq.]

savageness (sav'āj-nes), n. 1. *Savage* character or condition; the state of being rude, uncivilized, or barbarous; barbarism.—2. Wild, fierce, or untamed disposition, instincts, or habits; cruelty; barbarity; *savagery*.

An admirable musician: O! she will sing the *savageness* out of a bear.
Shak., Othello, iv. 1. 200.

3. Fierceness; ferocity; rabid impetuosity.

In spite of the *savageness* of his satires, . . . [Pope's] natural disposition seems to have been an amiable one, and his character as an author was as purely fictitious as his style.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 426.

savagery (sav'āj-ri), n. [*savage*, n.] 1. *Savage* or uncivilized state or condition; a state of barbarism.

The human race might have fallen back into primeval *savagery*. *Froude*, Short Studies on Great Subjects, p. 261.

2. *Savage* or barbarous nature, disposition, conduct, or actions; barbarity.

This is the bloodiest shame,
The wildest *savagery*, the vilest stroke,
That ever wall-eyed wrath or staring rage
Presented to the tears of soft remorse.
Shak., K. John, iv. 3. 48.

A huge man-beast of boundless *savagery*.
Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

3. Wild growth, as of plants; wildness, as of nature.

Her fallow leas
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth root upon, while that the coulter rusts
That should deracinate such *savagery*.
Shak., Hen. V., v. 2. 47.

Except for the rudest purposes of shelter from rain and cold, the cabin possessed but little advantage over the simple *savagery* of surrounding nature.

Bret Harle, Mrs. Skagg's Husbands (Argonauts, p. 29).

savagism (sav'āj-izm), n. [*savage* + -ism.] 1. *Savagery*; utter barbarism.

The manner in which a people is likely to pass from *savagism* to civilization.

W. Taylor, Survey of German Poetry, II. 295.

2. *Savage* races or tribes collectively.

An elective judiciary supersedes the chief of *savagism* or the despot of the Orient.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 551.

savanilla (sav-ā-nīl'ā), n. A large herring-like fish, the tarpon, *Megalops atlanticus*. Also called *sabalo* and *silverfish*. [Texas.]

savanna (sa-van'ā), n. [Also *savannah*; = F. *savane* = G. *savanne*, < OSp. *savana*, with accent on second syllable (see def.), Sp. *savana*, a large cloth, a sheet, = OHG. *saban*, *sapon*, MHG. *saben* = AS. *saban*, a sheet, < LL. *sabanum*, a linen cloth, towel, napkin, = Goth. *saban*, < Gr. *σαβανον*, a linen cloth, towel.] (a) A plain or extensive flat area covered with a sheet of snow or ice: so first used, with the accent on the first syllable, by Spanish writers.

(b) A treeless plain: so first used in reference to American topography by Oviedo (1535), with the accent on the second syllable. Used in modern times in Spain, with the accent changed to the second syllable (*sabana*), and defined in various dictionaries (1865-82) as meaning an "extensive treeless plain," and generally with the additional statement that it is "a word much used in America." This word was frequently used by English writers on various parts of America, in the form *savanna* and *savannah*, as early as 1699, and always with the meaning of "treeless region." It is still used occasionally with that meaning, and as being more or less nearly the equivalent of *prairie*, *steppe*, or *plain*, by writers in English on physical geography. As a word in popular use, it is hardly known among English-speaking people, except in the southern Atlantic States, and chiefly in Florida.

At Sun-set I got out into the clear open *Savannah*, being about two Leagues wide in most Places, but how long I know not.
Dampier, Voyages, II. ii. 84.

Regions of wood and wide *savannah*, vast
Expanse of inappropriated earth.
Wordsworth, Excursion, iii.

Thus, Mr. Barbour says, in speaking of the land adjacent to the St. John's river, above Lake Monroe, "it is a flat, level region of *savannas*, much resembling the vast prairies of Illinois."

J. D. Whitney, Names and Places, p. 187.

savanna-blackbird (sa-van'ā-blak'bērd), n. Same as *ani*.

savanna-finch (sa-van'ā-fīnch), n. See *finch*¹.

savanna-flower (sa-van'ā-flou'ēr), n. A West Indian name for various species of *Echites*, a genus of the milkweed family.

savanna-sparrow (sa-van'ā-spar'ō), n. Any sparrow of the genus *Passerculus*, especially



Savanna-sparrow (*Passerculus savanna*).

that one (*P. savanna*) which is common throughout the greater part of North America.

savanna-wattle (sa-van'ā-wot'ā), n. A name of the West Indian trees *Citharexylum quadrangulare* and *C. cinerea*, otherwise called *fidlewood*.

savant (sa-voñ'), n. [*F. savant*, a learned man, < *savant*, learned, knowing, ppr. of *savoir*, know, < L. *sapere*, have sense or discernment; see *sapient*, of which *savant* is a doublet.] A man of learning or science; one eminent for learning.

It is curious to see in what little apartments a French *savant* lives; you will find him at his books, covered with snuff, with a little dog that bites your legs.

Sydney Smith, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

Savart's wheel. See *wheel*.

save¹ (sāv), v.; pret. and pp. *saved*, ppr. *saving*. [*ME. saven*, *sauven*, *salven*, < *OF. sauer*, *salver*, F. *sauer*, *save*, = Pr. Sp. Pg. *salvar* = It. *salvare*, < LL. *salvare*, make safe, secure, save, < L. *salvus*, safe: see *safe*.] I. trans. 1. To preserve from danger, injury, loss, destruction, or evil of any kind; wrest or keep from impending danger; rescue: as, to *save* a house from burning, or a man from drowning; to *save* a family from ruin.

Theophylus was of that Cyte also, that our Lady *save*d from our Enemy. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 43.

And thei spoken of hire propre nature, and *salven* men that gon thorghe the Desertes, and spoken to hem als apertely as thoughte it were a man.
Mandeville, Travels, p. 274.

Yet shal I *save* hire, and thee and me.

Hastow not herd how *save*d was Noe?

Chaucer, Miller's Tale, i. 347.

But when he saw the wind boisterous, he was afraid; and beginning to sink, he cried, saying, Lord, *save* me.
Mat. xiv. 30.

None has deserv'd her,

If worth must carry it, and service seek her,

But he that sav'd her honour.
Beau. and Fl., Knight of Malta, ii. 5.

Not long after, a Boat, going abroad to seek out some relief amongst the Plantations, by Nuptors-news met such ill weather, though the men were *save*d, they lost their boat.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 82.

2. To deliver from the power and penal consequences of sin; rescue from sin and spiritual death.

He shall *save* his people from their sins. Mat. i. 21.

And they were astonished out of measure, saying among themselves, Who then can be *save*d? Mark x. 26.

Men cannot be *save*d without calling upon God; nor call upon him acceptably without faith.

Donne, Sermons, vi.

All who are *save*d, even the least inconsistent of us, can be *save*d only by faith, not by works.

J. H. Newman, Parochial Sermons, i. 170.

3. To deliver; defend.

But of all plagues, good heaven, thy wrath can send,
Save, *save*, oh! *save* me from the Candid Friend!

Canning, New Morality, i. 210.

4. To spare: as, to *save* one's self much trouble and expense.

If you had been the wife of Hercules,
Six of his labours you 'd have done, and *save*d
Your husband so much sweat. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 1. 18.

Save your labour;

In this I'll use no counsel but mine own.

Beau. and Fl., Thierry and Theodoret, i. 2.

Robin's buckler proved his chiefest defence,
And *save*d him many a bang.

Robin Hood and the *Shepherd* (Child's Ballads, V. 240).

5. To use or preserve with frugal care; keep fresh or good, as for future use; husband: as, to *save* one's clothes; to *save* one's strength for a final effort.

His youthful hose, well *save*d, a world too wide

For his shrunk shank.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 7. 160.

Every thing—including the carpet and curtains—looked at once well worn and well *save*d.

Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxix.

6. To avoid, curtail, or lessen: especially, to lessen waste in or of; economize: as, to *save* time, expense, or labor.

Bestow every thing in even hogsheds, if you can; for it will *save* much in the charge of freight.
Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 454.

7. To lay by, little by little, and as the result of frugal care; lay up; hoard: as, he has *save*d quite a good sum out of his scanty earnings.

I have five hundred crowns,

The thrifty hire I *save*d under your father.
Shak., As you Like it, ii. 3. 39.

8. To take advantage of; utilize; avoid missing or losing; be in time for; catch: as, to *save* the tide.

To *save* the post, I write to you after a long day's worry at my place of business.
W. Collins.

9. To prevent the occurrence, use, or necessity of; obviate: as, a stitch in time *save*s nine.

Will you not speak to *save* a lady's blush?

Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

The best way's to let the blood barken upon the cut—that *save*s piasters.
Scott, Guy Mannering, cxlii.

The lift of a round wave helped her [the skiff] on, and the bladder-weed saved any chafing.

R. D. Blackmore, *Maid of Sker*, iv.

God save the mark! Save the mark! See *mark*.—*Save your reverence*. See *reverence*.—*To save alive*, to keep safe and secure.

Let us fall unto the host of the Syrians: if they *save us alive*, we shall live; and if they kill us, we shall but die. 2 Ki. vii. 4.

To save appearances, originally, to show where any given planet would be at any given epoch (Ptolemy's definition of the purpose of his astronomical theories); now, commonly, to manage so that the appearances may be consistent with a probable theory; especially, to do something to prevent exposure, vexation, or molestation, as to save one's financial credit by avoiding the appearance of embarrassment; or, to keep up an appearance of competence, gentility, or propriety by shift or contrivance.

When they come to model heaven
And calculate the stars; how they will wield
The mighty frame; how build, unbuild, contrive,
To save appearances; how grid the sphere
With centric and eccentric scribbled o'er,
Cycle and epicycle, orb in orb. Milton, *P. L.*, viii. 82.

To save clean, to save all (the blubber) in cutting in: a whaling-term.—**To save one's bacon**. See *bacon*.

O Father! my Sorrow will scarce save my Bacon:
For 'twas not that I murder'd, but that I was taken.
Prior, *Thief and Cordelier*.

= *syn.* 1 and 2. To redeem.—3. To protect.
II. intrans. 1. To be economical; keep from spending; spare.

It [brass ordnance] *saveth* . . . in the quantity of the material. Bacon, *Compounding of Metals*.

2. To be capable of preservation: said of fish: as, to *save well*.

save¹ (sāv), *conj.* [*ME. save, saf, sauf*, < *OF. sauf*, save, except (*sauf mon droit*, 'save my right,' my right being excepted), = *Sp. Pg. II. salvo*, save, except, < *L. salvo* (fem. *salvā*), abl. (agreeing with its noun in the abl. absolute) of *salvus*, safe: see *safe*. *Save* is thus a form of *safe*. Cf. *salvo¹*.] Except; not including; leaving out of account; unless.

For all though it were so that hec was not cristed,
zet he lovede Cristene men more than any other Nacioun,
saf his owne. Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 84.

Dischevele, *savf* his cappe, he rood al here.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 683.

Of the Jewa five times received I forty stripes *save* one.
2 Cor. xi. 24.

Save that these two men told Christian that, as to Laws and Ordinances, they doubted not but that they should as conscientiously do them as he.

Bunyan, *Pilgrim's Progress*, p. 112:
A channel bleak and bare,
Save shrubs that spring to perish there.

Byron, *The Giaour*.

Not that any man hath seen the Father, *save* he which is of God. John vi. 46.

I do entreat you not a man depart,
Save I alone. Shak., *J. C.*, iii. 2. 66.

Save they could be pluck'd asunder, all
My quest were but in vain. Tennyson, *Holy Grail*.

save², *n.* [*ME. save*, < *OF. sauve*, < *L. salvia*, sage: see *sage²*, of which *save²* is a doublet.] The herb sage or salvia.

Fremacys of herbes, and cck *save*
They dronken, for they wold here lymes have.
Chaucer, *Knight's Tale*, l. 1855.

saveable, *a.* See *saveable*.

save-all (sāv'āl), *n.* [*ME. save¹*, *v.*, + *obj. all*.] A contrivance for saving, or preventing waste or loss; a catch-all. In particular—(a) A small pan, of china or metal, having a sharp point in the middle, fitted to the socket of a candlestick, to allow the short socket-end of a candle to be burnt out without waste.

Go out in a Stink like a Candle's End upon a *Save-all*.
Congreve, *Way of the World*, iv. 12.

You may remember, sir, that a few weeks back a new *save-all* came in, and was called candle-wedges, and went off well.

Mayhew, *London Labour and London Poor*, I. 392.

(b) A small sail set under another, or between two other sails, to catch or save the wind.

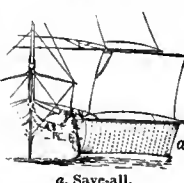
(c) A trough in a paper-making machine which collects any pulp that may have slopped over the edge of the wire-cloth.

saveguard, *n.* Same as *safeguard*, 5.

saveley (sav'e-loi), *n.* [A corrupt form of *cervelat*: see *cervelat*.] A highly seasoned dried sausage, originally made of brains, but now of young pork salted.

There are office lads in their first surtouts, who club, as they go home at night, for *saveleys* and porter. Dickens.

saveley, *adv.* A Middle English form of *safely*.
save-napet (sāv'nāp), *n.* [Also *salvenap*, *sanap*; < *OF. *sauvenape*, < *sauver*, save, + *nape*, a table-cloth, napkin: see *nape²*.] A napkin, or a piece of linen, oiled silk, or other material, laid over a table-cloth to keep it clean.



saver¹ (sāv'vēr), *n.* [*ME. save¹* + *-er¹*.] 1. One who saves or rescues from evil, destruction, or death; a preserver; a savior.

Tell noble Curius,
And say it to yourself, you are my *savers*.
B. Jonson, *Catiline*, iii. 4.

2. One who economizes, is frugal in expenses, or lays up or hoards.

By nature far from profusion, and yet a greater sparer than a *saver*.
Sir H. Watton.

3. A contrivance for economizing, or preventing waste or loss: as, a coal-saver.

saver², *n.* A Middle English form of *savor*.
save-reverence^t (sāv'rev'ē-rens), *n.* [See phrase under *reverence*, *n.*] A kind of apologetic remark interjected into a discourse when anything was said that might seem offensive or indelicate: often corrupted into *sir-reverence*.

The third is a thing that I cannot name wel without *save-reverence*, and yet it sounds not unlike the shooting-place!
Sir J. Harrington, Letter prefixed to *Metam.* of Ajax. (*Nares*.)

saverly¹ (sāv'vēr-li), *adv.* [*ME. save¹* + *-ly²*.] In a frugal manner. Tusser, *Husbandry*, p. 17.

saverly², *a.* and *adv.* Same as *saverly¹*.

savery¹, *a.* A Middle English form of *savory¹*.

savery², *n.* An obsolete form of *savory²*.

savevet, *n.* A Middle English form of *safety*.

savevivet, *n.* [Appar. a var. of *safety*, accom. to suffix *-ive*.] Safeguard.

Operya satisfaccio the sovereyns *saveviff*,
For soth as I yow tell.
Political Poems, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 219.

Savigny (sa-vē'nyi), *n.* [*F.*] A red wine of Burgundy, produced in the department of Côte-d'Or, of several grades, the best being of the second class of Burgundy wines.

savillet, *n.* [A corruption of *save-all*.] A pinafore or covering for the dress. *Fairholt*.

savin, **savine** (sāv'in), *n.* [Also *sabin*, *sabine*; < *ME. saveine*, *savine*, partly < *AS. safine*, *sauine*, *savin*, and partly < *OF.* (and *F.*) *sabine* = *Sp. Pg. sabina* = *It. savina*, < *L. sabina*, *savin*, orig. *Sabina herba*, lit. 'Sabine herb': *Sabina*, fem. of *Sabinus*, Sabine: see *Sabine²*.] 1. A European tree or shrub, *Juniperus Sabina*. Its tops, containing a volatile oil, are the official *savin*, which is highly tritiant, and is used as an anthelmintic, in amenorrhœa and atonic menorrhœgia, and also as an abortifacient. The similar American red cedar, *J. Virginiana*, is also called *savin*. (See *juniper*.) The name is further extended in the United States to *Torreya taxifolia*, one of the atinking-cedars, and in the West India to *Cesalpinia bijuga* and *Xanthoxylum Pterota*.

Within 12 miles of the top was neither tree nor grass, but low *savins*, which they went upon the top of sometimes.
Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, II. 81.

And when I look
To gather fruit, find nothing but the *savin*-tree.
Middleton, *Game at Chess*.

2. A drug consisting of *savin*-tops. See *def. 1*.—**Kindly-savin**, the variety *cupressifolia* of the common *savin*.—**Oil of savin**. See *oil*.—**Savin cerate**, a cerate composed of fluid extract of *savin* (25 parts) and resin cerate (90 parts), used in maintaining a discharge from blistered surface. Also called *savin ointment*.

saving (sāv'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *save¹*, *v.*]

1. Economy in expenditure or outlay, or in the use of materials, money, etc.; avoidance or prevention of waste or loss in any operation, especially in expending one's earnings.—2. A reduction or lessening of expenditure or outlay; an advantage resulting from the avoiding of waste or loss: as, a *saving* of ten per cent.

The bonelessness and the available weight of the meat constitute a *saving* . . . of 5½ d. a pound in a leg of mutton.
Saturday Rev., XXXV. 691.

3. *pl.* Sums saved from time to time by the exercise of care and economy; money saved from waste or loss and laid by or hoarded up.

Enoch set
A purpose evermore before his eyes,
To hoard all *savings* to the uttermost.
Tennyson, *Enoch Arden*.

The *savings* of labor, which have fallen so largely into the hands of the few, . . . have built our railroads, steamships, telegraphs, manufactories.
Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 792.

4. Exception; reservation.

Contend not with those that are too strong for us, but still with a *saving* to honesty.
Sir R. L'Estrange.

saving (sāv'ing), *p. a.* [*Ppr.* of *save¹*, *v.*] 1. Preserving from evil or destruction; redeeming.

Scripture teaches us that *saving* truth which God hath discovered unto the world by revelation.
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, iii. 8.

It is given to us sometimes . . . to witness the *saving* influence of a noble nature, the divine efficacy of rescue that may lie in a self-subduing act of fellowship.
George Eliot, *Middlemarch*.

2. Accustomed to save; avoiding unnecessary expenditure or outlay; frugal; economical: as, a *saving* housekeeper.

She loved money; for she was *saving*, and applied her fortune to pay John's clamorous debts.
Arbutnot, *Hist. John Bull*.

3. Bringing in returns or receipts the principal or sum invested or expended; incurring no loss, though not profitable: as, the vessel has made a *saving* run.

Silvio, . . . finding a twelvemonth's application unsuccessful, was resolved to make a *saving* bargain of it; and, since he could not get the widow's estate, to recover at least what he had laid out of his own.
Addison, *Guardian*, No. 97.

4. Implying or containing a condition or reservation: as, a *saving* clause. See *clause*.

Always directing by *saving* clauses that the jurisdiction of the Barous who had right of Haute Justice should not be interfered with.
Brougham.

Saving grace. See *grace*.

saving (sāv'ing), *conj.* [*ME. savyng*; *ppr.* of *save¹*, *v.*; cf. *save¹*, *conj.*] 1. Excepting; save; unless.

Reward and behold what gift will be hauyng;
Vnto you with-say neuer shall hire me,
Sauyng and excepte only o gift be.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 5528.

I could see no notable matter in it [the Cathedral church], *saving* the statue of St. Christopher.

Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 29.

Hardly one
Could have the Lover from his Loue descri'd, . . .
Sauyng that she had a more smiling Ey,
A smoother Chin, a Cheek of purer Dy.
Sylvester, *Tr.* of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 6.

Thou art rich in all things, *sauyng* in goodness.
Dekker, *Seven Deadly Sins*, Ind., p. 9.

2. Regarding; having respect for; with apology to. See *reverence*.

Saving your reverence. Shak., *Much Ado*, iii. 4. 32.

You looked so grim, and, as I may say it, *saving* your presence, more like a giant than a mortal man.
Beau. and Fl., *Knight of Burning Pestle*, ii. 3.

savingly (sāv'ing-li), *adv.* 1. In a saving or sparing manner; with frugality or parsimony.—2. So as to secure salvation or be finally saved from spiritual death: as, *savingly* converted.

To take or accept of God and his Christ sincerely and *savingly* is proper to a sound believer.
Baxter, *Saints' Rest*, iii. 11.

savingness (sāv'ing-nes), *n.* 1. The quality of being saving or sparing; frugality; parsimony.—2. Tendency to promote spiritual safety or eternal salvation.

The safety and *savingness* which it promiseth.
Brevint, *Saul and Samuel* at Endor, Pref., p. v.

savings-bank (sāv'ingz-bangk), *n.* An institution for the encouragement of the practice of saving money among people of slender means, and for the secure investment of savings, managed by persons having no interest in the profits of the business, the profits being credited or paid as interest to the depositors at certain intervals, as every month (in Great Britain), or every three or six months (as in the United States).—**Post-office savings-bank**. See *post-office*.

savior, **saviour** (sāv'iōr), *n.* [*ME. saveour*, *saveoure*, *savyor*, *savyour*, *savyoure*, *savyoure*, < *OF. saveor*, *saveor*, *sauveour*, *salveor*, *F. sauveur* = *Pr. salvador* = *Sp. Pg. salvador* = *It. salvatore*, < *LL. salvator*, a savor, preserver (first and chiefly with ref. to Christ, as a translation of the Gr. σωτήρ, saviour, and the equiv. Ἰησοῦς, Jesus), < *salvare*, save: see *save¹*, *salvation*, etc.] The old spelling *saviour* still prevails even where other nouns in *-our*, esp. agent-nouns, are now spelled with *-or*, the form *savior* being regarded by some as irreverent.] 1. One who saves, rescues, delivers, or redeems from danger, death, or destruction; a deliverer; a redeemer.

The Lord gave Israel a *saviour*, so that they went out from under the hand of the Syrians.
2 Ki. xlii. 5.

The Lord . . . shall send them a *saviour*, and a great one, and he shall deliver them.
Isa. xix. 20.

Specifically—2. [*cap.*] One of the appellations given to God or to Jesus Christ as the one who saves from the power and penalty of sin. (Luke ii. 11; John iv. 42.) The title is coupled in the New Testament sometimes with Christ, sometimes with God. In this use usually spelled *Saviour*.

Item, nexte is the place where ys Jewes constreynd Symeon Cirenen, comyng to the towne, to take the Crosse after our *Sauyour*.
Sir R. Gylfiorde, *Pylgrymage*, p. 29.

In the same Tower ys the ston upon the whiche ower *Savyor* standing ascendid in to hevyn.
Torkington, *Diaria* of Eng. Travell, p. 80.

For this is good and acceptable in the sight of God our Saviour. 1 Tim. ii. 3.

Grace, mercy, and peace from God the Father and the Lord Jesus Christ our Saviour. Tit. I. 4.

savior, saviour (sā'vior-es), *n.* [*< savior, saviour, + -ess.*] A female savior. [Rare.]

One says to the blessed Virgin, O Saviour, save me! Bp. Hall, No Peace with Rome.

Polycrta Naxia, being saluted the *saviour* of her country. Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), I. 327.

Saviotti's canals. Very delicate artificial passages formed between the cells of the pancreas by injecting the duct under high pressure.

savite (sā'vit), *n.* [*< Savi* (see def.) + *-ite*.] In mineral., a zeolitic mineral from Monte Caporciano, Italy, probably identical with natrolite: named by Bechi after M. Savi.

savodinskite (sav-ō-dins'kit), *n.* [*< Savodinskii*, the name of a mine in the Altai mountains, + *-ite*.] The silver telluride hessite.

savoir-faire (sav'vor-fār'), *n.* [*F.*, skill, tact, lit. 'know how to do,' *< savoir*, know (*< L. sapere*, have discernment: see *sapient*, *savant*), + *faire*, *< L. facere*, do: see *fact*.] The faculty of knowing just what to do and how to do it; skillful management; tact; address.

He had great confidence in his *savoir faire*. His talents were naturally acute, . . . and his address was free from both country rusticity and professional pedantry. Scott, Guy Mannering, xxxv.

savoir-vivre (sav'vor-vē'vr), *n.* [*F.*, good breeding, lit. 'know how to live,' *< savoir*, know (see above), + *vivre*, *< L. vivere*, live: see *vidid*.] Good breeding; knowledge of and conformity to the usages of polite society.

savonette (sav-o-net'), *n.* [= *D. savonet*, a wash-ball, *< F. savonette*, a wash-ball, dim. of *savon*, soap, *< L. sapon*], soap: see *soap*.] 1. A kind of soap, or a detergent for use instead of soap: a term variously applied.—2. A West Indian tree, *Pithecolobium micradenium*, whose bark serves as a soap.

savor, savour (sā'vor), *n.* [*< ME. savour, savor, < OF. savour, savor, F. saveur = Pr. Sp. Pg. savor = It. sapore, < L. sapor*, taste, *< sapere*, have taste or discernment: see *sapid*, *sapient*. Doublet of *sapor*.] 1. Taste; flavor; relish; power or quality that affects the palate: as, food with a pleasant *savor*.

If the salt have lost his *savour*. Mat. v. 13.

It will take the *savour* from his palate, and the rest from his pillow, for days and nights. Lamb, My Relations.

2. Odor; smell.

When the gaye gerles were in-to the gardin come, Faire floures thei founde of fele maner hewes, That swete were of *savor* & to the sigt gode. William of Palerne (E. E. T. S.), I. 816.

A *savour* that may strike the dullest nostril. Shak., W. T., I. 2. 421.

3†. An odorous substance; a perfume.

There were also that used precious perfumes and sweet *savors* when they bathed themselves. North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 576.

4. Characteristic property; distinctive flavor or quality.

The *savour* of death from all things there that live. Milton, P. L., x. 269.

The *savour* of heaven perpetually upon my spirit. Baxter.

5. Name; repute; reputation; character.

Ye have made our *savour* to be abhorred in the eyes of Pharaoh. Ex. v. 21.

A name of evil *savour* in the land. Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

6. Sense of smell; power to scent or perceive. [Rare.]

Beyond my *savour*. G. Herbert.

7†. Pleasure; delight.

Ac I haue no *sauoure* in songwarle, for I se it ofte faille. Piers Plowman (B), vii. 148.

Thou never drested hir [Fortune's] oppressioun, Ne in hir chere founde thou no *savour*. Chaucer, Fortune, l. 20.

I finde no *sauour* in a meetre of three sillables, nor in effect in any odde; but they may be used for varietie sake. Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 58.

= **Syn. 1.** Flavor, *Smack*, etc. See *taste*.—2. *Scent*, *Fragrance*, etc. See *smell*.

savor, savour (sā'vor), *v.* [*< ME. savouren, savoren, savoren, < OF. (and F.) savourer = Pr. savorar = Sp. Pg. saborear = It. saporare, < ML. saporare*, taste, *savor* (cf. *LL. saporatus*, seasoned, *savory*), *< L. sapor*, taste: see *savor*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To taste or smell; have a taste, flavor, or odor (of some particular kind or quality).

Nay, thou shelt drynken of another tonne Er that I go, shal *savour* wors than ale. Chaucer, Prologue to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 171.

But there that wol be greet and *sauoure* well. Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

What is loathsome to the young *Savors* well to thee and me. Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

2†. To have a bad odor; stink.

He *savors*; stop your nose; no more of him. Middleton, Michaelmas Term, l. 1.

Fie! here be rooms *savour* the most pitiful rank that ever I felt. B. Jonson, Poetaster, ii. 1.

3. To have or exhibit a peculiar quality or characteristic; partake of the nature; smack: followed by *of*: as, his answers *savor* of insolence.

Your majesty's excellent book touching the duty of a king: a work . . . not *savouring* of perfumes and paintings, as those do who seek to please the reader more than nature beareth. Bacon, Advancement of Learning, ii. 279.

The people at large show a keenness, a cleverness, and a profundity of wisdom that *savors* strongly of witchcraft. Irving, Knickerbocker, p. 309.

To savor of the pan or of the frying-pan. See *pan*. II. *trans.* 1†. To perceive by taste or smell; smell; hence, to discern; note; perceive.

I do neither see, nor feel, nor taste, nor *savour* the least steam or fume of a reason. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

Were it not that in your writings I *savour* a spirit so very distant from my disposition. . . . Heylin, Certainen Epistolar, p. 8.

2. To exhibit the characteristics of; partake of the nature of; indicate the presence of; have the flavor or quality of.

I cannot abide anything that *savors* the poor overworn out. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

His father, being very averse to this way (as no way *savouring* the power of religion), . . . hardly . . . consented to his coming hither. Winthrop, Hist. New England, I. 203.

3†. To care for; relish; take pleasure in; enjoy; like.

Savour no more than thee bihove shal. Chaucer, Truth, l. 5.

He *savoureth* neither meate, wine, nor ale. Sir T. More, The Twelve Properties of a Lover.

Thou *savourst* [mindest, R. V.] not the things that he of God, but those that be of men. Mat. xvi. 23.

Sometime the plainest and the most intelligible rehearsal of them [psalms] yet they [the reformers] *savour* not, because it is done by interlocution. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 37.

Savors himself alone, is only kind And loving to himself. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

4†. To please; give pleasure or satisfaction to; suit.

Good conscience, goo preche to the post; Thi counsel *sauarith* not my tast. Hymns to Virgin, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

5. To give savor or flavor to; season.

Summe baken in bred, summe brad on the glede, Summe sothen, summe in sewe, *sauered* with spyees, & ay sawes so slege, that the serge lyked. Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. E. T. S.), l. 891.

The Romans, it would appear, made great use of the leek for *savouring* their dishes. Encyc. Brit., XIV. 409.

savorer, savourer (sā'vor-ēr), *n.* One who savors or smacks of something; one who favors or takes pleasure in something.

She [Lady Eleanor Cobham] was, it seems, a great *savourer* and favourer of Wickliffe's opinions. Fuller, Ch. Hist., IV. ii. 61.

savorily, savourily (sā'vor-i-li), *adv.* 1. In a savory manner; with a pleasing relish.

Sure there's a dearth of wit in this dull town, When silly plays so *savourily* [Globe ed., *savourly*] go down. Dryden, King Arthur, Prologue, l. 2.

The better sort have Fowls and Fish, with which the Markets are plentifully stored, and sometimes Buffaloes flesh, all which is drest very *savourily* with Pepper and Garlic. Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 129.

2†. With gusto or appetite; heartily; with relish.

Heard up the finest play-seraps you can get, upon which your lean wit may most *savourily* feed, for want of other stuff. Dekker, Gull's Horobook, p. 149.

savoriness, savouriness (sā'vor-i-nes), *n.* Savory character or quality; pleasing taste or smell: as, the *savoriness* of an orange or of meat.

savoring, savouring (sā'vor-ing), *n.* [*< ME. savorynge*; verbal *n.* of *savor*, *v.*] Taste; the sense of taste.

Certes delices been after the appetites of the five wittes, as sighte, herynge, smellynge, *savorynge*, and touchyng. Chaucer, Parson's Tale.

savorless, savourless (sā'vor-les), *a.* [*< savor + -less.*] Destitute of flavor; insipid.

As a child that seeth a painted apple may be eager of it till he try that it is *savorless*, and then he careth for it no more. Baxter, Crucifying the World, § vi.

savorly, savourly (sā'vor-li), *a.* [*< ME. *savorly, savorly*; *< savor + -ly*.] Agreeable in flavor, odor, or general effect; sweet; pleasant.

I hope no tong mogt endure No *savorly* saghe say of that syzt, So watz hit elene & cler & pure. Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), l. 226.

savorly, savourly (sā'vor-li), *adv.* [*< ME. savorly, savorly*; *< savor + -ly*.] With a pleasing relish; heartily; soundly.

Thel wette not a-wake the kynge Arthur so erly, ne his companye that slepetu *savourly* for the grete trauaile that thei hadde the day be-fore. Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 415.

And for a good appetite, we see the toiling servant feed *savorly* of one homely dish, when his surfeited master looks leathingly on his far-fetched and dearly-bought dainties. Rev. T. Adams, Works, II. 140.

savorous, savourous (sā'vor-us), *a.* [*< ME. savorous, savourous, savorous, < OF. savoureux, savorous, F. savoureux = Pr. savoros = Sp. sabroso = Pg. savoroso = It. saporoso, < ML. saporosus*, having a taste, *savory*, *< L. sapor*, taste: see *savor*.] Agreeable to the taste; pleasant.

Hir mouth that is so gracious, So swete, and eke so *savorous*. Bonm. of the Rose, f. 2812.

savory¹, savoury (sā'vor-i), *a.* [*< ME. savori, savori*; *< savor + -y*.] 1†. Having a flavor.

If salt be vnsauri, in what thing schulen ze make it *savori*? Wyclif, Mark ix. 50.

Tho that sitten in the senne-syde sonner are nyte, Swettour and *savoury* and also more gretteure, Than tho that selde hauen the sonne and sitten in the north-half. Piers Plowman (C), xix. 65.

2. Having savor or relish; pleasing to the organs of taste or smell (especially the former); appetizing; palatable; hence, agreeable in general: as, *savory* dishes; a *savory* odor.

Let hunger moue thy appetyte, and net *savory* sauces. Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

And make me *savory* meat, such as I love, and bring it to me, that I may eat. Gen. xviii. 4.

They [Tonquinese] dress their food very cleanly, and make it *savory*: for which they have several ways unknown in Europe. Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 30.

3†. Morally pleasing; morally or religiously edifying.

One of Cromwell's chief difficulties was to restrain his pikemen and dragoons from invading by main force the pulpits of ministers whose discourses, to use the language of that time, were not *savory*. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., I.

4. In good repute; honored; respected. [Obsolete or provincial.]

I eanna see why I suld be termed a Cameronian, especially now that ye haec given the name of that famous and *savory* sufferer . . . until a regimental band of soldiers, whereof I am told many can now curse, swear, and use profane language as fast as ever Richard Cameron could preach or pray. Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xviii.

savory² (sā'vor-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *savorie, savori*; *< ME. savori, savori, savorie, savoray, saferay, < OF. savorce*, also *sadree, sadariege, saturige* (*> ME. saturege*), *F. savorée = Pr. sadreia = Sp. sagerida, azedrea = Pg. segurelha, cigurelha, saturagem = Oit. savorreggia, savorella*, *It. santoreggia* (with intrusive *n*), *satureja = ME. satureie = MLG. satureie = G. saturei = Dan. saturej = Pol. czaber, czabr = OBulg. shetraj, shetrajia, < L. satureia*,



Flowering Plant of Savory (*Satureia hortensis*). a, corolla; b, calyx; c, pistil.

savory: see *Satureia*. As with other plant-names of unobvious meaning, the word has suffered much variation in popular speech.] A plant of the genus *Satureia*, chiefly *S. hortensis*, the summer savory, and *S. montana*, the winter savory, both natives of southern Europe. They are low, homely, aromatic herbs, cultivated in gardens for seasoning in cookery. *S. Thymbra* of the Mediterranean region is a small evergreen bush, with nearly the flavor of thyme.

In these India there is an herbe much lyketo a yellowe lylife, abowte whose leanes there growe and creepe certeyne cordes or laces, as the lyke is partly seen in the herbe which we caule laced sawery.

R. Eden, tr. of Gonzalus Oviedna (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 230).

Now sawery seeds in fatte undonned longe

Dooth weel, and nygh the see best wol it stonde.

Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 81.

savoy (sā-voi'), *n.* [So called from Savoy in France.] A variety of the common cabbage with a compact head and leaves reticulately wrinkled. It is much cultivated for winter use, and has many subvarieties.

Savoyard (sā-voi'ard), *a. and n.* [*F. Savoyard*, < *Savoie*, Savoy, + *-ard*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to Savoy.

II. n. A native or an inhabitant of Savoy, a former duchy lying south of Lake Geneva, afterward a part of the kingdom of Sardinia, and in 1860 ceded to France. It forms the two departments of Savoie and Haute-Savoie.

Savoy Conference, Declaration. See *conference, declaration*.

Savoy medlar. A European shrub or tree, *Amelanchier vulgaris*, of the *Rosaceae*, related to the June-berry or shad-bush.

savvy, savvy (sav'i), *v.* [*Sp. sabe*, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *saber*, know, with an inf. 'know how,' 'can'; < *L. sapere*, be wise: see *sapient*. The word was taken up from Spanish speech in the southwestern part of the United States, in such expressions as "sabe usted . . ." 'do you know . . .', "no sabe," 'he does not know,' "sabe hablar Español," 'he can speak Spanish,' etc. Cf. *savvy, n.*] *I. trans.* To know; understand; "twig": as, do you savvy that? [Slang.]

II. intrans. To possess knowledge.

savvy, savvy (sav'i), *n.* [*cf. savvy, v.* Cf. *Se. savie*, knowledge, < *F. savoir*, know, = *Sp. saber*, know.] General cleverness; knowledge of the world: as, he has lots of savvy. [Slang.]

saw (sā), *n.* [*ME. sawe, sawge, sawe*, < *AS. saga* = *MD. saghe, saeghe*, *D. zaag* = *MLG. sage* = *OHG. saga, sega*, *MHG. sage, sege*, *G. säge* = *Icel. sög* = *Sw. såg* = *Dan. søg*, a saw; lit. 'a cutter' (cf. *OHG. seh*, *MHG. sech*, *seche*, *G. sech*, a plowshare, *AS. sigthe*, *sithe*, *E. sithe*, misspelled *scythe*, lit. 'a cutter'), < *√ sag*, cut, = *L. secare*, cut (whence ult. *E. sickle*): see *secant, section*.] *1.* A cutting-tool consisting of a metal blade, band, or plate with the edge armed with cutting teeth, worked either by a reciprocating movement, as in a hand-saw, or by a continuous motion in one direction, as in a circular saw, a band-saw, and an annular saw. Saws are for the most part made of tempered steel. The teeth of the smaller kinds are formed by cutting or punch-

ing in the plate interderental spaces or gullets. In saws of large size inserted or removable teeth are now much used. Small saws are generally provided with a single handle of hard wood; larger saws, for use by two workmen, have a handle at each end. Reciprocating saws more generally have their teeth inclined toward the direction of their cutting-stroke (see *saw*, *n.*, 1), but some cut in both directions equally. To cut freely, saws must have, for most purposes, what is called *set*—that is, alternate teeth must be made to project somewhat laterally and uniformly from opposite sides of the saw in order that the kerf or saw-cut may be somewhat wider than the thickness of the saw-blade. This prevents undue friction of the aldea of the blade against the sides of the kerf. Some saws, however, as surgeons' saws, hack-saws, etc., have little or no set, and undue friction against the kerf is prevented by making the blades of gradually decreasing thickness from the edge toward the back.

2. A saw-blade together with the handles or frame to which the blade is attached, as a hand-saw, wood-saw, or hack-saw.—*3.* In *zool.* and *compar. anat.*, a serrated formation or organ, or a serrated arrangement of parts of formations or organs. (*a*) The set of teeth of a merganser, as *Mergus serrator*. (*b*) The serrate tomial edge of the beak of any bird. See *sawbill, serratiostrafe*. (*c*) The long flat serrate or dentate snout of the saw-fish. See cut under *Pristis*. (*d*) The ovipositor of a saw-fly (*Tenthredinidae*).

4. A sawing-machine, as a scroll-saw or jig-saw.—*5.* The act of sawing or sawing; specifically, in *whist* [U. S.], same as *see-saw*, 3 (*b*).—**Annular saw.** (*a*) A saw having the form of a hollow cylinder or tube, with teeth formed on the end, and projecting parallel to the longitudinal axis of the cylinder, around which axis the saw is rotated when in use. Also called *barrel-saw, crown-saw, cylinder-saw, drum-saw, ring-saw, spherical saw, and tub-saw*. See cut under *crown-saw*. (*b*) In *surg.*, a trephine.—**Brier-tooth saw,** a saw gulletted deeply between the teeth, the gullets being shaped in a manner which gives the teeth a curvature resembling somewhat the prickles of briars (whence the name). This form of tooth is chiefly used in circular saws, rarely or never in reciprocating saws. Also called *gullet-saw*.—**Butcher's saw** (named after R. G. Butcher, a Dublin surgeon), a narrow-bladed saw set in a frame so that it can be fastened at any angle: used in resections.—**Circular saw,** a saw made of a circular plate or disk with a toothed edge, either formed integrally with the plate, or made by inserting removable teeth, the latter being now the most approved method for teeth of large lumber-cutting saws. Circular saws are very extensively used for manufacturing lumber, and their cutting power is enormous, some of them being over 7 feet in diameter, running with a circumferential velocity of 9,000 feet and cutting at the rate of 300 feet of kerf per minute. From the nature of this class of saws, they are exclusively used in sawing-machines. These machines, for small saws, are often driven by foot- or hand-power, but more generally by steam, water, or animal-power. Plain circular saws can cut only rectilinear kerfs, but some circular saws have a dished or concavo-convex form, by which curved shapes corresponding with the shape of the saw may be cut. See cut under *rim-saw*.—**Comb-cutters' saw.** Same as *comb-saw*.—**Cross-cut saw.** (*a*) A saw adapted by its filing and setting to cut across the grain. The teeth are filed to act more nearly like knife-points than those of rip-saws, which act more like chisels. (Cross-cut saws have a wider set than rip-saws.) (*b*) Particularly, a saw used by lumbermen for cutting logs from tree-trunks, having an edge slightly convex in the cutting-plane, a handle at each end projecting from and at right angles with the back in the plane of the blade, and teeth filed so that the saw cuts when drawn in either direction. It is operated by two workmen, one at each handle.—**Double saw,** two parallel saw-blades working together at a specific distance from each other, and in cutting leaving a piece of specific thickness between their kerfs.—**Endless saw.** Same as *band-saw*.—**Equalizing saw,** a pair of circular saws placed on a mandrel and set at any desired distance apart by a gage: used for squaring off the ends of boards, etc.—**Hack-saw,** a small stout frame-saw with little set, close teeth, and well tempered: used for sawing metal, as in cutting off bolts, nicking heads of hand-made screws, etc.—**Half-back saw,** a hand-saw the back of which is stiffened to a distance of half the length of the blade from the handle.—**Half-rip saw,** a hand-saw without a back, and having a width of set intermediate between that of a cross-cut saw and that of a rip-saw.—**Hey's saw,** a small two-edged saw set in a short handle: one edge is straight, the other convex. It is used in removing pieces of bone from the skull.—**Interosseous saw.** See *interosseous*.—**Perforated saw,** a saw having a series of perforations behind the teeth.—**Pitch of a saw.** See *pitch*.—**Pit frame-saw,** a double frame-saw, worked by hand, to the frame of which are attached upper and lower cross-handles analogous to those used on the ordinary pit-saw.—**Railway cut-off saw,** a circular saw or buzz-saw supported on its frame upon a carriage moving on a track, so that it can be fed backward and forward to its work.—**Reversible saw,** a straight-edged saw having both edges armed with teeth, so that cutting can be done with either edge, at will, by reversing the saw.—**Smith's saw,** a hack-saw.—**To be held at the long saw,** to be kept in suspense.

Between the one and the other he was held at the long saw above a month.

North, Life of Lord Oufford, l. 148. (Davies.)

(See also *back-saw, band-saw, belt-saw, buzz-saw, center-saw, chain-saw, fret-saw, gang-saw, gig-saw, ice-saw, jig-saw, rabbit-saw, ring-saw, etc.*)

saw (sā), *v.*; pret. *sawed*, pp. *sawed* or *sawn*, ppr. *sawing*. [*ME. sawen, sahen, sazen*, < *AS. *sagian* = *D. zagen* = *MLG. sagen*, *OHG. sagōn, segōn*, *MHG. sagen, segen*, *G. sägen* = *Icel. söga* = *Sw. såga* = *Dan. søg*, saw; from the noun.] *I. trans.* *1.* To cut or divide with a saw; cut in pieces with a saw.

By Caine Abel was Elaine, . . . by Achab Micheas was imprisoned, by Zedechias Esalaa was *sawen*.
Guevara, Letters (tr. by Helowes, 1577), p. 90.

Probably each pillar [of the temple] was *sawen* into two parts; they are of the most beautiful granite, in large spots, and finely polished.

Pococke, Description of the East, II. l. 108.

2. To form by cutting with a saw: as, to *saw* boards or planks (that is, to *saw* timber into boards or planks).—*3.* To cut or cleave as with the motion of a saw.

Do not *saw* the air too much with your hand, thus, but use all gently.

Shak., Hamlet, III. 2. 5.

4. In *bookbinding*, to score or cut lightly through the folded edges of, as the gathered sections of a book, in four or five equidistant spaces. The stout bands which connect the book to its covers are sunk in the saw-track, and the sewing-thread which holds the leaves together is bound around these bands.

II. intrans. *1.* To use a saw; practise the use of a saw; cut with a saw.—*2.* To be cut with a saw: as, the timber *saws* smoothly.—**Sawing in,** in *bookbinding*, the operation of making four or more shallow cross saw-cuts in the back of the gathered sections of a book, in which cuts the binding cord or thread is placed.

saw (sā), *n.* [*ME. sawe, sawe, sawe, sahe*, < *AS. sawu*, saying, statement, report, tale, prophecy, saw (= *MLG. sage* = *OHG. saga*, *MHG. G. sage*, a tale, = *Icel. saga* = *Sw. Dan. saga*, a tale, story, legend, tradition, history, saga); < *seegan* (√ *sag*), say: see *say*. Cf. *saga*.] *1.* A saying; speech; discourse; word.

Lene lord & ludea lesten to mi *sawes*!

William of Patene (E. E. T. S.), l. 1439.

So what for o thyng and for other, swete,

I shal hym so enchaunten with my *sawes*

That right in hevne his soul is, shal he mete.

Chaucer, Troilus, iv. 1395.

I will be subgett nyght & day as me well awe,

To serue my lord Jesu to paye in dede & *sawe*,

York Plays, p. 174.

2. A proverbial saying; maxim; proverb.

On Salomones *sawes* selden thow biholdest.

Piers Plowman (B), vii. 137.

The justice, . . .

Full of wise *sawes* and modern instances.

Shak., As you Like It, II. 7. 156.

3. A tale; story; recital. Compare *saga*.

Now cease wee the *sawes* of this seg sterne.

Alexander of Macedoine (E. E. T. S.), l. 452.

4. A decree.

A! myghtfull God, here is it sene,

Thou wilt fulfill thil forward right,

And all thil *sawes* thou wilt maynteyne.

York Plays, p. 504.

So love is Lord of all the world by right,

And rules the creatures by his powrful *saw*.

Spenser, Colin Clout, l. 884.

=*Syn. 2. Axiom, Maxim*, etc. See *aphorism*.

saw (sā), *n.* Preterit of *seel*.

saw (sā), *n.* A Scotch form of *salrel*.

A' doctor's *sawes* and whittles,

Burns, Death and Dr. Hornbook.

sawara, n. See *Retinospora*.

saw-arbor (sā'ār'bor), *n.* The shaft, arbor, or mandrel upon which a circular, annular, or ring saw is fastened and rotated. Also called *saw-shaft, saw-spindle, and saw-mandrel*.

sawarra-nut (sā-war'ū-nut), *n.* Same as *souari-nut*.

saw-back (sā'bak), *n.* An adjustable or fixed gage extending over the back of a saw, and covering the blade to a line at which it is desired to limit the depth of the kerf. Compare *saw-gage*.

sawback (sā'bak), *n.* The larva of *Nerice bidentata*, an American bombycid moth, the dorsum of whose abdomen is serrate.

saw-backed (sā'bakt), *a.* Having the dorsum serrate by the extension of the tip of each ab-



Saw-backed Larva of *Nerice bidentata*, natural size.

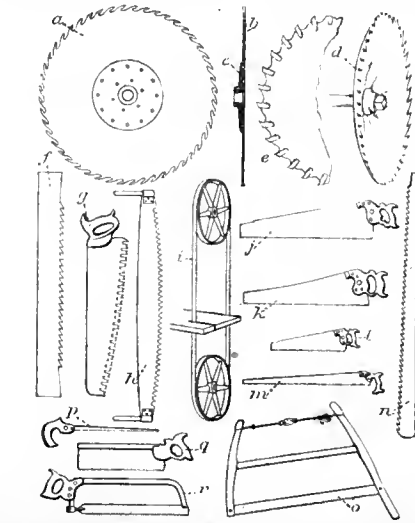
dominal segment, as the larva of *Nerice bidentata* and other members of that genus.

Eight or ten of these peculiar *saw-backed* larvae.

C. L. Marlatt, Trans. Kansas Acad. Sci., XI. 110.

saw-beaked (sā'bēkt), *a.* Having the beak serrated. Also *saw-billed*. See cut under *ser-ratiostrat*.

saw-bearing (sā'bār'ing), *a.* In *entom.*, securiferous: as, the *saw-bearing* hymenoptera, the saw-flies.



a. circular saw (right-hand and left-hand saws have the teeth running in opposite directions); *b.* section of circular saw showing flange at *c*; *d.* concave saw; *e.* circular saw with inserted teeth; *f.* mill-saw; *g.* ice-saw; *h.* cross-cut saw; *i.* band-saw; *j.* rip-saw; *k.* hand-saw; *l.* panel-saw; *m.* pruning-saw; *n.* whip-saw; *o.* wood-saw; *p.* keyhole- or compass-saw; *q.* hack-saw; *r.* bow-back butchers'-saw.

sawbelly (sá'bel'i), *n.* The blue-backed hering, or glut-herring, *Pomolobus aestivalis*. [Local, U. S.]

saw-bench (sá'bench), *n.* In wood-working, a form of table on which the work is supported while being presented to a circular saw. It is fitted with fences and gages for sawing dimension-stuff, and is sometimes pivoted for bevel-sawing. *E. H. Knight.*

sawbill (sá'bil), *n.* One of several different saw-billed birds. (a) Any motmot. See cut under *Momotus*. (b) A humming-bird of the genus *Rhamphodon* or *Grypus*, having the long bill finely serrulate along the cutting edges. (c) A merganser or goosander: sometimes called *jack-saw*. See cut under *merganser*.

saw-billed (sá'bild), *a.* Same as *saw-beaked*. See cut under *serratorostris*.

saw-block (sá'blok), *n.* A square channel of wood or iron, with parallel slots at various angles, which guide the saw in cutting wood to exact miters.

sawbones (sá'bónz), *n.* [*< saw*¹, *v.*, + *obj. bones*.] A surgeon. [Slang.]

"Wos you ever called in," inquired Sam, . . . "wos you ever called in, ven you wos 'prentice to a sawbones, to visit a post-boy?" *Dickens, Pickwick, li.*

sawbuck (sá'buk), *n.* [= D. *saagbok*; as *saw*¹ + *buck*¹.] Same as *sawhorse*. [U. S.]

sawcet, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *sauce*.

sawcert, *n.* An obsolete form of *sawcer*.

saw-clamp (sá'klamp), *n.* A frame for holding saws while they are filed. Also called *horse*.

sawder (sá'dér), *n.* [Also pronounced as if spelled *sodder*; a contraction of *solder*.] Flat-tery; blarney: used in the phrase *soft sawder*. [Slang.]

This is all your fault. Why did not you go and talk to that brute of a boy, and that dolt of a woman? You've got *soft sawder* enough, as Frank calls it in his new-fashioned slang. *Bulwer, My Novel, iii. 13.*

My Lord Jernyn seems to have his insolence as ready as his *soft sawder*. *George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxi.*

She . . . sent in a note explaining who she was, with a bit of *soft sawder*, and asked to see Alfred. *C. Reade, Hard Cash, xli.*

saw-doctor (sá'dok'tór), *n.* Same as *saw-gummer*.

sawdont, *n.* An obsolete form of *sultan*.

sawdust (sá'düst), *n.* Dust or small fragments of wood, stone, or other material, but particularly of wood, produced by the attrition of a saw. Wood sawdust is used by jewelers, brass-finishers, etc., to dry metals which have been pickled and washed. Boxwood sawdust is considered the best for jewelry, because it is free from turpentine or resinous matter. That of beechwood is the next best. Sawdust is used for packing, and, on account of its properties as a non-conductor of heat, as filling in walls, etc.

sawdust-carrier (sá'düst-kar'i-ér), *n.* A trough or tube for conducting away the sawdust from a machine-saw. *E. H. Knight.*

sawer¹ (sá'ér), *n.* [*< ME. sawer*; *< saw*¹, *v.*, + *-er*. Cf. *sawyer*.] One who saws; a sawyer. *Cath. Ang., p. 319.*

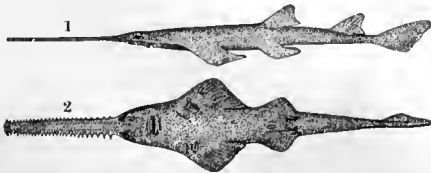
sawer², *n.* A Middle English form of *sower*.

sawf, *n.* An obsolete form of *salve*¹.

sawf-box (sá'f'box), *n.* An obsolete form of *salve-box*.

saw-file (sá'fil), *n.* A file specially adapted for filing saws. Triangular files are used for all small saws; for mill-saws, etc., the files are flat.

saw-fish (sá'fish), *n.* 1. An elasmobranchiate or selachian fish of the family *Pristidae*, having the snout prolonged into a flat saw or serra beset on each side with horizontal teeth pointing sidewise. The body is elongate like that of a shark, but is depressed, and the branchial apertures are inferior. The first dorsal is opposite or a little back of the bases of the ventrals. Five or six species of the genus are known; they are chiefly inhabitants of the tropical oceans, but occasionally wander beyond their ordinary limits. The European species is *Pristis antiquorum*, the pristis of the ancients, of the Atlantic Ocean, attaining a length of from 10 to 20 feet, and of a grayish color. The common American saw-



Saw-fish (*Pristis pectinatus*). 1, side view; 2, under view.

fish is *Pristis pectinatus*. The saw attains a length of a yard or more, and is straight, flat, a few inches wide, obtuse at the end, and furnished in the European species with from sixteen to twenty pairs, and in the American with from twenty-four to thirty-two pairs of stout sharp teeth, firmly implanted at some distance apart; it is used as a weapon of offense and defense, especially in killing prey. See also cut under *Pristis*.

Hence also—2. By extension, one of the different selachians of the family *Pristiophoridae*,

having a similar saw-like appendage, which never reaches such a size as in the *Pristidae*, or true saw-fishes. They are confined to the Pacific. See cut under *Pristiophorus*.

saw-fly (sá'fli), *n.* A hymenopterous insect of the family *Tenthredinidae*, so called from the peculiar construction of the ovipositor (saw or terebra), with which they cut or pierce plants. Two plates of this instrument have serrate or toothed edges. The turnip saw-fly is *Athalia centifolia*; the goose-berry saw-fly, *Nematus grossularis*; the sweet-potato saw-fly, *Schizocerus ebeneus*; the wheat or corn saw-fly, *Cephus pygmaeus*; the rose saw-fly, *Monostegia* (or *Hylotoma*) *roseae*; the willow saw-fly, *Nematus ventricosus*. The pear-slug is the larva of *Selandria cerasi*. The wheat or corn saw-fly is exceedingly injurious to wheat and rye, the female depositing her eggs in the stalk, which the larva destroys. It is about half an inch long. The Scotch saw-fly is a member of the genus *Lophyrus*. See cuts under *Hylotoma*, *Lyda*, *rose-slug*, and *Securifera*.

In the case of the larch *saw-fly* (*Nematus crichsonii*, Hartig), the two sets of serrated blades of the ovipositor are thrust obliquely into the shoot by a sawing movement; the lower set of blades is most active, sliding in and out alternately, the general motion of each set of blades being like that of a back-set saw. *Packard, Entomology for Beginners, p. 166.*

saw-frame (sá'frám), *n.* The frame in which a saw is set; a saw-sash.

saw-gage (sá'gä), *n.* 1. (a) A steel test-plate or standard gage for testing the thickness of saw-blades. (b) A straight-edge laid over the edge of a saw-blade to determine whether the teeth are in line. (c) A test for the range of the tooth-points of a saw in their distance from the center of rotation.—2. An attachment to a saw-bench for adjusting the stuff to be cut to the saw, the gage determining the width of cut.—3. A device for adjusting the depth of a saw-cut.

Also *sawing-machine gage*.

saw-gate (sá'gät), *n.* 1. The rectangular frame in which a mill-saw or gang of mill-saws is stretched. Also *sawmill-gate*, *saw-sash*.—2. The motion or progress of a saw (?). *Encyc. Diet.*

The oak and the box wood, . . . although they be greene, doe stiffly withstand the *saw-gate*, choking and filling up their teeth even. *Holland, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 43. (Richardson.)*

saw-gin (sá'jin), *n.* A machine used to divest cotton of its husk and other superfluous parts. See *cotton-gin*.

saw-grass (sá'gräs), *n.* A cyperaceous plant of the genus *Cladium*, especially *C. Mariscus* (or, if distinct, *C. effusum*). It is a marsh-plant with culms from 4 to 8 feet high, and long slender saw-toothed leaves. [Southern U. S.]

saw-guide (sá'gid), *n.* A form of adjustable fence for a saw-bench.

saw-gummer (sá'gum'ér), *n.* A punching- or grinding-machine for cutting out the spaces between the teeth of a saw; a gummer. Also *saw-doctor*.

saw-hanging (sá'hang'ing), *n.* Any device by which a mill-saw is strained in its gate.

sawhorn (sá'hörn), *n.* Any insect with serrate antennæ; specifically, a beetle of the serricorn series. See *Serricornia*.

saw-horned (sá'hörnd), *a.* Having serrate antennæ, as the beetles of the series *Serricornia*.

sawhorse (sá'hórs), *n.* A support or rack for holding wood while it is cut by a wood-saw. Also called *sawbuck* or *buck*.

sawing-block (sá'ing-blok), *n.* A miter-box.

sawing-machine (sá'ing-ma-shén'), *n.* A machine for operating a saw or gang of saws. Also often called simply *saw*, generally, however, with a prefix indicating the kind of machine:

as, *scroll-saw*, *gang-saw*, *band-saw*, etc.—**Lath-sawing machine**. See *lath*.—**Sawing-machine gage**. Same as *saw-gage*.—**Traversing sawing-machine**, a sawing-machine in which the work remains stationary, and the saw travels over it.

saw-jointer (sá'join'tér), *n.* An apparatus by which the jointing of gang-saws (that is, the filing and setting of the teeth) is performed with proper allowance for change of shape resulting from unequal strains in the saw-gate, so that parallelism of the breast-line and rake may be secured when the saws are put under tension. The main features of the apparatus are a guiding-frame for holding the saw during the operation of jointing, which moves upon adjustable ways in such manner as to gage the filing of the teeth so that their points will lie in the arc of a circle of considerable radius. Saws so jointed may have the tension adjusted in the gate in a manner that will secure the straight breast-line and uniform rake necessary for uniformity in their action in the gang.



Wood-saw and Sawhorse.

saw-jumper (sá'jum'pér), *n.* Same as *saw-swage*.

saw-like (sá'lik), *a.* Sharp and wiry or rasping in tone, as a bird's note; sounding like a saw in use or being sharpened.

The *saw-like* note of this bird foretells rain. *C. Swainson, British Birds, p. 33.*

sawlog (sá'log), *n.* A log cut to the proper length for sawing in a sawmill.

saw-mandrel (sá'man'drel), *n.* A saw-arbor. **sawmill** (sá'mil), *n.* A mill, driven by water or steam, for sawing timber into boards, planks, etc., suitable for building and other purposes. The saws used are of two distinct kinds, the *circular* and *reciprocating* (see *saw*), *n.* In many of the larger sawmills of modern times many accessory machines are used, as shingle-, lath-, and planing-machines.

The Ilarde of Medera . . . hath in it many springes of fresch water and goodly ryuers, vpon the which are bylded manye *sawe mylles*, wherewith manye fayre trees, lyke vnto Cedar and Cypressse trees, are sawed and cut in sunder. *R. Eden, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 40).*

sawmill-gate (sá'mil-gät), *n.* Same as *saw-gate*, 1.

sawn (sân). A past participle of *saw*¹.

sawndrest, *n.* Same as *sawnders*¹ for *sand*².

Sawney, Sawny (sá'ni), *n.* [A further corruption of *Sandy* (ME. *Saunder, Sawnder*), which is a corrupted abbr. of *Alexander*.] A Scotsman: a nickname due to the frequent use of the name *Alexander* in Scotland, or to the characteristic Scotch pronunciation of the abbreviation.

saw-pad (sá'pad), *n.* A device used as a guide for the web of a lock-saw or compass-saw in cutting out small holes.

saw-palmetto (sá'pal-met'tó), *n.* See *Serenoa*.

saw-pierced (sá'pérs), *a.* Cut out, like fret-work, by the use of the band-saw or jig-saw, as in woodwork; also noting similar work on a much smaller scale in metal, as in gold jewelry.

saw-pit (sá'pit), *n.* A pit over which timber is sawed by two men, one standing below the timber and the other above.

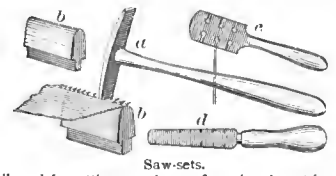
Thither [to the alc-house] he kindly invited me, to a place as good as a death's head, or memento for mortality; top, sole, and sides being all earth, and the beds no bigger than so many large coffins. Indeed it was, for beauty and convenience, like a covered *sawpit*. *Court and Times of Charles I., II. 285.*

saw-sash (sá'sash), *n.* Same as *saw-gate*, 1.

sawset, *n.* A Middle English form of *sauce*.

sawser, *n.* A Middle English form of *sawcer*.

saw-set (sá'set), *n.* An instrument used to



Saw-sets.

b, sawil used for setting saws in saw-factories, the setting being performed by blows of the peculiarly shaped hammer *a*. Every second tooth is set in one direction, and the saw-blade being turned over, the intervening teeth are set in the reverse direction; *c* and *d* are notched levers by which in ordinary setting the alternate teeth are set in opposite directions.

wrest or turn the teeth of saws alternately to the right and left so that they may make a kerf somewhat wider than the thickness of the blade. Also called *saw-wrest*.

Saw-set pliers. See *plier*.

saw-sharpener (sá'shärp'nér), *n.* The greater titmouse, *Parus major*: so called from its sharp wiry notes. Also *sharp-saw*. See cut under *Parus*. [Local, Scotland.]

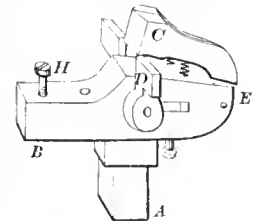
sawsieget, *n.* An obsolete form of *sawsage*. *Barct, 1580.*

saw-spindle (sá'spin'dl), *n.* The shaft which carries a circular saw; a saw-arbor.

saw-swage (sá'swäj), *n.* A form of punch or striker for flattening the end of a saw-tooth to give it width and set. *E. H. Knight.*

sawt, *n.* See *sawt*¹.

saw-table (sá'tä'bl), *n.* 1. The table or platform of a sawing-machine, on which material to be sawn is held or clamped while sawing it.—2. A form of power sawing-machine for trimming the edges of stereotyp plates. *E. H. Knight.*



Saw-set for a Work-bench.

A, shank for fixing the implement to a bench; *C*, punch, hinged to a base *B* at *E*₂, and pressed upward by springs; *H*, screw-support for the back of the blade; *D*, gage which may be adjusted for different-sized teeth. The blade is moved along to bring alternate teeth under the punch, which is struck with a hammer.

Rocking saw-table, a form of cross-cutting machine in which the stuff is laid on a table which rocks on an axis, for convenience in bringing the stuff under the action of the circular saw. *E. H. Knight.*

saw-tempering (sá'tem-pér-ing), *n.* The process by which the requisite hardness and elasticity are given to a saw. *E. H. Knight.*

Saw-tempering machine, a machine for holding a saw-blade firmly so that it may not buckle when it is plunged into the tempering oil-bath.

sawteret, *n.* An obsolete form of *psalter*.

saw-tooth (sá'tóth), *n.* A tooth of a saw. Saw-teeth are made in a great variety of forms; typical shapes are shown in the cuts.

If designed to cut in one direction only, they are given a rake in that direction. If they are to cut equally in either direction, the teeth are generally V-shaped, their right angles with the line of cut. Teeth of saws are either formed integrally with the plates or blades, or inserted and removable. The latter have the advantage that they can be replaced easily and quickly when worn or broken, and the need of gumming is entirely obviated. The method is, however, practicable only with the teeth of large saws.—**Saw-tooth indicator**, an adjustable device used in shaping the teeth of circular saws to insure their filing and setting at equal distances from the center.—**Saw-tooth swage**, an awl-block used with a punch or wedge to flatten the edges of saw-teeth. Compare *saw-silage*.—**Saw-tooth upsetter**, an implement for setting the teeth of saws, or for spreading their teeth, and acting as a swage. See *swage*.

saw-toothed (sá'tótht), *a.* Serrate; having serrations like the teeth of a saw.—**Saw-toothed sterrinck**, *Lobodon carcinophagus*, an antarctic seal.

sawtry, *n.* An obsolete form of *psaltery*.

Armonia Bithmeia is a sawnyng melody, and divers instruments serue to this maner armony, as tabour, and timbre, harpe, and sawtrye.

Trivisa, tr. of Barth. Ang. de P. R., xix. 41.

Their instruments were various in their kind, Some for the bow, and some for breathing wind; The *sawtry*, pipe, and hantboy's noisy band.

Dryden, Flower and Leaf, l. 358.

saw-upsetter (sá'up-set'ér), *n.* A tool used to spread the edges of saw-teeth, in order to widen the kerf; a saw-swage or saw-tooth upsetter.

saw-vise (sá'vis), *n.* A clamp for holding a saw firmly while it is filed; a saw-clamp.

saw-whet (sá'hwet), *n.* The Aadian owl. *Nyctala acadica*: so called from its rasping notes, which resemble the sounds made in filing or sharpening a saw. It is one of the smallest owls of North America, only from 7½ to 8 inches long, and from 17 to 18 in extent of wings, the wing itself 5½. The bill is black and the eyes are yellow. The plumage is much variegated with brown, reddish, gray, and white, the facial disk being mostly white. It is widely distributed in North America. The name is sometimes extended to a larger congeneric species, *N. richardsoni*, of arctic America. See cut under *Nyctala*.

saw-whetter (sá'hwet'ér), *n.* 1. Same as *saw-whet*.—2. The marsh-titmouse, *Parus palustris*. [Prov. Eng.]

sawwort (sá'wért), *n.* A plant of the Old World genus *Serratula*, especially *S. tinctoria*, whose foliage yields a yellow dye. The name is derived from the sharp serration of the leaves. Species of *Saussurea* are also so called.

saw-wrack (sá'rak), *n.* The seaweed *Fucus serratus*.

saw-wrest (sá'rest), *n.* A saw-set, either in the form of a notched lever or of pliers, in contradistinction to others operating by percussion, as those of the hammer and swage varieties.

sawyer (sá'yér), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sawier*; ME. *sawyer*, < **sawien*, *sawen*, saw (see *saw*), *v.*, + *-er*.] For the termination, see *-ier*, *-yer*, and cf. *loyer*, *lawyer*, etc. Cf. *sawcr*.] 1. One whose employment is the sawing of timber into planks or boards, or the sawing of wood for fuel.

I was sold in the field of Mars and bought of a *sawyer*, which when he perceived that my arms were better given

to handle a lance than to pul at a sawe, he solde mee to the Consul Dauns.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 142.

2. A tree swept along by the current of a river with its branches above water, or, more commonly, a stranded tree, continually raised and depressed by the force of the current (whence the name). The sawyers in the Mississippi and the Mississippi are a danger to navigation, and frequently sink boats which collide with them. [Western U. S.]

There was I perched up on a *sawyer*, bobbin' up and down in the water. *Robb*, Squatter Life.

3. See *top-sawyer*.

Here were collected together, in all sorts of toggeries and situations, a large proportion of such persons, from the lowest stable-boy and threadbare, worn-out, white-coated cad up to the shawlfied, four-in-hand, tip-top *sawyer*. Quoted in *First Year of a Söken Reign*, p. 139.

4. In entom., any wood-boring larva, especially of a longicorn beetle, as *Oncideres cingulatus*, which cuts off twigs and small branches; a girdler. The orange sawyer is the larva of *Elaphidion incerne*. See cuts under *hickory-girdler* and *Elaphidion*.—5. The bowfin, a fish. See *Amia*, and cut under *Amiidae*. [Local, U. S.]

sax¹ (saks), *n.* [ME. *sax*, *scr*, *seax*, *sax*, a knife, < AS. *sax*, a knife, = leel. *sax*, a short, heavy sword, = Sw. Dan. *sax*, a pair of scissors, = OFries. *sax*, a knife, a short sword, = MD. *sas* = MLG. *sax* = OHG. MHG. *saks*, a knife, < √ *say*, cut; see *saw*.] 1†. A knife; a sword; a dagger about 20 inches in length.

Wan he thanne seyde "Nymeth goure *saxes*," that be a non mid the dede Drow ys kuyf, and slow a non al an on ywar.

Rob. of Gloucester, Chronicle (ed. Hearne), p. 125.

2. A slate-cutters' hammer. It has a point at the back of the head, for making nail-holes in slates. Also called *slate-ar*.

sax² (saks), *a.* and *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *six*.

Sax. An abbreviation of *Saron* and *Saxony*.

saxafrastr (sak'sa-fras), *n.* A form of *sassafras*.

saxatile (sak'sa-til), *a.* [L. *saxatilis*, having to do with rocks, frequenting rocks, < *saxum*, a rock, a rough stone.] In *zool.* and *bot.*, living or growing among rocks; rock-inhabiting; saxicolous or saxicoleine.

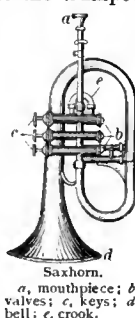
saxaul, *n.* Same as *saksaul*.

saxcornet (saks'kör'net), *n.* [L. *Sax* (see *sax-horn*) + *L. cornu* = E. *horn*.] Same as *sax-horn*.

saxe (saks), *n.* [So called from *Saxe*, F. form of G. *Sachsen*, Saxony.] A commercial name for a quality of albuminized paper exported from Germany (Dresden) for photographic purposes.

saxhorn (saks'hörn), *n.* [L. *Sax* (see def.) + *horn*.] A musical instrument of the trumpet class, invented by Adolphe Sax, a Frenchman, about 1840.

It has a wide cupped mouthpiece and a long, large tube with from three to five valves. The details of construction are such that the tone is remarkably full and even, the compass very long, and the fingering consistent and simple. Six or more sizes or varieties are made, so as to form a complete series or family of similar tone and manipulation; they are named by their fundamental key or by their relative compass, as soprano, tenor, etc. The tenor saxhorn is also called *alt-horn*; the next larger, *baryton*; the next, *euphonium*; and the bass, *bombardon* or *sax-tuba*. These instruments are especially useful for military bands, but they have not been often introduced into the orchestra, because of the comparatively unsympathetic quality of the tone. Also *saxcornet* and *saxotromba*.



Saxicava (sak-sik'a-vä), *n.* [NL.: see *saxicolous*.] A genus of bivalve mollusks, typical of the family *Saxicavidae*, whose species live mostly in the hollows of rocks which they excavate for themselves. The common European *S. rugosa* varies greatly under different conditions. Sometimes by excavation it does considerable damage to sea-walls. Successive generations will occupy the same hole, the last inhabiting the space between the valves of its predecessor. See cut under *Glycymeris*.

Saxicavidae (sak-si-kav'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saxicava* + *-idae*.] A family of bivalve mollusks, typified by the genus *Saxicava*. The animal has the mantle-lobes mostly united, the siphons elongated, covered with a thin skin, and with fringed orifices, and the foot digitiform; the shell has thick valves, gaping at the extremities; the hinge has a single cardinal tooth, and the ligament is external. The species live in sand or mud as well as soft rocks, in which they excavate holes or burrows. Also called *Glycymeridae*. See cut under *Glycymeris*.

saxicavous (sak-sik'a-vus), *a.* [NL. *saxicavus*, < *L. saxum*, a rock, + *cavare*, hollow, < *cavus*, hollow; see *cave*.] Hollowing out rocks, as a mollusk; lithodomous.

Saxicola (sak-sik'ō-lä), *n.* [NL.: see *saxicolous*.] The typical genus of *Saxicolinae*; the stonechats. There are many species, the greater number of which are African. The commonest is *S. oenanthe*, the stonechat or wheatear of Europe, rarely found in North America. The genus is also called *Oenanthe*. See cut under *stonechat*.

saxicole (sak'si-kōl), *a.* [NL. *saxicola*: see *saxicolous*.] In *bot.*, same as *saxicolous*.

Saxicolidae (sak-si-kol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saxicola* + *-idae*.] The *Saxicolinae* regarded as a separate family.

Saxicolinae (sak'si-kō-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Saxicola* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of turdoid oscine passerine birds, referred either to the *Turdidae* or the *Sylviidae*; the chats. They have booted tarsi, a small bill much shorter than the head, oval nostrils, bristly rictus, pointed wings, and short square tail. There are numerous genera, and upward of a hundred species. They are almost exclusively Old World, though 3 genera appear in America. See cuts under *whinchat* and *stonechat*.

saxicoline (sak-sik'ō-lin), *a.* [As *saxicole* + *-ine*.] 1. In *zool.*, living among rocks; rock-inhabiting; rupicoline; rupestrine; in *bot.*, same as *saxicolous*.—2. Specifically, of or pertaining to the *Saxicolinae*.

saxicolous (sak-sik'ō-lus), *a.* [NL. *saxicola*, < *L. saxum*, a rock, + *colere*, inhabit.] Living or growing on or among rocks. Also *saxicole*.

Saxifraga (sak-sif'rā-gü), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700); see *saxifrage*.] A genus of polypetalous plants popularly known as *saxifrage*, type of the order *Saxifragaceae* and tribe *Saxifragae*.

It is characterized by a two-celled ovary maturing into a small two-beaked and two-celled many-seeded pod, with the placentae in the axis, and by flowers with a five-lobed calyx, five equal petals, and ten stamens, with slender filaments and two-celled anthers. There are about 180 species, chiefly natives of cold regions, especially high mountains and in arctic latitudes, chiefly of the northern hemisphere, rare in South America and in Asia. They are usually perennials, with a radical rosette of broad leaves, and varying in habit from erect to prostrate, and from very smooth to glandular-hairy. Their flowers are small, but of conspicuous numbers, usually white or yellow, and panicle or corymb. About 50 species are found in North America, nearly half of which occur also in the Old World; excluding Alaska, 30 species are known within the United States, natives especially of mountains of New England and Colorado, only 3 descending into the plains, and but 1 in the mountains south of North Carolina. They increase rapidly northward, and 25 or more are reported from Alaska, 9 of which extend to its most northern limit, Point Barrow, at 71° 27'. *S. oppositifolia*, the purple saxifrage, is perhaps the most characteristic and widely distributed plant of the arctic regions, where it is almost universal, and often the first flower to bloom, producing from four to nine pink or dark-purple petals, ranging from sea-level to 1,900 feet, and extending from northern Vermont to the farthest north yet reached, 83° 24'. See *saxifrage*.

Saxifragaceae (sak'si-frā-gä'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1830); < *Saxifraga* + *-aceae*.] An order of polypetalous plants, the saxifrage family, belonging to the cohort *Rosales* in the series *Calyciflorae*. It is closely allied to the *Rosaceae*, but with usually only five or ten stamens, and is characterized by the nasal presence of regular flowers with five sepals, five petals, free and smooth filaments, two-celled anthers, a swollen or divided disk, and an ovary of two carpels, often separate above and containing numerous ovules in two rows at the central angle. It includes about 650 species in 87 genera of 6 tribes, natives of north temperate and especially of frigid regions, rare in the tropics and south temperate zone. It exhibits great variety in habit. In the shrubby genera and trees the leaves are generally opposite; in the others alternate, and often chiefly radical. Many produce valued fruits, as the currant and gooseberry; in others the fruit is a dry capsule. Many are cultivated for their ornamental flowers. See *Hydrangea*, *Deutzia*, *Philadelphus*, *Heuchera*, and *Saxifraga* (the type of the family); also *Ribes*, *Cunonia*, *Escallonia*, *Francoa*, the types of tribes; and, for American genera, *Itea*, *Mitella*, *Parnassia*, and *Tiarella*. See cut under *Ribes*.

saxifragaceous (sak'si-frā-gä'shi-us), *a.* [L. *saxifraga* (< *L. saxifraga*) + *-aceous*.] Belonging to the *Saxifragaceae*.

saxifragal (sak-sif'rā-gal), *a.* [L. *saxifraga* (< *L. saxifraga*) + *-al*.] 1. Like or pertaining to saxifrage.—2. Typified by the order *Saxifragaceae*: as, the *saxifragal* alliance. *Lindley*.

saxifragant (sak-sif'rā-gant), *a.* and *n.* [L. *saxifragus*, stone-breaking (see *saxifrage*), + *-ant*.] 1. *a.* Breaking or destroying stones; lithotritic. Also *saxifragous*. [Rare.]

II. *n.* That which breaks or destroys stones. [Rare.]

saxifrage (sak'si-frāj), *n.* [ME. *saxifrage*, < OF. (and F.) *saxifrage* = Sp. *saxifraga*, *saxifraga* (vernacularly *saxafrastr*, *sasafras*, *salsafrastr*, etc.), > E. *sassafras* = Pg. *saxifraga*, *saxifraga* = It. *sassifraga*, *sassifragia*, < *L. saxifraga*, in full *saxifraga herba* or *saxifragum adiantum*, maidenhair; lit. 'stone-breaking' (so called because supposed to break stones in the bladder); fem. of *saxifragus*, stone-breaking, < *saxum*,

a stone, rock (prob. < *√ sac, sec*, in *secare*, cut; see *secant, saw¹*), + *frangere* (*√ frag*), break. = E. *break*: see *fragile*. Cf. *sassaparilla*.] A plant of the genus *Saxifraga*.

Scarcely any of the species have economic properties, but many are beautiful in foliage and flower. They are commonly rock-plants with tufted leaves and panicles of white, yellow, or red flowers. They are predominantly alpine, and of alpine plants they are the most easy to cultivate. One group, as *S. hypnoides*, has mossy foliage, forming a carpet, in spring dotted with white flowers. Others, as *S. aizoon*, have the foliage silvery, in rosettes. Others, as *S. umbrosa*, the London-primrose or nono-pretty, and *S. oppositifolia*, the purple saxifrage, afford brilliant colored flowers. A leathery-leaved group is represented by the Siberian *S. crassifolia*, well known in cultivation. A common house-plant is *S. sarmentosa*, the beefsteak- or strawberry-geranium (see *geranium*), also called *sailor-plant*, *creeping-sailor*, and *Chinese saxifrage*. *S. Virginiana* is a common spring flower in eastern North America.



Flowering Plant of Saxifraga (*Saxifraga virginiana*). a, a flower; b, the fruit.

—**Burnet-saxifrage**, a common Old World plant, *Pimpinella Saxifraga*, with leaves resembling those of the garden burnet. The young plants are eaten as a salad, and the root has diaphoretic, diuretic, and stomachic properties. The great burnet-saxifrage is *P. magna*, a similar but larger plant.—**Golden saxifrage**, a plant of the genus *Chrysosplenium* of the saxifrage family; especially *C. oppositifolium* of the Old World, with golden-yellow flowers. The species are small smooth herbs of temperate regions.—**Lettuce saxifrage**. See *lettuce-saxifrage*.—**Meadow-saxifrage**. (a) *Saxifraga granulata*, a common white-flowered European species. (b) See *meadow-saxifrage*.—**Mossy saxifrage**, the European *Saxifraga hypnoides*, sometimes called *lady's-cushion*. See def. above.—**Pepper-saxifrage**. Same as *meadow-saxifrage*. 1.—**Swamp-saxifrage**, *S. Pennsylvanica*, a plant a foot or two high, with rather long tongue-like leaves and greenish flowers, found in bogs in the northern United States.

Saxifragæ (sak-si-frā'jē-ē), n. pl. [NL. (Ventenat, 1794), < *Saxifraga* + *-æ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order *Saxifragaceæ*. They are characterized by herbaceous habit with alternate or principally radical leaves, without stipules, the flowers elevated on scapes, and usually with five petals, and the ovary with two cells, or in a large group with but one. The tribe contains about 23 genera, largely American, of which *Saxifraga* is the type.

saxifrage (sak-sif'frā-jin), n. [*L. saxifragus*, stone-breaking (see *saxifrage*), + *-ine²*.] 1. A gunpowder in which sulphur is replaced by barium nitrate. According to Cundill's "Dictionary of Explosives," it contains 77 parts of barium nitrate, 21 parts of charcoal, and 2 parts of sodium nitrate. 2. A name for a grade of dynamite.

saxifragous (sak-sif'frā-gus), a. [*L. saxifragus*, stone-breaking; see *saxifrage*.] Same as *saxifragant*. [Rare.]

saxigenous (sak-sij'e-nus), a. [*LL. saxigenus*, sprung from stone, < *L. saxum*, a stone, rock, + *-genus*, produced; see *-genous*.] Growing on rocks: as, *saxigenous lithophytes*. Darwin, *Coral Reefs*, p. 85.

Saxon (sak'sn), n. and a. [*ME. *Saxon, Saxoun*, < *OF. Saxon, *Saxoun* (nom. also *Saisne*, > *ME. Saisne*), *F. Saxon* = *Sp. Sajon* = *Pg. Saxão* = *It. Sassone*, < *LL. Saxo(n-)*, usually in pl. *Saxones*, Saxon; from an *O.Teut.* form represented by *AS. Seaxa* (pl. *Seaxan*, *Seaxe*, gen. *Seaxena*, *Seaxna*, *Saxna*) = *MD. *Saxe* = *OHG. Saksu*, *MHG. Sähse*, *Saehse*, *G. Saehse* = *Icel. Saxi*, pl. *Saxar* = *Sw. Saehsare* = *Dan. Saehser* (= with added suffix *-er*, *D. Sakser*, *MD. Sasse-naer*), a Saxon, in pl. the Saxons; usually explained as lit. 'Sword-men' (as the Franks were 'Spear-men': see *Frank¹*), < *AS. sear* = *OHG. sahs*, etc., a short sword, a knife: see *sax¹*. Cf. *AS. Seawédt* = *OHG. Saxnôt*, a war-god, lit. 'companion of the sword'; *Icel. Järnsaxa*, an ogre who carried an iron knife: see *Anglo-Saxon*. The Celtic forms, *Gael. Sasunnach*, Saxon, English, etc., *W. Sais*, pl. *Saeson*, *Scison*, an Englishman, *Seisoneg*, n., English, etc., are from E. or ML.] **I. n.** 1. One of the nation or people which formerly dwelt in the northern part of Germany, and invaded and conquered England in the fifth and sixth centuries; also, one of their descendants. See *Angle², Anglo-Saxon*, and *Jute¹*.

And his people were of hym gladdre, for thei hadde be in grete drede of the *Saxouns*. *Mérlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 185. 2. One of the English race or English-speaking races. (a) A member of the English-speaking races as distinguished from other races or races speaking other languages; an Englishman, American, Canadian, Australian, etc. (b) A Lowlander of Scotland, as distinguished from a Highlander or Gael.

While on you plain
The Saxon rears one shook of grain, . . .
The Gael, of plain and river heir,
Shall, with strong hand, redeem his share.
Where live the mountain Chiefs who hold
That thundering Lowland field and fold
Is aught but retribution true?
Scott, L. of the L., v. 7.

(c) An Englishman, as distinguished from an Irishman. [Ireland.]

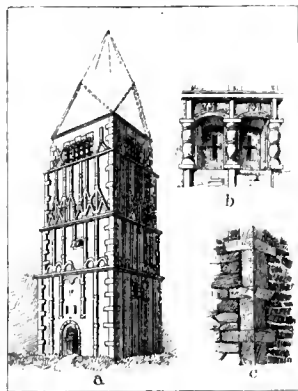
Cassidy, before retiring, would assuredly intimate his approaching resignation to scores of gentlemen of his nation, who would not object to take the Saxon's pay until they finally shook his yoke off. *Thackeray, Phillip, xxx.*

3. A native or an inhabitant of Saxony in its later German sense. The modern Saxon lands are in central Germany, and comprise the kingdom of Saxony, the grand duchy of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, the duchies of Saxe-Altenburg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Saxe-Meiningen, and part of the province of Saxony in Prussia.

4. The language of the Saxons; Anglo-Saxon; by extension, modern English speech of Saxon or Anglo-Saxon origin; English diction composed mainly of Saxon words, and not Latinized or of classical or other origin. See *Anglo-Saxon*. Abbreviated *Sax.*—5. In *entom.*, the noctuid moth *Hadena rectilinea*: an English collector's name.—**Old Saxon**, Saxon as spoken on the continent in early times in the district between the Rhine and the Elbe. Abbreviated *O. Sax.*, *O. S.*, or, as in this work, *OS.*

II. a. 1. Pertaining to the Saxons (in any sense), their country, or language; Anglo-Saxon.—2. Of or pertaining to the later Saxons in Germany.—**Saxon architecture**, a rude variety of Romanesque, of which early examples occur in England, its period being from the conversion of England until about the Conquest, when the Norman style began to prevail.

The few relics left us of this style exhibit its general characteristics as rude solidity and strength. The walls are of rough masonry, very thick, without buttresses, and sometimes of herring-bone work; the towers and pillars are thick in proportion to height, the former being sometimes not more than three diameters high; the quoins or angle-masonry are of hewn stones set alternately end and horizontally (long and short work); the arches of doorways and windows are rounded, or sometimes these openings have triangular heads, their jambs of long and short work carrying either rudely carved impost or capitals with square abaci. Sometimes heavy moldings run round the arches, and when two or more arches are conjoined in an arcade they are carried on heavy low shafts formed like balusters. Window-openings in the walls splay from both the interior and the exterior, the position of the windows being in the middle of the thickness of the wall.—**Saxon blue**. (a) Same as *Saxony blue* (which see, under *blue*). (b) The blue obtained on wool by the use of Saxony blue. It is brighter than the blue of the indigo-vat, but not so fast to light or alkalis.



Saxon Architecture. a, tower of Earl's Barton Church, Northamptonshire, England; b, baluster-window, in same church; c, an angle in long and short work.

Look now at American *Saxondom*, and at that little fact of the sailing of the Mayflower, two hundred years ago, from Delft Haven in Holland!
Carlyle, Heroes and Hero-Worship, iv.

Saxondom (sak'sn-dum), n. [*< Saxon + -dom.*] Peoples or communities of Saxon or Anglo-Saxon origin, or the countries inhabited by them; the Anglo-Saxon race.

Saxonic (sak-son'ik), a. [*ML. Saxonicus*, < *LL. Saxo(n-)*, Saxon; see *Saxon*.] Of or pertaining to the Saxons; written in or relating to the Saxon language; Saxon: as, *Saxonic documents*.

Saxonical (sak-son'i-ka), a. [*< Saxonic + -al.*] Same as *Saxonic*.

Peaceable king Edgar, that *Saxonicall* Alexander.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 7.

Saxonish, a. [*< Saxon + -ish.*] Same as *Saxon*. *Bale, Life of Leland.*

Saxonism (sak'sn-izm), n. [*< Saxon + -ism.*] An idiom of the Saxon or early English language.

The language [of Robert of Gloucester] . . . is full of *Saxonisms*, which indeed abound, more or less, in every writer before Gower and Chaucer.
Warburton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. 49.

Saxonist (sak'sn-ist), n. [*< Saxon + -ist.*] A Saxon scholar; one versed in Saxon or Anglo-Saxon.

A critical *Saxonist* has detected the corruptions of its [the Saxon Chronicle's] idiom, its inflections, and its orthography.
I. D'Israeli, Amen. of Lit., I. 134.

saxonite (sak'sn-it), n. [*< Saxony + -ite².*] A rock made up essentially of olivin and enstatite. It occurs as a terrestrial rock, and also in various meteorites. See *peridotite*.

Saxonize (sak'sn-iz), v. t.; pret. and pp. *Saxonized*, ppr. *Saxonizing*. [= *F. Saxoniser*, < *ML. Saxonicare*, < *Saxo(n-)*, Saxon; see *Saxon*.] To render Saxon in character or sentiment; permeate or imbue with Saxon ideas, etc.

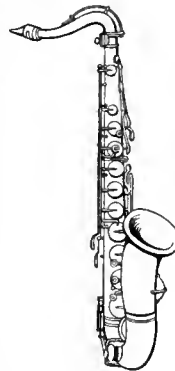
The reintroduction into *Saxonized* England, from the south, of Celtic myths nearly identical with those which the Anglo-Normans found in Wales. . . gave to the latter a fresh life.
Encyc. Brit., XX. 642.

saxony (sak'sn-i), n. [*< Saxony* (see def.), < *LL. Saxonia*, Saxony, < *Saxo(n-)*, Saxon; see *Saxon*.] A woolen material taking its name from the kingdom of Saxony, and supposed to be of superior quality from the high reputation of the wool of that country. (a) A glossy cloth once much in vogue for wearing-apparel. (b) Flannel: the finest blankets being included in this. (c) Same as *Saxony yarn*. See *yarn*.

Saxony blue, green, lace, yarn. See *blue, green*, etc.

saxophone (sak'sō-fōn), n. [*< Sax* (see def.) + *Gr. φωνή*, voice, sound.] A musical instrument, properly of the clarinet class, but with a metal tube like a trumpet or horn.

invented by Adolphe Sax about 1840. It consists of a clarinet mouthpiece or beak and a conical tube more or less convoluted, with about twenty finger-holes controlled by keys or levers. Eight sizes or varieties are made, which are named from their fundamental key or their relative compass. They are especially useful in military bands as a more sonorous substitute for clarinets, but are almost unused in the orchestra.



Saxophone.

saxophonist (sak'sō-fō-nist), n. [*< saxophone + -ist.*] A player upon the saxophone.

saxotromba (sak-sō-trom'bā), n. [*< Sax* (see *saxhorn*) + *It. tromba*, a trumpet.] Same as *saxhorn*.

saxtry (saks'tri), n. Same as *sextry, sacristy*.

sax-tuba (saks'tū'bā), n. [*< Sax* (see *saxhorn*) + *L. tuba*, a trumpet.] One of the larger forms of saxhorn.

sax-valve (saks'valv), n. In musical instruments of the brass wind group, a kind of valve invented by Adolphe Sax about 1840. Its peculiarity lies in its ingenious arrangement to secure pure intonation and to maintain an even quality of tone throughout the compass of the instrument.

say¹ (sā), v.; pret. and pp. *said*, ppr. *saying*. [*< ME. sayen, saien, seyen, seien, seien, seggen, siggen* (pret. *saiete, seide, sayde, seyde, seide*, pp. *sayd, seid, syyd*), < *AS. seegan, segean* (pret. *sæge, sæde*, pp. *ge-segd, ge-sæd*) = *OS. seggean, seggian* = *OFries. seka, sega, seisa, sidsa* = *D. zeggen* = *MLG. seggen, segen*, *LG. seggen* = *OHG. sekjan, sejan, suēn*, *MHG. G. saegen* = *Icel. segja* = *Sw. säga* = *Dan. sige, say*, = *Goth. *sagan* (inferred from preceding and from *Sp. sayon* = *OPg. saidō*, a bailiff, executioner, < *ML. sagio(n-)*, *sago(n-)*, *saio(n-)*, an officer among the Goths and West-Goths, an apparitor, bailiff, orig. 'speaker,' < *Goth. *sagja* = *OHG. sago* = *OS. sago* = *OFries. sega*, chiefly in comp., a sayer, speaker); cf. *Lith. sakjiti*, say, *sakan*, I say, *OBulg. sochiti*, indicate, = *Olr. sagim, soigim*, I speak, say, *L. √ sec*, in *OL. in-sece*, impv., relate, narrate, *L. in-sectiones*, narratives; prob. akin to *L. siquum*, sign; see *sign, sain*. Hence ult. *saw²* and (from *Icel.*) *saga*. The pp. *sain*, formerly in occasional use, is, like *sawn, seen*, etc., a conformation to orig. strong participles like *lain, soien*.] **I. trans.** 1. To utter, express, declare, or pronounce in words, either orally or in writing; speak.

Thou may say a word to-dey
That vij gere after may be for-thought.
Booke of Precedence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 53.

It is an epilogue or disconrae, to make plain
Some obscure precedence that hath tofore been *sain*.
Shak., L. L. L., iii. 1. 83.

All a one for that, I know my daughters minde if I but
say the word.
Heywood, Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, II. 60).
And Enid could not say one tender word.
Tennyson, Geraint.

2. To tell; make known or utter in words.

"And sun," he said, "I sall the say
Wharby thou sall ken the way."

Holy Rood (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

"Now, good Mirabell, what is best?" quod she,
"What shall I doo? saye me your good advise."

Generydes (E. E. T. S.), l. 3236.

Well, say thy message. *Marlowe*, *Edw. II.*, lll. 11.

Say in brief the cause

Why thou departed'st from thy native home.

Shak., C. of E., i. 1. 29.

3. To recount; repeat; rehearse; recite: as, to say a lesson or one's prayers; to say mass; to say grace.

They . . . seyden hire ensamples many oon.

Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 1850.

What Tongue shall say

Thy Wars on Land, thy Triumphs on the Main?

Prior, *Ode to the Queen*, st. 3.

The "Angelus," as it is now said in all Catholic countries, did not come into use before the beginning of the xvi. century, and seems to have commenced in France.

Rock, *Church of our Fathers*, III. i. 339.

4t. To call; declare or suppose to be.
Because every thing that by nature falls down is said heavy, & whatsoever naturally mounts upward is said light, it gave occasion to say that there were diversities in the motion of the voice.

Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 65.

5. To utter an opinion; decide; judge and determine.

But what it is, hard is to say,
Harder to hit. *Milton*, *S. A.*, l. 1018.

6. To suppose; assume to be true or correct; take for granted: often in an imperative form, in the sense of 'let us say.' 'we may say,' 'we shall say': as, the number left behind was not great, say only five.

Well, say there is no kingdom then for Richard;
What other pleasure can the world afford?

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., lll. 2. 146.

Say that a man should entertain thee now;
Wouldst thou be honest, humble, just, and true?

B. Jonson, *Every Man in his Humour*, ff. 3.

Say I were guilty, sir,
I would be hang'd before I would confess.

Fletcher, *Pilgrim*, ll. 1.

7. To gainsay; contradict; answer. [Colleg.]

"I told you so," said the farmer, ". . . but you wouldn't be said."
I dare say. See *dare* 1.—It is said, they say, it is commonly reported: people assert or maintain.—It says, an impersonal usage, equivalent to 'it is said.'

It says in the New Testament that the dead came out of their graves.
W. Collins, *Dead Secret*.
That is to say, that is; in other words; otherwise.—To go without saying. See *go*.—To hear say. See *hear*.—To say an ape's paternoster. See *ape*.—To say (one's) beads. See *bid beads*, under *bead*.—To say (any one) nay. See *nay*.—To say neither haif nor buff. See *baif*.—To say the devil's paternoster. See *devil*.—To say to, to think of; judge of; be of opinion regarding.

What say you to a letter from your friends?
Shak., T. G. of V., ll. 4. 51.

=Syn. *Say, Speak, Tell, State*. Each of these words has its peculiar idiomatic uses. We speak an oration, and tell a story, but do not say either of them. We say prayers or a lesson, but do not speak or tell them, although the one praying may tell his beads. Say is the most common word before a quotation direct or indirect: Adam said, "This is now bone of my bones" (Gen. ii. 23); "If we say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves" (1 John i. 8). Tell is often exactly synonymous with say to: as, tell (say to) him that I was called away. Speak draws its meanings from the idea of making audible; tell, from that of communicating. Tell is the only one of these words that may express a command. State is often erroneously used for simply saying: as, he stated that he could not come: state always implies detail, as of reasons, particulars; to state a case is to give it with particularity.

II. intrans. 1. To speak; declare; assert; express an opinion: as, so he says.

"O Kyuge Priam," quod they, "thus siggen we."
Chaucer, *Troilus*, iv. 194.

At that Cytee entrethe the Ryvere of Nyle in to the See,
as I to zow have seyde before. *Manderlye*, *Travels*, p. 56.

And thei answered that he had wele seyde and wisely.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), l. 84.

For the other part of the imputation, of having said so much, my defence is, that my purpose was to say as well as I could.

The Goddess said, nor would admit Reply.
Prior, *To Boileau Despreaux*.

2t. To make answer; reply.
To this argument we shall soon have said; for what concerns it us to hear a husband divulging his household privacies?
Milton.

Say away. See *away*.
say¹ (sā), n. [From say¹, v. Cf. saw², the older noun from this verb.] 1. What one has to say; a speech; a story; something said; hence, an affirmation; a declaration; a statement.

I'll condescend to hear you say your say,
Provided you yourselves in quiet spread
Before my window.

J. Beaumont, *Psyche*, v. 74.

2. Word; assurance.

He took it on the page's saye,
Hunthill had driven these steeds away.
Scott, *L. of I. M.*, vi. 7.

3. A maxim; a saying; a saw.
That strange palmer's bodding say.
Scott, *Marmion*, lll. 16.

4. Turn to say something, make a proposition, or reply: as, "It is now my say." [Colleg.]
say² (sā), n. [By aphoresis from *assay*, *essay*; see *assay*, *essay*.] 1. Assay; trial by sample; sample; taste.

In the first chapter, . . . to give you a say or a taste
what truth shall follow, he feigneth a letter sent from no
man. *Tyndale*, *Ans. to Sir T. More*, etc. (Parker Soc.,
[1850], p. 78.

Thy tongue some say of breeding breathes.
Shak., *Lear*, v. 3. 143.

To take
A say of venison, or stale fowl, by your nose,
Which is a solecism at another's table.
Massinger, *Unnatural Combat*, lll. 1.

2. A ent made in a dead deer in order to find out how fat it is.
And look to this venison. There's a breast! you may
lay your two fingers into the say there, and not get to the
bottom of the fat. *Kingsley*, *Westward Ho*, vill.

3. Tried quality; temper; proof.
Through the dead carcases he made his way,
Mongst which he found a sword of better say.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. xi. 47.

To give a say, to make an attempt.
This fellow, captain,
Will come, in time, to be a great distiller,
And give a say—I will not say directly,
But very fair—at the philosopher's stone.
B. Jonson, *Alchemist*, i. 1.

To give the say, to give assurance of the good quality of the wines and dishes: a duty formerly performed at court by the royal taster.

His (Charles I.'s) cup was given on the knee, as were the
covered dishes; the say was given, and other accustomed
ceremonies of the court observed. *Herbert*. (Nares.)

To take the say. (a) To test or taste.
Philip therefore and Iollas, which were woont to take
the say of the kings cup, having the poison ready in cold
water, myxed it with wine after they had tasted it.
J. Breide, tr. of *Quintus Curtius*.

(b) In hunting, to make a cut down the belly of a dead
deer in order to see how fat it is.
say² (sā), v. t. [From ME. *sayen*; by aphoresis from
assay, *essay*.] 1. To assay; test.

No mete for mon schalle sayed be,
Bot for kynge or prynce or duke so fre;
For heiers of parancee also y wys.
Mete shall be sayed; now thenkis on this.
Babeek Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 315.

Sh' admires her cunning; and incontinent
'Sayer on herselfe her manly ornament.
Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, ii., *The Handy-Crafts*.

2. To essay; attempt; endeavor; try.

Once I'll say
To strike the ear of time in those fresh strains.
B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, To the Reader.

say³ (sā), n. [Early mod. E. also *saye*, *saie*; < ME. *say*, *saie*, *saie*, < OF. *saie*, F. *saie* = Pr. Sp. *saie*, *saie* = It. *saie* = D. *zijde* = OHG. *sida*, MHG. *side*, G. *seide*, silk, < ML. *seta*, silk, a particular use of L. *seta*, *seta*, a bristle, hair; see *seta*, and cf. *satine* and *seton*, from the same L. source.] A kind of silk or satin.

That fine say, whereof silke cloth is made.
Holland, tr. of *Pliny*. (*Draper's Dict.*)

His garment nether was of silke nor say.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. xii. 8.

say⁴ (sā), n. [Early med. E. also *sey*, *saye*, *saie*; < ME. *say*, *saie*, *saye*, a kind of serge, < OF. *saie*, *saie*, a long-skirted coat or cassock, = Sp. *sayo*, a wide coat without buttons, a loose dress, *sayo*, an upper petticoat, a tunic, = Pg. *sayo*, *saio*, a loose upper coat, *saia*, a petticoat, = It. *saio*, a long coat, < L. *saqum*, neut., *saqus*, m., *saga*, f., a coarse woollen blanket or mantle, < Gr. *σακος*, a coarse cloak, a pack, pack-saddle; perhaps connected with *σαβη*, harness, armor, *σαβη*, a pack-saddle, covering, large cloak, < *σάρειν* (√ *say*), pack, load; see *seam*.] The L. and Gr. forms are usually said to be of Celtic origin; but the Bret. *saic*, a coat, is from F.] A kind of serge. In the sixteenth century it seems to have been a fine thin cloth used for outer garments.

Item, j. tester and i. seler of the same. Item, ij. curtynes of rede saye.
Paston Letters, I. 482.

Worsteds, Carels, Saies. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 440.
They [Benedictine monks] were attyred in blacke gownes
with fine thin vayles of blacke Say over them.
Coryat, *Crudities*, I. 68.

Their trading is in cloth with the Dutch, and baies and saies
with Spain. *Evelyn*, *Diary*, July 8, 1656.

Nor shall any worsted, hay, or woollen yarn, cloth, saies,
baies, kerseys, serges, frizes, . . . or any other drapery

stuffs, or woollen manufactures whatsoever, made up or mixed with wool, in any of the said counties, be carried into any other county. *Franklin*, *Autoblog*, II. 183.

say⁵ (sā), n. [Prob. a var. of *sie*, ult. AS. *sigan*, sink; see *sie*.] A strainer for milk. [Scotch.]

say⁶. An obsolete preterit of *see*. *Chaucer*.
Saybrook platform. See *platform*.
sayer¹ (sā'er), n. [From ME. *seyere*, *seggere*, *siggere*; < say¹ + -er.] One who says.

As for that ye desyr that I shuld send yow word that I shuld sey in this mater, I pray yow in this and all other lyke, ask the seyeres if they will abyde by ther langage, and as for me, sey I prupose me to take no mater upon me butt that I woll abyde by. *Paston Letters*, I. 348.

Some men, namely, poets, are natural sayers, sent into the world to the end of expression. *Emerson*, *The Poet*.

sayer² (sā'er), n. [From say² + -er.] One who assays, tests, or tries; an inspector or assayer: as, the market sayer's duty was to prevent unwholesome food from being sold in the market.

sayette (sā-ēt'), n. [From F. *sayette*, OF. *sayete* (= Sp. *sayete*, *sayito* = Pg. *saqueta* = It. *saietta*), serge, dim. of *saie*, serge; see *say*.] 1. A light stuff made of pure wool, or of wool and silk: it is a kind of serge, adapted for linings, furniture-coverings, and the like.—2. A woollen yarn intermediate in quality between combed yarn and carded yarn. A long staple is used, but instead of being combed it is carded on a mill of peculiar construction. It is used in making stockings, carpets, Berlin-wool work, etc. Also called *half-worsted yarn*. See *worsted yarn*, under *yarn*.—Fil de sayette, the peculiar woollen thread used for sayette.

sayid, saiyyid (sā'id), n. [Ar.: see *seid*.] A title of honor (literally 'lord') assumed by the members of the Korich, the tribe to which Mohammed belonged.

On the death of the imam, or rather the sayyyid, Saïd of Muscat, in that year, his dominions were divided between his two sons. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 769.

saying (sā'ing), n. [From ME. *seyenge*; verbal n. of *say*, v.] 1. That which is said; an expression; a statement; a declaration.

Here *Seyenges* I repreve noughte.
Manderlye, *Travels*, p. 185.

Moses fled at this saying. *Acts* vii. 29.
Philosophy has a fine saying for everything.
Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, v. 3.

In the eschatological speeches of Jesus reported by the synoptical writers there is no doubt that sayings are introduced which are derived not from Jesus but from the Jewish apocalyptic writers. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 497, note.

2. A proverbial expression; a maxim; an adage.

We call it by a common saying to set the carte before the horse. *Puttenham*, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 213.

First Goth. What, canst thou say all this, and never blush?
Aar. Ay, like a black dog, as the saying is.

Deed of saying^t. See *deed*. = Syn. 2. *Axiom*, *Maxim*, etc. See *aphorism*.

saykert, n. See *saker* 2.

saylet, n. and v. A Middle English form of *sail*.

sayman^t (sā'man), n. [From say² + man.] Same as *saymaster*.

If your lordship in anything shall make me your sayman, I will be hurt before your lordship shall be hurt.
Bacon, To the Earl of Buckingham. (*Trench.*)

saymaster^t (sā'mās'tēr), n. [From say² + master¹.] One who makes trial or proof; an assayer.

May we trust the wit
Without a say-master to authorise it?
Are the lines sterling?

Shirley, *Doubtful Heir*, Epil.
Great say-master of state, who cannot err,
But doth his carack and just standard keep,
In all the proved assays,
And legal ways. *B. Jonson*, *Underwoods*, xciv.

sayme, n. and v. Same as *seam* 3.

saynay (sā'nā), n. A lamprey.

sayon (sā'on), n. [OF., < *saie*, serge; see *say*.] A garment worn by men during the latter part of the middle ages, a kind of sleeveless jacket, peculiar to peasants and to soldiers of low grade.

Sayornis (sā-ōr'nīs), n. [NL. (Bonaparte, 1854), < *Say* (Thomas *Say*, an American naturalist) + Gr. *ορνις*, bird.] A genus of *Tyrannidae*; the pewee flycatchers. The common pewee of the United States is *S. fuscus* or *phaebe*. The black pewee is *S. nigricans*; Say's pewee is *S. sayus*. The black-and-white one figured on following page abounds in western and especially southwestern parts of the United States, in rocky and watery places like those which the common *phaebe* haunts in the east. It has been found several thousand feet below the general surface of the country, at the bottom of the grand cañon of the Colorado. Say's pewee is also confined to the west, but is rather a

Black Phoebe or Pewee (*Sayornis nigricans*).

bird of dry open regions, in sage-brush, etc. The genus is otherwise named *Theromyias* and *Aulanax*. See also cut under *peewee*.

Sayre's operation. See *operation*.

say-so (sā'sō), *n.* [*< say*, *v.*, + *so*, *adv.*] 1. A saying or assertion; especially, an authoritative declaration; a command.

If Richard Cromwell keep not hold of the scepter—and Richard Cromwell is a simpleton—then Kelderby stands in the wind of Charles Stuart's say-so.

A. E. Barr, *Friend Olivia*, xvii.

2. A personal assertion; an expression of individual opinion; hence, mere report; rumor.

Pete Cayce's say-so war all I wanted.

M. N. Murfree, *Prophet of Great Smoky Mountains*, xii. All my say-soes . . . have been verified.

Elect. Rev. (Eng.), XXIV, 20.

Sb. In *chem.*, the symbol for antimony (in Latin *stibium*).

sbirro (shir'ō), *n.*; pl. *sbirri* (-rē). [*It.* (> Sp. *esbirro* = OF. *sbirro*) *sbirro*, also without the unorig. prefix, *birro*, a bailiff, sergeant, cf. *berroviere*, a bailiff, a ruffian, prob. so called as being orig. in red uniform, < LL. *birrus*, a cloak of a reddish color, OL. *burrus*, red: see *birrus*, *burrel*.] An Italian police-officer.

'sblood (sblud), *interj.* [*An abbr.* of *God's blood*, through *'ods-blood*, *uds-blood*. Cf. *'sdeath*, < *God's death*; *'sounds*, < *God's wounds*, etc.] An imprecation.

'Sblood, I am as melancholy as a gib eat or a lugged bear.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 82.

S-brake (es'brāk), *n.* A railway-brake having a brake-shoe attached to each end of an S-shaped rock-lever centrally axled between a pair of wheels on one side. When rocked on its axle it causes one of the shoes to bear against the front under side of the hind wheel, and the other shoe to press upon the back upper side of the front wheel of the pair.

S. C. An abbreviation: (a) Of the Latin *senatus consulto*, by decree of the senate (of Rome). (b) In *printing*, of *small capitals*.

sc. An abbreviation: (a) Of *scilicet*. (b) Of Latin *sculptis*, he (or she) engraved or carved (it). (c) [*cap.*] Of *Scotch* (used in the etymologies in this work).

Sc. In *chem.*, the symbol for *scandium*.

scab (skab), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME.* *scab*, *scabbe*, also assimilated *shab* (the form *scab* being rather due to *Scand.*), < AS. *scab*, *scēb*, *scēabb*, *scab*, *itch*, = MD. *scabbe* = OHG. *scaba*, *scapā*, MHG. G. *schabe*, *scab*, *itch*, = Sw. *skabb* = Dan. *skab*, *scab*, *itch*; either directly < L. *scabies*, roughness, scurf, *scab*, *itch*, mange (cf. *scaber*, rough, scurfy, scabby), < *scubere*, scratch; or from the Teut. verb cognate with the L., namely, AS. *scafan* = G. *schaben*, etc., shave: see *shave*. Cf. *shab*, an assimilated form of *scab*.] **I. n.** 1. An incrustated substance, dry and rough, formed over a sore in healing.—2. The mange, or some mangy disease caused by the presence of a parasite, as an itch-insect; scabies.—3. A mean, paltry, or shabby fellow: a term of contempt.

A company of scabs! the proudest of you all draw your weapon if he can. *Greene*, *Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay*.

Though we be kennel-rakers, scabs, and scoundrels, We, the discreet and bold—And yet, now I remember it, We tifiers may deserve to be senators.

Fletcher (and another?), *Prophetess*, l. 3.

One of the usurers, a head man of the city, took it in dudgdon to be ranked, cheek by jowl, with a scab of a currier.

Sir R. L'Estrange.

4. Specifically, in recent use, a workman who is not or refuses to become a member of a labor-union, who refuses to join in a strike, or who takes the place of a striker: an opprobrious term used by the workmen or others who dislike his action. [*Vulgar.*]

Even the word *scab*, which we have heard so frequently of late, and which had to be defined for the Congressional Committee on Labor by one of its witnesses, was used in a law-suit tried in Philadelphia eighty years ago.

New Princeton Rev., II, 54.

5. In *bot.*, a fungous disease affecting various fruits, especially apples and pears, in which a black mold appears, often distorting or destroying the fruit. It is usually followed by a brown scab-like appearance, whence the name. The fungus producing the disease in apples and pears is *Fusicladium dendriticum*. The orange-leaf scab is produced by a species of *Cladosporium*. See *Fusicladium*.

6. In *foundry*, any projection on a casting caused by a defect in the sand-mold.

II. a. Having to do with "scabs," or made by them: used opprobriously: as, *scab mills*; *scab labor*; *scab shoes*. [*Vulgar.*]

scab (skab), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scabbed*, pp. *scabbing*. [*< scab*, *n.*] To form a scab or scabby incrustation; become covered with a scab or scabs; specifically, to heal over; cicatrize; repair solution of continuity of a surface by the formation of a new skin or cicatrix.

Even granulating sores heal by the gradual process of cicatrization from the edges—heal by *scabbing* in a way that we have never seen so satisfactory under any other dressing.

Lancet, No. 3454, p. 946.

In the "glass snake" and other low orders of life, repair is usually by primary adhesion, by *scabbing*, or more rarely immediate union.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LVII, 277.

scabbado (ska-bā'dō), *n.* [*Appar.* < *scab*, with Sp. *It.* term, *-ado*.] Venereal disease. [*Rare.*]

Within these five and twenty years nothing was more in vogue in Brabant than hot baths, but now they are every where grown out of use; but the new *scabbado* has taught us to lay them down.

Bailey, tr. of *Colloquies* of Erasmus, p. 193.

scabbard¹ (skab'ārd), *n.* [*Early mod. E.* also *scabberd*, *scabarde*; < ME. *scauberd*, *scaubert*, earlier *scawberk*, *scawberk*, *skawberke*, *scawberk*, *schawberk*, *scaberge*, *scabarge*, prob. < OF. **escaubere*, **escaubert*, **escauber* (in pl. *escaubers*, *escaubers*); a scabbard, also a poniard; prob. formed (orig. in OLG. or OHG.?) from elements corresponding to OF. *escala*, F. *écale*, a scale, husk, case (< OHG. *scala* = AS. *scatu* = E. *scate*¹), + *-bere* (as in *hauberc*, a hauberk), < OHG. *bergan* = AS. *beorgan*, protect: see *bury*³, and cf. *hauberk*. The formation of the word was not perceived in E., and the second element came to be conformed to the suffix *-ard*. The first element has been by some referred to E. *scathe*, harm, to Icel. *scafi*, a chisel, to Icel. *skálpr*, OSw. *skulpr*, a sheath, and even to AS. *scēth*, a sheath.] A sheath; especially, a sheath for a sword or other similar weapon.

Into his scaberye the swerde put Gaffray.

Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), i. 3060.

I had a pass with him, rapier, scabbard, and all.

Shak., T. N., iii. 4. 303.

He is one

That wears his forehead in a velvet scabbard.

Beau. and Fl., *Captain*, iii. 6.

scabbard¹ (skab'ārd), *v. t.* [*< scabbard*¹, *n.*] 1. To sheathe, as a sword.—2. To provide with a scabbard or sheath; make a sheath for.

scabbard² (skab'ārd), *n.* [*< scab* + *-ard*.] A mangy, scabby person. *Halliwel*.

scabbard³ (skab'ārd), *n.* [*A reduction of scate-board*.] In *printing*, a scale-board.

scabbard-fish (skab'ārd-fish), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Lepidopodidae*, *Lepidopus caudatus*,

Scabbard-fish (*Lepidopus caudatus*).

of the Mediterranean and Atlantic shores of Europe, as well as of New Zealand, of a bright silvery color, with a long dorsal and rudimentary anal fin: so called from suggesting by its form the sheath of a sword. Also called *scale-fish* and *frost-fish*.—2. Any fish of the family *Gempylidae*. *Sir J. Richardson*.

scabbard-plane (skab'ārd-plān), *n.* In *printing*, a scale-board plane (which see, under *plane*²).

scabbed (skabd or skab'ed), *a.* [*< ME.* *scabbed*, *scabbyde*, *scabyd*; < *scab* + *-ed*². Cf. *shabbed*, an assimilated form of *scabbed*.] 1. Abounding in or covered with scabs.

The briar fruit makes those that eat them scabbed.

Bacon.

2. Specifically, mangy; affected with scabies.

The shepherd ought not, for one scabbed sheep, to throw by his tar-box.

B. Jonson, *Bartholomew Fair*, iii. 1.

3. Mean; paltry; vile; worthless.

scabbedness (skab'ed-nes), *n.* A scabbed character or state; scabbiness.

A scab, or scabbednesse, a seall. *Seabies*. Une rongne, galle, teigne.

scabbily (skab'i-li), *adv.* In a scabby manner.

scabbiness (skab'i-nes), *n.* The quality of being scabby.

scabble (skab'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scabbled*, pp. *scabbling*. [*Also scapple*; perhaps a freq. of **scave*, unassimilated form of *shave*, AS. *scafan*, shave: see *shave*. Cf. *scab*, from the same ult. source.] In *stone-working*, to dress with a broad chisel or heavy pointed pick after pointing or broaching, and preparatory to finer dressing.

scabbler (skab'lér), *n.* In *granite-working*, a workman who scabbles.

scabbling (skab'ling), *n.* [*Also scabbling*; < *scabble* + *-ing*¹.] 1. A chip or fragment of stone.—2. Same as *boasting*², 2.

scabbling-hammer (skab'ling-ham'ér), *n.* In *stone-working*, a hammer with two pointed ends for picking the stone, used after the spalling-hammer or cavel. Also *scappling-hammer*.

scabby (skab'i), *a.* [= D. *schabbig* = MHG. *schebic*, G. *schäbig*; as *scab* + *-y*¹. Cf. *shabby*.]

1. Covered with scabs; full of scabs; consisting of scabs.

A scabby letter on their pelts will stick, When the raw rain has pierced them to the quick.

Dryden, tr. of *Virgil's Georgics*, iii. 672.

2. Affected with scabies.

If the grazer should bring me one wether fat and well fleeced, and expect the same price for a whole hundred, without giving me security to restore me money for those that were less, shorn, or scabby, I would be none of his customer.

Swift.

3. Injured by the attachment of barnacles, limpets, and other shell-fish to the carapace, interfering with the growth of the shell at the spots affected: noting tortoise-shell so injured.—4. In *printing*, noting printed matter that is blotched, spotty, or uneven in color.

scabellum (skā-bel'um), *n.*; pl. *scabella* (-ā). [*L.*, also *scabillum*, a musical instrument (see *def.*), also a footstool, dim. of *scannum*, a bench, a footstool: see *shamble*².] An ancient musical instrument of the percussive class, consisting of two metal plates hinged together, and so fastened to the performer's foot that they could be struck together as a rhythmical accompaniment.

scaberulus (skā-ber'ō-lus), *a.* [*< NL.* **scaberulus*, irreg. dim. of L. *scaber*, rough: see *scabrous*.] In *bot.*, slightly scabrous or roughened. See *scabrous*.

scab-fungus (skab'fung'gus), *n.* See *scab*, 5, and *Fusicladium*.

scabies (skā'bi-ēs), *n.* [*L.*, itch, mange, scab, < *scabere*, scratch: see *scab*.] The itch; a contagious disease of the skin, due to a parasitic mite, *Sarcoptes scabiei*, which forms burrows (cuniculi) in the epidermis and gives rise to more or less severe dermatitis. See cut under *itch-mite*.

scabiophobia (skā'bi-ō-fō'bi-ā), *n.* [*NL.*, < L. *scabies*, scab, + Gr. *φοβία*, < *φόβος*, fear.] An excessive fear of scabies.

Scabiosa (skā-bi-ō'sā), *n.* [*NL.* (Tournefort, 1700), < ML. *scabiosa*, scabious: see *scabious*, *n.*] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Dipsaceae*, the teasel family. It is characterized by terminal long-stalked and flattened heads of crowded flowers, having an involucre of leafy bracts partly in two rows, inconspicuous chaff on the receptacle, a four- or five-lobed corolla, which is often oblique or two-lipped, four perfect stamens, a thread-shaped style, and the fruit an achene crowned with the calyx-tube. There are about 110 species, chiefly natives of the Mediterranean region and the Orient, not found in America, but extending into South Africa. They are hairy annual or perennial herbs, with entire or dissected leaves, and blue, red, yellowish, or whitish flowers. They are known in general by the names *scabious* and *pin cushion*. The roots of *S. succisa* and *S. arvensis* are used to adulterate valerian.

scabious (skā'bi-us), *a.* [*< F.* *scabieux* = Pg. *escabioso* = It. *scabioso*, < L. *scabiosus*, rough, scurfy, scabby, < *scabies*, scurf, scab: see *scabies*.] Consisting of scabs; scabby; scurfy; itchy.

If the humours be more rare and subtle, they are avoided by fumesites and sweat; if thicker, they turn to a scabious matter in the skin.

Rev. T. Adams, *Works*, I, 501.

scabious (skā'bi-us), *n.* [*< ME.* *scabyouse*, *scabyosc*, < OF. *scabieuse*, F. *scabieuse* = Pr. *scabiosa* = Sp. Pg. *escabiosa* = It. *scabiosa*, scabious, < ML. *scabiosa*, sc. *herba*, 'scabious plant,' said to be so called because supposed to be efficacious in the cure of scaly eruptions, fem. of L. *scabiosus*, rough, scaly: see *scabious*, *a.*] A

imitate different kinds of marble, the colors are mixed with the paste. Breccias are imitated by introducing fragments of colored atucco; granites and porphyries in the same way, and also by cutting into the atucco and filling the cavities with a paste having the color of the crystals it is desired to imitate. Sometimes the atucco is put upon the wall with a brush, as many as twenty coats being applied. It is then roughly polished, and the cavities and defective places filled up; and this is done over and over, until the surface has attained the desired perfection; a finer polish is then given.

So was [thrown open] the double door of the entrance hall, letting in the warm light on the *scagliola* pillars, the marble statues, and the broad stone staircase, with its matting worn into large holes. *George Eliot, Felix Holt, I.*

scath (skáth), *n.* A Scotch spelling of *scathe*.
scathless (skáth'les), *a.* A Scotch spelling of *scatheless*.

scala (ská'lä), *n.* [L., a ladder, a flight of steps: see *scale*.] 1. In *surg.*, an instrument for reducing dislocations.—2. Pl. *scalæ* (-lä). In *zool.* and *anat.*, one of three cavities of the cochlea, in man and other mammals winding spirally around the modiolus or columella of the ear, as a spiral staircase winds around the newel; in lower vertebrates much simplified.—

3. [*cap.*] In *conch.*, an old generic name of wentletraps: same as *Scalaria*. *Klein, 1753.*—

Scala media, the middle passage of the spiral canal of the cochlea, separated from the *scala vestibuli* by the membrane of Reissner and from the *scala tympani* by the basilar membrane, and containing upon its floor the organ of Corti. It terminates at both apex and base in a blind pointed extremity, but is continuous through the canalis reuniens, near its basal extremity, with the sacculle of the vestibule. Also called *canalis membranaceus* and *cochlear duct* or *canal of the cochlea*; the latter two terms, however, are sometimes restricted to mean respectively the passage between the tectorial membrane and the basilar membrane and the one between the tectorial membrane and the membrane of Reissner.—**Scala tympani**, that part of the spiral canal of the cochlea which is on the under side of the spiral lamina, and is separated from the *scala media* by the basilar membrane. It communicates with the *scala vestibuli* at the apex of the modiolus, and is separated from the *tympanum*, in the recent state, by the membrane covering the fenestra rotunda.—**Scala vestibuli**, one of the three passages of the spiral canal of the cochlea, separated from the cochlear canal by the membrane of Reissner. It begins at the vestibule, and communicates at the apex of the modiolus with the *scala tympani*. Also called *residual passage*.

scalable (ská'lä-bl), *a.* [*< scale* + *-able*.] Capable of being scaled, in any sense of that word. Also spelled *scaleable*.

By peep of day, Monsieur Didum was about the walls of Wesel, and, finding the ditch dry and the rampart *scalable*, entered. *Court and Times of Charles I., II. 27.*

scaladé (ská-lád'), *n.* [Also *scalado* (after It. or Sp.); *< OF. escalade, F. escalade, < It. scalato* (= Sp. Pg. *escalada*), a scaling with ladders, *< scalare, scale*: see *scale*.] Doublet of *escalade*.] An assault on a fortified place in which the soldiers enter by means of ladders; an escalade.

The nocturnal *scalade* of needy heroes.

Arbutnot, Hist. John Bull.

While we hold parley here,
Raise your *scalado* on the other side;
But, enter'd, wreak your sufferings.

Fletcher, Double Marriage, v. 3.

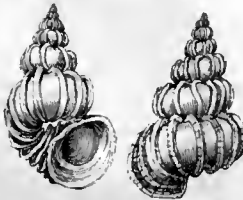
We understood for certain afterward that Monsieur La Tour's fort was taken by assault and *scalado*.

Winthrop, Hist. New Eng., II. 291.

scalar (ská'lär), *n.* and *a.* [*< L. scalaris*, of or pertaining to a ladder or a flight of steps, *< scala, scalæ*, a ladder, flight of steps: see *scale*. Cf. *scalary*.] 1. *n.* In quaternions, a real number, positive or negative, integral, fractional, or surd; but some writers lately extend the meaning so as to include imaginaries. Sir W. R. Hamilton introduced the word with the meaning "a real number"; and it tends to confuse the subject to use a word needed for one purpose to signify something else for which no new word is needed.—**Scalar of a quaternion**, a scalar which, being subtracted from the quaternion, leaves a vector as the remainder.

II. *a.* Of the nature of a scalar.—**Scalar function**. See *function*.—**Scalar operation**, an operation which, performed upon a scalar, gives a scalar.—**Scalar quantity**. See *quantity*.

Scalaria (ská-lá'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lamarck, 1801), *< L. scalaris*, of or pertaining to a ladder or a flight of steps: see *scalar*.] A genus of holostomatous ptenoglossate pectinibranchiate gastropods, typical of the family *Scalariidae*; the ladder-shells or wentletraps. They are marine shells, mostly of warm temperate and tropical seas, turreted and costate, or with many raised cross-ribs at intervals along the whorls. The most celebrated species is *S. pretiosa*, formerly con-



Wentletrap (*Scalaria pretiosa*).

aided rare and bringing a large price. Also *Scala, Scalia, Scalaris, Sclarus*.

Scalariacea (ská-lá-ri-ä'se-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Scalaria* + *-acea*.] Same as *Scalariidae*.

scalarian (ská-lá'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Scalaria* + *-an*.] 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to *Scalaria* or the *Scalariidae*.

II. *n.* A species of *Scalaria*.

Scalariidae (ská-lar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Scalariidae*.

scalariform (ská-lar'i-förm), *a.* [*< L. scalaris*, a flight of steps (neut. pl. of *scalaris*, of or pertaining to a ladder or a flight of steps: see *scalar*), + *forma*, form.] 1. Shaped like a ladder; resembling a ladder. Specifically—(a) In *entom.*, noting the venules or small cross-veins of an insect's wings when they are perpendicular to the longitudinal veins and placed at regular distances, like the rounds of a ladder. (b) In *bot.*, noting cells or vessels in which the walls are thickened in such a way as to form transverse ridges. These ridges, or alternating thick and thin places, follow each other with as much regularity as the rounds of a ladder.

2. In *conch.*, resembling or related to *Scalaria*; scalarian.—**Scalariform conjugation**, in fresh-water algae, conjugation between several cells of two different filaments, when the two lie very near one another side by side. Each cell of each filament sends out a short protuberance on the side facing the other filament. When these protuberances meet, the cell-wall becomes absorbed at the extremity of each, and an open tube is thus formed. It is the ordinary mode of conjugation in the *Mesocarpææ*.—**Scalariform vessels**, vessels in which the walls are thickened in a scalariform manner. They are especially abundant in ferns.

Scalariidae (ská-lá-ri-ä-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Scalaria* + *-idae*.] A family of ptenoglossate gastropods whose type genus is *Scalaria*; the wentletraps. The animal has elongated tentacles, with eyes near their external base, a single gill, and many uniforn or acuminate teeth in each cross-row on the radula; the shell is turreted, with the aperture entire and subcircular. The species are numerous, especially in warm seas. Also *Scalidae, Scalariaea, Scalaridae*. See cut under *Scalaria*.

scalary (ská-lá-ri), *a.* [*< L. scalaris*, of or pertaining to a ladder or a flight of steps: see *scalar*.] Resembling a ladder; formed with steps. [Rare.]

Certain elevated places and *scalary* ascents.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., v. 13.

scalawag, scallawag (skal'a-wag), *n.* [Appar. an altered form of *Scalloway*, orig. applied to the diminutive cattle imported from Shetland, of which *Scalloway* was the former capital. Cf. *sheltie*, a diminutive horse from Shetland. For the application of the word *scalawag*, an inferior or worthless animal, to a worthless man, cf. *rascal* and *runt* in similar uses.] 1. An under-sized, seraggy, or ill-fed animal of little value.

The truth is that the number of miserable "scalawags" is so great that . . . they tend to drag down all above themselves to their own level.

New York Tribune (Cattle Report), Oct. 24, 1854.

2. A worthless, good-for-nothing, or contemptible fellow; a scamp; a scapegrace. The word was used in the southern United States, during the period of reconstruction (1865 to 1870 and later), in an almost specific sense, being opprobriously applied by the opponents of the Republican party to native Southerners who acted with that party, as distinguished from *carpet-bagger*, a Republican of Northern origin. [U. S.]

You good-for-nothin' young *scalawag*.

Haliburton (Sam Slick), Human Nature. (Bartlett.)

I don't know that he's much worth the saving. He looks a regular *scalawag*. *Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 117.*

scald¹ (skáld), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scalded* (formerly or dial. also *scalt*), ppr. *scalding*. [*< ME. scalden, schalden, scolden, scald*, burn (with hot liquid or with a hot iron), = Icel. *skálda* = Norw. *skaulda* = Sw. *skälla* = Dan. *skolde*, *scald*, *< OF. escaldier, eschauder, F. échauder* = Sp. Pg. *escaldar* = It. *scaldare*, heat with hot water, *scald*, *< LL. excaudare*, wash in hot water, *< L. ex-*, out, thoroughly, + *caldus*, contr. of *calidus*, hot, *< calere*, be hot: see *calid*, *caldron*, etc., and cf. *chafe*, ult. from the same L. verb.]

1. To burn or affect painfully with or as with a hot or boiling liquid or with steam: formerly used also of burning with a hot iron.

I am *scalded* with my violent motion.

Shak., K. John, v. 7. 49.

Thick flow'd their tears, but mocked them the more,
And only *scall* their cheeks which flam'd before.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, vi. 41.

Close to Earth his Face,
Scalding with Tears th' already faded Grass.

Congreve, Death of Queen Mary.

2. To cook slightly by exposure for a short time to steam or to hot water or some other heated liquid: as, to *scald* milk.—3. To subject to the action of boiling water for the purpose of cleansing thoroughly: as, to *scald* a tub.

Take chekyns, *scalde* hom fayre and elene.

Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 22.

To *scald* hogs and take of their halre, glabrare suea.

Baret.

She 'a e'en setting on water to *scald* such chickens as you are. *Shak., T. of A., II. 2. 71.*

scald¹ (skáld), *n.* [*< scald*¹, *v.*] A burn or injury to the skin and flesh by a hot liquid or vapor.—**Syn.** *Burn, Scald*. See *burn*¹.

scald² (skáld), *n.* [An erroneous form of *scall*, apparently due to confusion with *scald*², *a.*] *Seab*; *scall*; *scurf* on the head.

Her crafty head was altogether bald,

And, as in hate of honorable eld,

Was overgrown with scurf and filthy *scald*.

Spenser, F. Q., I. viii. 47.

Blanch swears her husband's lovely, when a *scald*
Has blear'd his eyes. *Herrick, Upon Blanch.*

scald², *a.* See *scalled*.

scald³, **skald**² (skáld or skáld), *n.* [*< ME. scald, scalde, seawde* (= G. *skalde* = Sw. *skald* = Dan. *skjald*), *< Icel. skáld*, a poet, the accepted word for 'poet,' but prob. orig. or later used in a depreciative sense (as indicated by the derived *skáldli*, a poetaster, a vagrant verse-maker, *skáld-fjft*, a poetaster; cf. *skáldra*, make verses (used in depreciation), *leir-skáld*, a poetaster (leir, clay), *skáldskapr*, a libel in verse, also (in a good sense) poetry, etc., *skáldinn*, libelous, etc.). According to Skeat, perhaps orig. 'loud talker,' *< skjalla* (pret. *skall*) (= Sw. *skalla* = G. *schallen*), resound; akin to *scold*: see *scold*. According to Cleasby and Vigfusson, the name has reference to libels and imprecations which were in the heathen age scratched on poles; cf. *skáldla* (= OHG. *scalta*, MHG. *schalte*), a pole, *skáldstóng*, also *nállstóng* (*náll*, a libel), a pole with imprecations and charms scratched on it.] An ancient Scandinavian poet; one who composed poems in honor of distinguished men and their achievements, and recited and sang them on public occasions. The scalds of the Norsemen answered to the bards of the Britons or Celts.

So proudly the *Scalds* raise their voices of triumph,
As the Northmen ride over the broad-bosomed billow.

W. Motherwell, Battle-flag of Sigurd.

I heard his *scalds* strike up triumphantly

Some song that told not of the weary sea.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, I. 18.

scald⁴ (skáld), *r.* A Scotch form of *scold*.
scald⁵ (skáld), *n.* [Short for *scaldwood*.] A European dodder, *Cuscuta Europæa*. Also *scaldweed*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

scaldabanco, *n.* [*It. scaldabanco*, "one that keeps a scate warme, but ironically spoken of idle lecture[r]s that possess a pewe in the schooles or pulpet in churches and baffle out they know not what; also a hot-headed puritan" (Florio, 1611); *< scaldare*, heat, warm, + *banco*, bench: see *scald*¹ and *bank*². The allusion in *mountebank* and *saltinbanco* is different.] A hot declaimer.

The Presbyterians, those *Scalda-bancos* or hot declaimers, had wrought a great distaste in the Commons at the king.

Ep. Hacket, Abp. Williams, II. 182. (Davies.)

scaldberry (skáld'ber'i), *n.* The European blackberry, *Rubus fruticosus*, which was once reputed to give children scald-head.

scaldier¹ (skáld'ér), *n.* [*< scald*¹ + *-er*.] 1. One who scalds (meat, vessels, etc.).

Or Ralph there, with his kitchen-boys and *scaldiers*.

Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, II. 3.

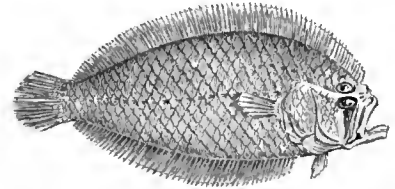
2. A pot or vessel for scalding: as, a milk-scaldier.

scaldier² (skáld'ér or skáld'ér), *n.* An erroneous form of *scald*³.

These practices and opinions co-operated with the kindred superstitions of dragons, dwarfs, fairies, giants, and enchanters, which the traditions of the Gothic *scalders* had already planted.

T. Warton, Hist. Eng. Poetry, I. diss. i. (Latham.)

scald-fish (skáld'fish), *n.* A marine pleuronectid or flatfish, *Arnoglossus laterna*: so called,



Scald-fish (*Arnoglossus laterna*).

it is said, from its appearance of having been dipped in scalding water. *Day*.
scald-head (skáld'hed), *n.* [*< scald*², *scalled*, + *head*.] A vague term in vulgar use for *tinea favosa*, and other affections of the scalp which superficially resemble it.

Mean of stature he [Mahomet] was, and evill proportioned; having ever a scald-head, which made him wear a white shash continually. *Sandys, Travailles, p. 42.*

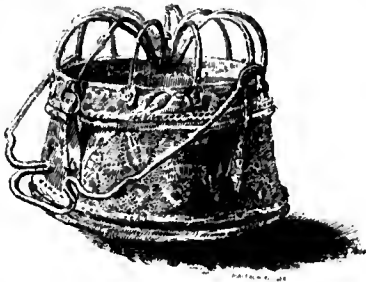
scaldic (skal'- or skál'dik), *n.* [*< scald³ + -ic.*] Pertaining to the scalds or Norse poets; composed by scalds.

scalding (skál'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *scald¹*, *v.*] 1. The act or process of burning with hot liquid or with steam.—2. *pl.* Things scalded or boiled, especially while still scalding hot.

Immediately the boy belonging to our mess ran to the locker, from whence he carried off a large wooden platter, and in a few minutes returned with it full of boiled peas, crying *Scaldings* all the way as he came.

Smollett, Roderick Random, xxv. (Davies.)

scaldino (skál-dē'nō), *n.* [It., *< scaldare*, heat; see *scald¹*.] A small covered brazier of glazed earthenware, used in Italy.



Old Venetian Scaldino.

A man who had lived for forty years in the pungent atmosphere of an air-tight stove, succeeding a quarter of a century of roaring hearth fires, contented himself with the spare heat of a *scaldino*, which he held his clasped hands over in the very Italian manner.

W. D. Howells, Indian Summer, xi.

An aged crone with a *scaldino* in her lap, a tattered shawl over her head, and an outstretched, skinny palm, guards the portal of every sanctuary.

The Century, XXX, 208.

scaldrag (skáld'rag), *n.* [*< scald¹*, *v.*, + *obj. rag¹*.] One who scalds or boils rags; a scaldier: a nickname for a dyer.

For to be a laundress imports onely to wash or dresse lawne, which is as much impeachment as to eal a justice of the peace a beadle, a dyer a *scaldragge*, or a fishmonger a seller of gubbins.

John Taylor, Works (1630), II, 165. (Haltiwell.)

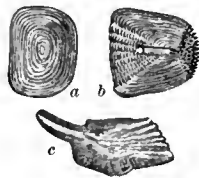
scaldweed (skáld'wēd), *n.* Samo as *scald⁵*.

scale¹ (skál), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skale*; *< ME. scale*, also assimilated *schale*, *schale*, *< AS. scealu*, *scate*, a scale, husk, = MD. *schale*, D. *schaal*, a scale, husk, = MLG. *schale* = OHG. *scala* (*ā* or *ā*), MHG. *schale*, *schal* (*ā* or *ā*), G. *schale*, a shell, husk, seale, = Dan. *skal*, shell, peel, rind, *skæl*, the scale of a fish, = Sw. *skal*, a shell, peel, rind, = Goth. *skalkja*, a tile; cf. OF. *escalle*, F. *écaille*, *écaille* = It. *seaglia*, a shell, scale (*< OHG.*); akin to AS. *scate*, *scite*, MHG. *scate*, *scote*, E. *scate*, etc., a bowl, dish of a balance, etc. (see *scale²*), to AS. *scyll*, *scell*, E. *shell*, etc. (see *shell*), to G. *scholle*, a flake (of ice), a clod, etc.; *< Teut. √*skal*, **skel*, separate, split; cf. OBulg. *skolika*, a mussel (-shell), Russ. *skala*, bark, shell, Lith. *skelti*, split, etc. From the same root are ult. F. *scate²*, *shale¹* (a doublet of *scale¹*), *shale²*, *shell*, *scall*, *scalp¹*, *scallop* = *scollop*, *scull¹* = *skull¹*, *scull²* = *skull²*, *skill*, etc., *skoal* (a doublet of *scale²*), etc., and prob. the first element in *scabbard¹*. Cf. *scute¹*, *v.*] 1. A husk, shell,



a, the scale-like leaves of the stem of *Lathraea Squamaria*; b, the cone with the scales of *Cypripedium temper-virens*; c, the imbricate scale-like bracts of the spike of *Cyperus badius*.

an epidermal or exoskeletal structure that is thin, flat, hard or dry, and of some definite extent; a piece of cuticle that is squamous, scaly, or horny, and does not constitute a hair, a feather, or a horn, hoof, nail, or claw; a squama; a scute; a scutellum. All these structures, however, belong to one class, and there is no absolute distinction. Scales are often of large size and great comparative thickness or solidity, and may be reinforced by bone, in which case they are commonly called *shields* or *plates*. Specifically—(a) In *Ichth.*, one of the particular modifications of epidermis which collectively form the usual covering, more or less complete, of fishes; a fish-scale. They are of many forms and sizes, but have been sometimes considered under the four heads of *cycloid*, *ctenoid*, *ganoid*, and *placoid*, and fishes have been classified accordingly, as by Agassiz. (See *cycloid*, etc.) They are developed on the inner side of the general epidermis, but vary greatly in form and other characteristics. In most living fishes they are expanded horny lamellae, and imbricated, the posterior edges of one transverse row overlapping adjacent parts of the succeeding row. Growth takes place from a central, subcentral, or posterior nucleus by increase at the periphery. Generally the anterior part, or base of insertion, is provided with striae or grooves diverging backward. (1) In numerous fishes growth takes place in layers and at the posterior edges as much as at the anterior, and there are no teeth or denticles at the posterior margin: such are called *cycloid* scales. (2) When the posterior margin is beset with denticles, a *ctenoid* scale is the result. When vestiges of such teeth or denticles are retained on the surface between the nucleus and the posterior margin, the surface is that extent *muricated*. In other forms the growth is almost entirely sideways and forward, and the nucleus is consequently near the posterior edge. (3) Still other fishes have a hard enamelled surface to the scale, which is generally of a rhomboidal form, and such a scale is called *ganoid*; but few modern fishes are thus armed, though scales of this kind were developed by numerous extinct forms. (4) When the scales are very small, or represented by ossified papillae of the cutis, they are called *placoid*; such are found in most of the sharks. Between these various types there are gradations, and there are also numerous modifications in other directions. The presence or absence of scales becomes also of slight systematic importance in some groups, and the same family may contain species with a scaleless body and others with scales of the etenoid and cycloid types. The scales of various fishes, as the sheephead, mullet, and drum,



a, Cycloid Scale of *Caranus*, enlarged. b, Ctenoid Scale of *Lepomis*, enlarged. c, Ganoid Scale of *Lepidosteus tristichus*, three fifths natural size.



Placoid Scales of a Shark (*Odontaspis titoratis*).

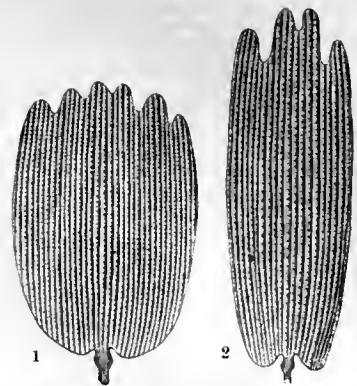
are used in the manufacture of ornamental work, as mock jewelry, flower-sprays, etc. Pearl-white or essence d'Orient, used in making artificial pearls, is prepared from the scales of *Alburnus lucidus* and other eyprioid fishes. (b) In *herpet.*, one of the cuticular structures which form the usual covering of reptiles proper, as distinguished from amphibians, as a snake or lizard. These scales are commonly small, and are distinguished from the special *shields* or *plates* which cover the head, and the large specialized *gastrosteges* or *urosteges* of the under parts, as of a serpent. They are usually arranged in definite rows or series, and are also called *scutes* or *scutella*. In the *Chelonia* or turtles one of the thin plates of tortoise-shell which cover the carapace is a scale. See *tortoise-shell*. (c) In *ornith.*: (1) A reduced feather, lacking locked barbs, and with flattened stem: as, the *scales* of a penguin. (2) A feather with metallic luster or iridescence, as those on the throat of a humming-bird. (3) A nasal opercle; a naricorn: as, the nasal *scale*. (4) One of the large regular divisions of the tarsal envelop; a scutellum: the smaller or irregular pieces being usually called *plates*. (d) In *mammal.*, one of the cuticular plates which may replace hairs on much of the body: as, the *scales* of a pangolin.

4. Something like or likened to a scale: something desquamated or exfoliated; a flake; a shell; a scab.

In the spiritual conflict of S. Pauls conversion there fell scales from his eyes that were not perceav'd before.

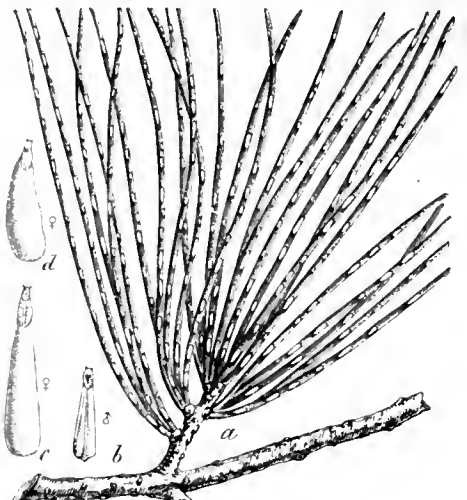
Milton, Church-Government, l. 7.

Specifically—(a) A thin plate of bone; a scale-like or shell-like bone: as, the human lacrimal bone is a mere *scale*; the squamosal is a thin *scale* of bone. (b) A part of the perostreaum, or epidermal covering of the shell of a mollusk. (c) One of the broad flat structures, or hemelytra, which cover some annelids, as the scalebacks, with a kind of defensive armor. (d) In *entom.*: (1) One of the minute structures which constitute the covering of the wings of lepidopterous insects, as the furriness of a butterfly or moth. These are modified hairs which when well developed are thin, flat plates, pointed at the end where they are attached to the surface and generally divided into a number of long teeth at the other end; they are set in rows overlapping each other slightly, like tiles or shingles on a roof. These scales are ornamented with microscopic lines, and are of various and often very bright colors. By covering the transparent membrane of the wings they form the beautiful patterns much admired in these insects. See cut in next column, and cut under *Lepidoptera*. (2) One of the plates, somewhat similar to those on a butterfly's wing, covering the bodies of most *Thysanura* (*Lepidematidae*, *Poduridae*). (3) One of the little flakes which, scattered singly or close together, so as to cover the whole surface in a uniform manner, ornament the bodies and



Scales from Wing of Butterfly (*Vanessa antiopa*), highly magnified. 1, from border of anterior wing, above; 2, from border of anterior wing, below.

wing-covers of many beetles, especially species of *Curculionidae*. These scales are frequently mingled with hairs; they are often metallic and very beautifully colored. (4) One of the rudimentary wings of some insects, as fleas, or some similar process or formation on the thorax; as, the covering *scale*, the operculum or tegula of various insects. See *tegula*. (5) The shield covering the body of most female scale-insects (*Coccidae*), and subsequently, when the insect dies and shrivels up, serving to protect the



a, Scales of *Chionaspis pinifoliae* upon pine-leaves, natural size; b, scale of male, enlarged; c, straight scale of female, enlarged; d, curved scale of female, enlarged.

eggs and young which are concealed beneath it. (See accompanying cut.) It is formed either by an exudation from the body of the female, or by her cast-off larva-skins cemented together. Hence—(6) A coccid; a scale-insect: as, the barnacle *scale*, *Ceroplastes cirripediformis*, common in Florida. See cuts under *coccus*, *cochineal*, and *scale-insect*. (7) A vertical dilatation of the petiole of the abdomen, found in some ants. Also called *nodus* or *node*. (e) One of the large hard scabs which form in some diseases of the human skin. (f) One of the metal plates which form the sides of the frame of a pocket knife, and to which the outer part, of ivory or other material, is riveted. (g) The crust of oxid formed on the surface of a metal heated with exposure to the air: used chiefly with reference to iron, as in the terms *mill-scale*, *hammer-scale*, etc.—**Black scale**, *Lecanium oleæ*, which feeds on the olive, oleander, citron, etc. It originated in Europe, but is now found in California and Australia. [California.]—**Chaff scale**, *Parlatoria pergandei*, an enemy of the orange and lemon. [Florida.]—**Cottony maple-scale**, See *Pulvinaria*.—**Flat scale**, *Lecanium hesperidum*, a common greenhouse pest on many plants in all parts of the world.—**Fluted scale**. See *cushion-scale*.—**Long scale**, *Mytilaspis gloveri*, a pest of citrus-plants, common to southern Europe and the southern United States. [Florida.]—**Mining scale**, *Chionaspis biclavata*, which burrows beneath the epidermal layer of leaves and twigs of various tropical plants.—**Oleander scale**, *Aspidiotus nerii*, a cosmopolitan enemy of the oleander.—**Pine-leaf scale**, *Chionaspis pinifoliae*. See figure above.—**Purple scale**, *Mytilaspis citricola*, a pest of citrus-plants in southern Europe and the southern United States. [Florida.]—**Quince scale**, *Aspidiotus cydoniae*, which infests the quince in Florida.—**Red scale**, *Aonidia aurantii*, a cosmopolitan enemy of the orange.—**Rose scale**, *Diuraspis rosæ*.—**San José scale**, *Aspidiotus perniciosus*, infesting the apple and pear on the Pacific coast of the United States.—**Scales scaled**. See *scalded*.—**Scurfy scale**, *Chionaspis purpurus*, a common pest of the apple in the United States.—**Whits scale**. Same as *cushion-scale*.—**Willow scale**, *Chionaspis salicis*, the common white-willow bark-louse of Europe and North America.

scale¹ (skál), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scalded*, ppr. *scalding*. [Formerly also *skale* (Sc. *skail*); *< ME. scalen*, *schalen* = OHG. *skelen*, MHG. *scheln*, G. *schälen*, shell, = Sw. *skala* = Dan. *skalle*, shell, hull (cf. D. *schillen*, pare, peel); from the noun, but in the mere sense 'separate' prob. in part a secondary form (as if a var. of *skill*, *v.*) of the

primitive verb, Teut. \sqrt{skal} , *skel*, separate: see *scale*¹, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To deprive of scales, as a fish.

Sealyn tysche. Exquamo, squamo.

Prompt. Parv., p. 442.

Our American neighbors neither allow set-nets, or drift-nets, on their shores, as they say nets break up the shells of herring, and destroy them by *scaling*—that is, rubbing off their scales, when they are in a large body.

2. To peel; husk; shell: as, to *scale* almonds.

—3. To pare down or off; shave or reduce, as a surface.

If all the mountains and hills were *scaled* and the earth made even, the waters would not overflow its smooth surface.

T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth, i. 7.

4. In *metal*, to get rid of the scale or film of oxid formed on the surface of (a metal), as of iron plates, in order to obtain a clean surface for tinning.—5. To clean (the inside of a cannon) by firing off a small quantity of powder.

The two large guns on the after tower were first *scaled* with light blank charges. *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 8695.

6. To cause to separate; disperse; scatter: as, to *scale* a crowd.

Ab, sirrah, now the huge heaps of cares that lodged in my mind

Are *scaled* from their nestling-place, and pleasures passage find.

For that, as well as Clyomon, Clamydes broke his day.

Peele, Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamydes.

7. To spill: as, to *scale* salt; to *scale* water.—

8. To spread, as manure or some loose substance. [In the last three senses obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

II. *intrans.* 1. To separate and come off in thin layers or laminae; become reduced by the separation or loss of surface scales or flakes.

The creatures that cast their skin are the snake, the viper. . . . Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab. . . . The old skins are found, but the old shells never; so as it is like they *scale* off and crumble away by degrees.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 732.

The pillar [Pompey's] is well preserved, except that it has *scaled* away a very little to the south.

Pococke, Description of the East, I. 8.

2. To separate; break up; disperse; scatter. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

They would no longer abide, but *scaled*, & departed aware.

Holinshead, Chron., III. 499.

See how they *scale*, and turn their tail,

And rin to flail and plow, man.

The Battle of Sheriff-Muir, st. 5.

scale² (skāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scote*; < ME. *scale*, *skale*, also assimilated *schale*, also (with reg. change of long *ā*) *scotele*, *scote*, < AS. *scāle* (pl. *scēdla*) (*scāle*?), a bowl, a dish of a balance, = OS. *scāla* (*scāla*?), a bowl (to drink from), = North Fries. *skāl*, head(-pan) of a testaceous animal, Fries. *skaal*, a pot, = MD. *schalle*, D. *schaal* = MLG. *schale*, a bowl, dish of a balance, = OHG. *scāla* (*scāla*?), MHG. *schale*, *schal*, G. *schale*, a bowl, dish, cup, = Icel. *skāl*, a bowl, dish of a balance, = Sw. *skål* = Dan. *skaal*, a bowl, cup (whence E. *skool*, *q. v.*); akin to AS. *scēatu*, *scēale*, a scale, shell, etc., E. *scale*¹, and to AS. *scyll*, *scell*, etc., shell, E. *shell*: see *scale*¹, *shell*, *scull*¹, *skull*¹, *scull*², *skull*², etc. The forms have been more or less confused with those of *scale*¹, and the distinction of quantity (*ā* and *æ*) is in the early forms more or less uncertain.] 1. A bowl; a cup.

A bassyn, a bolle, other a *scale*.

Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), II. 1145.

2. The bowl or dish of a balance; hence, the balance itself, or the whole instrument: as, to turn the *scale*: generally used in the plural when applied to the whole instrument.

They buy and sell not with golde, but siluer, and that not coined, but every one hath his *scales* with him to the Market to weigh his siluer. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 438.

I sm one of those indifferent Men that would have the *Scales* of Power in Europe kept even.

Hovell, Letters, II. 43.

Long time in even *scale*

The battle hung.

Milton, P. L., vi. 245.

3. *pl.* [*cap.*] The sign of the Balance, or Libra, in the zodiac.—**Beam and scales**, a balance.—**Even scales**, scales in which the beam is suspended at the midpoint of its length, so that the poise and the object balanced must be of the same weight.—**Pig-metal scales**. See *pig-metal*.—**Registering scale**, a weighing-scale in which pressure on a stud causes the weight of the object in the scale to be recorded on a card. *E. H. Knight*. (See also *platform-scale*.)

scale² (skāl), *v. t.* [*< scale*², *n.*] 1. To weigh in or as in scales; measure; compare; estimate.

You have found,

Sealing his present hearing with his past,

That he's your fixed enemy. *Shak.*, Cor., II. 3. 257.

"Well," says old Bitters, "I expect I can *scale* & fair load of wood with e'er a man." *Lowell*, Fitz Adam's Story.

2. To weigh; have a weight of: as, the fish *scaled* seven pounds. [Colloq.]—3. To make of the proper or exact weight: as, a *scaled* pot of wine. [Colloq. or trade use.]

It is kneaded, allowed to stand an hour, and *scaled* into loaves, and baked, the oven being at 400° Fah. to 450° Fah. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 140.

Scaled herring, a smoked herring of the best quality. It must be 7 inches long, and fat.—**Scaling off**, in bread-making, the process of cutting off masses of dough and bringing them to proper weight.

scale³ (skāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skalc*; < ME. *scalc*, *skale* = OF. *eschiel*, *sequele*, F. *échelle*, a ladder, = Sp. Pg. *escala*, a ladder, staircase, scale, = It. *scala*, a ladder, staircase, scale, < L. *scāla*, usually in pl. *scālæ*, a flight of steps, stairs, a staircase, a ladder, for **scādla*, < *scāndere*, climb: see *scan*, *ascend*, *descend*, etc. From the L. *scāla* are also ult. E. *scalade*, *escalade*, *eschelon*, etc. In def. 7 the noun is from the verb.] 1. A ladder; a flight of steps; anything by means of which one may ascend.

All true and fruitful natural philosophy hath a double *scale* or ladder, ascent and descent.

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 156.

Love refines

The thoughts, and heart enlarges; . . . is the *scale*

By which to heavenly love thou mayst ascend.

Milton, P. L., viii. 591.

One still sees, on the bendings of these mountains, the marks of several ancient *scales* of stairs, by which they used to ascend them.

Addison, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 445).

2. A series of marks laid down at determinate

distances along a line, for purposes of measurement and computation; also, the rule upon which one or more such series are laid down.—3. In music: (a) A definite and standard series of tones within some large limiting interval, like an octave, selected for artistic purposes.

The first step toward an artistic system of tones is the adoption of some interval for the division of the infinite possible range of tones into convenient sections of equal length. In Greek music, this unit of division was originally the tetrachord; in medieval music, the hexachord; and in modern music, the octave, though the octave is more or less recognized in all systems. Within the tetrachord, hexachord, or octave various scales are possible. (See *tetrachord* and *hexachord*.) The abstract method whereby the octave is divided and the succession of tones ordered within it is properly called a *mode*; but when a mode is applied at some given pitch the concrete result is called a *key* or *scale* (though *mode* and *scale* are often used interchangeably in the abstract sense). A scale is distinguished from a key in that it is used simply of the tones of the key when arranged in order of pitch. The successive tones of a scale are called *degrees*; they are usually numbered from below upward. The first tone or starting-tone is called the *key-note* or *key-tone*. The historic process of scale-invention is, of course, unconscious. The selection of tones seems to be controlled primarily by an instinctive perception of their harmonic relations to the starting-tone and to each other, though limited and modified by a desire to secure an even melodic succession without too short intervals. When the smallest interval allowed is the whole step or major second, five-toned or pentatonic scales are produced, such as are used among the Chinese, in the older music of various Celtic nations, and by certain semi-civilized peoples. When the half-step or semitone is tolerated, seven-toned or heptatonic scales are produced, as in the later Greek and all modern systems. When smaller intervals than the semitone are admitted, scales of more than seven tones are produced, as among the Hindus, the Persians, and other Orientals. In modern European music two chief forms of scale are used, the *major* and the *minor*, the latter having three varieties. (See *mode*¹, 7 (a) (3).) Both forms are termed *diatonic*. When, for purposes of modulation or of melodic variety, other intermediate tones are added, they are called *chromatic tones*, and a scale in which all the longer steps of a diatonic scale are divided by such intermediate tones is a *chromatic scale*, containing eleven tones in all. (See *chromatic*.) Properly an upward chromatic scale for melodic purposes differs from a downward, but on the keyboard they are assumed to be equivalent. In written music, a scale noted in both sharps and flats, so as to include the nominal constituents of both an upward and a downward chromatic scale, is called an *enharmonic scale*. A chromatic scale for harmonic purposes includes, in addition to the tones of the usual diatonic major scale, a minor second, a minor third, an augmented fourth, a minor sixth, and a minor seventh. When a scale of either kind is made up of tones having exact harmonic relations with the key-note, it is called *exact* or *pure*; but the compromise construction of the keyboard reduces all scales to an arbitrary form, called *tempered*. In solmization, the tones of a scale are represented by the syllables *do*, *re*, *mi*, etc. (See *interval*, *keyboard*, *solmization*, and *temperament*.) (b) Any particular scale based upon a given key-note: as, the *scale* of G or of F. Unless otherwise qualified, such a scale is understood to be a major scale. All major scales are essentially similar, except in pitch; all minor scales also. On the keyboard, however, there is considerable mechanical difference on account of the varying succession of the white and black digitals. (See *key*¹, 7.) (c) Of a voice or an instrument, same as *compass*, 5. (d) In an organ-pipe, the ratio between its width and its length: a broad scale producing full, sonorous tones, as in the open diapason; and a narrow scale, thin, string-like tones, as in the dulciana. The same usage occurs occasionally in connec-

tion with other instruments, referring to size in relation to the quality of the tones produced.

4. Succession of ascending or descending steps or degrees; progressive series; scheme of comparative rank or order; gradation.

There is in this universe a stair, or manifest *scale*, of creatures, rising not disorderly, or in confusion, but with a comely method and proportion.

Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, I. 33.

The higher nature still advances, and preserves his superiority in the *scale* of being.

Addison.

In passing down the animal *scale*, the central spot (of the eye) is quickly lost. It exists only in man and the higher monkeys.

Le Conte, Sight, p. 75.

5. A system of proportion by which definite magnitudes represent definite magnitudes, in a sculpture, picture, map, and the like; also, a system of proportion for taxation or other purpose.

He [Governor Van Twiller] conceived every subject on so grand a *scale* that he had not room in his head to turn it over and examine both sides of it.

Ireing, Knickerbocker, p. 149.

6. A system of numeration or numerical notation.—7. Any graded system of terms, shades, tints, sounds, etc., by reference to which the degree, intensity, or quality of a phenomenon or sense-perception may be estimated.—8. The act of storming a place by mounting the walls on ladders; an *escalade* or *scale*.

Others to a city strong

Lay siege, encamp'd; by battery, *scale*, and mine

Assaulting.

Milton, P. L., XI. 656.

Accompaniment of the scale. See *accompaniment*.

Auxiliary scales, **Babylonian scale**, **binary scale**, **diagonal scale**, **dialing scale**. See the adjectives.—

Centigrade scale. See *thermometer*.—**Character of scales and keys**. See *character*.—**Differential scale**, in *alg.*, the difference between unity and the scale of relation.—**Duodenary, fundamental, harmonic scale**. See the adjectives.—**Effective scale of intercalations**. See *effective*.—**Fahrenheit scale**. See *thermometer*.—

Gunter's scale, a large plane scale having various lines upon it, both natural and logarithmic, of great use in solving mechanically by means of a slider problems in navigation and surveying. It is usually 2 feet long, and about 1½ inches broad.—**Magnetic scale**. See *magnetic*.

—**Mannheim scale**, an arbitrary scale of four terms, for estimating and recording the force of the wind, adopted by the Mannheim Meteorological Association about 1780, and for a time very widely used by European meteorological observers.—**Mionnet's scale** [from *Mionnet*, the French numismatist, who used it in his "Description de Médailles Antiques," published in 1807], an arbitrary scale often employed by numismatists for measuring coins and medals. Many English numismatists, however, measure by inches and tenths of an inch.—**Octave, plane, proportional scale**. See the adjectives.—**Pentatonic or quinquagrade scale**. See def. 3 (a).—**Réaumur's scale**. See *thermometer*.—**Scale of color**, in *art*, the combination of colors used in a design.—**Scale of hardness**, in *mineral*. See *hardness*.—**Scale of relation**, the polynomial obtained by taking the equation of finite differences which subsists between the coefficients of a recurring series, by bringing all the terms to one side by transposition, and by substituting in this expression for the successive coefficients of the series, beginning with the highest involved, the successive powers of *x*.—**Scotch scale**, a form of pentatonic scale found in old Scotch melodies.—**Sliding scale**. See *slide*, *v. i.*—**Triangular scale**, a rule of triangular section, differently divided on its several edges, so as to afford a choice of scales. It is made either of steel or other metal, or of boxwood, and is used by engineers and draftsmen. *E. H. Knight*.—**Wind-scale**, a number of descriptive terms systematically arranged for use in estimating the force of the wind. Scales of four, six, seven, ten, and twelve terms have been used by different meteorological services. Scaenon of all nations have very generally adopted the Beaufort scale, introduced into the British navy by Admiral Beaufort in 1805. This is a scale of twelve terms, as follows: 1, light air; 2, light breeze; 3, gentle breeze; 4, moderate breeze; 5, fresh breeze; 6, strong breeze; 7, moderate gale; 8, fresh gale; 9, strong gale; 10, whole gale; 11, storm; 12, hurricane.

scale³ (skāl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scaled*, ppr. *scaling*. [Early mod. E. also *skale*; < ME. *scalcn* = OF. *escheler*, *escheller* = Sp. Pg. *escalar* = It. *scalare*, < ML. *scalare*, climb by means of a ladder, scale, < L. *scāla*, a ladder: see *scale*³, *n.*]

I. *trans.* 1. To climb by or as by a ladder; ascend by steps; in general, to clamber up.

Often have I *scaled* the erratic Oke.

Spenser, Shep. Cal., December.

My soule with joy shall *scale* the skies.

The Merchant's Daughter (Child's Ballads, IV. 335).

Other Captains of the English did yet more, for they *scaled* Belleperche in the Province of Bourbon.

Baker, Chronicles, p. 126.

How they climb, and *scale* the steepy Walls!

Congreve, On the Taking of Namure.

2. To draw, project, or make according to scale; represent in true proportions.—3. In *lumbering*, to measure (logs), or estimate the amount of (standing timber). [U. S. and Canada.]—

4. To cut down or decrease proportionally in every part; decrease or reduce according to a fixed scale or proportion: sometimes with *down*: as, to *scale* wages; to *scale* a debt or an appropriation.

It will require seventeen and one-half years, provided there be no failure of the bills during that period, and that the item be not scaled down.

II. intrans. To afford an ascent, as a ladder or stairs; lead up by steps or stairs.

Satan from hence, now on the lower stair
That scaled by steps of gold to heaven's gate,
Looks down with wonder. Milton, P. L., lili. 541.

scaleable, a. See *scalable*.

scale-armor (skāl'ār'mōr), *n.* Armor consisting of scales of metal or other hard and resistant substances secured to a flexible material, such as leather or linen, so as to lap over one another. It has been used by all armor-wearing nations, but never as the most common style. In Europe it was introduced as early as the beginning of the twelfth century, and was not absolutely relinquished until the fifteenth, but never replaced other kinds or became very common. See *horn-mail*. Also called *plate-mail*.



Scale-armor of the Early Middle Ages. (From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

scaleback (skāl'bak), *n.* An annelid of the family *Aphroditidae*; a sealworm; a kind of marine worm covered with scales or elytra on the back, as a sea-mouse or sea-centipede; as, the scolopendrine *scaleback*; *Polynoë scolopendrina*. See *cut* under *Polynoë*.

scale-beam (skāl'bēm), *n.* The beam or lever of a balance.

scale-bearer (skāl'bār'ēr), *n.* A hydrozoan of the family *Rhodophysidae*.

scale-bearing (skāl'bār'ing), *a.* Having on the back a series of scales called *hemicytra*; specifically noting certain marine annelids, the sea-mice or *Aphroditidae*.

scale-board (skāl'bōrd, often skab'ōrd), *n.* 1. A very thin board, such as is used for the back of a picture or a looking-glass.

Pasteboard, millboard, and *scaleboard* were included in the tax. S. Doweil, Taxes in England, II. 78.

2. In *printing*, a thin strip of wood, less than type-high, formerly used around pages of type to aid in getting exact margins and register. Cardboard is now used for this purpose.—**Scale-board plane.** See *plane* 2.

scale-borer (skāl'bōr'ēr), *n.* A machine for removing scale from boiler-tubes.

scale-bug (skāl'bug), *n.* Same as *scale-insect*.

scale-carp (skāl'kärp), *n.* See *carp* 2, 1.

scaled (skäld), *a.* [*<* ME. *scalded*; *<* *scale* 1 + *-ed* 2.] 1. Having scales, as a fish or reptile; scaly; squamate.—2. Having scutella, as a bird's tarsus; scutellate. See *cuts* under *Goura* and *Guttera*.—3. Having color-markings which resemble scales or produce a scaly appearance; as, a *scaled dove* or quail. See *cuts* under *Scardafella* and *Callipepla*.—4. In *entom.*, covered with minute scales, as the wings of butterflies and moths, the bodies of many weevils, etc. See *cut* under *scale* 1, *n.*—5. In *her.*, imbricated; covered with an imbricated pattern. See *escaloped*.—**Scaled pattern**, a pattern made by irregular impressions in the surface, close together, leaving small, rough ridges between them.—**Scales scaled**, in *her.*, a bearing representing a field imbricated, and having every one of the imbrications cuspated or lobed with three or more divisions.

scale-degree (skäl'dē-grē'), *n.* See *degree*, 8 (d), and *scale* 3, 3 (a).

scale-dove (skäl'duv), *n.* An American dove of the genus *Scardafella*, as *S. inca* or *S. squamata*, having the plumage marked as if with scales. Coates, 1884. See *cut* under *Scardafella*.

scale-drake (skäl'drāk), *n.* Same as *sheldrake*. [Orkneys.]

scale-duck (skäl'duk), *n.* See *duck* 2. C. Swainson, 1885.

scale-feather (skäl'fēth'ēr), *n.* A scaly feather. See *scale* 1, *n.*, 3 (c), (1) and (2).

scale-fern (skäl'fēr), *n.* [Also dial. *sculferr*; *<* *scale* 1 + *fern* 1.] Same as *scaly fern* (which see, under *scaly*).

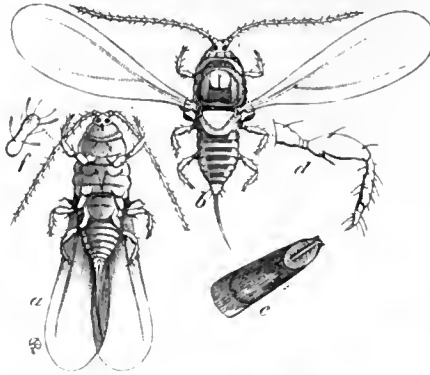
scale-fish (skäl'fish), *n.* 1. Same as *scabbard-fish*, 1. See *scalefoot*.—2. A dry-cured fish, as the haddock, hake, pollack, eusk, or torsk, having much less commercial value than the cod, which is distinguished as *fish*. [A fishmongers' name.]

scalefoot (skäl'fūt), *n.* The scabbard-fish: so called from the reduction of the ventral fins to scale-like appendages, being a translation of the generic name *Lepidopus*. See *scabbard-fish*.

scale-ground (skäl'ground), *n.* Ground ornamented with scalework.

scale-hair (skäl'här), *n.* In *entom.*, a short, flattened hair, having the form of a scale: applied especially to such hairs clothing the lower surfaces of the tarsi in certain insects.

scale-insect (skäl'in'sekt), *n.* Any insect of the homopterous family *Coccidae*; a scale: so called from the appearance they present when sticking fast to plants, and from the fact that most of the common forms secrete a large shield-like scale under which they hide and feed. The genera and species are numerous, and all are destructive to vegetation, usually remaining stationary upon the bark and sucking the sap through their slender beaks. *Chionaspis pinifoliae* is a common species throughout the United States, and infests the different species of *Pinus*. (See *cut* under *scale* 1, *n.*, 4 (d) (5).)



Scale-insect.—Oyster-shell bark-louse of the apple (*Mytilaspis pomorum*); male. a, ventral view with wings closed; b, dorsal view with wings expanded; c, scale (line shows natural size); d, leg; e, antennal joint. (All much enlarged.)

Mytilaspis pomorum is the cosmopolitan oyster-shell bark-louse or scale-insect of the apple, probably originally European, now found in both Americas, Australia, and New Zealand.—**Mealy-winged scale-insects**, the *Aleurodidae*.

scaleless (skäl'les), *a.* [*<* *scale* 1 + *-less*.] Having no scales; as, the *scaleless* amphibians; the *scaleless* rhizome of a fern.

scale-louse (skäl'lōus), *n.* A scale-insect, especially of the subfamily *Diaspidæ*.

scale-micrometer (skäl'mi-krom'e-tēr), *n.* In a telescope, a graduated scale fixed in the field of view to measure distances between objects; a linear micrometer. E. H. Knight.

scale-moss (skäl'mōs), *n.* A popular name for certain plants of the class *Hepaticæ*, and especially of the order *Jungermanniaceæ*. They resemble moss, and grow on the trunks of trees, in damp earth, and in similar places, and are so called from the scale-like leaves. See *Jungermannia*, *Jungermanniaceæ*, and *Hepaticæ*.

scalene (skäl'lēn'), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. *scalene*, F. *scalène* = Sp. *escalena* = Pg. *escaleno*, *scalena* = It. *scaleno*, *<* L. *scalēnus*, *<* Gr. *σκαληνός*, uneven, unequal, odd, slanting, scalene triangle]; prob. akin to *σκαλίος*, crooked; *σκελίος*, crooked-legged; *σκέλος*, a leg.] **I. a.** 1. In *math.*, having three sides unequal: noting a triangle so constructed. A cone or cylinder is also said to be *scalene* when its axis is inclined to its base, but in this case the epithet *oblique* is more frequently used. See also *cut* under *scalenehedron*.

2. In *anat.*: (a) Obliquely situated and unequal-sided, as a muscle: specifically said of the *scalenus*. See *scalenus*. (b) Pertaining to a scalene muscle.—**Scalene tubercle**, a prominence on the inner border of the first rib for attachment of the *scalenus anticus* muscle.

II. n. 1. A scalene triangle.—2. One of the scalene muscles. See *scalenus*.

scalenus, *n.* Plural of *scalenus*.

scalenehedron (skäl'lē-nō-hē'dral), *a.* [*<* *scalenehedron* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or having the form of a scalenehedron.

The etchings were of very great beauty and perfection, the outline of the *scalenehedron* cross sections being in almost all cases very distinct and free from distortions of any kind. Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXIX. 375.

scalenoedron (skäl'lē-nō-hē'drōn), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *σκαληνός*, uneven, + *ἴδρα*, a seat, base.] In *crystal.*, a twelve-sided form under the rhombohedral division of the hexagonal system, in which the faces are scalene triangles. It is regarded as a hemihedral form of the double twelve-sided pyramid. See *hemihedral*.

scalenon (skäl'lē'nōn), *a.* [*<* Gr. *σκαληνόν* (sc. *τρίγωνον*), neut. of *σκαληνός*, scalene: see *scalene*, *scalenum*.] Scalene.

A triangle . . . must be neither oblique, nor rectangle, neither equilateral, equicrural, nor *scalenon*.

Locke, Human Understanding, IV. vii. 9.

scalenus (skäl'lē'nus), *a.* [*<* L. *scalenus*, scalene: see *scalenc*.] Same as *scalene*.

Scalent (skäl'lēnt), *n.* In *geol.*, the name given by H. D. Rogers to a division of the Paleozoic series in Pennsylvania. It forms, with the Premeridian, the upper part of the Upper Silurian, and is the equivalent of the Onondaga shales of the New York Survey.

scalenum (skäl'lē'nūm), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *σκαληνόν* (sc. *τρίγωνον*), neut. of *σκαληνός*, scalene: see *scalene*, *scalenon*.] A scalene triangle.

Suppose but a man not to have a perfect exact idea of a right angle, a *scalenum*, or trapezium.

Locke, Human Understanding, IV. xii. 15.

scalenus (skäl'lē'nus), *n.*; pl. *scalenus* (-nū). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), *<* Gr. *σκαληνός*, uneven: see *scalene*.] A scalene muscle.—**Scalenus anticus, medius, and posticus**, the anterior, middle, and posterior scalene muscles—three muscles in man connecting the transverse processes of the six lower cervical vertebrae with the first and second ribs. They assist in respiration, and belong to the group of muscles called *prevertebral*. Also called respectively *pre-scalenus*, *mediscalenus*, and *post-scalenus*. See *first cut* under *muscle*.

scale-pattern (skäl'pāt'ēr), *n.* and *u.* **I. n.** An imbricated pattern.

II. a. Imbricated; having a pattern resembling scales: as, a *scale-pattern* tea-cup.

scale-pipette (skäl'pī-pet'), *n.* A tubular pipette with a graduated scale marked on it, for taking up definite quantities of liquid.

scale-quail (skäl'kwäl), *n.* An American quail of the genus *Callipepla*, as *C. squamata*, having scale-like markings of the plumage. Coates, 1884. See *cut* under *Callipepla*.

scaler (skäl'ēr), *n.* [*<* *scale* 1 + *-er* 1.] **I.** One who scales fish; distinctively, a person in the act of scaling, or who makes a business of it: used specifically of the scaling of menhaden.—**2.** An instrument resembling a currycomb and usually made of tin, used for removing scales from fish.—**3.** An instrument used by dentists in removing tartar from the teeth.

scaler 2 (skäl'ēr), *n.* [*<* *scale* 3 + *-er* 1.] One who scales or measures logs.

scale-shell (skäl'shel), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Leptonidae*. See *cut* under *Leptonidae*.

scale-stone (skäl'stōn), *n.* Tabular spar, or wellastemite.

scaletail (skäl'täl), *n.* An animal of the genus *Anomalurus*. See *Anomaluridae*.

The *scale-tails* are unmistakably sciurine. Stand. Nat. Hist., V. 132.

scale-tailed (skäl'täld), *a.* Having scales on the under side of the tail: noting the *Anomaluridae*. Coates. See *cut* under *Anomaluridae*.

scale-winged (skäl'wingd), *a.* Having the wings covered with minute scales; lepidopterous, as a moth or butterfly: specifically noting the *Lepidoptera*. Also *scaly-winged*. See *cuts* under *Lepidoptera*, and *scale* 1, *n.*, 4 (d) (1).

scalework (skäl'wērk), *n.* 1. Objects or parts of objects consisting of scales lapping over one another, as in a kind of armor. See *scale-armor*.—2. Imbrication; imbricated ornament.

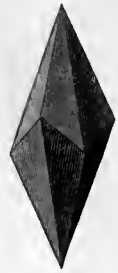
scaleworm (skäl'wērm), *n.* A scaleback.

scaliness (skäl'li-nes), *n.* Scaly character or condition.

scaling 1 (skäl'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *scale* 1, *v.*]

1. The process of removing incrustations of salt and other foreign matters from the inner surface of boilers.—2. In *metal-working*, the first process in making tin-plate, in which the plates are placed in a bath of dilute muriatic acid and then heated in a scaling-furnace to remove the scale.—3. The act or process of removing the scales of fish.

scaling 2 (skäl'ling), *a.* Liable to rub the scales off fish, as some nets.



Scalenoedron.



Scale-mosses. 1, *Psilidium ciliare*; 2, *Lophocolea minor*. (Both natural size.)



Scalene Triangle.

scaling² (skā'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *scale*², *v.*] The process of adjusting sights to the guns on board of a ship.

scaling-bar (skā'ling-bār), *n.* A bar or rod for removing the incrustation or scale from heating-surfaces, as from the surface of a steam-boiler.

scaling-furnace (skā'ling-fēr' nās), *n.* In *metal.*, a furnace or oven in which plates of iron are heated for the purpose of scaling them, as in the preparation of plates for tinning.

scaling-hammer (skā'ling-ham'ēr), *n.* A hammer for the removal of scale.

scaling-knife (skā'ling-nif), *n.* A knife used to remove scales from fish. It is sometimes made with a serrated edge.

scaling-ladder (skā'ling-lād'ēr), *n.* 1. A ladder used for the escalade of an enemy's fortress. Besides an ordinary ladder with hooks at the upper end and similar fittings, which is the common kind, scaling-ladders have been made with braces to support them at the proper angle and wheels by which the whole structure was run close up to the walls. They are now used chiefly for descending the height of the counterscarp into the ditch.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a ladder having two pointed hooks at the tops of the uprights and two pointed ferrules at the bottom.—3. A fireman's ladder used for scaling buildings. See *ladder*.

scaling-machine (skā'ling-mā-shēn'), *n.* Same as *scaler*, 2.

scaliola, *n.* See *scagliola*.

scall (skāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skall*, *skat*, *scalle*; < ME. *skalle*, *scalle*, *scalde*, a scab, scabbiness, eruption (generally used of the head), < Icel. *skalli*, a bald head; cf. *sköllóttir*, bald-headed; Sw. *skallig*, bald, lit. having a smooth roundish head, like a shell, < Icel. **skāl*, Sw. Dan. *skal*, a husk, shell, pod, = AS. *scælu*, *scæle*, a shell-husk (cf. F. *tête*, a head, ult. < L. *testa*, a shell): see *scale*¹. Cf. *scalled*.] 1. A scaly eruption on the skin; scab; scurf; scabbiness.

Under thy louge lockes thou maist have the *scalle*,
But after my making thou write more trewe.
Chaucer, *Scrivener*, l. 3.
It is a dry *scall*, even a leprosy upon the head.
Lev. xiii. 30.

2. In *mining*, loose ground; rock which easily becomes loosened, on account of its scaly or foliated structure. [Cornwall, Eng.].—**Dry scall**, psoriasis, scabies, and other cutaneous affections.—**Moist scall**, eczema. Compare *scald*², *n.*

scall (skāl), *a.* [Abbr. or misprint of *scalled*.] Mean; paltry.

To be revenge on this same *scall*, scurvy, cogging companion.
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, lii. l. 123.

scallowag, *n.* See *scallowag*.

scalded, **scald**² (skáld), *a.* [< ME. *scalded*, *skalded*; < *scall* + *-ed*². Prob. in part dependent on the orig. noun, < Sw. Dan. *skal*, etc., shell (see *scale*¹); cf. Dan. *skaldet*, bald.] 1. Scabby; affected with scald; as, a *scald head*.

With *scalded* browses blake and piled berd.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 627.

If [she have] a fat hand and *scald* nails, let her carve the less, and act in gloves.
B. Jonson, *Epicæne*, iv. 1.
Hence—2. Scurvy; mean; paltry; wretched; contemptible.

Would it not grieve a King . . . to have his diadem
Sought for by such *scald* knives as love him not?
Marlowe, *Tamburlaine the Great*, I, ii. 2.

Other news I am advertised of, that a *scald* trivial lying pamphlet, cald Greens Groatsworth of Wit, is given out to be of my doing.

Nashe, quoted in *Int.* to Pierce Penilence, p. xv.
Your gravity once laid
My head and heels together in the dungeon,
For cracking a *scald* officer's crown.
Fletcher (and others), *Bloody Brother*, i. 1.

Scald crow, the hooded crow.

scallion (skal'yón), *n.* [Formerly called, more fully, *scallion onion*; early mod. E. also *skallion*, *scallion*; < ME. *scalyon*, *scalone* (also *scalter*) = D. *schalonge* = It. *scalogna* (Florio), *scalogno* = Sp. *ascalonía*, *escalona*, < L. *Ascalonia cæpa*, ML. *ascalonia*, or *ascalonium* (sc. *allium*), the onion of Ascalon; fem. or neut. of *Ascalonius*, of Ascalon, < *Ascalo(n)-*, < Gr. Ἀσκάλων, Ascalon in Palestine. Cf. *shallot*, from the same source.] The shallot, *Allium Ascalonicum*, especially a variety *majus*; also, the leek, and the common onion when sown thick so as not to form a large bulb.

Ac ich haue porett-plontes perselye and *scalones*,
Chiboles and chirnyles and cheries sam-rede.
Piers Plowman (C), lx. 310.

Sivot, a *scallion*, a hollow or vnset Lecke. Cotgrave.
Let Peter Onion (by the infernal gods) be turned to a leek, or a *scallion*.
B. Jonson, *Case* is Altered, iv. 3.

scallion-faced (skal'yón-fást), *a.* Having a mean, scurvy face or appearance.

His father's diet was new cheese and onlons, . . . what a *scallion-faced* rascal 'tis!

Fletcher (and another), *Love's Cure*, ii. 1.

scallop (skol' or skal'óp), *n.* [Also *scollup*, and formerly *scollup*, early mod. E. *scatoppe* (also in more technical use *escallop*, *escalop*); < ME. *scalop*, *skatop*, < OF. *escaloipe*, a shell, < MD. *schelpe*, D. *schelp* = LG. *schelpe*, *schulpe*, a shell, esp. a scallop-shell: see *scalp*¹.] 1. A bivalve mollusk of the family *Pectinidae*; any pecten. There are many species, recent and fossil, among them *Pecten maximus*, of great size, and *P. jacobæus*, the St. James's shell. They are used for food and for other purposes. A common scallop of the Atlantic coast of the United States is *P. irradians*. *P. tenuicostatus* is a large species of the United States, used for food, and its shells for domestic utensils. *Hinnites pusio* is a different style of scallop from these, very prettily marked. See also cut under *Pectinidae*.



Scallop (*Hinnites pusio*).

Oceanus . . . sits triumphantly in the vast (but quiet) shell of a silner *scollup*, reyning in the heads of two wild sea-horses.

Dekker, *London's Tempe* (Works, ed. Pearson, IV. 119).

And lascious 'Scallops to allure the Tastes
Of rigid Zealots to delicious Fasts.

Gay, *Trivia*, ii. 417.

2. One of the valves of a scallop or pecten; a scallop-shell, as a utensil; also, a scallop-shell as the badge of a pilgrim. See *scallop-shell*.

My palmers hat, my *scallops* shell,
My crosse, my cord, and all, farewell!
Herrick, *On Himselfe*.

Religion . . . had grown to be with both parties a political badge, as little typical of the inward man as the *scallop* of a pilgrim.

Louell, *Study Windows*, p. 399.

3. In *her.*, the representation of a scallop.—

4. A small shallow pan in which fish, oysters, mince-meat, etc., are cooked, or are finally browned after being cooked. This was originally a large scallop-shell: it sometimes is so still, or is made in the exact form of such a shell.

5. One of a number of small curves resembling segments of circles, cut by way of ornament on the edge of a thing, the whole simulating the outer edge of a scallop-shell.

Bases and buskins cut likewise at the top into silner *scollups*.

Dekker, *London's Tempe* (Works, ed. Pearson, IV. 119).

6. A lace band or collar scalloped round the edges.

Made myself fine with Capt. Ferrers' lace hand, being lothe to wear my own new *scallop*, it is so fine.
Pepps, *Diary*, Oct. 12, 1662.

Scallop budding, in *hort.*, a method of budding performed by paring a thin tongue-shaped section of bark from the stock, and applying the bud without divesting it of its portion of wood, so that the barks of both may exactly fit, and then tying it in the usual way.

scallop (skol' or skal'óp), *v. t.* [Also *scollup* (also in more technical use *escallop*); < *scallop*, *n.*] 1. To mark or cut the edge of into convex rounded lobes. (a) Regularly, as for ornamental purposes. Compare *inveeted*. (b) Irregularly, in a general sense. See the quotation.

Have I for this with labour strove,
And lavsh'd all my little store,
To fence for you my shady grove,
And *scollup* every winding shore?
Shenstone, *Ode after Sickness*.

2. To cook in a scallop; hence, specifically, to prepare by mixing with crumbs, seasoning, and baking until browned on the top: as, to *scallop* fish or meat.

The shell [of the scallop *Pecten maximus*] is often used for *scalloping* oysters. E. P. Wright, *Antim. Life*, p. 555.

scallop-crab (skol'óp-krab), *n.* A kind of peacock, *Pinnotheres pectinicola*, inhabiting scallops.

scalloped (skol' or skal'óp), *p. a.* [Also *scolloped*; < *scallop* + *-ed*².] 1. Furnished with a scallop; made or done with a scallop.—2. Cut at the edge or border into segments of circles.

A wide surbased arch with *scalloped* ornaments.
Gray, *To Mason*. (Latham.)

3. In *her.*, same as *escalloped*.

It may be known that Monteth was a gentleman with a *scalloped* coat.
W. King, *Art of Cookery*, Letter v.

4. In *bot.*, same as *crenate*¹, 1 (a).—5. Cooked in a scallop.—**Scalloped kalanchoe**. See *Kalanchoe*, 1.—**Scalloped oysters**, oysters baked with bread-crumbs, cream, pepper, salt, nutmeg, and a little butter. This was at first literally done in distinct scallop-shells, and afterward in a dish for the purpose called a *scallop*.

scallop-hazel (skol'óp-hā'z), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Odonopera bidentata*.

scalloped-hooktip (skol'óp-túk'tip), *n.* A British moth, *Platypteryx lacertula*.

scalloped-oak (skol'óp-ók), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Crocallis elinguaris*.

scalloper (skol' or skal'óp-ēr), *n.* One who gathers scallops. Also spelled *scalloper*.

The *scallopers* will tell you everywhere that the more they [scallops] are raked the more abundant they become.
Fisheries of U. S., V. ii. 570.

scalloping (skol' or skal'óp-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *scallop*, *v.*] The act or industry of taking scallops.

scalloping-tool (skol'óp-ing-tól), *n.* In *saddlery*, a tool for forming an ornamental edge on leather straps.

scallop-moth (skol'óp-móth), *n.* A collectors' name in England for certain geometrid moths.

Scodiona belgiaria is the gray scallop-moth.

scallop-net (skol'óp-net), *n.* A small dredge-like net used for taking scallops. [New Bedford, Massachusetts.]

scallop-shell (skol'óp-shel), *n.* [Also *escallop-shell*; early mod. E. *scatoppe-shell*; < *scallop* + *shell*.] 1. A scallop, or the shell or valve of one. The scallop-shell was the badge of a pilgrim. Compare *cockle-shell*.

And in thy hand retaining yet
The pilgrim's staff and *scallop-shell*!
Whittier, *Daniel Wheeler*.

2. A British geometrid moth, *Eucosmia undulata*.

scally (skā'li), *a.* [< *scall* + *-y*¹.] Scalled; scurvy; scald.

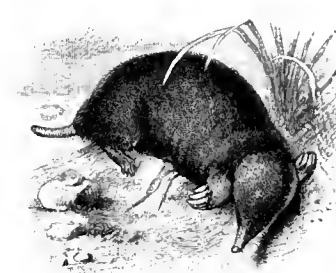
Over its eyes there are two hard *scally* knobs, as big as a man's fist.
Dampier, *Voyages*, an. 1676.

scalma (skal'mä), *n.* [NL., < OHG. *scelmo*, *scelmo*, pestilence, contagion: see *schelm*.] An obscure disease of horses, recently (1885) described and named by Professor Dieckerhoff of Berlin. It manifests itself by coughing, difficult breathing, paleness of the mucous membranes, loss of strength, fever, and more rarely pleuritis. The disease is more or less contagious in stables. Recovery takes place within three or four weeks.

scalonet, *n.* A Middle English form of *scallion*.

scaloit, *n.* A Middle English form of *scallion*.

Scalops (skā'lops), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1800), < Gr. σκάλοψ, a mole, < σκάω, stir up, dig.] A genus of American shrew-moles of the subfamily *Talpinae*, having the median upper incisors



American Shrew-mole (*Scalops aquaticus*).

enlarged and rodent-like, the nose not fringed, and the dental formula 3 incisors, 1 canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars on each side above, and 2 incisors, no canine, 3 premolars, and 3 molars on each side below. It includes the common mole or shrew-mole of the United States, *S. aquaticus*, of which the silvery mole, *S. argentatus*, is a western variety. The other moles of the same country, formerly referred to *Scalops*, are now placed in *Scapanus*. See *shrew-mole*.

scalp¹ (skalp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skalp*; < ME. *scalp*, the top of the head; cf. MD. *schelpe*, a shell, D. *schelp*, a shell, = LG. *schelpe*, *schulpe* = OHG. *scelira*, MHG. *schelpe*, G. dial. *schelpe*, husk, scale, = Icel. *skälpr*, a sheath, = Sw. *skalp*, a sheath (cf. Olt. *scalpo* = F. *scalpe*, *scalp*, = G. *scalp* = Dan. *skalp*, *scalp*, all appar. < E. ?); with an appar. formative -p, from the same base as E. *scale*¹, *scale*², *shell*, and *skull*¹: see *scale*¹, *scale*², *shell*, *skull*¹. Doublet of *scallop*, *scallopp*, *q. v.*] 1. The top of the head; the head, skull, or scence.

The *scalps* of many, almost hid behind,
To jump up higher seem'd, to mock the mind.
Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 1413.

2. The integument of the upper part of the head and associated subcutaneous structures; the skin, the occipitofrontalis muscle, and its broad fascia-like tendon and connective tissue, with their vessels and nerves, together forming the covering of the skull, and freely movable upon the subjacent bones.

The *scalp* had been partially despoiled of hair from the disease. *J. M. Carnochan, Operative Surgery, p. 43.*

3. The scalp or a part of it, together with the hair growing upon it, cut or torn from the head of a living or dead person. Among the North American Indians scalps are taken as trophies of victory.

Hurons and Oneidas, who speak the same tongue, or what may be called the same, take each other's scalps.

J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xix.

He had been for the Indians an object of particular notice, on account of the long flowing hair which curled down on his shoulders, and which made it a very desirable scalp.

Gayarré, Hist. Louisiana, I, 427.

4. The skin of the head of a noxious wild animal. A bounty has sometimes been offered for wolves' scalps.—5. The head or skull of a whale exclusive of the lower jaw.—6. In *her.*, the skin of the head of a stag with the horns attached; a rare bearing.

scalp¹ (skalp), *v. t.* [= *F. scalper, scalp*, > *D. scalperon* = *G. skalpieren* = *Dan. skalper* = *Sw. skalpera*; from the noun. The similarity of this verb with *L. scalpere*, cut, carve, scratch, etc. (see *scalpel*), is accidental.] 1. To deprive of the scalp; to remove the scalp of. The scalping of slain or captured enemies is a custom of the North American Indians. The scalp being grasped by the scalp-lock, a circular cut is made with the scalping-knife, and the skin is then forcibly torn off; the operation requires but a few seconds at the hands of an expert. Hence—2. To skin or flay in general; to denude; to lay bare; specifically, to deprive of grass or turf. [*U. S.*]

The valley is very narrow, and the high buttes bounding it rise, sheer and barren, into *scalped* hill-peaks and naked knife-blade ridges.

T. Roosevelt, The Century, XXXV, 655.

Many a good in-field [for base-ball] has no turf on it, and is called a *scalped* field.

St. Nicholas, XVII, 556.

3. In *milling*: (a) To separate (the fuzzy growths at the ends of the berries of wheat or other grain) by attrition and screening, with or without the employment of aspirators. (b) To separate, after the first operation of the breaking-rolls (the broken wheat, semolina, and break-flour), and after each subsequent use of the breaking-rolls (making in some schemes of milling six separate operations) to treat (the products) in the same manner with sieves, bolts, or screens of different grades of fineness.—4. To sell at less than official or recognized rates, by sharing the commission or profit with the purchaser, or by purchasing cheap and asking only a small advance: as, to *scalp* railway-tickets. [*Colloq. or trade use.*]

A corporation like the Pennsylvania Railroad must protect itself against loss through *scalping* by the ample punishment for the crime which the laws of the State seem to provide for the scalper himself.

The Nation, Oct. 5, 1882, p. 276.

5. In *Amer. polit. slang*, to destroy the political influence of, or punish for insubordination to party rule.

scalp² (skalp), *n.* [Also (*Sc.*) *scaup*; appar. connected with *scalp*¹ (*D. schelp*, a shell, scallop, etc.), but prob. not identical with it.] A bed of oysters or mussels.

scalp³ (skalp), *v. t.* [Found only in verbal *n.*, in comp., *scalping-iron*; < *L. scalpere*, cut, carve. Cf. *scalper*², *scalpel*.] To cut or scrape. See *scalping-iron*.

scalpel (skalpel), *n.* [*F. scalpel* = *Pr. scalpel* = *Sp. escarpelo* = *Pg. escarpello* = *It. scarpello*, < *L. scalpellum*, a surgical knife, a scalpel, dim. of *scalprum* or *scalper*, a knife: see *scalper*².] A small light knife, which may be held like a



Scalpel.

pen, used in anatomical dissection and in surgical operations, having the back of the blade straight or nearly so, the edge more or less convex, and the point sharp. Such a knife is distinguished from a *bistoury*. The handle is light and thin, long enough to pass beyond the knuckles when the knife is held in its usual position, and commonly of bone, ivory, or ebony. A special heavy form of scalpel is called a *cartilage-knife*.

scalpella, *n.* Plural of *scalpellum*, 1.

scalpellar (skalpel-lär), *a.* [*L. scalpellum* + *-ar*².] Of or pertaining to the scalpella of hemipterans.

scalpelliform (skalpel-i-förm), *a.* [*L. scalpellum*, a surgical knife (see *scalpel*), + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of the blade of a scalpel or a penknife. [*Rare.*]

scalpellum (skalpel-um), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L. scalpellum*, a surgical knife: see *scalpel*.] 1. Pl. *scalpella* (-æ). One of the four filamentous or-

gans or hair-like lancets contained in the promiscuis of hemipterous insects. The upper pair of scalpella are homologous with mandibles, the lower pair with maxillæ.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of thoracic cirripeds of the family *Pollicipedidae*, related to *Ibla*, and notable in presenting in some species the sexes distinct, in others hermaphrodites with complementary males.

scalper¹ (skal'për), *n.* [*L. scalper* + *-er*¹.] 1. One who scalps, or takes a scalp.—2. In *milling*, a machine or apparatus for scalping. (a) A machine for removing the fuzz from the ends of grain, as wheat or rye, and for cleaning off the surface-impurities accumulated in the fuzz, and the dirt which gathers in the creases of the berries, called *crease-dirt*. Such machines usually act by attrition upon the surfaces of the grain without crushing the latter. (b) A sieve, bolt, or screen used to separate different grades of broken wheat, semolina, and break-flour, and also to separate impurities and bran during various stages of roller-milling. (c) A machine for operating a sieve, bolt, or screen, or a combination of sifting or screening devices, for separating grades of flour, semolina, broken wheat, break-flour, bran, and impurities in the manufacture of wheat, rye, and buckwheat-flours.

3. One who sells at less than official or recognized rates; specifically, a dealer in railway and other tickets who shares his commission with his customer, or who purchases unused tickets and coupons at cheap rates, and sells them at a slight advance, but for less than the official price; a ticket-broker. [*U. S.*]

With the eternal quarrel between railroads and scalpers passengers have nothing to do.

The Nation, Oct. 5, 1882, p. 276.

scalper² (skal'për), *n.* [*L. scalper* (*scalpr-*), also *scalprum*, a knife, chopper, chisel (of shoemakers, surgeons, husbandmen, sculptors, etc.), < *scalpere*, cut, carve, engrave.] An instrument of surgery, used in scraping foul and carious bones; a raspator.

scalping-iron (skal'ping-i'èrn), *n.* [**scalping*, verbal *n.* of *scalp*³, *v.*, + *iron*.] Same as *scalper*². [*Minshew.*]

scalping-knife (skal'ping-nif), *n.* A knife used by the Indians of North America for scalping their enemies. It is now usually a common steel butcher's knife, but was formerly a sharp stone.

scalping-tuft (skal'ping-tuft), *n.* A scalp-lock. His closely shaven head, on which no other hair than the well-known and chivalrous *scalping-tuft* was preserved, was without ornament of any kind, with the exception of a solitary eagle's plume.

J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, iii.

scalpless (skalp'les), *a.* [*L. scalpi* + *-less*.] 1. Having no scalp, as a person who has recovered after being scalped.—2. Bald; bald-headed.

A cap of soot upon the top of his *scalpless* skull.

Kingsley, Alton Locke, vi.

scalp-lock (skalp'lok), *n.* A long lock or tuft of hair left on the scalp by the North American Indians, as an implied challenge to an enemy to take it if he can.

Loosely on a snake-skin swung
In the smoke his *scalp locks* swung
Grimly to and fro.

Whittier, Bridal of Pennacook, ii.

scalpriform (skal'pri-förm), *a.* [*L. scalprum*, a knife, chisel, + *forma*, form.] Chisel-shaped; having the character of a chisel-tooth; truncate at the end and beveled there to a sharp edge; specifically said of the incisor teeth of rodents, and the similar teeth of a few other mammals. See *chisel-tooth*, and cut under *Geomys*.

scalp. An obsolete or dialectal preterit and past participle of *scalp*¹.

scaly (skä'li), *a.* [*L. scala*¹ + *-yl*.] 1. Covered with scales; provided with scales; scaled; squamate; scutellate.

The *scaly* Dragon, being else too lowe
For th' Etephant, vp a thick tree doth goe.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, l. 6.

2. Scale-like; of the nature of a scale; squamous.—3. Furfuraceous; scarious; desquamated; exfoliated; scabby.—4. In *bot.*, composed of scales lying over one another: as, a *scaly* bulb; having scales scattered over it: as, a *scaly* stem.—5. Shabby; mean; stingy. [*Slang.*]—*Scaly ant-eater* or *lizard*, a pangolin. See *Mantis*, 1.—*Scaly buds*, buds, such as those of magnolia, hickory, lilac, etc., that are large and strong and provided with numerous scales, which serve to protect the tender parts in them from cold.—*Scaly epithelium*, squamous epithelium.—*Scaly fern*, the fern *Asplenium Ceterach*, a native of Europe. It is a small densely tufted species

with the fronds cut nearly or quite down to the rachis into alternate, blunt, broadly oblong or roundish lobes, which are coated on the lower surface with a dense covering of small reddish-brown membranaceous scales (whence the name). See *Ceterach*. Also called *scale-fern* and *mitt-waste*.—*Scaly tetter*, psoriasis.

scaly-winged (skä'li-winged), *a.* Same as *scale-winged*.

scamble† (skam'bl), *v.* [Also assimilated *shamble* (see *shamble*); < *ME. *scamlen* (in verbal *n.* *scamling*); origin uncertain. Cf. *scamp*¹ and *scamper*².] I. *intrans.* 1. To stir about in an eager, confused way; scramble; struggle for place or possession.

Thus sithe I have in my voyage snuffed wracke with Ullases, and wringing-wett *scambled* with life to the shore, stand from mee, Nausicaa, with all thy traine, till I wipe the blot from my forehead, and with awcete springs wash away the salt froth that cleaves to my soule.

Gosson, Schoole of Abuse (1579). (Halliwell.)

These court feasts are to us servitors court feasts—such *scambling*, such shift for to eate, and where to eate.

Marston, The Fawne, ii. 1.

2. To shift awkwardly; sprawl; be awkward; be without order or method.

II. *trans.* 1. To mangle; maul.

My wood was cut in patches, and other parts of it *scambled* and cut before it was at its growth.

Mortimer, Husbandry.

2. To scatter; squander; dissipate.

Dr. Scambler had *scambled* away the revenue thereof [i. e., of Norwich].

Fuller, Worthies, London, II, 357.

3. To collect together without order or method.

Much more . . . being *scambled* vp after this manner.

Hobinshed, Chron., Ep. Ded.

I cannot tell, but we have *scambled* up
More wealth by far than those that brag of faith.

Marlowe, Jew of Malta, i. 1.

scamble† (skam'bl), *n.* [*L. scambire*, v.] A struggle with others; a scramble.

scambler† (skam'blër), *n.* [*L. scambire*, v. + *-er*¹.] 1. One who scambles.—2. A bold intruder upon the generosity or hospitality of others.

A *scambler*, in its literal sense, is one who goes about among his friends to get a dinner, by the Irish called a *cosher*. *Stevens, Note on Shakspeare's Much Ado, v. 1.*

scambling (skam'bling), *n.* [Also *scambing*; verbal *n.* of *scamble*, *v.*] An irregular, hasty meal; a "scratch" meal.

Other some have so costly and great dinners that they eat more at that one dinner than the poor man can get at three *scambings* on a day.

Ep. Pilkington, Works (Parker Soc.), p. 558. (Davies.)

scambling† (skam'bling), *p. a.* [*Pr. of scambire*, *v.*] Scrambling; struggling; disorderly; without method or regularity.

But that the *scambling* and unquiet time
Did push it out of farther question.

Shak., Hen. V., i. 1. 4.

A fine old hall, but a *scambling* house.

Evelyn.

scambling-days† (skam'bling-däz), *n. pl.* Days in Lent when no regular meals were provided, but every one scrambled and shifted for himself as best he could. *Halliwell.*

Their "service of Meat and Drynk to be servyd upon the *Scamblyng-Days* in Lent Yerely, as to say, Monday and Saterdays," was for "x Gentlemen and vj Childre of the Chapell iij Measse." *Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. xciii.*

scamblingly (skam'bling-li), *adv.* With eager struggling; strugglingly.

Scamblingly, catch that catch may.

Cotgrave.

scammel, *scammel* (skam'el), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A bar-tailed godwit. See *godwit*. [*Local, Eng.*]

Sometimes I'll get thee
Young *scamels* from the rock.

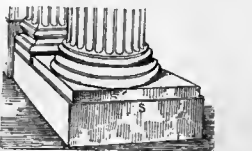
Shak., Tempest, II, 2, 176.

Scammel, . . . a name given to the female bird by the gunners of Blakeney.

C. Swainson, British Birds (1885), p. 199.

scamillus (skä-mil'us), *n.*; pl. *scamilli* (-i). [*L.*, dim. of *scannum*, bench, stool, step, also a ridge or balk left in plowing: see *shamble*¹.]

1. In *Gr. arch.*, a part of a block of stone, as of the lower drum or the capital of a Doric column, made to project slightly by the beveling of the edge or edges of its bearing face, that the edges of the exposed face or faces may not be liable to chip when the block is placed in position.—2. In *Rom. arch.*, a second plinth or block under a statue, column, or the like, to raise it, but not, like a pedestal, ornamented with any molding.



Scamillus in Roman architecture.
5, Scamillus.

scammel, *n.* See *scamel*.

scammonia (ska-mō'ni-ā), *n.* [NL.: see *scammony*.] Same as *scammony*.

scammoniate (ska-mō'ni-āt), *a.* [*scammony* (L. *scammonia*) + *-ate*¹.] Made with scammony.

Scammoniate or other acrimonious medicines. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

scammony (skam'ō-ni), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scammonie*, *scamony*; < ME. *scamony*, *scamone*, < OF. *scamonee*, *scammonce*, *scammonie*, F. *scammonce* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *escamonea* = It. *scamonea*, *scammonca*, < L. *scammonia*, *scammonca*, < Gr. *σκᾶμνία*, *scammonia*; said to be of Pers. origin.]



Scammony (*Convolvulus Scammonia*). R, the root.

1. A plant, *Convolvulus Scammonia*, which grows abundantly in Syria and Asia Minor. Its stems, bearing arrow-shaped leaves, trail or climb a distance of several feet, and it has a large tapering root which is the source of the drug scammony.

They have also a very good *scammony* and *altha* here [in Mytilene], and I saw a great quantity of *alkermes*, but they do not make any use of it.

Pococke, Description of the East, II, ii, 16.

2. A gum-resin consisting of the inspissated root-juice of this plant. It is obtained by slicing off the top of the root obliquely and collecting as it runs off the sap, which concretes in course of time. It appears in commerce commonly in fragments or cakes of a greenish-gray or blackish color, has a peculiar odor somewhat like that of cheese, and a slightly acid taste. *Virgin scammony*, the pure exuded article, is little in the market; the common scammony is adulterated with a decoction of the root and with earthy and other substances, on which account the dried roots are to some extent imported and the resin extracted by alcohol. Scammony is an energetic cathartic.—**French or Montpellier scammony**, a substance made in the south of France from the expressed juice (it has been said) of *Cynanchum acutum* (C. *Monspeliacum*), mixed with different resins and other purgative substances.—**Lacryma scammony**, pure scammony, consisting of the juice mixed with the later scrapings of the cut surface and dried.—**Resin of scammony**. See *resin*.—**Scammony-root**, the dried root of *Convolvulus Scammonia*, used in preparing resin of scammony.

scamp¹ (skamp), *v. t.* [Also in var. form *skimp*; prob. < Icel. *skamta*, dole out, apportion (meals), hence scant or stint; see *scant*, of which *scamp* is thus a doublet.] To execute in superficial manner; perform in a careless, slipshod, dishonest, or perfunctory manner: as, to *scamp* work.

That all the accessories most needful to health, but not of the most elegant description, would be *scamped* or neglected. *Saturday Rev.*

These 9-inch chimneys, he told me, were frequent in *scamped* houses, houses got up at the lowest possible rate by speculating builders.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II, 356.

scamp² (skamp), *n.* [Perhaps < **scamp*, *v.* (not found except as in freq. *scamper*), flee, decamp, < OF. *escamper*, *cscamper*, *scamper*, *scamper*, *scamper*, escape, flee, = Sp. Pg. *escampar*, escape, cease from (> Sp. *escampada*, stampede), = It. *scampare*, escape, decamp, tr. deliver, save, < ML. **excampare*, < L. *ex-*, out, + *campus*, a field, esp. a field of battle; see *camp*², and cf. *decamp*, *scamper*², *scamble*, *shamble*². Cf. *tramp*, a vagabond, < *tramp*, *v.*] 1. A fugitive or vagabond; a worthless fellow; a swindler; a mean villain; a rascal; a rogue.

Scamp. A highwayman. [Thieves' cant.] *Royal scamp*; a highwayman who robs civilly. *Royal foot scamp*; a footpad who behaves in like manner.

Grosce, Class. Dict. of Vulg. Tongue (2d ed.), 1788.

He has done the *scamp* too much honour.

De Quincey, Works, II, 43. (*Latham*.)

"The impudent bog-trotting *scamp*," he thought, "dare to threaten me!" *Thackeray, Pendennis*, xiii.

The postillions and boatmen along this route were great *scamps*, frequently asking more than the legal fare, and in one instance threatened to prevent us from going on unless we paid it. *B. Taylor, Northern Travel*, p. 346.

Among the Mexicans . . . every rich man looks like a grandee, and every poor *scamp* like a broken-down gentleman. *R. H. Dana, Jr., Before the Mast*, p. 84.

2. A serranoid fish, *Trisatropis falcatos*, of a brown color with irregular darker spots, and with the pectorals edged with blackish and orange. It occurs along the coast of Florida and in the West Indies, and belongs very near the groupers of the genus *Epinephelus*. See *Trisatropis*.

scampavia (skam-pā-vē'ii), *n.* [It., < *scampare*, escape (see *scamp*²), + *via*, way, course (see *via*).] *Naut.*, a fast-rowing war-boat of Naples and Sicily. In 1814-15 they were built 150 feet in

length, and were pulled by forty sweeps or large oars, every rower having his bunk under his sweep. They were rigged with one huge lateen sail at one third the distance from the bow, and no forward bulwark or stem was carried above deck. They carried a gun forward of the mast, about two feet above water. Aft they carried a lateen mizzen with topsail.

scamper¹ (skam'pēr), *n.* [*scamp*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who scamps work. *Imp. Dict.*

scamper² (skam'pēr), *v. i.* [Freq. of √ **scamp*, *v.*, or, with retained inf. termination, < OF. *escamper*, escape, flee; see *scamp*². Cf. *scamble*, *shamble*².] To run with speed; hasten away.

A fox seized upon the fawn, and fairly *scampered* away with him. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

We were fore'd to cut our Cables in all haste, and *scamper* away as well as we could. *Dampier, Voyages*, I, 189.

So horribly confounded were these poor savages at the tremendous and uncouth sound of the Low Dutch language that they one and all took to their heels, and *scampered* over the Bergen hills. *Irving, Knickerbocker*, p. 96.

scamper² (skam'pēr), *n.* [*scamper*², *v.*] A hasty run or flight.

Wordsworth's ordinary amusements here were hunting and fishing, rowing, skating, and long walks around the lake and among the hills, with an occasional *scamper* on horseback. *Lowell, Among my Books*, 2d ser., p. 205.

scampish (skam'pish), *a.* [*scamp*², *n.*, + *-ish*¹.] Pertaining to or like a scamp; knavish; rascally.

The alcalde personally renewed his regrets for the ridiculous scene of the two *scampish* oculists.

De Quincey, Spanish Nun, § 23. (*Davies*.)

Scampish Alain and ruffianly Rodellec.

The American, VII, 170.

scampy (skam'pi), *a.* [*scamp*² + *-y*¹.] Same as *scampish*.

scan (skan), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scanned*, ppr. *scanning*. [Early mod. E. also *skan*, *scanne*; < ME. *scannen*, for **scanden*, < OF. *escander*, *exandir*, climb (also scan?), F. *scander* (> D. *scanderen* = G. *scandiren* = Sw. *skandera* = Dan. *skandere*), scan, = It. *scandere*, climb, scan, < L. *scandere*, climb (*scandere versus*, measure or read verse by its feet, scan), = Skt. √ *skand*, spring, ascend. From the L. *scandere* are also ult. E. *scansion*, *scansorial*¹, etc., ascend, descend, condescend, transcend, and (through the deriv. *scala*) *scale*³, *escalade*, etc.] **I. trans.** 1†. To climb; mount. [Rare.]

Ne staidē till she the highest stage had *scand*.

Where Cynthia did sit, that never still did stand.

Spenser, F. Q., VII, vi, 8.

2. To examine by counting the metrical feet or syllables; read or recite so as to indicate the metrical structure.

Scanne verse (*scannyn* verses). *Scando*.

Prompt. Parv., p. 442.

Harry, whose tuneful and well-measured song

First taught our English music how to span

Words with just note and accent, not to scan

With Midas ears, committing short and long.

Milton, Sonnets, viii, 3.

Hence—3. To go over and examine point by point; examine minutely or nicely; scrutinize.

Exactly to *scan* the truth of every case that shall happen in the affairs of man.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 221.

I would I might entreat your honour

To scan this thing no further.

Shak., *Othello*, iii, 3, 245.

My father's soldiers fled away for feare,

As soone as once they Captaynes death they *scand*.

Mir. for Maggs (ed. Haslewood), I, 78.

Yet this, if thou the matter rightly *scanne*,

Is of noe force to make the perfect man.

Times Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 112.

Scanning my face and the changes wrought there.

M. Arnold, Faded Leaves, Separation.

II. intrans. To follow or agree with the rules of meter: as, lines that *scan* well.—**Scanning speech**, in *pathol.*, monotonous speech in which the syllables are separated by prolonged pauses.

scand†. An obsolete form of *scanned*, past participle of *scan*.

Scand. An abbreviation of *Scandinavian*.

scandal (skan'dal), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scandall*; < ME. *scandal*, *scandle* (= D. *schandale* = G. Sw. *skandal* = Dan. *skandale*), < OF. *scandale*, *scandalle*, *scandele*, also *escandle*, F. *scandale* = Pr. *escandalo* = Sp. *escándalo* = Pg. *escandalo* = It. *scandalo*, a scandal, offense, < LL. *scandalum*, a stumbling-block, an inducement to sin, a temptation, < Gr. *σκάνδαλον* (in LXX. and N. T.), a snare laid for an enemy, a trap or stumbling-block, also scandal, offense, in classical Gr. only in the form *σκάνδαλον*, orig. the spring of a trap, the stick which sprang up when the trap was shut, and on which the bait was placed; prob. < √ **skand* = L. *scandere* = Skt. √ *skand*, climb, spring up; see *scan*. From the same source is derived E.

slander, a doublet of *scandal*.] 1. Offense caused by faults or misdeeds; reproach or reprobation called forth by what is considered wrong; opprobrium; shame; disgrace.

O, what a *scandal* is it to our crown
That two such noble peers as ye should jar!
Shak., 1 Hen. VI., iii, 1, 69.

Then there had been no such *scandals* raised by the degeneracy of men upon the most excellent and peaceable Religion in the World. *Stillingsfleet, Sermons*, I, iii.

My obscurity and taciturnity leave me at liberty, without *scandal*, to dine, if I see fit, at a common ordinary. *Steele, Spectator*, No. 88.

2. Reproachful aspersion; defamatory speech or report; something uttered which is injurious to reputation; defamatory talk; malicious gossip.

When *Scandal* has new minted an old lie,
Or tax'd invention for a fresh supply,
'Tis call'd a satire, and the world appears
Gath'ring around it with erected ears.

Cowper, Charity, I, 513.

No *scandal* about Queen Elizabeth, I hope?

Sheridan, The Critic, ii, 1.

3. In law: (a) A report, rumor, or action whereby one is affronted in public. (b) An irrelevant and defamatory or indecent statement introduced into a pleading or proceeding; any allegation or statement which is unbecoming the dignity of the court to hear, or is contrary to good manners, or which unnecessarily either charges a person with a crime or bears cruelly on his moral character.—4. That which causes scandal or gives offense; an action or circumstance that brings public disgrace to the persons involved, or offends public morals.

What shall I call thee, thou gray-bearded *scandal*,
That kick'st aginst the sovereignty to which
Thou ow'st allegiance? *Ford, Perkin Warbeck*, iii, 4.

= **Syn.** 1. Discredit, disrepute, dishonor.—2. Backbiting, slander, calumny, detraction.

scandal (skan'dal), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scandalized* or *scandalled*, ppr. *scandalizing* or *scandaling*. [*OF. scandaler, escandaler, < scandale, scandal: see scandal, n.*] 1. To throw scandal on; defame; asperse; traduce.

If you know
That I do fawn on men and hug them hard
And after *scandal* them, . . . then hold me dangerous.

Shak., J. C., I, 2, 76.

Ill tongues that *scandal* innocence.

Dryden, Flower and Leaf, I, 607.

Now say I this, that I do know the man
Which doth abet that traitorous libeller,
Who did compose and spread that scandalous rime
Which *scandal*s you and doth abuse the time.

Heywood, Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I, 177).

2†. To scandalize; offend; shock.

They who are proud and pharisaical will be *scandalled* even at the best and well disciplined things.

Tooker, Fabrick of the Church (ed. 1604), p. 75. (*Latham*.)

scandal-bearer (skan'dal-bār'ēr), *n.* A propagator of scandal or malicious gossip.

The unwillingness to receive good tidings is a quality as inseparable from a *scandal-bearer* as the readiness to divulge bad. *Steele, Spectator*, No. 427.

scandaled† (skan'dald), *a.* [*scandal* + *-ed*².] Scandalous; disgraceful.

Her [Venus's] and her blind boy's *scandal'd* company
I have forsworn. *Shak.*, *Tempest*, iv, 1, 90.

scandalisation, scandalise. See *scandalization, scandalize*.

scandalization (skan'dal-i-zā'shōn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *scandalisacion*, < OF. *scandalisacion*, < *scandaliser*, scandalize; see *scandalize*.] 1. The act of scandalizing, defaming, or disgracing; aspersion; defamation.

The Lords of the Council laid hold of one Walmesley, a publican at Islington, and punished him for spreading false reports and "*scandalization* of my Lord of Shrewsbury." *Athenæum*, No. 3192, p. 889.

2. Scandal; scandalous sin.

Let one lye neuer so wyckedly
In abhominable *scandalisacion*,

As long as he will their church obaye,
Not refusyng his tithes duly to paye,

They shall make mil of him no accusation.

Dyaloge betwene a Gentilman and a Husbandman, p. 168. (*Davies*.)

Also spelled *scandalisation*.

scandalize¹ (skan'dal-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scandalized*, ppr. *scandalizing*. [*OF. scandaliser, escandaliser, F. scandaliser* = Pr. *escandalisar* = Sp. Pg. *escandalizar* = It. *scandalizzare, scandalezzare*, < LL. *scandalizare*, < Gr. *σκάνδαλιζω*, cause to stumble, tempt, < *σκάνδαλον*, a snare, stumbling-block; see *scandal*.] 1. To offend by some action considered very wrong or outrageous; shock; give offense to: as, to be *scandalized* at a person's conduct.

I demand who they are whom we *scandalize* by using harmless things? *Hooker*.

Let not our young and eager doctors be *scandalized* at our views as to the comparative uncertainty of medicine as a science. *Dr. J. Brown*, *Spare Hours*, 3d ser., p. 100.

2. To disgrace; bring disgrace on.

It is the manner of men to *scandalize* and betray that which retaineth the state and virtue.

Bacon, *Advancement of Learning*, i. 38.

3. To libel; defame; asperse; slander.

Words . . . tending to *scandalize* a magistrate, or person in public trust, are reputed more highly injurious than when spoken of a private man.

Blackstone, *Com.*, III. viii.

To tell his tale might be interpreted into *scandalizing* the order.

Scott, *Ivanhoe*, xxxv.

Also spelled *scandalise*.

scandalize² (skan'dal-iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scandalized*, ppr. *scandalizing*. [Prob. an extension of *scantle*², as if *scantle*² + *-ize*, conformed to *scandalize*¹.] *Naut.*, to trice up the tack of the spanker or mizzen in a square-rigged vessel, or the mainsail in a fore-and-aft rigged vessel. It is frequently done, to enable the helmsman to look to leeward under the foot of the sail. The same word is erroneously used of the sails on the mizzenmast of a ship when they are clued down (the ship being before the wind) to allow the sails on the mainmast to draw better. Also spelled *scandalise*.

scandal-monger (skan'dal-mung'gér), *n.* One who deals in or retails scandal; one who spreads defamatory reports or rumors concerning the character or reputation of others.

scandalous (skan'dal-us), *a.* [*OF.* (and *F.*) *scandalosus* = *Sp.* *Pg.* *cscandaloso* = *It.* *scandaloso*, < *ML.* *scandalosus*, *scandalosus*, < *LL.* *scandalum*, scandal; see *scandal*.] 1. Causing scandal or offense; exciting reproach or reprobation; extremely offensive to the sense of duty or propriety; shameful; shocking.

Nothing *scandalous* or offensive unto any, especially unto the church of God; all things in order, and with seemliness.

Hooker.

For a woman to marry within the year of mourning is *scandalous*, because it is of evil report.

Jer. Taylor, *Works* (ed. 1835), i. 279.

2. Opprobrious; disgraceful to reputation; that brings shame or infamy: as, a *scandalous* crime or vice.

The persons who drink are chiefly the soldiery and great men; but it would be reckon'd *scandalous* in people of business.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, i. 181.

You know the *scandalous* meanness of that proceeding.

Pope.

3. Defamatory; libelous; slanderous: as, a *scandalous* report; in *law procedure*, defamatory or indecent, and not necessary to the presentation of the party's case. = *Syn.* 1 and 2. *Wicked*, *Shocking*, etc. See *atrocious*.—2. Discreditable; disreputable.

scandalously (skan'dal-us-ly), *adv.* 1. In a scandalous manner; in a manner to give offense; disgracefully; shamefully.

His discourse at table was *scandalously* unbecoming the dignity of his station.

Swift.

2†. Censoriously: with a disposition to find fault.

Shun their fault who, *scandalously* nice,
Will needs mistake an author into vice.

Pope, *Essay on Criticism*, l. 556.

scandalousness (skan'dal-us-nes), *n.* Scandalous character or condition.

scandalum magnatum (skan'da-lum mag-ná-tum). [*ML.*: *LL.* *scandalum*, a stumbling-block (see *scandal*); *magnatum*, gen. pl. of *magnus*, an important person: see *magnate*.] In *law*, the offense of speaking slanderously or in defamation of high personages (magnates) of the realm, as temporal and spiritual peers, judges, and other high officers. Actions on this plea are obsolete. Abbreviated *scan. mag.*

scandent (skan'dent), *a.* [*L.* *scanden(t)-s*, ppr. of *scandere*, climb: see *scan*.] 1. In bot.: (a) Climbing; ascending by attaching itself to a support in any manner. See *climb*, 3. (b) Performing the office of a tendril, as the petiole of *Clematis*.—2. In *ornith.*, same as *scansorial*¹, 2.

Scandentest (skan-den'téz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *L. scanden(t)-s*, ppr. of *scandere*, climb: see *scandent*.] In *ornith.*, same as *Scansores*.

Scandian (skan'di-an), *a. and n.* [*L.* *Scandia*, var. of *Scandinavia*, taken for the mod. countries so called, + *-an*.] Same as *Scandinavian*. *Skeat*, *Principles of Eng. Etymology*, p. 454.

scandic (skan'dik), *a.* [*L.* *scand-ium* + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from scandium.

Scandinavian (skan-di-ná-vi-an), *a. and n.* [*ML.* *Scandinavia*, *Scandinavia*, orig. *L.* *Scandinavia* (Pliny), also written *Scandinovia* (Pomponius Mela) and *Scandia* (Pliny), the name of a large and fruitful island in northern Europe,

supposed by some to be Zealand, by others Schonen (which is not an island); later applied to the countries inhabited by the Danes, Swedes, and Norsemen.] *I. a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Scandinavia, or the region which comprehends the kingdoms of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, with the adjacent islands, including Iceland, now an outlying possession of Denmark: as, *Scandinavian literature*; *Scandinavian language*.—2. Of or pertaining to the languages of Scandinavia.—**Scandinavian belting, lock**, etc. See the nouns.

II. n. 1. A native of the region loosely called Scandinavia.—2. The language of the Scandinavians: a general term for Icelandic, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Faroese, etc., and their dialects, or for their original. Abbreviated *Scand*.

scandium (skan'di-um), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L.* *Scandia*, Scandinavia (see def.).] Chemical symbol, *Sc*; atomic weight, 44. An elementary body discovered by Nilson in 1879, by the help of the spectroscope, in the Scandinavian mineral euxenite. Its oxide is a white powder resembling magnesia; the metal itself has not yet been isolated. Scandium is interesting as being one of three elements (the others are gallium and germanium) the predicted existence of which by Mendelejeff has been confirmed.

There are now three instances of elements of which the existence and properties were foretold by the periodic law: (1) that of gallium, discovered by Boisbaudran, which was found to correspond with the eka-aluminum of Mendelejeff; (2) that of scandium, corresponding with eka-boron, discovered by Nilson; and (3) that of germanium, which turns out to be the eka-silicium, by Winkler.

J. E. Thorpe, *Nature*, XL. 196.

Scandix (skan'diks), *n.* [*NL.*, < *L.* *scandix*, < *Gr.* *σκανδίζ*, the herb chervil.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, of the tribe *Ammineæ*, type of the subtribe *Scandiceæ*. It is characterized by an oblong-linear wingless fruit with a long-beaked apex and with somewhat equal and slightly prominent primary ridges, obsolete secondary ridges, and obscure oil-tubes, and by a deeply-furrowed seed with involute margins. There are 12 species, natives of the Old World, especially near the Mediterranean. They are smooth or hairy annual herbs with finely dissected leaves, and white flowers which are polygamous and often enlarged on the outside of the umbels. The umbels are compound, but with few rays, mostly without an involucre, but with numerous entire or dissected bractlets in the involucre. *S. Peeten* is a common weed of English fields (for which see *tally-comb* and *cammock*), 2, known also by many names alluding to its fruit, as *shepherd's*, *beggar's*, *crow's*, *pink*, and *puck-needle*, *devil's darling-needle*, *needle-cherril*, *putkenet*, and *Venus's-comb*. *S. grandiflora*, an aromatic annual of the Mediterranean region, is much esteemed there as a salad.

scanclyonet, *n.* A Middle English form of *scantling*¹.

scan. mag. An abbreviation of *scandalum magnatum*.

scansion (skan'shon), *n.* [*F.* *scansion* = *It.* *scansione*, < *L.* *scansio(n)-*, a scanning, < *scandere*, pp. *scansus*, climb, scan: see *scan*.] The act of scanning; the measuring of a verse by feet in order to see whether the quantities are duly observed.

The common form of *scansion* given in English prosodies. *Genesis* and *Ezodus* (E. E. T. S.), Pref., p. xxxvii.

He does not seem to have a quick ear for *scansion*, which would sometimes have assisted him to the true reading.

Lovell, *Study Windows*, p. 320.

Scansores (skan-só'réz), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, pl. of *L.* **scansor*, a climber, < *L.* *scandere*, climb: see *scan*.] 1. The climbers or scansorial birds, an old artificial order of birds, corresponding to the *Grimpeurs* of Cuvier, having the toes in pairs, two before and two behind (see cut under *pair-toed*), whence also called *Zygodactyle*. The order was named by Illiger in 1811: in 1849 it was restricted by Blyth to the parrots. The term is not now used in any sense, the members of the order being dissociated in several different groups of *Picariæ* and *In Psittaci*.

2. Applied by Sundevall to sundry other groups of climbing or creeping birds, as creepers, nut-hatches, etc., usually placed in a different order: same as *Certhiomorpha*.

scansorial¹ (skan-só'ri-ál), *a. and n.* [*L.* *scansorius*, of or belonging to climbing (see *scansoriosus*), + *-al*.] *I. a.* 1. Habitually climbing, as a bird; pertaining to climbing: as, *scansorial* actions or habits; fitted or serving for climbing: as, *scansorial* feet; the *scansorial* tail of a woodpecker. Also *scandent*.—2†. Belonging to the *Scansores*.—**Scansorial barbets**. See *barbet*.

II. n. A member of the *Scansores*; a zygodactyl.

scansorial² (skan-só'ri-ál), *a. and n.* [*L.* *scansorius* + *-al*.] *I. a.* Pertaining to the scansorius.

II. n. The scansorius.

scansorii, *n.* Plural of *scansorius*.

scansorious (skan-só'ri-ins), *a.* [*L.* *scansorius*, of or belonging to climbing, < *scansor*, a climber, < *scandere*, pp. *scansus*, climb: see *scan*.] Same as *scansorial*¹, 1.

The feet have generally been considered as *scansorious*, or formed for climbing.

Shaw, *Gen. Zool.*, IX. i. 66. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

scansorius (skan-só'ri-ins), *n.*; pl. *scansorii* (-i). [*NL.*, < *L.* *scansorius*, of or for climbing: see *Scansores*.] In *anat.*, a muscle which in some animals, as monkeys, and occasionally in man, arises from the ventral edge of the ilium and is inserted into the great trochanter of the femur.

scant (skant), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *skant*; < *ME.* *scant*, *skant*, < *Icel.* *skamt*, neut. of *skamr*, *skamr*, short, brief (cf. *skamtr*, *Norw.* *skamt*, a portion, dole, share), = *OHG.* *scam*, short.] 1. Short in quantity; scarcely sufficient; rather less than is wanted for the purpose; not enough; scanty: as, a *scant* allowance of provisions or water; a *scant* piece of cloth for a garment.

Than can ze be no maner want

Gold, thocth zour pose wer neuer sa *skant*.

Lauder, *Dewtie of Kyngis* (E. E. T. S.), l. 260.

By which Provisions were so *scant*

That hundreda there did die.

Prior, *The Viceroy*, st. 14.

Scant space that warder left for passera by.

M. Arnold, *Balder Dead*.

2. Sparing; parsimonious; chary. [Rare.]

Be not to lberall nor to *scant*;

Vse measure in eche thing.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

Be somewhat *scanter* of your maiden presence.

Shak., *Hamlet*, i. 3. 121.

3. Having a limited or scanty supply; scarce; short: with *of*.

He's fat and *scant* of breath. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, v. 2. 298.

'Tis life whercof our nerves are *scant*.

Tennyson, *Two Voices*.

4. *Naut.*, of the wind, coming from a direction such that a ship will barely lie her course even when close-hauled.

scant (skant), *n.* [*scant*, *a.* or *v.* Cf. *Icel.* *skamt* = *Norw.* *scant*, a portion, dole, share.] Scarcity; scantiness; lack.

Of necessary thynges that there be no *skant*.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 342.

I've a slister richly wed,

I'll rob her ere I'll want.

Nay then, quoth Sarah, they may well

Consider of your *scant*.

George Barnwell, ii. 1 84. (*Percy's Reliques*, III. 249.)

Let us increase their want,

Make barren their desire, augment their *scant*.

Middleton, *Solomon Paraphrased*, ii.

scant† (skant), *adv.* [*ME.* *scant*; < *scant*, *a.*] 1. Scarcely; hardly.

In all my life I could *scant* tynde

One wight true and trusty.

Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 102.

Scant one is to be found worthe amongst vs for translating into our Countrie speech.

Ascham, *The Scholemaster*, p. 7.

In the whole world there is *scant* one . . . such another.

B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, iv. 1.

2. Scantily; sparingly.

And foddor for the beestes therof make,

First *scant*; it sweltheth and encreaseth bloode.

Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 140.

scant (skant), *v.* [*ME.* *scant*, < *Icel.* *skamta* (= *Norw.* *skanta*), dole out, measure out, < *skamt*, scant: see *scant*, *a.*] *I. trans.* 1. To put on scant allowance; limit; stint: as, to *scant* one in provisions or necessities.

Where a man hath a great living laid together, and where he is *scanted*.

Bacon, *Building* (ed. 1857).

The flesh is to be tamed, and humbled, and brought in subjection, and *scanted* when greater things require it, but not to be destroyed and made unserviceable.

Baxter, *Crucifying the World*, Pref.

And Phæbe, *scanted* of her brother's beam,

Into the West went after him apace,

Leaving black darkness to possess the sky.

Drayton, *Barons' Wars*, vi. 50.

2. To make small or scanty; diminish; cut short or down.

Use *scanted* diet, and forbear your fill.

Spenser, *F. Q.*, VI. vi. 14.

Therefore I *scant* this breathing courtesy.

Shak., *M. of V.*, v. 1. 141.

If God be perfect, he can be hut one . . .

The more you make, the more you shall deprave

Their Might and Potencie, as those that huse

Their vertue *scanted*.

Heywood, *Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 67.

Cold had *scanted*

What the springa and nature planted.

Greene, *Philomela's Second Ode*.

3. To be niggard or sparing of; begrudge; keep back.

Like a miser, spoil his coat with *scanting*
A little cloth. *Shak.*, *Ilen*, V., li. 4. 47.

II. intrans. *Naut.*, of the wind, to become less favorable; blow in such a direction as to hinder a vessel from continuing on her course even when close-hauled.

When we were a seaboard the barre the wind *scanted* vpon vs.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 279.

At night the wind *scanted* towards the S. with rain; so we tacked about and stood N. W. by N.
Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 17.

scantilonet, *n.* A Middle English form of *scantling*¹.

scantly (skan'ti-li), *adv.* [*< scanty + -ly*². Cf. *scantly*.] In a scanty manner; inadequately; insufficiently; slightly; sparingly; niggardly.

scantiness (skan'ti-nes), *n.* Scanty character or condition; lack of amplitude, greatness, or abundance; insufficiency.

Alexander was much troubled at the *scantiness* of nature itself, that there were no more worlds for him to disturb.
South.

Nature! in the midst of thy disorders, thou art still friendly to the *scantiness* thou hast created.
Sterne, *Sentimental Journey*, p. 116.

scantily (skan'ti-ti), *n.* [*Irreg. < scant + -ity*.] Scantiness; scantiness; scarcity.

Such is the *scantily* of them [foxes and badgers] here in England, in comparison of the plenty that is to be seen in other countries.
Harrison, *Descrip. of Eng.*, iii. 4. (*Holinshed's Chron.*)

scantling¹ (skan'tli), *v.* [*Freq. or dim. of scant*, *v.* The word was perhaps suggested by or confused with *scantle*².] **I. intrans.** To become less; fail; be or become deficient.

They [the winds] rose or *scantled*, as his sails would drive, To the same port whereas he would arrive.
Drayton, *Moon-Calf*.

II. trans. To make less; lessen; draw in.

Then *scanted* we our sails with speedy hands.
Greene and Lodge, *Looking Glass for Lond.* and *Eug.*

The soaring kite there *scanted* his large wings, And to the ark the hovering cantail brings.
Drayton, *Noah's Flood*.

scantle² (skan'tli), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp.* *scantled*, *ppr.* *scantling*. [*OF. escanteler, eschanteler*, break into cantles, *< es- (< L. ex-)*, out, + *cantel*, later *chantel*, a cantle, corner-piece; see *cantle*. Cf. *scantling*¹.] **1.** To cut up or divide into small pieces; partition.

The Pope's territories will, within a century, be *scanted* out among the great powers who have now a footing in Italy.
Chesterfield.

2. To cut down or cut short; scant.

The chimes of beef in great houses are *scanted* to buie chains of gold; and the almes that was wont to relieue the poore is husbanded better to buy new rebatoes.
Lodge, *Wit's Miserie* (1596). (*Hallucell.*)

scantle³ (skan'tli), *n.* [*< scantle*¹, *v.*, perhaps in part *< Norw. scant*, a measuring-rod; see *scant*.] A gage by which slates are regulated to their proper length.

scantlet (skant'let), *n.* [*< scant-*, the assumed base of *scantling*¹, the suffix *-let* being substituted for the supposed equiv. *-ling*; see *scantling*¹.] A small pattern; measurement.

While the world was but thin, the ages of mankind were longer; and as the world grew fuller, so their lives were successively reduced to a shorter *scantlet*, till they came to that time of life which they now have.
Sir M. Hale, *Orig. of Mankind*.

scantling¹ (skant'ling), *n.* [*Also scantlin*, now regarded as a corruption, but really a variant of the correct early mod. E. *scantion* (the term *-ling* being a conformation to *-ling*¹); *< ME. scantlyon, skanklyone, skanklyonc*, *< OF. eschantillon*, a small cantle, scantling, sample, dim. of **eschantil, *eschantil, eschantil, eschantille, eschantille* (cf. *eschanteler, eschanteler*, break into cantles, cut up into small pieces: see *scantle*²), *< es- (< L. ex-)*, out, + *cantl*, a corner-piece, *> cantel*, a cantle, corner-piece (*> G. dial. kantel*, a ruler, measure): see *cantle*. In def. 5 the word is appar. associated with *scantling*², *scant*.] **1**†. A pattern; sample; specimen.

This may be taken as a *Scantling* of King Henry's great Capacity.
Baker, *Chronicles*, p. 294.

2. A rough draft; a rude sketch.—**3**†. A measuring-rod.

Though it were of no rounde stone,
Wrought with squyre and *scantilone*.
Rom. of the Rose, I. 7064.

4. Measurement; size; dimensions; compass; grade.

Remede . . . that ally which Goldsmiths, Jewellers, and Mony-makers are permitted to add unto the allowed imbatement of Gold and Silver. . . . This advantage they have gotten upon allegation that they cannot preclayly hit or justly keep the *scantling* required of them by the law.
Cotgrave.

This our Cathedrall, . . . hauing now bene twice burnt, is brought to a lesser *scantling*.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 578.

Your lordship's wisdom and mine is much about a *scantling*.
Shirley, *Bird in a Cage*, I. 1.

5. A small quantity, number, or amount; a modicum.

We must more take care that our desires should cease than that they should be satisfied; and therefore reducing them to narrow *scantlings* and small proportions is the best instrument to redeem their trouble.
Jer. Taylor, *Holy Living*, li. 1.

Provided he got but his *scantling* of Burgundy.
Sterne, *Tristram Shandy*, vii. 21.

Mr. Cotton also replied to their answer very largely, and stated the differences in a very narrow *scantling*.
Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 261.

Remove all these, remanins
A *scantling*, a poor dozen at the best.
Browning, *Paracelsus*.

6. In *naval arch.*, the size in any case under consideration of some one of the principal parts of the hull of a ship, such as floors, frames, outside plating, etc.—**7.** In *carp.* and *stone-cutting*, the size to which it is intended to cut timber or stone; the length, breadth, and thickness of a timber or stone.—**8.** A small beam less than five inches square in section, such as the quartering for a partition, rafters, purlins, or pole-plates in a roof, etc.

Sells the last *scantling*, and transfers the price
To some shrewd sharper, ere it buds again.
Cowper, *Task*, iii. 753.

I then took up three planks from the flooring of the chamber, and deposited all between the *scantlings*.
Poe, *Tales*, I. 385.

The roof had no shingles, nothing but *scantling*.
The Century, XL. 222.

9. A kind of trestle or horse for supporting a cask.—**Scantling number**, a number computed from certain known dimensions of a ship, and fixing the sizes of frames, floors, etc., the method of computation and the *scantlings* corresponding thereto being regulated by some large insurance society, such as Lloyd's, or the Bureau Veritas.—**Scantling-sticks**, sticks upon which are marked the moldings of the square body-frames of a ship.
Thearle, *Naval Arch.*—**Scheme of scantling**. See *scheme*.

scantling² (skant'ling), *a.* [*< scant + -ling*², or *ppr. of scantle*², *v.*: see *scantle*¹.] *Scant*; small.

scantly (skant'li), *adv.* [*< ME. scantly, skantely*; *< scant + -ly*².] **1.** In a scant manner or degree; sparingly; illiberally; slightly or slightlyly.

Spoke *scantly* of me, when perforce he could not
But pay me terms of honour.
Shak., A. and C., iii. 4. 6.

A grace but *scantly* thine. *Tennyson*, *Ralin and Balan*.

2. Scarcely; hardly; barely.

And the duste a-rose so thikke that *scantly* a man myght see fro hym-self the caste of a stone.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 193.

In faith, it was ouere *skantly* scored;
That makis it foully for to faile.
York Plays, p. 352.

Scantly there were folke enow to remoue a piece of artillery.
Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 89.

Marmion, whose soul could *scantly* brook,
Even from his king, a hanghty look.
Scott, *Marmion*, iii. 14.

scantness (skant'nes), *n.* [*< ME. scantnesse, scantenesse*; *< scant + -ness*.] *Scant* condition or state; narrowness; smallness: as, the *scantness* of our capacities.

Either strutting in unwieldy bulk, or sinking in defective *scantness*.
Berrow, *Works*, I. ix.

scant-of-grace (skant'oy-grās), *n.* A good-for-nothing fellow; a graceless person; a scapegrace.

Yet you associate yourself with a sort of *scant-of-grace*, as men call me.
Scott, *Kenilworth*, iii.

scanty (skan'ti), *a.* [*< scant + -y*¹.] **1.** Lacking amplitude or extent; narrow; small; scant.

His dominions were very narrow and *scanty*. *Locke*.
To pass there was such *scanty* room,
The bars, descending, razed his plume.
Scott, *Marmion*, vi. 14.

2. Limited in scope, copiousness, fullness, or abundance; barely sufficient for use or necessity: as, a *scanty* wardrobe.

Our Rais . . . found himself under great difficulties to provide water enough for the voyage, for we had but a *scanty* provision left. *Bruce*, *Source of the Nile*, I. 328.

3. Sparing; niggardly; parsimonious.

In illustrating a point of difficulty be not too *scanty* of words.
Watts.

=**Syn.** **2.** Short, insufficient, slender, meager.
Scapanus (skap'a-nus), *n.* [*NL. (Pomel, 1848)*, *< Gr. σκαπάνη*, a digging-tool, mattock, *< σκαπτειν*, dig.] A genus of North American shrew-moles of the subfamily *Talpinae*, having the median upper incisors enlarged, resembling those of rodents, and the end of the snout not fringed.

The teeth are 3 incisors in each upper and 2 in each lower half-jaw, and 1 canine, 4 premolars, and 3 molars above and below on each side. There are 2 species, *S. townsendi* and *S. americanus*, the latter being the hairy-tailed mole of the United States, formerly called *Scalops breweri*. These moles outwardly resemble *Scalops* quite closely, but the dental formula is different. The hairy-tailed is the nearest American representative of the common mole of Europe, *Talpa europaea*.

scape¹ (skāp), *v. t.* or *i.* [*< ME. scapen*, aphetic form of *ascapen*, *askapen*, *eschapen*, *eschapen*, *escape*: see *escape*.] To escape.

Help us to *scape*, or we been lost echon.
Chaucer, *Miller's Tale*, I. 422.

They had rather let all their enemies *scape* than to follow them out of array.
Sir T. More, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), ii. 10.

scape¹† (skāp), *n.* [*< scape*¹, *v.*] **1.** An escape. Hair-breadth *scapes*† the imminent deadly breach.
Shak., *Othello*, I. 3. 136.

2. Means of escape; evasion.

Crafty mate,
What other *scape* canst thou excogitate?
Chapman, tr. of Homer's *Ilynn* to Apollo, I. 511.

3. Freak; aberration; deviation; escapade; misdeemeanor; trick; cheat.

Then lay'st thy *scapes* on names ador'd.
Milton, *P. R.*, ii. 189.

For day, quoth she, night's *scapes* doth open lay.
Shak., *Lucrece*, I. 747.

Slight *scapes* are whipt, but damned deeds are praised.
Marston, *Satires*, v. 138.

scape² (skāp), *n.* [*< F. scape* = *Sp. escapo* = *It. scapo*, a shaft, *< L. scapo*, the shaft of a pillar, the stalk of a plant, etc., a pillar, beam, post. = *Gr. (Doric) σκάπος*, a shaft, staff, cf. *σκήπτρον*, a staff, scepter; see *scepter*.] **1.** In *bot.*, a radical peduncle or stem bearing the fructification without leaves, as in the narcissus, primrose, hepatica, stemless violets, hyacinth, etc. See also cuts under *jonquil* and *puttyroot*. Also *scapus*.—**2.** In *zool.*: (a) The basal joint of



1. Wild hyacinth (*Scilla nutans*). 2. Oxlip (*Primula elatior*). 5, 5, scapes.

of an antenna, especially when it is long and slender, as in the geniculate antennae of many hymenoptera and coleoptera, or the two proximal joints, as in diptera, generally small and different from the others. When these two joints are quite separate, the basal one becomes the *vulbus*, leaving the name *scape* for the next one. (b) The stem-like basal portion of the halter or poiser of a dipter.—**3.** In *ornith.*, the shaft or stem of a feather; a rachis; a scapus. *Coues*.—**4.** In *arch.*, the apophysis or spring of a column; the part where a column springs from its base, usually molded into a concave sweep or cavetto.

scape³ (skāp), *n.* [*Said to be imitative*.] **1.** The cry of the snipe when flushed.—**2.** The snipe itself.

scape-gallows (skāp'gal'ōz), *n.* [*< scape*¹, *v.* + *obj. gallows*.] One who has escaped the gallows though deserving hanging; a villain: used in objurcation.

"And remember this, *scape-gallows*," said Ralph. . . . "that if we meet again, and you so much as notice me by one begging gesture, you shall see the inside of a gaol once more."
Dickens, *Nicholas Nickleby*, xiv.

scapegoat (skāp'gōt), *n.* [*< scape*¹ + *goat*.] **1.** In the ancient Jewish ritual, a goat on which the chief priest, on the day of atonement, symbolically laid the sins of the people. The goat was then driven into the wilderness. *Lev. xvi.* Hence—**2.** One who is made to bear the blame of the misdeeds of others.

And hea'd† the whole inherited sin
On that huge *scape-goat* of the race;
All, all upon the brother.
Tennyson, *Maud*, xlii. 3.

scapegrace (skāp'grās), *n.* [*< scape*¹, *v.* + *obj. grace*.] **1.** A graceless fellow; a careless, idle, harebrained fellow.

I could not always be present to guard the little *scapegrace* from all the blows which were aimed at his young face by pugilists of his own alze.
Thackeray, *Philip*, ii.

2. The red-throated diver or loon, *Colymbus septentrionalis*. Also *eape race*. [*Local, New Eng.*]

scapel (skap'el), *n.* [*<* NL. *scapellus*, dim. of *L. scapus*, scap: see *scapē*.] In *bot.*, the neck or caulicle of the germinating embryo.

scapless (skāp'les), *a.* [*<* *scapē* + *-less*.] In *bot.*, destitute of a scape.

scapement (skāp'ment), *n.* Same as *escape-ment*, 2.

scapewheel (skāp'hwēl), *n.* The wheel which actuates the pendulum of a clock.

scapha (skā'fā), *n.* [NL., *<* *L. scapha* = Gr. *σκάφη*, a light boat, a skiff, a bowl, tub, orig. anything hollowed out, *<* *σκάπτειν*, dig, delve, hollow out: see *shave*.] 1. Pl. *scaphæ* (-fē). In *anat.*, the scaphoid fossa or fossa scaphoidea of the helix of the ear. See second cut under *ear* 1.—2. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Motschulsky*, 1848.

scaphander (skā-fan'dēr), *n.* [= *F. scaphandre*, *<* Gr. *σκάφη*, *σκάφος*, a bowl, tub, boat, skiff (see *scapha*), + *άνθρωπος* (*ánthrōpos*), a man.] 1. A diver's water-tight suit, with devices for using a supply of air; diving-armor.—2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of tectibranchiate gastropods, typical of the family *Scaphandridæ*.



Scaphander ignarius.

Scaphandridæ (skā-fan'dri-dō), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Scaphander* (-andr-) + *-idæ*.] A family of tectibranchiate gastropods. The frontal disk is simple behind and without tentacles; the radular teeth are triserial or multiserial, with the lateral teeth very large and curved; the shell is external and well developed. The species are mostly inhabitants of the northern seas.

Scapharca (skā-fār'kā), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1847), *<* *L. scapha*, a boat, skiff, + NL. *Arca*, *q. v.*] A genus of bivalve mollusks. *S. transversa* is known among fishermen as the *bloody clam*, from its red gills. [New Eng.]

scaphia, *n.* Plural of *scaphium*.

scaphidia, *n.* Plural of *scaphidium*, 1.

Scaphidiidæ (skā-fī'dī-dō), *n. pl.* [NL. (MacLeay, 1825), *<* *Scaphidium* + *-idæ*.] A small family of elavicorn beetles, typified by the genus *Scaphidium*, composed of small oval or rounded oval, convex, very slimy necrophagous beetles, or scavenger-beetles, which live in fungi and feed on decaying animal and vegetable substances. The larvae are said to have long antennæ. Also *Scaphidiadæ*, *Scaphidiida*, *Scaphidii*, *Scaphidites*.

scaphidium (skā-fī'dī-um), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *σκάφιδιον*, a small tub or skiff, dim. of *σκάφη*, *σκάφος*, a bowl, tub, boat, etc.: see *scapha*.] 1. Pl. *scaphidia* (-ā). In *bot.*, a receptacle containing spores in algæ.—2. [*cap.*] A genus of elavicorn beetles, typical of the family *Scaphidiidæ*. It is wide-spread, and about 30 species are known, of which 4 inhabit the United States. Also *Scaphidius*. *Olivier*, 1791.

Scaphidurine (skā-fī'dū-rī-nō), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Scaphidurus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Icteridæ*, named from the genus *Scaphidurus*; the boat-tailed grackles: synonymous with *Quiscalinæ*. *Swainson*, 1831.

scaphidurous (skā-fī-dū-rus), *a.* [*<* NL. *scaphidurus*, *<* Gr. *σκάφιδος* (*σκάφιδος*), a skiff, + *οὐρά*, a tail.] Boat-tailed; pertaining to the *Scaphidurine*, or having their characters. See cut under *boat-tailed*.

Scaphidurus (skā-fī-dū-rus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827); see *scaphidurous*.] A genus of grackles, giving name to the *Scaphidurine*; the boat-tails: synonymous with *Quiscalus*. Also *Scaphidura* (*Swainson*, 1837), and *Cassidix* (*Lesson*, 1831).

scaphioped (skā-fī-ō-pod), *a. and n.* [*<* Gr. *σκάφιδιον* or *σκάφιδος*, a shovel, spade (see *scaphium*), + *πούς* (*pod-*) = *E. foot*.] I. *a.* Spade-footed, as a toad.

II. *n.* A spade-footed toad.

Scaphiopodinæ (skā-fī-ō-pō-dī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Scaphiopus* (-pod-) + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Pelobatidæ*, typified by the genus *Scaphiopus*, having the sacrum distinct from the coccygeal style, and containing the American spade-footed toads.

Scaphiopus (skā-fī-ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (Holbrook): see *scaphioped*.] A genus of toads of the family *Pelobatidæ* and subfamily *Scaphiopodinæ*, having a spade-like appendage of the fore feet, used for digging; the spadefoots. *S. holbrooki* is common in eastern North America, remarkable for the noise it makes in the spring. *S. internontanus* is a similar toad of western North America.

Scaphirhynchine (skā-fī-ring-kī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Scaphirhynchus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Acipenseridæ*, typified by the genus *Scaphirhynchus*; the shovel-nosed sturgeons. They

have no spiracles, and the rows of bony shields are imbricated on the tail. Also called *Scaphirhynchopinae*.

scaphirhynchine (skā-fī-ring'kin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scaphirhynchine*.

Scaphirhynchus (skā-fī-rīng'kus), *n.* [NL., prop. *Scaphorhynchus* (*Scaphorynchus*, Maximilian, 1831), *<* Gr. *σκάφη*, a bowl (*σκάφειον*, a bowl, shovel), + *ῥύγχος*, snout.] 1. In *ornith.*, a genus of tyrant-flycatchers: same as *Megarhynchus* (Thunberg) of prior date.—2. In *ichth.*, a genus of *Acipenseridæ*, having a spatulate snout; the shovelheads, or shovel-nosed sturgeons. *S. platyrhynchus* is a common species of the Mississippi and Missouri basins, attaining a length of 5 feet. This genus was so named by Heckel in 1835, but the name *Scaphirhynchus* being preoccupied in ornithology, it is now called *Scaphirhynchops* (Gill) or *Scaphirhynchops* (Jordan and Gilbert, 1882). See cut under *shovel-nosed*.

scaphism (skāf'izm), *n.* [*<* Gr. *σκάφη*, *σκάφος*, anything hollowed out (see *scapha*), + *-ism*.] A barbarous punishment inflicted among the Persians, by confining the victim in a hollow tree. Five holes were made—one for the head, and the others for the arms and legs. These parts were anointed with honey to attract wasps, and in this plight the criminal was left till he died. *Brewer*.

scaphite (skāf'it), *n.* [*<* NL. *Scaphites*.] A fossil cephalopod of the genus *Scaphites*.

Scaphites (skā-fī'tēz), *n.* [NL. (cf. Gr. *σκαφίτης*, one who guides a boat or skiff, orig. adj., pertaining to a boat), *<* Gr. *σκάφη*, a boat, + *-ites*.] A genus of ammonites, or fossil ammonoid cephalopods, of scaphoid shape, typical of the family *Scaphitidæ*; the scaphites. They have the early walls regularly involute, but the last whorl detached, and straight for some distance, when it becomes again recurved toward the body. Also *Scaphita*. *Fleming*, 1828.



Scaphites equalis.

Scaphitidæ (skā-fī'tī-dō), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Scaphites* + *-idæ*.] A family of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, typified by the genus *Scaphites*. The name has been proposed for extinct shells resembling the ammonites, but with the last whorl detached, and straight for some distance, and then again recurved toward the body; the sutures are many-lobed, and the lobes are dendritic or branched. The species are characteristic of the Cretaceous epoch, in Europe and North America, and about 40 are known. By recent conchologists they are mostly referred to the *Stephanoceratidæ*.

scaphium (skā'fī-um), *n.*; pl. *scaphia* (-ā). [NL., *<* *L. scaphium*, *<* Gr. *σκάφειον*, a bowl, basin, a concave mirror, etc., a shovel (cf. *σκαφίον*, a shovel, spade, mattock), dim. of *σκάφη*, *σκάφος*, a bowl, boat, skiff: see *scapha*.] 1. In *bot.*, the carina or keel of papilionaceous flowers.—2. In *entom.*, the unpaired appendage lying between the uncus and the intromittent organ of lepidopterous insects; the upper organ, or tegumen of White, consisting in the swallowtail butterflies of chitinous points on a membranous body.—3. [*cap.*] A genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Scaphidiidæ*, with two species, one of Europe, the other of the United States. *Kirby*, 1837.

scaphocalcaneal (skāf'ō-kal-kā-nē-āl), *a.* [*<* *scapho*(id) + *calcaneal*.] Pertaining to the scaphoid and the calcaneum.

scaphocephalic (skāf'ō-se-fal'ik or -sef'ā-lik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *σκάφη*, *σκάφος*, boat, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Boat-shaped: applied to a skull deformed from the premature union of the sagittal suture, whereby the transverse growth is prevented, with an increase in the vertical and longitudinal directions.

Professor v. Baer, . . . in his elaborate and valuable memoir on the macrocephalic skull of the Crimea, proposes the term *scaphocephalic* to indicate the same boat-like head-form.

D. Wilson, *Prehist. Annals Scotland*, I. 236.

scaphocephalism (skāf'ō-sef'ā-lizm), *n.* [*<* *scaphocephal*(ic) + *-ism*.] Same as *scaphocephaly*.

Scaphocephalism, or a boat-shaped depression of the summit, occurs from defective parietal bone formation. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXII. 614.

scaphocephalous (skāf'ō-sef'ā-lus), *a.* [*<* *scaphocephal*(ic) + *-ous*.] Same as *scaphocephalic*.

scaphocephaly (skāf'ō-sef'ā-li), *n.* [*<* *scaphocephal*(ic) + *-y*.] The condition of having a scaphocephalic skull.

scaphocerite (skā-fos'e-rīt), *n.* [*<* Gr. *σκάφος*, a bowl, boat, + *κέρας* (*keras-*), a horn: see *cerite* 2.] In *Crustacea*, one of the parts of the antennæ, borne upon the basicerite. It is a scale-like appendage, considered morphologically to represent an exopodite. *Milne-Edwards*; *Huxley*; *Bate*.

The *scaphocerite* and *rhipidura* are both present as well-developed appendages. *Nature*, XXXVIII. 339.

scaphoceritic (skāf'ō-se-rīt'ik), *a.* [*<* *scaphocerite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to the scaphocerite, or having its characters.

scaphocuboid (skāf'ō-kū'boid), *a.* [*<* *scapho*(id) + *cuboid*.] Of or pertaining to the scaphoid and cuboid bones: as, the *scaphocuboid* articulation. Also called *naviculocuboid*.

scaphocuneiform (skāf'ō-kū-nē-i-fōrm), *a.* [*<* *scapho*(id) + *cuneiform*.] Of or pertaining to the scaphoid and cuneiform bones. Also called *naviculocuneiform*.

scaphognathite (skā-fog'nā-thīt), *n.* [*<* Gr. *σκάφη*, *σκάφος*, a bowl, boat, + *γνάθος*, jaw, + *-ite* 2.] In *Crustacea*, an appendage of the second maxilla, apparently representing a combined epipodite and exopodite. In the crawfish it forms a broadly oval plate or scaphoid organ, which continually bales the water out of the respiratory chamber, and so lets fresh water in. See cut at *Podophthalmia* (*C. cd.*).

scaphognathitic (skā-fog'nā-thīt'ik), *a.* [*<* *scaphognathite* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a scaphognathite, or having its characters.

scaphoid (skāf'oid), *a. and n.* [*<* Gr. *σκαφοειδής*, like a bowl or boat, *<* *σκάφη*, *σκάφος*, a bowl, boat, + *ειδός*, form.] I. *a.* Boat-shaped; resembling a boat; cymbiform: in anatomy applied to several parts.—**Scaphoid bone.** See II.—**Scaphoid fossa.** See *fossa* 1.

II. *n.* In *anat.*: (*a*) The bone on the radial side of the proximal row of the carpus, articulating with the lunar, magnum, trapezoid, trapezium, and radius. Also called *navicular*, *radiale*. See cuts under *Artiodactyla*, *Perissodactyla*, *hand*, and *solidungulate*. (*b*) One of the tarsal bones, placed at the inner side, between the astragalus and the three cuneiforms, and sometimes articulating also with the cuboid. Also called *navicular*. See cut under *foot*.

scaphoidea, *n.* Plural of *scaphoideum*.

scaphoides (skā-foi'dēz), *n.* [NL.: see *scaphoid*.] The scaphoid bone of the carpus. See *scaphoid*, *n.* (*a*).

scaphoideum (skā-foi'dē-um), *n.*; pl. *scaphoidea* (-ā). [NL.: see *scaphoid*.] The scaphoid bone, whether of the wrist or the ankle: more fully called *os scaphoideum*. Also *naviculare*.

scapholunar (skāf'ō-lū'nār), *a. and n.* [*<* *scapho*(id) + *lunar*.] I. *a. 1.* Pertaining to the scaphoid and the semilunar bone of the wrist: as, the *scapholunar* articulation.—2. Representing or constituted by both the scaphoid and the semilunar bone of the wrist: as, the *scapholunar* bone.

II. *n.* The scapholunar bone; the scapholunare.

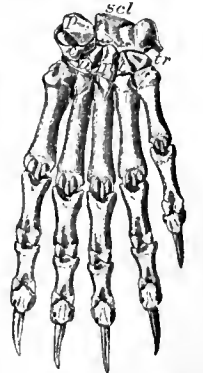
scapholunare (skāf'ō-lū-nā-rē), *n.*; pl. *scapholunaria* (-rī-ā). [NL.: see *scapholunar*.] The scapholunar bone, representing or consisting of the scaphoid and semilunar in one, situated on the radial side of the proximal row of carpal bones. It is found in the carpus of various mammals, and is highly characteristic of the carnivores. It has two ossific centers, supposed to represent the radiale and the intermedium of the typical carpus, and sometimes a third, representing the centrale. More fully called *os scapholunare*.

scaphopod (skāf'ō-pod), *a. and n.* [*<* NL. *scaphopus* (*scaphopod-*), *<* Gr. *σκάφη*, *σκάφος*, a bowl, + *πούς* (*pod-*) = *E. foot*.] I. *a.* Having the foot fitted for burrowing, as a mollusk; of or pertaining to the *Scaphopoda*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Scaphopoda*; a tooth-shell.

Scaphopoda (skā-fop'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **Scaphopus*: see *scaphopod*.] A class of *Mollusca* (formerly an order of gastropods), having the foot fitted for burrowing; the tooth-shells, also called *Cirribranchiata*, *Prosopacephala*, and *Solenocoencha*. They have an elongate cylindrical body exhibiting bilateral symmetry in the disposition of its parts, enclosed in a tubular shell open at both ends; many long cirri or tentacles; ethyneral nervous system, with cerebral, pleural, pedal, and visceral pairs of nerves; paired nephridia and ctenidia; no heart; and distinct sexes. There are two well-marked families, *Dentaliidae* and *Stiphonodentaliidae*. See cut under *tooth-shell*.

scaphopodan (skā-fop'ō-dan), *a. and n.* [*<* *scaphopod* + *-an*.] Same as *scaphopod*.



Palmar Aspect of Left Fore Foot of a Black Bear (*Ursus americanus*). scf, scapholunar; c, cuneiform; p, pisiform; tr, trapezium; t, trapezoid; m, magnum; u, unciform. The phalanges show a full series of sesamoid bones (unmarked).

scaphopodous (skā-fop'ō-dus), *a.* [*<* *scaphopod* + *-ous*.] Same as *scaphopod*.

Scaphorhynchus (skaf-ō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *σκάφος*, a bowl, boat, anything hollowed out, + *ῥίγος*, snout.] Same as *Scaphirhynchus*, 1.

scapiform (skā'pi-fōrm), *a.* [*<* L. *scapus*, a stem, a stalk (see *scape*2), + *forma*, form.] Scape-like; having the form or character of a scape, in any sense of that word.

scapigerous (skā-pij'e-rus), *a.* [*<* L. *scapus*, a stem, a stalk (see *scape*2), + *gerere*, carry.] In bot., scape-bearing.

scapinade (skap-i-nād'), *n.* [*<* F. *scapinade*, *<* *scapin*, a knave, rogue (from a character in Moliere's "Les Fourberies de Scapin"), *<* It. *Scapino*, a character in Italian comedy, *<* *scapino*, *scappino*, a sock: see *chopine*.] An act or a process of trickery or roguery.

If Calhoun thought thus, it is not astonishing that Adams declared "the negotiation [between England and the United States about the suppression of the slave-trade] itself a *scapinade*—a struggle between the plenipotentiaries to outwit each other, and to circumvent both countries by a slippery compromise between freedom and slavery." *H. von Holst*, John C. Calhoun, p. 212.

scap-net (skap'net), *n.* A net used by anglers to catch minnows, shrimps, etc., for bait. See *scap-net*.

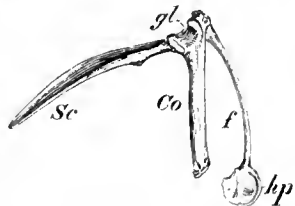
scapolite (skap'ō-lit), *n.* [*<* Gr. (Doric) *σκάπος*, a rod (see *scape*2), + *λίθος*, a stone.] One of a group of minerals, silicates of aluminium and calcium, with sometimes sodium, also often containing chlorine in small amount. They occur in tetragonal crystals, and also massive, of a white to grayish, yellowish, or reddish color. They are named *monite*, *paranthine*, *ekbergite*, *dipyre*, *marialite*, etc. The species show something of the same progressive change in composition observed among the trichlorite feldspars, the increase in amount of soda (from monite to marialite) being accompanied by a corresponding increase in silica.

scapple (skap'1), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scapped*, ppr. *scapping*. Same as *scabble*.

scappling-hammer (skap'ling-ham'ēr), *n.* Same as *scabbling-hammer*.

scapula (skap'ū-lā), *n.*; pl. *scapulæ* (-lē). [NL., *<* LL. *scapula*, the shoulder, in L. only in pl., *scapulæ*, the shoulder-blades, the shoulders, shoulder-pieces; prob. akin to L. *scapus*, a shaft, stem, stalk: see *scape*2.] 1. In anat., the shoulder-blade, or blade-bone, or omoplate. It is the proximal element of the pectoral or scapular arch of vertebrates, especially of higher vertebrates, in which it is primitively the proximal part of a cartilaginous rod, the distal part of which is segmented off to form the coracoid. It assumes the most various shapes in different animals, but is usually flattened and expansive in mammals, in birds slender and saber-like. The scapula, whatever its shape, normally maintains connection with the coracoid, which is then a separate bone, but in all mammals above the monotremes the coracoid is completely consolidated with the scapula, appearing as a mere process of the latter. The human, like other mammalian scapulae, with the exception noted, is therefore a compound bone, consisting of scapula and coracoid united. The scapula, or scapula and coracoid together, normally furnish an articulation for the clavicle when the latter is fully developed. In mammals above monotremes this articulation is with the spine or acromion. The glenoid cavity for the articulation of the humerus is always at the junction of the scapula proper with the coracoid, and when the latter is separate both bones enter into its formation. Morphologically a well-developed scapula, as in a mammal, has two ends, three borders, and three surfaces, corresponding to the prismatic rod of primitive cartilage; these parts, however, do not correspond with the borders, angles, and surfaces described in human anatomy (for which see *shoulder-blade*), the vertebral border, for instance, being really one end of the bone, and the edge of the spine being one of the morphological borders. The three surfaces correspond to the suprascapular, infrascapular, and subscapular fossae, better known as the prescapular, postscapular, and subscapular surfaces. In all mammals and birds, and most reptiles proper, the scapula closely conforms to the characters here given. In batrachians and fishes, however, whose scapular arch is complicated with additional bones, the modifications are various, and some of the coracoid elements have been wrongly regarded and named as scapular. See *ants* under *ostosternum*, *scapulocoracoid*, and *shoulder-blade*. See also *postscapular*, *prescapular*, *subscapular*, *suprascapular*.

2. In *Crinoidea*, one of the plates in the cup which give rise to the arms.—3. In *entom.*: (*a*) One of the parapsides or plicæ scapulares on the side of the mesothorax. *Thomson*. (*b*) A pleura, including the episternum and epimeron, the latter being distinguished by Burmeister as



Right Shoulder-girdle or Scapular Arch of Fowl, showing *hp*, the hypocleidium; *f*, furculum; *Co*, coracoid; *Sc*, scapula; *gl*, glenoidium.

the posterior wing of the scapula. Also *scapularium*. See *parapsis*1. (*c*) A shoulder-tippet, or shoulder-cover. See *patagium* (*c*). (*d*) A trochanter of the fore leg. *Kirby*.—**Dorsalis scapulæ**, the dorsal scapular artery (which see, under *scapular*).—**Scapula accessoria**, in *ornith.*, the os humeroscapulare, a small sesamoid bone developed about the shoulder-joint of many birds.

scapulacromial (skap'ū-lā-krō'mi-āl), *a.* [*<* NL. *scapula* + *acromion*: see *acromial*.] Pertaining to the acromion of the scapula; acromial.

scapulargia (skap-ū-lal'ji-ū), *n.* [NL., *<* *scapula*, *q. v.*, + Gr. *ἀλγος*, pain.] Pain in the region of the scapula.

scapular (skap'ū-lār), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* *<* ML. *scapularis*, pertaining to the shoulders, *<* L. *scapulæ*, the shoulders: see *scapula*. II. *n.* Early mod. E. *scapellar*, *skappler*, *<* ME. **scapelere* (usually in longer form: see *scapulary*), *<* F. *scapulaire* = Pr. *escapolari* = Cat. *escapulari* = Sp. Pg. *escapulario* = It. *scapolare*, *<* ML. *scapularium*, *scapulare*, a scapular, *<* *scapularis*, pertaining to the shoulders: see I. Cf. *scapulary*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the shoulders or the shoulder-blades; pertaining to the scapula (in any sense), or to scapulars. Also *scapulary*.—**Great scapular notch**. See *notch*.—**Scapular arch**, the pectoral arch, or shoulder-girdle, forming in vertebrates which have fore limbs or pectoral fins the suspensorium or bony apparatus for suspending such limb or fin from the trunk or head, the limb or fin from the shoulder-joint or its representative being the diverging appendage of the scapular arch. In all higher vertebrates (mammals, birds, and reptiles) the scapular arch consists primitively of a cartilaginous rod, more or less perfectly segmented into a proximal moiety (scapula) and a distal moiety (coracoid) to which an accessory bone (clavicle) is frequently added, together with various other supplementary osseous or cartilaginous pieces, either in the median line in front or in the line of the clavicle. In a batrachian, as the frog, there is a distinct superior ossification forming a suprascapula, with a precoracoid and an epicoracoid, besides the coracoid proper. In fishes the scapular arch is still further modified, especially by the presence of additional coracoid elements which have been variously homologized. Also called *scapular girdle*, and *pectoral arch* or *girdle*. See *scapula*, *coracoid*, *prescapula*, *suprascapula*, *ectocoracoid*, *epicoracoid*, *hypercoracoid*, *precoracoid*, and cuts under *epipleura*, *ostosternum*, *interclavicle*, *sternum*, *scapulocoracoid*, and *scapula*.—**Scapular artery**. (*a*) *Dorsal*, a large branch of the subscapular, which winds over the axillary border of the scapula to ramify in the infraspinous fossa. Also called *dorsalis scapulae*. (*b*) *Posterior*, the continuation of the transversalis calli along the vertebral border of the scapula as far as the inferior angle.—**Scapular crow**. See *crow*2 and *scapulated*.—**Scapular feathers**, in *ornith.*, those feathers which grow upon the pteryla humeralis or humeral tract; a packet of feathers lying upon the wing at or near its insertion into the body. See II., 3.—**Scapular hyoid muscle**. Same as *omohyoid*.—**Scapular line**, a vertical line drawn on the back through the inferior angle of the scapula.—**Scapular point**, a tender point developed in neuralgia of the brachial plexus, and situated at the inferior angle of the scapula.—**Scapular reflex**, a contraction of some of the scapular muscles from stimulation of the skin in the interscapular region.—**Scapular region**, the region of the back over each scapula.—**Scapular veins**, the venæ comites of the scapular arteries.

II. *n.* 1. A short cleak with a hood, apparently confined to monastic orders, and among them the garment for use while at work, etc., as distinguished from a fuller and longer robe; hence, specifically, (*a*) a long narrow strip of cloth, covering the shoulders and hanging down before and behind to the knees, worn by certain religious orders; (*b*) two small pieces of cloth connected by strings, and worn over the shoulders by lay persons in the Roman Catholic Church, as a token of devotion, in honor of the Virgin Mary, etc. The original scapular was first introduced by St. Benedict, in lieu of a heavy cowl for the shoulders. Also *scapulary*.
The doctrine of divinitie, when he commenseth, hath his scapular cast over his headde, in token that he hath forsaken the worlde for Christes sake.
R. Eden (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 58).
And slow up the dim aisle afar,
With sable cowl and scapular,
And snow-white stoles, in order dne,
The holy Fathers, two and two,
In long procession came.
Scott, L. of L. M., vi. 30.

2. In *surg.*, a bandage for the shoulder-blade. Also *scapulary*.—3. In *ornith.*, the bundle of feathers which springs from the pteryla humeralis or humeral tract, at or near the shoulder, and lies along the side of the back; the shoulder-feathers: generally used in the plural. Also *scapulary*. See *cut* under *covert*.

The scapular or shoulder feathers, *scapulars* or *scapularies*; these are they that grow on the pteryla humeralis.
Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 94.

Tongue-scapular, a scapular on which twelve tongues of red cloth were sewed, put on a Cistercian monk who had offended with his tongue.

scapularis (skap'ū-lā-rē), *n.* [NL., neut. of ML. *scapularis*, pertaining to the shoulder: see

scapular.] In *ornith.*, the region of the back or notæum whence spring the scapular feathers, alongside but not over the shoulder-blade. The insertion of the feathers of the scapularis is upon the pteryla humeralis, and not upon the pteryla dorsalis. See *interseapularium*. Also *scapularium*.

scapularia, *n.* Plural of *scapularium*.

scapularis (skap'ū-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *scapularis* (-rēz). [NL.: see *scapular*.] Same as *suprascapular nerve* (which see, under *suprascapular*).

scapularium (skap'ū-lā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *scapularia* (-ā). [NL., *<* ML. *scapularium*, scapular: see *scapular*.] 1. In *ornith.*: (*a*) Same as *scapularis*. (*b*) The scapulars or scapularies, collectively considered.—2. In *entom.*, the pleura, or side of the mesothorax. Same as *scapula*, 3

(*b*). *Kirby*.

scapulary (skap'ū-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scopelarie*; *<* ME. *scapularyc*, *scapelerey*, *scapleric*, *scapeleri*, *scaploric*, *chapoloric*, etc., *<* OF. *scapulaire*, *<* ML. *scapularium*, scapular: see *scapular*.] I. *a.* Having the form of a scapular.
The King was in a *scopelarie* mantle, an hat of cloth of silver, and like a white hermit.
Holinshed, Chron., III. 830.

II. *n.*; pl. *scapularies* (-riz). 1. Same as *scapular*, 1.

Ha muhe werie *scapoloris* hwen mantel ham henegeth.
Ancrer Riwle, p. 424, note c.

Thei schapen her *chapolories* & strecheth hem brode.
Piers Plowman's Crede (E. E. T. S.), l. 550.

scapelerey with an hodde.
Paston Letters, III. 410.

The monastic garment named *scapulary*, the exact character of which has not been decidedly determined, appears to have been a short super-tunic, but having a hood or cowl.
Encyc. Brit., VI. 463.

2. Same as *scapular*, 2.—3. Same as *scapular*, 3.

scapulated (skap'ū-lā-ted), *a.* [*<* NL. *scapulatus* (*<* L. *scapulæ*, the shoulder-blades) + *-ed*2.] In *ornith.*, having the scapular feathers notable in size, shape, or color: as, the *scapulated* crow or raven, *Corvus scapularis*.

scapulet, **scapulette** (skap'ū-let), *n.* [*<* *scapula* + dim. *-et*, *-ette*.] An appendage at the base of each of the manubrial lobes of some acelephs. They are secondary folds of the oral cylinder.

The smaller appendages to the oral cylinder are sixteen in number, and are known as the *scapulettes* or npper leaf-like appendages.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXXIII. 123.

2. Same as *scapular*, 2.—3. Same as *scapular*, 3.

scapulimancy (skap'ū-li-man-si), *n.* [*<* L. *scapula*, the shoulder-blades, + Gr. *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of a shoulder-blade: same as *omoplatoscopy*.

The principal art of this kind [the art of divining by bones] is divination by a shoulder-blade, technically called *scapulimancy* or *omoplatoscopy*.
E. B. Tylor, Prim. Culture, I. 124.

scapulimantic (skap'ū-li-man'tik), *a.* [*<* *scapulimancy* (-mant-) + *-ic*.] Pertaining to scapulimancy; omoplatoscopic: as, a *scapulimantic* rite or ceremony; a *scapulimantic* prophecy or omen.

scapuloclavicular (skap'ū-lō-kla-vik'ū-lār), *a.* [*<* NL. *scapuloclavicularis*, *<* *scapula* + *clavicula* + *-ar*3.] Pertaining to the scapula and the clavicle: as, the *scapuloclavicular* articulation.

—**Scapuloclavicular arch**, the pectoral arch.

scapuloclavicularis (skap'ū-lō-kla-vik'ū-lā'ris), *n.*; pl. *scapuloclavicularis* (-rēz). [NL.: see *scapuloclavicular*.] An anomalous muscle which in man may extend from the sternal part of the clavicle to the superior border of the scapula.

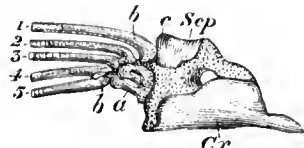
scapulocoracoid (skap'ū-lō-kor'ā-koid), *a.* and *n.* [*<* NL. *scapula* + *coracoides*: see *coracoid*.] Same as *coracoscapular*.—

Scapulocoracoid angle. Same as *coracoscapular angle* (which see, under *coracoscapular*). The angle is that formed at *gl* by the bones *Sc* and *Co* in the cut under *scapula*.

scapulodynia (skap'ū-lō-din'i-ū), *n.* [NL., *<* *scapula* + Gr. *δύνη*, pain.] Pain in the region of the scapula.

scapulohumeral (skap'ū-lō-hū'me-rāl), *a.* [*<* NL. *scapula* + *humerus* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the scapula and the humerus: as, the *scapulohumeral* articulation (that is, the shoulder-joint).

scapuloradial (skap'ū-lō-rā'di-āl), *a.* [*<* NL. *scapula* + *radius* + *-al*.] In *anat.*, pertaining



Pectoral Arch and Fore Limb of the Eel (*Esoc lucius*), an osseous fish, showing scapulocoracoid, composed of *Sc*, scapula or hypercoracoid, and *Co*, coracoid or hypocoracoid; *c*, posterior end of the outer margin of the scapulocoracoid; *b*, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, five fin-rays or radiaia; *a*, actinosts or basala.

to the scapula and the radius: as, a *scapuloradial* muscle (represented in man by the long head of the biceps).

scapulo-ular (skap'ū-lō-ul'nār), *a.* [NL. *scapula* + *ulna* + -ar³.] Of or pertaining to the scapula and the ulna: as, a *scapulo-ular* muscle (represented in man by the long head of the triceps).

scapulovertebral (skap'ū-lō-vēr'tē-brāl), *a.* [NL. *scapula* + *vertebra* + -al.] Pertaining to the shoulder-blade or scapula and to the spine or vertebral column: as, the rhomboidei are *scapulovertebral* muscles.

scapus (skā'pus), *n.*; pl. *scapi* (-pī). [NL., < L. *scapus*, a shaft, stem: see *scape*².] 1. In *arch.*, the shaft of a column.—2. In *bot.*, same as *scape*², 1.—3. In *entom.*, the scape of an antenna.—4. In *ornith.*, the scape of a feather; the whole stem or shaft, divided into the barrel or calamus and the rachis.—5. [*cap.*] A genus of coelenterates.

scar¹ (skār), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skar*; < ME. *scar*, *scarre*, *skarre*, < OF. *escare*, F. *escarre*, *escharre* = Sp. Pg. *It. escara*, a scar, scab, crust, < L. *eschava*, a scar, esp. from a burn, < Gr. *ἐσχάρα*, a scab, scar caused by burning, a hearth, means of producing fire, etc.: see *eschar*.] 1. A mark in the skin or flesh made by a wound, burn, or ulcer, and remaining after the wound, burn, or ulcer is healed; a cicatrix.

He jests at scars that never felt a wound.

Shak., R. and J., II. 2. 1.

Let Parla bleed; 'tis but a scar to scorn.

Shak., T. and C., I. 1. 114.

That time, whose soft palm heals the wound of war,

May cure the sore, but never close the scar.

Drayton, Barons' Wars, I. 18.

You have got a Scar upon your Cheek that is above a Span long.

N. Bailey, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 267.

2. Figuratively, any mark resulting from injury, material or moral.

The very glorified body of Christ retained in it the scars and marks of former mortality.

Hooker, Eccles. Polity, v. 54.

Th' Earth, degenerate

From her first beauty, bearing still vpon her

Eternal Scars of her fond Lords dishonour.

Sylvester, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 3.

This smooth earth . . . had the beauty of youth and blooming nature, . . . and not a wrinkle, scar, or fracture in all its body.

Burnet, Theory of the Earth, I. 6.

3. A spot worn by long use, as by the limpet.

The greatest distance from its scar at which I noticed a marked limpet to be was about three feet.

Nature, XXXI. 200.

4. In *bot.*, a mark on a stem or branch seen after the fall of a leaf, or on a seed after the separation of its stalk. See *hilum*.

There were thick-stemmed and less graceful species with broad rhombic scars (Leptophleum), and others with the leaf-scars in vertical rows (Sigillaria), and others, again, with rounded leaf-scars, looking like the marks on Stigmara.

Darwin, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 71.

5. In *conch.*, an impression left by the insertion of a muscle; a ciborium; an eye. In bivalve shells the principal scars are those left by the adductor muscles, which in most species are two in number, an anterior and a posterior, but in others only one, which is subcentral; other scars are left by the muscles which move the foot. See cut under *ciborium*.

6. In *entom.*, a definite, often prominent, space on the anterior face of the mandibles of rhynchophorous beetles of the family *Otiorynchidae*. It indicates the deciduous piece or cusp which falls off soon after the insect attains its perfect state. See *deciduous*.

7. In *foundry*, a weak or imperfect place in a casting, due to some fault in the metal.

scar¹ (skār), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scarred*, ppr. *scarring*. [< *scar*¹, *n.*] *I. trans.* To mark with a scar or scars; hence, to wound or hurt.

I'll not shed her blood,

Nor scar that whiter skin of hers than snow.

Shak., Othello, v. 2. 4.

I would not scar that body,

That virtuous, vallant body, nor deface it,

To make the kingdom mine.

Fletcher, Pilgrim, iv. 2.

II. intrans. To become scarred; form a scar.

scar² (skār), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *scaur*; < ME. *scarre*, *skerre*, < Icel. *sker*, an isolated rock in the sea, = Sw. *skär* = Dan. *skjær* (cf. OD. *schaere*), a cliff, a rock; cf. Icel. *skar*, a rift in a rock; < Icel. *skera* = Sw. *skära* = Dan. *skære*, cut, shear: see *shear*], and cf. *share*¹, *score*, and *shore*¹. Hence also *skerry*.] 1. A naked, detached rock.—2. A cliff; a precipitous bank; a bare and broken place on the side of a hill or mountain.

Is it the roar of Tevlot's tide

That chafes against the *scar*'s red side?

Scott, L. of L. M., I. 12.

O, sweet and far from cliff and *scar*
The horns of Elfdand faintly blowing.
Tennyson, Princess, lii. (song).

The word enters into many place-names in Great Britain, as *Scarborough*, *Scarcliff*, etc.

scar³, *a.* Same as *scar*¹.

scar⁴ (skār), *n.* [< L. *scarus*, < Gr. *σκάρος*, a sea-fish, *Scarus cretensis*, supposed by the ancients to chew the cud.] A scaroid fish. See *Scarus*.

scarab (skar'ab), *n.* [Formerly also *scarabe*; also *scarabec*, < F. *scarabée* = Pr. *escaravai* = Sp. *cscarabajo* = Pg. *escarabeo*, *scaraveo* (also dim. *escaravelho*) = It. *scarabeo*, < L. *scarabæus*, a beetle; cf. Gr. *κάραβος*, var. *καράβιος*, *καράβιος*, *καράβις*, a horned beetle, stag-beetle, also a kind of crab; Skt. *ṣarabha*, *ṣarabha*, a locust. The Gr. forms **καράβειος*, **καράβιος*, commonly cited, are not authentic.] 1. A beetle. It was supposed to be bred in and to feed on dung; hence the name was often applied opprobriously to persons. See *dung-beetle*, *tumblebug*, and cuts under *Copris* and *Scarabæus*.

Some [grow rich] by hearbs, as cankers, and after the same sort our apothecaries; others by ashes, as *scarabes*, and how else get our colliers the pence?

Nashe, Pierce Penilesse, p. 22.

Such as thou,

They are the moths and *scarabs* of a state.

B. Jonson, Poetaster, lv. 5.

These sponges, that suck up a kingdom's fat,

Battering like *scarabs* in the dung of peace.

Massinger, Duke of Milan, lii. 1.

2. In *entom.*, a coleopterous insect of the family *Scarabæidae*, and especially of the genus *Scarabæus*; a scarabæid or scarabæoid.—3. A gem, usually emerald, green feldspar, or obsidian, cut in the form of a beetle and engraved on the under face, common among the ancient Egyptians as an amulet. Also *scarabæus*.

Theodoros in the bronze statue which he made of himself was represented holding in one hand a *scarab* engraved with the design of a quadrig.

A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, I. 77.

scarabæid (skar-a-bē'id), *a.* and *n.* *I. a.* Pertaining to the *Scarabæidae*; related to or resembling a scarabæid; scarabæoid. Also *scarabæidous*.

II. n. A beetle of the family *Scarabæidae*; a scarabæoid or scarab.

Scarabæidae (skar-a-bē'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < *Scarabæus* + -idae.] A very large family of beetles of the lamellicorn series, having the lamellæ of the antennal club capable of close apposition and not flattened, and having fossorial legs. The family contains about 7,000 described species, of which between 500 and 600 inhabit America north of Mexico. They are usually of large size, and among them are the largest beetles known. Many of them are leaf-feeders, others live on fruit, flowers, honey, sap, decaying animal matter, and excrement. The larvae are robust white grubs, living ordinarily underground, or in decaying stumps and logs, or in dung. The males are usually much larger than the females, and are often distinguished by horns upon the head or prothorax, or by better-developed antennæ, or by modifications of the legs. Many noted pests to agriculture belong to this group, such as the May-beetles or June-bugs and cockchafers of America and Europe, the *Antrobia austriaca* of the Russian wheat-fields, and the rose-chaffer and fig-eater of the United States. Corresponding groups in former use are *Scarabæida*, *Scarabæides*, *Scarabæina*, and *Scarabæites*. See cuts under *Hercules-beetle*, *Pelidnota*, and *Scarabæus*.

scarabæoid (skar-a-bē'i-doid), *a.* [< *scarabæid* + -oid.] Noting a stage of the larva (after the second molt) of those insects which undergo hypermetamorphosis, as the blister-beetles (*Meloidæ*). This stage succeeds the caraboid, and is followed by the ultimate stage of the second larva, after which comes the coarctate pupa. C. V. Riley.

scarabæoidous (skar-a-bē'i-dus), *a.* Same as *scarabæoid*.

The ordinary hairs of *scarabæoidous* beetles.

Science, III. 127.

scarabæist (skar-a-bē'ist), *n.* [< *Scarabæ(idæ)* + -ist.] A special student of the *Scarabæidae*; a coleopterist who makes a special study of the *Scarabæidae*.

The possibility of any coleopterist being more than a *scarabæist*.

Standard (London), Nov. 11, 1885.

scarabæoid, scarabeoid (skar-a-bē'oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Scarabæus* + -oid.] *I. a.* 1. Resembling a scarab; scarabæid; pertaining, related, or belonging to the *Scarabæidae*.—2. Specifically, scarabæidoid. C. V. Riley.

II. n. A carved scarab but remotely resembling the natural insect; or, more usually, an

imitation or counterfeit scarab, such as were produced in great numbers by the ancient Phœnicians.

Others [scarabs] again but vaguely recall the form of the insect, and are called *scarabæoids*.

Maspero, Egypt. Archæol. (tr. 1887), p. 242.

Scarabæus (skar-a-bē'us), *n.* [Also *Scarabæus*; NL. (Linneus, 1767), < L. *scarabæus*, a beetle: see *scarab*.] 1. An Old World genus of lamellicorn beetles, mellicorn beetles, typical of the *Scarabæidæ*, formerly equivalent to *Lamellicornia*, now restricted to about 70 species distributed through Africa and the warmer parts of Europe and Asia. They are coprophagous in habit, the adults rolling up balls of excrement in which the females lay their eggs. The sacred scarab of the Egyptians is *S. sacer*, found throughout the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. It is probable also that another species, *S. laticollis*, was held in religious veneration by the Egyptians, as the scarab is sometimes figured by them with striate elytra, a character which pertains to this alone. Species of *Ateuchus*, as *A. pius*, were formerly included in this genus.

2. [*l. c.*; pl. *scarabæi* (-i).] Same as *scarab*, 3.

scarabee (skar'a-bē), *n.* [Formerly also *scarabie*; < F. *scarabée*, < L. *scarabæus*, a beetle: see *scarab*.] Same as *scarab*.

Such as you render the throne of majesty the court, suspected and contemptible; you are *scarabees* that batten in her dung, and have no palats to taste her curious viands.

Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, iv. 1.

Up to my pitch no common judgment flies,

I scorn all earthly dung-bred *scarabees*.

Drayton, Idea, xxxi. (To the Critics.)

scarabeoid, a. and n. See *scarabæoid*.

Scarabeus, n. See *Scarabæus*.

scaraboid (skar'a-boid), *a.* and *n.* [< *scarab* + -oid.] *I. a.* Resembling a scarab; of the nature of a scarab.

But these lenticular and *scaraboid* gems are precisely those which the amateur pardonably neglects.

The Academy, Oct. 6, 1888, No. 857, p. 229.

II. n. 1. In *entom.*, a scarabæoid beetle.—2.

An ornament, amulet, etc., resembling a scarab, but not complete as to all its parts, or otherwise differing from a true scarab; also, an imitation scarab, as one of Phœnician or Greek origin, as distinguished from a true or Egyptian scarab.

From the Crimean tombs we learn that the favourite form of signet-ring in the fourth century was a scarab or *scaraboid*, mounted in a gold swivel-ring, and having a subject in intaglio on the under side.

C. T. Newton, Art and Archæol., p. 395.

The design on a crystal *scaraboid* in the British Museum.

A. S. Murray, Greek Sculpture, I. 123, note.

Scaramouch (skar'a-mouch), *n.* [Formerly also *Scaramouche*, also *Scaramoucho* (after It.); < F. *scaramouche*, a buffoon, < *Scaramouche* (E. *Scaramouche*, *Scaramouche*), < It. *Scaramuccia*, a famous Italian zany of the 2d half of the 17th century, who acted in England and died in Paris; the proper name being < *scaramuccia* (> OF. *escarmouche*), a skirmish: see *skirmish*.] A buffoon in Italian comedy and farce, a cowardly braggadocio who is beaten by Harlequin. The character is often adopted in masquerades, with a dress usually of black, and grotesquely ornamented.

Th' Italian merry-andrews took their place. . .

Stout *Scaramouche* with rush lance rode in.

Dryden, Epil. to Univ. of Oxford, 1673.

His astonishment still increased upon him, to see a continued procession of harlequins, *scaramouches*, punchinello, and a thousand other merry dresses.

Addison, Foxhunter at a Masquerade.

scarbot, *n.* [ME., < OF. **scarbot*, *scarbarte*, *csarbot*, *escharbot*, *escarbote*, F. *escarbot* (ML. reflex *scarbo*, *scabo*, *scabo*), beetle, < L. *scarabæus*, a beetle: see *scarab*.] A beetle. *Prompt. Parr.*, p. 442.

scarbroite (skār'brō-it), *n.* [< *Scarborough*, sometimes written *Scarbro'*, a town of England, + -ite².] A white clay-like mineral, void of luster, and essentially a hydrous silicate of aluminium. It occurs as veins in the beds of sandstone covering the calcareous rock near Scarborough in England.

scarbugt, n. See *scarbug*.



Egyptian *Scarabæus* (*Ateuchus pius*), natural size.



Scarab. Time of Thotmes III. (Size of original).

scarce (skärs), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *scarce*; < ME. *scarce*, *scarce*, *scarce*, *scars* = MD. *schaers*, *sparing*, *niggard*, D. *schaers*, *schaarsch*, *scarce*, *rare*, = Bret. *scarz*, *niggard*, *scanty*, *short*, < OF. *scars*, usually *escars*, *eschars*, rarely *eschar*, *eskar*, *eschard*, *sparing*, *niggard*, *parsimonious*, *miserly*, *poor*; of things, small, little, weak, few, *scarce*, *light* (of weight), *strict*, F. *échars*, *light* (as winds), F. dial. *ecars*, *rare*, *echarre*, *sparing*, = Fr. *escars*, *escas* = OSp. *escasso*, Sp. *escaso* = Pg. *escasso* = It. *scarso*, *niggard*, *sparing*, *scanty*, etc., *light* (of weight); ML. *scarsus*, *diminished*, *reduced*; origin uncertain. According to Diez, Mahn, Skeat, and others, < ML. *scarpus*, *excarpus*, for L. *excerptus*, pp. of *excerpere*, *pick out*, *choose*, *select* (see *excerp* and *excerpt*), the lit. sense 'picked out,' 'selected,' leading, it is supposed, to the sense 'rare,' 'scarce' (Skeat), or to the sense - 'contracted,' 'shortened' (Muratori, Mahn), whence 'small,' 'scarce'; but ML. *scarpus*, *excarpus*, is not found in any sense of *scarce*, and this view ignores the early personal use, 'sparing,' 'parsimonious,' which can hardly be connected with ML. *scarpus* except by assuming that *scarpus* was used in an active sense, 'picking out,' 'selecting,' and so 'reserving,' 'sparing.' The physical use in MD. *schaers afscheren*, *shear off close*, *shave close*, It. *cogliere scarso*, *strike close*, *graze* (see *scarce*, *adv.*), *scarsare*, *cut off*, *pinch*, *seant* (see *scarce*, *v.*), suggests some confusion with MD. *schaers*, a pair of shears, also a plowshare, and the orig. verb *scheeren*, *shear* (see *shear*¹, *shears*, *shar*¹). The personal sense, 'sparing,' 'niggard,' is appar. the earliest in E. and OF.] 1†. *Sparing*; *parsimonious*; *niggard*; *niggardly*; *stingy*.

Ye shul use the richessea . . . in swich a manere that men holde nat yow to scars ne to aparynge ne to foollarge.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.

That on was bothe curteis and kende,
Lef to give and lef to spende;
And that other lef to pinche,
Bothe he was scars and chinche.

Scrym Sages, l. 1244.

Also God doeth commaund him which shall be king that he hoord not vp much treasure, that he be not scarce, or a niggard, for the office of a Merchant is to keepe, but of a King to giue and to be liberal.

Guevara, Letters (tr. by Helowes, 1577), p. 11.

2. *Scantily supplied*; *poorly provided*; *not having much*: sometimes with *of*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

In daye[s] olde, whan small apparail
Sufficed vn-to hy astate or mene,
Was grete howsholde stuffid with vitail;
But now howsholde be full scars and lene.
Booke of Procecdence (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 108.

As when a vulture, on Inaus bred,
Dislodging from a region scarce of prey,
. . . flies toward the springs
Of Ganges or Hydaspes, Indian streams.
Milton, P. L., lll. 433.

3†. *Diminished*; *reduced from the original or the proper size or measure*; *deficient*; *short*.

Nou bouereth to habbe tuo mesures, one little and one scars, that he useth toure the nolke. And anothe grunde and large, that he useth that non ne y-23th [sees].
Ayenbite of Inuyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

4. *Deficient in quantity or number*; *insufficient for the need or demand*; *scant*; *scanty*; *not abundant*.

Hys moder he dude in warde & scars lyfede her fonde
In the abbeye of Worwell & bynome hyr londe.
Robert of Gloucester, p. 334.

How be it ye wynde was so scarce and calme that we coude not come to the towne of Corfons tyll Monday ayenst nyght.
Sir R. Guyllforde, Pylgrymage, p. 11.

The Padre told Capt. Swan that Provision was now scarce on the Island; but he would engage that the Governour would do his utmost to furnish us.
Dampier, Voyages, l. 301.

5. *Few in number*; *seldom seen*; *infrequent*; *uncommon*; *rare*: as, *scarce coins*; a *scarce book*.

The scarcest of all is a Peacennus Niger on a medallion well preserved.
Addison, Remarks on Italy.
Nor weeds are now, for whence arose the weed
Scarce plants, fair herba, and curious flowers proceed.
Crabbe, Works, l. 59.

6. *Characterized by scarcity*, especially of provisions, and the necessaries of life.

Others that are provident rost their fish and flesh vpon hurdles as before is expressed, and keepe it till scarce times.
Capt. John Smith, Works, l. 132.

To make one's self scarce, to make off; get out of the way; leave at once. [Colloq.]

You seem to forget that my liberty was granted only on condition of making myself scarce in the two Castles.
Smollett.

You left me planted there—obliged to make myself scarce because I had broken contract.

George Eliot, Daniel Deronda, lxii.

=Syn. 4 and 5. *Rare*, *Scarce*. See rare¹.
scarce (skärs), *adv.* [= MD. *schaers*, *schaars*, *scarce*, *close* (cf. *schaers afscheren*, *shear* or *shave close*); cf. It. *cogliere scarso*, *strike close*, *graze*; prop. the adj.]; < scarce, *a.*] *Hardly*; *barely*; *scarcely*.

Their successors have done very little, or scarce made any attempts.
Bacon, Physical Fables, ll.

To Noah's Ark scarce came a thicker Croud
For life than to be slain there hither flow'd.
J. Beaumont, Psyche, lll. 170.

I had scarce taken orders a year, before I began to think seriously of matrimony.
Goldsmith, Vicar, l.

While I profess my ignorance, I scarce know what to say I am ignorant of.
Lamb, Chapter on Ears.

scarce† (skärs), *v. t.* [*ME. scarsen* (= It. *scarsare*); < scarce, *a.*] To make less; diminish; make scant. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 442.

Scarsare [It.], to scarce, to spare, to pinch, to cut off, to scant.
Florio.

scarcely (skärs'li), *adv.* [*ME. scarsly*, *scarsely*, *scarseliche*, *scarsliche*, *skarschliche*; < scarce + *-ly*².] 1†. *Sparingly*; *parsimoniously*; *niggardly*; *stingily*.

Lyve as scarsly as hym list desire.
Chaucer, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 583.

2†. *Scantily*; *insufficiently*.

He that soweth scarsly, schal and scarsly repe; and he that soweth in blessingis schal repe and of blessingis.
Wyclif, 2 Cor. ix. 6.

3. *Hardly*; *barely*; *with difficulty*.

He scarcely knew him, striving to disown
His blotted form, and blushing to be known.
Dryden, Æneid, vi. 670.

Early one morning, when it was scarcely the gray of the dawn.
Irving, Granada, p. 54.

The sentence of Bacon had scarcely been pronounced when it was mitigated.
Macaulay, Bacon.

Their characters afford scarcely a point of contact.
Prescott, Ferd. and Is., ll. 16.

There was a thick fog, which the moon scarcely brightened.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 118.

scarcement (skärs'ment), *n.* [Formerly also *skarsment*; origin obscure.] 1. In building, a setback in the face of a wall, or in a bank of earth; a footing or ledge formed by the setting back of a wall.—2. In mining, a small projecting ledge left in a shaft as a temporary support for a ladder, or for some similar purpose.

scarcelessness (skärs'nes), *n.* [*ME. scarsenes*, *scarsnesse*; < scarce + *-ness*.] The state or condition of being scarce. Specifically—(a) *Sparingness*; *parsimony*; *niggardliness*.

The zenen principals virtues that ansuerieth to the zene vices, ase deth bozsumnesse a-ye prede, . . . Largesse a-ye scarsnesse.
Ayenbite of Inuyt (E. E. T. S.), p. 159.

(b) *Deficiency*; *dearth*.

We reconerde nyght of the yle of Candy, wherof we made grete joye, not only for the happy escape frome the grete daunger yt we were late in, but also for the lacke and scarsnesse of vytaylls that was in our galye.
Sir R. Guyllforde, Pylgrymage, p. 60.

(c) *Bareness*; *infrequency of occurrence*; *uncommonness*.

The value of an advantage is enhanced by its scarcelessness.
Collier.

scarcity (skär'si-ti), *n.* [*ME. scarsitie*, *scarsete*, *scarsite*, *skarsete*, < OF. *escarsete*, *escarcete*, *escarcite*, *escharsete*, *escharcete*, *scharsete*, *parsimony*, *niggardliness*, *miserliness*, *meanness*, *deficiency*, *lack*, = It. *scarcià*, *scarcità*, *scarcity*, *light weight* (cf. It. *scarsetta*, Sp. *escasez*, *scarcity*); as scarce + *-ity*.] 1†. *Sparingness*; *parsimony*; *niggardliness*; *stinginess*.

Right as men blamen an averous man, bycause of his scarsete and chyncherie, in the same manere is he to blame that spendeth our largely.
Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus (ed. Wright), p. 162.

2. The state or condition of being scarce; smallness of quantity or number, or smallness in proportion to the wants or demands; absolutely, deficiency of things necessary to the subsistence of man; *dearth*; *want*; *famine*.

The grunde was vntyllid and vnsowen, wherof ensued great scarsyite and hunger, and after hunger ensued deth.
Fabyan, Chron., lxxv.

But all in vaine; I sate vp late & rose early, contended with the colde, and conversed with scarsyite.
Nashe, Pierce Penilense, p. 5.

They have in all these parts a great scarcity of fuel; so that they commonly use either the reeds of Indian wheat or cow dung.
Pococke, Description of the East, l. 123.

Root of scarcity, or scarcity-root, *mangel-wurzel*. =Syn. 2. *Scarcity*, *dearth*, *famine*. *Scarcity* of the necessities of life is not so severe as *dearth*, nor *dearth* so severe as *famine*. Primarily, *dearth* is a scarcity that is felt in high prices, and *famine* such scarcity that people have to go hungry; but both are generally stronger than their derivation would suggest, *famine* often standing for ex-

treme difficulty in getting anything whatever to support life.

Scarcity and want shall shuo you;
Ceres' blessing so is on you.
Shak., Tempest, Iv. 1. 116.

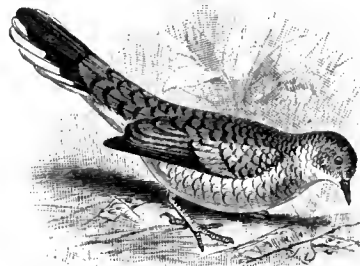
There happen'd an extraordinary dearth in England, corne bearing an excessive price.
Evelyn, Diary, p. 9 (1631).

Come not back agsin to suffer,
Where the Famine and the Fever
Wear the heart and waste the body.
Longfellow, Hiawatha, xx.

scarecrow†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *scarecrow*¹.

scard (skärd), *n.* A dialectal form of *shard*¹.

Scardafella (skär-dä-fel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte, 1854), < It. *scardafella*.] An American genus of *Columbidae*, containing ground-doves



Scaly Ground-dove (*Scardafella squamosa*).

of small size with cuneate tail and scaly plumage, as *S. inca* or *S. squamosa*; the scale-doves. **scare**¹ (skär), *a.* [Sc. also *skair*, *scar*, *skar*, *scour*, ME. *scar*, *sker*, < Icel. *skjarr*, *shy*, *timid*.] *Timid*; *shying*. [Now only Scotch.]

The skerre horse.
Aucres Bivle, p. 242, note.

scare¹ (skär), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scared*, ppr. *scaring*. [Formerly also *skare*, Sc. *skair*; Sc. also *scar*, *skar*, E. and U. S. dial. *skear*, *skeer*; < ME. *scarren*, *skerrren*, *skeren*, *frighten*, < *scar*, *sker*, *scared*, *timid*: see *scare*¹, *a.*] I. *trans.* To frighten; terrify suddenly; strike with sudden terror or fear.

This Ascatus with skate skerrit of his rewne
Pellets, with pouer.
Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), l. 13404.

The noise of thy cross-hoove
Will scare the herd, and so my shoot is lost.

Shak., 3 Hen. VI., lll. 1. 7.

I can hardly think there was ever any scared into heaven.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, t. 52.

"Wasn't the Rabbit scared, Uncle Remus?" asked the little boy. "Honey, dey ain't bin no wusser skerr'd heas' sence de worril begin dan dish yer same Brer Rabbit."
J. C. Harris, Uncle Remus, xvi.

To scare away, to drive away by frightening.—To scare up, to find; bring to light; discover: as, to scare up money. [Colloq.] =Syn. To daunt, appal, frighten; scare represents the least of dignity in the act or in the result; it generally implies suddenness.

II. *intrans.* To become frightened; be scared: as, a horse that scares easily. [Colloq.]

As a scowte wach [a sentinel] scared, so the Morris ryssed.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), ll. 838.

scare¹ (skär), *n.* [*ME. scare*¹, *v.*] A sudden fright or panic; particularly applied to a sudden terror inspired by a trifling cause, or a purely imaginary or causeless alarm.

God knows this is only a scare to the Parliament, to make them give the more money.
Pepys, Diary, Nov. 25, 1664.

A gunboat is kept at Gibraltar which at the time of scares is directed to keep a lookout on possible enemies' ships passing through the Straits.
Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 2.

scare^{2†}, *n.* An obsolete form of *scar*².

scare³ (skär), *a.* [Perhaps due to *scarce*, earlier *scarse*, in like sense (the terminal *-sc* taken for the plural suffix?). Cf. *scary*².] *Lean*; *scanty*; *scraggy*. [Prov. Eng.]

scarebabe (skär'bäb), *n.* [*ME. scare*¹, *v.*, + obj. *babe*.] Something to frighten a babe; a bug-bear. *Grose*. [Rare.]

scarebug† (skär'bug), *n.* [Also *scarbug*; < *scare*¹, *v.*, + *bug*¹.] Anything terrifying; a bug-bear. See *bug*¹.

Yet remembering that these compliments, without the substance, are but empty gulls and scarebugs of majesty, the sophistry of government, as one calls them, and, as Zechariah the prophet saith, the instruments of a foolish governor.
Rev. S. Ward, Sermons, p. 119.

scarecrow¹ (skär'krö), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scarerow*, *skarerowe*; < *scare*¹, *v.*, + obj. *crow*².] 1. A figure of straw or clouts, made in grotesque semblance of a man, set in a grain-field or a garden to frighten off crows and other birds from the crops; hence, anything set up or in-

tended to frighten or keep off intruders, or to terrify the foolish.

Cacciocornacchie [It.], a *skar-crow* in a field. Florio (1598).

To be ready in our clothes is to be ready for nothing else; a man looks as if he be hung in chains, or like a scarecrow. Dekker, Gull's Hornbook, p. 67.

You, Antonio's creature, and chief manager of this plot for my daughter's elepling! you, that I placed here as a scarecrow! Sheridan, The Duenna, i. 3.

One might have mistaken him [Ichabod Crane] for the genius of famiae descending upon the earth, or some scarecrow eloped from the cornfield. Irving, Sketch-Book, p. 420.

2. A person so poor and so meanly clad as to resemble a scarecrow.

No eye hath seen such scarecrows, I'll not march through Coventry with them, that's flat. Shak., 1 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 41.

I think she was bewitch'd, or mad, or bilind; She would never have taken such a scarecrow else Into protection. Beau. and Fl., Captain, ii. 2.

scarecrow² (skär'krō), *n.* [Cf. *scarf*³ and *crow*².] The black tern, *Hydrochelidon fissipes*. Pennant. [Prov. Eng.]

scarefire (skär'fir), *n.* [Also *skarfire*; < *scar* + *fire*.] 1. A fire-alarm.

From noise of *scar-fires* rest ye free,
From murders, benedictic. Herrick, The Bell-Man.

2. A house-burning; a conflagration. Compare *scathefire*.

Used fool-hardily to sallie forth and fight most courageously, but came home fewer than they went, doing no more good than one handfull of water, as men say, in a common *scar-fire*.

Holland, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (Nares.)

This general word [engine], communicable to all machines or instruments, use in this city hath confined to signifie that which is used to quench *scar-fires*.

Fuller, Worthies, London, II. 334.

Bells serve to proclaim a *scar-fire*. Holder.

scare-sinner (skär'sin'er), *n.* [Cf. *scar*¹, *r.*, + *obj. sinner*.] One who or that which scares or frightens sinners. [Rare.]

De stop that death-looking, long-striding scouodrel of a *scare-sinner* [Death] who is posting after me.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, v. 76.

scarf¹ (skärf), *n.* [Formerly also *skarv*, also *scarph*, appar. simulating *scarf*² as a var. of *scarf*²; < Sw. *skarv*, a scarf, seam, joint, a piece sewed to another (cf. Norw. *skar*, an end or fragment of a board or plank, = AS. *scarfe*, a fragment, piece, = D. *schurf*, a shred, = G. *scherbe*, a fragment, shard); associated with the verb, Sw. *skarvva*, join together, sew together, piece out (cf. in comp. *skarv-ya*, an adz), = Norw. *skarva*, make even (by adding or taking away), equalize, balance, settle (accounts), = Dan. *skarve*, scarf, = AS. *scarfian*, cut small, shred, scrape (the AS. would give E. **sharf*, *n.*, **sharve*, *v.*), = G. dial. (Bav.) *scharben*, cut, notch (timber), G. *scharben*, cut small; appar., with a formative or addition -*f* (-*r*), from the same source as the nearly equiv. Icel. *skör*, a rim, edge, joint in a ship's planking, a plank, row of benches or steps, = Norw. *skar*, a cut, notch, scarf, = Dan. dial. *skar*, a cut, notch (cf. Icel. *skári* = Norw. *skaar* = Sw. *skär*, a cut made by a scythe, a swath, = Dan. *kaar*, a cut, incision, swath, *skaare*, a cut, notch), whence the verb, Icel. *skara*, clinch (the planks of a boat) so that each overlaps the plank beneath it, = Norw. *skara*, join, bring together, clinch (the planks of a ship), etc., = Dan. *skarve*, join, scarp; < Icel. *skera* = AS. *sceran*, etc., cut, shear: see *shear*. The words from this verb are very numerous, and some forms of its derivatives are confused with others. The sense 'cut' appears to be due to the AS.; the sense 'join' to Scand. The noun *scarf*, in E., may be from the verb.] 1. A cut; notch; groove; channel.

The captured whale is towed to the beach at high tide, and a *scarf* is cut along the body and through the blubber, to which one end of a tackle is hooked.

C. M. Scammon, Marine Mammals, p. 63.

2. In *carp.*, a joint by which the ends of two pieces of timber are united so as to form a continuous piece; also, the part cut away from each of two pieces of timber to be joined together longitudinally, so that the corresponding

ends may fit together in an even joint. (Different scarf-joints are shown in the accompanying cut.) The joint is secured by bolts and straps.

Wee haled aground to stoppe a leake, which we found to be in the *scarfe* afore. Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 453.

3. In *metal-working*, the flattened or chamfered edges of iron prepared for union by welding or brazing, as in the brazing together of the two ends of a band-saw.—**Edye's scarf**, a vertical scarf with two hooks, formerly much used for beams of ships when wood was the material of construction.

scarf¹ (skärf), *v. t.* [Cf. Sw. *skarvva*, join together, sew together, piece out, = Norw. *skarva*, make even, = Dan. *skarve*, usually *skarve*, scarf: see *scarf*¹, *n.*] 1. In *carp.*, to cut a scarf in; unite by means of a scarf. See *scarf*¹, *n.*, 2.

The leak . . . was principally occasioned by one of the bolts being wore away and loose in the joining of the stern, where it was *scarfed*. Anson, Voyage, II. 7.

2. To flense, flay, or remove the skin and blubber from (a whale); cut off from a whale with the spade, as blubber; spade; cut in.

scarf² (skärf), *n.*; pl. *scarfs*, formerly also *scarves* (skärzv). [An altered form of *scarf*², appar. simulating *scarf*¹: see *scarf*².] 1. A band of some fine material used as a decorative accessory to costume, and sometimes put to practical use, as for muffling the head and face. The narrow mantle worn by women about 1830 to 1840 was of the nature of a scarf.

Then must they have their silk *scarfs* cast about their faces, and fluttering in the wind, with great lapels at every end, either of gold or silver or silk, which they say they wear to keep them from sun-burning.

Stubbs, Anatomie of Absuses.

What fashion will you wear the garland of? about your neck, like an usurer's chain? or under your arm, like a lieutenant's scarf? Shak., Much Ado, II. 1. 198.

There is a carpet in the next room; put it on, with this scarf over thy face. B. Jonson, Epicene, iv. 2.

I . . . saw the palace-front Alive with fluttering *scarfs* and ladies' eyes. Tennyson, Princess, v.

2. A band of warm and soft material, as knitted or crocheted worsted, worn around the neck and head in cold weather.—3. A cravat so worn that it covers the bosom of the shirt, whether it is passed through a ring, or tied in a knot, or put together in a permanent shape and fastened with a hook and eye or a similar appliance. See *scarf-pin*, *scarf-ring*.—4. In *her.*, same as *banderole*.—5†. A long thin plate.

The Vault thus prepared, a *scarf* of lead was provided, some two feet long and five inches broad, therein to make an inscription. Fuller, Ch. Hist., XI. vii. 49.

scarf² (skärf), *v. t.* [Cf. *scarf*², *n.*] 1. To wrap around one, as in the manner of a scarf.

Up from my cabin,
My sea-gown *scarf'd* about me, in the dark
Groped I to find out them. Shak., Hamlet, v. 2. 13.

2. To cover with or as if with a scarf.

Come, seeling night,
Scarf up the tender eye of pitiful day. Shak., Macbeth, III. 2. 47.

After breakfast Margaret opened the front door to look out. Here rose a straight and sheer breastwork of snow, five feet or more in height, nicely *scarfing* the door and lintels. S. Judd, Margaret, I. 17.

scarf³ (skärf), *n.* [Also irreg. (Sc.) *scart*, *skart*, *scarth*; < Icel. *skarfr* = Norw. Sw. *skarv*, the green cormorant.] The cormorant. [Prov. Eng.]

scarf⁴, *n.* An obsolete variant of *scarf*¹.

scarfed (skärft), *a.* [Cf. *scarf*² + -*ed*.] Covered or adorned with or as if with a scarf; decorated with scarfs or pendants.

How like a younker, er a prodigal,
The *scarfed* bark puts from her native bay! . . .
How like the prodigal deth she return,
With over-weather'd ribs and ragged sails!

Shak., M. of V., II. 6. 15.

scarfing (skär'fing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *scarf*¹, *v.*] The act or process of removing blubber from a whale. It is done with a spade, in such a way that long strips of blubber are continuously unwound from the whale spirally, the carcass being turned or rolled as the operation proceeds.

scarfing-frame (skär'fing-främ), *n.* A device for holding firmly the scarfed ends of a band-saw while they are being brazed together.

scarfing-machine (skär'fing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for shaving the ends of leather belting to a feather-edge where they are to be lapped to form a joint.

scarf-joint (skär'fing-joint), *n.* In *carp.*, a joint formed by scarfing.

scarf-loom (skär'fing-löm), *n.* A figure-loom for weaving fabrics of moderate breadth.

scarf-pin (skär'f'pin), *n.* An ornamental pin worn in a scarf or necktie.

scarf-ring (skär'f'ring), *n.* An ornamental ring through which the ends of a scarf or necktie are drawn.

scarf-skin (skär'f'skin), *n.* The epidermis, especially the thin, dry outermost layer, which continually scales off. Also *scarf-skin*.

Not a hair
Ruffled upon the *scarf-skin*.
Tennyson, Aylmer's Field.

scarf-weld (skär'f'weld), *n.* A peculiar joint made in welding two pieces of metal, as iron, together. See *scarf*¹, *n.*, 3.

scarfwise (skär'f'wiz), *adv.* As a scarf or sash; hence, crosswise.

They had upon their coats a scroll or band of silver, which came *scarfwise* over the shoulder, and so down under the arm. Goldwell (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 478).

Scaridae (skar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scarus* + -*idae*.] A family of fishes, typified by the genus *Scarus*. The body is oblong and covered with large scales, the posterior of which are angulated; the head is compressed and the jaws are undivided in the middle, exposed, and have the teeth mostly coalescent with the bone, only the tips being free; the dorsal has nine spines and ten rays, and the anal two spines and eight rays. The species are characteristic of the tropical seas, and are generally brilliant in coloration. Over 100 are known. They attain for the most part a considerable size, many reaching a length of 3 feet or more, and as a rule are excellent table-fish. They are generally known as *parrot-fishes*. One of them, *Scarus cretensis*, was celebrated among the Romans for its voracity. Also *Searina*. See cut under *parrot-fish*.

scarie, *n.* Same as *scary*.

scarification (skar'i-fi-kä'shən), *n.* [Cf. OF. (and F.) *scarification* = Pr. *escarificatiō* = Sp. *escarificaciōn* = Pg. *escarificação* = It. *scarificazione*, < L. *scarificatio*(-n-), later form of *scarificatio*(-n-), *scariphatio*(-n-), a scratching open, scarification, < *scarificare*, later form of *scarificare*, *scariphare*, scratch open: see *scarify*.] In *surg.*, the act of scarifying; the operation of making several superficial incisions in a part, as for the purpose of taking away blood or serum.

scarificator (skar'i-fi-kä-ter), *n.* [= F. *scarificateur* = Sp. *escarificador*, < NL. *scarificator*, < L. *scarificare*, scarify: see *scarify*.] 1. One who scarifies; a scarifier.

What though the *scarificators* work upon him day by day? It is only upon a caput mortuum. Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe, III. xvii.

2. An instrument used in scarification. One form combines ten or twelve lancets, which are discharged through apertures in its plane surface by pulling a trigger, so that in passing they make a number of incisions in the part to which the instrument is applied. This instrument is used in wet cupping. See *cupping*, *n.*, 1.

scarifier (skar'i-fi-er), *n.* [Cf. *scarify* + -*er*.] 1. One who scarifies, either literally or figuratively.

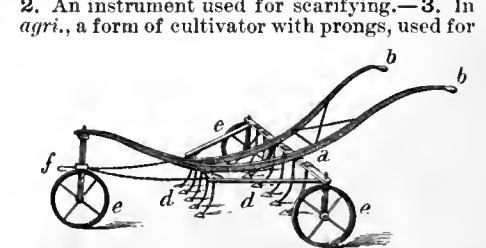
I . . . have always had my idea that Digges, of Corpus, was the man to whom my flagellation was intrusted. . . . There is an air of fashion in everything which Digges writes, and a chivalrous conservatism, which makes me pretty certain that D. was my *scarifier*. Thackeray, Philip, xvi.

2. An instrument used for scarifying.—3. In *agri.*, a form of cultivator with prongs, used for

stirring the soil without reversing its surface or altering its form. Such implements are also called *hasps*, *scufflers*, and *grubbers*.

scarify (skar'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scarified*, ppr. *scarifying*. [Early mod. E. also *scarific*, *scarific*, *scarific*; < OF. (and F.) *scarifier* = Pr. *scarificar* = Sp. Pg. *escarificar* (cf. Pg. *sarrasçar*, *sarjar*) = It. *scarificare*, < L. *scarificare*, a later accom. form of *scarifare*, *scariphare*, scarify, scratch open, < Gr. *σκαρίφω*, scratch an outline, sketch lightly, < *σκάριφος*, a stylus or sharp-pointed instrument for drawing outlines; prob. akin to E. *shear*, *sharp*, etc.] 1. In *surg.*, to scratch or make superficial incisions in: as, to *scarify* the gums.

But to *scarifie* a swelling, or make incision, their best instruments are some splinted stone. Capt. John Smith, Werks, I. 137.



a, frame; b, handles; d, teeth; e, wheels; f, draft-hook.

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But to *scarifie* a swelling, or make incision, their best instruments are some splinted stone. Capt. John Smith, Werks, I. 137.

2. In *carp.*, a joint by which the ends of two pieces of timber are united so as to form a continuous piece; also, the part cut away from each of two pieces of timber to be joined together longitudinally, so that the corresponding



Various Forms of Scarfs.

2. To stir up and prepare for sowing or planting by means of a scarifier: as, to *scarify* the soil.—3. Figuratively, to harrow or rasp, as the feelings.

Scarina (skā-rī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scarus* + *-ina*².] In Günther's ichthyological system, the fifth group of *Labridæ*: same as *Scaridæ*.

Scarinae (skā-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Swainson, 1839), < *Scarus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of fishes, typified by the genus *Scarus*, referred by most authors to the *Labridæ*: same as *Scaridæ*.

scariose (skā-rī-ōs), *a.* [< NL. *scariosus*: see *scarious*.] Same as *scarious*.

scarious (skā-rī-us), *a.* [= F. *scarieur*, < NL. *scariosus*, < L. *scaria*, a word found in glossaries with the sense of 'thorny shrub' (Litt-tré.)] 1. In bot., thin, dry, and membranaceous, as the involueral bracts of many *Compositæ*: contrasted with *herbaceous*.—2. In zool., scaly; scurfy; furfuraceous.

scarious-bracted (skā-rī-us-brak'ted), *a.* In bot., provided with or consisting of scarious bracts: said chiefly of flowers. See *Amarantaceæ*.

scaritid (skar'i-tid), *a.* [< NL. *Scarites* (see def.)] Pertaining to the *Scaritini*, a tribe of ground-beetles of the family *Carabidæ*, typified by the genus *Scarites*. Compare *Morio*.

scarlaten, *n.* and *a.* An obsolete form of *scarlet*.

scarlatina (skār-lā-tē'nā), *n.* [= F. *scarlatine* = Sp. Pg. *escarlátina*, < NL. *scarlatina*, < It. *scarlattina*, *scarlatina*, a name given by a Neapolitan physician in 1553, fem. of *scarlattino*, < ML. *scarlatinus*, *scarlet*, < *scarlatum*, *scarlet*: see *scarlet*.] Same as *scarlet fever* (which see, under *fever*¹).—**Scarlatina anginosa**, or *anginose scarlet fever*, that form of scarlet fever in which the faucial inflammation is very serious.—**Scarlatina maligna**, very severe scarlet fever, with grave nervous symptoms, and usually fatal.

scarlatinal (skār-lā-tē'nal), *a.* [< *scarlatina* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of scarlatina.

scarlatiniform (skār-lā-tē'nī-fōrm), *a.* [< NL. *scarlatina* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling scarlatina or some feature of scarlatina.

scarlatinoid (skār-lā-tē'noid), *a.* [< *scarlatina* + *-oid*.] Resembling scarlatina or any of its symptoms.

scarlatinous (skār-lā-tē'nus), *a.* [< NL. *scarlatina* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of scarlatina or scarlet fever.

scarless (skār'les), *a.* [< *scar*¹ + *-less*.] Free from scars.

scarlet (skār'let), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *scarlate*; < ME. *scarlet*, *scarlett*, *scarlat*, *skarlet*, *scharlette* = MD. *scharlact*, *scharlueck*, D. *scharlaken* = MLG. *scharlaken* = MHG. *scharlāt*, later *scharlach*, *scharlachen*, G. *scharlach* = Dan. *skarlagen* = Sw. *skarlakan* (the forms in D. G. Dan. Sw. simulating D. *taken*, MHG. *tachen*, E. *lake*⁴, a linen cloth) = Icel. *skariat*, *skallat*, < OF. *escarlate*, F. *écarlate* = Pr. *escariat* = Sp. Pg. *escarlata* = It. *scarlato*, formerly *scarlato* = OBulg. *skrīlato* = Serv. *skerlet*, *skrltet* = Turk. *iskerlat* = NGr. *σκαρλάτος*, < ML. *scarlatum*, *scarlet*, a cloth of a scarlet color, < Pers. *saqalāt*, *siqalāt*, *saqlāt*, *scarlet cloth*, > *saqlātūm*, *saqlātūn*, *scarlet cloth*; cf. *suqlāt* (in the Punjab trade), broadcloth, used for banners, robes, quilts, leggings, housings, pavilions, etc.; cf. Ar. *saqarlat*, a warm woolen cloth, *siqlāt*, fine painted or figured cloth, a canopy over a litter; cf. Telugu *sakalāti*, *sakalāti*, woolen or broadcloth. From the Pers. *saqlātūn* was prob. ult. derived in part the ME. *ciclatoun*: see *ciclaton*.] **I. n.** 1. A highly chromatic and brilliant red color, inclining toward orange. The color of red iodide of mercury is a typical example of it. A color more orange than red lead or as little orange as Chinese vermilion is not called *scarlet*.
If I should not disclose to you that the vessels that immediately contain the tinging ingredients are to be made of or lined with tin, you would never be able . . . to bring your tincture of cochineal to dye a perfect *scarlet*.
Boyle, Colors, iii.

2. One of a group of coal-tar colors used for dyeing wool and silk, and to a certain extent for the manufacture of pigments. They are complex in composition, and belong to the oxy-azo group. They are acid colors and need no mordant, are quite fast to light, and have largely displaced cochineal in dyeing. They vary in shade from yellow through orange to scarlet, crimson, and brown.

3. Cloth of a scarlet color; a scarlet robe or dress.

One he henttis a hode of *scharlette* fulle riche,
A pavys pillione hatt, that pighte was fulle faire
With perry of the oryent, and precyous stones.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 3460.

For double fees
A dunce may turne a Doughtour, & in state
Walke in his *scarlet*!
Times Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.
Have ye brought me any *scarlets* sae red,
Or any of the stiks sae fine?
William and Marjorie (Child's Ballads, II. 150).

Iodine scarlet. Same as *pure scarlet*.—**Pure scarlet**, a very brilliant but also very fugitive pigment composed of the iodide of mercury. It is not now used.

II. a. 1. Of the color scarlet; bright-red.

They [kings and heralds] were entitled to six ells of *scarlet* cloth as their fee, and had all their expenses defrayed during the continuation of the tournament.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 209.

The poppies show their *scarlet* coats.
Keats, To my brother George.

2. Dressed in scarlet; wearing scarlet.
Out, tawny coats! out, *scarlet* hypocrite!
Shak., I Hen. VI., l. 3. 56.

Scarlet admiral, the red admiral, a butterfly, *Vanessa atalanta*.—**Scarlet bean**, same as *scarlet runner*.—**Scarlet cup**, a fungus of certain scarlet species of *Peziza*, as *P. aurantia*. See *Peziza*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Scarlet fever**. See *fever*¹.—**Scarlet fish**, the telescope-carp, a Chinese variety of the goldfish, of a red color, with very prominent eyes.—**Scarlet grain**, a coccid, the Polish berry, *Coccus polonicus* or *Porphyrphora polonica*. See *Polish*² and *Porphyrphora*.—**Scarlet grosbeak**, same as *cardinal-bird*.—**Scarlet hat**, a cardinal's hat; hence, the dignity of cardinal.—**Scarlet hawk**. See *hawk*², 3.—**Scarlet ibis**. See *ibis*, 1.—**Scarlet lake**. See *lake*³.—**Scarlet lightning**. (a) The scarlet lychnis. (b) The red valerian, *Centranthus ruber*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Scarlet lychnis**. See *lychnis*, 2.—**Scarlet mallow**. See *Paronia*.—**Scarlet maple**, *oak*, *ocher*. See the nouns.—**Scarlet mite**, a trombidid, as *Trombidium holosericeum*, of a scarlet color when adult.—**Scarlet painted-cup**. See *painted-cup*.—**Scarlet pimpernel**. See *pimpernel*, 4.—**Scarlet rash**. Same as *roseola*.—**Scarlet runner**. See *runner*.—**Scarlet sage**. See *sage*².—**Scarlet snake**, *Oocota elapsoides*, of the southern United States, which is bright-red with about twenty black rings, each inclosing a white one. It thus resembles a poisonous snake of the genus *Elaps*, but is quite harmless. See *coral-snake*.—**Scarlet tanager**. See *tanager*.—**The scarlet woman**, the woman referred to in Rev. xvii. 4, 5; variously applied by commentators to pagan Rome, to papal Rome, and to the spirit of worldliness and evil in all its various forms.—**To dye scarlet**. See *dye*.

scarlet (skār'let), *v. t.* [< *scarlet*, *a.*] 1. To make scarlet or bright-red; redden. [Rare.]
The ashy paleness of my cheek
Is *scarletted* in ruddy flakes of wrath.
Forst.

2. To clothe in scarlet. [Rare.]

The idolator, the tyrant, and the whoremonger are no mete ministers for hym, though they be never so gorgeously mytered, coped, and typteted, or never so finely forced, pryoned, and *scarletted*.
Ep. Bale, The Vocacion, 1553 (Harl. Misc., VI. 442). (Davies.)

scarlet-faced (skār'let-fāst), *a.* Having a very red face: as, the *scarlet-faced* saki.

scarletseed (skār'let-sēd), *n.* 1. A low West Indian tree, *Ternstroemia obovatis*.—2. A fragrant West Indian shrub or small tree, *Lætia Thamnia*.

scarlet-tiger (skār'let-tī'gēr), *n.* A British moth, *Hyperocampa dominula*.

scarlimestone (skār'lim'stōn), *n.* A thick mass of calcareous rock frequently crowded with marine fossils, especially erinoids, corals, brachiopods, and various mollusks, forming the middle division of the Carboniferous limestone series: so called by English geologists because it forms scars or cliffs: same as *mountain limestone* (which see, under *limestone*). Of these scars the High Tor in Derbyshire is an excellent example. This has an escarpment of about 200 feet of bare rock, the summit rising to an elevation of 400 feet above the Derwent at its base. The scarlimestone is not the geological equivalent of the cliff-limestone of the western United States. Also called *thick* and *main limestone*.

scarmaget, scarmogēt, scarmish, scarmycht, *n.* Obsolete forms of *skirmish*.

scarn (skār'n), *n.* Same as *sharn*. [North. Eng.]

scarn-bee (skār'n'bē), *n.* A dung-beetle, tumblebug, or some other insect fond of scarn.

[Local, Eng.]

scaroid (skā'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Scarus* + *-oid*.] **I. a.** Resembling or pertaining to the genus *Scarus*; belonging to the *Scaridæ*.

II. n. A member of the *Scaridæ*.

scarp¹ (skārp), *v. t.* [By apheresis from *escarp*, *v.*, < F. *escarpier*, cut slopewise, *scarp*, OF. *escarpir*, *escharpir*, cut off: see *escarp*, *v.*] **Milit.**, to cut down (a slope), so as to render it impassable.

They had to open a direct passage through thickets, swamps, *scarped* ravines, rocks, and streams, but the thought of going to the assistance of comrades who were in danger sustained the strength of that small band.
Comte de Paris, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 325.

scarp¹ (skārp), *n.* [Formerly also *scarf*; by apheresis from *escarp*, < F. *escarpe* = It. *scarpa* = Sp. Pg. *escarpa*, a scarp, slope: see *escarp*, and cf. *counterscarp*.] 1. In fort., the interior talus or slope of the ditch, next the place at the

foot of the rampart; hence, any sharp, steep slope. See out under *parapet*.—2. Same as *escarpment*, 2. [Rare.]—**Scarp gallery**, a covered passage built in the scarp for the purpose of flanking the ditch.

scarp² (skārp), *n.* [< ME. **scarpe*, also assimilated *sharp*, < OF. *escarpe*, *eskerpe*, *esquerpe*, *escharpe*, *escherpe*, *eschirpe*, *escrepe*, *escreipe*, a purse, pouch, a purse-band or belt, a sling, a scarf, F. *écharpe* (> D. *sjepp* = Sw. *skärp* = G. *schürpe*; cf. Dan. *skjærf*, < E. *scarf*), a scarf, = Sp. Pg. *charpa* = OIt. *scarpa*, a purse, It. *sciarpia*, *ciarpa*, a scarf, belt, < OHG. *scharpe* = MD. *scharpe*, *schærpe*, *schërpe* = LG. *schrap* = Icel. *skreppa* = Sw. *skrappa* (> E. *scrip*), a pouch, pocket, scrip; cf. AS. *sceorp*, a robe: see *scrip*¹, which is ult. a doublet of *scarp*². Hence, by some confusion, *scarp*², the present form of the word. The name, applied to a pilgrim's pocket or pouch hung over the neck, came to be applied to the band suspending the pocket, and hence to a sash or scarf. See *scarf*².] 1†. A shoulder-belt or scarf: the word is found only in the Middle English form *sharp*, and in the heraldic use (def. 2): otherwise in the later form *scarf*. See *scarf*².—2. In *her.*, a diminutive of the bend sinister, having one half its breadth.



Scarf.

scarpology (skār-pal'ō-jī), *n.* See *scarpology*.

Scarpa's fascia. [Named from Antonio Scarpa, an Italian anatomist and surgeon (1747-1832).] The deeper layer of the superficial fascia of the abdomen, blending with the fascia lata immediately below Poupart's ligament, except internally, where it is prolonged to the serotum. It corresponds with the tunica abdominalis of the horse or ox.

Scarpa's fluid. Liquor *Scarpæ*. See *liquor*.

Scarpa's foramina. The anterior and posterior apertures of the anterior palatine canal in the bony palate.

Scarpa's triangle. See *triangle*.

scarped (skārp't), *p. a.* [< *scarp*¹ + *-ed*.] Steeply sloping, like the scarp of a fortification.

The spring of the new year sees Spain invaded; and redoubts are carried, and passes and heights of the most *scarped* description.
Carlyle, French Rev., III. v. 6.

From *scarped* cliff and quarried stone
She cries.
Tennyson, In Memoriam, lvi.

scarp, *n.* Same as *scarf*¹.

scarpines (skār'pinz), *n. pl.* [< F. *escarpins*, light shoes, pumps, also an instrument of torture: see *chopine*.] An instrument of torture resembling the boot, used by the Inquisition.

Being twice racked, . . . I was put to the *scarpines*, whereof I am, as you see, somewhat lame of one leg to this day.
Kingsley, Westward Ho, vii.

scarpology (skār-pol'ō-jī), *n.* [< F. **scarpologie*, < ML. *scarpa* (F. *escarpin*), a light shoe (see *scarpines*), + Gr. *-λογία*, < *λέγω*, speak: see *-ology*.] See the quotation. Also *scarpalogy*. [Recent.]

La Graphologie, a French journal, describes a new method of reading character, known as "*scarpology*." It consists in a study of the heels and soles of shoes.
Science, VIII. 185.

scarre¹, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *scar*².

scarre², *v.* An obsolete form of *scar*¹. *Minshew*.

scarred (skārd), *p. a.* [< *scar*¹ + *-ed*.] Marked by scars; exhibiting scars; specifically, in bot., marked by the scars left by leaves, fruits, etc., that have fallen off.

scarry¹ (skār'ī), *a.* [< *scar*¹ + *-y*.] Pertaining to scars; having scars or marks of old wounds.

scarry² (skār'ī), *a.* [< *scar*² + *-y*.] Having scars, precipices, or bare patches.

Verie deepe *scarrie* rockes.
Harrison, Britaine, p. 93.

scarst, scarset, *a.* Obsolete spellings of *scarce*.

scarslyt, scarselyt, adv. Obsolete spellings of *scarcely*.

scart¹ (skārt), *v. t.* [A transposed form of *scrat*¹ (like *cart* for *crat*, etc.): see *scrat*¹.] To scratch; scrape. [Scotch.]

And what use has my father for a whin bits of *scarted* paper [that is, covered with indifferent writing]?
Scott.

A three-legged stool is a thief-like bane-kame to *scart* yer sin head wi.
E. B. Ramsay, Scottish Life and Character, p. 198.

scart¹ (skārt), *n.* [< *scart*¹, *v.*] 1. A scratch; a slight wound on the skin. [Scotch.]

Hout tout, man, I would never be making a hum-dudgeon about a *scart* on the pow.
Scott, Guy Mannering, xxiii.

2. A dash or stroke, as of a pen or pencil [Scotch.]

That costs but twa skarts of a pen.

Scott, *Bride of Lammermoor*, v.

I stude heade blessed Alexander Peden, when I heard him call the death and testimony of our happy martyrs but draps of blude and scarts of ink in respect of fitting discharge of our duty. Scott, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ix.

scart² (skärt), *n.* [Prob. a transposed form of *scart¹*.] A meager, puny-looking person; a niggard. [Scotch.]

scart³ (skärt), *n.* Same as *scart²*. [Scotch.]

But d'ye think ye'll help them w' skirling that gate like an auld skart? Scott, *Antiquary*, viii.

scart-free (skärt'frē), *a.* Without scratch or injury. [Scotch.]

scarth (skärth), *n.* Same as *scarf³*.
scartocciot (skär-toeh'io), *n.* [It., "a coffin of paper for spicc," etc. (Florio), same as *cartoccio*, a cartouche; see *cartouche*, *cartridge*.] A fold of paper; cover.

One poor groat's-worth of unprepared antimony, finely wrapt up in several scartocciot. B. *Jonson*, *Volpone*, ii. 1.

scarus (skä'rus), *n.* [L. *scarus*, < Gr. *σκαρος*, a kind of sea-fish; see *scar⁴*.] 1. A fish of the genus *Scarus*.

The tender lard of Apulian swine, and the conditid bellies of the *scarus*. *Jer. Taylor*, *Works* (ed. 1835), I. 693.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Gronovius, 1763; Forskäl, 1775).] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, of which the *scarus* of the ancient Greeks and Romans is the oldest known species, giving name to the *Scaridae* or *Scarinae*, and having varying limits; the parrot-wrasses or parrot-fishes. By most American authors the name has been used for the genus called *Pseudoscarus* by European authors, and the ancient *scarus* and its congeners have been placed in a genus called *Sparisomus*. See *cut* under *parrot-fish*.

scarvest, *n.* An obsolete plural of *scarf²*.

scary¹ (skär'i), *a.* [Also *skary*; < *scare¹* + *-y¹*. Cf. the earlier adj. *scare¹*, *a.*] 1. Searing; causing or tending to cause a scare; causing fright; as, a *scary* situation.

But toe thee, poore Dido, this sight so *skarye* beholding, What feeling creepeth? *Stanisburst*, *Aeneid*, iv. 438. (*Davies*.)

2. Inclined to be scared; subject to scares; timid.

It is not to be marvelled at that amid such a place as this, for the first time visited, the horses were a little *skary*. *Blackmore*, *Lorna Doone*, lix.

3. Somewhat alarmed or frightened; fluttered.

I'm *scary* always to see her shake
Her wicked head. *Whittier*.

[Colloq. in all uses.]

scary² (skä'ri), *n.* [Cf. *scare³*, lean, scanty, scraggy. Less prob. < *scar*, a bare place on the side of a steep (see *scar²*), + *-y¹*.] Poor land, having only a thin coat of grass. [Local, Eng.]

scat¹ (skät), *n.* [Also *scat*, *skatt*; < ME. *scat* (< Icel.), **scet*, **shet* (cf. *cherse*), < AS. *scat*, *scatt*, *scett*, a coin, money, tax (ML. reflex *scata*, *scattia*), = OS. *scat* = OFries. *sket*, *schet*, a coin, money, wealth, cattle, = D. *scat* = MLG. *schat* = OHG. *scaz*, a coin, money, MHG. *schaz*, G. *schatz*, money, treasure, riches, treasury, = Icel. *skatt* = Sw. *skatt* = Dan. *skat*, tax, tribute, = Goth. *skatts*, a piece of money, money; perhaps related to OBulg. *skotŭ* = Serv. Bohem. Pol. *skot*, cattle, = Russ. *skot*, cattle, ORuss. also money (cf. L. *pecunia*, money, as related to *pecus*, cattle, and AS. *feoh*, cattle, fee; see *pecuniary* and *fee¹*), but the OBulg. word, if related, may be borrowed from the Teut. The word *scot²* is of different origin.] A tax; tribute; specifically, a land-tax paid in the Shetland Islands.

The expenses of government were defrayed by a land-tax, called *skatt*. The incidence of *skatt* was originally calculated and fixed by a process in which all the lands then under cultivation were divided into districts of equal productive value, and consequently varying in superficial area in different parts of the islands according to the comparative value of the soil, but averaging about 104 Scottish acres each. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXVIII. 689.

When he ravaged Norway,
Laying waste the kingdom,
Seizing *scat* and treasure
For her royal needs.

Longfellow, *Wayside Inn*, *Saga of King Olaf*, xvi.

scat² (skät), *n.* [Formerly also *skatt*; not related, unless by corruption, with *scud*, a flying shower; see *scud*.] A brisk shower of rain, driven by the wind. *Grose*. [Prov. Eng.]

When Halldown has a hat,
Let Kenton beware of a *Skatt*.
Old Devon, proverb, quoted by *Grose* from *Risdon*.

scat³ (skät), *n.* [Appar. an irreg. form of *scath*, *scathe*, but perhaps a deflected use of *scat¹*, 'tax,' hence 'damage.'] Damage; loss.

It is part of the *scat* of the gelr quihll was castine furth of the achipe. *Aberd. Reg.*, V. 25. (*Jamieson*.)

scat⁴ (skät), *interj.* [Perhaps an interjectional form of *scot¹* or *scout²*, ult. from the root of *shoot*; usually addressed to a cat, pronounced 'sss-cat!' and understood to consist of the word *cat* with a sibilant prefix. Cf. Sw. *schas*, up, begone.] Be off; begone: addressed to cats and other small animals.

scat⁴ (skät), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scatted*, ppr. *scatting*. [*< scat⁴, interj.*] To scare or drive away (a cat or other small animal) by crying "Scat!"

scatch (skaeh), *n.* [F. *escache*, an oval bit, prob. < OF. *eschacher*, *esquacher*, *eschacher*, crush out, flatten, as wire, compressor, as sheets of paper, etc.: see *squash¹*.] A kind of bit for bridles. Also called *scatchmouth*.

scatches¹ (skaeh'ez), *n. pl.* [Also *skatches*; another form of *skateses*, pl., < OF. *eschace*, *eschasse*, F. dial. *écase*, *écache*, *chache*, a stilt, < OFlem. *schaeitse*, a high-heeled shoe, D. *schachts*, pl. *schachtsen*, skates, stilts; see *skate²*.] Stilts used for walking in dirty places.

Others grew in the legs, and to see them you would have said they had been cranes, . . . or else men walking upon stilts or *scatches*. *Urquhart*, tr. of *Rabelais*, ii. 1.

scatchmouth (skaeh'mouth), *n.* [*< scatch* + *mouth*.] Same as *scatch*.

scate, *n.* See *skate²*.

scatebroust (skät'e-brus), *a.* [L. *scatebra*, a gushing up of water, a spring, < *scater*, bubble, gush, well.] Abounding with springs. *Bailey*, 1731.

scath, *v.* and *n.* An erroneous spelling of *scathe*.
scathe (skäTH), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scathed*, ppr. *scathing*. [Sc., also *skath*; < ME. *scathen*, *skäthen*, < AS. *scathan* (pret. *scöð*, pp. *scathen*), also weak *scyththan*, *sceththan*, injure, harm, hurt, *scathe*, = OFries. *skathia*, *schadia*, *schaiä* = D. *schaden* = MLG. LG. *schaden* = OHG. *scadön*, MHG. G. *schaden* = Icel. *skatha*, *skethja* = Sw. *skada* = Dan. *skade* = Goth. *skathjan*, also, in comp., *ga-skathjan* (pret. *sköth*, pp. *skathans*), injure, harm; possibly akin to Skt. *kshata*, wounded, < √ *kshan*, wound. Cf. Gr. *ἀσκήθη*, unscathed. Hence *scathe*, *n.*, *scathel*, *scaddle*.] To injure; harm; hurt.

You are a saucy boy: is't so indeed?
This trick may chance to *scathe* you.
Shak., R. and J., i. 5. 86.

The pine-tree *scathed* by lightning-fire.
Scott, *Rocheby*, iv. 3.

There are some strokes of calamity that *scathe* and scorch the soul.
Irving. (*Imp. Dict.*)

scathe (skäTH), *n.* [*< ME. scathe*, *skathe*, *schathe*, loss, injury, harm, < AS. **scathu* (cf. equiv. *scathen*) = OFries. *skatha*, *skada*, *schada* = D. MLG. *schade* = OHG. *scado*, MHG. G. *schade*, *schaden* = Icel. *skathi*, *skethi* = Sw. *skada* = Dan. *skade*, damage, loss, hurt (cf. AS. *scatha*, one who scathes or injures a foe, = OS. *scatho*, a foe, = OHG. *scado*, injurer); from the verb.] 1. Harm; injury; damage; mischief.

Cryseyde, which that nevere dide hem *scathe*,
Shal now no lenger in hire blissse bathe.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, iv. 207.

Wherein Rome hath done you any *scath*,
Let him make treble satisfaction.
Shak., *Tit. And.*, v. 1. 7.

This life of mine
I guard as God's high gift from *scathe* and wrong.
Tennyson, *Guinevere*.

2†. Disadvantage; a matter of regret; a pity.

She was somdel deaf, and that was *scathe*.
Chaucer, *Gen. Prolog.* to C. T., l. 446.

scathefire (skäTH'fir), *n.* [*< scathe* + *fire*. Cf. *scarefire*.] Destructive flames; conflagration.

In a great *scathefire* it is wisdom not only to suffer those houses to burn down which are past quenching, but sometimes to pull down some few houses wherein the fire is not yet kindled, to free all the rest of the city from danger. *Abp. Bramhall*, *Works*, III. 559. (*Davies*.)

scatheful (skäTH'fül), *a.* [*< scathe* + *-ful*.] Causing harm or mischief; injurious; destructive. Also *scathful*.

Such *scathful* grapple did he make
With the most noble bottom of our fleet.
Shak., *T. N.*, v. 1. 59.

scathefulness (skäTH'fül-nes), *n.* Injuriousness; destructiveness. Also *scathfulness*.

scathel, *a.* and *n.* [E. dial. *scaddle*, *skaddle*, < ME. *scathel*, < AS. **scathol*, injurious, mischievous (= OHG. *scadel* = Goth. *skathuls*, injurious, wicked), < *scathan*, injure, harm; see *scathe*, *v.*] 1. *a.* Harmful; injurious; mischievous.

Many ladde ther forth-lep to laue & to kest,
Scopen out [of the ship] the *scathel* water, that fayn scape wolde.
Alliterative Poems (ed. Morris), III. 155.

II. *n.* Hurt; injury.

Lokeze the contrie be clere, the corners are large;
Discoveres now akerly skrogges and other,
That no *skathelle* in the skroggez skorne us here aftyre.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), l. 1642.

scatheless (skäTH'les), *a.* [*< ME. skathelæz*, *scatheles* (= OFries. *skadlos*, *schadlos* = D. *schadeloos* = MLG. *schadelös* = MHG. *schadeläs* = Icel. *skathlauss* = Sw. Dan. *skadeslös*); < *scathe* + *-less*.] Without *scathe* or harm; without mischief, injury, or damage; unharmed.

At the laste thanne thought I,
That *scathles*, fulle sykerly,
I myght unto the welte go.
Rom. of the Rose, l. 1550.

He's sent back Grace safe and *skathless*.
Scott, *Black Dwarf*, x.

scathful, *a.* See *scatheful*.

scathfulness, *n.* Same as *scathefulness*.

scathing (skä'THing), *p. a.* Damaging; wounding; blasting; searing; as, *scathing* irony.

scathingly (skä'THing-li), *adv.* With damaging or withering severity; unsparingly; as, he was *scathingly* denounced.

scathold (skät'höld), *n.* [Also *scathhold*, *scathald*, *scattald*; *scattoid*; < *scat¹*, tax, tribute, + *hold¹*, as in *freehold*. Cf. *scatland*.] In Orkney and Shetland, open ground for pasture or for furnishing fuel; seatland.

scathy (skä'THI), *a.* [*< scathe* + *-y¹*.] Mischievous; vicious; dangerous; as, let him alone, he's *scathy*. [Scotch.]

scatland (skät'land), *n.* [Icel. *skatt-land*, a tributary land, dependency, < *skattr*, tribute, + *land*, land. Cf. *scathold*.] In Orkney and Shetland, land which paid *scat* or duty for the right of pasture and of eating peat.

scatology (skä-tol'ö-ji), *n.* [*< Gr. σκῶρ* (*skart-*), dung, ordure, + *-λογία*, *lóyia*, speak; see *-ology*.] The science of fossil excrement; the knowledge of animals which may be acquired by the examination of coprolites.

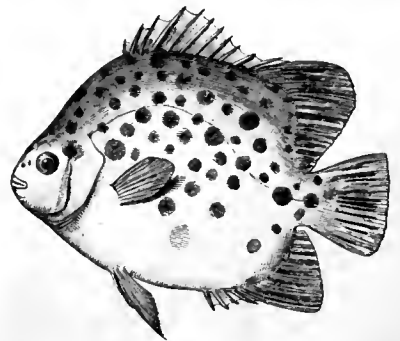
scatomancy (skät'ö-man-si), *n.* [*< Gr. σκῶρ* (*skart-*), dung, ordure, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination or diagnosis of disease by inspection of excrement. Compare *scatocopy*.

There learned I dirrimancy, *scatomancy*, pathology, therapeutics, and greater than them all, anatomy.
C. Reade, *Cloister and Hearth*, xxvi. (*Davies*.)

Scatophaga (skä-tof'a-gä), *n.* [NL. (Meigen, 1803, in form *Scathophaga*); see *scatophaga*.] A genus of *Muscidae*, containing such species as *S. stercoraria*; the dung-flies.

scatophage (skät'ö-faj), *n.* [*< NL. scatophagus*, dung-eating; see *scatophagous*.] An animal that feeds on dung; especially, a scatophagous insect, as a fly.

Scatophagidæ (skät-ö-faj'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scatophagus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Scatophagus*. The body is oblong and elevated toward the front of the back, the head rather small and compressed, mouth small and armed with bands of slender teeth; the



Scatophagus argus.

dorsal is in two sections of nearly equal length, and the anterior spinous section is nearly separated from the posterior, which is mainly composed of branched rays. The anal is similar and opposite to the second dorsal and preceded by four spines; the ventrals are thoracic and complete. Four species are known as inhabitants of the Indian ocean and Australian seas.

Scatophaginæ (skät'ö-faj-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scatophagus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Muscidæ*, typified by the genus *Scatophagus*; the dung-flies.

scatophagoid (skä-tof'a-goid), *a.* and *n.* [*< Scatophagus* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Of, or having characteristics of, the *Scatophagidæ*.

II. *n.* A fish of the family *Scatophagidæ*.
Scatophagoidea (skä-tof-a-goi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scatophagus* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes, with the forks of the

post-temporal intimately united with the posterior and inferior edges of the sides of the cranium, containing only the family *Scatophagidae*.

scatophagous (skā-tof'ā-gus), *a.* [*<* NL. *scatophagus*, *<* Gr. *σκατοφάγος*, dung-eating, *<* *σκάω* (*skā-*), dung, + *φαγεῖν*, eat.] Feeding upon excrement, as a dung-fly.

Scatophagus (skā-tof'ā-gus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831): see *scatophagous*.] In *ichth.*, a genus of acanthopterygian fishes, typical of the family *Scatophagidae*. The most common species, *S. argus*, enters rivers to some extent. It is said to feed upon excrementitious matter. See cut under *Scatophagidae*.

scatotomy (skāt'ō-skō-pi), *n.* [*<* Gr. *σκατο* (*skāt-*), dung, ordure, + *τομήν*, view.] Inspection of excrement for the purpose of divination or diagnosis.

scatt, *n.* See *scat*¹.

scatter (skāt'ēr), *v.* [*<* ME. *scateren*, *skateren*, *schateren*, scatter, *<* late AS. **scaterian*, *scatcran* = MD. *scheteren*, scatter; formed (with a freq. suffix) *<* *√* *scat*, not found elsewhere in Teut., but answering to Gr. *σκαδ*, in *σκαδάνυσθαι*, sprinkle, scatter, *σκάδασσι*, a scattering. Cf. *shatter*, an assimilated form of *scatter*.] **1. trans.**

1. To throw loosely about; strew; sprinkle.

He scattereth the hoarfrost like ashes. Ps. cxlvii. 14

At the end of which time their bodies shall be consumed, and the winds shall scatter their ashes under the soles of the feet of the lust. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 182.

Scattered wide the seeds,
Lies, and words half true, of the bitterest deeds.
William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 327.

2. To besprinkle or strew as with something thrown here and there.

Where cattle pastured late, now scatter'd lies
With carcasses and arms the ensanguined field.
Milton, P. L., xi. 653.

3. To separate and drive off in disorder and in all directions; rout; put to disorderly retreat or flight; disperse; dissipate: as, to scatter an enemy's forces; to scatter a mob.

I'll find some cunning practice out of hand
To scatter and disperse the giddy Goths.
Shak., Tit. And., v. 2. 78.

I leave the rest of all my Goods to my first-born Edward, to be consumed or scattered. *Hovell*, Letters, I. vi. 17.

Our Fleet being thus scattered, there were now no hopes of getting together again. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 38.

In order that a surface may be illuminated at all, it must be capable of scattering light, i. e., it must be to some extent opaque. *P. G. Tait*, Encyc. Brit., XIV. 583.

The cavalgada was frequently broken, and scattered among the rugged defiles of the mountains; and above five thousand of the cattle turned back, and were regained by the Christians. *Irvine*, Granada, p. 82.

Hence—4. To throw into confusion; overthrow; dispel; put to flight: as, to scatter hopes, fears, plans, etc.

So doth God scatter the counsels of his enemies, and taketh the wise in their craftiness.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 45.

No one did more to scatter the ancient superstitions than Cicero. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 430.

5†. To let fall as by accident or at random; drop.

It is directed to you; some love-letter, on my life, that Luce hath scattered. *The Wizard*, a Play, 1640, MS. (*Nares*). = **Syn. 1.** To diffuse, spread, distribute.—3 and 4. *Disperse*, *Dispel*, etc. See *dissipate*.

II. intrans. 1. To separate and disperse; proceed in different directions; hence, to go hither and thither at random.

The commons like an angry hive of bees
That want their leader, scatter up and down,
And care not who they sting.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 126.

2. Specifically, to throw shot too loosely or without concentration of the charge: said of a gun.

scattering (skāt-ēr'ā-shŏn), *n.* [*<* *scatter* + *-ation*.] A scattering or dispersion; a breaking up and departing in all directions. [*Colloq.*]

By some well-directed shots, as they [the enemy] crossed a hill, the Virginia guns with us sent wagons flying in the air, and produced a scattering. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 244.

scatterbrain (skāt'ēr-brān), *n.* A thoughtless, giddy person; one incapable of serious, connected thought. [*Colloq.*]

Poor Alexander, he is a fool, a scatter-brain, and for aught I know a versifier; but he is my son.
C. Reade, Art, p. 23.

scatter-brained (skāt'ēr-brānd), *a.* Thoughtless; heedless; giddy.

This functionary was a good-hearted, tearful, scatter-brained girl, lately taken by Tom's mother . . . from the village school. *Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 2.

scattered (skāt'ēr'd), *p. a.* 1. Widely separated; found, occurring, or placed at wide or irregular intervals of distance.

A few scattered garrisons still held out; but the whole open country was subjugated. *Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

2. Wandering; vague.

When the instruments of praise begin to sound [in the sanctuary], our scattered thoughts presently take the alarm, return to their post and to their duty, preparing and arming themselves against their spiritual assailants. *Ep. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxii.

3. Disunited; divided; distracted.

From France there comes a power
Into this scatter'd kingdom. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 1. 31.

4. In bot., irregular in position; without apparent regularity of order: as, scattered branches; scattered leaves.—5. In entom., irregularly spread or strewn over a surface: noting punctures, dots, or other small marks of sculpture or color. Compare *dispersed*.—**Scattered eyes**, eyes in which the lenses are unconnected, and arranged without definite order. This is the rudimentary condition of the compound eyes as seen in many caterpillars, etc.—**Scattered light**, in optics, light which is irregularly reflected from a surface that is not smooth or is broken up into a multitude of small surfaces.

It is by scattered light that non-luminous objects are, in general, made visible. *Tait*, Light, § 78.

scatteredly (skāt'ēr'd-li), *adv.* In a dispersed or diffused manner. [*Rare.*]

scatterer (skāt'ēr'ēr), *n.* [*<* *scatter* + *-er*¹.] One who or that which scatters.

scattergood (skāt'ēr-gūd), *n.* [*<* *scatter*, *v.*, + *obj. good*.] A spendthrift.

Which intimates a man to act the consumption of his own fortunes, to be a scatter good; if of honey colour or red, he is a drunkard and a glutton.

Sanders, Physiognomie (1653). (*Nares*.)

scatter-gunt (skāt'ēr-gun), *n.* A shot-gun. [*U. S.*]

scattering (skāt'ēr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scatter*, *v.*] 1. The act of sprinkling, strewing, or dispersing; dispersion.

When we examine the Milky Way, or the closely compressed clusters of stars of which my catalogues have recorded so many instances, this supposed equality of scattering must be given up.

Herschel, Philos. Trans., XCII. 495.

2. That which has been scattered or strewn abroad.

The promiscuous scatterings of his common providence. *South*, Sermons, II. 378. (*Latham*.)

3. One of a number of disconnected or fragmentary things.

He has his sentences for Company, some scatterings of Seneca and Tacitus, which are good upon all occasions. *Ep. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Pretender to Learning.

4. The irregular reflection of light from a surface not perfectly smooth, or from many minute surfaces.

The four principal processes by means of which a ray of light may be polarised are reflexion, ordinary refraction, double refraction, and scattering by small particles.

Spottiswoode, Polarisation, p. 2.

scattering (skāt'ēr-ing), *p. a.* 1. Separating and dispersing in all directions: as, a scattering flock of birds; a scattering shot.

The sun
Shakes from his noon-day throne the scattering clouds.
Thomson, Spring, l. 442.

2. Of rare or irregular occurrence; sporadic.

Letters appearing in the record less frequently than five per cent. of these numbers have been regarded as scattering errors, and only the percentage of them all together has been given. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 408.

3. Miscellaneous; diversified: as, scattering votes.—4. Separated from the school, as fish: hence, sparse; scarce. [*New Eng.*]

scatteringly (skāt'ēr-ing-li), *adv.* In a scattered or dispersed manner; here and there.

scatterling (skāt'ēr-ling), *n.* [*<* *scatter* + *-ling*¹.] A vagabond; one who has no fixed abode. [*Rare.*]

Many of them be such losells and scatterlings as that they cannot easily by any sheriff, constable, haylift, or other ordinary officer be gotten, when they are challenged for any such fact. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

scatterer (skāt'ēr-i), *a.* [*<* *scatter* + *-y*¹.] Scattered or dispersed; hence, sparse; scarce; few and far between. [*New Eng.*]

scatty (skāt'i), *a.* [*<* *scat*² + *-y*¹.] Showery. [*Prov. Eng.*]

scatula (skāt'ū-lā), *n.* [ML.] A rectangular parallelepiped having two dimensions equal and the third one tenth of the others.

scaturient (skā-tū'ri-ent), *a.* [*<* L. *scaturire* (*t-*), ppr. of *scaturire*, gush out, *<* *scatere*, gush out, well forth.] Springing or gushing out, as the water of a fountain. [*Rare.*]

Sallying forth at rise of sun, . . . to trace the current of the New River—Middletonian Stream!—to its scaturient source. *Lamb*, Newspapers Thirty-five Years Ago.

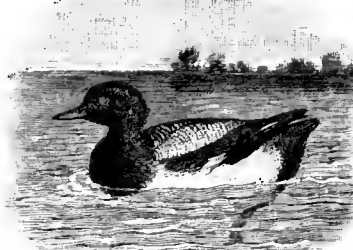
scaturiginous (skāt-ū-rij'i-nus), *a.* [*<* L. *scaturiginosus*, abounding in springs, *<* *scaturigines*, gushing waters, spring-water, *<* *scaturire*, gush out; see *scaturient*.] Abounding with springs. [*Imp. Diet.*]

scald (skād), *v. t.* A Scotch form of *scald*¹.

scald, *v.* A Scotch form of *scold*.

scalp¹ (skāp), *n.* A Scotch form of *scalp*².

scalp² (skāp), *n.* [*<* Icel. *skālp*—in *skālp-hæna*, the scap-duck.] A duck, *Fuligula* or *Fulix marila* and related species. The common scap inhabits Europe, Asia, and North America. It is from 18 to 20 inches long, and from 30 to 35 in extent of



Scap (*Fulix marila*).

wings; in the male the head, neck, breast, rump, and vent are black; the back and belly are white, the former finely vermiculated with zigzag lines of black; the wing has a white speculum, and is lined with white; the bill is dull-blue, with black nail; the feet are dark-plumbeous; the iris is yellow. In the female a belt of white encircles the bill. A smaller species is *F. affinis* of North America. The ring-neck scap, *F. collaris* or *rufitorques*, has a chestnut or orange-brown ring around the neck. All the scaps are near the pochards and redheads (including the canvasback) in general pattern of coloration, but the males have black instead of reddish heads. The American scaps, of 3 species, have many names, mostly local, as *broadbill* and *bluebill* (both with various qualifying words prefixed), *blackhead* and *blackneck* (with qualifying words), *raft-duck*, *mussel-duck*, *greenhead*, *grayback*, *flock-duck*, *flocking-fowl*, *troop-fowl*, *skuffer*, etc.

scap-duck (skāp'duk), *n.* Same as *scalp*².

Scap-Duck, meaning a Duck so called "because she feeds upon Scap, i. e. broken shellfish," as may be seen in Willughby's Ornithology (p. 365); but it would be more proper to say that the name comes from the "Mussel-scaps" or "Mussel-scals," the beds of rock or sand on which Mussels . . . are aggregated.

A. Newton, Encyc. Brit., XXI. 378.

scaper (skā'pēr), *n.* [Prob. a dial. form (in shop use?) of *scalper*².] A tool having a semi-circular face, used by engravers in the manner of a chisel to clear away the spaces between the lines of an engraving.

scaur¹ (skār), *a.* A Scotch form of *scar*¹.

scaur² (skār), *n.* Same as *scar*².

saury (skā'ri), *n.* [Also *scaurie*, *scarie*, *scorey*, *scorie*; said to be *<* Sw. *skiura*, Norw. *skiure* (?).] A young gull. [*Shetland*.]

scavage¹ (skav'āj), *n.* [*<* ME. *scavage*, *schewage*, *schewage*, *<* OF. **scarage*, *escavage*, *escavage*, *cscavauage*, etc. (ML. *scavagium*), an accom. form, with suffix *-age*, of *escouring* (ML. *scouringa*, *schewing*, inspection), *<* ME. *showing*, inspection, examination, show, verbal n. of *shewen*, etc. (> OF. *cscaver*, *escaver*), inspect; see *show*, *showing*.] A toll or duty anciently exacted from merchant strangers by mayors, sheriffs, etc., for goods offered for sale within their precincts.

scavage² (skav'āj), *v. i.* [A back-formation, *<* *scavager*, taken as formed from a verb **scavage* + *-er*¹.] To act as a scavenger: used only or chiefly in the derived form *scavaging*.

scavager (skav'āj-ēr), *n.* Same as *scavenger*, 1.

scavagery (skav'āj-ri), *n.* [*<* *scavage*² + *-ry*.] Street-cleaning; the sweeping up and removal of filth from the streets, etc.; of a town. Also *scavengery*.

In scavagery, the average hours of daily work are twelve (Sundays of course excepted), but they sometimes extended to fifteen, and even sixteen hours.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 245.

scavaging (skav'āj-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *scavage*², *v.*] Street-cleaning; scavenging.

The scavaging work was scamped, the men, to use their own phrase, "licking the work over anyhow," so that fewer hands were required.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor.

scavenge (skav'enj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scavenged*, ppr. *scavenging*. [A back-formation, *<* *scavenger*, taken as formed from a verb **scavenge* + *-er*¹.] To cleanse from filth.

While the rocks were covered with ten thousand sea-anemones and corals and madrepoes, who scavenged the water all day long, and kept it nice and pure.

Kingley, Water-Babies, p. 175.

scavenger (skav'en-jēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skavenger*; with intrusive *n* as in *messenger, passenger, porringer*; < ME. *scavenger*; < OF. *scavegeour*, lit. one who had to do with scavage, < **scavage, escavage*, scavage: see *scavage*]. The word has come to be regarded as a noun of agent in *-er*, whence the verb *scavenge*.] 1. An officer whose duty it was to take custom upon the inspection of imported goods, and later also to see that the streets were kept clean. Also *scavenger*.

The *Scavengers*, Aleconners, Bedel, and other officials. *Liber Albus* (ed. Riley), p. 34.

Hence—2. A person whose employment is to clean the streets, etc., of a city or the like, by scraping or sweeping together and carrying off the filth.

Dick, the *scavenger*, with equal grace,
Flirts from his cart the mud in Walpole's face. *Swift.*

A cloaked Frere,
Sweating in th' channel like a *scavenger*.
Bp. Hall, Satires, IV. vii. 48.

3. In *cotton-spinning*, a child employed to collect the loose cotton lying about the floor or machinery.—4. In *entom.*, a scavenger-beetle. **Scavenger roll**, in *cotton-manuf.*, a roller in a spinning-machine to collect the loose fiber or fluff which gathers on the parts with which it is placed in contact.—**Scavenger's daughter**, a corruption of *Skevington's daughter*, an instrument of torture invented by Sir W. Skevington, Lieutenant of the Tower of London in the reign of Henry VIII., consisting of a broad hoop of iron, which so compressed the body as to force the blood from the nose and ears, and sometimes from the hands and feet.

scavenger-beetle (skav'en-jēr-bē'tl), *n.* A necrophagous beetle, which acts as a scavenger: sometimes specifically applied to the family *Scaphidiidae*. Compare *burying-beetle, sexton-beetle*.

scavenger-crab (skav'en-jēr-krab), *n.* Any crab which feeds on dead or decaying animal matter. Most crabs have this habit, and are notably efficient in making away with carrion, among them the edible crabs. On some parts of the Atlantic coast of the United States thousands of small fiddler-crabs may be seen about a carcass; and on some sandy beaches, as the Carolinian, a dead animal washed ashore is soon beset by a host of horse-man-crabs (*Ocypoda*), which mine the sand and live in these temporary burrows as long as the feast lasts.

scavenging (skav'en-jēr-ing), *n.* [*scavenger* + *-ing*]. The work of scavengers; street-cleaning; cleansing operations.

A characteristic feature of the place are the turkey-buzzards, who do the *scavenging*.

Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 163.

scavengerism (skav'en-jēr-izm), *n.* [*scavenger* + *-ism*]. Street-cleaning; scavenging work or operations. *Curlye, in Froude.*

scavenger-ship (skav'en-jēr-ship), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skavengership*; < *scavenger* + *-ship*]. Work in clearing away dirt and filth from the streets, etc.

To Mr. Mathewe, for *scavengership*.
Churchwarden's Accounts (1500) of St. Michael's, Cornhill
(ed. by Overall), p. 152. (*Davies.*)

scavengery (skav'en-jēr-ī), *n.* [*scavenger* + *-y* (see *-ery*)]. Same as *scavagery*.

The *scavengery* [of London] is committed to the care of the several parishes, each making its own contract; the sewerage is consigned by Parliament to a body of commissioners.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 203.

scavenging (skav'en-jing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *scavenge, v.*] Street-cleaning; removal of filth.

In general terms it can be asserted that in these works the decreased cost of maintenance, repairs, *scavenging*, &c., of the wood as compared with the cost of the same services for macadam pays the increased cost incurred by the capital sunk in the roads, and the net result has been equilibrium in the yearly expenditure.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 148.

scavernick (skav'er-nik), *n.* [*Cor. scavernock, skavernak, scovarnog*, the hare, lit. 'long-eared' (Polwhele)]. A hare. [Cornwall, Eng.] **scavilones** (skav'i-lōnz), *n. pl.* Drawers worn by men under the hose in the sixteenth century.

scaw, n. See *skuc*.

scazon (skā'zon), *n.*; *pl. scazons or scazontes* (skā'zonz, skā-zon'tēz). [L., < Gr. *σκάζων*, limping, hobbling, *ppr.* of *σκάζω*, limp, halt.] In *anc. pros.*, a meter the rhythm of which is imperfect toward the close of the line or period. The name is especially given to two meters—(a) a trochaic tetrameter catalectic, the next to the last time or syllable of which is a long instead of the normal short, and (b) an iambic trimeter with a similar peculiarity. This is commonly known as a *choliamb*, and if the last four times of such a line are all long, it is said to be *ischiorrhagic*. Both scazons are sometimes described as *Hipponaetan*. Meters

of this kind were also called *lame* (*χολά, clauda*: cf. *choliambus*) by the ancients, as opposed to *normal* or *perfect* (*ορθά, recta, integra*) meters. Some ancient Latin metricalians apply the term *scazon*, apparently through misapprehension, to other irregular meters, such as the hexameter *miurus*, lines wanting the last syllable, etc. See *choliamb, Hipponaetan, ischiorrhagic*.

sear, n. In *firearms*, same as *sear*.

The *sear* was acted upon by a trigger in the usual way. *W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 49.*

secat, n.; *pl. scattas*. [AS. *scat* (ML. *scatta*): see *scat*.] An early Anglo-Saxon coin. Specimens occur in gold, but most frequently in silver. Their average weight is 15 grains, and they were probably current from about 600 to 750.



scedet, n. [*OF. scede*, a tablet for writing, < L. *scheda* or *seida*, a slip or sheet of paper: see *schedule*.] A schedule.

A deed (as I have oft seen) to convey a whole manor was *implicite* contained in some twenty lines or thereabouts, like that *scede*, or *Sytala Laconica*, so much renowned of old in all countries.

Burton, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 51.

scedulet, n. See *schedule*.

scelerat, n. See *scelerate*.

scelerate (sel'e-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [Also *scelerat*; < OF. *scelerat*, vernacularly *scelere*, F. *scelérat* = Pg. *scelerado* = It. *scelerato*, *scelerato*, < L. *sceleratus*, wicked, impious, lit. polluted by crime, *pp.* of *scelerare*, pollute, defile, desecrate, < *scelus* (*sceler-*), a crime, wickedness.] I. *a.* Wicked; villainous.

That whole Denomination, at least the Potentates or Heads of them, are charged with the most *scelerate* Plot that ever was heard of: that is, paying Assassins to murder a sovereign Prince. *Roger North, Examen, p. 191.*

II. *n.* A wicked man; a villain; a criminal.

Scelerats can by no arts stifle the cries of a wounded conscience. *G. Cheyne.*

He was, and is, a *scelerat* and a coward. *J. H. Shorthouse, John Inglesant, xli.*

scelerous (sel'e-rus), *a.* [*L. scelerosus*, wicked, abominable, < *scelus* (*sceler-*), a crime, wickedness.] Wicked; villainous.

Kyng Richard, by this abominable mischeyf & *scelerous* act [the murder of the princes] thinking hymself well releyd bothe of feare and thought, woulde not have it kept counsaill. *Hall, Richard III., an. 1.*

I have gathered and understand their deep dissimulation and detestable dealing, being marvellous subtle and crafty in their kind, for not one amongst twenty will discover either declare their *scelerous* secrets.

Harnan, Caveat for Cursetors, p. lii.

scelestic (sē-les'tik), *a.* [Also *scelestic*; < L. *scelesticus*, villainous, infamous, < *scelus* (*sceler-*), a crime, wickedness.] Wicked; evil; atrocious.

For my own part, I think the world hath not better men than some that suffer under that name; nor, withal, more *scelestic* villains. *Feltham, Resolves, i. 5.*

scellett, n. See *scelet*.

scelides (sel'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σκελίδες*, *pl.* of *σκελῖς*, a leg, < *σκέλος*, a leg.] The lower, posterior, or pelvic extremities of mammals.

scelidosaur (sel'i-dō-sār), *n.* A dinosaur of the genus *Scelidosaurus*.

scelidosaurian (sel'i-dō-sā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scelidosauridae*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Scelidosauridae*.

Scelidosauridae (sel'i-dō-sā'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scelidosaurus* + *-idae*.] A family of mailed or stegosaurian herbivorous dinosaurs with separate astragalus, elongate metatarsals, and four functional digits of the pes, typified by the genus *Scelidosaurus*. Other genera are *Acanthopholis, Polacanthus, Hylzeosaurus*, etc.

scelidosauroid (sel'i-dō-sā'roid), *a.* and *n.* [*Scelidosaurus* + *-oid*]. I. *a.* Of, or having characters of, the *Scelidosauridae*.

II. *n.* A reptile of the family *Scelidosauridae*.

Scelidosaurus (sel'i-dō-sā'rus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκελῖς* (*-id-*), leg, + *σαῦρος*, a lizard.] The typical genus of *Scelidosauridae*.

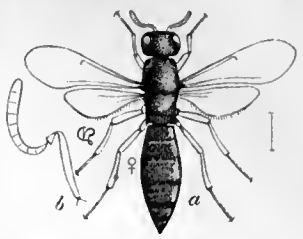
scelidother (sel'i-dō-thēr), *n.* A gigantic extinct edentate of the genus *Scelidotherium*.

The length of skull of the *scelidother* must have been not less than two feet. *Owen.*

Scelidotherium (sel'i-dō-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκελῖς* (*-id-*), leg, + *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] A genus of megatherioid edentate mammals founded by Owen in 1840 upon remains of a species called *S. leptocephalum*, from the Pleistocene of Patagonia. The genus contains a number of species whose characters are intermediate in some respects between those of *Megatherium* and those of *Mylodon*.

Scelio (sē'li-ō), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804).] A notable genus of parasitic insects of the hyme-

nopterous family *Proctotrypidæ*, typical of a sub-family *Scelioninæ*. The chief generic character is the lack of a postmarginal vein of the fore wings. The species are parasitic in the eggs or egg-pods of short-horned grasshoppers or locusts (*Acridiidae*). *S. famelicus* (*Caloptenia ovivora* of Riley) is a common parasite of the Rocky Mountain locust, or western grasshopper, *Melanoplus spretus*. Another species (undescribed) infests the egg-pods of the lesser migratory locust, *Melanoplus atlantis*, while still another has been reared



Scelio famelicus, a, female; b, her antenna. (Line shows natural size.)

from the eggs of the large South American migratory locust. **scellum, n.** See *skellum*.

Sceloporus (sē-lop'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Wiegmann, 1828), also *Scelophorus, Scelphorus*; < Gr. *σκέλος*, leg, + *πόρος*, pore.] An extensive genus of lizards of the family *Iguanidæ*: so called from the femoral pores. The best-known is the common brown fence-lizard of the United States, *S. undulatus*.



Fence-lizard (*Sceloporus undulatus*).

Many others inhabit different parts of the West. They are of small size (a few inches long) and of moderately stout form, with a long slender fragile tail; the upper parts are undulated and mottled with black, brown, and gray, very variable in shade and pattern, and there is a patch of vivid blue on each side of the belly. They are quite harmless, are very active, and feed upon insects.

scelp (skelp), *n.* In *gun-making*, one of several long strips of iron or steel used in welding up and forming a gun-barrel. These strips are twisted into spirals, then welded together at their margins, and well hammered while hot to close all fissures. The barrel is subsequently hammered cold on a mandrel, and then bored. Also *skelp*. *W. W. Greener, The Gun, p. 219.*

scemando (she-mān'dō), [It., *ppr.* of *scemare*, diminish.] In *music*, same as *diminuendo*.

scena (sē'nā), *n.*; *pl. scenæ* (-nē). [L. (and It.): see *scenic*.] 1. The stage of an ancient theater, including the permanent architectural front behind the stage platform and facing the audience in the Roman and later Greek theater.

—2 (It. pron. shā'nā; *pl. scenæ* (-ne)). In *music*: (a) In an opera, a scene. (b) An elaborate dramatic solo, similar to an operatic scene for a single performer, usually consisting largely of recitative or semi-recitative.

scenario (she-nā'ri-ō), *n.* [It.: see *scenery*.] 1. A skeleton libretto of a dramatic work, giving the general movement of the plot and the successive appearances of the principal characters.—2. The plot itself of such a work.

scend (send), *n.* [A misspelling of *send*, simulating *ascend*.] Upward angular displacement of the hull of a vessel measured in a longitudinal vertical plane at right angles with and on either side of a horizontal transverse axis passing through the center of flotation. The term is a correlative of *pitch*, 13, and the two words are generally used together in discussions of the principles of motion and stability of ships; as, the *pitch* and *scend* of a vessel, meaning thereby the longitudinal rocking motion of a ship about the transverse axis passing through the center of flotation, of which motion the *pitch* and the *scend* separately considered are equal but opposite elements.

scene (sēn), *n.* [Also in earlier use, as L., *scena, scæna*; = Dan. *scene* = Sw. *scen*, < OF. *scène*, F. *scène* = Sp. *escena* = Pg. It. *scena*, < L. *scena, scæna*, scene, stage, = O Bulg. *skinja*, a tent, < Gr. *σκηνή*, a tent, stage, scene, akin to *σκιά*, shadow, from the same root as E. *shade, shadow*: see *shade, shadow*.] 1. A stage; the place where dramatic pieces and other shows are performed or exhibited; that part of a theater in which the acting is done.

Giddy with praise, and puff'd with female pride,
She quits the tragic scene. *Churchill, Rosciad.*
Our scene precariously subsists too long
On French translation and Italian song.
Pope, Prol. to Addison's Cato, l. 41.

2. The place in which the action of a play is supposed to occur; the place represented by the stage and its painted slides, hangings, etc.; the surroundings amid which anything is set before the imagination.

In fair Verona, where we lay our scene.
Shak., R. and J., Prol.
Asia, Africa, and Europe are the several scenes of his [Virgil's] fable. *Addison, Spectator, No. 357.*

3. The place where anything is done or takes place: as, the scene of one's labors; the scene of the catastrophe.

The large open place called the Roomeyleh, on the west of the Citadel of Cairo, is a common scene of the execution of criminals. *E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, l. 333.*

4. One of the painted slides, hangings, etc., used on the stage of a theater to give an appearance of reality to the action of a play. These are of several kinds, and are known, according to their forms and uses, as flats, drops, borders or soffits, and wings.

By Her Majesty's Command no Persons are to be admitted behind the scenes.
Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, [II. 5.]

5. A division of a play or of an act of a play, generally so much as represents what passes between the same persons in the same place; also, some particular incident or situation represented in the course of a play.

At last, in the pump-and-tub scene, Mrs. Grudden lighted the blue-fire, and all the unemployed members of the company came in . . . in order to finish off with a tableau. *Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby, xxiv.*

6. One of a series of events, actions, or situations contributing to form a complete view or spectacle or a written representation or description: as, scenes from the life of Buddha; scenes and sketches of camp life.

Through what variety of untried being,
Through what new scenes and changes must we pass!
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

Hence — 7. Any exhibition, display, or demonstration; especially, an exhibition of strong feeling, usually of a pathetic or passionate character, between two or more persons.

"Hush! hush!" whispers the doctor; "she must be quite quiet. . . There must be no more scenes, my young fellow."
Thackeray, Philip, xxvii.

8. A view; a landscape; scenery.
Overhead up grew
Insuperable height of loftiest shade,
Cedar, and pine, and fir, and branching palm,
A sylvan scene. *Milton, P. L., IV. 140.*
Some temple's mouldering tops between
With venerable grandeur mark the scene.
Goldsmith, Traveller, l. 110.

Behind the scenes, back of the visible stage; out of sight of the audience; among the machinery of the theater; hence, having information or knowledge of affairs not apparent to the public.

You see that the world is governed by very different personages to what is imagined by those who are not behind the scenes. *Disraeli.*

Carpenter's scene (*theat.*), a short scene played near the footlights, while more elaborate scenery is being set behind. — Set scenes, scenes on the stage of a theater made up of many parts mounted on frames which fit into each other, as an interior with walls, doors, windows, fireplace, etc., a garden with built-up terraces, etc. — To make a scene, to make a noisy or otherwise unpleasant exhibition of feeling.

You have no desire to expostulate, to upbraid, to make a scene. *Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, xxvii.*

=Syn. 8. Prospect, Landscape, etc. See view.
scene† (sēn), *v. t.* [*scene, n.*] To exhibit; make an exhibition or scene of; display; set out.

Our food is plainer, but eaten with a better appetite; our course of employment and action the very same, only not scened so illustratively, nor set off with so good company and conversation.
Abp. Sanerost, Letters, etc. (1691), II. 17. (Latham.)

scene-dock (sēn'dok), *n.* The space adjoining the stage of a theater in which the scenes are stored.

scene-man (sēn'man), *n.* One who manages the scenery in a theater; a scene-shifter.

scene-painter (sēn'pān'tēr), *n.* One who paints scenes or scenery for theaters.

scene-painting (sēn'pān'ting), *n.* A department of the art of painting governed by the laws of perspective, applied to the peculiar exigencies of the theatrical stage. This painting is done chiefly in distemper, and, while usually of summary execution, it admits of the most striking effects.

scene-plot (sēn'plot), *n.* The list of scenes and parts of scenes needed for any given play.

scenery (sē'nēr-i), *n.* [Formerly also *scenary*; = *It. Pg. scenario*, *scenery*, a playbill (= *G. scenerie* = *Sw. Dan. sceneri*, prob. < *E. scenery*), < *L. scenarius*, of or belonging to scenes, < *scena*, scene; see *scene*. The *E.* word is practically < *scenc* + *-ery*.] 1. The disposition and succession of the scenes of a play.

To make a sketch, or a more perfect model of a picture, is, in the language of poets, to draw up the scenery of a play. *Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.*

2. The representation of the place in which an action is performed; the painted slides, hangings, and other devices used on a stage to represent the place in which the action of a play is supposed to take place. See *scene, n., 4.*

Sophocles increased the number of actors to three, and added the decoration of painted scenery. *Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.*

3. The general appearance of a place, regarded from a picturesque or pictorial point of view; the aggregate of features or objects that give character to a landscape.

The scenery is inimitable; the rock broken, and covered with shrubs at the top, and afterwards spreading into one grand and simple shade. *Gilpin, Essay on Prints, p. 133. (Latham.)*

Never need an American look beyond his own country for the sublime and beautiful of natural scenery. *Irving, (Imp. Dict.)*

scene-shifter (sēn'shif'tēr), *n.* One who arranges the movable scenes in a theater in accordance with the requirements of the play.

scenic (sen'ik or sē'nik), *a.* [= *F. scénique* = *Sp. escénico* = *Pg. It. scenico*, < *L. scenicus*, < *Gr. σκηνικός*, of or belonging to the stage or scene, dramatic, theatrical, < *σκήνη*, stage, scene; see *scene*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the stage; dramatic; theatrical: as, the scenic poets; scenic games. Bid scenic virtue form the rising age. *Johnson, Prol. Opening of Drury Lane Theatre (1747).*

The long-drawn aisles of its scenic cathedral had been darkened so skilfully as to convey an idea of dim religious grandeur and vast architectural space. *Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. xxviii.*

2. Of or pertaining to the landscape or natural scenery; abounding in fine scenery or landscape views: as, the scenic attractions of a place; a scenic route of travel. [Recent.]

3. Pertaining to pictorial design; of such nature as to tell a story or convey ideas through intelligible rendering of figures or other objects. [Recent.]

As a general principle, there is far less antagonism between what is decorative and what is scenic in painting than is sometimes supposed. *C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 307.*

scenical (sen'i-kal or sē'ni-kal), *a.* [*scenic* + *-al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the stage; scenic; dramatic; theatrical.

If he [Gildas] had prepared any thing scenical to be acted on the theatre, certainly it would have been a tragedy. *Fuller, Worthies, Somersetshire, III. 101.*

Many things and actions they speak of as having done, which they did no otherwise than in prophetic vision and scenical imagery. *Evelyn, True Religion, l. 363.*

Hence — 2. Unreal, as in a play; conventional. Nay, this occasion, in me who look upon the distinctions amongst men to be merely scenical, raised reflections upon the emptiness of all human perfection and greatness in general. *Steele, Tatler, No. 167.*

scenically (sen'i- or sē'ni-kal-i), *adv.* In a scenic manner; theatrically.

Not scientifically, but scenically. *G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 19.*

scenographer (sē-nog'ra-fēr), *n.* [*scenography* + *-er*.] One who practises scenography.

Apollodorus was scenographer or scenographer according to Hesychius. *C. O. Müller, Manual of Archaeol. (trans.), § 136.*

scenographic (sē-nō-graf'ik), *a.* [= *F. scénographique* = *Pg. scenografico*, < *Gr. σκηνογραφικός*, < *σκηνογραφία*, scene-painting; see *scenography*.] Of or pertaining to scenography; drawn in perspective.

scenographical (sē-nō-graf'i-kal), *a.* [*scenographic* + *-al*.] Same as *scenographic*.

scenographically (sē-nō-graf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a scenographic manner; in perspective.

scenography (sē-nog'ra-fi), *n.* [= *F. scénographie* = *Sp. escenografía* = *Pg. It. scenografia*, < *Gr. σκηνογραφία*, scene-painting, esp. in perspective, < *σκηνογράφος*, painting scenes, a scene-painter, < *σκήνη*, scene, + *γράφειν*, write.] The representing of an object, as a building, according to the rules of perspective, and from a point of view not on a principal axis.

Scenopinidæ (sē-nō-pin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), < *Scenopinus* + *-idæ*.] A small family of brachycerous flies, consisting of small slender bare species common in dwellings. The larvae are very slender and white; they are found in decaying wood and under carpets, and are supposed to be carnivorous.

Scenopinus (sē-nō-pi'nus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), emended to *Scenopæus* (Agassiz, 1847), < *Gr. σκηνοποιός*, tent-making, < *σκήνος*, a hut, tent, + *ποιεῖν*, make, produce, create.] The typical genus of *Scenopinidæ*. Five species are North American, and four European. *S. fenestratus* and *S. fasciatus* are examples.

scent (sent), *v.* [Better spelled, as formerly, *sent* (a spelling which appears also in the compounds *assent*, *consent*, *dissent*, *resent*), the *c* being ignorantly inserted, in the 17th century, as in *scythe* for *sithe*, *scite* for *site*, *scituate* for *situate* (perhaps in this case to simulate a connection with *assent*, *descent*); early mod. *E. sent*, < *ME. senten*, < *OF. sentir*, *F. sentir* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. sentir* = *It. sentire*, feel, perceive, smell, < *L. sentire*, perceive by the senses, observe, give one's opinion or sentiments; prob. orig. 'strive after,' 'go after,' akin to *Goth. sinths* = *OHG. sind* = *AS. sith*, *E. obs. sith*, a going, journey, time, and to *OHG. sinman*, strive after, go, *MHG. G. sinnen*, perceive, feel, whence *OHG. MHG. sin* (*sinn-*), *G. sin*, perception, sense; see *sithe*.] From the *L. sentire* are also ult. *E. assent*, *consent*, *dissent*, *resent*, etc., *scuse*¹, *sensory*, *consensus*, etc., *sentence*, *sententious*, *sentiment*, *presentiment*, etc.] 1. *trans.* 1. To perceive or discern by the smell; smell: as, to scent game. Methinks I scent the morning air. *Shak., Hamlet, l. 5. 58.*

He . . . was fond of santering by the fruit-tree wall, and scenting the apricots when they were warmed by the morning sunshine. *George Eliot, Adam Bede, li.*

Hence — 2. To perceive in any way; especially, to have a faint inkling or suspicion of.

Alas! I scent not your confederacies,
Your plots and combinations!
B. Jonson, Sejanus, iii. 1.

The rest of the men scent an attempted sway from the outset. *W. M. Baker, New Timothy, p. 187.*

3. To fill with smell, odor, or effluvia; cause to smell; make fragrant or stinking; perfume. Beneath the milk-white thorn that scents the ev'ning gale. *Burns, Cottar's Saturday Night.*

The humble rosemary,
Whose sweets so thanklessly are shed
To scent the desert and the dead.
Moore, Lalla Rookh, Light of the Flare.

II. *intrans.* 1. To be or become scented; have odor; be odoriferous; smell.

Thunder bolts and lightning . . . doe sent strongly of brimstone. *Holland, tr. of Pliny, xxxv. 15.*

2. To hunt or pursue by scent.

scent (sent), *n.* [Better spelled *sent*, as in the verb; < *ME. sent*; from the verb.] 1. An effluvia from any body capable of affecting the olfactory sense and being perceived as a smell; anything that can be smelled; odor; smell; fragrance or perfume. The sent [of the Ferret] endureth fifteen or twentie dayes in those things which he hath come nere to, and causeth some Towne sometimes to be disinhabited. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 842.*

Cloud-dividing eagles, that can tow'r
Above the scent of these inferior things!
Quarles, Emblems, v. 13.

And scent of hay new-mown. *M. Arnold, Thyrsis.*

2. A fragrant liquid distilled from flowers, etc., used to perfume the handkerchief and other articles of dress; a perfume.—3. The sense of smell; the faculty of olfaction; smell: as, a hound of nice scent.

He [Solinus] addeth the tales of men with dogges heads; of others with one legge, and yet very swift of foot; of Pigmeis, of such as live only by sent. *Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 456.*

The sporting-dogs formed a separate and valuable class of exports, including rough terriers or spaniels which ran entirely by scent. *C. Elton, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 306.*

4. The odoriferous trace of an animal's presence; the effluvia left by an animal in passing, by means of which it may be tracked or trailed by smell; hence, the track of such an animal; the course of its pursuit: as, to lose or recover the scent, as dogs: often used figuratively of any trace by which pursuit or inquiry of any kind can be guided.

He . . . travelled upon the same scent into Ethiopia. *Sir H. Temple.*

Trim found he was upon a wrong scent, and stopped short with a low bow. *Sterne, Tristram Shandy, iv. 13.*

Depend on it that they're on the scent down there, and that, if he moved, he'd blow upon the thing at once.

Dickens, Oliver Twist, xxvi.

There is nothing more widely misleading than sagacity if it happens to get on a wrong scent.

George Eliot, Mill on the Floss, i. 3.

Hence—5. Scraps of paper strewed on the ground by the pursued in the boys' game of hare and hounds, or by the "fox" in a paper-hunt, to enable the pursuers to track them or him.—6†. Inking; faint knowledge or suspicion.

I'll ne'er believe but Cæsar hath some scent
Of bold Sejanus' footing. *E. Jonson, Sejanus, iv. 5.*

Cold scent, a faint or weak scent discernible some time after an animal has passed.

He was used for coursing the deer, but his nose was good enough for hunting even a cold scent.

Dogs of Great Britain and America, p. 34.

Second scent. (a) The power of discerning things future or distant by the sense of smell. *Moore*. [Rare.] (b) Specifically, the supposed faculty of discerning odors in some way distinct from ordinary physical means.—To carry a scent, in fox-hunting, to follow the scent. = *Syn. 1. Odor, Fragrance, etc.* See *smell*.

scent-bag (sent'bag), *n.* 1. The bag or pouch of an animal which secretes or contains a special odoriferous substance, as those of deer, beaver, skunks, etc.; a scent-gland.—2. A bag containing anisee-seed or some other odoriferous substance, used in fox-hunting as a substitute for the fox.

The young men . . . expended an immense amount of energy in the dangerous polo contests, [and] in riding at fences after the scent-bag.

C. D. Warner, Little Journey in the World, xvi.

scent-bottle (sent'bot'l), *n.* A small bottle for holding perfume, either a decorative object for the toilet-table, or a vinaigrette or smelling-bottle carried on the person.

scent-box (sent'boks), *n.* A box for perfume.

A Cane with a Silver Head and Scent Box, and a Ferril of Silver at the Bottom.

Advertisement, quoted in Ashton's Social Life, I. 158.

scented (son'ted), *p. a.* Imbued or permeated with perfume or fragrance; perfumed: as, scented soap.—**Scented caper**, a small, closely rolled black tea about the size of small gunpowder. It is colored, and sold as gunpowder tea.—**Scented fern**. See *fern*.

scentful (sent'fûl), *a.* [*< scent + -ful.*] 1. Yielding much smell; full of odor; highly odoriferous; scented.

The scented camomill, the verdurous costmary.

Drayton, Polyolbion, xv. 195.

The scented osprey by the rocks had fish'd.

W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3.

2. Quick of scent; smelling well; having a good nose, as a dog.

scent-gland (sent'gland), *n.* An odoriferous gland; a glandular organ which secretes any specially odoriferous substance, as musk or castoreum. Scent-glands are of many kinds in different animals, to which their peculiar odor is due, and they are for the most part of the category of secondary sexual organs, serving in the males to attract the females. The commonest are modified sebaceous follicles, which may be situated anywhere on the body. Preputial and anal glands are more specialized structures of this class, very highly developed in various animals, as the musk-deer, the beaver, civet-cats, most species of *Mustelidae*, etc.

scent-holder (sent'hôl'dér), *n.* A vessel of ornamental character for holding perfumes, especially one having a cover pierced with holes.

scentingly (sen'ting-ly), *adv.* Merely in passing; allusively; not directly; with mere passing reference or allusion.

Yet I find but one man, Richard Smart by name (the more remarkable because but once, and that scentedly, mentioned by Mr. Fox), burnt at Salisbury.

Fuller, Worthies, Wiltshire, III. 322.

scentless (sent'les), *a.* [*< scent + -less.*] 1. Having or yielding no scent; inodorous; not odoriferous.

The scentless and the scented rose; this red,
And of an humbler growth, the other tall.

Cowper, Task, vi. 151.

Few are the slender flowerlets, scentless, pale,
That on their ice-clad stems all trembling blow
Along the margin of the unmelting snow.

O. W. Holmes, Nearing the Snow-Lines.

2. Destructive of scent; conveying no scent, as for hunting: said of the weather.

That dry scentless cycle of days.

The Field, April 4, 1885. (Encyc. Diet.)

scent-organ (sent'ôr'gan), *n.* In *zool.*, a scent-bag or scent-gland. The term is applied especially to odoriferous vesicles at the end of the abdomen of many insects, to extensible vesicles on the backs of certain larvae, and to organs in the thorax of other insects having minute external orifices called *scent-pores* at the sides of the metasternum, near the hind coxæ, as in certain longicorn beetles. These organs are also called *osmeteria*. See *repugnatorial*, and cut under *osmeterium*.

scent-pore (sent'pôr), *n.* In *entom.*, the orifice of a scent-organ, specifically of the metasternal scent-organs. See *metasternal*.

scent-vase (sent'väs), *n.* A vessel with a pierced cover, designed to contain perfumes. Compare *cassolette*, 2.

scent-vesicle (sent'ves'i-kl), *n.* A vesicle containing odoriferous matter.

scentwood (sent'wüd), *n.* A low bushy shrub, *Alyxia buxifolia*, of the *Apocynaceæ*, found in Australia and Tasmania. Also *Tonka-bean wood* and *heath-box*.

sceptis, *n.* See *skepsis*.

scepter, sceptre (sep'tér), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *septer*; < ME. *septrre, septrre, septrour, septror*. < OF. *septrre, ceptre*, F. *septrre* = Sp. *cebro* = Pg. *sceptro* = It. *scettro, scetro* = D. *schepter* = G. Sw. Dan. *scepter*, < L. *sceptrum*, < Gr. *σκήπτρον*, a staff to lean on, a scepter, < *σκήπτειν*, prop or stay (one thing against another), lean on, also dart, hurl, throw (cf. *σκήπτός*, a gust or squall of wind); cf. Skt. *√ kship*, throw. See also *scape*.] 1. A staff of office of the character accepted as peculiar to royalty or independent sovereignty. Those existing, or which are represented in trustworthy works of art of former times, have usually only a decorative character, but occasionally an emblem of religious or secular character occurs: thus, scepters are sometimes tipped with a cross, or with a small orb surmounted by a cross, or with a hand in the position of benediction, or with a royal emblem, such as the fleur-de-lis of France. In heraldry a scepter is generally represented with a fleur-de-lis at the upper end, the rest of it being a staff ornamented in an arbitrary manner.

I doubt it for destiny, and dreads at the ende,
For lure and for losse of the longe hola;
Bothe of soile & of septr, souerainly of you;
That we falle into forfet with our fre wille.

Destruction of Troy (E. E. T. S.), i. 2296.

So Esther drew near, and touched the top of the sceptre.
Esther v. 2.

And put a barren sceptre in my gripe.

Shak., Macbeth, III. 1. 62.

Two Scepters of masse gold, that the King and Queene do carrie in their hands at their coronation.

Corjay, Crudities, I. 45, sig. D.

Hence—2. Royal power or authority: as, to assume the scepter.

The scepter shall not depart from Judah, nor a lawgiver from between his feet, until Shiloh come. Gen. xlix. 10.

King Charles's scepter. See *Pedicularia*.

scepter, sceptre (sep'tér), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sceptered, sceptred*, ppr. *sceptering, sceptring*. [*< scepter, n.*] To give a scepter to; invest with royal authority, or with the emblem of authority.

Thy cheeks buffed, thy head smitten, thy hand *sceptred* with a reed.

Ep. Hall, Christ before Pilate.

scepterdom, sceptredom (sep'tér-dum), *n.* [*< scepter + -dom.*] 1†. Reign; period of wielding the scepter.

In the *scepterdom* of Edward the Confessor the sands first began to growe into sight at a low water.

Nashe, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 151). (Davies.)

2. Imperial or regal authority. [Rare.]

The Sabbath comes down to us venerable in all the hoariness of an immemorial antiquity, and imperial with all the *sceptredom* of the Creator's example.

G. D. Boardman, Creative Week, p. 251.

sceptered, sceptred (sep'térd), *a.* [*< scepter + -ed.*] Bearing a scepter; accompanied with a scepter; hence, pertaining to royalty; regal.

This royal throne of kings, this *scepter'd* isle, . . .

This fortress, built by Nature for herself
Against infection and the hand of war.

Shak., Rich. II., II. 1. 40.

Where darkness, with her gloomy *sceptred* hand,
Doth now command.

E. Jonson, Underwoods, xlv.

Sometime let gorgeous Tragedy
In *sceptred* pall come sweeping by.

Milton, Il Penseroso, l. 93.

scepterless, sceptreless (sep'tér-les), *a.* [*< scepter + -less.*] Having no scepter.

sceptic, sceptical, etc. See *skeptic*, etc.

sceptral (sep'tral), *a.* [*< L. sceptrum*, a scepter, + *-al.*] Pertaining to or resembling a scepter; regal.

Ministry is might,

And loving servitude is *sceptral* rule.

Bickersteth, Yesterday, To-day, and Forever, iv. 969.

sceptre, sceptredom, etc. See *scepter*, etc.

Sceptrum Brandenburgicum. [NL.: *L. sceptrum*, scepter; *Brandenburgicum*, neut. of *Brandenburgicus*, of Brandenburg.] A constellation, the Scepter of Brandenburg, established by Gottfried Kirsch, a German astronomer, in 1688. It consisted of four stars lying in a straight line, in the first bend of Eridanus, west of the Hare. The constellation was used by Bode early in the nineteenth century, but is now obsolete.

Sceptrum et Manus Justiciæ. [NL.: *L. sceptrum*, scepter; *et*, and; *manus*, hand; *justiciæ*, gen. of *justicia*, prop. *justitia*, justice.] A constellation established in 1679 by Royer in honor of Louis XIV., now displaced by Lacerta.

sceptry (sep'tri), *a.* [*< scepter, sceptre*, + *-y.*] Bearing a scepter; sceptered; royal. [Rare.]

His highness Ludolph's *sceptry* hand.

Keats, Otho the Great, i. l. (Davies.)

scernet, *v. t.* [*< It. scernere*, < L. *discernere*, discern: see *discern.*] To discern. [Rare.]

But, as he higher drew, he easily

Might *scerne* that it was not his sweetest sweet.

Spenser, F. Q., III. x. 22.

sceuophorion (sü-ô-fô'ri-on), *n.*; pl. *sceuophoria* (-iâ). [*< LGr. σκευοφόριον*, < *σκεῦος*, a vessel, + *φέρω* = E. *bear*.] In the Gr. Ch., a pyx or other receptacle for the reserved sacrament. Also *artophorion*.

sceuophylacium (sü'ô-fî-lâ'shi-um), *n.* [*< LGr. σκευοφύλακιον*, *σκευοφύλακείον*, a place for keeping the vessels, etc., used in religious service, in Gr. a place for baggage, etc., < *σκευοφύλαξ*, a keeper of such vessels, etc.: see *sceuophylax*.] In the early church and in the Greek Church, the treasury or repository of the sacred utensils: a part of the diaconicon or sacristy; hence, the whole diaconicon. Also *skeuophylakion*.

They [the holy vessels, etc.] were kept in the *sceuophylacium* of the church. *Bingham, Antiquities, VIII. x. 2.*

sceuophylax (sü-ô-fî-laks), *n.* [*< LGr. σκευοφύλαξ*, a keeper of the vessels, etc., used in religious service, a sacristan, in Gr. a keeper of baggage, < *σκεῦος*, a vessel, a utensil, + *φύλαξ*, a watcher, guard.] In the early church and in the Greek Church, the officer having charge of the holy vessels and other treasures of the church; a sacristan. The great *sceuophylax* of the patriarch of Constantinople ranks next after the great sacellarius. He is custodian of the treasures of the patriarchate and of vacant churches. A similar officer to the *sceuophylax* in a nunnery is called the *sceuophylacissa*. Also *skeuophylax*.

sch. A consonant sequence arising in Middle English (as well as in Middle Dutch, Middle High German, etc.) from the assimilation of *sc*, and now simplified to *sh*. See *sh*. For Middle English words in *sch*-, see *sh*-.

schaap-stikker (skâp'stik'ér), *n.* [S. African D. < D. *schaap*, = E. *sheep*, + *stikker*, choker, < *stikken*, choke.] A South African serpent of the family *Coronellidae*, *Psammophylax rhombatus*, very common at the Cape of Good Hope. It is a handsome little reptile, prettily marked, and agile in its movements. It lives on insects and small lizards, on which it darts with great swiftness. Its length is about 2 feet.

schabrack, schabraque, *n.* See *shabrack*.

schabzieger (shâp'tsô'gér), *n.* [G., < *schaben*, rub, grate (= E. *shave*), + *zieger*, green cheese, whey.] A kind of green cheese made in Switzerland: same as *sapsago*. Also written *schap-zieger*.

schadonophan (skâ-don'ô-fan), *n.* [*< Gr. σχάδων*, *σχάδων*, the larva of some insects, + *φαίνω*, appear.] The early quiescent larval stage in the development of certain mites, as apodermatous trombidids. *H. Henking, 1882.*

Schæfferia (she-fê'ri-â), *n.* [NL. (Jacquin, 1780), named after J. C. Schæffer (1718-90), a German naturalist.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Celastrineæ*, tribe *Celastrææ*, and subtribe *Elaeodendreæ*. It is characterized by dioecious flowers with four imbricated and orbicular sepals, four petals, four stamens, a two-celled ovary, and a two-cleft stigma. The fruit is a dry drupe with two seeds which are without an aril. The 3 species are natives of the West India, Florida, Texas, and Mexico. They are smooth and rigid shrubs, with small coriaceous entire and obovate leaves, and small green or white flowers nearly or quite sessile in the axils. *S. frutescens*, a small tree of southern Florida and the neighboring islands, produces a valuable wood which from its color and hardness is known by the names of *yellow-wood* and *boxwood*.

schah, *n.* See *shah*.

schaife, *n.* An obsolete form of *sheaf*†.

schako, *n.* See *shako*.

schalenblende (shâ'len-blend), *n.* [G., < *schale*, shell (= E. *scale*†: see *scale*†, *shale*†), + *blende*, > E. *blende*.] A variety of sphalerite, or native zinc sulphid, occurring massive in curved layers, often alternating with galena and marcasite.

schalk, *n.* See *shalk*.

schallot, *n.* See *shallot*.

schalstein (shâl'shtin), *n.* [G. *schalstein*, < *schale* (= E. *scale*†, *shale*†), shell, + *stein* = E. *stone*.] A slaty or shaly variety of tuffaceous (volcanic) rock: little used in English.

On the whole, this diabase series is largely made up of slaty volcanic rocks, much resembling the Nassau *Schalstein* (shale stone).

H. B. Woodward, Geol. of Eng. and Wales, p. 135.

schapbachite (shäp' bäch-it), *n.* [*<* *Schapbach* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A sulphid of bismuth, silver, and lead, occurring in indistinctly crystallized and also massive forms of a lead-gray color at Schapbach in Baden.

schappe, *n.* Any one of various silk fabrics made of carded and spun silk, the silk used for this purpose being obtained from the thin, fuzzy beginnings and endings of cocoons in reeling.

Schappe or spun silk fabrics, not so lustrous as reeled silk goods, but stronger and cheaper.

Harper's Mag., V. lxxi. 246.

schapziger, *n.* See *schabzieger*.

Scharlachberger (shär' läch-ber-gër), *n.* A white wine grown on the banks of the Rhine, near Mainz. It ranks with all but the best Rhine wines.

Scharzberger (shärts'ber-gër), *n.* A wine grown in the neighborhood of Trèves, on a hill several miles from the Moselle. It is usually classed among the still Moselle wines.

Scharzhofberger (shärts'hof-ber-gër), *n.* A good white wine grown on the banks of the Moselle, near Trèves. It is considered the best of the still Moselle wines.

schaum-earth (shoum'érth), *n.* [*<* G. *schaum*, foam, scum (= E. *scum*; cf. *meerschaum*), + E. *earth*¹.] Aphrite.

scheklaton, *n.* See *cielaton*.

schekiasm (skë'di-azm), *n.* [*<* Gr. *σχέδιασμα*, something done offhand, *<* *σχέδιάζειν*, treat offhand, *<* *σχέδιον*, sudden, offhand, *<* *σχέδον*, near, hard by.] *Cursory writing on a loose sheet.* [Rare.]

schedule (sked'ül or, in England, shed'ül), *n.* [Formerly also *shedule*, *sedule*, *sedull*, *cedule*; *<* ME. *sedell* = MD. *shedel*, *cedule*, *cedel*, D. *cedel*, *cedel*, a bill, list; *<* OF. *schedule*, *sedule*, *cedule*, a scroll, note, bill, F. *cédule*, a note of hand, = Pr. *cedule*, *cedola* = Sp. *cedula* = Pg. *cedula*, *sedula* = It. *cedola*, formerly also *cedula*, a note, bill, docket, etc. (*>* MHG. *zedel*, *zedele*, G. *zettel*, a sheet of paper, a note, = Icel. *sethill* = Sw. *sedel* = Dan. *seddel*), *<* LL. *schedula* (ML. also *scidula*), a small leaf of paper, ML. a note, schedule, dim. of L. *scheda*, a leaf or sheet of paper, also written *scida*, ML. *scida*, prob. (like the dim. *scindula*, a splint or shingle) *<* L. *scindere* (*>* *scid*), cleave, split: see *scission*, *shindle*, *shingle*. The L. form *scheda* is on its face *<* Gr. *σχέδον*, a leaf, tablet; but this does not appear in Gr. till the 13th century (MGr.), and is prob. a mere reflex of the L. *scheda*, which in turn is then either a false spelling, simulating a Gr. origin, of *scida* (as above), or a var. of **schida* (found once as *schidia*, a splinter or chip of wood), *<* Gr. **σχίδη*, an unauthenticated var. (cf. *σχίδαξ*, another var.) of *σχίζα*, *σχίζη* (*>* dim. *σχίδιον*), a splint, splinter, lath, also an arrow, spear, etc., also a cleft, separation, *<* *σχίζειν* (*>* *schid*), cleave, split, = L. *scindere* (*>* *scid*), cut (as above): see *schism*, *schist*, etc. The ult. origin of the word is thus the same, in any case. The proper spelling of the word, according to the derivation from OF. *cedule*, is *cedule* (pron. sed'ül); the spelling *sedule* (pron. sed'ül) is an imperfect restoration of *cedule*, toward the form *schedule*; the spelling *schedule*, as taken from the OF. restored spelling *schedule*, should be pron. shed'ül, and was formerly written accordingly *shedule*; but being regarded, later, as taken directly from the LL. *schedula*, it is in America commonly pronounced sked'ül.] A paper stating details, usually in a tabular form or list, and often as an appendix or explanatory addition to another document, as a complete list of all the objects contained in a certain house, belonging to a certain person, or the like, intended to accompany a bill of sale, a deed of gift, or other legal paper or proceeding; any list, catalogue, or table: as, chemicals are in *schedule A* of the tariff law.

A gentleman of my Lord of York took unto a yeman of myn, John Deye, a tokene and a *sedell* of my Lords entent whom he wold have knyghts of the shyre, and I sende you a *sedell* closed of their names in this same letter.

Paston Letters, I. 161.

I will give out dtuers *sedules* of my beauty; it shall be inventoried, and euery particle and utensil labelled to my will.

Shak., T. N. (folio 1623), i. 5. 263.

I have procured a Royal *Cedule*, which I caused to be printed, and whereof I send you here inclosed a Copy, by which *Cedule* I have Power to arrest his very Person.

Howell, Letters, I. fol. 14.

She [Marie Antoinette] had . . . kept a large cerking-plin, and with this she scratched on the whitewashed walls of her cell, aide by aide with scriptural texts, minute little *schedules* of the items in her daily diminting wardrobe.

Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLII. 296.

We travel fast, and we reach places at the time named on the *schedule*. C. D. Warner, Roundabout Journey, p. 2.

= Syn. Register, Inventory, etc. See list⁵.
schedule (sked'ül or, in England, shed'ül), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scheduled*, ppr. *scheduling*. [*<* *schedule*, *n.*] 1. To make a schedule of, as of a number of objects.—2. To include in a schedule, as any object.

scheelt, *v. t.* A Scotch form of *school*¹.

Have net I no clergymen?

Pay I no clergy fee, O?

I'll *scheel* her as I think fit,

And as I think weel to be, O.

Laird of Drum (Child's Ballads, IV. 120).

Scheele's green. See *green*¹.

scheelite (shé'lit), *n.* [*<* K. W. *Scheele*, a Swedish chemist (1742-86), + *-ite*².] Native calcium tungstate, a mineral of high specific gravity, occurring in tetragonal crystals which often show hemihedral modifications, also massive, of a white, yellowish, or brownish color, and vitreous to adamantine luster.

scheelite (shé'li-tin), *n.* [As *scheelite* + *-ine*².] A name given by Beudant to the lead tungstate now called *stolzite*.

scheett, *n.* See *skate*².

schefferite (shéf'er-it), *n.* [*<* H. G. *Scheffer*, a Swedish chemist (1710-59), + *-ite*².] A manganese variety of pyroxene found at Långban in Sweden.

Scheibler's pitch. See *pitch*¹, 3.

scheik, *n.* See *sheik*.

Scheiner's experiment. The production of two or more images of an object by viewing it out of focus through two or more pinholes in a card.

schekert, *n.* An obsolete form of *exchequer*.

schelly (shel'i), *n.*; pl. *shellies* (-iz). A white-fish, *Coregonus clupeoides*.

schelm, shelm (skelm), *n.* [Also *schellum*, *skeltum* (*<* D.), *<* OF. *sehelme*, *<* G. *schelm*, a rogue, rascal (*>* D. *schelm* = Icel. *skelmir* = Sw. *skålm* = Dan. *skjelm*), *<* MHG. *schalme*, *schelme*, an abusive epithet, rogue, rascal, lit. pestilence, carrion, plague, *<* OHG. *scatmo*, *selmo*, plague, pestilence.] A rogue; a rascal; a low, worthless fellow. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

The gratitude o' thea dumb brutes, and of that pair innocent, brings the tears into my auld een, while that *scheltum* Malcolm — but I'm obliged to Colonel Talbot for putting my hounds into such good condition.

Scott, Waverley, lxxi.

scheltopusik (shel'tō-pū'sik), *n.* [Origin unknown.] A large lizard, *Pseudopus pallasi*, found in Russia, Hungary, Dalmatia, etc., attaining a length of 2 or 3 feet, having no fore



Scheltopusik (*Pseudopus pallasi*).

limbs, and only rudimentary hind limbs, thus resembling a snake. It is of glassy appearance and dark-brownish coloration. It feeds on insects, small quadrupeds, birds, and reptiles, is quite harmless, and easily tamed. It is related to and not distantly resembles the common glass-snake (*Ophisaurus ventralis*) of the southern United States. Also spelled *scheltopusik* (Huxley).

scheltroner, *n.* See *sheltron*.

schema (skë'mä), *n.*; pl. *schemata* (-mä-tä). [*<* L. *schema*, *<* Gr. *σχῆμα*, shape, figure, form: see *scheme*.] 1. A diagram, or graphical representation, of certain relations of a system of things, without any pretense to the correct representation of them in other respects; in the Kantian philos., a product of the imagination intermediate between an image and a concept, being intuitive, and so capable of being observed, like the former, and general or quasi-general, like the latter.

The *schema* by itself is no doubt a product of the imagination only, but as the synthesis of the imagination does not aim at a single intuition, but at some kind of unity alone in the determination of the sensibility, the *schema* ought to be distinguished from the image. Thus, if I place

five points, one after the other, . . . , this is an image of the number five. If, on the contrary, I think of a number in general, whether it be five or a hundred, this thinking is rather the representation of a method of representing in one image a certain quantity (for instance, a thousand) according to a certain concept, than the image itself, which, in the case of a thousand, I could hardly take in and compare with the concept. This representation of a general procedure of the imagination by which a concept receives the image I call the *schema* of such a concept.

Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller, p. 140.

2. *Scheme*; plan; outline; formerly, a geometrical diagram.—3. In *logic*, a figure of syllogism.—4. In *anc. gram.* and *rhet.*, a figure; a peculiar construction or mode of expression.—5. In the *Gr. Ch.*, the monastic habit: distinguished as *little* and *great*.—**Pedal schema**, in *anc. pros.*, the order or sequence of longs and shorts in a foot; the particular form of a foot as so determined.—**Transcendental schema**, the pure and general sensualization of a concept of the understanding a priori.

schematic (skë-mat'ik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *σχῆμα* (-ματ-), shape, form (see *scheme*), + *-ic*.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a schema, in any sense; typical; made or done according to some fundamental plan: used in biology in much the same sense as *archetypal*.

If our system of notation be complete, we must possess not only one notation capable of representing . . . syllogisms of every figure and of no figure, but another which shall at once and in the same diagram exhibit every syllogistic mode, apart from all *schematic* differences, be they positive, be they negative.

Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions, App. II. (B).

Schematic eye. Same as *reduced eye* (which see, under *reduce*).

schematically (skë-mat'i-käl-i), *adv.* As a schema or outline; in outline.

In the gracilis muscle of the frog the nervation is fashioned in the manner displayed *schematically* upon this diagram. Nature, XXXIX. 43.

schematise, *v.* See *schematize*.

schematism (skë'mä-tizm), *n.* [*<* L. *schematismos*, *<* Gr. *σχηματισμός*, a figurative manner of speaking, the assumption of a shape or form, *<* *σχηματίζειν*, form, shape: see *schematize*.] 1. In *astrol.*, the combination of the aspects of heavenly bodies.—2. Particular form or disposition of a thing; an exhibition in outline of any systematic arrangements; outline. [Rare.]

Every particle of matter, whatever form or *schematism* it puts on, must in all conditions be equally extended, and therefore take up the same room. Creach.

3. A system of schemata; a method of employing schemata.

We have seen that the only way in which objects can be given to us consists in a modification of our sensibility, and that pure concepts a priori must contain, besides the function of the understanding in the category itself, formal conditions a priori of sensibility (particularly of the internal sense) which form the general condition under which alone the category may be applied to any object. We call this formal and pure condition of the sensibility, to which the concept of the understanding is restricted in its application, its *schema*; and the function of the understanding in these schemata, the *schematism* of the pure understanding.

Kant, Critique of Pure Reason, tr. by Max Müller, p. 140.

4. In *logic*, the division of syllogism into figures.
schematist (skë'mä-tist), *n.* [*<* Gr. *σχῆμα* (-ματ-), form, shape, figure (see *scheme*), + *-ist*.] One given to forming schemes; a projector.

The treasurer maketh little use of the *schematists*, who are daily plying him with their visions, but to be thoroughly convinced by the comparison that his own notions are the best. Swift, To Dr. King.

schematize (skë'mä-tiz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *schematized*, ppr. *schematizing*. [*<* Gr. *σχηματίζειν*, form, shape, arrange, *<* *σχῆμα*, form, shape: see *scheme*.] I. *trans.* To form into a scheme or schemes; arrange in outline.

II. *intrans.* 1. To form a scheme or schemes; make a plan in outline.—2. To think by means of a schema in the Kantian sense.

To say that a man is a great thinker, or a fine thinker, is but another expression for saying that he has a *schematizing* (or, to use a plainer but less accurate expression, a figurative) understanding. De Quincey, Rhetoric.

Also spelled *schematise*.

schematologist (skë'mä-tō-lō'ji-on), *n.* [*<* LGr. *σχηματολόγος*, *<* Gr. *σχῆμα* (*σχηματ-*), figure, + *λέγειν*, say.] The office for admitting a monk: formerly contained in a separate book, now included in the euehologion.

scheme (skēm), *n.* [= F. *schème*, *schéma* = It. Pg. *schema* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *schema*, *<* L. *schemata*, *<* Gr. *σχῆμα* (*σχηματ-*), form, appearance, also a term of rhetoric, *<* Gr. *ἔχειν*, fut. *σχήσειν*, 2d aor. *σχέειν*, have, hold, *>* *σχε*, by transposition *σχε*, = Skt. *>* *sah*, bear, endure. From the same Gr. source are *schesis*, *schetic*, *hectic*, and the first or second element of *hexiology*, *cachectic*, *cachexy*, *eunuch*, etc.] 1. A connected and orderly arrangement, as of related precepts or

coördinate theories; a regularly formulated plan; system.

We shall never be able to give ourselves a satisfactory account of the divine conduct without forming such a scheme of things as shall take at once in time and eternity. *Bp. Atterbury.*

It would be an idle task to attempt what Emerson himself never attempted, and build up a consistent scheme of Emersonian philosophy. *Quarterly Rev., CXLV. 155.*

2. A linear representation showing the relative position, form, etc., of the parts or elements of a thing or system; a diagram; a sketch or outline.

To draw an exact scheme of Constantinople, or a map of France. *South.*

3. In *astrol.*, a representation of the aspects of the celestial bodies; an astrological figure of the heavens.

It is a scheme and face of Heaven,
As the aspects are dispos'd this even.
S. Butler, Hudibras, II. iii. 539.

4. A statement or plan in tabular form; an official and formal plan: as, a scheme of division (see phrase below); a scheme of postal distribution or of mail service.

But, Phil, you must tell the preacher to send a scheme of the debate—all the different heads—and he must agree to keep rigidly within the scheme. *George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxiii.*

5. A plan to be executed; a project or design; purpose.

The winter passed in a mutual intercourse of correspondence and confidence between the king and Don Christopher, and in determining upon the best scheme to pursue the war with success. *Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 184.*

I'm not going to give up this one scheme of my own, even if I never bring it really to pass. *Hawthorne, Seven Gables, x.*

Alas for the preacher's cherished schemes!
Mission and church are now but dreams.
Whittier, The Preacher.

6. A specific organization for the attainment of some distinct object: as, the seven schemes of the Church of Scotland (for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, the conversion of the Jews, home missions, etc.); these are under the charge of a joint committee.—7. A figure of speech.

I might tary a longe time in declaring the nature of divers schemes, which are wordes or sentences altered either by speaking or writing contrary to the vulgare custome of our speache, without changing their nature at all. *Sir T. Wilson, Rhetoric (1553).*

Scheme of color, in *painting*, that element of the design which is sought to express by the mutual relation of the colors selected; the system or arrangement of interdependent colors characteristic of a school, or of a painter, or of any particular work; the palette (see *palette*, 2) peculiar to any artist, or used in the painting of a particular picture. Also *color-scheme*.

One of the angel faces in the . . . picture strongly recalls the expression of Leonardo's heads, while the whole scheme of pure glowing colour closely resembles that employed by Di Credi in his graceful but slightly weak pictures of the Madonna and Child. *Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 175.*

The scheme of colour of the picture is sober, business-like, and not inappropriate to the subject; but it is also hot, and unduly wanting in variety and charm. *The Academy, No. 890, p. 365.*

Scheme of division, in *Scots judicial procedure*, a tabular statement drawn out to show how it is proposed to divide a common fund amongst the several claimants thereon, or to allocate any fund or burden on the different parties liable.—**Scheme of scantling**, a detailed description of the sizes, material, and method of construction of the various parts of the hull of a vessel. Also called *specification*.—**Syn. 5. Design, Project, etc.** See *plan*.

scheme (skēm), *v.*; pret. and pp. *schemed*, ppr. *scheming*. [*< scheme, n.*] **I.** trans. To plan; contrive; plot; project; design.

The powers who scheme slow agonies in hell.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, i. 1.

II. intrans. To form plans; contrive; plan; plot.

"Ah, Mr. Clifford Pyncheon!" said the man of patches, "you may scheme for me as much as you please."
Hawthorne, Seven Gables, x.

scheme-arch (skēm'ärch), *n.* [Irreg. adapted *< It. arco scemo*, an incomplete arch; *arco*, arch; *scemo*, diminished, deficient.] An arch which forms a part of a circle less than a semicircle. Sometimes erroneously written *skene-arch*.

schemeful (skēm'fūl), *a.* [*< scheme + -ful.*] Full of schemes or plans.

schemer (skēm'mēr), *n.* One who schemes or contrives; a projector; a contriver; a plotter.

So many worthy schemers must produce
A statesman's coat of universal nae;
Some system of economy to save
Another million for another knave.
Chatterton, Resignation.

It is a lesson to all schemers and confederates in guilt, to teach them this truth, that, when their scheme does not succeed, they are sure to quarrel amongst themselves. *Paley, Sermon on Gen. xlvii. 12. (Latham.)*

scheming (skēm'ing), *p. a.* 1. Planning; contriving.—2. Given to forming schemes; artful; intriguing.

May you just heaven, that darkens o'er me, send
One flash, that, missing all things else, may make
My scheming brain a cinder, if I lie.
Tennyson, Merlin and Vivien.

schemingly (skēm'ing-li), *adv.* By scheming or contriving.

schemist (skēm'ist), *n.* [*< scheme + -ist.*] 1. A schemer; a projector; one who is habitually given to scheming or planning.

Baron Puffendorf observed well of those independent schemists, in the words here following. *Waterland, Works, V. 500.*

A number of schemists have urged from time to time that, in addition to our ordinary currency, there ought to be an interest-bearing currency. *Jevons, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 246.*

2. An astrologer or fortune-teller; one who draws up schemes. See *scheme, n., 3.*

Another Schemist
Found that a squint-eyed boy should prove a notable
Pick-purse, and afterwards a most strong thief;
When he grew up to be a cunning Lawyer,
And at last died a Judge. Quite contrary!
Brome, Jovial Crew, I.

schemy (skēm'i), *a.* [*< scheme + -y.*] Clever at scheming; sly; cunning. [Collog.]

Oh, he was powerful schemy! But I was schemy too.
That's how I got out. *The Century, XL. 223.*

schenchet, *v.* Same as *skink*¹.

schendt, *v. t.* See *shend*.

schene (skēn), *n.* [= *F. schène*, *< L. schœnus*, also *schœnum*, *< Gr. σχοινός*, a rush, reed, cord, measure of distance; see *schœnus*.] An ancient Egyptian measure of length (in Egyptian called *atur*), originally (according to St. Jerome) the distance which a relay of men attached to a rope would drag a boat up the Nile. Its variations were great, but 4 English miles may be taken as an average value. It is essentially the same as the Hebrew unit called in the authorized version of the Bible (*Gen. xxxv. 16, xlviii. 7; 2 Kl. v. 19*) "a little way," and has also been identified with the Persian parasang.

schenk beer. See *beer*¹.

schenshipt, schenchipt, n. See *shendship*.

schepen (skā'pen), *n.* [*D.*, a magistrate, justice.] In Holland and in the Dutch settlements in America, one of a board of magistrates corresponding nearly to associate justices of a municipal court, or to English aldermen.

The post of *schepen*, therefore, like that of assistant alderman, was eagerly coveted by all your burghers of a certain description. *Iring, Knickerbocker, p. 156.*

It was market-day; the most worthy and worshipful burgomaster and *schepens* of Nieuw Amsterdam turned over in bed, stretched their fat legs, and recognized that it was time to get up. *The Atlantic, LXIII. 577.*

schepont, n. See *shippen*.

schequert, n. An obsolete form of *exchequer*.

scherben-cobalt (shēr'ben-kō'bālt), *n.* [*G.*, *< scherben*, pl. of *scherbe*, a potsherd, fragment, + *kobalt, cobalt*.] A German name for some forms of native arsenic, having a reniform or stalactitic structure.

scherbet, n. See *sherbet*.

scherbetzide, n. See *sherbetzide*.

scheret, v. An obsolete form of *shear*¹.

scherif, n. See *sherif*.

scherzando (sker'tsān'dō), *a.* [*It.*, pp. of *scherzare*, play, joke, jest, *< scherzo*, a jest; see *scherzo*.] In *music*, playful or sportive; noting passages to be so rendered.

scherzo (sker'tsō), *n.* [*It.*, a jest, joke, play, *< MIIG. G. scherz (> D. scherts)*, jest, sport.] In *music*, a passage or movement of a light or playful character; specifically, one of the usual movements of a sonata or symphony, following the slow movement, and taking the place of the older minuet, and, like it, usually combined with a trio. The scherzo was first established in its place by Beethoven.

schesis (skēs'is), *n.* [*< Gr. σχῆσις*, state, condition, *< ἔχειν*, 2d aor. *ἔχειν*, have, hold; see *scheme*. Cf. *hectic*.] 1. General state or disposition of the body or mind, or of one thing with regard to other things; habitude.—2. In *rhet.*, a statement of what is considered to be the adversary's habitude of mind, by way of argument against him.

schetic (skēt'ik), *a.* [*< Gr. σχητικός*, holding back, holding firmly, *< ἔχειν*, have, hold; see *schesis*.] Pertaining to the state of the body; constitutional; habitual. *Bailey, 1731.*

schetical (skēt'ik-əl), *a.* [*< schetic + -al.*] Same as *schetic*.

Scheuchzeria (shök-zē'rī-ä), *n.* [*NL.*, named after the brothers *Scheuchzer*, Swiss naturalists (first part of 18th century).] A genus of

monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Naiadales* and tribe *Juncagineæ*. It is characterized by bisexual and bracted flowers, with six oblong and acute perianth-segments, six stamens with weak filaments and projecting anthers, and a fruit of three diverging roundish and inflated one- or two-seeded carpels. The only species, *S. palustris*, is a native of peat-bogs in northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America. It is a very smooth rush-like herb, with flexuous and erect stem proceeding from a creeping rootstock, and bearing long tubular leaves which are open at the top, and a few loosely racemed rigid and persistent flowers.

schiafone (skiä-vō'ne), *n.* [*It.*, so called because it was the weapon of the life-guards of the Doge of Venice, who were known as the *Schiafoni* or Slavs; see *Slav, Slatonic*.] A basket-hilted broadsword of the seventeenth century. In many collections these weapons are known as *claymores*, from their resemblance to the broadswords popular in Scotland in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and erroneously called *claymore* in imitation of the old two-handed sword which properly bears that name. See *claymore* and *basket-hilt*.

Schiedam (skē-dam'), *n.* [*< Schiedam*, a city of Holland, the chief seat of the manufacture of this liquor.] Schiedam schnapps, or Holland gin.

Schilbe (shil'bē), *n.* [*NL.* (Cuvier, 1829); from Egypt. *shilbe*.] 1. A genus of Nile catfishes of the family *Siluridae*.—2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus, of which there are several species, as *S. mystus*. Also *shilbe*. *Raafinsson, Anc. Egypt.*

schiller (shil'ēr), *n.* [*G.*, play of colors, glistening brightness.] A peculiar, nearly metallic luster, sometimes accompanied by iridescence, observed on some minerals, as hypersthene, and due to internal reflection from microscopic inclusions; in some cases this is an effect produced by alteration.

schillerite (shil'ēr-it), *n.* [*< schiller + -ite*.] Schiller-spar rock, an aggregate of anorthite and enstatite, the latter being more or less altered or schillerized, or even serpentinized: the English form of the German *Schillerfels*.

schillerization (shil'ēr-i-zā'shon), *n.* A term employed by J. W. Judd to designate a change in crystals, consisting in the development along certain planes of tabular, bacillar, or stellar inclusions, which, reflecting the light falling upon them, give rise to a submetallic sheen as the crystal is turned in various directions. This peculiarity has long been known to the Germans, and several minerals which exhibit it were classed together under the name of *schiller-spar* (which see). It is varieties of the monoclinic and rhombic pyroxenes, and especially bronzite and diallage, that exhibit this schillerization.

Some of these crystals show traces of *schillerization* in one direction, which I take to be a face of the prism. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLIV. 746.*

Chemical reactions (like those involved in the process of *schillerization*) can readily take place. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. 181.*

schillerize (shil'ēr-iz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *schillerized*, ppr. *schillerizing*. [*< schiller + -ize*.] To have that peculiar altered structure which causes the phenomenon known as *schillerization*.

This intermediate variety is highly *schillerized* along the cleavage-planes. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLV. 533.*

schiller-spar (shil'ēr-spär), *n.* [*< schiller + spar*.] An altered bronzite (enstatite) having a metalloid luster with pearly iridescence: same as *bastite*.

schilling (shil'ing), *n.* Same as *skilling*².

schilttrout, n. See *sheltron*.

schindylesis (skin-di-lēs'is), *n.* [*NL.*, *< Gr. σχινδύλησις*, a cleaving into small pieces, *< σχινδύλειν*, cleave, *< σχίζω*, cleave; see *schism*. Cf. *schedule, shindle*.] In *anat.*, an articulation formed by the reception of a thin plate of one bone into a fissure of another, as the articulation of the rostrum of the sphenoid with the vomer.

schindyletic (skin-di-lēt'ik), *a.* [*< schindylesis (-let-) + -ic*.] Wedged in; sutured by means of schindylesis; pertaining to schindylesis.

Schinopsis (ski-nop'sis), *n.* [*NL.* (Engler, 1873), *< Schinus*, *q. v.*, + *Gr. ὄψις*, view.] A genus of polypetalous trees, of the order *Anacardiaceæ* and tribe *Rhoideæ*. It is characterized by polygamous flowers with a flatish receptacle, five sepals, five spreading and nerved petals, five short stamens, a deeply lobed disk, and an ovoid and compressed one-celled ovary which becomes an oblong samara in fruit, containing a one-seeded stone. There are 4 species, natives of South America from Peru to Cordova. They are trees which bear blackish branchlets, panicle flowers, and alternate pinnate and thickish leaves of many small entire leaflets and with winged petioles. For *S. Lorentzii*, see *quebracho*.

Schinus (skī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. *σχίνος*, the mastic-tree (prob. so named from its much-cracked bark), < *σχίζω*, cleave, split: see *schism*.] A genus of polyptelous trees, of the order *Anacardiaceae* and tribe *Anacardiaceae*. It is characterized by dioecious flowers with unaltered calyx, five imbricated petals, ten stamens, three styles, and a one-celled ovary with a single ovule pendulous from near the summit of the cell, and becoming in fruit a globose wingless drupe resembling a pea, containing a leathery or bony stone penetrated by oil-tubes. There are about 13 species, natives of warmer parts of South America and Australia. They are trees or shrubs with alternate and odd-pinnate leaves, and small white flowers in axillary and terminal bracted panicles. For *S. molle*, see *peppertree*, 1; and for *S. terebinthifolius*, see *arctica*.

schipt, *n.* An obsolete form of *ship*!

shiremant, *n.* An obsolete form of *shireman*.

schirmerite (shēr'mēr-īt), *n.* [Named after J. F. L. Schirmer.] A sulphid of bismuth, lead, and silver, occurring at the Treasury lode in Park county, Colorado.

schirrevet, *n.* An obsolete form of *sheriff*!

S-chisel (es'chiz'el), *n.* In *well-boring*, a boring-tool having a cutting face shaped like the letter S.

schisiophone (skiz'i-ō-fōn), *n.* [Appar. < Gr. *σχίσμα*, a cleaving, splitting, + *φωνή*, sound.] A form of induction-balance used for detecting flaws and internal defects in iron rails.

All the indications of the instrument proved absolutely correct, the rails, &c., on being broken, showing flaws at the exact spot indicated by the *schisiophone*.

Electric Rev. (Eng.), XXVI. 491.

schism (sizm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scism*; < ME. *scisme*, later *schism*, < OF. *scisme*, *cisue*, F. *schisme* = Pr. *scisma*, *sisma* = Sp. *cisma* = Pg. *schisma* = It. *scisma*, < L. *schisma*, < Gr. *σχίσμα*, a cleft, split, schism, < *σχίζω*, cleave, split, = L. *scindere* (√ *scid*), ent. = Skt. √ *chhid*, cut. Cf. *schist*, *squill*, *abscond*, *rescind*, etc., and *schedule*, etc.] 1. Division or separation; specifically, in ecclesiastical usage, a formal separation within or from an existing church or religious body, on account of some difference of opinion with regard to matters of faith or discipline.

Schism is a rent or division in the church when it comes to the separating of congregations. *Milton*, True Religion.

Attraction is the most general law in the material world, and prevents a *schism* in the universe.

Theodore Parker, Ten Sermons on Religion.

2. The offense of seeking to produce a division in a church. In the authorized version of the New Testament the word *schism* occurs but once (1 Cor. xii. 25); but in the Greek Testament the Greek word *σχίσμα* occurs eight times, being rendered in the English version 'rent' (Mat. ix. 16) and 'division' (John vii. 43; 1 Cor. xi. 18). From the simple meaning of division in the church the word has come to indicate a separation from the church, and now in ecclesiastical usage is employed solely to indicate a formal withdrawal from the church and the formation of or the uniting with a new organization. See def. 1.

3. A schismatic body.

From all false doctrine, heresy, and *schism*, . . . Good Lord, deliver us. *Book of Common Prayer*, Litany.

They doo therefore with a more constante mynde per-seuer in theyr fyrst fayth which they receaved . . . than doo manye of vs, belyge diuided into *scismes* and *sectes*, whiche thynge neuer chaunceth amonge them.

R. Eden, tr. of John Faber (First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 290].

That Church that from the name of a distinct place takes authority to set up a distinct Faith or Government is a *Scism* and Faction, not a Church.

Milton, Elkonoklastes, xxvii.

Great schism. See *great*.—**Schism Act**, or **Schism Bill**, in *Eng. hist.*, an act of Parliament of 1713 (12 Anne, stat. 2, c. 7), "to prevent the growth of schism and for the further security of the churches of England and Ireland as by law established." It required teachers to conform to the established church, and refrain from attending dissenting places of worship. The act was repealed by 5 Geo. I., c. 4.

schisma (skis'mā), *n.*; pl. *schismata* (-mā-tā-). [< L. *schisma*, < Gr. *σχίσμα*, separation: see *schism*.] In *musical acoustics*, the interval between the octave of a given tone and the third of the eighth fifth, less four octaves, represented by the ratio $2:3^3 \div 2^{12} \times \frac{1}{2}$, or 32805:32768. This corresponds almost exactly to the difference between a pure and an equally tempered fifth, which difference is hence often called a *schisma*. A schisma and a diastema together make a syntonic comma.

schismatic (siz-mat'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *schismatic*; < OF. (and F.) *schismatique* = Pr. *sismatic* = Sp. *cismatico* = Pg. *schismatico* = It. *schismatico*, < LL. *schismaticus*, < Gr. *σχισματικός*, schismatic, < *σχίσμα*(-), a cleft, split, schism: see *schism*.] 1. *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by schism; tending or inclined to or promotive of schism: as, *schismatic* opinions; a *schismatic* tendency.

In the great schism of the Western Church, in which the Churches of the West were for forty years nearly equally divided, each party was by the other regarded as *schismatic*, yet we cannot doubt that each belonged to the true Church of Christ. *Pusey*, Eirenicon, p. 67.

II. *n.* One who separates from an existing church or religious faith on account of a difference in opinion; one who partakes in a schism. See *schism*.

As much beggarly logic and earnestness as was ever heard to proceed from the mouth of the most pertinacious *schismatic*. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 113.

Dr. Pierce preach'd at White-hall on 2 Thessal. ch. 3. v. 6. against our late *schismatics*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 22, 1678.

Unity was Dante's leading doctrine, and therefore he puts Mahomet among the *schismatics*, not because he divided the Church, but the faith.

Lowell, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 108.

Expose the wretched cavils of the Nonconformists, and the noisy fertility that belongs to *schismatics* generally.

George Eliot, Felix Holt, xxlii.

=*syn.* *Sectary*, etc. See *heretic*.

schismatical (siz-mat'ik-al), *a.* [Formerly also *schismatic*; < *schismatic* + *-al*.] Characterized by or tainted with schism; schismatic.

The church of Rome calls the churches of the Greek communion *schismatical*.

Jer. Taylor, Works (ed. 1835), 1. 282.

schismatically (siz-mat'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a schismatic manner; by a schismatic separation from a church; by schism.

schismaticalness (siz-mat'ik-al-nes), *n.* Schismatic character or condition.

schismatize (siz'mā-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *schismatized*, ppr. *schismatizing*. [< Gr. *σχίσμα* (-μα-), a cleft, division (see *schism*), + *-ίζω*.] To play the schismatic; be tainted with a spirit of schism. Also spelled *schismatic*. [Rare.]

From which [Church] I rather chose boldly to separate than poorly to *schismatize* in it.

Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 42. (*Davies*.)

Schismatobranchia (skis'mā-tō-brang'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1821), as *Schismatobranchia*, < Gr. *σχίσμα*(-μα), cleft, + *βράγχια*, gills: see *branchia*.] A suborder of rhipidoglossate gastropods, with the gills in two plumes on the left side of the gill-cavity on each side of the mantle-slit, the body and shell spiral, the foot fringed and bearded, the eyes pedicelled, and the central teeth of the odontophore very large and sessile. It was defined by Gray, for the families *Haliotide* and *Scissurellide*, as one of 9 orders into which he divided his cryptobranchiate gastropods.

schismatobranchiate (skis'mā-tō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Schismatobranchia*.

schismic (siz'mik), *a.* [< *schism* + *-ic*.] Tainted with or characterized by schism; schismatic. [Rare.]

Then to Carmel's top

The *Schismic* Priests were quickly called up:

Vnto their Baal an Altar build they there;

To God the Prophet doth another rear.

Sylvester, tr. of D. Bartsa's Weeks, ii. The Schisme.

schismless (sizm'les), *a.* [< *schism* + *-less*.] Free from schism; not affected by schism. [Rare.]

The peace and good of the Church is not terminated in the *schismelesse* estate of one or two kingdoms, but should be provided for by the joynit consultation of all reformed Christendome.

Milton, Church-Government, i. 6.

Schismobranchiata (skis-mō-brang'ki-ā'tā), *n. pl.* [NL. (De Blainville, 1825), < Gr. *σχίσμα*, *σχίσμα*, a cleft (see *schism*), + *βράγχια*, gills.] De Blainville's second order of his class *Paracephalophora*, having the branchiae communicating from behind by a large slit or cavity.

Schismopneat (skis-mop'nē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., appar. by error for **Schismopnoa*, < Gr. *σχίσμα*, *σχίσμα*, a cleft (see *schism*), + *πνοή*, breathing, *πνοή*, breath, < *πνέω*, breathe.] An artificial order or group of so-called cartilaginous fishes, formerly supposed to have no opercula nor branchiostegal membrane, including the *Lophiidae*, *Balistidae*, and *Chimaeridae*. See cuts under *angler*, *Balistes*, and *Chimaeridae*.

schist (shist), *n.* [< F. *schiste*, < L. *schistos*, split, cleft, divided, < Gr. *σχιστός*, easily cleft, < *σχίζω*, cleave: see *schism*.] A rock the constituent minerals of which have assumed a position in more or less closely parallel layers or folia, due not to deposition as a sediment, but—in large part, at least—to metamorphic action, which has caused a rearrangement or imperfect crystallization of the component minerals, or the formation of new ones, these, in the course of the process, having assumed

the parallel arrangement characteristic of the rock. *Schist* and *slate* are not essentially different terms; but of late years the latter has been chiefly employed to designate a fine-grained argillaceous rock divided into thin layers by cleavage-planes, and familiar in its use for roofing; while the word *schist* is generally employed in composition with a word indicating the peculiar mineral species of which the rock is chiefly made up, and which by its more or less complete foliation gives rise to the schistose structure: thus, *hornblende-schist*, *chlorite-schist*, *mica-schist*, etc.—all included under the general designation of *crystalline schists*, among which argillaceous schist also belongs, and from which it is separated only because its fissility is, as a general rule, more perfect than that of the other schists, and because it is for this reason of much practical importance, especially in its application to roofing. Also spelled *shist*.—**Knotted schist**. Same as *knotted*, 3 (f).—**Protozoic schists**. See *protozoic*.

schistaceous (shis-tā'shius), *a.* [< *schist* + *-aceous*.] In *zool.* and *bot.*, slate-gray; bluish-gray.

schistic¹ (shis'tik), *a.* [< *schist* + *-ic*.] Same as *schistose*.

schistic² (shis'tik), *a.* [< Gr. *σχιστός*, divided (< *σχίζω*, cleave, divide: see *schism*, *schisma*), + *-ic*.] Pertaining to schismata, or based upon an allowance for the difference of a schisma: as, a *schistic* system of tuning.

schistify (shis'ti-fī), *v. t.* [< *schist* + *-ify*.] To change to schist; develop a schistose structure in. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLVI. 301.

schistocœlia (skis-tō-sē'li-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σχιστός*, cloven, + *κοιλία*, cavity.] In *teratol.*, abdominal fissure; congenital defect of apposition of the right and left sides of the abdominal walls.

schistocœlus (skis-tō-sē'lus), *n.* [NL.: see *schistocœlia*.] In *teratol.*, a monster exhibiting schistocœlia.

schistomelia (skis-tō-mē'li-ā), *n.* [NL.: see *schistomelus*.] In *teratol.*, the condition of a schistomelus.

schistomelus (skis-tom'e-lus), *n.*; pl. *schistomeli* (-li). [NL., < Gr. *σχιστός*, cloven, + *μέλος*, limb.] In *teratol.*, a monster with a fissured extremity.

schistoprosopia (skis'tō-prō-sō'pi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σχιστός*, cloven, + *πρόσωπον*, face.] Fissural malformation of the face, due to the retarded development of the preoral arches.

schistoprosopi (skis'tō-prō-sō'pi), *n.*; pl. *schistoprosopi* (-pi). [NL., < Gr. *σχιστός*, cloven, + *πρόσωπον*, face.] In *teratol.*, a monster whose face is fissured.

schistose, **schistous** (shis'tōs, -tus), *a.* [< *schist* + *-ose*, *-ous*.] Having the structure of schist; resembling schist, or made up of a rock so designated. A schistose structure differs from that resulting from sedimentation in that the former bears the marks of chemical action in the more or less complete interlacing or felling of the component particles, and in the continual breaks or want of continuity of the laminae, while in the latter the particles are only held together by some cement differing from them in composition, or even by pressure alone, and are arranged in a more distinctly parallel order than is usually the case with the schists. In rocks in which a slaty cleavage is very highly developed, as in roofing-slate, this cleavage is almost always quite distinct from and independent in position of the lines of stratification, and this fact can ordinarily be recognized with ease in the field. There are cases, however, in which a schistose structure has been developed in a mass of rock parallel with the planes of stratification. Also spelled *shistose*, *shistous*.

schistosity (shis-tos'i-ti), *n.* [< *schistose* + *-ity*.] The condition of being schistose, or of having a schistose structure.

Here, then, we have . . . a continuous change of dip, and a common *schistosity*.

Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc., XLVI. 249.

schistosomia (skis-tō-sō'mi-ā), *n.* [NL.: see *schistosomus*.] In *teratol.*, the condition of a schistosomus.

schistosomus (skis-tō-sō'mus), *n.*; pl. *schistosomi* (-mi). [NL., < Gr. *σχιστός*, cloven, + *σώμα*, body.] In *teratol.*, a monster with an abdominal fissure.

Schistostega (skis-tos'te-gā), *n.* [NL. (Mohr), < Gr. *σχιστός*, cloven, + *στέγη*, a roof.] A genus of bryaceae mosses, giving name to the tribe *Schistostegaceae*. It is the only genus.

Schistostegaceae (skis-tos-te-gā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Schistostega* + *-aceae*.] A monotypic tribe of bryaceae mosses. They are annual plants with very tender and delicate stems which are of two forms. The "flowers" are terminal, loosely gemmiform, producing a small subglobose capsule on a long soft pedicel. The calyptra is minute, narrowly mitriform, covering the lid only. There is no peristome.

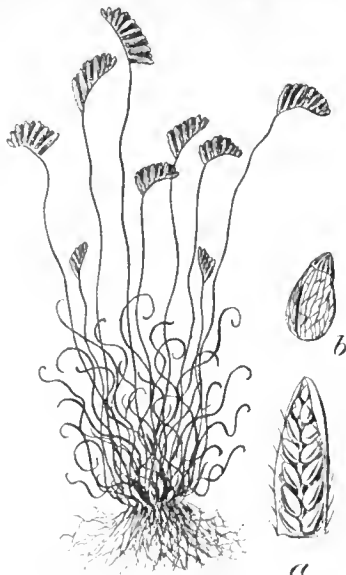
schistosternia (skis-tō-stēr'ni-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σχιστός*, cloven, + *στέρον*, breast, chest.] In *teratol.*, sternal fissure.

Schistothorax (skis-tō-thō'raks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σχιστός*, cloven, + *θώραξ*, a breastplate.] A

malformation consisting of a fissure in the chest-walls, usually of the sternum.

schistotrachelus (skis'tō-trā-kē'lus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σχιστός*, cloven, + *τράχηλος*, neck, throat.] In *teratol.*, congenital fissure in the region of the neck.

Schizæa (skī-zē'ā), *n.* [NL. (Smith, 1799), so called with ref. to the dichotomously many-cleft fronds; < Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split: see *schism*.] A genus of ferns, typical of the order *Schizæaceæ*. They are small widely distributed plants of very distinct habit, having the sporangia large, ovoid, sessile, in two to four rows, which cover one side of close distichous spikes that form separate fertile segments at



Schizæa pusilla.
a, pinnule with sporangia; b, a sporangium, on larger scale.

the apex of the fronds. The sterile segments of the fronds are slender, and simply linear, fan-shaped, or dichotomously many-cleft. There are 16 species, of which number only one, *S. pusilla*, is North American, that being confined mainly to the pine-barrens of New Jersey.

Schizæaceæ (skiz-ē-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Martius, 1834), < *Schizæa* + *-aceæ*.] An order of ferns comprising a small number of species, included in five genera—*Schizæa*, *Lygodium*, *Ancinia*, *Mohria*, and *Trochopteris*. See *Schizæa* and *Lygodium*.

Schizanthus (skī-zan'thus), *n.* [NL. (Ruiz and Pavon, 1794), so called from the two deep-split and successively parted lips; < Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *ἄνθος*, flower.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Solanaceæ* and tribe *Salpiglossideæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a cylindrical tube and a spreading oblique plicate and imbricated limb which is somewhat two-lipped and deeply cut into eight to thirteen lobes, and containing two perfect stamens, three dwarf staminodes, and an oblong two-celled ovary. There are about 7 species, all natives of Chili. They are erect annuals, somewhat glandular-viscid, with deeply cut leaves, and are cultivated for their variegated and elegant flowers, usually under the name *schizanthus*, sometimes also as *cut-flower*.

schizocarp (skiz-ō-kārp), *n.* [< Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *καρπός*, a fruit.] In *bot.*, a dry fruit which at maturity splits or otherwise separates into two or more one-seeded indehiscent carpels. The component carpels of such a fruit are called *cocci*. See *regma*, and cut under *coccus*.

schizocarpic (skiz-ō-kār'pik), *a.* [< *schizocarp* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to a schizocarp.

schizocarpous (skiz-ō-kār'pus), *a.* [< *schizocarp* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to a schizocarp; splitting as in a schizocarp.—**Schizocarpous moss**, a moss of the order *Andreeæ*: so called from the fact that the capsule splits at maturity into four or rarely six equal segments, after the manner of a schizocarp. See *Andreea*, *Bryaceæ*.

schizoccephaly (skiz-ō-sef'ā-li), *n.* [< Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *κεφαλή*, head.] The practice of cutting off and preserving, often with ornaments or religious rites, the heads of departed chiefs, warriors, or estimable persons: common to tribes in South America, Micronesia, New Zealand, and northwestern America. *W. H. Dall*.

Schizocela (skiz-ō-sē'lā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *schizocæle*.] Those animals which are schizocæulous, or have a schizocæle.

schizocæle (skiz-ō-sē'l), *n.* [< Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *κοιλία*, a hollow, cavity.] That kind

of cœloma or somatic cavity in which a perivisceral or perienteric space results from a splitting of the mesoblast: distinguished from some kinds of body-cavities, as an enterocœle, for example. See *enterocœle*, and quotation under *perivisceral*.

schizocæulous (skiz-ō-sē'lus), *a.* [< *schizocæle* + *-ous*.] Resulting from splitting of the mesoblast, as a body-cavity; having a schizocæle; characterized by the presence of a schizocæle. The cavity of the thorax and abdomen of man is schizocæulous. See the quotation under *perivisceral*. *Huxley*, *Encyc. Brit.*, II, 53.

schizodinic (skiz-ō-din'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *ὠδός*, the pangs of labor.] Reproducing or bringing forth by rupture: noting the way in which mollusks without nephridia may be supposed to extrude their genital products: correlated with *idiodynamic* and *porodynamic*.

The arrangement in *Patella*, &c., is to be looked upon as a special development from the simpler condition when the Mollusca brought forth by rupture (= *schizodinic*, from *ὠδός*, travail).

E. R. Lankester, *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI, 682.

Schizodon (skiz-ō-don), *n.* [NL. (Waterhouse, 1841), < Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *δόνος* (*δόνος*-), tooth.] A genus of South American octodont rodents, related to *Ctenomys*, but with larger



Schizodon fuscus.

ears, smaller claws, less massive skull, broad convex incisors, and molars with single external and internal folds, which meet in the middle of the tooth. *S. fuscus* is the species.

schizogenesis (skiz-ō-jen'e-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *γένεσις*, production.] In *biol.*, fission as a mode of reproduction; generation by fission. *Haeckel*.

schizogenetic (skiz-ō-jē-net'ik), *a.* [< *schizogenesis*, after *genetic*.] In *bot.*, same as *schizogenic*.

schizogenic (skiz-ō-jen'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σχίζειν*, split, cleave, + *-γενής*, produced (see *-gen*), + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, produced by splitting or separation: applied to cavities or intercellular spaces in plants that are formed by the separation or unequal growth of contiguous cells, leaving an interspace. Compare *lysigenous*, *protogenic*, *hystero-genic*.

schizogenious (skī-zoj'e-nus), *a.* [As *schizogen-ic* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, same as *schizogenic*.

schizognath (skiz-ō-gnath), *n.* and *a.* **I. n.** A schizognathous bird.

II. a. Schizognathous.

Schizognathæ (skī-zog'nā-thē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *schizognathus*: see *schizognathous*.] In *ornith.*, in Huxley's classification (1867), one of four primary divisions of carinate birds, embracing all those which exhibit schizognathism, or have the palate schizognathous. The division includes a number of superfamily groups—the *Peristeromorpha*, *Alectoromorpha*, *Spheniscomorpha*, *Cecomorpha*, *Geranoomorpha*, and *Charadriomorpha*, or the pigeons, fowls, penguins, gulls and their allies, cranes and their allies, and plovers and snipes and their allies.

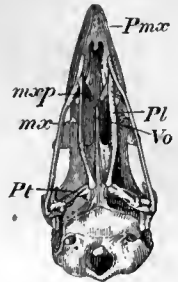
schizognathism (skī-zog'nā-thizm), *n.* [< *schizognath-ous* + *-ism*.] In *ornith.*, the schizognathous type or plan of palatal structure; the peculiar arrangement of the palatal bones exhibited by the *Schizognathæ*.

Schizognathism is the kind of "cleft palate" shown by the columbine and gallinaceous birds, by the waders at large, and by many of the swimmers.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 179.

schizognathous (skī-zog'nā-thus), *a.* [< NL. *schizognathus*, < Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *ornith.*, having the bony palate cleft in such a way that in the dry skull "the blade of a thin knife can be passed without meeting with any bony obstacle from the poste-

rior nares alongside the vomer to the end of the beak" (*Huxley*); exhibiting schizognathism in the structure of the bony palate: as, a *schizognathous* bird; a *schizognathous* palate; a *schizognathous* type of palatal structure. The vomer, whether large or small, tapers to a point in front, while behind it embraces the basisphenoidal rostrum, between the palatines; these bones and the pterygoids are directly articulated with one another and with the basisphenoidal rostrum, not being borne upon the divergent posterior ends of the vomer; the maxillo-palatines, usually elongated and lamellar, pass inward over the anterior ends of the palatines, with which they unite, and then bend backward, along the inner ends of the palatines, leaving a broader or narrower fissure between themselves and the vomer, on each side, and do not unite with one another or with the vomer.



Schizognathous Skull of Common Fowl. *pmx*, premaxilla; *mxp*, maxillo-palatine; *mx*, maxilla; *pl*, palatine; *pt*, pterygoid; *vo*, vomer.

schizogony (skī-zog'ō-nī), *n.* [< Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *-γονία*, generation: see *-gony*.] Same as *schizogenesis*.

Schizogony having once been established, it must have been further beneficial to the species.

A. A. W. Hübner, *Micros. Science*, XXVII, 613.

schizomycete (skiz-ō-mī-sēt), *n.* A member of the *Schizomycetes*.

Schizomycetes (skiz-ō-mī-sē'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σχίζειν*, cleave, split, + *μύκης*, pl. *μύκητες*, a fungus, mushroom: see *Mycetes*.] A class or group of minute vegetable organisms known as bacteria, microbes, microphytes, etc., and allied forms, belonging to the achlorophyllous division of the *Schizosporææ* of Cohn (the *Schizophyta* of later authorities), or to the *Protophyta* of still more recent authors. They were at first regarded as being simple fungi, and hence are sometimes still called *fungi*, but recent investigations indicate that they are more closely allied to the *Schizophyceæ* or lower algae than to the true fungi. They are probably degenerate algae, a condition which has been brought about by their saprophytic or parasitic habits. They consist of single cells which may be spherical, oblong, or cylindrical in shape, or of filamentous or various other aggregations of such cells. The cells are commonly about 0.001 millimeter in diameter, or from two to five times that measurement; but smaller and a few larger ones are known. They are, with one or two exceptions, destitute of chlorophyll, and multiply by repeated bipartitions. True spores are known in several forms, but no traces of sexual organs exist. They are saprophytic or parasitic, and occur the world over as saprophytes. They abound in running streams and rivers, in still ponds and ditches; in the sea, in bogs, drains, and refuse-heaps; in the soil, and wherever organic infusions are allowed to stand; in liquids containing organic matter, as blood, milk, wine, etc.; and on solid food-stuff, such as meat, vegetables, preserves, etc. As parasites, numerous species inhabit various organs of men and animals, causing most of the infectious diseases, as tuberculosis, typhoid fever, cholera, etc. Plants are subject to their attack to a more limited degree, a circumstance that is probably due to the acid fluids of the higher vegetable organisms. *Schizomycetes* vary to a considerable extent according to the conditions of their environment, and hence many growth-forms occur which have frequently received different generic names. The round growth-forms are called *Coccus* or *Micrococcus*; the rod-like forms have been termed *Bacillus*, *Bacterium*, etc.; the shortly coiled forms are known as *Vibrio*; the spiral forms have received the names *Spirillum* or *Spirochaeta*; and the very elongated filiform ones are *Leptothrix*, etc. Their behavior with reference to the supply or exclusion of oxygen has led to their division by Pasteur into *aerobiotic*, or such as require a plentiful supply of free oxygen for the purpose of vegetation, and *anaerobiotic*, or those in which vegetation is promoted by the exclusion of oxygen, or at least is possible when oxygen is excluded. There are, however, various intermediate forms. See *entophyte*, *Fungi*, *Protophyta*, *Bacteriaceæ*, *Bacterium*, *Micrococcus*, *Leptothrix*, *Bacillus*, *Spirillum*, *Spirochaeta*, *Vibrio*.

schizomycetous (skiz-ō-mī-sē'tus), *a.* In *bot.*, belonging or related to the *Schizomycetes*.

schizomycosis (skiz-ō-mī-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., as *Schizomyc(etes)* + *-osis*.] Disease due to the growth of *Schizomycetes* in the body.

Schizonemertea (skiz-ō-nē-mēr'tē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σχίζειν*, split, cleave, + NL. *Nemertea*, q. v.] Hübner's name (1879) of a division of nemertean worms, correlated with *Hoplone-mertea* and *Palæonemertea*, containing the sea-longworms which have the head fissured, the mouth behind the ganglia, and no stylets in the proboscis, as *Lineus*, *Cerbratulus*, *Laugia*, and *Borlasia*.

schizonemertean (skiz-ō-nē-mēr'tē-an), *a.* and *n.* **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the *Schizonemertea*.

II. n. A member of the *Schizonemertea*, as a sea-longworm.

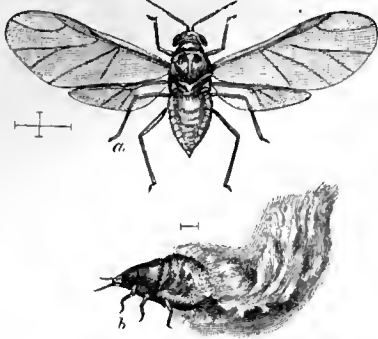
Also *schizonemertine*.

Schizonemertina, **Schizonemertini** (skiz-ō-nem-ēr-tī-nā, -nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σχίζειν*,

split, cleave, + NL. *Nemertes* + *-ina*², *-ini*.] Same as *Schizonemertea*.

schizonemertine (skiz'ō-nē-mēr'tin), *n.* and *n.* [As *Schizonemertea* + *-inē*.] Same as *Schizonemertean*.

Schizoneura (skiz-ō-nū'rā), *n.* [NL. (Hartig, 1840), < Gr. *σχίζω*, cleave, split, + *νεῦρον*, nerve.] A notable genus of plant-lice of the subfamily *Pemphiginae*, having the antennæ six-jointed, the third discoidal vein of the fore wings with one fork, and the hind wings with two oblique veins. The genus is cosmopolitan and contains many species, nearly all of which excrete an abundance of flocculent or powdery white wax. Many live upon



Schizoneura (Eriosoma) lanigera.
a, winged female; b, wingless female. (Cross and line show natural sizes.)

the roots of trees, and others upon the limbs and leaves. The best-known species is *S. lanigera*, known in the United States as the *woolly root-lice* of the apple, and in England, New Zealand, and Australia as the *American blight*. See also cuts under *root-lice*.

schizopelmous (skiz-ō-pel'mus), *a.* [< Gr. *σχίζω*, cleave, split, + *πέλαγος*, the sole of the foot.] In *ornith.*, same as *nomopelmous*.

Schizophora (skī-zof'ō-rā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σχίζω*, cleave, split, + *φορος*, < *φέρω* = E. *bear*¹.] In Brauer's classification, a division of cyclorhaphous dipterous insects, or flies, containing the pupiparous flies of the families *Hippoboscidae* and *Nycteribiidae*, as well as all of the *Muscidae* (in a broad sense): contrasted with *Aschiza*.

Schizophyceæ (skiz-ō-fī'sē-ō), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σχίζω*, cleave, split, + *φυκος*, a seaweed, + *-æ*.] A group of minute cryptogamous plants belonging, according to recent authorities, to the *Protophyta*, or lowest division of the vegetable kingdom. It is a somewhat heterogeneous group, comprising the greater number of the forms of vegetable life which are unicellular, which display no true process of sexual reproduction, and which contain chlorophyll. The group (which future research may distribute otherwise) embraces the classes *Protococcoidæ*, *Diatomeæ*, and *Cyanophyceæ*. See *Protophyta*.

Schizophytæ (skī-zof'i-tē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σχίζω*, cleave, split, + *φυτόν*, a plant.] Usually, the same as the *Schizomycetes*, but of varying application. See *Schizomycetes*.

schizophyte (skiz'ō-fit), *a.* [< *Schizophytæ*.] In *bot.*, belonging to the class *Schizophytæ*.

schizopod (skiz'ō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *schizopus*, < Gr. *σχίζω*, cleave, split, + *πούς* (πόδ-) = E. *foot*.]

I. a. Having the feet cleft and apparently double, as an opossum-shrimp; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Schizopoda*.

II. n. A member of the *Schizopoda*, as an opossum-shrimp.

Schizopoda (skī-zop'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *Schizopus*: see *schizopod*.] 1. An Aristotelian group of birds, approximately equivalent to the Linnean *Grallæ*, or waders.—2. A suborder or similar group of long-tailed stalk-eyed crustaceans, having a small cephalothorax, a large abdomen, and the pereopods or thoracic legs apparently cleft or double by reason of the great development of exopodites, which are as large as the endopodites. It includes the opossum-shrimps and their allies. See *Myiidae*, and cut under *opossum-shrimp*. Latreille, 1817.

schizopodal (skī-zop'ō-dal), *a.* [< *schizopod* + *-al*.] Same as *schizopod*.

Schizopodidæ (skiz-ō-pod'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Schizopoda* + *-idæ*.] A family of *Coleoptera* named by Le Conte (1861) from the genus *Schizopus*, now merged in *Buprestidæ*.

schizopodous (skī-zop'ō-dus), *a.* [< *schizopod* + *-ous*.] Same as *schizopod*.

schizopod-stage (skiz'ō-pod-stāj), *n.* A stage in the development of some of the stalk-eyed crustaceans, as a prawn (*Penæus*), when the larva resembles an adult schizopod.

The greatly enlarged thoracic limbs are provided with an endopodite and an exopodite as in the *Schizopoda*, the branchiæ are developed from them, and the abdominal appendages make their appearance. This may be termed the *schizopod-stage*.
Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 301.

Schizopteris (skī-zop'te-ris), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σχίζω*, cleave, split, + *πίτερις*, a wing, a kind of fern: see *Pteris*.] A generic name given by Brongniart for a fossil plant found in the coal-measures of the coal-field of the Saar and in Saxony, and supposed to belong to the ferns. The genus is now included in *Rhacophyllum*, but of this genus (as well as of the plants formerly called *Schizopteris*) little is definitely known.

Schizorhinæ (skiz-ō-rī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *schizorhinal*.] Schizorhinal birds collectively.
A. H. Garrod.

schizorhinal (skiz-ō-rī'nal), *a.* [< Gr. *σχίζω*, cleave, split, + *ῥίς* (ῥιν-), the nose, + *-al*.] In *ornith.*, having each nasal bone deeply cleft or forked: opposed to *holorhinal*. The term denotes the condition of the nasal bone on each side (right and left), and not the separation of the two nasal bones, which it has been misunderstood to mean. By a further mistake, it has been made to mean a slit-like character of the external nostrils, with which it has nothing to do.

In the *Columbidae*, and in a great many wading and swimming birds, whose palates are cleft (*schizognathus*), the nasal bones are *schizorhinal*: that is, cleft to or beyond the ends of the premaxillaries, such fission leaving the external descending process very distinct from the other, almost like a separate bone. Pigeons, gulls, plovers, cranes, auks, and other birds are thus split-nosed.
Coeus, *Key to N. A. Birds*, p. 165.

Schizosiphona (skiz-ō-sī'fō-nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σχίζω*, split, cleave, + *σῆψον*, tube, pipe.] An order of *Cephalopoda*, named from the split siphon, the edges of the mesopodium coming into apposition but not coalescing: opposed to *Holosiphona*: a synonym of *Tetrabranchiata*.

schizosiphonate (skiz-ō-sī'fō-nāt), *a.* [As *Schizosiphona* + *-ate*¹.] Having cleft or split siphons; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Schizosiphona*.

Schizostachyum (skiz-ō-stak'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Nees, 1829), < Gr. *σχίζω*, cleave, split, + *στάχυς*, a spike.] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Bambuseæ* and subtribe *Melocanneæ*. It is characterized by spikelets in scattered clusters forming a spike or panicle with numerous empty lower glumes, and bisexual flowers with two or three lodicules, six stamens, three elongated styles, and a pedicel continued beyond the flowers. There are about 8 species, natives of the Malay archipelago, China, and the Pacific islands. They are tall and arboresecent grasses, resembling the bamboo in habit and leaf. Several species reach 25 to 40 feet or more in height, and several are cultivated for ornament or for culinary use, the young shoots being eaten in Java and elsewhere under the name of *rebong*.

Schizotarsia (skiz-ō-tār'si-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σχίζω*, cleave, split, + *τάρος*, any broad, flat surface: see *tarsus*.] A family, tribe, or suborder of centipeds, represented by the family *Cermatidae*. See cut under *Scutigera*.

schizotheal (skiz-ō-thē'kal), *a.* [< Gr. *σχίζω*, cleave, split, + *θήκη*, case, + *-al*.] In *ornith.*, having the tarsal envelop, or podotheca, divided by scutellation or reticulation: the opposite of *holotheal*.

Schizotrocha (skī-zot'ō-rō-kā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *schizotrochus*: see *schizotrochous*.] One of the major divisions of *Rotifera*, containing those wheel-animalcules which have

an intestine and anus and one divided disk, whence the name: correlated with *Holotrocha* and *Zygotrocha*.

schizotrochous (skī-zot'ō-rō-kus), *a.* [< NL. *schizotrochus*, < Gr. *σχίζω*, cleave, split, + *τροχός*, a wheel.] Having a divided disk, as a rotifer; of or pertaining to the *Schizotrocha*; neither holotrochous nor zygotrochous.

schläger (shlā'gēr), *n.* [G., < *schlagen*, beat, strike, = E. *slay*: see *slay*, *slayer*.] The modern dueling-sword of German university students. The blade is about 3 feet long and without point, the end being cut square off; each edge is very sharp for a few inches from the end of the blade. It is used with a sweeping blow around the adversary's guard, so as to cut the head or face with the sharpened corner. The schläger has a heavy basket-hilt completely protecting the hand. A heavy gauntlet of leather covers the arm to the elbow. The usual guard is by holding the blade nearly vertical, pommel uppermost, the hand just above the level of the eyes.

Schlegelia (shle-gē'li-ā), *n.* [NL. (Bernstein, 1864), so called after Hermann Schlegel, an ornithologist of Leyden (1805-84).] A genus of birds of paradise. The species is *S. wilsoni*, better known as *Paradisaea* or *Diphyllodes wilsoni*, of Waigiu and Batanta. The male is 7½ inches long, the tail 2, with its middle pair of feathers as long again, twice crossed and then curled in arctiform figure. The bald head



Schlegelia wilsoni.

is bright blue, the fore back is rich yellow, the rest lustrous crimson; the breastplate is mostly glittering green, and other parts of the plumage are of varied and scarcely less burnished hues. The female is somewhat smaller, and in plumage unlike the male, as usual in this family. The species has several technical synonyms. Professor Schlegel called it *Paradisaea calca*, but not till after Mr. Cassin of Philadelphia had dedicated it to Dr. T. B. Wilson of that city. Mr. Elliot, the monographer of the *Paradisæidæ*, has it *Diphyllodes respublica*, after a mistaken identification made by Dr. Sclater of a bird very inadequately characterized by Prince Bonaparte, which belongs to another genus.

Schleichera (shlī'kēr-ā), *n.* [NL. (Willdenow, 1805), named after J. C. Schleichera, a Swiss botanist, author (1800) of a Swiss flora.] A genus of plants of the order *Sapindaceæ*, type of the tribe *Schleichereæ*. It is characterized by apetalous flowers with a small calyx of four to six uniform and valvate lobes, a complete and repand disk, six to eight long stamens, and an ovary with three or four cells and solitary ovules, becoming a dry and indehiscent one- to three-celled ovoid and undivided fruit, containing a pulpy and edible aril about the black top-shaped seed. The only species, *S. trijaya*, is a native of India, Ceylon, and Burma, especially abundant in Pegu, sometimes called *lac-tree*, and known in India as *kosumbia*. It is a large hardwood tree with alternate and abruptly pinnate leaves, usually of three pairs of leaflets, and with small long-pediced flowers in slender racemes. Its timber is very strong, solid, and durable. In India and Ceylon it is valued as one of the trees frequented by the lac-insect (see *lac*²), and its young branches form an important source of shellac. The oil pressed from its seeds is there used for burning in lamps and as a remedy for the itch.

Schleichereæ (shlī-kēr-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Radlkofer, 1888), < *Schleichera* + *-æ*.] A tribe of dicotyledonous plants of the order *Sapindaceæ* and suborder *Sapindeæ*, typified by the monotypic genus *Schleichera*, and containing also 3 other species in 2 genera, natives of tropical Africa and Madeira.

Schlemm's canal. See *canal of Schlemm*, under *canal*¹.

schlich (shlik), *n.* See *stick*¹.

Schloss Johannisberger. The highest grade of Johannisberger, produced on the home estate of Prince Metternich.

schmelze (shmel'tse), *n.* [< G. *schmelz*, enamel: see *smelt*¹, *smalt*, *amel*, and *enamel*.] Glass of some peculiar sort used in decorative work: a word differently used by different writers. (a) Glass especially prepared to receive a deep-red color, and used when colored for flashing white glass. This is the common form of red glass prepared for ornamental windows. (b) Mosaic glass or filigree glass of any sort—

that is, glass in which colored canes and the like are inlaid. (c) A glass so colored that it is brown, green, or bluish by reflected light, but deep-red when seen by transmitted light.—**Schmelze aventurin**, **schmelze glass**, **schmelze** as defined in (b) or (c), above, upon the surface of which thin films of aventurin have been applied.

Schmidt's map-projection. See *projection*.
schnapps, **schnaps** (shnaps), *n.* [*G. schnapps* (= *D. Sw. Dan. snaps*), a dram, "nip," liquor, gin; cf. *schnapps*, interj., snap! crack!
schnappen (= *D. snappen* = *Sw. snappa* = *Dan. snappe*), snap, snatch: see *snap*.] Spirituous liquor of any sort; especially, Holland gin.

So it was perhaps
He went to Leyden, where he found conventicles and
schnapps. O. W. Holmes, On Lending a Punch-bowl.

schneebergite (shnā' bērg-it), *n.* [*G. Schneeberg* (see def.) + *-ite*².] A mineral occurring in minute honey-yellow octahedrons at Schneeberg in Tyrol: it contains lime and antimony, but the exact composition is unknown.

Schneiderian (shni-dē'ri-an), *a.* [*G. Schneider* (see def.) + *-ian*.] Pertaining to or named after Conrad Victor Schneider, a German anatomist of the seventeenth century: in anatomy applied to the mucous membrane of the nose, first described by Schneider in 1660.—**schneiderian membrane**. See *membrane*.

Schneider repeating rifle. See *rifle*².

schönite (shē'nit), *n.* [*G. Schöne*, the reputed discoverer of karnite-deposits at Stassfurt, Germany, + *-ite*².] Same as *picromerite*.

Schönocaulon (skō-nō-kā'lon), *n.* [*NL.* (Asa Gray, 1848), from the rush-like habit; *G. σχοινός*, rush, + *καύλός*, stem.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Liliaceae* and tribe *Veratreae*. It is characterized by densely spiked flowers with narrow perianth-segments, long and projecting stamens, and a free ovary ripening into an oblong and acuminate capsule containing many dark oblong or curved and angled and wingless seeds. The 5 species are all American, occurring from Florida to Venezuela. They are bulbous plants with long linear radical leaves, and small flowers in a dense spike on a tall leafless scape, remarkable for the long-persistent perianth and stamens. *S. officinale*, often called *Asagrea officinalis*, is the cevadilla-plant of Mexico. (See *cevadilla*.) Its seeds are the cevadilla or sabadilla of medicine.

Schœnus (skō'nus), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnæus, 1753), *G. σχοινός*, a rush.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Cyperaceae*, the sedge family, and of the tribe *Rhynchosporae*, characterized by few-flowered spikelets in dark or blackish clusters which are often panicled or aggregated into a head or spike. Each spikelet contains a flexuous extension of the pedicel, numerous two-ranked glumes, and flowers all or only the lowest fertile, and furnished with six (or fewer) slender bristles, usually three stamens, and a three-cleft style crowning an ovary which becomes a small three-angled or three-ribbed beakless nut. There are about 70 species, mainly of Australia and New Zealand, 9 occurring in Europe and the United States, Africa, and the Malay peninsula. They are of varying habit, generally perennial herbs, robust, or long and rush-like, and erect or floating in water. *S. nigricans* of England is known as *boy-rush*, and *S. brevifolius* of Victoria as *cord-rush*.

Schœpfia (shēp'fi-ä), *n.* [*NL.* (J. C. Schreber, 1789), named after J. D. Schœpf (1752-1800), who traveled in North America and the Bahamas.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Olacineae* and tribe *Olacae*. It is characterized by tubular flowers with a small cup-shaped calyx which is unchanged in fruit, four to six stamens opposite to the petals, and a deeply three-celled ovary nearly immersed in a disk which becomes greatly enlarged in fruit. There are about 16 species, natives of tropical Asia and America. They are shrubs or small trees with entire and rigid leaves, and white flowers which are large for the order, and are grouped in short axillary racemes. *S. chrysophyloides* is known in the West Indies as *white beefwood*.

schogger, *v. t.* See *shog*¹.

Scholarie grit. [So called from its occurrence at *Scholarie* in New York.] In *geol.*, in the nomenclature of the New York Geological Survey, an unimportant division of the Devonian series, lying between the *cauda galli* grit and the Upper Helderberg group.

scholar (skol'är), *n.* [Early mod. *E. scholer*, *scholler* (dial. *scholard*, *scollard*), earlier *scoler* (the spelling *scholar* being a late conformation to the *L. scholaris*), *G. scolar*, *scolare*, *scolare*, *scolare*, *scolare*, a pupil in a school, a scholar (= *MLG. scolar*, *scholare*, *schölre* = *OHG. sculari*, *MHG. schulære*, *G. schüler*; with suffix *-ere*, *E. -er*), *G. scolar*, a school: see *school*¹. Cf. *D. scholier*, *OF. escolier*, *F. escolier*, also *scolaire* = *Pr. Sp. Pg. escolar* = *It. scolare*, *scolaro*, a scholar, pupil, *ML. scholaris*, a pupil, scholar; cf. *LL. scholaris*, a member of the imperial guard, *L. scholaris*, of or pertaining to a school, *L. schola*, *scola*, a school: see *school*¹.] 1. One who receives instruction in a school; one who learns from a teacher; one who is under tuition; a pupil; a student; a disciple.

Ine this clergie heth dame auarice uefe [fete, many] *scolars*.

The Master had rather diffame hym selfe for hys teaching than not shame his *Scholer* for his learning.

I am no breeching *scholar* in the schools;

I'll not be tied to hours nor 'pointed times.

The same Asclepius, in the beginning of his first booke, calleth himselfe the *scholler* of Ilermes.

tought him magic; but the *scholar* ran

Before the master, and so far, that Bieys

Laid magic by.

2. In English universities, formerly, any student; now, an undergraduate who belongs to the foundation of a college, and receives a portion of its revenues to furnish him with the means of prosecuting his studies during the academic curriculum; the holder of a scholarship.

For ther he was not lik a cloysterer,

With a thredbare cope as is a poure *scoler*.

3. One who learns anything: as, an apt *scholar* in the school of deceit.—4. A learned man; one having great knowledge of literature or philology; an erudite person; specifically, a man or woman of letters.

He was a *scholar*, and a ripe and good one.

He [King James] was indeed made up of two men, a witty, well-read *scholar*, . . . and a nervous drivelling idiot.

By *scholar* I mean a cultivator of liberal studies, a student of knowledge in its largest sense, not merely classical, not excluding what is exclusively called science in our days, but which was unknown when the title of *scholar* was first established.

Canonical *scholar*. See *canonical*.—King's *scholar*, in England, a scholar in a school founded by royal charter, or a scholar supported by a royal endowment or foundation.—*Scholar's mate*. See *mate*³.

scholarch (skol'ärk), *n.* [*G. σχολάρχης*, the head of a school, *σχολή*, a school, + *ἀρχεω*, rule.] The head of a school, especially of an Athenian school of philosophy.

Among the stock were contained many compositious which the *scholarchs*, successors of Theophrastus at Athens, had neither possessed nor known.

He died in 314, and was succeeded as *scholarch* by Polemon.

scholarism (skol'är-izm), *n.* [*G. scholar* + *-ism*.] Affectation or pretension of scholarship.

There was an impression that this new-fangled *scholarism* was a very sad matter indeed.

scholarly (skō-lar'ä-ti), *n.* [*G. scholar* + *-ly*.] Scholarship.

Content, I'll pay your *scholarly*. Who offers?

Of, pertaining to, or denoting a scholar; characterized by scholarship; learned; befitting a scholar: as, a *scholarly* man; *scholarly* attainments; *scholarly* habits.

In the house of my lord the Archbishop are most *scholarly* men, with whom is found all the uprightness of justice, all the caution of providence, every form of learning.

The whole chapter devoted to the Parthenon and its sculptures is a delightful and *scholarly* account of recent discovery and criticism.

scholarly† (skō-lar'ä-ti), *adv.* [*G. scholarly*, *a.*] In the manner of a scholar; as becomes a scholar.

Speak *scholarly* and wisely.

scholarship (skol'är-ship), *n.* [*G. scholar* + *-ship*.] 1. The character and qualities of a scholar; attainments in science or literature; learning; erudition.

A man of my master's understanding and great *scholarship*, who had a book of his own in print.

Such power of persevering, devoted labor as Mr. Casaubon's is not common. . . . And therefore it is a pity that it should be thrown away, as so much English *scholarship* is, for want of knowing what has been done by the rest of the world.

2. Education; instruction; teaching.

This place should be at once both school and university, not needing a remove to any other house of *scholarship*.

3. Maintenance for a scholar, awarded by a college, university, or other educational institution; a sum of money paid to a student, sometimes to a university graduate, usually after competition or examination, to support him or to assist him in the prosecution of his studies.

A *scholarship* but half maintains,

And college rules are heavy chains.

6. *Warton*, Progress of Discontent.

I'd sooner win two school-house matches than get the Balliol *scholarship*, any day.

Victoria has not yet extended its public system to secondary education, except by giving many *scholarships* as the reward of merit to the best pupils of the primary schools.

Syn. 1. *Learning*, *Erudition*, etc. See *literature*.

scholastic (skō-las'tik), *a.* and *n.* [*L. scholasticus* = *Pr. escolasticus* = *Sp. escolastico* = *Pg. escolastico* = *It. scolaristico* (cf. *G. scholastisch*, *a.*, *scholastiker*, *n.*), *L. scholasticus*, *G. σχολαστικός*, of or pertaining to school, devoting one's leisure to learning, learned, *G. σχολή*, leisure, learning, school: see *school*¹.] I. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or suiting a scholar, school, or schools; like or characteristic of a scholar: as, a *scholastic* manner; *scholastic* phrases.—2. Of, pertaining to, or concerned with schooling or education; educational: as, a *scholastic* institution; a *scholastic* appointment.—3. Pertaining to or characteristic of scholasticism or the schoolmen; according to the methods of the Christian Aristotelians of the middle ages. See *scholasticism*.

The Aristotelian philosophy, even in the hands of the master, was like a barren tree that conceals its want of fruit by profusion of leaves. But the *scholastic* ontology was much worse. What could be more trifling than disquisitions about the nature of angels, their modes of operation, their means of conversing?

The *scholastic* question which John of Salisbury propounds, Is it possible for an archdeacon to be saved?

Hence—4. Coldly intellectual and unemotional; characterized by excessive intellectual subtlety or by punctilious and dogmatic distinctions; formal; pedantic: said especially of the discussion of religious truth.—**Scholastic realist**. See *realist*, 1.—**Scholastic theology**, that form of theology whose fundamental principle is that religious truth can be reduced to a complete philosophical system: ordinarily used to designate a theological system which has become dogmatic or abstruse. See *scholasticism*.

II. *n.* 1. A student or studious person; a scholar.

They despise all men as unexperienced *scholastics* who wait for an occasion before they speak.

2. A schoolman; a Christian Aristotelian; one of those who taught in European schools from the eleventh century to the Reformation, who reposed ultimately upon authority for every philosophical proposition, and who wrote chiefly in the form of disputations, discussing the questions with an almost syllogistic stiffness: opposed to *Biblicist*.

The *scholastics* were far from rebelling against the dogmatic system of the church.

I have the smallest possible confidence in the metaphysical reasonings either of modern professors or of medieval *scholastics*.

Hence—3. One who deals with religious questions in the spirit of the medieval scholastics.—4. A member of the third grade in the organization of the Jesuits. A novice of two years' duration and a month of strict confinement are prerequisite to entrance to the grade of scholastic. The term consists of five years' study in the arts, five or six years of teaching and study, a year of final novitiate, and from four to six years of study in theology. The scholastic is then prepared to be admitted as a priest of the order.

Our papists and *scholastic* sophisters will object and make answer to this supper of the Lord.

Perplex and even pure Doctrin with *scholastic* Trash.

II.† *n.* A scholastic.

The *scholastic*es aginst the canonistes.

scholastically (skō-las'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a scholastic manner; according to the method of the metaphysical schools of the middle ages.

Moralists or casuista that treat *scholastically* of justice.

scholasticism (skō-las'ti-sizm), *n.* [= *Sp. escolasticismo* = *G. scholasticismus*, *cf. NL. scholasticismus*, *scholasticism*, *L. scholasticus*, *scholastic*: see *scholastic*.] The Aristotelian teaching of the medieval schools and universities, and similar teaching in Roman Catholic institutions in modern times, characterized by acknowledgment of the authority of the church, by being largely, if not wholly, based upon the authority of the church fathers, of Aristotle, and of Arabian commentators, and by its stiff and formal method of discussion. It consisted of two distinct

and independent developments, the one previous the other subsequent to the discovery of the extra-logical works of Aristotle in the last part of the twelfth century. Scholasticism should be considered as arising about A. D. 1000, and is separated by a period of silence from the few writers between the cessation of the Roman schools and the lowest ebb of thought (such as Isidorus, Rhabanus, Gerbert, writers directly or indirectly under Arabian influence, Scotus Erigena and other Irish monks, the English Alcuin, with his pupil Frigidianus, etc.), writers marked by great ignorance, by a strong tendency to materialize abstractions, by a disposition to adopt opinions quite arbitrarily, but also by a certain freedom of thought. The first era of scholasticism was occupied by disputes concerning nominalism and realism. It naturally falls into two periods, since the disputants of the eleventh century took simple and extreme ground on one side or the other, the nominalistic rationalist Berengarius being opposed by the realistic prelate Lanfranc, the Platonic nominalist Roscelin by the mystical realist Anselm; while in the twelfth century the opinions were sophisticated by distinctions until they cease to be readily classified as nominalistic and realistic. The scholastics of the latter period included Peter Abelard (1079-1142); Gilbert of Poitiers (died 1154), one of the few writers of the twelfth century ever quoted in the thirteenth; Peter Lombard (died 1164), compiler of the four books of "Sentences," or opinions of the fathers, which was the peg on which much later speculation was hung as commentary; and John of Salisbury (died 1180), an elegant and readable author. For more than a generation after his death the schoolmen were occupied with studying the works of Aristotle and the Arabians, without producing anything of their own. Then began the second era of scholasticism, and this divides itself into three periods. During the first, which extended to the last quarter of the thirteenth century, Alexander of Hales (died 1245), Albertus Magnus (1103-1280), and St. Thomas Aquinas (died 1274) set up the general framework of the scholastic philosophy, while Petrus Hispanus (perhaps identical with Pope John XXI., who died 1277) wrote the standard text-book of logic for the remainder of the middle ages, and Vincent of Beauvais (died about 1264) made an encyclopedia which is still found in every library of pretension. During this period the University of Paris received a thorough organization, and thought there became exclusively concentrated upon theology. The second period, which lasted for about a century, was the great age of scholastic thought, and it may be doubted whether the universities of western Europe have at any subsequent time been so worthy of respect as when Duns Scotus (died 1308) and his followers were working up the realistic conception of existence, while "Durus" Durandus (died 1332), Occam (died about 1349), and Buridanus (died after 1350) were urging their several nominalistic theories, and other writers, now so forgotten that it is useless to name them, were presenting other subtle propositions commanding serious examination. During this period the scholastic forms of discussion were fully elaborated—methods cumbersome and inelegant, but enforcing exactitude, and conformed to that stage of intellectual development. The third period, extending to the time of the extinction of scholasticism, early in the sixteenth century, presented somewhat different characters in different countries. It was, however, everywhere marked by the formal perfectionment of systems, and attention to trivial matters, with decided loss of vitality of thought. Among the innumerable writers of this time may be mentioned Albert of Saxony (fourteenth century), Pierre d'Ailly (1350-1425), Gerson (1363-1429), and Eckius, adversary of Luther. Those subsequent writers who follow colorless traditions of scholasticism, and maintain front against modern thought, must be considered as belonging to an era different from either of those mentioned.

scholia, *n.* Latin plural of *scholium*.
scholiast (skō'li-ast), *n.* [= F. *scoliaste* = Sp. *escoliasta* = Pg. *scholiaste* = It. *scoliaste* = G. *scholiast*, < NL. *scholiasta*, < MGr. *σχολιαστής*, a commentator, < *σχολιάζω*, write commentaries, < Gr. *σχόλιον*, a commentary; see *scholium*.] One who makes scholia; a commentator; an annotator; especially, an ancient grammarian who annotated the classics.

The title of this satire, in some ancient manuscripts, was "The Reproach of Idleness"; though in others of the *scholiasts* it is inscribed "Against the Luxury and Vices of the Rich."
Dryden, tr. of Persius's Satires, iii., Arg.
 The *Scholiasts* differ in that.
Congreve, On the Pindric Ode, note.

scholiastic (skō-li-as'tik), *a.* [*< scholiast + -ic.*] Pertaining to a scholiast or his pursuits.
scholiazet (skō'li-az), *v. i.* [*< MGr. σχολιάζω*, write commentaries; see *scholiast*.] To make scholia or notes on an author's work. [Rare.]
 He thinks to *scholiazet* upon the gospel.
Milton, Tetrachordon.

scholical (skol'i-ka), *a.* [*< *scholic* (< L. *scholicus*, < Gr. *σχολικός*, of or belonging to a school, etymological, < *σχολή*, school, etc.: see *school*) + *-al*.] Scholastic.

It is a common *scholical* error to fill our papers and notebooks with observations of great and famous events.
Hales, Golden Remains, p. 275.

scholion (skō'li-on), *n.* Same as *scholium*.
 Hereunto have I added a certain Glosse, or *scholion*, for the exposition of old words.
Spenser, To Gabriel Harvey, prefixed to Shep. Cal.

scholium (skō'li-um), *n.*; pl. *scholia*, *scholiums* (-i-umz). [Formerly also *scholion*, also *scholy*; < F. *scolie* = Sp. *escolio* = Pg. *escholio* = It. *scolio*, < ML. *scholium*, < Gr. *σχόλιον*, interpretation, commentary, < *σχολή*, discussion, school; see *school*.] A marginal note, annotation, or re-

mark; an explanatory comment; specifically, an explanatory remark annexed to a Latin or Greek author by an early grammarian. Explanatory notes inserted by editors in the text of Euclid's "Elements" were called *scholia*, and the style of exposition resulting from this was considered by later writers so admirable that they deliberately left occasion for and inserted *scholia* in their own writings. A geometrical scholium is, therefore, now an explanation or reflection inserted into a work on geometry in such a way as to interrupt the current of mathematical thought.

schollard (skol'ård), *n.* A vulgar corruption of *scholar*.
 You know Mark was a *schollard*, sir, like my poor, poor sister; and . . . I tried to take after him.
Bulwer, My Novel, l. 3.

scholy (skō'li), *n.* [= F. *scolie*, etc., < ML. *scholium*, scholium; see *scholium*.] A scholium.
 Without *scholy* or gloss. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 35.

That *scholy* had need of a very favourable reader and a tractable, that should think it plain construction, when to be commanded in the Word and grounded upon the Word are made all one. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

scholy (skō'li), *v. i.* [*< scholy, n.*] To write comments.
 The preacher should want a text, whereupon to *scholy*.
Hooker, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

Schomburgkia (shom-bër'ki-ä), *n.* [NL. (Lindley, 1838), named after the traveler R. H. Schomburgk (1804-65).] A genus of orchids, of the tribe *Epidendreae* and subtribe *Laelieae*. It is characterized by a terminal and loosely racemed inflorescence with a somewhat wavy perianth, each anther with eight pollen-masses, four in each cell. There are about 13 species, all natives of tropical America. They are epiphytes with handsome flowers in a simple raceme on an elongated terminal peduncle, and thick pseudobulbs or long fleshy stems, which are covered with many sheaths and bear at the apex one, two, or three ovate or elongated rigid and fleshy leaves. They are remarkable for the very long and slender flower-stems, and the large dry sheaths enveloping them. In *S. tibicinis* of Honduras, the hollow pseudobulb, from 1 to 2 feet long, is a favorite with ants for the construction of their nests, and is used by children as a trumpet (whence also its name in cultivation of *cow-horn orchid*).

schond, *n.* See *shand*.
school (sköl), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. *scool* (Sc. *scule*), *scole* (the spelling *school*, with *sch-*, being an imperfect conformation to the L. *schola*, as similarly with *scholar*); < ME. *scoule*, *scoulet*, < AS. *scōlu*, a school, = OFries. *skule*, *schüle* = D. *school* = MLG. *schole* = OHG. *scuola*, MHG. *construction*, *G. schule* = Icel. *skóli* (< AS. ?) = Sw. *skola* = Dan. *skole* = W. *ysgol* = OF. *escole*, F. *école* = Sp. *escuela* = Pg. *escola* = It. *scuola*, a school, < L. *schola*, *scola*, learned discussion or disputation, a dissertation, lecture, a place for discussion or instruction, a school, the disciples of a particular teacher, a school, sect, etc., < Gr. *σχολή*, a learned discussion or disputation, a dissertation, lecture, a place for discussion or instruction, a school, a transferred use of *σχολή*, spare time, leisure; perhaps < *ἐχέειν* (*ἔχειν*, *σχέειν*), hold, stop; see *scheme*. Hence (from L. *schola* or Gr. *σχολή*) also *scholar*, *scholastic*, *scholium*, etc.] **I. n.** 1. A place where instruction is given in arts, science, languages, or any species of learning; an institution for learning; an educational establishment; a school-house; a school-room. In modern usage the term is applied to any place or establishment of education, as day-schools, grammar-schools, academies, colleges, universities, etc.; but it is in the most familiar use restricted to places in which elementary instruction is imparted to the young.
 She hath at *scule* and elles wher him sought,
 Til finally she gan so fer spye
 That he last seyn was in the Jeweie.
Chaucer, Prioress's Tale, l. 138.
 This hoke is made for chylde zonge
 At the *scoulete* that hyde not longe;
 Some it may be conyd & had,
 And make them gode iff thei be had.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 25.

In the eighth year of Edward III, licence was granted to Barbor the Bagpiper to visit the *schools* for minstrels in parts beyond the seas, with thirty shillings to bear his expenses.
Strutt, Sports and Pastimes, p. 278.
2. The body of pupils collectively in any place of instruction, and under the direction of one or more teachers: as, to have a large *school*.
3. A session of an institution of instruction; exercises of instruction; school-work.
 How now, Sir Hugh! no *school* to-day?
Shak., M. W. of W., iv. l. 10.

4. In the middle ages, a lecture-room, especially in a university or college; hence, the body of masters and students in a university; a university or college; in the plural, *the schools*, the scholasties generally.
 Witness on him, that any perfit clerk is,
 That in *scule* is gret stercciousoun,
 In this matere, and gret discipoun,
 And hath ben of an hundred thousand men.
Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 417.

That elicitstion which the *schools* intend is a deducing of the power of the will into act.
Abp. Bramhall.

5. A large room or hall in English universities where the examinations for degrees and honors take place.—**6.** The disciples or followers of a teacher; those who hold a common doctrine or accept the same teachings or principles; those who exhibit in practice the same general methods, principles, tastes, or intellectual bent; a sect or denomination in philosophy, theology, science, art, etc.; a system of doctrine as delivered by particular teachers: as, the Socratic *school*; the painters of the Italian *school*; the musicians of the German *school*; economists of the *laissez-faire school*.
 In twenty manere konde he trippe and danuce
 (After the *scule* of Oxenforde tho).
Chaucer, Miller's Tale, l. 143.

Let no man be less confident in his faith concerning the great blessings God designs in these divine mysteries by reason of any difference in the several *schools* of Christians.
Jer. Taylor.

7. A system or state of matters prevalent at a certain time; a specific method or cast of thought; a particular system of training with special reference to conduct and manners: as, a gentleman of the old *school*; specifically, the manifestation or the results of the coöperation of a school (in sense 6): as, paintings of the Italian Renaissance *school*.
 He was a lover of the good old *school*,
 Who still become more constant as they cool.
Byron, Beppo, st. 34.

The fact that during the twelfth century a remarkable *school* of sculpture was developed in the Ile-de-France . . . —a *school* in some respects far in advance of all others of the Middle Ages—has not received the attention it deserved from students of the history of art.
C. H. Moore, Gothic Architecture, p. 247.

8. Any place or means of discipline, improvement, instruction, or training.
 The world, . . .
 Best *school* of best experience.
Milton, P. R., iii. 238.

Court-breeding, and his perpetual conversation with Flatterers, was but a bad *School*.
Milton, Eikonoklastes, vi.
 Yo prim adepts in Scandal's *school*,
 Who rail by precept and detract by rule.
Sheridan, A Portrait.

9. In *music*, a book or treatise designed to teach some particular branch of the art: as, A.'s violin *school*.—**Alexandrian school.** See *Alexandrian*.—**Articulation school.** See *articulation*.—**Athenian school**, a body of late Neoplatonists, followers of Plutarch the great (not the biographer). Boethius is its most distinguished representative.—**Atomic school**, the body of ancient atomists.—**Board-school**, a school in Great Britain established by or under the control of a school-board of from five to fifteen members elected by the rate-payers under authority of the Education Acts of 1870-1 and later years. These board-schools comprise both primary or elementary schools, and secondary schools, which give a higher education. They are supported by rates, government grant at so much per head for pupils who pass the official examination, and graded school-tees (which, however, are remitted in the case of parents too poor to pay). Religious instruction (from which, however, any child may be withdrawn) is given at specified times. The schools must be at all times open to the government inspector.—**Brethren of the Christian Schools.** See *brother*.—**Catechetical, claustral, common, district, Dutch, Eliac school.** See the qualifying words.—**Dialectical school.** Same as *Megarian school*.—**Eleatic school**, the school founded by Xenophanes at Colophon, and afterward removed to Elea. See *Eleatic*.—**Endowed Schools Act.** See *endow*.—**Epicurean school**, the school of Epicurus, otherwise called the *Garden*.—**Ererian school of philosophy.** See *Ererian*.—**Eristic school.** Same as *Megarian school*.—**Exterior school**, in medieval universities, a school not within the walls of a monastery.

In 817 the Council of Aschen required that only those who had taken monastic vows should be admitted to the schools within the monastery walls, the regular clergy and others being confined to the *exterior schools*.
Laurie, Universities, iii.

Flemish school. See *Flemish*.—**Graded school.** See *grade*.—**Grammar school.** See *grammar-school*.—**High school**, a school of secondary instruction, forming the conclusion of the public-school course, and the link between the elementary or grammar schools and the technical schools or the college or university. Other terms are still in use in many localities to designate schools of this grade, as *academy*, *free academy*, *union school*, etc. Even *grammar-school* is still sometimes used to designate a school of this grade.

English philology cannot win its way to a form in American *high-schools* until it shall have been recognized as a worthy pursuit by the learned and the wise.
G. P. Marsh, Lects. on Eng. Lang., l.

Historical, industrial, intermediate, Ionic, Lake, Lombardic school. See the qualifying words.—**Masters of the schools.** See *master*.—**Megarian, middle-class, monodic school.** See the adjectives.—**National schools**, in Ireland, those schools which are under the superintendence of the commissioners of national education. They are open to all religious denominations, and comprise a large part of all the schools of Ireland.—**Normal, old, organ school.** See the qualifying words.—**Orthodox school**, in *polit. econ.* See *political*.—**Oxford school**, a name given to that party of the

Church of England which adopted the principles promulgated in the "Tracts for the Times." The members were also called *Tractarians* and *Puseyites*.—**Parochial schools**, in Scotland, schools established in the different parishes, in accordance with legislative enactments, for the purpose of furnishing education for the mass of the people at low rates. Such schools are now merged in the public schools, the management of them having been transferred from the heritors and presbytery of the Established Church to school-boards elected by the ratepayers.—**Peloponnesian school**. See *Peloponnesian*.—**Peripatetic school**, the school founded by Aristotle at Athens.—**Primary school**, a school of elementary instruction at the beginning of the public-school course.—**Public school**, in the United States, same as *common school*; in Scotland, a school under the management of a school-board. In England public schools are certain classical schools, such as Rugby, Eton, Harrow, Westminster, patronized chiefly by the wealthy and titled classes.—**Public Schools Act**, an English statute of 1863 (31 and 32 Vict., c. 118) providing for the government and extension of certain public schools in England.—**Pythagorean school**, the school founded by Pythagoras.—**Ragged school**, a free school, supported by voluntary efforts, for the education (and in some cases the maintenance) of destitute children. Many schools of this kind were established in Great Britain in the first half of the nineteenth century, but since the establishment of board-schools they have become unnecessary.—**Reform or reformatory school**. See *reformatory*, n.—**Rhodian, Roman, romantic school**. See the adjectives.—**Sabbath-school**. Same as *Sunday-school*.—**Satanic school**, in *literary criticism*, a school of writers, of whom Byron was a conspicuous representative, characterized by strong appeals to passion and by luridness of style.—**School commissioner**, an officer charged with the general oversight of public instruction throughout a State: sometimes known as the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, of Public Education, etc.; also, as in the city of New York, a member of the Board of Education. [U. S.]—**School of Cnidus**, a school of medicine antedating that of Hippocrates, or the school of Cos, and located in the town of Cnidus. They noted friction-sounds of pleurisy and tapped the thorax for empyema.—**School of Cos**, a school of physicians which adopted the teachings of Hippocrates, including the doctrines of crasis, coction, crisis, and prognosis. They had vague ideas of anatomy and physiology, believing that the brain was a gland and that the arteries contained air, and confusing nerves with tendons. They had a better understanding of surgery.—**School of design, of refuge, of the prophets**. See *design*, *refuge*, *prophet*.—**School of the Stoics**. Same as the *Porch* (which see, under *porch*).—**Scottish school**, a group of philosophical writers of Scotland beginning with Francis Hutcheson (1694-1747). They are intuitionists in morals, and oppose Locke in regard to innate ideas.—**Skeptical school**, a group of skeptical philosophers. These embrace in ancient times the Pyrrhonists and Middle Academy; in modern times followers of Montaigne, of Hume, etc.—**Socratic school**, one of the schools founded by pupils of Socrates, embracing the Megaric or Eristic, the Elean, the Cynic, and the Cyrenaic or Hedonistic schools, and the Academy of Plato.—**Sunday school**. See *Sunday-school*.—**Syrian school**, the disciples and followers of Porphyry and Iamblichus, Neoplatonists.—**Tübingen school**, a name given to a certain phase of modern rationalist philosophy which took its rise (1825-60) at the University of Tübingen, in Germany, under Ferdinand Christian Baur. The fundamental principle of this school is that the books of the New Testament were written for the purpose of establishing certain opinions and parties in the early church, that many of them were written at a later date than the one usually assigned to them, and that they are rather valuable as indications of the spirit of the early church than as authoritative revelations, or even as authentic records. The name is also sometimes, though more rarely, given to an earlier school in the same university, which taught almost exactly the reverse—namely, the credibility, integrity, and authority of the New Testament.

II. a. 1. Pertaining or relating to a school or to education: as, a *school* custom.—**2.** Pertaining to the schoolmen; scholastic: as, *school* philosophy (scholasticism).

The unsatisfactoriness and barrenness of the *school*-philosophy have persuaded a great many learned men to substitute the chymists three principles instead of those of the schools. *Boyle, Origin of Forms, Preface.*

There are greater depths and obscurities, greater intricacies and perplexities, in an elaborate and well-written piece of nonsense than in the most abstruse and profound tract of *school*-divinity. *Addison, Whig-Examiner, No. 4.*

In quibbles, angel and archangel join,
And God the Father turns a *school*-divine.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 102.

Their author was Spenerus, from whom they learnt to despise all ecclesiastical polity, all *school* theology, all forms and ceremonies. *Chambers's Cyc. (1738), art. Pietists.*

school¹ (sköl), v. t. [*< school*¹, n.] **1.** To educate, instruct, or train in or as in school; teach.

He's gentle, never *school*'d, yet learned.
Shak., As you Like it, I. i. 173.

So Macer and Mundungus *school* the Times,
And write in rugged Prose the Rules of softer Rhymes.
Congreve, Of Pleasing.

2. To teach, train, or discipline with the thoroughness and strictness of a school; discipline thoroughly; bring under control.

Now must Matilda stray apart,
To *school* her disobedient heart.
Scott, Rokeby, iv. 14.

She *school*ed herself so far as to continue to take an interest in all her public duties.

Prescott, Ferd. and Isa., II. 4.

3. To discipline or take to task; reprove; chide and admonish.

Good doctor, do not *school* me
For a fault you are not free from.
Fletcher, Spanish Curate, I. 1.
Thy father has *school*'d thee, I see.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, I. 1.

school² (sköl), n. [Now spelled *school* in conformity with *school*¹, with which *school*² is ultimately identical; early mod. E. *scuol*, *scoule*, *scoule*, *scule*, *scull*, *skull*, < ME. *scull*, *sculle*, prop. sc. < AS. *scölu*, a school, a multitude (= D. *school*, a school, a multitude): see *school*¹, and cf. *shoal*², the assimilated form of the same word.] A large number of fish, or porpoises, whales, or the like, feeding or migrating together; a company.

A *school* of Dolphins rushing up the river, and encountered by a sort of Crocodiles, fighting as it were for sovereignty.
Sandys, Travales, p. 78.

A knaulsh *skull* of boyes and girls
Did pelt at him with stones.
Warner, Albion's England, i.

And there they fly or die like scaled *sculle*
Before the belching whale.
Shak., T. and C., v. 5. 22.

A ripple on the water grew,
A *school* of porpoise flashed in view.
Whittier, Snow-Bound.

school² (sköl), r. i. [*< school*², n.] **1.** To form or go in a school, as fish; run together; shoal.

The weakfish run singly and much larger in size—four times the weight of those *schooling*—coming along under the still water of the ledges.
Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 244.

2. To go or move in a body; troop.

We *school*ed back to the Poorhouse Gate.
The Field, April 4, 1855. (Encyc. Brit.)

To *school* up, to crowd close together at or near the surface of the water: as, menhaden do not *school* up until the beginning of the summer.

schoolable (sköl'la-bl), a. [*< school*¹ + -able.] Of school age. [Recent.]

Each tax-payer . . . would have a far less burden to bear in the work of getting all the *schoolable* children within the schools.
Science, XII. 88.

school-author (sköl'ä'thor), n. A schoolman. *Book of Common Prayer, Articles of Religion, xiii.*

school-board (sköl'börd), n. A local board of education or school-committee; specifically, in Great Britain, a body of managers, elected by the ratepayers, male and female, in a town or parish, to provide adequate means of instruction for every child in the district, with the power of compelling the attendance of the children at school, unless their education is satisfactorily provided for otherwise.

school-book (sköl'bük), n. A book used in schools.

school-boy (sköl'boi), n. A boy belonging to or attending a school.

Then the whining *school-boy*, with his satchel,
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school.
Shak., As you Like it, II. 7. 145.

school-bred (sköl'bred), a. Educated in a school.

That, though *school-bred*, the boy be virtuous still.
Cowper, Tirocinium, l. 840.

school-clerk (sköl'klërk), n. [Early mod. E. also *schole-clark*; < *school*¹ + *clerk*.] One who is versed in the learning of schools.

The greatest *schole* clerks are not always the wisest men.
Book of Precedence (E. E. T. S.), l. 3.

school-committee (sköl'kō-mit'ē), n. A committee charged with the supervision of the schools of a town or district.

schoolcraft (sköl'kräft), n. Learning.

He has met his parallel in wit and *schoolcraft*.
B. Jonson, New Inn, II. 2.

school-dame (sköl'dām), n. A female teacher of a school; a schoolmistress.

school-days (sköl'dāz), n. pl. The time of life during which children attend school; time passed at school.

Is it all forgot?
All *school-days'* friendship, childhood, innocence?
Shak., M. N. D., III. 2. 202.

school-district (sköl'dis'trikt), n. One of the districts into which a town or city is divided for the establishment and management of schools.

school-doctor (sköl'dok'tör), n. A schoolman.

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

schoolery (sköl'ler-i), n. [*< school*¹ + -ery.] That which is taught, as at a school; precepts collectively.

A filed tongue furnisht with tearmes of art,
No art of schoole, but courtiers *schoolery*.
Spenser, Colin Clout, I. 701.

school-fellow (sköl'fel'ō), n. One educated at the same school; an associate in school; a schoolmate.

The emulation of *school-fellows* often puts life and industry into young lads.
Locke.

school-fish (sköl'fish), n. **1.** Any kind of fish that schools habitually; also, any individual fish of a school.—**2.** Specifically, the menhaden, *Brevoortia tyrannus*. [New York.]

school-girl (sköl'gërl), n. A girl belonging to or attending a school.

school-house (sköl'hous), n. **1.** A building appropriated for use as a school.—**2.** The dwelling-house, generally attached to or adjoining a school, provided by the school authorities for the use of the schoolmaster or schoolmistress. [Great Britain and Ireland.]

schooling (sköl'ling), n. [Verbal n. of *school*¹, v.] **1.** Instruction in school; tuition.

My education was not cared for. I scarce had any *schooling* but what I taught myself.
Thackeray, Philip, II.

2. Compensation for instruction; price paid to an instructor for teaching pupils.—**3.** Reproof; reprimand.

You shall go with me,
I have some private *schooling* for you both.
Shak., M. N. D., I. i. 116.

school-inspector (sköl'in-spek'tör), n. An official appointed to examine schools and determine whether the education given in them is satisfactory.

schoolma'am (sköl'mäm), n. A schoolmistress. [Rural, New Eng.]

I don't care if she did put me on the girls' side, she is the best *Schoolma'am* I ever went to.
S. Judd, Margaret, II. 8.

schoolmaid (sköl'mäd), n. A school-girl.

Lucio. Is she your cousin?
Isab. Adoptedly; as *school-maids* change their names
By vain though apt affection.
Shak., M. for M., I. 4. 47.

schoolman (sköl'män), n.; pl. *schoolmen* (-men). A master in one of the medieval universities or other schools; especially, a Christian Peripatetic of the middle ages; a scholastic. See *scholasticism*.

The *Schoolmen* reckon up seven sorts of Corporal Alms, and as many of Spiritual. *Stillingfleet, Sermons, II. vii.*

If you want definitions, axioms, and arguments, it is an able *school-man*.
Steele, Lying Lover, I. 1.

There were days, centuries ago, when the *schoolmen* fancied that they could bring into class and line all human knowledge, and enroach to some extent upon the divine, by syllogisms and conversations and oppositions.
Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 90.

schoolmarm (sköl'mäm), n. A bad spelling of *schoolma'am*. [U. S.]

schoolmaster (sköl'mäs'tër), n. [Early mod. E. also *scholmaster*; < ME. *scuolmeistre*, *scuolmeistre* (= D. *schoolmeester* = MHG. *schulmeister*, G. *schulmeister* = Sw. *skolmästare* = Dan. *skolemaster*; < *school*¹ + *master*¹.] A man who presides over or teaches a school; a man whose business it is to keep school.

He saith it [learning] is the corrupter of the simple, the *schoolmaster* of sinne, the storehouse of treacherie, the reuiver of vices, and mother of cowardize.
Nashe, Pierce Penllesse, p. 39.

The law was our *schoolmaster* [tutor, R. V.] to bring us unto Christ.
Gal. III. 24.

The *schoolmaster* is abroad, a phrase used to express the general diffusion of education and of intelligence resulting from education. It is also often used ironically (*abroad* taken as 'absent in foreign parts') to imply a condition of ignorance.

Let the soldier be abroad if he will; he can do nothing in this age. There is another personage abroad—a person less imposing—in the eyes of some, perhaps, insignificant. The *schoolmaster* is abroad; and I trust to him, armed with his primer, against the soldier in full military array.
Brougham, Speech, Jan. 29, 1828. (Bartlett.)

schoolmate (sköl'mät), n. [*< school*¹ + *mate*¹.] One of either sex who attends the same school; a school companion.

school-miss (sköl'mis), n. A young girl who is still at school. [Rare.]

schoolmistress (sköl'mis'tres), n. [= D. *schoolmeester*, *schoolmatres*; as *school*¹ + *mistress*.] The mistress of a school; a woman who governs a school for children, but may or may not teach.

Such precepts I have selected from the most considerable which we have from nature, that exact *schoolmistress*.
Dryden.

A matron old, whom we *School-mistress* name;
Who boasts unruly brats with birch to tame.
Shenstone, School-mistress, st. 2.

school-name (sköl'näm), n. An abstract term; an abstraction; a word used by schoolmen only.

As for virtue, he counted it but a *school-name*.
Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, IV.

school-pence (sköl'pens), *n. pl.* A small weekly sum paid in school for tuition. [Great Britain.]

If the parents are to pay *schoolpence*, why are not their pence taken for providing a daily substantial dinner for the children? *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI, 741.

school-point (sköl'point), *n.* A point for scholastic disputation.

They be rather spent in declaryng *scholypoynnt* rules than in gathering fit examples for vse and vtterance. *Ascham*, *The Scholemaster*, p. 131.

Dispute no more in this; for know, young man, These are no *school-points*. *Ford*, *Tia Pity*, l. 1.

school-room (sköl'röm), *n.* 1. A room for teaching; as, the duties of the *school-room*.—2. School accommodation; as, the city needs more *school-room*.

school-ship (sköl'ship), *n.* A vessel used for the instruction and training of boys and young men in practical seamanship.

school-taught (sköl'tät), *a.* Taught at or in school or the schools.

Let *school-taught* pride dillect all it can. *Goldsmith*, *Traveller*, l. 41.

school-teacher (sköl'tē'chēr), *n.* One who gives regular instruction in a school.

school-teaching (sköl'tē'ching), *n.* The business of instruction in a school.

school-time (sköl'tim), *n.* 1. The time at which a school opens; as, nine o'clock is *school-time*.—2. The time in life passed at school.

Life here is but the *schooltime* of eternity hereafter. *Lancelot*, No. 3501, p. 703.

school-whale (sköl'hwāl), *n.* A whale that habitually schools, or one in the act of schooling; one of a school of whales: opposed to *lone whale*.

schooly (skö'li), *n.* [Cf. *school-fish*, 2.] The menhaden.

schooner (skö'nēr), *n.* [The first vessel so called is said to have been built at Gloucester, Mass., by Captain Andrew Robinson, about 1713. When the vessel slid off the stocks into the water, a bystander cried out, "O, how she *scoons!*" Robinson instantly replied, "A *scooner* let her be!" and from that time vessels of this kind have gone by the name thus accidentally imposed. The proper spelling is *scooner*, lit. 'skipper' or 'skimmer,' < *scoon*, *q. v.*, + *-er*. It is now spelled *schooner*, as if derived < D. *schooner*; but the D. *schooner*, G. *schoner*, *schooner*, *schuener*, Sw. *skonert*, Dan. *skounert*, F. *schooner*, Sp. Pg. *escuna*, Russ. *shkuna*, Turk. *uskuna*, are all from E. A similar allusion to the light, skimming movement of the vessel is involved in the usual F. name for a schooner, *goëlette*, lit. 'a little gull,' dim. of *goëlaud*, a gull, < Bret. *guelan* = W. *gwyllan* = Corn. *gullan*, a gull; see *gull*.] 1. A fore-and-aft rigged vessel, formerly with only two masts, but now

schooner-smack (skö'nēr-smak), *n.* A schooner-rigged fishing-smack: the first form of sharp-bowed schooner, out of which the present Gloucester schooner was developed.

schorget, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *scourge*.

schorist (shō'rist), *n.* [G. *schorist* (see def.).] An advanced student in German Protestant universities who made a fag of a younger student. See *pennal*.

schorl, **shorl** (shōrl), *n.* [= F. *schorl*, < G. *schörl* = Sw. *skörl* = Dan. *skjöril*, *schorl*; perhaps < Sw. *skör* = Dan. *skjör*, brittle, frail.] A term used by early mineralogists to embrace a large group of crystallized minerals; later limited to common black tourmalin. Schorl is closely connected with granite, in which it often occurs, especially in tin-producing regions, schorl being a frequent associate of the ore of this metal.—Blue schorl, a variety of haiyne.—Red schorl, titanite schorl, names of rutile.—Schorl rock, an aggregate of schorl and quartz.—Violet schorl, axinite.—White schorl, albite.

schorlaceous, **shorlaceous** (shōr-lā'shius), *a.* [*< schorl* + *-aceous*.] In *mineral.*, containing schorl or black tourmalin, as granite sometimes does.

schorlomite (shōr'lō-mīt), *n.* A silicate of titanium, iron, and calcium, occurring massive, of a black color and conchoidal fracture, at Magnet Cove in Arkansas. The name, which was given to it by Shepard, refers to its resemblance to tourmalin or schorl. It is often associated with a titaniferous garnet, and is itself sometimes included in the garnet group.

schorulous (shōr'lus), *a.* [*< schorl* + *-ous*.] Pertaining to or containing schorl or tourmalin; possessing the properties of schorl.

schorly (shōr'li), *a.* [*< schorl* + *-y*.] Relating to or containing schorl or tourmalin.—Schorly granite, a granite consisting of schorl, quartz, feldspar, and mica. *Sir C. Lyell*.

schottische (sho-tēsh'), *n.* [Also *schottish*; < G. *schottisch*, Scottish, < *Schotte*, a Scot; see *Scot*, *Scottish*.] 1. A variety of polka.—2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm.

schout (skout), *n.* [*< D. schout*, a bailiff, sheriff, earlier *schouet*, a spy, overseer, bailiff, < OF. *escoute*, a spy, scout; see *scout*.] A bailiff or sheriff; in the Dutch settlements in America this officer corresponded nearly to a sheriff, but had some functions resembling those of a municipal chief justice.

Startled at first by the unexpected order, and doubtful perhaps of their right to usurp the functions of the *schout*, the soldiers hesitated. *The Atlantic*, LXIV, 192.

Schrader's grass. Same as *rescue-grass*.

Schrankia (shrang'ki-ä), *n.* [NL. (Willdenow, 1805), named after Franz von Paula Schrank (1747-1835), a German naturalist.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the suborder *Mimosæ* and tribe *Eumimosæ*. It is characterized by funnel-shaped gamopetalous flowers in a globose or cylindrical spike, with separate and projecting stamens, and a many-ovuled ovary becoming in fruit an acute and linear prickly legume with a dilated persistent margin as broad as the valves, and from which the latter fall away. There are 6 species, all American, one extending also into tropical Africa. *S. uncinata*, known as *sensitive brier*, is a native of the southern United States. They are commonly prostrate herbs or undershrubs, armed with recurved spines, and bearing bipinnate leaves with many small leaflets which are often extremely sensitive to the touch. The rose-colored or purplish flower-heads are solitary or clustered in the axils.

schreibersite (shri'bēr-sīt), *n.* [Named after Carl von Schreibers of Vienna, a director of the imperial cabinet.] A phosphide of iron and nickel, occurring in steel-gray folia and grains in many meteoric irons: it is not known to occur as a terrestrial mineral.

schrinkt, *v.* A Middle English form of *shrink*.

Schroeder's operations. See *operation*.

schroetterite (shrēt'er-it), *n.* [*< Schroetter*, who first described it, + *-ite*.] A hydrous silicate of aluminium, related to allophane.

schrofft, *n.* See *scruff*, *shruff*.

schrychet, *v. i.* A Middle English form of *shriek*.

schuchint, *n.* An obsolete form of *scutcheon*.

schuitt (skoit), *n.* [Also *shuyt*; < D. *schuit*, MD. *shuyt*, a small boat; see *scout*.] A short, clumsy Dutch vessel used in rivers.

We . . . took a *schuit*, and were very much pleased with the manner and conversation of the passengers, where most speak French. *Peypus*, *Diary*, May 18, 1660.

Schulhof repeating rifle. See *rifle*.

Schultze's phantom. A manikin of the female pelvis and adjacent parts, used in teaching obstetrics.

schulzite (shül'tsīt), *n.* [*< Guillaume Schulz*, a French geologist, + *-ite*.] Same as *geocronite*.

schuyt, *n.* See *schuit*.

Schwab's series. See *series*.

Schwalbea (shwal'bē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Gronovius, 1737), named after C. G. Schwalbe, a physician from Holland, who wrote on Farther India, 1715.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Scrophulariæ* and tribe *Euphrasiæ*. It is characterized by flowers with two bractlets, a two-lipped calyx and corolla, four stamens, equal anther-cells, and as fruit an ovate capsule with very numerous linear seeds. The only species, *S. Americana*, is a native of the Atlantic coast of the United States from Massachusetts southward, and is known as *chaff-seed*. It is a perennial hairy herb, with ovate and entire opposite leaves which become narrower and alternate above, and yellowish and purple flowers in a somewhat one-sided wand-like raceme.

Schwann's sheath. Same as *primitive sheath* (which see, under *primitive*).

schwartzembergite (shwärt's'em-bērg-it), *n.* [Named from Señor Schwartzemberg of Copiapo.] A mineral containing the iodide, chlorid, and oxid of lead, occurring with galena at a mine in Atacama, South America.

Schwartz's operation. See *operation*.

Schwartzian (shwärt'si-an), *a.* and *n.* [*< Schwartz* (see def.) + *-ian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the mathematician H. A. Schwartz.—**Schwartzian derivative**. See *derivative*.

II. *n.* That differential function of a variable *y* which is denoted by the expression $2y' y'' - 3y'^2$, where the accents denote differentiations. It is the first function which attracted attention as a reciprocal.

schwartzite (shwärt'sīt), *n.* [*< Schwatz* (see def.) + *-ite*.] A variety of tetrahedrite containing 15 per cent. of mercury: it is found at Schwatz (Schwarz) in Tyrol.

Schweiggeria (shwī-gē'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Sprenkel, 1821), named after A. F. Schweigger (1783-1821), a German naturalist.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Violariæ* and tribe *Violeæ*, with flowers similar to the type as seen in the violet in the enlarged and spurred lower petals, the peculiar membranous dilatation of the anther-connectives, and the spur upon the two lower anthers, but distinguished by the very unequal sepals. The 2 species are natives, one of Brazil, the other of Mexico, and are erect shrubs with alternate leaves and solitary flowers in the axils. *S. parviflora* of Brazil is in cultivation as a greenhouse evergreen under the name of *tongue-violet* (so called from the shape of its white flowers).

Schweinfurth blue, green. See *blue, green*.

Schweinitzia (shwī-nīt'zi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Elliott, 1818), named after L. D. von Schweinitz (1780-1834), an American botanist.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Monotropææ*. It is characterized by persistent flowers with five scale-like erect sepals, a bell-shaped five-lobed corolla, ten stamens with introrsely pendulous anthers, a disk with ten rounded lobes, and a globose five-lobed ovary with very numerous ovules crowded upon thick two-lobed placenta. The only species, *S. odorata*, is a rare smooth and scaly leafless parasitic herb, which is found native in the United States from near Baltimore to North Carolina in the mountains, and known as *sweet pine-sap*. The flesh-colored and nodding flowers form a loose spike, and, like the whole plant, emit the odor of violets.

schweitzerite (shwī'tsēr-it), *n.* [*< G. Schweitzer*, Swiss, + *-ite*.] A variety of serpentine from Zermatt in Switzerland.

schwelle (shwel'e), *n.* [G.] A threshold or *limen* in the psychophysical sense; the greatest nerve-excitation of a given kind which fails to produce any sensation. A sound, a taste, a smell, a pressure, etc., as physical excitations produce no sensations at all unless their intensity is greater than a certain limit.—**Differential schwelle**, a difference of sensible excitations of a given kind which is the greatest that cannot be perceived. The existence of a differential schwelle has been disproved. Any difference of sensible excitations produces a difference of sensations; and although this difference may be too small to be directly perceived with a given effort of attention, it will produce measurable psychological effects.

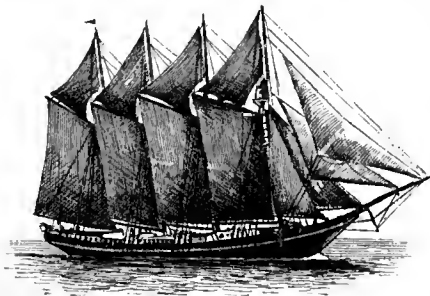
Schwendenerian (shwen-den-ēr-i-an), *n.* and *a.* [*< Schwendener* (see *Schwendenerism*) + *-ian*.]

I. *n.* A believer in Schwendenerism.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to Schwendener or his theory.

Schwendenerism (shwen-den-ēr-izm), *n.* [*< Schwendener* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The theory of Schwendener (a German botanist, born 1829) that a lichen consists of an algal host-plant and a parasitic fungus. See *Lichenes*.
According to *Schwendenerism*, a lichen is not an individual plant, but rather a community made up of two distinct classes of cryptogams. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV, 557.

Schwenkfelder (shwengk'fel-dēr), *n.* [*< Schwenkfeld* (see def.) + *-er*.] A member of a German denomination founded in Silesia in the sixteenth century by Kaspar Schwenkfeld. They select their ministers by lot, maintain a strict church discipline, and do not observe the sacraments. They are now found chiefly in Pennsylvania.



Four-masted Schooner.

often with three, and sometimes with four or five. Schooners lie nearer the wind than square-rigged vessels, are more easily handled, and require much smaller crews; hence their general use as coasters and yachts. See also under *pilot-boat*.

Went to see Captain Robinson's lady. . . . This gentleman was the first contriver of *schooners*, and built the first of the sort about eight years since.

Dr. Moses Prince, Letter written at Gloucester, Mass., [Sept. 25, 1721 (quoted by Babson, *Hist. of Gloucester*, p. 252). (*Webster's Dict.*)

2. A covered emigrant-wagon formerly used on the prairies. See *prairie-schooner*.—3. A tall glass used for liquor, especially lager-beer, and supposed to hold more than an ordinary beer-glass. [Colloq., U. S.]—**Topsail schooner**, a schooner which has no tops at her foremast, and is fore-and-aft rigged at her mainmast. She differs from a hermaphrodite brig in that she is not properly square-rigged at her foremast, having no top and carrying a fore-and-aft foresail, instead of a square foresail and a spencer or try-sail. *Dana*.

Schwenkfeldian (shweng'fel-di-an), *n.* [**<** *Schwenkfeld* (see *Schwenkfelder*) + *-ian*.] A Schwenkfelder.

Schwenkfeld left behind him a sect who were called subsequently by others *Schwenkfeldians*, but who called themselves "Confessors of the Glory of Christ."

Encyc. Brit., XXI. 463.

schyttlet, schyttlyt, *n.* and *a.* Middle English forms of *shuttle*.

Sciadiaceæ (sī-ad-i-ā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [**<** *Sciadium* + *-aceæ*.] A family of fresh-water algæ, taking its name from the genus *Sciadium*.

Sciadium (sī-ā-dī'um), *n.* [**<** (A. Braun), **<** Gr. *σκιάδιον*, *σκιάδιον*, an umbrella or sunshade, **<** *σκιά*, shade, shadow.] A genus of fresh-water algæ, of the order *Erenobizæ* and class *Proto-cocoidæ*, typical of the family *Sciadiaceæ*. Each cell-family is composed of a number of cylindrical cells, each of which is contracted at the base into a short slender stem by which they are united, causing the long cells to spread above.

Sciadophyllum (sī-ā-dō-fil'um), *n.* [**<** (P. Brown, 1756), so called with ref. to the use of the leaves as a sunshade; **<** Gr. *σκιάς* (*σκιάδ-*), a shade, canopy (**<** *σκιά*, shade), + *φύλλον*, leaf.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Arabiaceæ* and series *Pinnaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with usually five valvate petals united at the apex into a deciduous membrane, as many rather long stamens, a flattened disk, and an ovary with three to five cells with distinct styles. The fruit consists of fleshy drupes with a hard compressed stone. There are about 25 species, all natives of tropical America. They are trees or shrubs, usually with radiately compound leaves and entire leaflets, and often with elongated stipules. Their flowers are borne in small heads or in umbellules which are grouped in a raceme or panicle or terminal umbel. For *S. Brownei*, also called *anjelica tree*, see *galapee tree*; for *S. capitatum* (*Hedera multiflora*), also known as *candlewood*, see *broad-leaved balsam*, under *balsam*. A third West Indian species, *S. Jacquinii* (also *Aratia arborea*), a small tree bearing elliptical leaves and white berries, is here known as *lobolly sweetwood*.

Sciadopitys (sī-ā-dop'i-tis), *n.* [**<** (Gr. *σκιάς* (*-αδ-*), a shade, canopy, + *πίτυς*, a pine-tree: see *pine*.)] A genus of coniferous trees, of the tribe *Abietineæ* and subtribe *Taxodineæ*, distinguished by a lamina which bears seven to nine ovules and becomes greatly enlarged and hardened, composing nearly the whole scale of the cone when mature. The only species, *S.* (sometimes *Taxus verticillata*), is a native of Japan, known in cultivation as *umbrella-pine* and *parasol-fr.* It is a tall evergreen tree, bearing as its true leaves minute scales, and as apparent leaves, rigid linear phyllodia, resembling pine-needles, which are produced yearly in small radiating and long-persistent tufts. The hard, thick cones, about 3 inches long, consist of numerous closely imbricated rounded woody scales which finally gape apart as in the pine, discharging the flattened and broadly winged seeds. It is a tree of slow growth, with compact white wood, and reaches a height of 80 or sometimes 140 feet.

Sciæna (sī-ē-nā), *n.* [**<** (Artedi), **<** L. *sciæna*, **<** Gr. *σκίαρα*, a sea-fish, the maigre, **<** *σκιά*, shade, shadow.] A Linnean genus of fishes, typical of the family *Sciænidæ*. It is restricted by recent authors to such *Sciænidæ* as have the lower pharyngeal bones distinct, the lower jaw without barbels, the anal spines two, and well-developed teeth persistent in both jaws. In this narrow sense the species are still so numerous in all warm seas that attempts have been made to establish various sections regarded by some as of generic value. The fish to which the classic name *sciæna* was given is the maigre, *S. aquila*. *S.* (*Sciænops*) *ocellata* is the redfish, red-horse, red-bass or channel-bass, which occurs along the Atlantic coast of the United States, attains a weight of from 30 to 40 pounds, and is known by an ocellus on each side of the tail (see cut under *redfish*). *S.* (*Rhinocentron*) *saturna* is the red roncador of the same country. See also cut under *roncador*.

Sciænidæ (sī-en'i-dē), *n. pl.* [**<** (NL., **<** *Sciæna* + *-idæ*.)] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Sciæna*, to which different limits have been ascribed. (a) By Bonaparte, in 1833, the name was applied to the *Sciænidæ*, which form Cuvier's third family of acanthopterygian fishes. These have the preoperculum serrated and spines to the operculum, the bones of the cranium and face generally cavernous, and no teeth on the vomer and palatines. It included not only the true *Sciænidæ*, but many other fishes erroneously supposed to be related. (b) By Müller it was restricted to those species of *Sciænidæ* which have separate lower pharyngeals. (c) By Lowe it was limited to fishes with an oblong or moderately elongated body, covered with ctenoid scales, with the lateral line continuous and running out on the caudal fin, the head with the bones more or less cavernous and with the snout projecting, dorsal fins two (the first short and with spines and the second elongate or oblong), the anal short or moderate with not more than two spines, the pectorals with branched rays,

and the ventrals thoracic and complete. In this sense it has been used by almost all recent writers. (d) In Günther's system it is the only family of the *Acanthopterygii sciænidæ*. It is a large and important family of 150 species of about 30 genera; many reach a large size, and nearly all are valued food-fishes. They are carnivorous, and most of them make a noise variously called *croaking*, *grunting*, *snoring*, and *drumming*. The air-bladder is generally complicated, and supposed to be concerned in the production of the noise. Hence various names of these fishes, as *croakers*, *grunters* or *grunts*, *drums*, *roncadors*, etc. With few exceptions, the members of this family are salt-water fishes, and they are widely distributed in tropical, warm, and temperate seas. Two species are British, the maigre, *Sciæna* (*Pseudosciæna*) *aquila*, and the bearded umbrina, *Umbrina cirrosa*. Many are American, as the fresh-water drum, croaker, sheephead, or thunder-pumper, *Haplodietus grunniens*; the drum, *Pogonias chromis*; redfish and roncadors of the genera *Sciæna*, *Sciænops*, and *Roncador*; the spot or Lafayette, *Liostomus xanthurus*; a kind of croaker, *Micropogon undulatus*; roncadors of the genus *Umbrina*; kingfish of the genus *Menticirrhus*; queenfish of the genus *Seriopis*; weakfish, sea-trout, or squeteagles of the genus *Cynoscion* (formerly *Otolithus*). The family is divisible into the subfamilies *Sciæninæ*, *Otolithinæ*, *Liostominæ*, and *Haplodietinæ*. Also *Sciænoideæ*. See cut under *croaker*, *drum*, *redfish*, *roncador*, *Sciæna*, and *weakfish*.

sciænoform (sī-en'i-fōrm), *a.* [**<** (NL. *Sciæna* + *L. forma*, form.)] Having the form of, or resembling, the *Sciænidæ*; sciænoïd; of or pertaining to the *Sciænoformæ*.

Sciænoformæ (sī-en-i-fōrmēz), *n. pl.* [**<** (NL.: see *sciænoform*.)] In Günther's system, the fifth division of the order *Acanthopterygii*. The only family is *Sciænidæ* (d).

Sciænina (sī-ē-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [**<** (NL., **<** *Sciæna* + *-inæ*.)] A subfamily of *Sciænidæ*, contrasted with *Otolithinæ*, having about 10 abdominal and 14 caudal vertebrae, separate hypopharyngeals, and three pairs of epipharyngeals, and including most of the family.

sciænoïd (sī-ē-nōid), *a.* and *n.* [**<** *Sciæna* + *-oid*.] **I. a.** Related or belonging to the *Sciænidæ*; sciænoïform.

II. n. A member of the *Sciænoformæ* or *Sciænidæ*.

Sciænoideæ (sī-ē-noi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [**<** (NL., **<** *Sciæna* + *-oideæ*.)] Same as *Sciænidæ*.

sciagraph (sī-ā-grāf), *n.* [**<** (Gr. *σκιά*, shade, shadow, + *γράφειν*, write.)] The geometrical representation of a vertical section of a building, showing its interior structure or arrangement.

sciagrapher (sī-ag'ra-fēr), *n.* [**<** (*sciagraph-y* + *-er*.)] One skilled in sciagraphy.

Apollodorus of Athens, the *sciagrapher*, was the first who directed a deeper study to the gradations of light and shade. *C. O. Müller*, *Manual of Archaeol.* (trans.), § 136.

sciagraphic (sī-ā-grāf'ik), *a.* [**<** (Gr. *σκιαγραφικός*, **<** *σκιαγραφία*, painting in light and shadow: see *sciagraphy*.)] Of or pertaining to sciagraphy.

sciagraphical (sī-ā-grāf'i-kal), *a.* [**<** (*sciagraphic* + *-al*.)] Same as *sciagraphic*.

sciagraphically (sī-ā-grāf'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a sciagraphic manner.

sciagraphy (sī-ag'ra-fī), *n.* [**<** (NL. *sciagraphia* (the title of a book by F. Büchner, 1656), **<** Gr. *σκιαγραφία*, painting in light and shadow, **<** *σκιαγράφος*, painting shadows, **<** *σκιά*, shade, shadow, + *-γράφειν*, write.)] **1.** The art or art of delineating shadows correctly in drawing; the art of sketching objects with correct shading.—**2.** In *arch.*, a geometrical profile or section of a building to exhibit its interior structure; a sciagraph.—**3.** In *astron.*, the art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadows of objects caused by the sun, moon, or stars; the art of dialing.

Also *sciography*.

sciachy (sī-am'ā-ki), *n.* [Also *sciachy*; **<** Gr. *σκιαχία*, later *σκιοχία*, fighting in the shade, i. e. practising in the school, a mock-fight, **<** *σκιαμαχέειν*, fight in the shade, i. e. exercise in the school, **<** *σκιά*, shade, + *μάχεσθαι*, fight.] A fighting with a shadow; a futile combat with an imaginary enemy. Also *sciomachy*. [Rare.]

To avoid this *sciomachy*, or imaginary combat with words, let me know, sir, what you mean by the name of tyrant. *Cowley*, *Government of Oliver Cromwell*.

sciometry (sī-am'e-trī), *n.* [**<** (Gr. *σκιά*, shade, + *μετρία*, **<** *μετρέειν*, measure.)] The doctrine of eclipses, and the theory of the connection of their magnitudes with the semidiameters and parallaxes to the sun and moon.

Sciara (sī-ā-rā), *n.* [**<** (NL. (Meigen, 1803), **<** Gr. *σκιαρός*, shady, dark-colored, **<** *σκιά*, shade, shadow.)] A genus of gnats or midges, of the dipterous family *Mycetophilidæ*, containing minute species often flying in swarms and having plumose antennæ in the males. The larvae of some are aquatic; others are found under bark in dense patches, and when ready to pupate migrate in solid columns (see

snakeworm), as *S. militaris*. The genus gives name to the *Sciarinæ*, and is also called *Molobrus*.

Sciarinæ (sī-ā-rī-nē), *n. pl.* [**<** (NL., **<** *Sciara* + *-inæ*.)] A group of dipterous insects named from the genus *Sciara*. *Zetterstedt*, 1842.

sciascopy (sī-as'kō-pī), *n.* Same as *skiascopy*.

sciath, n. [**<** (Fr. *sciath*, a shield, buckler, twig basket, wing, fin, = Gael. *sgíath*, a shield, buckler, shelter, wing, fin, = W. *ysgwyd*, a shield, target; cf. L. *scutum*, a shield: see *scute*.)] An oblong bulged shield of wickerwork covered with hide, formerly used in Ireland. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 257.

sciatheric (sī-ā-thēr'ik), *a.* and *n.* [**<** (Fr. *sciathericon*, also *sciatherum*, a sun-dial; **<** MGr. *σκιαθηρικόν*, pertaining to a sun-dial, neut. *σκιαθηρικόν*, a sun-dial, **<** Gr. *σκιάθηρον*, also *σκιαθηρος*, a sun-dial, **<** *σκιά*, shade, shadow, + *θηρᾶν*, chase, catch.)] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to a sun-dial. Also called *sciotheric*.—**Sciatheric telescope**, an instrument consisting of a horizontal dial with a telescope adjusted to it, for determining the time, whether of day or night, by means of shadows.

II. n. The art of dialing.

sciatherical (sī-ā-thēr'ik-al), *a.* [**<** (*sciatheric* + *-al*.)] Same as *sciatheric*.

sciatherically (sī-ā-thēr'ik-al-i), *adv.* In a sciatheric manner; by means of the sun-dial.

sciatic (sī-at'ik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *sciatik*; **<** (OE. *sciatique*, *schiatique*, F. *sciétique* = Pr. *sciatic* = Sp. *ciático* = Pg. It. *sciatico*, **<** ML. *sciaticus*, a corrupt form of L. *ischidiacus*, **<** Gr. *ισχιαδικός*, subject to pains in the loins, **<** *ισχιάς* (*ισχιαδ-*), pain in the loins, **<** *ισχίον*, the socket in which the thigh-bone turns: see *ischiodic*, *ischiatric*, *ischium*.] **I. a.** 1. Pertaining to, connected with, or issuing from the hip; ischiaic, ischiadic, or ischiatic: as, the *sciatic* nerve, artery, vein, or ligament.—**2.** Affecting parts about the hip, especially the sciatic nerve; affected with or suffering from sciatica.—**Sciatic artery**, the larger of the terminal branches of the anterior trunk of the internal iliac, distributed to the muscles of the back part of the pelvis after passing through the great sacrosclastic foramen.—**Sciatic foramen**. Same as *sacrosciatic foramen* (which see, under *sacrosciatic*).—**Sciatic hernia**, a rare hernia through the sacrosclastic foramen, below the pyriformis muscle.—**Sciatic nerves**, two divisions of the sacral plexus, the great and the small. The great sciatic, the largest nerve in the body, issues from the pelvis through the great sciatic foramen, and descends vertically behind the thigh to about the middle, where it divides into the internal popliteal and the peroneal. It gives branches to the hip-joint and to the muscles of the postfemoral group. The small sciatic arises by two roots from the second and third sacral nerves, and receives also a descending branch of the inferior gluteal nerve. This is a posterior cutaneous nerve, which issues with the great sciatic, and is distributed to the buttock, perineum, back of the thigh, and upper and back part of the leg.—**Sciatic notch**. See *notch*, and cut under *innominatum*.

—**Sciatic region**, the region of the hip.—**Sciatic spine**, the spine of the ischium.—**Sciatic veins**, the venæ comitæ of the sciatic arteries, emptying into the internal iliac vein.

II. n. 1. A sciatic part or organ; especially, a sciatic nerve.—**2. pl.** Sciatica.

Rack'd with sciatics, martyr'd with the stone. *Pope*, *Imit. of Hor.*, I. vi. 54.

sciatica (sī-at'ik-ā), *n.* [= F. *sciétique* = Sp. *ciático* = Pg. It. *sciatico*, **<** ML. *sciaticus*, sciatic, prop. adj., fem. of *sciaticus*, of the hips: see *sciatic*.] Pain and tenderness in a sciatic nerve, its branches and peripheral distribution. It is properly restricted to cases in which the trouble is essentially neural, and is not due to extraneous disease, as to pelvic neoplasms or the like. It appears to be usually a neuritis of the sciatic, though some, probably rare, cases may be strictly neuralgic. The neuritis may be produced by gout, cold, or other causes. Also called *malum Cotunnii*.

Sir, he has born the name of a Netherland Сондier, till he ran away from his Colours, and was taken lame with lying in the Fields by a *Sciatica*: I mean, Sir, the Strapado. *Brome*, *Jovial Crew*, i.

Sciatica cressi, a name of one or two cruciferous plants either of the genus *Lepidium* (peppergrass) or *Iberis* (candytuft), reputed remedies for sciatica.

sciatical (sī-at'ik-al), *a.* [**<** (*sciatic* + *-al*.)] Of or pertaining to a sciatic nerve; affected with sciatica.

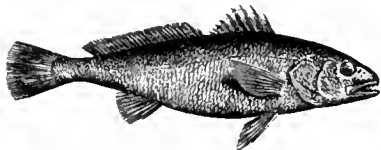
A *sciatical* old nun, who might have been set up for ever by the hot baths of Bourbon. *Sterne*, *Tristram Shandy*, vii. 21.

sciatically (sī-at'ik-al-i), *adv.* With or by sciatica.

scibile (sib'i-le), *n.* [= It. *scibile*, **<** LL. *scibilis*, that can be known, **<** L. *scire*, know: see *scient*.] Something capable of being known; an object of cognition.

scient, n. An obsolete form of *scian*.

science (sī'ens), *n.* [**<** ME. *science*, *seyence*, **<** OF. *science*, *escience*, F. *science* = Pr. *sciensa* = Sp. *ciencia* = Pg. *sciencia* = It. *scienza*, **<** L. *scientia*, science, knowledge, **<** *scien(-t)-s*, pp. of *scire*, know: see *scient*.] **1.** Knowledge;



Maigre (*Sciæna* (*Pseudosciæna*) *aquila*).

comprehension or understanding of facts or principles.

For God seith hit hym-self "shal neuere good appel Thorw no sotel science on sour atock growe."
Piers Plowman (C), xl. 207.

Mercurie loveth wysdam and science,
And Venus loveth ryot and dispence.
Chaucer, *Prolog. to Wife of Bath's Tale*, l. 690.

As rose is aboue al floura most fine,
So is science most digne of worthynesse.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), Int., l. 107.

His reputation was early spread throughout Europe, on account of his general science. *Ticknor*, *Span. Lit.*, l. 33.

Absolute beginnings are beyond the pale of science.
J. Ward, *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 45.

2. Knowledge gained by systematic observation, experiment, and reasoning; knowledge coordinated, arranged, and systematized; also, the prosecution of truth as thus known, both in the abstract and as a historical development.

Since all phenomena which have been sufficiently examined are found to take place with regularity, each having certain fixed conditions, positive and negative, on the occurrence of which it invariably happens, mankind have been able to ascertain . . . the conditions of the occurrence of many phenomena; and the progress of science mainly consists in ascertaining these conditions.
J. S. Mill.

Science is nothing but the finding of analogy, identity in the most remote parts.
Emerson, *Misc.*, p. 75.

In science you must not talk before you know. In art you must not talk before you do. . . . In literature you must not talk before you think. . . . Science.—The knowledge of things, whether Ideal or Substantial. Art.—The modification of Substantial things by our Substantial Power. Literature.—The modification of Ideal things by our Ideal Power.
Ruskin, *The Eagle's Nest* (1872), § 3.

The work of the true man of Science is a perpetual striving after a better and closer knowledge of the planet on which his lot is cast, and of the universe in the vastness of which that planet is lost.
J. N. Lockyer, *Spec. Anal.*, p. 1.

3. Knowledge regarding any special group of objects, coordinated, arranged, and systematized; what is known concerning a subject, systematically arranged; a branch of knowledge: as, the science of botany, of astronomy, of etymology, of metaphysics; mental science; physical science; in a narrow sense, one of the physical sciences, as distinguished from mathematics, metaphysics, etc. In reference to their degree of specialization, the sciences may be arranged as follows. (A) *Mathematics*, the study of the relations of the parts of hypothetical constructions, involving no observation of facts, but only of the creations of our own minds, having two branches—(1) *pure mathematics*, where the suppositions are arbitrary, and (2) *applied mathematics*, where the hypotheses are simplifications of real facts—and branching again into (a) *mathematical philosophy*, as the theory of probabilities, etc., (b) *mathematical physics*, as analytical mechanics, etc., and (c) *mathematical psychics*, as political economy, etc. (B) *Philosophy*, the examination and logical analysis of the general body of fact—a science which both in reason and in history precedes successful dealing with special elements of the universe—branching into (1) *logic* and (2) *metaphysics*. (C) *Nomology*, the science of the most general laws or uniformities, having two main branches—(1) *psychology* and (2) *general physics*. (D) *Chemistry*, the determination of physical constants, and the study of the different kinds of matter in which these constants differ. (E) *Biology*, the study of a peculiar class of substances, the protoplasm, and of the kinds of organisms into which they grow. (F) *Sciences of organizations of organisms*, embracing (1) *physiology*, the science of the working of physical structures of organs, and (2) *sociology*, the science of psychical unions, especially modes of human society, including ethics, linguistics, politics, etc. (G) *Descriptions and explanations of individual objects or collections*, divided into (1) *cosmology*, embracing astronomy, geognosy, etc., and (2) *accounts of human matters*, as statistics, history, biography, etc.

At o syde of the Emperours Table sitten many Philoso-fres, that ben proved for wise men in many dyverse Sciences.
Mandeville, *Travels*, p. 231.

To instruct her fully in those sciences,
Whereof I know she is not ignorant.
Shak., *T. of the S.*, II. l. 57.

A science is an aggregate of knowledge whose particular items are more closely related to one another in the way of kinship than to any other collective mass of particulars.
A. Bain, *Mind*, XIII. 527.

4. Art derived from precepts or based on principles; skill resulting from training; special, exceptional, or preëminent skill.

Nothing but his science, coolness, and great strength in the saddle could often have saved him from some terrible accident.
Lawrence, *Guy Livingstone*, v.

Kerkyon . . . killed all those who wrestled with him, except only Theseus; but Theseus wrestled with him by skill and science (σοφία), and so overcame him; and before the time of Theseus size and strength only were employed for wrestling.
Pausanias (trans.), quoted in *Harrison and Verrall*, [Ancient Athens, p. cv.]

5†. Trade; occupation.
The more labourous sciences be committed to the men. For the most part, every man is brought up in his father's craft.
Sir T. More, *Utopia* (tr. by Robinson), II. 4.

This very device [ferro et flamma] . . . a certaine base man of England being known euen at that time a brick-layer or mason by his science gave for his crest.
Puttenham, *Arte of Eng. Poesie*, p. 119.

Absolute science, knowledge of things in themselves.—**Active science**. Same as *practical science*.—**Applied science**, a science when its laws are employed and exemplified in dealing with concrete phenomena, as opposed to *pure science*, as mathematics, when it treats of laws or general statements apart from particular instances. The term *pure science* is also applied to a science built on self-evident truths, and thus comprehends mathematical science, as opposed to *natural or physical science*, which rests on observation and experiment.—**Articulation of a science**. See *articulation*.—**Direct science**, a science conversant with objects, as contradistinguished from one conversant with the modes of knowing objects.—**Disputative science**, *eristic science*, logic.—**Historical science**, a science whose function it is to record facts, or events that have actually occurred.—**Inductive science**. See *inductive*.—**Liberal science**, a science cultivated from love of knowledge, and not as a means of livelihood.—**Lucrative science**, a science cultivated as a means of living, as law, medicine, theology, etc.—**Material science**. See *material*.—**Moral science**, the science of all mental phenomena, or, in a narrower sense, the same as *moral philosophy or ethics*.—**Natural science**. See *natural*.—**Occult sciences**. See *occult*.—**Physical science**. See *applied science*, above.—**Political, real, reflex, sanitary science**. See the adjectives.—**Practical science**, a science which teaches how to do something useful.—**Professional science**. Same as *lucrative science*.—**Simple science**. Same as *direct science*.—**Speculative science**, a science which merely satisfies scientific curiosity.—**The dismal science**, political economy. [Humorous.]—**The exact sciences**, the mathematical sciences.—**The gay scientist**. See *gay*.—**The science**, the art of boxing; pugilism. [Slang.]

Up to that time he had never been aware that he had the least notion of the science. *Dickens*, *Pickwick*, xlix.

The seven liberal sciences†, grammar, logic, and rhetoric, constituting the "trivium," with arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy, constituting the "quadrivium." Also called the seven arts.

The two Apollinarii were fain, as a man may say, to coin all the seven liberal sciences out of the Bible.
Milton, *Arcopagitica*, ¶ ii.

= **Syn. 3 and 4.** *Art, Science*. See *art*.
sciented (si'entst), *a.* [*< science + -ed*.] Versed; instructed; skilled; learned; trained.

Deep sciented in the mazy lore
Of mad philosophy.
P. Francis, tr. of *Horace's Odes*, l. 34.

Scienoides, *n. pl.* See *Scienidæ*.
scient (si'ent), *a.* [*< L. scient(-)s*, knowing, skilled, ppr. of *scire*, know, understand, perceive, discern, have knowledge or skill, *< √ sci*, separate, discern, = Teut. *√ ski* in *skill*, etc.; see *skill*. From the *L. scire* are also ult. *E. science*, *sciolist*, *sciolous*, etc., *conscience*, *conscientious*, *inscient*, *nescient*, *prescient*, *inscience*, *nescience*, *prescience*, *adscientious*, the second element of *plebiscite*, etc.] Skilful; knowing. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

scienter (si-en'ter), *adv.* [*L.*, knowingly, intentionally, *< scient(-)s*, knowing, intending; see *scient*.] *In law*, knowingly; wilfully.

scientific (si-en'shəl), *a.* [*< L. scientia*, science (see *science*), + *-al*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to science or knowledge; producing or productive of knowledge.

His light scientific is, and, past mere nature,
Can save the rude defects of every creature.
B. Jonson, *Masque of Blackness*.

Those scientific rules which are the implements of instruction.
Milton, *Tetrachordon*.

2. Skilful; knowing; characterized by accurate knowledge based on observation and inference.

Not one hour old, yet of scientific brain
To unperplex bliss from its neighbor pain.
Keats, *Lamia*, l. 102.

scientifician (si-en-tish'an), *n.* [*< scient* (see *scientist*) + *-ician*.] A scientist; a person devoted to science. [Recent.]

The reason why scientificians have neglected to investigate the laws of the currents thoroughly, and to discover the truth concerning them, is that they have not regarded them as of much importance. *Science*, v. 142.

scientific (si-en-tif'ik), *a.* [*< OF. (and F.) scientifique* = Sp. *científico* = Pg. It. *scientifico*, *< NL. *scientificus*, pertaining to science, lit. 'making scient or knowing'; *< L. scient(-)s*, ppr. of *scire*, know, + *-icus*, *< facere*, make; see *scient* and *-fic*. The word is now used instead of *scientific*, the proper adj. from *science*.] **1.** Concerned with the acquisition of accurate and systematic knowledge of principles by observation and deduction: as, scientific investigation.

No man who first trafficks into a foreign country has any scientific evidence that there is such a country but by report, which can produce no more than a moral certainty: that is, a very high probability, and such as there can be no reason to except against.
South. (*Johnson*.)

2. Of or pertaining to, treating of, or used in science: as, scientific works; scientific instruments; scientific nomenclature.

Voyages and travels, when not obscured by scientific observations, are always delightful to youthful curiosity.
V. Knox, *Essays*, xiv. (*Richardson*.)

3. Versed in science; guided by the principles of science, and not by empiricism or mere quackery; hence, learned; skilful: as, a scientific physician.

Bossuet is as scientific in the structure of his sentences.
Landor.

4. According to the rules or principles of science; hence, systematic; accurate; nice: as, a scientific arrangement of fossils.

Such cool, judicious, scientific atrocity seemed rather to belong to a fiend than to the most depraved of men.
Macaulay, *Machiavelli*.

The scientific treatment of the facts of consciousness can never be, to any satisfactory extent, accomplished by introspection alone.
G. T. Laud, *Physiol. Psychology*, Int., p. 10.

Literary and Scientific Institutions Act. See *institution*.—**Scientific experience**, relatively complete experience about any class of objects, obtained by systematic research.—**Scientific knowledge**, knowledge of the causes, conditions, and general characters of classes of things.

Scientific knowledge, even in the most modest persons, has mingled with it a something which partakes of inscience.
O. W. Holmes, *Autocrat*, iii.

Scientific logic, logic properly speaking; the knowledge of the theory of reasoning and of thinking in general, as opposed to *natural skill and subtlety*.—**Scientific method**. See *method*.—**Scientific psychology**. See *psychology*.

scientific† (si-en-tif'i-kəl), *a.* [*< scientific + -al*.] Same as *scientific*.

The most speculative and scientific† Men, both in Germany and Italy, seem to adhere to it [the idea that the moon is inhabited].
Howell, *Letters*, iii. 9.

Natural philosophy . . . proceeding from settled principles, therein is expected a satisfaction from scientific progressions, and such as beget a sure rational belief.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, i. 7.

No where are there more quick, inventive, and penetrating capacities, fraught with all kind of scientific knowledge.
Howell.

The systems of natural philosophy that have obtained are to be read more to know the hypotheses than with hopes to gain there a comprehensive, scientific, and satisfactory knowledge of the works of nature.
Locke.

It appears to be a very scientific work.
Jefferson, To *Thomas Paine* (Correspondence, II. 416).

scientifically (si-en-tif'i-kəl-i), *adv.* In a scientific manner; according to the rules or principles of science.

It is easier to believe than to be scientifically instructed.
Locke, *Human Understanding*.

scientism (si'en-tizm), *n.* [*< scient* (see *scientist*) + *-ism*.] The views, tendency, or practice of scientists. [Recent.]

Mr. Harrison's earnest and eloquent plea against . . . the exclusive scientism which, because it cannot find certain entities along its line of investigation, asserts loudly that they are either non-existent or "unknowable," is strong.
Nineteenth Century. (*Imp. Dict.*)

scientist (si'en-tist), *n.* [*< scient + -ist*. In this word, and in *scientism*, *scientician*, the base is formally *scient* as given, but it is practically *scient*, the base of *L. scientia*, science; *scientist* being equiv. to **scientist*, *< science + -ist*.] A person versed in or devoted to science; a man of science; a savant.

As we cannot use physician for a cultivator of physics, I have called him a physicist. We need very much a name to describe a cultivator of science in general. I should incline to call him a Scientist.
Whewell, *Philos. Inductive Sciences* (ed. 1840), [I., Aphorisms, p. cxiii.]

scientistic (si-en-tis'tik), *a.* [*< scientist + -ic*.] Making pretensions to scientific method, but really not in the right.

The scientistic haranguer is indebted to the religion he attacks for the reckless notoriety he attains.
D. D. Whedon, quoted in *N. Y. Independent*, June 19, 1879.

Scientistic denotes the method of one-sided scientists.
Carus, *Fundamental Problems* (trans.) (1889), p. 33.

scientolism (si-en-tō-lizm), *n.* [*< scient + dim. -ol + -ism*; after *sciolism*.] False science; superficial or inaccurate knowledge. *Fallows*.

sci. fa. An abbreviation of *scire facias*.

scil. An abbreviation of *scilicet*.

scilicet (sil'i-set), *adv.* [*L.*, a contraction of *scire licet*, lit. 'it is permitted to know' (like the AS. *hit is tō witanne*, 'it is to wit'): *scire*, know (see *scient*); *licet*, it is permitted or possible; see *license*. Cf. *videlicet*.] To wit; videlicet; namely. Abbreviated *scil.* or *sc.*

Scilla (sil'ā), *n.* [*NL.* (Linnaeus, 1737, then including the squill, *Urginea Scilla*), *< L. scilla*, *squilla*, *< Gr. σκίλλα* (also *σχινος*), a squill, sea-onion: see *squill*.] **1.** A genus of filiceous

plants, type of the tribe *Scilleæ*. It is characterized by flowers with separate spreading perianth-segments, marked by a single central nerve, stamens with thread-shaped filaments, and a three-celled ovary with slender style, and usually two ovules in each cell. The fruit is a thin globose three-lobed capsule, long enveloped by the withered perianth, and containing three to six black obovoid or roundish seeds with a hard albumen. There are about 80 species, natives of the Old World throughout temperate regions, and also within the tropics upon mountains, with one species said to occur in Chili. They are stemless plants from an onion-like coated bulb, with narrow radical leaves, and flowers on a leafless scape, which are blue, pink, or purple, and form racemes which are often very much prolonged. Many are cultivated for borders, especially *S. amurensis* (*S. Sibiriea*), with porcelain-blue flowers in earliest spring. (For various species formerly classed here, see *squill*, *Urginea*, *Camassia*, and *camass*.) Several species are known as wild hyacinth. (See *hyacinth*, 2.) *S. verna*, the spring squill of England, is also known as sea-onion. *S. nutans*, a beautiful species abundant in British coasts, by some assigned to a genus *Erythronium* (Dumortier, 1827), is known in England as bluebell, in Scotland as harebell, exchanging names with *Campanula rotundifolia*, which is the bluebell of Scotland, but the harebell of England and the United States. *S. nutans* is also known as bell-bottle, crown-bells, crown-leek. See also *culverkey*, 2, and *cut under scape*.

2. [*l. c.*] In the United States and British pharmacopœias, the sliced bulb of *Urginea scilla*; squill. It is used in medicine as an expectorant and diuretic.

Scilleæ (sil'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bartling, 1830), < *Scilla* + *-æ*.] A tribe of liliaceous plants, characterized by the flowers being borne in a terminal leafless and unbranched raceme. They do not produce umbels as the related tribe *Alieæ*, nor flowers so few nor so large as the *Tulipeæ*; otherwise, in habit and in growth from a coated bulb, the three tribes are closely akin. The *Scilleæ* include about 23 genera, of which *Scilla* is the type, mainly natives of temperate climates and very largely South African. For important genera, see *Hyacinthus*, *Muscari*, *Ornithogalum*, *Camassia*.

scillocephalus (sil-ō-sef'ā-lus), *a.* [*Gr.* *σκίλλοκέφαλος*, also *σχιλλοκέφαλος*, having a squill-shaped head (an epithet applied to Pericles), < *σκίλλα*, squill, + *κεφαλή*, head.] Having a pointed head.

scillocephalus (sil-ō-sef'ā-lus), *n.; pl. scillocephali* (-li). [NL.; see *scillocephalus*.] A person having a cranium which is conical or pointed.

Scillonian (si-lō'ni-an), *n.* [*< Scilly* (see *def.*) + *-ian*.] A native or an inhabitant of the Scilly Islands, a small group southwest of England.

scimitar, scimiter, n. See *scimitar*.

scinc, n. See *skink* 3.

Scincidæ (sin'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scincus* + *-idæ*.] A family of eriglossate lacertilians, having united parietal bones, the supratermporal fossæ roofed over, clavicles dilated proximally, arches present, premaxillary double, and the body provided with osteodermal plates as in the *Gerrhosauridæ*: it is typified by the genus *Scincus*; the skinks. The family is widely distributed, and the species and genera are very numerous. See cuts under *Cyclodus*, *Scincus*, and *skink*.

scinciform (sin'si-fōrm), *a.* [*< L. scincus*, *skink*, + *forma*, form.] Resembling a skink in form or aspect; related to the skinks; scineoid.

scincoid (sing'koid), *a. and n.* [*< NL. Scincus* + *-oid*.] 1. *a.* Resembling a skink; related or belonging to the *Scincidæ*; scinciform.

II. *n.* A member of the *Scincidæ* in a broad sense.

Scincoidea (sing-koi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scincus* + *-oidea*.] A group corresponding to the *Scincoides* of Oepel, containing forms now separated in different families; the scineoid or scinciform lizards.

scincoidian (sing-koi'di-an), *a. and n.* [*< scincoid* + *-ian*.] Same as *scincoid*.

Scincus (sing'kus), *n.* [NL. (Larenti), < *L. scincus*, < *Gr. σκίγκος*, *σκίγγος*, a kind of lizard; see *skink* 2.] The typical genus of the family

Scindapsus (sin-dap'sus), *n.* [NL. (Schott, 1832), so called from the climbing habit; < *Gr. σκινδᾶψός*, an ivy-like shrub of doubtful genus.]

A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Araceæ*, tribe *Monsteroideæ*, and subtribe *Monstereæ*. It is characterized by a shrubby climbing stem, branches bearing numerous usually oblique leaves with numerous nearly equal curving veins, and bisexual flowers without floral envelopes, consisting of four stamens and a thick truncate and somewhat prismatic ovary which is strongly dilated upward and contains one cell and one ovule with a large embryo destitute of albumen. There are 3 species, natives of the East Indies, especially Bengal and Java. They are climbing shrubs clinging by rootlets produced on the branches, and bear taper-pointed leaves, ovate or narrower, with long broadly sheathing petioles. The flowers are borne in dense masses over a cylindrical spadix enclosed in a boat-shaped spathe, and form in fruit a syncarp of closely united juicy berries. Many remarkable plants of other genera have been cultivated under this name, especially those with perforated leaves now classed under *Monstera*. Some species have been called *Indian ivy*, as *S. hederacea*, a vine with abruptly pointed leaves. Several bear ornamental white-mottled leaves, as *S. (Pothos) argyrea*, cultivated from the Philippines under the name *silver-vine*. Several others have often been cultivated under the name *Pothos*. The fruit of *S. officinalis* is prescribed in India as a diaphoretic, dried sections of it being sold by the native druggists under the name *guj-pippul*.

scink, scinquet, n. See *skink* 3.

scintilla (sin-til'ā), *n.* [= OF. *scintille* = Sp. *centella* = Pg. *scintilla*, *centella* = It. *scintilla*, < *L. scintilla*, a spark; cf. *Gr. σκινθίππ*, a spark; perhaps akin to AS. *scinan*, etc., shine; see *shine*.] Hence ult. (from *L. scintilla*) *E. scintillate*, etc., *stencil*, *tinsel*.] 1. A spark; a glimmer; hence, the least particle; a trace; a tittle.

Perhaps Philip's eyes and mine exchanged glances in which ever so small a *scintilla* of mischief might sparkle. *Thackeray*, Philip, xiv.

This single quotation . . . throws no *scintilla* of light upon the point in question. *Lovell*, Study Windows, p. 365.

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *zool.*: (*a*) A genus of bivalve mollusks. *Deshayes*, 1855. (*b*) A genus of lepidopterous insects. *Guenée*, 1879.—*Scintilla juris*, a shadow of law or right.

scintillant (sin'ti-lant), *a.* [= F. *scintillant* = Sp. *centellante* = Pg. It. *scintillante*, < *L. scintillan(t)-is*, ppr. of *scintillare*, sparkle, glitter, gleam, flash; see *scintillate*.] 1. Emitting little sparks or flashes of light; scintillating; sparkling; twinkling.

But who can view the pointed rays
That from black eyes scintillant blaze?
M. Green, The Spleen.
Slim spires
And palace-roofs and swollen domes uprose
Like scintillant stalagmites in the sun.
T. B. Aldrich, Pythagoras.

2. In *her.*, sparkling; having sparks as if of fire issuing from it; noting any bearing so represented.

scintillant (shēn-til-lan'te), *a.* [It.: see *scintillant*.] In *music*, brilliant; sparkling.

scintillate (sin'ti-lāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scintillated*, ppr. *scintillating*. [*< L. scintillatus*, pp. of *scintillare* (> It. *scintillare* = Pg. *scintillar* = Sp. *centellar*, *centellear* = Pr. *scintillar* = F. *scintiller*), sparkle, glitter, gleam, flash, < *scintilla*, a spark; see *scintilla*.] To emit sparks; hence, to sparkle or twinkle, as the fixed stars.

A very long silence succeeded. What struggle there was in him between Nature and Grace in this interval, I can not tell; only singular gleams scintillated in his eyes, and strange shadows passed over his face. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxv.

While Holmes's rockets curve their long ellipses,
And burst in seeds of fire that burst again
To drop in scintillating rain. *Lovell*, Agassiz, iii. 3.

=Syn. *Sparkle*, *Glimmer*, etc. (see *glare* 1, *v. i.*), *coruscate*.
scintillation (sin-ti-lā'shon), *n.* [*< F. scintillation* = Pr. *scintillacio* = Sp. *centilacion* = Pg. *scintillação* = It. *scintillazione*, < *L. scintillatio(n)-is*, < *scintillare*, pp. *scintillatus*, sparkle; see *scintillate*.] 1. The act of scintillating, or emitting sparks or spark-like flashes of light; the act of sparkling.—2. A flash; a spark.

Some scintillations of Promethean fire.
Cowper, tr. of Milton's Ode to his Father.

3. Specifically, the twinkling or tremulous motion of the light of the larger fixed stars. By shaking the head, so as to elongate the image, it is seen that not merely the intensity, but also the color of the light varies. See *scintillometer*.

scintillometer (sin-ti-lom'e-tēr), *n.* [*< L. scintilla*, a spark, + *Gr. μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument devised by Montigny for measuring the intensity of scintillation of the stars. The apparatus consists essentially of a circular glass plate mounted obliquely upon an axis very near and in front of the eyepiece of a telescope. An opening in the center of the plate allows the insertion of a ring, through which passes the axis, parallel to the optical axis of the telescope

and at a distance from it of about twenty-five millimeters. The plate is rotated about the axis by a mechanism. By this device, the rays of light from a star are refracted through the inclined glass plate, and the image describes a perfect circle in the field. If the star undergoes no change, the circumference is a continuous line exhibiting the color of the star; but if the star scintillates, this circumference is divided into fugitive arcs of different colors. The number of changes of color per unit of time indicates the intensity of the scintillation.

scintillous (sin'ti-lus), *a.* [Also *scintillose*; < *L. scintilla*, a spark (see *scintilla*), + *-ous*.] Scintillant. [Rare.]

scintillously (sin'ti-lus-li), *adv.* [Early mod. *E. syntillously*; < *scintillous* + *-ly* 2.] In a scintillous or sparkling manner.

Wyth their eyes beholding a traucers of stomackes chaufed syntillously. *Skelton*, Boke of Three Fooles.

sciography (sī-og'ra-fi), *n.* Same as *sciagraphy*.

The first *sciography*, or rude delineation, of athelism. *Cutworth*, Intellectual System (1678), v. § 3.

sciolism (sī'ō-lizm), *n.* [*< sciol-ous* + *-ism*.] Superficial knowledge; unfounded pretense to profound or scientific knowledge.

A status not only much beneath my own, but associated at best with the sciolism of literary or political adventurers. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxxvii.

Here [in Macbeth] there is some genuine ground for the generally baseless and delusive opinion of self-complacent sciolism that he who runs may read Shakespeare. *A. C. Swinburne*, Shakespeare, p. 186.

sciolist (sī'ō-list), *n.* [*< sciol-ous* + *-ist*.] One who has only superficial knowledge; a pretender to profound or scientific knowledge; a smatterer.

It is the ingrateful Genius of this Age that, if any Sciolist can find a Hole in an old Author's Coat, he will endeavour to make it much more wide. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 31.

It is of great importance that those whom I love should not think me a precipitate, silly, shallow sciolist in politics, and suppose that every frivolous word that falls from my pen is a dogma which I mean to advance as indisputable. *Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 105.

sciolistic (sī-ō-lis'tik), *a.* [*< sciolist* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to sciolism or sciolists; resembling a sciolist; having only superficial knowledge; shallow.

From its apparently greater freedom in skilful hands, blank verse gives more scope to sciolistic theorizing and dogmatism than the rhyming pentameter couplet. *Lovell*, Among my Books, II. 298.

sciolous (sī'ō-lus), *a.* [= Sp. *esciolo* = Pg. *esciato* = It. *sciolo*, < *LL. sciolus*, one who knows little, a smatterer, prop. dim. adj., < *L. scire*, know; see *scient*.] Superficial; shallow.

I could wish these sciolous zelotists had more judgement joined with their zeal. *Howell*.

The speculations of the sciolous. *Hoffman*, Course of Legal Study (2d ed., 1830), II. 196.

sciolto (shiol'tō), *a.* [It., pp. of *sciogliere*, untie, loose, dissolve, < *L. exsolvere*, loose, < *ex*, out, + *solvere*, loose; see *solce*.] In *music*: (*a*) Free; unrestrained; opposed to *strict*: as, a fuga *sciolta* (a free fugue). (*b*) Not legato; detached; staccato.

sciomachy (sī-om'ā-ki), *n.* See *sciamachy*.

sciomancy (sī'ō-mān-si), *n.* [= OF. *sciomanca* = Sp. It. *sciomanca*, < *Gr. σκιά*, a shade, shadow, + *μαντεία*, divination.] Divination by means of the shades of the dead; psychomancy.

sciomantic (sī-ō-mān'tik), *a.* [*< sciomancy* (-mant-) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to sciomancy.

scion (sī'on), *n.* [Formerly also *sion*, *scion*, *cion*, *cyon*; < ME. *sion*, *sioun*, *syon*, *scion*, *cion*, *cyon*, < OF. *sion*, *cion*, F. *scion*, dial. *chion*, a scion, shoot, sprig, twig; orig. a 'sawing,' a 'cutting,' < OF. *sier*, F. *scier*, saw, cut, = Sp. Pg. *segar*, cut, mow, reap, = It. *segare*, < *L. secare*, cut; see *secant*, *section*. The proper spelling is *sion*; the insertion of *c* in the F. word, and so into the E., is as erroneous as in the E. *scythe*, which is from the same ult. root, and in which the *c* likewise appar. simulates a connection with *L. scindere*, cut.] 1. A shoot or twig, especially one cut for the purpose of being grafted upon some other tree, or for planting.

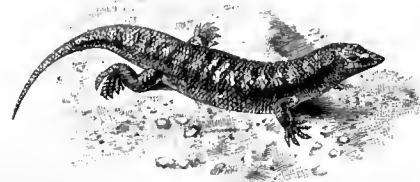
As well the seedes
As scions from the greatest roote ysette.
Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.
Our scions, put in wild or savage stock.
Shak., Hen. V., iii. 5. 7.

Hence—2. A descendant.

Herself the solitary scion left
Of a time-honour'd race.
Byron, The Dream, II.

Was he proud—a true scion of the stock?
Browning, Ring and Book, II. 331.

scoptic (sī-op'tik), *a.* [= Pg. *scioptico*, < *Gr. σκιά*, a shade, shadow, + *ὀπτικός*, pertaining to sight or seeing; see *optic*.] Of or pertaining to



Skink (*Scincus officinalis*).

Scincidæ: formerly used with great latitude, now restricted to a few species of northern Africa and Syria, as *S. officinalis*, the officinal skink, or adda, once in high medical repute.

the camera obscura, or the art of exhibiting luminous images in a darkened room. Also *sciopic*.—**Sciopic ball**, a perforated globe of wood containing the lens of a camera obscura, fitted with an appendage by means of which it is capable of being turned on its center to a small extent in any direction, like the eye. It may be fixed at an aperture in a window-shutter, and is used for producing images in a darkened room.

sciopicon (si-*op*'ti-kon), *n.* [*Gr.* σκιά, a shade, shadow, + ὀπτικός, pertaining to sight or seeing; see *optic*.] A form of magic lantern.

sciopics (si-*op*'tiks), *n.* [*Pl.* of *sciopic* (see *-ics*).] The art of exhibiting luminous images, especially these of external objects, in a darkened room, by means of lenses, etc.

scioptric (si-*op*'trik), *a.* Same as *sciopic*. Compare *catoptric*.

Sciot, Sciote (si'et, -ōt), *n.* and *a.* [*It.* Scio, *Gr.* Χίος, Chios; cf. *NGr.* Χίος.] *I. n.* A native or an inhabitant of Scio or Chios; a Chiote.

II. a. Of or belonging to Scio, ancient Chios, an island of the Aegean Sea, or its inhabitants.

sciotheism (si'ō-thē-izm), *n.* [*Formed* by *Huxley* *Gr.* σκιά, a shade, shadow, + *E.* theism.] The deification of ghosts or the shades of departed ancestors; ancestral worship.

Sciotheism, under the form of the deification of ancestral ghosts, in its most pronounced form, is therefore the chief element in the theology of a great moiety, possibly of more than half, of the human race.

Huxley, *Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 494.

sciotheric (si-ō-ther'ik), *a.* Same as *sciatheric*. **Scio turpentine**. Same as *Chian turpentine*. See *Chian*.

scire facias (si'rē fā'shi-as). [*So called* from these words in the writ: *L. scire*, know (see *scient*); *facias*, 2d pers. sing. pres. subj. of *facere*, make, cause.] In *law*, a writ to enforce the execution of judgments, patents, or matters of record, or to vacate, quash, or annul them. It is often abbreviated to *sci. fa.*

scire-wyvet, *n.* [*ME.* (or *ML.* reflex), mod. *E.* as if **shirwite*; *AS.* *scir*, *scire*, shire (see *shire*), + *wite*, punishment, tax in money; see *wite*.] The annual tax formerly paid to the sheriff for holding the assizes and county courts.

scirgemot, *n.* [*AS.* *scirgemōt*: see *shiremoot*.] Same as *shiremoot*.

The voice which the simple freeman, the Ceorl, had in the Assembly of his Mark, he would not lose in the Assembly of his Shire, the *Scirgemot*.

E. A. Freeman, *Norm. Cong.*, I. 68.

sirocot, *n.* An obsolete form of *sirocco*.

Scirpus (sēr'pē-ō), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Nees ven Esenbeck, 1834), *Gr.* *Scirpus* + *-ea*.] A large tribe of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Cyperaceae*, the sedge family. It is characterized by numerous mostly bisexual flowers in each spikelet, without empty glumes or with only one or two, and without perianth or with its representatives reduced to filiform bristles or to flattened scales. It includes about 1,500 species, of 17 genera, of which *Scirpus*, the bulrush, is the type. They are grass-like or rush-like plants, with either triangular or rounded stems, and with long flat triangular or cylindrical leaves. The inflorescence becomes chiefly conspicuous when in fruit, and is often ornamental from its shape or from its dark-brown colors, or by reason of the frequent lengthening of the bristles into woolly or plume-like tufts.

Scirpus (sēr'pus), *n.* [*NL.* (Tournefort, 1700), *Gr.* *Scirpus*, *sirpus*, a rush, bulrush.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants including the bulrushes, type of the tribe *Scirpeae* in the order *Cyperaceae*. It is characterized by small many-flowered roundish spikelets with imbricated and numerous glumes, each flower bisexual and usually with six bristles, representing a perianth, and surrounding the ovary, from which the continuous and slender style falls away without leaving any conspicuous tubercle. Over 300 species have been described, now reduced to 200 by the best authorities. About 30 species occur in the United States. They are small tufted or floating annuals, or strong perennials with a creeping rootstock, bearing usually a compound panicle of numerous brown spikelets, sometimes reduced to a small cluster or solitary. They are known by the general names *bulrush* and *club-rush*, the first applied especially to *S. lacustris*, a species of peculiar habit, with tall, smooth, round stems of a blue-green color projecting out of lake- and river-waters; also called in England *marsh*, from its use in making mats, ropes, chair-bottoms, and hassocks. Its variety *occidentalis* and the kindred species *S. Tatora* are the staple of California. (See *tule*.) *S. maritimus*, the sea club-rush,



1. Flowering Plant of Bulrush (*Scirpus lacustris*). 2. The inflorescence. a, a flower; b, the fruit.

with a dense compact cluster of large spreading spikelets, each often over an inch long, is a characteristic feature of sea-shore marshes in both tropical and temperate climates throughout the world. (For *S. cespitosus*, see *deer-hair*.) Several species of *Eriophorum* were formerly referred here, as *E. cyperinum*, the most conspicuous of American rushes in fresh-water swamps, and known as *wool-grass* and *cotton-grass*.

scirrhoid (sir'- or skir'oid), *a.* [*Gr.* *scirrhos* + *-oid*.] Resembling scirrhous.

scirrhous (sir'- or skir'us), *a.* [*Also scirrous*; *Gr.* *scirrhos*, *F.* *squirreus*, *squirrheus* = *Sp.* *escirroso* = *Pg.* *scirrhoso* = *It.* *scirroso*, *Gr.* *σκίρρος*, prep. *σκίρος*, any hard coat or covering, a tumor.] A hard tumor; specifically and now exclusively, a scirrhous cancer. See above.

Blow, flute, and stir the stiff-set sprigs, And scirrhous roots and tendons.

Tennyson, *Amphion*.

A gamesome expression of face, shining, scirrhous skin, and a plump, ruby head.

Scirrhous bronchocoele, cancer of the thyroid gland.—**Scirrhous cancer**, a hard carcinoma, with abundant stroma, usually of slow growth.

scirrhus (sir'- or skir'us), *n.* [= *OF.* *scirre*, *F.* *squirre* = *Sp.* *escirro* = *Pg.* *scirrho*, *scirro* = *It.* *scirro*, *NL.* *scirrhos*, *Gr.* *σκίρρος*, prep. *σκίρος*, any hard coat or covering, a tumor.] A hard tumor; specifically and now exclusively, a scirrhous cancer. See above.

scirtopod (sēr'tō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [*NL.* *scirtopod* (-*pod*-), *Gr.* *σκίρτιον*, spring, leap, bound, + *πούς* (*pod*-) = *E.* *foot*.] *I. a.* Having saltatorial feet, or limbs fitted for leaping; specifically, pertaining to the *Scirtopoda*, or having their characters.

II. n. A scirtoped rotifer, or saltatorial wheel-animalcule.

Scirtopoda (sēr-top'ō-dā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *scirtopus*: see *scirtopod*.] An order of rotifers which swim by means of their wheel-organs and also skip by means of hollow muscular limbs; the saltatorial wheel-animalcules. It contains the family *Pedalionidae*. *C. T. Hudson*, 1884. See *cut* under *rotifer*.

sciscitation (sis-i-tā'shen), *n.* [*Gr.* *sciscitatio* (-*n*-), an inquiry, *sciscitari*, inquire, question, *sciscere*, *scisci*, search, seek to know, inceptive of *scire*, know: see *scient*.] The act of inquiring; inquiry; demand.

There is not a more noble proof of our faith than to captivate all the powers of our understanding and will to our Creator; and, without all sciscitations, to goe blinde-fold whither hee will leade us.

Ep. Hall, *The Annunciation*.

sciset (siz), *v. i.* [*Gr.* *scindere*, pp. *scissus*, cut, divide: see *scission*.] To cut; penetrate.

The wicked steel scised deep in his right side.

Fairfax, (*Encyc. Diet.*)

scismt, scismatict, etc. Obsolete forms of *schism*, etc.

scissart, scissarst. Obsolete spellings of *scissor*, *scissors*.

scissel (sis'el), *n.* [*Also scissil, scissile, sizer*; *OF.* (and *F.*) *cisaile*, usually in pl. *cisaillies*, clippings of metal, etc., *Gr.* *κίσελος*, cut, chisel, *κίσελ*, *F.* *ciseau*, a chisel: see *chisel*.] The spellings *scissel, scissil, scissile*, simulate, as with *scissors*, a connection with *L. scindere*, pp. *scissus*, cut, divide (see *scissile*¹, *scission*).] *I.* The clippings of various metals, produced in several mechanical operations.—*2.* The remainder of a plate of metal after the planchets or circular blanks have been cut out for the purpose of coinage; scrap.

scissible (sis'i-bl), *a.* [*L. scindere*, pp. *scissus*, cut, divide, + *-ible*.] Capable of being cut or divided, as by a sharp instrument.

The differences of impressible and not impressible, figurable and not figurable, mouldable and not mouldable, scissible and not scissible, and many other passions of matter are plebeian notions, applied into the instruments and uses which men ordinarily practise.

Bacon, *Nat. Hist.*, § 846.

scissil (sis'il), *n.* Same as *scissel*.

scissile¹ (sis'il), *a.* [= *F.* *scissile* = *It.* *scissile*, *L.* *scissilis*, that may easily be split or cleft, *Gr.* *κίσελος*, cut, divide.] Capable of being cut or divided, as by a sharp instrument; scissible.

Animal fat . . . is scissile like a solid.

Arbuthnot, *Aliments*, vi.

scissile² (sis'il), *n.* Same as *scissel*.

scission (sish'on), *n.* [*Gr.* *scission* = *It.* *scissione*, *LL.* *scissio* (-*n*-), a cleaving or dividing, *L.* *scindere*, pp. *scissus*, cut, divide; cf. *Gr.* *κίσελον*, cleave, split, divide (see *schism*).] From the *L. scindere* are also ult. *E.* *scissile*¹, *abscind*, *rescind*, *abscissa*, *shindle*, *shingle*¹, etc.; also

prob. *schedule*.] *1.* The act of cutting or dividing, as with an edged instrument; the state of being cut; hence, division; fission; cleavage; splitting.

This was the last blow struck for freedom in the Walloon country. The failure of the movement made that scission of the Netherlands certain which has endured till our days.

Motley, *Dutch Republic*, III. 404.

2t. Schism. *Jamieson*.

scissiparity (sis-i-par'i-ti), *n.* [*L.* *scissus*, pp. of *scindere*, cut, divide, + *parere*, bring forth, beget, + *-ity*: see *parity*².] In *biol.*, schizogenesis; reproduction by fission; fissiparity.

Scissirostrum (sis-i-res'trum), *n.* [*NL.* (Lafresnaye, 1845, also *Sissirostrum*), *L.* *scissus*, pp. of *scindere*, cut, divide, + *rostrum*, beak.] A monotypic genus of sturneid passerine birds of Celebes, with cuneate tail, spurious first primary, scutellate tarsi, and peculiar beak. *S. dubium* was originally named by Latham, in 1801, the



Scissirostrum dubium.

dubious shrike (*Lanius dubius*), and in 1845 redescribed by Lafresnaye as *Sissirostrum paget*; it is 8 inches long, of a slate-gray color shading into greenish-black on some parts, having the rump and upper tail-coverts with waxy crimson tips and a few crimson-tipped feathers on the flanks.

scissor, *n.* The singular of *scissors*. **scissor** (siz'or), *v. t.* [Formerly also *scissar*; *Gr.* *κίσελος*, cut.] To cut with scissors; prepare with the help of scissors.

Let me know Why mine own barber is unblest, with him My poor chin too, for 'tis not scissard just To such a favourite's glass?

Fletcher (and another), *Two Noble Kinsmen*, I. 2.

scissorbill (siz'or-bil), *n.* A skimmer; a bird of the genus *Rhyncobus*: derived from the French *bec-en-ciseaux*. See *skimmer*¹, 3, and *cut* under *Rhyncobus*.

scissor-bird (siz'or-bērd), *n.* Same as *scissor-tail*.

scissoring (siz'er-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *scissor*, *v.*] A clipping made with scissors.

A Weekly Scrap paper, made up of *scissorings* from other newspapers.

Contemporary Rev.

scissorium (si-sō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *scissoria* (-iā). [*ML.*, also *cissorium, cisorium*, a trencher, also a butcher's knife, *L.* *scindere*, pp. *scissus*, cut, cleave: see *scissile*.] A wooden trencher used in the middle ages.

scissors (siz'orz), *n. pl.* [The spelling *scissors*, formerly also *scissars*, simulating a derivation from *L. scissor*, one who cleaves or divides, a carver, in *ML.* also a tailor, is an alteration of the early mod. *E.* *cisors, cizors, cizers, cizars, cissers, cysers, sizers, sizars, sizzers*, *Gr.* *κίσερος, cysers, cysors, cisorous, cysowres, sisoures, sesours*, *OF.* *cisoires, scissors, shears, F.* *cisoires, shears* (cf. *cisoir*, a graver), = *It.* *cesaje, scissers*, *ML.* **scissorium*, found only in other senses (*scissorium, cissorium, cisorium, cinsorium*, a trencher on which meat is cut, *cisorium*, a butcher's cleaver), *L.* *scindere*, pp. *scissus*, cleave, divide, cut: see *scission, scissile*¹.] The word seems to have been confused with *OF. ciseaux, scissors*, pl. of *cisel*, a cutting-instrument, a chisel (> *E.* *chisel*²) (cf. *OF. cisaillies, shears*), prob. *Gr.* *κίσελος*, as if **cassillus*, *L.* *cædere*, pp. *cæsus*, cut: see *chisel*².] *1.* A pair of shears of medium or small size. See *shears*.

Withoute rasour or *sisoures*.

Chaucer, *House of Fame*, I. 690.

And after, as if he had forgot somewhat to be done about it, with *sizzers*, which he holdeth closely in his hand.

Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 302.

Wanting the *Scissors*, with these Hands I'll tear (if that obstructs my Flight) this load of Hair.

Prior, *Henry and Emma*.

2t. Candle-snuffers. *Hallivell*.—**Buttonhole-scissors**, scissors each blade of which is made with a step

or break, so that the cutting edges are short and end abruptly some distance beyond the rivet, so as to cut in cloth a slit which is of fixed length or which does not reach the edge. They are often so made that the length of the cut is adjustable.—**Lamp-scissors**, scissors especially made for trimming the wicks of lamps. They have commonly a bend or step, like a bayonet, in order to keep the fingers from contact with the wick, and a box or receptacle, like snuffers, to receive the burnt parts trimmed off.—**Revolving scissors**, scissors having very short blades which are so pivoted as to operate at any desired angle with the handles, and thus reach deep-seated parts.—**Scissors and paste work** (generally abbreviated **scissors and paste**), mere mechanical compilation as by means of clippings pasted together, as distinguished from original work. [Colloq.]

scissors-grinder (siz'or-z-grin'dér), *n.* 1. One whose occupation is the grinding of scissors.— 2. The European goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus*.

scissortail (siz'or-täl), *n.* An American bird of the family *Tyrannidae* and genus *Milvulus*; a scissor-tailed flycatcher. The name applies to two distinct species. One of these scissor-birds is *M. tyrannus*, called the *fork-tailed flycatcher*, distinguished



Scissortail, or Swallowtail Flycatcher (*Milvulus forficatus*).

from *M. forficatus*, the swallowtail flycatcher, to which the name *scissortail* most frequently applies, because the bird is so much commoner than the other in English-speaking countries. See *Milvulus*.

scissor-tailed (siz'or-täld), *a.* Having a long deeply forficated tail which can be opened and shut like a pair of scissors, as a bird. Compare *scissortail*.

scissor-tooth (siz'or-töth), *n.* The sectorial or carnassial tooth of a carnivore, which cuts against its fellow of the opposite jaw as one blade of a pair of scissors against the other.

scissorwise (siz'or-wiz), *adv.* In the manner of scissors.

A pair of seopps . . . close upon one another *scissorwise* on a hinge.
Sir C. Weyville Thomson, *Depths of the Sea*, p. 214.

scissura (si-sū'rā), *n.*; pl. *scissuræ* (-rē). [NL.: see *scissure*.] In *anat.*, a fissure or cleft.

scissure (sish'ūr), *n.* [*OF. scissure, cisure*, < *L. scissura*, a rending, a dividing, < *scindere*, pp. *scissus*, cut, divide; see *scission*.] A longitudinal opening in a body made by cutting; a cleft; a rent; a fissure; hence, a rupture, split, or division; a schism.

Thereby also, by the space of viij. palmes from the place of the lefte arme of Criste, hangyng on ye crosse, is a *scissure* or clyfte in the stone rok, so moche that a man almoste may lye therein.
Sir R. Guylforde, *Pylgrymage*, p. 26.

To this Seet may be impted all the *Scissures* that have happened in Christianity.
Howell, *Letters*, iii. 3.

Scissurella (sis-ū-rel'ä), *n.* [NL. (D'Orbigny, 1823), < *L. scissura*, a slit, + *-ella*.] A genus of gastropods, with a shell whose outer lip is deeply slit, typical of the family *Scissurellidae*.



Scissurella crispata.

Scissurellidae (sis-ū-rel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scissurella* + *-idae*.] A family of rhipidoglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Scissurella*. The animal has the mantle-slit in front very long, slender at the sides, the tentacles long and ciliated, and the foot narrow and truncate in front. The shell is spiral,

and the walls are indented by a keel and a slit in front of the keel which is gradually filled up as the shell enlarges. The operculum is circular, horny, and subspiral. The species are inhabitants of the warm seas, and are of small size.

Scitamineæ (sit-a-min'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1810) (earlier named *Scitamina* (Linnaeus, 1751), pl. of *L. scitamen*), < *L. scitam* (*enta*), pl., delicacies or dainties for food (< *scitus*, beautiful, fit, knowing, clever, pp. of *sciscere*, *scisci*, seek out: see *sciscitation*), + *-in-ææ*.] A former order of monocotyledonous plants, including the present orders *Zingiberaceæ* and *Musaceæ*.

scitamineous (sit-a-min'ē-us), *a.* Of or belonging to the *Scitamineæ*.

Sciuridæ (si-ū-ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sciurus* + *-idæ*.] A family of sciuro-morphic simplicident rodent mammals, typified by the genus *Sciurus*, containing the squirrels and related animals. The postorbital processes are distinct; the infraorbital opening is small; the ribs are twelve or thirteen pairs; the true molars are rooted, tubercular, three above and below on each side; and the premolars are small, sometimes deciduous, normally two above and one below on each side. The family is cosmopolitan, with the exception that it is absent from the Australian region. The species are very numerous, but the generic forms are comparatively few. The leading genera besides *Sciurus* are *Sciuropterus* and *Pteromys*, the flying-squirrels; *Xerus*, an Ethiopian genus; *Tamias*, the chipmunks; *Spermophilus*, the ground-squirrels; *Cynomys*, the prairie-dogs; and *Arctomys*, the marmots. The fossil genera are several, going back to the Eocene. The family is conveniently divided into the arboreal *Sciurinae* and the terrestrial *Arctomyiinae*. See cuts under *flying-squirrel*, *Sciuropterus*, *prairie-dog*, *chickaree*, *fox-squirrel*, *squirrel*, and *chipmunk*.

Sciurinae (si-ū-ri-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sciurus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Sciuridæ*, having the tail long and bushy, and usually distichous; the arboreal squirrels. They are of lithe form and very active in their movements, live in trees, and are found in nearly all parts of the world, excepting the Australian region.

sciurine (si-ū-rin), *a. and n.* [*L. sciurus*, a squirrel (see *Sciurus*), + *-inæ*.] *I. a.* Squirrel-like; related to *Sciurus*, or belonging to the *Sciuridæ*; especially, of or pertaining to the *Sciurinae*.

II. n. A squirrel; a member of the *Sciuridæ*, and especially of the *Sciurinae*.

sciuroid (si-ū-roid), *a. and n.* [*Sciurus* + *-oid*.] Same as *sciurine* in a broad sense.

sciuro-morph (si-ū-rō-mōrf), *n.* Any member of the *Sciuro-morpha*.

Sciuro-morpha (si-ū-rō-mōrfä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Gr. sciouros*, a squirrel, + *μορφή*, form.] One of three superfamilies of simplicident *Rodentia*, comprising the *Anomaluridae*, *Sciuridae*, *Ischyromyidae* (fossil), *Haplodontidae*, and *Castoridae*, or the scaletails, squirrels in a broad sense, sewellels, and beavers: correlated with *Myomorpha* and *Hystri-comorpha*, and also with *Lagomorpha* of the duplicated series. The clavicles are perfect, and the fibula persists as a distinct bone; the angular portion of the lower mandible springs from the lower edge of the bony covering of the under incisor, and premolars are present.

sciuro-morphic (si-ū-rō-mōrfik), *a.* [*sciuro-morph* + *-ic*.] Having the structure of a squirrel; related to the *Sciuridæ*; of or pertaining to the *Sciuro-morpha*.

Sciuropterus (si-ū-rop'te-rus), *n.* [NL. (F. Cuvier, 1825), < *Gr. sciouros*, a squirrel, + *πτερόν*, a wing.] One of two genera of flying-squirrels



Flying-squirrel (*Sciuropterus volucellatus*).

having a parachute or patagium, and a distichous tail. They are small species, of Europe, Asia, and America, called *patatouches* and *assapan*. The common flying-squirrel or assapan of America is *S. volucella*. The *patatouche* is *S. volans* of Europe. See also cut under *flying-squirrel*.

Sciurus (si-ū-rus), *n.* [NL., < *L. sciurus*, < *Gr. sciouros*, a squirrel, lit. 'shade-tailed,' < *σκάδ*, shade, shadow, + *οπί*, tail. Hence ult. *squirrel*.] A Linnean genus of *Sciuridæ*, now restricted to arboreal squirrels with a very long bushy distichous tail and no parachute. The species are numerous, particularly in North America. The common squirrel of Europe is *S. vulgaris*. The chickaree or red squirrel of America is *S. hudsonius*. The com-



Gray Squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*).

mon gray squirrel is *S. carolinensis*. The fox-squirrel or cat-squirrel is *S. cinereus*, which runs into many varieties. A large and beautiful gray squirrel with tufted ears and a red back is *S. aberti*, inhabiting southwestern parts of the United States. *S. fessor* is a very large gray Californian species. There are many in Mexico, and *S. aestuans* is South American. Many also inhabit the warmer parts of Asia. See also cuts under *squirrel*, *chickaree*, and *fox-squirrel*.

sci- For Middle English and dialectal words so beginning, see under *sl-*.

sclander, *n. and v.* An obsolete form of *slander*.

sclat, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *slat*³.

sclate, **sclater**, *n.* Obsolete or dialectal forms of *slate*², *slater*.

sclaundert, **sclander**, *n. and r.* Middle English forms of *slander*.

Sclav, **Sclavonian**, etc. See *Slav*, etc.

sclavin, **sclavynet**, *n.* See *slarine*.

sclairet, *n.* [*ME. sclayre, skleire, skleir, sklayre*, a veil; prop. **steire*. < *D. sluijer* = *MHG. sloier, slogier, sleier, G. schleier*, a veil.] A veil. *Piers Plowman* (B), ix. 5.

sclender, **sclendre**, *a.* Obsolete or dialectal forms of *slender*.

sclenti, *v. i.* See *slent*¹.

sclera (sklē'rā), *n.* [NL., < *Gr. σκληρός*, hard, rough, harsh: see *selere*.] The sclerotic coat of the eyeball.

scleragogy (sklē'ra-gō-jī), *n.* [*Gr. σκληραγωγία*, hardy training, < *σκληρός*, hard, harsh, + *αγωγή*, lead, conduct.] Severe discipline or training; hard treatment of the body; mortification. [Rare.]

Not our reformation, but our stoltfulness, doth indispose us, that we let others run faster than we in temperance, in chastity, in *scleragogy*, as it was called.

By. Hackett, *Abp. Williams*, ii. 51. (*Trench.*)

scleral (sklē'ral), *a.* [*sclera* + *-al*.] Sclerous; specifically, of or pertaining to the sclera or sclerotic.

In the compound eye of Phaeopsis are continuous patches of scleral integument between the ommatidia.

Amer. Jour. Sci., XXXIX. 410.

Scleranthæ (sklē-ran'thē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Link, 1821), < *Scleranthus* + *-ææ*.] A tribe of plants formerly by many included in the order *Caryophyllaceæ*, now classed in the widely remote order *Illecebraceæ* among other apetalous plants. It is characterized by flowers which are all alike, an ovary with but one or two ovules, containing an annular embryo, and by opposite connate leaves without stipules. It includes the typical genus *Scleranthus*, and *Habrobia*, a monotypic Syrian annual with a two-ovuled ovary.

scleranthium (sklē-rsn'thi-um), *n.* [*Gr. σκληρός*, hard, + *ἄθος*, flower.] In *bot.*, same as *diclesium*. [Rare or obsolete.]

Scleranthus (sklē-ran'thus), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), < *Gr. σκληρός*, hard, + *ἄθος*, a flower.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Illecebraceæ*, type of the tribe *Scleranthææ*. It is characterized by a herbaceous four- or five-toothed or lobed perianth, forming an indurated cup below, and by an ovoid one-celled ovary with two erect styles and a single pendulous ovule. There are about 10 species, natives of Europe, Africa, western Asia, and Australasia; one, *S. annuus*, the knawel, also called *German knot-grass*, is widely naturalized in the United States. They are small rigid herbs with numerous forking branches, often forming dense tufts, and bearing opposite rigid and prickly-pointed leaves, and small greenish flowers.

sclere (sklē'r), *n.* [*Gr. σκληρός*, hard, rough, harsh, < *σκληρα*, 2d aor. of *σκέλλειν*, dry, parch. From the same ult. source are *E. skelet, skeleton*.] In sponges, one of the hard, horny, silicious, or calcareous bodies which enter into the composition of the skeleton; a skeletal element; a spicule, of whatever kind.

The walls of Ascetta are strengthened by calcareous scleres, more especially designated as apicules.

Encyc. Brit., XXII. 413.

Spherical sclere, a sclere produced by a concentric growth of silica or calcite about an organic particle, or which occurs as a reduction of a rhabdus.

sclerectasia (sklĕ-rek-tā'si-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σκληρός, hard, + ἐκτασις, extension; see *ectasis*.] Scleral staphyloma. See *staphyloma*.

sclerema (sklĕ-rĕ-mā), *n.* Same as *scleroderma*.—**Sclerema neonatorum**, induration of the skin coming on a few days after birth, accompanied with severe constitutional symptoms, and resulting usually in death in from four to ten days.

sclerencephalia (sklĕ-ren-se-fā'li-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σκληρός, hard, + ἐγκέφαλος, the brain; see *encephalon*.] Sclerosis of the brain.

sclerenchyma (sklĕ-reng'ki-mā), *n.* [Also *sclerenchyme*; < Gr. σκληρός, hard, + ἐχχυμα, an infusion; see *enchymatous*.] 1. The hard substance of the calcareous skeleton or corallum of sclerodermic corals, a proper tissue-secretion or calcification of the soft parts of the polyps themselves.—2. In *bot.*, the tissue largely composing the hard parts of plants, such as the shell (endocarp) of the hickory-nut, the seed-coat of seeds, the hypodermis of leaves, etc. The cells are usually short, but in some cases they are greatly elongated, as in the hypodermis of leaves; they are sometimes regular in outline, but most frequently they are very irregular. By many later, especially German, writers the term has been transferred to the hard bast or liber, a tissue of plants composed of cells whose walls are thickened, often to a very considerable extent. It is also used by some authors in a more extended sense, to include all sorts of lignified fibrous cells or cell-derivatives.

sclerenchymatous (sklĕ-reng-kim'a-tus), *a.* [*sclerenchyma* (-t) + -ous.] Having the character of sclerenchyma; containing or consisting of that substance: as, *sclerenchymatous tissue*; a *sclerenchymatous* polyp.

sclerenchyme (sklĕ-reng'kim), *n.* [NL. *sclerenchyma*.] Same as *sclerenchyma*.

scleritinite (sklĕ-ret'i-nit), *n.* [Fr. *scleritinite*, < Gr. σκληρός, rough, hard, + Ε. *retinite*.] A black, hard, brittle mineral resin, nearly allied to amber, found in the coal-formation of Wigan in England, in drops and pellets.

Scleria (sklĕ'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Berg, 1765), from the hard fruit; < Gr. σκληρία, hardness, < σκληρός, hard; see *sclere*.] A genus of monocotyledonous plants, of the order *Cyperaceae*, the sedge family, type of the tribe *Sclerieae*. It is characterized by small and solitary pistillate and numerous staminate flowers in small spikelets which are grouped in cymes, panicles, or minute axillary clusters, and by the hard bony fruit, which is a small roundish nut, commonly white and shining, and borne on a dilated disk. There are over 100 species, natives of tropical and subtropical regions, extending into temperate climates in North America, where 12 species (known as *nutgrass*) occur on the Atlantic coast, 3 as far north as Massachusetts. They are rush-like herbs of various habit, either low and spreading or tall and robust, bearing grass-like leaves, and often with rigid prickly-pointed bracts below the involucre, giving to *S. flagellum* the name *cutting-grass* in the West Indies. See *knife-grass*, *razor-grass*, and *Kobresia*.

scleriosis (sklĕ-ri'ā-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σκληρίασις, a hardening (of the eyelid), < σκληρός, hard, rough; see *sclere*.] Sclerodermia.

Sclerieae (sklĕ-ri'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Nees von Esenbeck, 1834), < *Scleria* + -ae.] A tribe of plants, of the order *Cyperaceae*. It is characterized by unisexual flowers, in spikelets composed of two or more staminate flowers above and a solitary pistillate flower at the base, or in panicles with the lower part composed of one-flowered type genus *Scleria*, with *Kobresia* and *Eriosepala*, perennial herbs of the Old World, and two less-known genera.

sclerite (sklĕ'rit), *n.* [*sclerite*, < Gr. σκληρός, rough, hard, + -ίτις, *n.* in *zool.*: (a) Any separate skeletal element or definite hard part of the integument of arthropods; a piece of the chitinous skeleton or crust, as of an insect, in any way distinguished from other parts. In insects the regular or constant sclerites, of which there are many, receive for the most part special names, as *sternite*, *pleurite*, *tergite*, *epimeron*, *epipleuron*, etc., or are identified by qualifying terms, as *sternal*, *dorsal*, etc. See cut I. under *Insecta*, and cut under *Hymenoptera*. (b) A sclerodermatous spicule in the substance of a polyp, especially of an alcyonarian. (c) A sponge-spicule; a sclere.—**Cervical**, **jugal**, etc., **sclerites**. See the adjectives.

scleritic (sklĕ-rit'ik), *a.* [*sclerite* + -ic.] 1. Sclereous; hardened or chitinized, as a definite tract of the body-wall of an arthropod; of or pertaining to a sclerite.—2. Siliceous or calcareous, as a sclerite or spicule of a polyp or a sponge.

scleritis (sklĕ-rit'is), *n.* [NL., < *sclera* + -itis.] Inflammation of the sclera or sclerotic coat of the eye; sclerititis.

sclerobase (sklĕ-rō-bās), *n.* [NL. *sclerobasis*, < Gr. σκληρός, hard, + βᾶσις, base.] A dense cor-

neous or calcareous mass into which the axial part of the cenosare of a compound actinozoan may be converted, as it is in the red coral of commerce, for example. See cut under *Coral-ligena*.

It is in these Octocorallia that the form of skeleton which is termed a *sclerobase*, which is formed by cornification or calcification of the axial connective tissue of the zoanthoderm, occurs. Huxley, *Anat. Invert.*, p. 143.

sclerobasic (sklĕ-rō-bā'sik), *a.* [*sclerobase* + -ic.] 1. Of or pertaining to the *Sclerobasica*.—2. Of or pertaining to a sclerobase; containing or consisting of a sclerobase: as, a *sclerobasic* skeleton. The epithet notes the corallum, which forms a solid axis that is invested by the soft parts of the animal. The sclerobasic corallum is in reality an exoskeleton, somewhat analogous to the shell of a crustacean, being a true tegumentary secretion. It is termed *foot-secretion* by Dana. The sclerobasic corallum is produced by a compound organism only, and can be distinguished from a sclerodermic corallum by being usually more or less smooth, and invariably devoid of the cups or receptacles for the separate polyps always present in the latter.—**Sclerobasic Zoantharia**. Same as *Corticata*, 1.

Sclerobasica (sklĕ-rō-bā'si-kā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *sclerobasic*.] The sclerobasic zoantharians, a division of *Zoantharia*, the black corals. Also called *Antipatharia*.

sclerobasis (sklĕ-rob'ā-sis), *n.* [NL.: see *sclerobase*.] Same as *sclerobase*.

scleroblast (sklĕ-rō-blāst), *n.* [*scleroblast*, < Gr. σκληρός, hard, + βλαστός, a germ.] The cell of a sponge-spicule; the blastema or formative tissue in which the sclerous elements of sponges arise.

A superficial spiral thickening in the wall of a spicule-cell or *scleroblast*. Sullas, *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 417.

scleroblastic (sklĕ-rō-blāst'ik), *a.* [*scleroblast* + -ic.] Forming sclerous tissue, as a spicule-cell of a sponge; of or pertaining to scleroblast.

Sclerobrachia (sklĕ-rō-brā'ki-ā), *n. pl.* [NL.: < Gr. σκληρός, hard, + βραχίον, the arm.] An order of brachiopods, including the *Spiriferidae* and *Rhynchonellidae*.

Sclerobrachiata (sklĕ-rō-brak-i-ā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σκληρός, hard, + βραχίον, the arm, + -ατά, *n.* in some systems, an order of brachiopods, represented by the beaked lamp-shells, or *Rhynchonellidae*, having the oral arms supported by a shelly plate of the ventral valve.

sclerobrachiatae (sklĕ-rō-brā'ki-āt), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sclerobrachiata*.

scleroclase (sklĕ-rō-klāz), *n.* [*scleroclase*, < Gr. σκληρός, hard, + κλάσις, fracture; see *clastic*.] Same as *sarcorite*.

sclerocorneal (sklĕ-rō-kōr-nĕ-āl), *a.* [*sclerocornea*, < Gr. σκληρό, hard, + κέρα, horn, + -άλ, *n.* in *zool.*:] Of or pertaining to the sclerotic and the cornea of the eye.

scleroderm (sklĕ-rō-dĕrm), *n.* and *a.* [*scleroderm*, < Gr. σκληρός, hard, + δέρμα, skin; see *derm*.] 1. *n.* The hard or stony external skeleton of sclerodermatous zoantharians, or corals in an ordinary sense; corallum; coral.—2. A member of the *Sclerodermata*, as a madreperce.—3. A plectognath fish of the group *Sclerodermi*, having the skin rough and hard, as the file-fish, etc.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sclerodermi*; sclerodermous.

scleroderma¹ (sklĕ-rō-dĕr'mā), *n.* [NL.: see *scleroderm*.] Same as *sclerodermia*.

Scleroderma² (sklĕ-rō-dĕr'mā), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *scleroderm*.] Same as *Sclerodermata*, 1.

Sclerodermata (sklĕ-rō-dĕr'mā-tā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *sclerodermatus*; see *sclerodermatous*.] 1. The squamate or scaly reptiles; reptiles proper, as distinguished from *Mulacodermata*. Also *Scleroderma*.—2. One of the divisions of *Zoantharia*, containing the stene-corals or madreperces. See cuts under *brain-coral*, *coral*, *Madrepora*, and *madreperce*.—3. A sub-order of the eusematous pteropods, represented by the family *Eurybiidae*.

sclerodermatous (sklĕ-rō-dĕr'mā-tus), *a.* [*sclerodermata*, < Gr. σκληρός, hard, + δέρμα(-τ), skin; see *derma*.] 1. Having a hard outer covering; consisting, composed of, or containing scleroderm; of or pertaining to the *Sclerodermata*.—2. Pertaining to, having the character of, or affected with sclerodermia.

Sclerodermi (sklĕ-rō-dĕr'mi), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σκληρός, hard, + δέρμα, skin; see *derma*.] In *ichth.*, a division of plectognath fishes, to which different limits and values have been assigned.

(a) In Cuvier's system of classification, the second family of plectognath fishes, distinguished by the conical or pyramidal snout, prolonged from the eyes and terminated by a small mouth, armed with a few distinct teeth in each jaw, and with the skin rough or invested with hard scales. It included the true *Sclerodermi* and the *Ostracodermi*.

(b) In Günther's system it was also regarded as a family of plectognath fishes, distinguished by having jaws with distinct teeth, and the same limits were assigned to it. (c) In Bonaparte's later systems it was raised to ordinal rank, but contained the same fishes as were referred to it by Cuvier. (d) In Gill's system, a suborder of plectognath fishes with a spinous dorsal or single spine just behind or over the cranium, with a normal pliciform shape, scales of regular form or more or less spiniform, and distinct teeth in the jaws. It is thus restricted to the families *Triacanthidae* and *Balistidae*.

sclerodermia (sklĕ-rō-dĕr'mi-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σκληρός, hard, + δέρμα, skin.] A chronic non-inflammatory affection of the skin, in which it becomes very firm and firmly fixed to the underlying tissues. The disease may present itself in patches, or involve the entire skin. Also called *scleroderma* and *dermatosclerosis*.

sclerodermic (sklĕ-rō-dĕr'mik), *a.* [*scleroderm* + -ic.] 1. Same as *sclerodermatous*, 1.—2. In *ichth.*, having a rough, hard skin, as a fish; of or pertaining to the *Sclerodermi*.

sclerodermite (sklĕ-rō-dĕr'mit), *n.* [*scleroderm* + -ite².] The hard skeletal element or chitinous test of any semite or segment of the body of an arthropod.

sclerodermitic (sklĕ-rō-dĕr'mit'ik), *a.* [*sclerodermite* + -ic.] In *arthropods*, of or pertaining to a sclerodermite.

sclerodermous (sklĕ-rō-dĕr'mus), *a.* [*scleroderm*, < Gr. σκληρός, hard, + δέρμα, skin.] Same as *sclerodermatous*.

sclerogen (sklĕ-rō-jĕn), *n.* [*sclerogen*, < Gr. σκληρός, rough, hard, + γενής, producing; see -gen.] In *bot.*, the lignifying matter which is deposited on the inner surface of the cells of some plants, contributing to their thickness, as in the shell of the walnut; lignin.

A more complete consolidation of cellular tissue is effected by deposits of *Sclerogen*. W. B. Carpenter, *Micros.*, § 356.

Sclerogenidæ (sklĕ-rō-jĕn'i-dĕ), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σκληρός, rough, hard, + γενής, the lower jaw, the cheek, = E. *chin*, + -idæ.] In *ichth.*, a family of acanthopterygian fishes; the mailed-cheeks: same as *Scleropariæ*. See *Cottoidea*.

sclerogenous¹ (sklĕ-roj'e-nus), *a.* [*sclerogen*, < Gr. σκληρός, hard, rough, + γενής, producing; see -gen.] In *zool.*, producing or giving origin to a sclerous or scleritic tissue or formation; hardening or becoming sclerous.

sclerogenous² (sklĕ-roj'e-nus), *a.* [*sclerogen*, < Gr. σκληρός, hard, rough, + γενής, the lower jaw, cheek.] Mail-cheeked, as a fish; belonging to the *Sclerogenidæ*, or mailed-cheeks.

scleroid (sklĕ'reid), *a.* [*scleroid*, < Gr. σκληροειδής, of a hard nature or kind, < σκληρός, hard, + εἶδος, form.] 1. In *bot.*, having a hard texture, as the shells of nuts.—2. In *zool.*, hard, as a sclere or sclerite; scleritic; sclerous.

sclero-iritis (sklĕ-rō-i-rīt'is), *n.* [NL., < *sclera* + *iris* (see *iris*, 6) + -itis.] Inflammation of the scleretic coat and iris.

scleroma (sklĕ-rō-mā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σκληρώμα, an induration, < σκληρόν, harden, indurate, < σκληρός, hard; see *sclere*.] Sclerosis; also, sclerodermia or sclerema.

scleromeninx (sklĕ-rō-mĕ'ningks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σκληρός, hard, + μῆνιξ, a membrane.] The dura mater.

sclerometer (sklĕ-rom'e-tĕr), *n.* [*sclerometer*, < Gr. σκληρός, hard, + μέτρον, a measure.] An instrument for determining with precision the degree of hardness of a mineral. The arrangement is essentially as follows: the crystal to be examined is placed, with one surface exactly horizontal, upon a delicate carriage movable below a vertical rod which ends in a diamond or hard steel point. The rod is attached to an arm of a lever, and the weight is determined which must be placed above in order that a scratch shall be made upon the given surface as the carriage is moved.

scleromucin (sklĕ-rō-mū'sin), *n.* [*scleromucin*, < Gr. σκληρός, hard, + E. *mucin*, *q. v.*] An inodorous, tasteless, gummy nitrogeous substance found in ergot, said to possess ecbelic qualities.

Scleropariæ (sklĕ-rō-pā-ri'ē), *n. pl.* [*scleropariæ*, < Gr. σκληρός, hard, + παρεία, cheek.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes. It is characterized by the great development of the third suborbital bone, which extends across the cheek, and articulates with the inner edge of the preopercular bone, thus strengthening and hardening the cheeks. Also called *Sclerogenidæ*, *Cottoidea*, *buccæ loricate*, *joues cuirassées*, and *mailed-cheeks*. See *Cottoidea*.

scleropathia (sklĕ-rō-path'i-ā), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σκληρός, hard, + πάθος, a suffering.] Same as *scleroma*.

sclerosal (sklĕ-rō'sal), *a.* [*sclerosis* (-is) + -al.] Pertaining to or of the nature of sclerosis.

sclerosed (sklĕ-rōst), *a.* [*sclerosis* + -ed².] Rendered abnormally hard; affected with sclerosis. Also *sclerotized*.

Nerve fibres were afterwards found in the sclerosed tissue. *Lancet*, No. 3431, p. 1071.

scleriosis (sklĕ-rō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σκληρωσις, an induration, < *σκληροῖν, harden, indurate, < σκληρός, hard; see *sclere*.] 1. A hardening or induration; specifically, the increase of the sustentacular tissue (neuroglia, or connective tissue) of a part at the expense of the more active tissue.—2. In *bot.*, the induration of a tissue or cell-wall either by thickening of the membranes or by their lignification (that is, by the formation of lignin in them). *Goebel*.—**Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis**. See *amyotrophic*.—**Annular sclerosis**, sclerosis of the periphery of the spinal cord. Also called *chronic annular myelitis*.—**Lateral sclerosis of the spinal cord**. Same as *primary spastic paraplegia* (which see, under *paraplegia*).—**Multiple sclerosis**, a chronic progressive disease of the cerebrospinal axis, characterized by the presence of multiple areas of sclerosis scattered more or less generally over this organ, and producing symptoms corresponding to their location; but very frequently there are present nystagmus, intention tremor, and scanning speech, combined with other extensive and serious, but less characteristic nervous derangements. Also called *disseminated sclerosis*, *insular sclerosis*, *focal sclerosis*, and *multifocal sclerosis*.—**Posterior scleriosis**, sclerosis of the posterior columns of the spinal cord, such as is exhibited in *tuberculous sclerosis*.

scleroskeletal (sklĕ-rō-skĕl'e-tal), *a.* [*scleroskelet*(on) + *-al*.] Ossified in the manner of the scleroskeleton; forming a part of the scleroskeleton.

scleroskeleton (sklĕ-rō-skĕl'e-tŏn), *n.* [*σκληρός*, hard, + *σκελετόν*, a dry body: see *skeleton*.] Those hard or skeletal parts, collectively considered, which result from the ossification of tendons, ligaments, and similar scleros tissues, as sesamoid bones developed in tendons, ossified tendons, as those of a turkey's leg, the marsupial bones of marsupials, the ring of bonelets in the eyeball, etc. Such ossifications are generally considered apart from the bones of the main endoskeleton. To those named may be added the bone of the heart and of the penis of various animals. Tendons of birds are especially prone to ossify and form scleroskeletal parts. See cuts under *marsupial* and *sclerotol*.

sclerosteos (sklĕ-ros'tĕ-us), *a.* [*σκληρός*, hard, + *ὀστέον*, bone.] Consisting of bone developed in tendon or ligament, as a sesamoid bone; scleroskeletal.

There are two such *sclerosteos* or ligament-bones in the external lateral ligament.

Coues, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 168.

Sclerostoma (sklĕ-ros'tŏ-mă), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σκληρόστωμα, hard, + *στόμα*, mouth.] 1. In *Vermes*, a genus of stragles, or nematoid worms of the family *Strongylidae*. *S. duodenale* (or *Dochmius anchylostomus*) is a very common parasite of the human intestine, about 1/4 of an inch long. *S. syngamus* is one which causes the disease called the *gapes* in fowl. Also written *Sclerostomum*. *De Blainville*, 1828. Also called *Syngamus*. 2. [*l. c.*] A strangle of the genus *Sclerostoma*.

sclerotol (sklĕ-rō'tal), *a.* and *n.* [*sclerotol*(ic) + *-al*.] 1. *a.* 1. Having the character of, or pertaining to, a sclerotol; distinguished from *sclerotic*.—2. Same as *sclerotic*. [Rare.]

II. n. 1. In *zool.*, a bone of the eyeball; one of a number of scleroskeletal ossifications developed in the sclerotic coat of the eye, usually consisting of a ring of small flat squarish bones encircling the cornea, having slight motion upon one another, but collectively stiffening the coat of the eye and preserving the peculiar shape which it has, as in an owl, for instance. In birds the sclerotals are usually from twelve to twenty in number.

The sclerotic coat is very dense, almost gristly in some cases; and it is reinforced by a circlet of bones, the *sclerotals*. These are packed alongside each other all around the circumference of one part of the sclerotic, like a set of splints. . . . The bony plates lie between the outer and middle coats, anterior to the greatest girth of the eyeball, extending from the rim of the disk nearly or quite to the edge of the cornea. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 182.

2. Same as *sclerotica*. [Rare.]

sclerote (sklĕ'rŏt), *n.* [*sclerote*(um), *q. v.*] In *bot.*, same as *sclerotium*.

Sclerothamnidae (sklĕ-rŏ-tham'ni-dĕ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sclerothamnus* + *-idae*.] A family of hexactinellid sponges, typified by the genus *Sclerothamnus*, characterized by the arborescent body perforated at the ends and sides by narrow round radiating canals.

Sclerothamnus (sklĕ-rŏ-tham'nus), *n.* [NL. (Marshall, 1875), < Gr. σκληρός, hard, + *θάμνος*,

a bush, shrub.] The typical genus of *Sclerothamnidae*.

sclerotia, *n.* Plural of *sclerotium*.

sclerotic (sklĕ-rot'ik), *a.* and *n.* [*scleroticus*, < *sclerosus* (-ot-); see *sclerosus*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to or of the nature of sclerosis.

—2. Related to or derived from ergot. Also *sclerotinic*.—**Sclerotic acid**, one of the two most active constituents of ergot. It is a yellowish-brown, tasteless, inodorous substance with a slight acid reaction; used hypodermically for the same purposes as ergot.—**Sclerotic coat**. Same as *sclerotica*.—**Sclerotic myelitis**, highly chronic myelitis with much development of firm connective tissue.—**Sclerotic parenchyma**, in *bot.*, certain parenchyma-cells with more or less thickened walls, found associated with various other elements in woody tissues. The grit-cells in pears and many other fruits are examples.—**Sclerotic ring**. See *ring*, and cut under *sclerotol*.

II. n. 1. Same as *sclerotica*.—2. A medicine which hardens and consolidates the parts to which it is applied.

sclerotica (sklĕ-rot'ik-ă), *n.* [NL., fem. of **scleroticus*: see *sclerotic*.] An opaque white, dense, fibrous, inelastic membrane, continuous with the cornea in front, the two forming the external coat of the eyeball; the sclerotic coat or tunic of the eye. See first cut under *eycl*.

You can not rub the *sclerotica* of the eye without producing an expansion of the capillary arteries and corresponding increase in the amount of nutritive fluid.

E. D. Cope, Origin of the Fittest, p. 195.

scleroticochoroiditis (sklĕ-rot'ik-ŏ-ŏ-roi-dĭ'tis), *n.* [NL., < *sclerotic* + *choroid* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the sclerotic and choroid coats of the eye.

sclerotinic (sklĕ-rŏ-tin'ik), *a.* [*sclerot*(ic) + *-inē* + *-ic*.] Same as *sclerotic*, 2.

sclerotitic (sklĕ-rŏ-tit'ik), *a.* [*sclerotitis* + *-ic*.] Inflamed, as the sclerotic coat; affected with sclerotitis.

sclerotitis (sklĕ-rŏ-tĭ'tis), *n.* [NL., < *sclerot*(ic) + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the sclerotic coat of the eye.

sclerotium (sklĕ-rŏ-shi-um), *n.*; *pl. sclerotia* (-ĭ). [NL., < Gr. σκληρότιον, hard; see *sclerosis*.] 1. In *bot.*: (a) A pluricellular tuber-like reservoir of reserve material forming on a primary filamentous mycelium, from which it becomes detached when its development is complete. It usually remains dormant for a time, and ultimately produces shoots which develop into sporophores at the expense of the reserve material. The shape is usually spherical, but it may be horn-shaped, as in *Claviceps purpurea*. In the *Mycetozoa* the sclerotium is formed out of a plasmodium, and after a period of rest it develops again into a plasmodium. *De Bary*. (b) [*cap.*] An old genus of fungi, comprising hard, black, compact bodies which are now known to be a resting-stage of the mycelium of certain other fungi, such as *Peziza tuberosa*. See *ergot*, 2.—2. In *zool.*, one of the peculiar quiescent cysts or hypnozooids of *Mycetozoa*, not giving rise to spores.

Dryness, low temperature, and want of nutriment lead to a dormant condition of the protoplasm of the plasmodium of many *Mycetozoa*, and to its enclosure in cyst-like growths known as *sclerotia*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX, 841.

sclerotized (sklĕ-rŏ-tĭz), *a.* [*sclerosus* (-ot-) + *-ize* + *-ed*.] In *bot.*, same as *sclerosed*.

sclerotome (sklĕ-rŏ-tŏm), *n.* [*σκληρότος*, hard, + *τέμνειν*, *ταμείν*, cut.] 1. A scleros or scleroskeletal structure intervening between successive myotomes; a division or partition of muscles by means of intervening scleros tissue, as occurs in the muscles of the trunk of various amphibians and fishes.—2. A knife used in incising the sclerotic.

sclerotomy (sklĕ-rot'ŏ-mĭ), *n.* [*sclera* + Gr. *τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμείν*, cut.] Incision into the sclera or sclerotic coat of the eyeball.

scleros (sklĕ'rus), *a.* [*σκληρός*, hard, rough; see *sclere*.] Hard, firm, or indurated, in general; ossified or bony, as a part of the scleroskeleton; scleritic.

Sclerurinae (sklĕ-rŏ-rĭ-nĕ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sclerurus* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Dendrocolaptidae*, represented by the genus *Sclerurus*. *Slater*, 1862.

sclerurine (sklĕ-rŏ-rĭn), *a.* [*As Sclerurus* + *-inē*.] Having stiff, hard tail-feathers, as a bird of the genus *Sclerurus*.

Sclerurus (sklĕ-rŏ'rus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), < Gr. σκληρός, hard, + *οὐρά*, tail.] The only genus of *Sclerurinae*. It resembles *Furnaceus*.



Sclerurus caudacutus.

rus, but has stiff acuminate tail-feathers. There are about 10 species of South and Central America and Mexico, of various brown and gray coloration, as *S. caudacutus*, *S. umbretta*, and *S. mexicanus*. One is oliveaceous, *S. olivaceus*, of western Peru. Also called *Tinctor* and *Oxygypa*.

sclĕyt, *a.* A Middle English form of *sly*.

sclicet, **sclicet**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *slice*.

sclide, **sclidere**. Obsolete forms of *slide*, *slidder*.

sclopettet, *n.* [OF.: see *escopette*.] A hand-culverin of the end of the fourteenth century. See *escopette*.

sclopust, *n.* [ML.] A hand-gun of the earliest form, used in the fourteenth century.

scot, *n.* and *v.* See *scote*.

scobby, **scoby** (skŏb'i, skŏ'bĭ), *n.* [Origin not ascertained.] The chaffinch, *Fringilla caels*. [Prov. Eng.]

scobiform (skŏ-bĭ-fŏrm), *a.* [*L. scobis*, *scobs*, sawdust, filings, etc. (see *scobs*), + *forma*, form.] Having the form of or resembling sawdust or raspings.

scobinat (skŏ-bĭ-nă), *n.* [NL., < *L. scobina*, a rasp, < *scobis*, *scobs*, sawdust, filings: see *scobs*.] In *bot.*, the pedicel or immediate support of the spikelets of grasses.

scobs (skŏbz), *n.* [*ME. scobes*, < *L. scobis*, also *scobs*, sawdust, serapings, raspings, < *scabere*, scrape: see *scab*, *scabies*.] Sawdust; shavings; also, raspings of ivory, hartshorn, metals, or other hard substances; dross of metals, etc.

Eke poplar or fir is profitable To make and lay among hem *scobs* able. *Palladius*, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 93.

scoby, *n.* See *scobby*.

scocchont, *n.* An obsolete form of *scutcheon*.

scoff (skŏf), *n.* [*ME. scof*, *skof* (not found in AS.) = *OFries. schof*, a scoff, taunt; cf. MD. *schobbe*, a scoff, sarcasm, *schobben*, *schoppen*, scoff, mock, *schoffieren*, *schoffieren*, disgrace, corrupt, violate, ruin, Dan. *skuffe*, deceive; Icel. *skaup*, later *skop*, mockery, ridicule (*skœppa*, *skopa*, scoff, mock, *skopan*, railing); the forms seem to indicate a confusion of two words; perhaps in part orig. 'a shove,' 'a rub'; cf. AS. *scuffe*, *seife*, a pushing, instigation, Sw. *skuff*, a push, shove, *skuffa*, push; LG. *schubben*, rub, = OHG. *scuppen*, MHG. *schuppen*, *schüpfen*, push: see *scuff*, *shove*. Not connected with Gr. *σκῶπτειν*, scoff: see *scomm*.] 1. An expression of contempt, derision, or mocking scorn; a taunt; a gibe; a flout.

If we but enter presence of his Grace, Our payment is a trown, a scoff, a frump. *Greene*, James IV., ii.

With scoffs and scorns and contumelious taunts. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 4. 39.

So he may hunt her through the clamorous scoffs Of the loud world to a dishonored grave! *Shelley*, The Cenci, iv. 1.

I met with scoffs, I met with scorns, From youth and babe and hoary hairs. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxx.

2. An object of scoffing or scorn; a mark for derision; a butt.

The principles of liberty were the scoff of every grinning courtier, and the Anathema Maranatha of every fawning dean. *Macaulay*, Milton.

scoff (skŏf), *v.* [Cf. MD. *schoffieren*, scoff, *schobben*, *schoppen*, scoff, = Icel. *skopa*, scoff: see *scoff*, *n.*] 1. *intr.* To speak jeeringly or derisively; manifest mockery, derision, or ridicule; utter contemptuous or taunting language; mock; deride: generally with *at* before the object.

They shall scoff at the kings. *Hab.* i. 10.

It is an easy thing to scoff at any art or recreation; a little wit, mixed with ill-nature, confidence, and malice, will do it. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 22.

The vices we scoff at in others laugh at us within ourselves. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 15.

Truth from his lips prevail'd with double sway, And fools who came to scoff remain'd to pray. *Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 180.

= *Syn. Gibe*, *Jeer*, etc. See *sneer*.

II. trans. 1. To treat with derision or scorn; mock at; ridicule; deride. [Rare.]

Within the hollow crown That rounds the mortal temples of a king Keeps Death his court; and there the antic sits, Scoffing his state and grinning at his pomp. *Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 2. 163.

To scoff religion is ridiculously proud and immodest. *Glanville*, Sermons, p. 213. (*Latham*.)

2. To eat hastily; devour. [*Naut. slang.*]

scoffer (skŏf'ĕr), *n.* [*scoff* + *-er*.] One who scoffs; one who mocks or derides; a scoerner.

They be readie scoffers, priuie mockers, and euer ouer light and merfry. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 33.

There shall come in the last days *scoffers*, walking after their own lusts, and saying, "Where is the promise of his coming?" 2 Pet. iii. 3.

Let him that thinks fit scoff on, and be a Scoffer still. I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 23.

scoffery (skōf'ēr-i), *n.* [*< scoff + -ery.*] The act of scoffing; mockery. [Rare.]

King Henrie the fit in his beginning thought it a meere scofferie to pursue anie fallow deere with hounds or greihounds. Harrison, Descrip. of England, lii. 4. (Holinshed's Chron.)

scoffingly (skōf'ing-li), *adv.* In a scoffing manner; in mockery or scorn; by way of derision.

Wordsworth, being asked his opinion of the same poem [Keats's "Hyperion"], called it, *scoffingly*, "a pretty piece of psalmism." Landor, Southey and Landor, ii.

scooganism (skō'gan-izm), *n.* [*< Scogan, the name of a famous jester, + -ism.*] A scurrilous jesting.

But what do I trouble my reader with this idle *scooganism*? Scolds or jesters are only fit for this combat. Bp. Hall, Works, IX. 183. (Davies.)

scoганily (skō'gan-li), *adv.* [*< Scogan (see scoganism) + -ly.*] Scurrilous.

He so manifestly belies our holy, reverend, worthy Master Fox, whom this *scoганily* pen dare say plays the goose. Bp. Hall, Works, IX. 262. (Davies.)

scogie (skō'gi), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A kitchen drudge; a maid-servant who performs the dirtiest work; a scuddle. [Scotch.]

scoke (skōk), *n.* [Origin unknown. Cf. *coakum*.] Same as *pokewood*.

scolaiet, *v. i.* See *scoley*.

scold (skōld), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *scould, scoule*; Sc. *scald, scauld*; < ME. *scolden*, < MD. *scholdan* (pret. *schold*), *scold*, = OFries. *skelda, schelda* = MLG. LG. *schelden* = OHG. *sceltan*, MHG. *schelten*, G. *schelten* (pret. *schalt*, pp. *gescholten*), *scold*, *revile*; prob. orig. 'goad,' more lit. push, shove, < OHG. *scaltan*, MHG. G. *schaiten* = OS. *skaldan*, push, shove. The word can hardly be connected with Icel. *skjalta* (pret. *skal*, pp. *skollinn*), clash, clatter, slam, make a noise, = G. *schullen*, resound, or with the deriv. Icel. *skalla*, clash, clatter, = Sw. *skälla*, bark at, abuse, = Dan. *skjælde*, abuse.] I. *intrans.* To chide or find fault, especially with noisy clamor or railing; utter harsh rebuke, railing, or vituperation.

The angry man doth but discover his minde, but the fierce woman to *scold*, yell, and exclaim can finde no end. Guevara, Letters (tr. by Helowes, 1577), p. 303.

I had rather hear them *scold* than fight. Shak., M. W. of W., ii. 1. 240.

I just put my two arms round her, and said, "Come, Bessie! don't *scold*." Charlotte Brontë, Jane Eyre, iv.

II. *trans.* To chide with railing or clamor; berate; rail at.

She had *scolded* her Husband one Day out of Doors. Howell, Letters, iv. 7.

She *scolded* Anne, . . . but so softly that Anne fell asleep in the middle of the little lecture. Mrs. Otpham, Poor Gentleman, xlii.

scold (skōld), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scould, scoute*; < *scold*, *v.*] I. One who scolds; a scolder; especially, a noisy, railing woman; a termagant.

I know she is an irksome brawling *scold*. Shak., T. of the S., i. 2. 183.

I'll undertake a drum or a whole kennel Of *scolds* cannot wake him. Brome, The Queen's Exchange, iii.

The Bully among men, and the *Scold* among women. Steele, Tatler, No. 217.

2. A scolding; as, she gave him a rousing *scold*. [Rare.]—Common *scold*, a woman who, by the practice of frequent scolding, disturbs the peace of the neighborhood.

A common *scold* is indictable at common law as a nuisance. Bishop, Crim. Law, § 1101.

Scold's bridle. Same as *branks*, 1.

scoldenore (skōl'de-nōr), *n.* [Cf. *scolder*.] The oldwife or south-southerly, a duck, *Harelda glacialis*. Also called *scolder*. See cut under *oldwife*. [New Hampshire.]

scolder¹ (skōl'dēr), *n.* [*< scold*, *v.*, + *-er*.] One who scolds or rails.

Scolders, and sowers of discord between one person and another. Cranmer, Articles of Visitation.

scolder² (skōl'dēr), *n.* [Also *chaldrick, chaldor*; origin obscure.] The oyster-catcher, *Hematopus ostrilegus*. [Orkneys.]

scolder³ (skōl'dēr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Same as *scoldenore*. [Massachusetts.]

scolding (skōl'ding), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *scold*, *v.*] Railing or vituperative language; a rating; as, to get a good *scolding*.

Was not mamma often in an ill-humor; and were they not all used to her *scoldings*? Thackeray, Philip, xx.

=Syn. See *railed*, *v.*

scolding-stool (skōl'ding-stōl), *n.* A cucking-stool. *Halliwel*.

scoldster, *n.* [Also *scolster, skolster*; < *scold + -ster*.] A scold. A. H. A. Hamilton's Quarter Sessions, p. 85.

scold¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *school*¹.

scold², *n.* An obsolete form of *school*².

scold³, *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *scald*².

scoleces, *n.* Plural of *scolex*.

Scolecida (skō-les'i-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σκώληξ*, a worm, + *-ida*.] A class of *Annuloida* or worms, contrasting with *Echinodermata*, consisting of the wheel-animalcules, the turbellarians, and the trematoid, cestoid, and nematoid worms, including the gordians and *Acanthocephala*. This group was tentatively proposed, and the term has scarcely come into use. Huxley, 1869. See cuts under *Rhabdocela* and *Rotifera*.

scolecimorph (skō-les-i-fōrm), *a.* [*< Gr. σκώληξ (σκώληκ-), a worm, + L. forma, form.*] Having the form or character of a scolex: specifically noting an early larval stage of tapeworms. Thus, the mesole of pork is the *scolecimorph* stage of *Tænia solium*. T. S. Cobbold.

Scolecimorpha (skō-les-i-mōr'fā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σκώληξ*, a worm, + *μορφή*, form.] A group of worms containing the turbellarians, trematoids, and cestoids: synonymous with *Platyhelmintha*.

scolecimorphic (skō-les-i-mōr'fik), *a.* [*< Scolecimorpha + -ic.*] Worm-like in form or structure; or of pertaining to the *Scolecimorpha*.

Scolecina (skō-ē-sī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σκώληξ (σκώληκ-), a worm, + -ina*.] A group of annelids, typified by the earthworm, corresponding to the lumbricine, terri-colous, or oligochaetous annelids. Also called *Scolecina*.

scolecine (skō-ē-sin), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scolecina*; lumbricoid, terri-colous, or oligochaetous, as an annelid.

scolécite (skō-ē-sit), *n.* [In def. 1 also *skolécite* (so called because it sometimes curls up before the blowpipe, as if it were a worm); < Gr. *σκώληξ (σκώληκ-), a worm, + -ite*.] 1. One of the zeolite group of minerals, a hydrous silicate of aluminum and calcium, occurring in acicular crystals, also fibrous and radiated massive, commonly white. Early called *lime-mesotype*.—2. In *bot.*, the vermiform archicarp of the fungus *Ascobolus*, a name proposed by Tulasne. It is a structure composed of a chain of cells developed from the end of a branch of the mycelium.

scolécoid (skō-lē'koid), *a.* [*< Gr. σκώληκός, contr. for σκώληκείδης, worm-like, < σκώληξ (σκώληκ-), a worm, + εἶδος, form.*] Resembling a scolex; cysticeroid; hydatic.

Scolecomorpha (skō-lē-kō-mōr'fā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σκώληξ (σκώληκ-), a worm, + μορφή, form.*] A class of *Mollusca*, represented by the genus *Neomenia* (or *Solenopus*), further distinguished as a special series *Lipoglossa*, contrasting with the gastropods, cephalopods, pteropods, etc., collectively. E. R. Lankester.

Scolecophaga (skō-ē-kōf'ā-gā), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *scolecophagus*: see *scolecophagus*.] An Aristotelian group of insectivorous birds, containing most of the present *Oscines*.

scolecophagous (skō-ē-kōf'ā-gus), *a.* [*< NL. scolecophagus, < Gr. σκώληκοφάγος, worm-eating, < σκώληξ (σκώληκ-), a worm, + φαγεῖν, eat.*] Worm-eating, as a bird.

Scolecophagus (skō-ē-kōf'ā-gus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831): see *scolecophagus*.] A genus of *Icteridæ* of the subfamily *Quiscalinæ*, having a rounded tail shorter than the wings, and a thrush-like bill; the maggot-eaters or rusty grackles. Two species are very common birds of the United States—*S. ferrugineus* and *S. cyanocephalus*, of eastern and western North America respectively. The latter is the blue-headed or Brewer's blackbird. The name *rusty grackle* of the former is only descriptive of the females and young, the adult males being entirely iridescent-black. See cut under *rusty*.

Scolecophidia (skō-lē-kō-fid'i-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σκώληξ (σκώληκ-), a worm, + ὄφις, a snake*; see *Ophidia*.] A series or superfamily of worm-like anguiostomatous snakes, having the opisthotic fixed in the cranial walls, palatines bounding the choanae behind, no ectopterygoids, and a rudimentary pelvis. It includes the *Epanodontia* or *Typhlopidæ*, and the *Catodontia* or *Stenostomatidæ*.

scolecophidian (skō-lē-kō-fid'i-ān), *a. and n.* [*< Scolecophidia + -an.*] I. *a.* Worm-like or vermiform, as a snake; or of pertaining to the *Scolecophidia*.

II. *n.* A worm-like snake; a member of the *Scolecophidia*.

Scoleina (skō-ē-i'nā), *n. pl.* Same as *Scolecina*.

scoleri, *n.* An obsolete form of *scholar*.

scolex (skō'leks), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκώληξ*, pl. *σκώληκες*, a worm.] 1. Pl. *scolecex* (skō-lē'sēz), erroneously *scolicex* (skōl'i-sēz). In *Scolecida*, the larva produced from the egg, which may by gemmation give rise to infertile deutoscölecex, or to ovigerous proglottides; the embryo of an entozoic worm, as a fluke or tape; a cystic worm or cysticerous; a hydaticid. See cuts under *Tænia*.

The *scolex*, which develops the chain or strobila by a process of budding. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 52.

2. [*cap.*] An old genus of worms.

scolex-form (skō'leks-fōrm), *n.* The form, state, or condition of a scolex.

In some stages, as, for example, in the *scolex-form* of many *Cestoda*, this differentiation of the secondary axes is not expressed. Gegenbaur, *Comp. Anat.* (trans.), p. 128.

scoley, *v. i.* [ME. *scolaien*, *scoleyen*, attend school, study, < OF. *escoler*, instruct, teach, < *escole*, school; see *school*, *v.*] To attend school; study.

He . . . bisily gan for the soules preye Of hem that gaf hym wherewith to *scoleye*. Chaucer, *Gen. Prof.* to C. T., l. 302.

Scolia (skō'li-ā), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), said to be < Gr. *σκῶλος*, a pointed stake, a thorn, prickle; but perhaps < *σκολιός*, bent, slanting, oblique.] An important genus of fossorial hymenopterous insects, typical of the family *Scoliidae*, having the eyes emarginate within, and the fore wings with only one recurrent nervure. It is a large cosmopolitan genus, containing species which have the normal burrowing habit of the digger-wasps, as well as some which are parasitic. Thus, *S. flavifrons* of Europe is parasitic within the body of the lamellicorn beetle *Oryctes nasicornis*. Thirteen species are found in the United States and fourteen in Europe, while many are tropical.

scoliast, *n.* An obsolete form of *scolia*st.

scolices, *n.* An erroneous plural of *scolex*.

Scoliidae (skō-li'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), < *Scolia + -idae*.] A family of fossorial hymenopterous insects, containing large, often hairy, short-legged wasps, which abound in tropical countries, and in sunny, hot, and sandy places. *Tiphia*, *Myzine*, and *Elis* are the principal North American genera. The adult wasps are found commonly on flowers, and the larvæ either live normally in burrows prepared by the adults, or they are parasitic, usually on the larvæ of beetles. Some are called *sand-wasps*. Also *Scoliadae* (Leach, 1817), *Scolietes* (Latreille, 1802), *Scolitæ* (Newman, 1834), and *Scolida* (Leach, 1812). See cuts under *Elis* and *Tiphia*.

Scoliodon (skō-li'ō-don), *n.* [NL. (Müller and Henle, 1837), < Gr. *σκολιός*, oblique, + *ὄδους (ὄδοντ-)* = E. *tooth*.] A genus of sharks of the family *Galeorhinidae*; the oblique-toothed sharks. *S. terra-novæ* of the Atlantic coast of America, common southward, is the sharp-nosed shark, of slender form and gray color, with a conspicuous black edging of the caudal fin.

scoliosis (skōl-i-ō'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκολίωσις*, a bending, a curve, < *σκολιόν*, bend, crook, < *σκολιός*, bent, crooked, curved.] Lateral curvature of the spinal column: distinguished from *lordosis* and *kyphosis*.—**Scoliosis brace**, a brace for treating lateral curvature of the spine.

scoliotic (skōl-i-ō'tik), *a.* [*< scoliosis (-ot-) + -ic.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of scoliosis.

scolite (skō'lit), *n.* [*< Gr. σκολιός, bent, crooked, + -ite*.] A tortuous tube or track, which may have been the burrow of a worm, found fossil in the rocks of nearly all ages; a fossil worm, or the trace of one, of undetermined character. Also *scolithus*.

scoliard (skōl'ārd), *n.* A dialectal variant of *scholar*.

scollop, scolloped, etc. See *scallop, etc.*

scolopaceous (skō-ō-pā'shius), *a.* [*< NL. scolopaccus, < L. scolopax, a large snipe-like bird*: see *Scolopax*.] Resembling a snipe: specifically noting a courlan, *Aramis scolopaceus*. (See *Aramis*.) The resemblance is slight, as may be judged from the figure (see following page); but courlans in some respects depart from their allies (cranes and rails) in the direction of the snipe family.

Scolopacidae (skō-ō-pas'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scolopax + -idae*.] A family of limicoline pre-coal wading birds, named from the genus *Scolopax*, containing all kinds of snipes and woodcocks, sandpipers, tattlers or gambets, godwits, and curlews; the snipe tribe. It is one of the two largest limicoline families (the other being *Charadriidae* or plovers), characterized by the length, slenderness, and sensitiveness of the bill, which is in some genera several times as long as the head, grooved for one half to nearly the whole of its length, and forming a delicate probe with which to explore the ground in search of food. The legs



Scolopaceous Courlan (*Aramus scolopaceus*).

are more or less lengthened, usually bare above the suffrago, scutellate or partly reticulate; there are four toes, with few exceptions, cleft to the base or furnished with one or two basal webs, never full-webbed nor lobate. The *Scolopacidae* average of small size, like plovers; they nest almost always on the ground, and lay four pointed pyriform eggs; the young are hatched downy, and run about at once. The family is of cosmopolitan distribution. See *snipe*, and cuts under *Limosa*, *ruff*, *Rhyacophilus*, *Rhynchæna*, *sandpiper*, *sanderling*, and *redshank*.

Scolopacinae (skol'ō-pā-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scolopax* (-pac-) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Scolopacidae*, represented by the genus *Scolopax* and its immediate relatives; the true snipes and woodcocks. The bill is at least twice as long as the head, straight, with closely contracted gape, very long nasal grooves, and great sensitiveness. The leading genera besides *Scolopax* are *Philohela* (the American woodcock), *Gallinago* (the ordinary snipe), and *Macrorhamphus*. See these words.

scolopacine (skol'ō-pas-in), *a.* [*< Scolopax* (-pac-) + *-ine*.] Snipe-like; resembling, related to, or characteristic of snipes; belonging to the *Scolopacidae*, and especially to the *Scolopacinae*.

scolopacid (skol'ō-pak-oid), *a.* [*< Gr. skolopax* (-πακ-), a snipe, + *είδος*, form.] Resembling a snipe, plover, or other limicoline bird; limicoline; charadriomorphie; belonging to the *Scolopacidae*.

Scolopacoidae (skol'ō-pā-koi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scolopax* (-pac-) + *-oidae*.] A superfamily of wading birds, the snipes and their allies; the plover-snipe group; synonymous with *Limicolae* and *Charadriomorphae*. [Recent.]

Scolopax (skol'ō-paks), *n.* [NL., < LL. *scolopax*, < *Gr. skolopax*, a large snipe-like bird, perhaps a woodcock.] A Linnean genus of *Scolopacidae*, formerly including most of the scolopacine and some other birds, but now restricted to the genus of which the European woodcock, *S. rusticula*, is the type; in this sense synonymous only with *Rusticola*. The birds most frequently called *snipe* belong to the genera *Gallinago* and *Macrorhamphus*. See *snipe*.

scolopendert, *n.* Same as *scolopendrina*.

scolopendra (skol'ō-pen'drā), *n.* [Also *scolopender*; < F. *scolopendre* = Sp. Pg. *escolopendra* = It. *scolopendra*, < L. *scolopendra*, a milleped, also a certain fish supposed, when caught by a hook, to eject its entrails, remove the hook, and then take them in again; < *Gr. skolopendron*, a milleped, also the sea-scolopendra, an animal of the genus *Nereis*, or *Aphrodite*, 2.] 1. Some imaginary sea-monster.

Bright *Scolopendras* arm'd with silver scales. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 23.

2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnaeus, 1735).] A Linnean genus of myriapods, approximately the same as the class *Myriapoda*, subsequently variously restricted, now the type of the limited family *Scolopendridae*, and containing such centipeds as have the cephalic segments imbricate, four stigmatic ocelli on each side, attenuated antennae, and twenty-one pairs of feet. Among them are the largest and most formidable centipeds, whose poisonous claws inflict very painful and even dangerous wounds. Such is *S. castaneiceps*, of a greenish color with chestnut head, and 5 or 6 inches long, justly dreaded in southerly portions of the United States. See cuts under *basilar*, *centiped*, *cephalic*, and *epilabrum*.

Scolopendrella (skol'ō-pen'drel'ā), *n.* [NL., < *Scolopendra* + *-ella*.] The typical genus of *Scolopendrellidae*.

Scolopendrellidae (skol'ō-pen'drel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scolopendrella* + *-idae*.] A family of centipeds, named from the genus *Scolopendrella*, having the body and limbs short, the antennae long with more than sixteen joints, and sixteen imbricated dorsal scutes. Also *Scolopendrellinae*, as a subfamily. *Newport*.

Scolopendridae (skol'ō-pen'dri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scolopendra* + *-idae*.] A family of chilopod myriapods, typified by the genus *Scolopendra*, and variously restricted. In a now usual acceptance it includes those centipeds which have from twenty-one to twenty-three limb-bearing segments, uniserial acutes, few ocelli if any, and the last pair of legs thickened and generally spinose. There are many genera. The family is contrasted with *Cermatidae*, *Lithobiidae*, *Scolopendrellidae*, and *Geophilidae*.

Scolopendriæ (skol'ō-pen'dri-ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scolopendrium* + *-æ*.] A tribe of ferns, typified by the genus *Scolopendrium*. The sori are the same as in the *Asplenæ*, except that they are arranged in pairs and open toward each other.

scolopendriform (skol'ō-pen'dri-fōrm), *a.* [*< NL. scolopendra* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling or related to a centiped; scolopendrine. Applied in entomology to certain larvae: (a) carnivorous elongate and depressed larvae, having falcate acute mandibles, a distinct thoracic shield, and the rudiments of antennae, as those of certain beetles; and (b) depressed and elongate spinose caterpillars of some butterflies. Also called *chilopodiform*.

Scolopendrinæ (skol'ō-pen'dri-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scolopendra* + *-inæ*.] 1. A subfamily of *Scolopendridæ*; contrasted with *Lithobiinæ* and *Geophilinæ*; same as *Scolopendridæ* in the usual sense.—2. A restricted subfamily of *Scolopendridæ*, characterized by nine pairs of valvular spiracles.

scolopendrine (skol'ō-pen'drin), *a.* [*< Scolopendra* + *-ine*.] Resembling or related to a centiped; pertaining to the *Scolopendridæ* or *Scolopendrinæ*; chilopod in a narrow sense.—**Scolopendrine scaleback**, a polychaetous marine annelid of the genus *Polynoe*, as *P. scolopendrina*; a kind of sea-centiped. See cut under *Polynoe*.

Scolopendrium (skol'ō-pen'dri-um), *n.* [NL. (Smith, 1791), < L. *scolopendrium* = *Gr. skolopendron*, a kind of fern, < *skolopendron*, a milleped; see *scolopendra*.] A genus of asplenoid ferns, closely allied to the genus *Asplenium*, from which it differs in having the sori linear, and confluent in pairs, opening toward each other. The fronds are usually large, and coriaceous or subcoriaceous in texture. The genus, which is widely distributed, contains 7 or 8 species. *S. vulgare*, the only species found in North America, is also found in England, Gotland, Spain, Madeira, the Azores, Caucasus, Persia, Japan, and Mexico. It has entire or unulate fronds that are oblong-lanceolate from an auricled heart-shaped base. They are 6 to 18 inches long and from 1 to 2 inches wide. The plant is commonly called *hart's-tongue*, but has also such provincial names as *adder's-tongue*, *buttonhole*, *fox-tongue*, *lamb's-tongue*, *snake-leaves*, etc. See *finger-fern*.

scolopendroid (skol'ō-pen'droid), *a.* [*< scolopendra* + *-oid*.] Scolopendriform or scolopendrine in a broad sense.

scolopsite (skō-lōp'sit), *n.* [*< Gr. skōlozōn*, anything pointed, a pale, stake, thorn, + *-ite*.] A partially altered form of the mineral haüymite.

scolster, *n.* See *scoldster*.

Scolytidae (skō-lit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Kirby, 1837), < *Scolytus* + *-idae*.] A very large family of *Coleoptera*, typified by the genus *Scolytus*, containing bark- and wood-boring beetles of small size, having the pygidium surrounded at the edge by the elytra, and the tibiae usually serrate, the head not rostrate, the maxillae with one lobe, and the antennae short, claviform or perfoliate. In their larval state these insects do immense damage to forest- and fruit-trees, under the bark of which they bore long galleries, as do the *Bostrychidae*, with which they have been sometimes confounded. Their color is black or brown, and they are almost exclusively lignivorous in habit. Nearly 1,000 species have been described, of which 150 belong to temperate North America. *Xyloborus dispar*, the shot-borer or pin-borer, and *Tomicus calligraphus*, the fine-writing bark-beetle, are familiar examples. See *Xylophaga*, and cut under *pin-borer*.

scolytoid (skol'i-toid), *a.* [*< Scolytus* + *-oid*.] 1. Resembling, related to, or belonging to the *Scolytidae*.—2. Specifically, noting the sixth and final larval stage of those insects which undergo hypermetamorphosis, as the blister-beetles (*Meloidae*). The scolytoid follows the coarctate stage of such insects. *C. V. Riley*.

Scolytus (skol'i-tus), *n.* [NL. (Geoffroy, 1762), also *Scolytus*, prop. **Scolytus*, irreg. < *Gr. skolypetein*, crop, strip, peel; cf. *kōlos*, docked, clipped.] A genus of bark-beetles, typical of the family *Scolytidae*, having the ventral surface of the body flattened or concave. The species are mainly European and North American. *S. rugulosus* is the so-called pear-blight beetle.

scomber¹, *v.* An obsolete form of *scomber*.

scomber² (skom'bēr), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1758), < L. *scomber*, < *Gr. skōμβρος*, a mackerel, a tunny.] A Linnean genus of acanthopterygian fishes, used with varying limits, and typical of the family *Scombridae* and subfamily *Scombrinae*. As at present restricted, it includes only the species of true mackerels which have the spinous dorsal fin of less than twelve spines, short and remote from the second

or soft dorsal, teeth on both palatines and vomer, and the corelet obsolete, as *S. scombrus*, *S. pneumatophorus*, etc. This excludes the frigate-mackerels (*Auzis*), the Spanish mackerel (*Scomberomorus*), the horse-mackerels, bonitos, tunnies, etc. See *mackerel*.

Scomberesoces (skom-be-res'ō-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Scomberesox*.] Same as *Scomberesocidae*.

Scomberesocidae (skom'be-re-sos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scomberesox* (-esoc-) + *-idae*.] A family of syntonognathous fishes, typified by the genus *Scomberesox*, to which varying limits have been assigned. They are physoclistous fishes, with the body scaly and a series of keeled scales along each side of the belly, the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillaries medially and by the maxillaries laterally, the lower pharyngeals united in a single bone, and the dorsal fin opposite the anal. In a broad sense, the family consists of about 8 genera and 100 species, including the belonids or gars, the hemiramphines or halfbesks, and the xococetines or flying-fish. In a restricted sense, it includes the flying-fishes and hemiramphines as well as the sauries, the belonids being excluded. Also *Scomberesocidae*. See cut under *saury*.

Scomberesocinae (skom-be-res'ō-sī-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scomberesox* (-esoc-) + *-inae*.] A subfamily of syntonognathous fishes, represented by the genus *Scomberesox*, which has been variously limited, but is generally restricted to those *Scomberesocidae* which have the maxillary ankylosed with the premaxillary, both jaws produced, and both anal and dorsal fins with finlets.

scomberesocine (skom-be-res'ō-sīn), *a.* Pertaining to the *Scomberesocinae*, or having their characters.

Scomberesox (skom-ber'e-soks), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1803), < *Scomber*² + *Esox*, q. v.] The typical genus of *Scomberesocidae*; the mackerel-pikes, saury pikes, or sauries. The body is long, compressed, and covered with small deciduous scales; the jaws are more or less produced into a beak; the gill-rakers are long, slender, and numerous; the air bladder is large; and there are no pyloric caeca. The dorsal and anal fins are opposite as in *Esox*, and finlets are developed as in *Scomber*. In *S. saurus*, the true saury, also called *skippy* and *bill-fish*, the beak is long; the color is olive-brown, silvery on the sides and belly; and the length is about 18 inches. This species is wide-ranging in the open sea. *S. brevirostris* is a smaller saury, with the jaws scarcely forming a beak; it is found on the coast of California. Also *Scomberesox*. See cut under *saury*.

Scomberidae (skom-ber'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scomber*² + *-idae*.] Same as *Scombridae*. *Yarrell*, 1836.

scomberoid (skom'be-roid), *a.* and *n.* [*< NL. Scomber*² + *-oid*.] Same as *scombroid*.

Scomberoides (skom-be-roi'dēz), *n.* [NL., < L. *scomber*, mackerel, + *Gr. είδος*, form.] Same as *Scombroides*.

Scomberoidinae (skom'be-roi-di-nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scomberoides* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Carangidae*, typified by the genus *Scomberoides*, with the premaxillaries not protractile (except in the very young), the pectoral fins short and rounded, the second dorsal like the anal, and both much longer than the abdomen. It contains a few tropical sea-fishes, one of which (*Oligoplites saurus*) sometimes reaches the southern coast of the United States.

Scomberomorus (skom-be-rom'ō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1802), < L. *scomber*, mackerel (see *Scomber*²), + *Gr. ὄμορος*, bordering on, closely resembling.] A genus of scombroid fishes, containing the Spanish mackerel, *S. maculatus*, and related species. They are fishes of the high seas, graceful in form, beautiful in color, and among the best for the



Spanish Mackerel (*Scomberomorus maculatus*).

table. A technical difference from *Scomber* is the length of the spinous dorsal fin, which has more than twelve spines and is contiguous to the second dorsal, the presence of a caudal keel, the strength of the jaw-teeth, and the weakness of those on the vomerine and palatine bones. This genus used to be called *Cybinus*; its type is the cero, *S. regalis*, which attains a weight of 20 pounds. *S. caballa* sometimes weighs 100 pounds. All the foregoing inhabit the Atlantic, *S. concolor* the Pacific.

Scomberesocidae (skom-bre-sos'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Scomberesocidae*.

Scomberesox (skom'bre-soks), *n.* [NL.] Same as *Scomberesox*.

scombrid (skom'brid), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A fish of the family *Scombridae*; any mackerel, or one of several related fishes.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scombridae*; resembling or related to the mackerel; scombroid; scombrine.

Scombridae (skom'bri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scomber*² + *-idae*.] A family of carnivorous physoclistous acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the

genus *Scomber*, to which very different limits have been ascribed. (a) In Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii cottoscombriformes*, with unarmed cheeks, two dorsal fins, either filelets or the spinous dorsal composed of free spines or modified into a suctorial disk, and the ventrals jugular and composed of four rays, and scales none or very small. (b) By Bonaparte, first used as a synonym of *Scomberoides* of Cuvier; later restricted to such forms as had two dorsal fins or several of the first rays of the dorsal spiniform. (c) By Gill, limited to *Scombroidea* of a fusiform shape, with the first dorsal fin elongate, or separated by a wide interval from the soft dorsal, with posterior rays of the second dorsal and of the anal generally detached as special filelets, and with numerous vertebrae. The body is elongate, not much compressed, and covered with minute cycloid scales, or quite naked; the scales sometimes united into a kind of corselet anteriorly; the lateral line is present; the branchiostegals are seven; the dorsal fins two, of which the first has rather weak spines, and the second resembles the anal; the caudal peduncle is very slender, usually keeled, and the lobes of the caudal fin are divergent and falcate, producing the characteristic deeply forked tail; the ventral fins are thoracic in position, of moderate size, with a spine and several soft rays; the vertebrae are numerous (more than twenty-five); pyloric caeca are many; the air-bladder is present or absent; the coloration is metallic and often brilliant. There are 17 genera and about 70 species, all of the high seas and wide-ranging, in some cases cosmopolitan; and among them are extremely valuable food-fishes, as mackerel of all kinds, bonitos, tunnies, and others. See cuts under *bonito*, *mackerel*, *Scomberomorus*, and *scombroid*.

scombridal (skom'brī-dal), *a.* [*<* *scombrid* + *-al*.] Same as *scombroid*.

Scombrina (skom-brī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Scomber* + *-ina*.] In Günther's early system, the first group of *Scombridae*, having the dorsal fin with the spinous part separate and less developed than the soft, and the body oblong, scaleless or with very small scales; later raised to family rank, and same as *Scombridae* (a).

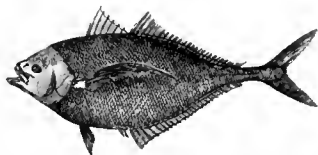
Scombrinae (skom-brī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Scomber* + *-inae*.] A subfamily of *Scombridae*, to which various limits have been assigned. (a) By Gill, limited to those *Scombridae* which have two dorsals widely distant, and thus including only the typical mackerels and frigate-mackerels. (b) By Jordan and Gilbert, extended to embrace those with filelets, and with the dorsal spines less than twenty in number. It thus includes the mackerels, frigate-mackerels, tunnies, bonitos, and Spanish mackerel.

scombrine (skom'brin), *n. and a.* I. *n.* A fish of the subfamily *Scombrinae*.

II. *a.* Of or having characteristics of the subfamily *Scombrinae* or family *Scombridae*.

Scombrini (skom-brī'nī), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Scomber* + *-ini*.] A subfamily of scombroid fishes, typified by the genus *Scomber*. It was restricted by Bonaparte to *Scombridae* with the anterior dorsal fin continuous, and the posterior as well as the anal separated behind into several spinous filelets, and with the body fusiform; it included most of the true *Scombridae* of recent ichthyologists.

scombroid (skom'broid), *a. and n.* [*<* Gr. *σκόμβρος*, a mackerel, + *είδος*, form.] I. *a.* Resem-



Green Mackerel (*Chloroscombrus chrysurus*), a Scombroid Fish.

bling or related to the mackerel; pertaining or belonging to the *Scombridae* or *Scombroidea*. Also *scombridal*.

II. *n.* A scombroid fish; a scombrid. Also *scomberoid*.

Scombroidea (skom-broi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Scomber* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of uncertain limits, but containing the families *Scombridae*, *Histiophoridae*, *Xiphiidae*, *Lepidopodidae*, *Trichinuridae*, *Carangidae*, etc.

Scombroides (skom-broi'dēz), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1802), *<* Gr. *σκόμβρος*, mackerel, + *είδος*, form.] A genus of carangoid fishes, typical of the subfamily *Scomberoidinae*. They are numerous in tropical seas. By recent writers two subdivisions are ranked as genera. In the typical species the dorsal spines are seven in number, the pterygoids are armed with teeth, and the scales are normally developed. But in the American representative there are no pterygoid teeth, and the linear scales are embedded. Such is the character of the genus called *Obiophites*, to which belongs the well-known leather-jacket, *O. occidentalis*, of both coasts of Central America and north to New York and California. It is bluish above, silvery below, with yellow fins.

scomet, **scomert**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *scum*, *scummier*.

scomfish (skom'fish), *v.* [Corruption of *scomfit*.] I. *trans.* 1. To discomfit. [North. Eng.] —2. To suffocate, as by noxious air, smoke, etc.; stifle; choke. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

My cousin, Mrs. Glass, has a braw house here, but a' thing is sae poisoned w' snuff that I am like to be scomfished whiles. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxix.

I'll scomfish you if ever you go for to tell. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Ruth, xviii. (*Davies*.)

II. *intrans.* To be suffocated or stifled. [North. Eng. and Scotch.] **scomfit**, *v. t.* [ME. *scomfiten*, *skomfiten*, *scomfeten*, *scumfiten*, *scowmfeten*; by apheresis from *discomfit*.] To discomfit.

That Arke or Hucche, with the Relikes, Tytus Jedde with hym to Rome when he had scomfited alle the Jewes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 85.

And to Generydes I will returne,
So rebukyd and skowfite as he was,
He cowde not make no chere but alwey mourn. *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 570.

scomfiture, *n.* [ME.; by apheresis from *discomfiture*.] Discomfiture; defeat.

Ful strong was Grimold in werly scomfiture. *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4148.

scommt (skom), *n.* [*<* L. *scommata*, *<* Gr. *σκόμμα*, a jest, joke, gibe, scoff, taunt, jeer, *<* *σκόπτειν*, uoek, seoff, jest.] 1. A flout; a jeer.

His vaun ostentation is worthily scoffed with [the] *scommie* of the orator. *Fotherby*, Atheomastix (1622), p. 189.

2. A buffoon.

The *scommes*, or buffoons of quality, are welvish in conversation. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

scommatic (sko-mat'ik), *a.* [Also *scommaticque*; *<* Gr. *σκόμματικός*, jesting, scoffing, *<* *σκόμμα*, a jest, seoff; see *scomm*.] Scoffing; jeering; mocking.

The herolique poem dramatique is tragedy. The *scommatique* narrative is satire; dramatique is comedy. *Hobbs*, Ans. to Pref. to Gondibert.

scon¹, *v.* A variant of *scun*².

scon² (skons), *n.* A Scotch form of *scum*.

sconce¹ (skons), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scense*, *skonce*, *scens*, *<* ME. *scense*, *scence*, *skonce*, *scens*, a lantern, candlestick, = Icel. *skons*, a dark lantern, *skonsa*, a dark nook; *<* OF. *escense*, *escence*, a dark lantern, F. dial. *ecense*, a lantern, *<* ML. *absconsa* (also *absconsum*), also (after Rom.) *sconsa*, a dark lantern, fem. (and neut.) of *L. abscondens*, pp. of *abscondere*, hide away; see *abscond*. Cf. *sconce*².] 1. A lantern with a projecting shade; a dark lantern; any lantern.

It wexyth derke, thou nedyst a *scons*. *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 11.

Wood. Yonder 'a a light, master-constable. *Blurt*. Peace, Woodcock, the *sconce* approaches. *Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, iv. 3.

The windows of the whole city were set with tapers put into lanterns or *sconces* of several colour'd oyl'd paper. *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 22, 1644.

2. A candlestick having the form of a bracket projecting from a wall or column; also, a group of such candlesticks, forming, with an appliqué or flat, somewhat ornamented disk or plaque which seems to adhere to the wall, a decorative object. These were most commonly of brass during the years when sconces were most in use.

I have put Wax-lights in the *Sconces*; and placed the Footmen in a Row in the Hall. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iv. 1.

3. The socket for the candle in a candlestick of any form, especially when having a projecting rim around it.

sconce² (skons), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scense*, *skonce*; = MD. *schantse*, D. *schanz* = MLG. *schantze*, a fortress, *scence*, = late MHG. *schanze*, a bundle of twigs, intrenchment, G. *schanze*, G. dial. *schanz*, bulwark, fortification (*>* It. *scancia*, bookcase), = Dan. *skandse*, fort, quarter-deck, = Sw. *skans*, fort, *sconce*, steerage, *<* OF. *escense*, *escence*, f., *escens*, m., a hiding-place, a retreat, *<* L. *absconsa*, f., *absconsum*, neut., pp. of *abscondere* (reg. pp. *absconditus*), hide; see *abscond*. Cf. *sconce*¹, from the same source.] 1. A cover; a shelter; a protection; specifically, a screen or partition to cover or protect anything; a shed or hut for protection from the weather; a covered stall.

If you consider me in little, I Am, with your worship's reverence, sir, a rascal; One that, upon the next anger of your brother, Must raise a *sconce* by the highway, and sell switches. *Beau*, and *Fl.*, Scornful Lady, v. 3.

The great pine at the root of which she was sitting was broken off just above her head, and blown to the ground; and, by its fall, enclosed her in an impenetrable *sconce*, under which alone in the general wreck could her life have been preserved. *S. Judg.*, Margaret, l. 16.

2. A work for defense, detached from the main works for some local object; a bulwark; a block-house; a fort, as for the defense of a pass or river.

Basilius . . . now had better fortified the overthrown *sconce*. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

Tush, my Lords, why stand you upon terms? Let us to our *sconce*, and you, my Lord, to Mexico. *Greene*, Orlando Furioso.

No *sconce* or fortress of his raising was ever known either to have bin forc'd, or yielded up, or quitted. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

They took possession, at once, of a stone *sconce* called the Mill-Fort, which was guarded by fifty men. *Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, II. 11.

3. A cover or protection for the head; a head-piece; a helmet.

An you use these blows long, I must get a *sconce* for my head, and insuence it too. *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2. 37.

Hence—4. The head; the skull; the cranium, especially the top of it. [Colloq.]

To knock him about the *sconce* with a dirty shovel. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. i. 110.

Though we might take advantage of shade, and even form it with upraised hands, we must by no means cover our *sconces*. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinalah, p. 357.

5. Brains; sense; wits; judgment or discretion.

Which their dull *sconces* cannot eas'ly reach. *Dr. H. More*, Psychozoia, iii. 13.

6. A mulet; a fine. See *sconce*², *v. t.*, 3.

When I was at Oriel, some dozen years ago, *sconces* were the fues, of a few pence, inflicted in the "gate-hill" upon undergraduates who "knocked-in" after Tom had topped his hundred-and-one strokes. The word was traditionally supposed to be derived from the candlestick, or sconce, which the porter used to light him while opening the door. *N. and Q.*, 6th ser., XII. 523.

7. A seat in old-fashioned open chimney-places; a chimney-seat. [Scotland and the north of Eng.]—8. A fragment of an ice-floe.

As the *sconce* moved rapidly close alongside us, McGary managed to plant an anchor on its slope and hold on to it by a whale-line. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., l. 72.

To build a *sconce*, to run up a bill for something, and decamp without paying; dodge; defraud; cheat.

These youths have been playing a small game, cribbing from the till, and *building sconces*, and such like tricks that there was no taking hold of. *Johnston*, Chrysal, xxviii.

A lieutenant and ensign whom once I admitted upon trust . . . built a *sconce*, and left me in the lurch. *Tom Brown*, Works, ii. 282. (*Davies*.)

sconce² (skons), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sconced*, ppr. *sconcing*. [*<* *sconce*², *n.*] 1. To fortify or defend with a sconce or block-house.

They set upon the town of Jor, for that was *sconced* [palisaded] and compassed about with wooden stakes, most of the houses being of straw. *Linschoten*, Diary, 1594 (Arber's Eng. Garner, III. 328). (*Davies*.)

2. Same as *ensconce*.

I'll *sconce* me even here. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 4.

3. To assess or tax at so much per head; mullet; fine; specifically, in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, to put the name of in the college buttery-books by way of fine; mullet in a tankard of ale or the like for some offense. See the quotations.

I have had a head in most of the butteries of Cambridge, and it has been *sconced* to purpose. *Shirley*, Witty Fair One, iv. 2.

Arist. . . . Drinking college tap-lash . . . will let them have no more learning than they size, nor a drop of wit more than the butler sets on their heads.

2d Schol. Twere charity in him to *sconce* 'em soundly; they would have but a poor quantum else. *Randolph*, Aristippus (Works, ed. Hazlitt, 1875, p. 14).

During my residence at Brasenose—say 1835—1840—I remember the college cook, being sent for from the kitchen, appearing in the hall in his white jacket and paper cap, and being *sconced* a guinea by the vice-principal at the high table, on the complaint of some bachelor or undergraduate members of the college, for having sent to table meat in an unfit state, or some such culinary delinquency. *W. E. Buckley*, N. and Q., 7th ser., l. 216.

sconcheon (skon'shon), *n.* [Also *sconcheon*, *squnch*; see *sconce*².] In arch., the part of the side of an aperture from the back of the jamb or reveal to the interior of the wall. *Gwilt*.

scone (skōn), *n.* [Also *scon*, *skon*; prob. *<* Gael. *sgonn*, a shapeless mass, a block of wood, etc.] A soft eake (resembling the biscuit of the United States, but of various shapes and sizes) made from dough of barley-meal or of wheat-flour, raised with bicarbonate of soda or with yeast, and "fired" on a griddle. [Scotch.]

Leeze me on thee, John Barteycorn,
Thou king o' grain!
On thee aft Scotland chows her cood,
In souple scones, the wale o' food!
Burns, Scotch Drink.

How many men, when on parade, or when singin' sangs about the war, are gran' hands, but wha lie flat as scenes on the grass when they see the cauld iron!

N. Macleod, *The Starling*, li.

scunner, *v.* and *n.* See *scunner*.

sconsel, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sconce*, *sconce*².

scool, *n.* An earlier spelling of *school*¹, *school*². **scoon** (skön), *v. i.* [A var. of *Sc.* and *E. dial.* *scun*, *scun*: see *scun*².] **I. intrans.** To skim along, as a vessel on the water. See *schooner*. [Prov. or colloq.]

II. trans. To cause (flat stones) to skip or skim on the surface of water. [Scotch and New Eng.]

scoop (sköp), *n.* [*ME. scope, skope, skoupe* = *MD. schoepe, schuppe*, a scoop, a shovel, *D. schop*, a spade (*schoppen*, spades at cards), = *MLG. schuppe*, *L.G. schüppe* (> *G. Schuppe*), a shovel, also a spade at cards, = *Sw. skopa*, a scoop; cf. *G. schöpfe*, a scoop, ladle, *schoppen*, a pint measure; perhaps connected with *shove, shovel*. Some compare *Gr. σκύφος*, a cup, *σκάφος*, a hollow vessel, < *σκάπτει*, dig: see *shave*. In senses 6-8 from the verb.] **1.** A utensil like a shovel, but having a short handle and a deep hollow receptacle capable of holding various small articles. Especially—(a) A large shovel for grain. (b) A small shovel of tin-plate for taking flour, sugar, etc., from the barrel. (c) A bankers' shovel for taking coin from a drawer, used where checks are commonly paid in specie. (d) A kind of light dredge used in scooping or dredging oysters; a scraper. Hence—**2.** A coal-scuttle. [Eng.]—**3.** A basin-like cavity, natural or artificial; a hollow. Some had lain in the *scoop* of the rock, With glittering ising-stars inlaid. *J. R. Drake*, *Culprit Fay*. The conduits round the gardens sing, And meet in *scoops* of milk-white stone. *D. G. Rossetti*, *Dante at Verona*. Of a sudden, in a *scoop* of sand, with the rushes overhauling, I came on those two little dears, fast asleep. *R. D. Blackmore*, *Maid of Sker*, x.

4. An instrument used in hollowing out anything, or in removing something out of a hollow or so as to leave a hollow: as, a cheese-scoop. Specifically—(a) A spoon-shaped surgical instrument for extracting foreign bodies, as a bullet from a wound, etc. (b) An implement for cutting eyes from potatoes, the core from apples, or the like. (c) The bucket of a dredging-machine.

5. The vizor or peak of a cap. [Scotland.]—**6.** A big haul, as if in a scoop-net; in particular, a big haul of money made in speculation or in some similar way. [Colloq.]—**7.** The act of scooping; a movement analogous to the act of scooping.

A *scoop* of his hands and a sharp drive of his arm, and the ball shot into Anson's hands a fraction of a second ahead of the runner. *Water Camp*, *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 947.

8. The securing and publishing by a newspaper of a piece of news in advance of its rivals; a "beat," especially a "beat" of unusual success or importance. [Slang.]

scoop (sköp), *v.* [*ME. scopen*, < *scoop*, *n.* Cf. *OS. skeppian* = *D. scheppen* = *MLG. scheppen*, *scheppen*, *L.G. scheppen* = *OHG. scaphan*, *scephan*, *sceffan*, *skepfen*, *MHG. scephchen*, *scephfen*, *G. schöpfen*, *scop*, ladle out; from the noun.] **I. trans.** **1.** To take with or as with a scoop or a scoop-net: generally with *out*, *up*, or *in*: as, to *scoop up* water.

He *scoop'd* the water from the crystal flood. *Dryden*. Finishing his breakfast of broad beans, which he *scooped* out of a basin with his knife. *W. Collins*, *Sister Rose*, li. 3.

One attends to keeping the canoe's head up stream while the other watches for a fish; on seeing one he *scoops* it out with a small net attached to a pole six feet long. *W. F. Rae*, *Newfoundland to Manitoba*, vi.

2. Figuratively, to gather up as if with a scoop; hence, to gain by force or fraud. [Chiefly colloq.]

If you had offered a premium for the biggest cold caught up to date, I think I should have *scooped* the outfit. *Amer. Angler*, XVII. 334.

The Irish are spreading out into the country, and *scooping* in the farms that are not picturesque enough for the summer folks. *Howells*, *Annie Kilburn*, xt.

3. To empty as with a scoop or by lading; hence, to hollow out; excavate: commonly with *out*. Those carbuncles . . . the Indians will *scoop*, so as to hold above a Pint. *Arbutnot*, *Anc. Coins*, p. 176.

To some dry nook *Scooped* out of living rock. *Wordsworth*, *Eccles. Sonnets*, l. 22.

A niche of the chalk had been cleverly enlarged and *scooped* into a shell-shaped bower. *R. D. Blackmore*, *Erema*, xlv.

4. To form by hollowing out as with a scoop.

Love *scooped* this boat, and with soft motion Piloted it round the circumfins ocean. *Shelley*, *Witch of Atlas*, xxxiii.

5. To take with a dredge, as oysters; dredge. [U. S.]—**6.** In newspaper slang, to get the better of (a rival or rivals) by securing and publishing a piece of news in advance of it or them; get a "beat" on. See *scoop*, *n.*, 8.

II. intrans. **1.** To use a scoop; dredge, as for oysters. [U. S.]—**2.** To feed; take food, as the right or whalebone whale. See *scooping*, *n.* [Sailors' slang.]

Again, the whale may be *scooping* or feeding—a more horrible sight has never been witnessed ashore or afloat than a large right whale with contracted upper lipa, exposing the long layers of baleen, taking his food. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. li. 264.

Scooping avoast. See *avoast*, 1. **scooper** (sköp'pèr), *n.* [*ME. scooper*, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who or that which scoops; specifically, a tool used by engravers on wood for cleaning out the white parts of a block. It somewhat resembles a small chisel, but is rounded underneath instead of being flat.—**2.** The scooping avoast: so called from the peculiar shape of the bill.

scooping (sköp'ping), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *scoop*, *v.*] The action of the right whale when feeding. When it gets into a patch of feed or brit (which resembles sawdust on the surface of the water), it goes through it with only the head out and the mouth wide open. As soon as a mouthful of water is obtained, the whale closes its lips and ejects the water through the layers of baleen, the feed being left in the mouth and throat. [Sailors' slang.]

scoop-net (sköp'net), *n.* **1.** A net so formed as to sweep the bottom of a river. When in use it is allowed to trail in the rear of the boats, which are permitted to drift slowly down the stream. **2.** A form of net used to bail out fish collected in a pound; also, a small hand-net, used for catching bait; a scap-net.

scoop-wheel (sköp'hwèl), *n.* A wheel made like an overshot water-wheel, with buckets upon its circumference. This, being turned by a steam-engine or other means, is employed to scoop up the water in which the lower part dips and raise it to a height equal to the diameter of the wheel, when the buckets, turning over, deposit the water in a trough or reservoir prepared to receive it. Such wheels are sometimes used for irrigating land. Compare *tympanum*.

scoot¹ (sköt), *v.* [A var. of *shoot*. Cf. *skect*².] **I. intrans.** **1.** To flow or gush out suddenly and with force, as from a syringe. [Scotch.]—**2.** To run, fly, or make off with celerity and directness; dart. [Colloq., U. S.]

The laugh of the gull as he *scoots* along the shore. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVI. 371.

W'en ole man Rabbit say "scoot," dey scooted, en w'en ole Miss Rabbit say "scat," dey scatted. *J. C. Harris*, *Uncle Remus*, xlii.

II. trans. To eject with force, as from a syringe; squirt: as, to *scoot* water on one. Also *skite*. [Scotch.]

scoot¹ (sköt), *n.* [*ME. scoot*, *v.*] **1.** A sudden gust or flow, as of water; hence, a quick, light motion as of something suddenly ejected from a confined place: as, a sudden *scoot*.—**2.** A syringe or squirt. [Scotch in both senses.]

scoot² (sköt), *n.* [Cf. *scoter*.] A scoter: as in the names *batter-scoot*, *bladder-scoot*, and *bladder-scoot* of the ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida*, in Virginia. *G. Trumbull*.

scoot³, *n.* Same as *scoot*¹. **scooter**¹ (sköt'tèr), *n.* [*ME. scoot* + *-er*¹.] **1.** One who or that which scoots.—**2.** A scot; a squirt or syringe. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

scooter² (sköt'tèr), *n.* Same as *scoter*. **scopta** (sköp'pät), *n.* [NL., < *L. scopia*, a broom, besom: see *scope*².] In *entom.*, a mass of stiff hairs like a brush; specifically, masses of bristly hairs on the outside of the tibiae and tarsi, or on the lower surface of the abdomen, of many bees, used to collect and carry grains of pollen which become entangled in them. Also called *pollen-brush* and *sarothrum*.

Scoparia (sköp-pä'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < *L. scopia*, twigs, shoots, a broom: see *scopa*.] **1.** A genus of pyralid moths of the family *Botidæ*, or type of a family *Scopariidæ*, having prorect fasciculate palpi and short antennæ. (*Harworth*, 1812.) About 40 species are known, mostly European and Asiatic. The larvae live mainly in moss. Also called *Gesneria*.

2. A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Scrophularinæ*, tribe *Digitaleæ*, and subtribe *Sibthorpieæ*. (*Linnaeus*, 1753.) It is characterized by flowers with a four- or five-parted calyx, a spreading four-cleft densely bearded corolla, four nearly equal stamens, and a dry and roundish septifid capsule, with entire valves and obovoid seeds. There are 5 or 6 species, natives of South America and Mexico, with one species, *S. dulcis*, also very widely dispersed through warmer parts of the

Old World. They are herbs or shrubs, with very numerous branched, opposite or whorled, and dotted leaves, and rather small flowers, commonly in pairs, either white, yellow, or pale-blue. *S. dulcis* is used as a stomachic in the West Indies, and is called *sweet broomweed* and *licorice-weed*.

Scopariidæ (sköp-pä'ri-i-dè), *n. pl.* [NL. (Guenée, 1854), < *Scoparia* + *-idæ*.] A little-used family name for the plicate pyralid moths related to *Scoparia*. They have the body slender, legs long, smooth, and slender; fore wings long, narrow, clouded, obtuse at tips, and with very distinct markings; hind wings broad, plicate, without markings. The family includes 5 genera, of which *Scoparia* is the most important.

scoparin (sköp-pä-rin), *n.* [*Scoparium* (see def.) + *-in*².] A crystalline principle found in the flowers of *Spartium Scoparium*, used in medicine for its diuretic properties.

scoptarius (sköp-pä'ri-us), *a.* [Cf. *LL. scoparius*, a sweeper; < *L. scopia*, a broom, brush: see *scope*².] Same as *scopiform*.

scoptate (sköp'pät), *a.* [*NL. *scopatus*, < *L. scopia*, a broom, brush: see *scope*².] In *entom.*: (a) Having a dense brush of stiff hairs, as the legs of bees. (b) Densely covered with stiff hairs: as, a *scoptate* surface.

scope¹ (sköp), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *scoop*. *Hallucell*.

scope², *n.* [ME., < *L. scopia*, usually in *pl. scopæ*, twigs, shoots, branches, a broom, beam, brush.] A bundle, as of twigs. [Rare.]

Every yere in *scopes* hem to bruncne, And thicker, gretter, awetter wol up renne. *Palladius*, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 84.

scope³ (sköp), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skope*; = *Pg. scopio*, aim, object, < *It. scopo*, a mark or butt to shoot at, aim, scope, purpose, intent, < *LL. *scopus*, *scopos*, a mark, aim, < *Gr. σκοπός*, a mark, also a spy, a watcher, < *σκοπεῖν*, see, < *σκεπ-* in *σκέπτεσθαι*, see, view, consider, = *L. specere*, see: see *skeptic*, *spy*.] **1**†. A mark to shoot at; a target.

And, shooting wide, doe misse the marked *scope*. *Spenser*, *Shep. Cal.*, November.

2. That which is aimed at; end or aim kept or to be kept in view; that which is to be reached or accomplished; ultimate design, aim, or purpose; intention.

Your *scope* is as mine own, So to enforce and qualify the laws As to your soul seems good. *Shak.*, *M. for M.*, l. 1. 65.

Thy coming hither, though I know thy *scope*, I bid not, or forbid. *Milton*, *P. R.*, l. 494.

3. Outlook; intellectual range or view: as, a mind of wide *scope*.—**4.** Room for free outlook or aim; range or field of free observation or action; room; space.

O, cut my face in sunder, that my pent heart May have some *scope* to beat. *Shak.*, *Rich. III.*, iv. 1. 35.

All the uses of nature admit of being summed in one, which yields the activity of man an infinite *scope*. *Emerson*, *Nature*.

5. Extent; length; sweep; (*naut.*) length of cable or anchor-chain at which a vessel rides when at anchor: as, *scope* of cable.

The glorious Prince, whose Scepter ever shines, Whose Kingdom's *scope* the Heav'n of Heav'n's confines. *Sylvestre*, *tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks*, li, The Lawe.

When out to a good *scope*, from forty-five to sixty fathoms, according to the depth of water, let go the weather bower and veer away roundly. *Lucie*, *Seamanship*, p. 525.

6†. A wide tract. The *scopes* of land granted to the first adventurers were too large. *Sir J. Davies*, *State of Ireland*.

7†. A liberty; a license enjoyed; hence, an act of riot or excess. *Aa aurfelt* is the father of much *faat*, So every *scope* by the immoderate use Turns to restraint. *Shak.*, *M. for M.*, l. 2. 131.

scope⁴, *v.* An obsolete form of *scoop*². **scopeful**¹ (sköp'fül), *a.* [*scope*³ + *-ful*.] Extensive; with a wide prospect.

Amplio [It.], ample, large, *scopeful*, great. *Florio*. Sith round beleaguerr'd by rough Neptune's legions, Within the strait-nooke of this narrow Ile, The noblest volumes of our vulgar style Cannot escape unto more *scopeful* regions.

Sylvestre, *Sonnet*, to Master R. N. (*Davies*.) **scopeless** (sköp'les), *a.* [*scope*³ + *-less*.] Having no scope or aim; purposeless; useless.

Scopeless desire of searching into things exempt from humane inquisition. *Bp. Parker*, *Platonick Philos.*, p. 81.

Scopelidæ (sköp-pel'i-dè), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scopelus* + *-idæ*.] A family of iniomous teleostean fishes, typified by the genus *Scopelus*, and admitted with various limits. (a) In Günther's system of classification, a family of physostomous fishes, with the margin of the upper jaw formed by the intermaxillary only, preopercular apparatus sometimes

incompletely developed, no barbels, gill-openings very wide, pseudobranchiae well developed, no air-bladder, adipose fin present, pyloric appendages few or absent, and eggs inclosed in the sacs of the ovarium and excluded by an oviduct. (b) By Gill restricted to limonous fishes with the supramaxillaries elongate, slender, and separate from the intermaxillaries, which alone form the margin of the upper jaw, the dorsal fin occupying the middle of the length, and short or of moderate extent, and with an adipose fin; the body is generally covered with scales, and phosphorescent spots are usually developed. The mouth is very wide, and when these fishes were brought near or among the Salmonidae they were sometimes called *wide-mouthed salmon*. The genera are more than 10, and the species over 50, mostly inhabiting deep water.

scopeliform (skop'e-li-fōrm), *a.* [*<* NL. *Scopelus* + *L. forma*, form.] Having the form or character of the *Scopelidae*; scopeloid.

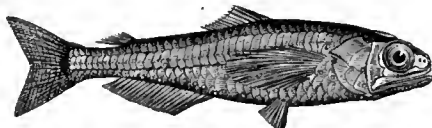
Scopelinæ (skop-e-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Scopelus* + *-inæ*.] The *Scopelidae*, in the narrowest sense, ranked as a subfamily.

scopeline (skop'e-lin), *a.* [*<* *Scopelus* + *-inē*.] Of or relating to the *Scopelinæ*; scopeloid.

scopeloid (skop'e-loid), *a. and n.* [*<* *Scopelus* + *-oid*.] *I. a.* Of or relating to the *Scopelidae*.

II. n. A member of the *Scopelidae*.

Scopelus (skop'e-lus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817). *<* Gr. *σκοπέλος*, a high rock; see *scopulous*.] The typical genus of *Scopelidae*. Various limits have been assigned to this genus, some authors referring to it



Scopelus boöps.

many species which by others are segregated among different genera. The name is by some authors replaced by the older *Myctophum* of Rafinesque.

Scopidæ (skop'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *Scopus* + *-idæ*.] An African family of altricial wading birds, typified by the genus *Scopus*; the shadow-birds, amber-birds, umbers, or umbrettes. They are related on the one hand to the storks or *Ciconiidae*, and on the other to the *Ardeidae* or herons. See cut under *Scopus*.

scopiferous (skō-pif'ē-rus), *a.* [*<* *L. scopia*, a broom, brush (see *scope*), + *ferre* = *E. bear*.] Brushy; having a tuft or tufts of hair; scopuliferous, as an insect.

scopiform (skō'pi-fōrm), *a.* [*<* *L. scopia*, a broom, brush, + *forma*, form.] Broom-shaped; having the form of a broom or brush; scopuliform; scopulate. *Kirwan*. Also *scopiarious*.

scopious (skō'pi-us), *a.* [*<* *scope* + *-ious*.] Scopeful; spacious. [Rare.]

Until their full-stuff gorge a passage makes
Into the wide maws of more *scopious* lakes.
Middleton, *Micro-Cynicon*, i. 4.

scopiped (skō'pi-ped), *a. and n.* [*<* *L. scopia*, a broom, brush, + *pes* (*ped*) = *E. foot*.] In *entom.*, same as *scopuliped*.

scopperil (skop'e-ril), *n.* [Also *scopperill*, *scopperell*, *<* ME. *scoperelle*; *<* Icel. *skoppa*, spin like a top (*skoppa-kringta*, a top).] *1.* A top; a teetotum.—*2.* The bone foundation of a button. [Prov. Eng.]

scoppet (skop'et), *v. t.* [Appar. *<* **scoppet*, *n.*, same as *scuppet*, *n.*, dim. of *scoop*: see *scoop*, *scope*, and *scuppet*.] To lade out.

Vain man! can he possibly hope to *scoppet* it [the channel] out so fast as it fills? *Ep. Hall*, Sermon on Ps. lx. 2.

Scops (skops), *n.* [NL., *<* Gr. *σκόπιος*, a small owl, prob. the little horned owl. In the earlier use (def. 1) perhaps intended, like *Scopus*, to refer to Gr. *σκιά*, shadow.] *1.* An old genus name of the African cranes now called *Anthropoides*. *Mochring*, 1752.—*2.* A genus of *Strigidæ*, the screech-owls, characterized by small size and the presence of plumicorns. (*Brünnich*, 1772.) There are numerous species, of most countries. The European species is *S. giu*; the United States species is *S. asio*, the common gray, red, or mottled owl, of which there are many varieties. These form a section now called *Megascops*. See *red owl*, under *red*.

3. [*l. c.*] An owl of this genus; a scops-owl.

scops-owl (skops'oul), *n.* A scops, especially the small scops of Europe, *Scops giu*. *Yarrell*.

scoptic (skop'tik), *a.* [*<* Gr. *σκόπιος*, given to mockery, *<* *σκόπειν*, mock, jest; see *comm.*] Mocking; scoffing.

Lucian and other *scoptick* wits.
Ep. Ward, Sermons (1670), p. 57.

scoptical (skop'ti-kal), *a.* [*<* *scoptic* + *-al*.] Same as *scoptic*.

Another most ingenious and spritfull imitation . . . I must needs note here, because it flies all his Translators and Interpreters, who take it merely for serious, when it is apparently *scoptical* and ridiculous.
Chapman, *Iliad*, xvi., Com.

None but the professed quack, or mountebank, avowedly brings the zany upon the stage with him: such undoubtably is this *scoptical* humour.

Hammond, Works, II. 167. (*Latham*.)

scoptically (skop'ti-kal-i), *adv.* Mockingly; scoffingly.

Ifomer (speaking *scoptically*) breaks open the fountains of his ridiculous humour.
Chapman, *Iliad*, ll., Com.

scopula (skop'ū-lā), *n.*; *pl. scopulæ* (-lē). [NL., *<* *L. scopula*, a little broom, dim. of *scopa*, *scopæ*, a broom: see *scopa*, *scope*.] *1.* In *entom.*: (*a.*) A small *scopa* or brush-like organ. Specifically—

(1) A series of bristles or bristly hairs on the tarsi (usually the hind tarsi) of certain hymenopterous insects. These are well marked on the first joint of the hind tarsi of honey-bees, forming a part of the corbiculum. (See cut under *corbiculum*.) The drones of honey-bees and the parasite bees have scopulæ, not for pollen-bearing, but for cleansing the body. These are called *brushlets*, and a group of solitary bees is named *Scopulipedes* from this character. A bee's leg so furnished is said to be *scopulate*. (2) A similar brush of stiff hairs on the legs of many spiders. In this case the scopula is usually on the under side of the tarsus, sometimes on the metatarsus, rarely also on the tibia. (*b.*) [*cap.*] A genus of pyralid moths. *Schrank*, 1802.—*2.* In sponges, a fork- or broom-shaped spicule, consisting of a long axial shaft to the distal end of which generally four slender rays are attached.

scopularia¹ (skop'ū-lā'ri-ū), *n.*; *pl. scopulariæ* (-ē). [NL., *<* *L. scopula*, a little broom: see *scopula*.] In *Sollas's* nomenclature of sponge-spicules, a scopulate or besom-shaped spicule with tylolate or knobbed rays which vary in number from two to eight; a scopula.

Scopularia² (skop'ū-lā'ri-ū), *n. pl.* [NL., *<* *L. scopula*, a little broom: see *scopula*.] In *Sollas's* classification of sponges, a tribe of diactinoid hexactinellidan *Silicispongiae*, having uncinat spicules in the form of scopulariæ. It is divided into 5 families—*Euretidae*, *Mellitoniidae*, *Chonelasmatidae*, *Volvulinidae*, and *Sclerothamnidae*.

scopularian (skop'ū-lā'ri-an), *a.* [*<* *scopularia* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Scopularia*.

scopulate (skop'ū-lāt), *a.* [*<* NL. **scopulatus*, *<* *L. scopula*, a little broom: see *scopula*.] *1.* Broom-shaped; scopiform or scopuliform.—*2.* Having a scopula, as the leg of a bee.

scopuliform (skop'ū-li-fōrm), *a.* [*<* *L. scopula*, a little broom, + *forma*, form.] Shaped like a broom; scopulate in form; scopiform.

scopuliped (skop'ū-li-ped), *a. and n.* [*<* *L. scopula*, a little broom, + *pes* (*ped*) = *E. foot*.] *I. a.* Having brushy feet; specifically applied to a group of solitary bees.

II. n. A member of the *Scopulipedes*. Also *scopiped*.

Scopulipedes (skop'ū-lip'e-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *scopuliped*.] In *Latreille's* classification, a group of solitary bees: so named from the thick coating of hairs of the hind legs. It includes such genera as *Eucera*, *Anthophora*, and *Centris*. Also *Scopulipedinae*.

scopuloust (skop'ū-lus), *a.* [*<* *L. scopulosus*, full of rocks, rocky, *<* *scopulus*, *<* Gr. *σκόπελος*, a high rock, cliff, promontory; perhaps orig. a lookout, *<* *σκοπέω*, a lookout: see *scope*.] Full of rocks; rocky. *Bailey*, 1731.

Scopus (skō'pus), *n.* [NL. (*Brisson*, 1760), derived by the name *<* Gr. *σκιά*, shadow, with ref. to its somber color.] The only genus of *Scopidæ*. *S. umbretta*, the shadow-bird, is the only species. The culmen is carinate, high at the base and hooked at the tip; the sides of the bill are compressed and grooved throughout; the long gonyx ascends; the nostrils have a



Shadow-bird or Umbrette (*Scopus umbretta*).

membranous opercle; the tarsus is reticulate; the toes are webbed at the base; the middle claw is pectinate; there are intrinsic syringed muscles, and two cæca; the plumage lacks pulvillumes, is of somber color, and presents an occipital crest.

scorbute (skôr'büt), *n.* [*<* F. *scorbut*, OF. *scorbut*, *scurbut* = Sp. Pg. *escorbuto* = It. *scorbuto* (LG. *scorbuto*), *<* ML. *scorbutus*, *scorbatus*, Latinized form of MLG. *schorbük*, LG. *schorbock*, *scharbock*, *schärbuik* = MD. *schorbuyek*, *schurbuyek*, D. *schaurbuik* = G. *sharbock*, *scurvey*, tartar on the teeth, = Dan. *skörbug* = Sw. *skörbjugg*, *scurvey*; appar., from the form, orig. 'rupture of the belly,' *<* MD. *schoren*, *schouren*, tear, rupture, *schore*, *schoure* (D. *schour*), a cleft, rupture, + *buyek* (D. *buik* = G. *bauch*), belly (see *bouk*¹, *bulk*¹); but the second element is uncertain.] *Scurvey*. See *scurvey*².

The *Scorbute* so weakened their men that they were not able to hoise out their boats, except in the Generalls ship, whose men (drinking every morning three spoonfulls of the iulce of Limons) were healthfull.
Purchas, *Pilgrimage*, p. 692.

scorbute (skôr'büt), *a. and n.* [*<* F. *scorbute*, *scorbute* = Sp. *escorbuto* = Pg. *escorbuto* = It. *scorbuto*, *<* NL. **scorbuteus*, *<* ML. *scorbutus*, *scurvey*; see *scorbute*.] *I. a. 1.* Pertaining to or of the nature of scurvey.—*2.* Affected, tainted, or diseased with scurvey; suffering from scurvey: as, *scorbute* persons.

Violent purging hurts *scorbute* constitutions.
Arbutnot.

Scorbute dysentery, a form of dysentery which affects those having scurvey.—**Scorbute fever**, a name given to the febrile condition seen in some cases of scurvey.

II. n. A person affected with scurvey.

scorbute (skôr'büt), *a.* [*<* *scorbute* + *-al*.] Same as *scorbute*. *Bailey*.

scorbute (skôr'büt), *adv.* With the scurvey, or with a tendency to it.

A woman . . . *scorbuteally* and *hydropically* affected.
Wiseman, *Surgery*.

scorbute (skôr'büt), *n.* [ML.: see *scorbute*.] Same as *scurvey*².

scorch, *v.* See *scourse*¹.

scorch (skörch), *v.* [*<* ME. *scorchen*, *scorchen*, *schorechen*, *scroochen*, *scorch*; prob. an assimilated form of **scorchen*, in other forms *scorelen*, *scorklen*, *skorclen*, *scorkelen*, *scorenen*, *scorch*, prob. orig. shrink, *<* Norw. *skrokka*, shrivel, Sw. dial. *skräkka*, wrinkle: see *shrug*, *shrink*.] The meaning does not suit the usual derivation *<* OF. *escorcher*, *escorcer*, flay, skin, F. *écortcher*, *écortcer*, flay, skin, fig. rasp, grate, fleece, = Sp. Pg. *escorchar* = It. *scorticare*, flay, *<* ML. *exorticare*, also, after Rom., *scorticare*, strip off the bark or rind, shell, flay; see *exorticare*. The sense 'skin, flay' does not appear in the E. word, and the sense 'scorch' does not appear in the OF. word.] *I. trans. 1.* To burn superficially; subject to a degree of heat that changes the color, or both the color and the texture, of the surface; parch or shrivel up the surface of by heat; singe.

What Gaffray with long toth thy son hath don!
A hundred monkes *scorched* and bread plain.
Rom. of Partenay (E. E. T. S.), l. 3551.

So Deuly ther came owt of the Chirche wall with in forth,
ny ther the Sowdon was, an howge gret Serpent that ranne
endlong vpon the ryght Syde of the Chirche wall, and
scorched the seyld wall as it had be sengit with fyre all the
wey that he wente, whyche *schorchynge* ys sene in to thys
Day.
Torkington, *Dirie of Eng. Travell*, p. 47.

Summer drouth or singed air
Never *scorch* thy tresses fair.
Milton, *Comus*, l. 929.

2. To burn or consume, as by the direct application of fire.

He made cast her in to the riner, and drene her and her childe, and made to *scorch* the knight quicke [alive].
Book of the Knight of La Tour Landry, p. 6.

I rave,
And, like a giddy bird in dead of night,
Fly round the fire that *scorches* me to death.
Dryden.

3. To give the sensation of burning; affect with a sensation or an effect similar to that produced by burning; figuratively, to attack with caustic invective or sarcasm.

The corns of the ordinarie wheat *Triticum*, being parched or roasted upon a red hot yron, are a present remede for those who are *scorched* and sindged with nipping cold.
Holland, *Pliny*, xxii. 25. (*Richardson*, under *singe*.)

To begin an economic discussion by *scorching* one's opponent with "moral indignation," seems a womanish rather than a scientific mode of procedure.
N. A. Rev., CXLII. 527.

=*Syn. 1.* *Scorch*, *Singe*, *Sear*, *Char*, *Parch*. To *scorch* is to burn superficially or slightly, but so as to change the color or injure the texture; sometimes, from the common effect of heat, the word suggests shriveling or curling, but not generally. *Singe* is one degree more external than *scorch*; we speak of *singeing* the hair and *scorching* the skin; a fowl is *singed* to remove the hairs after plucking out the feathers. *Sear* has primary reference to drying, but more commonly to hardening, by heat, as by cauterization; hence its figurative use, as when we speak of *seared* sensibilities, a *seared* conscience, heat not being thought of as

a part of the figure. To *char* is to reduce to carbon or a black cinder, especially on the surface: when a timber is charred it is burned black on the outside and to an uncertain depth. *Parch* has a possible meaning of burning superficially or roasting, as in *parched* corn or peanuts, but almost always refers to drying or shriveling.

II. intrans. To be burned on the surface; become parched or dried up.

Scatter a little mungy straw or fern amongst your seedlings, to prevent the roots from *scorching*.
Mortimer, Husbandry.

scorched (skôr'cht), *p. a.* 1. Burned; parched with heat.

As the *scorch'd* locusts from their fields retire,
While fast behind them runs the blaze of fire.
Pope, *Iliad*, xxi. 14.

2. In *zool.*, colored as if scorched or singed.
scorched-carpet (skôr'cht'kär'pet), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Ligdia adustata*.

scorched-wing (skôr'cht'wing), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Eurymene dolobryaria*.

scorcher (skôr'cher), *n.* [*< scorch, v., + -er1.*] 1. Anything that burns or parches; anything that is very hot: as, this day has been a *scorcher*. —2. Anything caustic, biting, or severe: as, that critique was a *scorcher*. [Chiefly slang in both uses.]

scorching (skôr'ching), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *scorch, v.*] In *metal-working*, the process of roughing out tools on a dry grindstone before they are hardened and tempered. It is so called from the great heat produced. *E. H. Knight*.

scorching (skôr'ching), *p. a.* 1. Burning; torrid; very hot.

He again retir'd, to shun
The *scorching* Ardour of the Mid-day Sun.
Congreve, *tr. of Ovid's Art of Love*.

These rains [of India] were no sooner over than they were succeeded by a *scorching* sun.
Bruce, *Source of the Nile*, I. 371.

2. Causing a sensation as of burning; stinging; hence, figuratively, bitterly sarcastic or upbraiding; caustic; scathing.

The first senior to the bat made first-base on a *scorching* grounder past third.
St. Nicholas, XVII. 945.

scorchingly (skôr'ching-li), *adv.* In a scorching manner; so as to scorch or burn the surface.

scorchingness (skôr'ching-nes), *n.* The property of scorching or burning.

scorcle, **scorklet**, *v. t.* [ME.: see *scorch.*] To scorch; burn.

Ek Nero governede alle the poeples that the vyolent wynd Notherus *scorketh*.
Chaucer, *Boethius*, ii. meter 6.

scorcn, *v. t.* [ME.: see *scorch.*] To scorch.

For thatt te land was driggedd alle
And *scorcnedd* thurh the druhtie.
Ornamentum, I. 8626.

scordato (skôr-dä'tô), *a.* [It., *prop. pp.* of *scordare*, be out of tune: see *discord*.] In *music*, put out of tune; tuned in an unusual manner for the purpose of producing particular effects.

scordatura (skôr-dä-tô'ra), *n.* [It., *< scordare*, be out of tune: see *scordato*.] In stringed musical instruments, an intentional deviation from the usual tuning of the strings for some special effect; the altering of the proper accordatura.

The violoncello is less amenable to the *scordatura* than the violin.
Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 245.

scordium (skôr'di-um), *n.* [NL., *< L. scordium*, *< Gr. σκόρδιον*, a plant smelling like garlic, perhaps water-germander, *< σκόρδον*, *contr. for σκόρδον*, garlic.] An old name of the water-germander, *Teucrium Scordium*.

score¹ (skôr), *n.* [*< ME. score, skore, schore*, a notch, score, *< AS. scor*, a score, twenty (denoted by a long cut on a stick) (= Icel. *skora* = Sw. *skära* = Dan. *skaur*, a score, notch, incision), *< sceran* (*pp. scoren*), cut, shear: see *shear*¹, and cf. *shore*¹. For a specific sense, cf. *E. tally* and *G. kerb-holz*, a tally-score, reckoning.] 1. A notch; a crack; a fissure; a cleft.

Than shalt thou goe the dore bifore,
If thou maist fynde ony *score*,
Or hole, or reef, whatever it were,
Than shalt thou stoupe and lay to ers
If they withynne aslepe be.
Rom. of the Rose, I. 2660.

[Sixteenth-century editions have *shore*.]

2. Especially, a notch or cut made on a tally in keeping count of something: formerly a usual mode of reckoning; also, the tally or stick itself; hence, any mark used in reckoning or keeping count.

Score or *talls* of wood whereon a number of things delivered is marked.
Baret, *Alvearie*.

Whereas, before, our forefathers had no other books but the *score* and the tally, thou hast caused printing to be used.
Shak., 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 38.

3. A reckoning or account kept by scores, marks, or otherwise, as the reckoning for unpaid potatoes marked with chalk on the tap-room door of a public house; hence, a reckoning or account in general: as, to keep the *score*.

E'en now the godlike Brutus views his *score*
Scroll'd on the bar-board, swinging with the door.
Crabbe.

We reckon the marks he has chalked on the door,
Pay up and shake hands and begin a new *score*.
O. W. Holmes, *Our Banker*.

4. The marks, or the sum of the marks, placed to one's debit; amount due; debt.

They say he parted well, and paid his *score*.
Shak., *Macbeth*, v. 8. 52.

Now when in the Morning Matt ask'd for the *Score*,
John kindly had paid it the Ev'ning before.
Prior, *Down-Hall*, st. 24.

The week's *score* at the public-house is paid up and a fresh one started.
Contemporary Rev., L. 80.

5. The aggregate of points made by contestants in certain games or matches: as, he makes a good *score* at cricket or base-ball; the *score* stood 5 to 1. Hence—6. The detailed record or register of the various points or items of play made by players in a game or by competitors in a match.—7. Account; reason; ground; motive.

I see no reason for disbelieving one attested story of this nature more than another on the *score* of absurdity.
Lamb, *Witches*.

The habitual scowl of her brow was, undeniably, too fierce, at this moment, to pass itself off on the innocent *score* of near-sightedness.
Hawthorne, *Seven Gables*, viii.

8. A line drawn; a long superficial scratch or mark.

A letter's like the music that the ladies have for their spinets—nothing but black *scores*, compared to the same tune played or sung. *Scott*, *Heart of Mid-Lothian*, xxvii. Specifically, the line at which a marksman stands in target-shooting, or which forms the "scratch" or starting-point in a race.

In case of breech-loaders, the party called to the *score* shall not place his cartridge in the gun until he arrives at the *score*.
W. W. Greener, *The Gun*, p. 506.

9. In *music*, a written or printed draft or copy of a composition on a set of two or more staves braced and barred together. In a *full* or *orchestral score*, a separate staff is assigned to each instrument and voice, so that it contains all that is indicated in all the instrumental or vocal parts taken together. A *vocal* or *piano score* is one in which the voice-parts are given in full, usually on separate staves, while the accompaniment is condensed into two staves for performance on a pianoforte or organ. An *organ score* is either the same as the last or one in which three staves are used, as in regular organ music. A *score* in which more than one part is written on a staff is called *short*, *close*, or *compressed*, especially in the case of four-part vocal music when written on two staves; but these terms are also occasionally applied to an abridged or skeleton transcription. In an orchestral *score* the various parts are usually grouped, so that instruments of the same class appear together. The usual arrangement is (read downward) wood wind (flutes, oboes, clarinets, bassoons), brass wind (horns, trumpets, trombones), percussives (tympani, cymbals), upper strings (violins, violas), voices (soprano, alto, tenor, bass), lower strings (violoncellos, double basses); but considerable variations from this order occur. The arts of reading from a full score, and of transcribing for the pianoforte from such a score, are among the most difficult branches of musical accomplishment. Also *partition*.

I use the phrase in *score*, as Dr. Johnson has explained it in his Dictionary: "A song in *score*, the words with the musical notes of a song annexed." But I understand that in scientific propriety it means all the parts of a musical composition noted down in the characters by which it is exhibited to the eye of the skilful.
Boswell, *Life of Johnson*, set. 66, note.

10. The number twenty, as being marked off by a special score or tally, or a separate series of marks; twenty.

Att Southampton on the see es sevene *score* chippes,
frawghte fulle of feras folke, owt of ferre landes.
Morte Arthure (E. E. T. S.), I. 3549.

The munday aftyr Palme sonday I cam to Lyon, which was a long Jorney, xij *score* myle and x.
Torkington, *Diarie of Eng. Travell*, p. 2.

They chose divers *scores* men, who had no learning nor judgment which might fit them for those affairs.
Winthrop, *Hist. New England*, I. 344.

(a) In *old archery*, twenty yards: thus, a mark of twelve *score* meant a mark at the distance of 240 yards.

Ful fiftene *score* your marke shall be.
Robin Hood and Queen Katherine (Child's Ballads, V. 316).

A' would have clapped I' the clout at twelve *score*, and carried you a forehead shaft a fourteen and fourteen and a half, that it would have done a man's heart good to see.
Shak., 2 Hen. IV., iii. 2. 52.

(b) Twenty pounds weight: as, a *score* of meal. [Ireland and West of Eng.]

11. *Naut.*: (a) The groove cut in the side and bottom of a block or deadeye for the strapping to fit in. (b) A notch or groove made in a piece of timber or metal to allow another piece to be neatly fitted into it.

The *scores* are then cut on the upper side of the keel to receive the floors and filling floors.

Thearle, *Naval Arch.*, § 178.

Supplementary score, in *music*, an appendix to a full score, giving a part or parts that had been omitted for lack of space upon the page.—To go off at *score*, in *pedestrianism*, to make a spirited start from the score or scratch; hence, to start off in general.

He went off at *score*, and made pace so strong that he cut them all down.
Lawrence, *Sword and Gun*.

To pay off old scores. See *pay*¹.—To quit scores. See *quit*¹.

I'll soon with Jenny's Pride *quit Score*,
Make all her Lovers fall.
Prior, *The Female Phaeton*, st. 7.

score¹ (skôr), *v.*; pret. and *pp.* *scored*, *ppr. scoring*. [*< ME. scoren, skoren*, notch, count, = Icel. *skora* = Dan. *skaa*, score; from the noun.] **I. trans.** 1. To make scores or cuts in or upon; mark with incisions, notches, or grooves; furrow; slash; specifically, to make a long shallow cut in (cardboard or very thick paper), so that the card or paper can be bent without breaking, as for book-covers or folded cards.

Let us *score* their backs,
And snatch 'em up, as we take hares, behind.
Shak., *A. and C.*, iv. 7. 12.

The *scored* state of the grooves in almost every large planing machine testifies to the great amount of friction which still exists between the sliding surfaces.

C. P. B. Shelley, *Workshop Appliances*, p. 251.

2. To incise; engrave.

Upon his shield the like was also *score'd*.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, I. i. 2.

3. To stripe; braid.

A pair of velvet slops *scored* thick with lace.
Middleton, *Black Book*.

4. To mark or record by a cut or score; in general, to mark; note; record.

Draw your just sword,
And *score* your vengeance on my front and face.
B. Jonson, *Volpone*, iii. 1.

Or shall each leaf,
Which falls in autumn, *score* a grief?
G. Herbert, *The Temple*, Good Friday.

An hundred Loves at Athens *score*,
At Corinth write an hundred more.
Cowley, *Anacreontics*, vi.

5. To set down, enter, or charge as a debt or debtor: sometimes with up.

Therefore on his gerde [tally] *score* shall he
Alle messys in halle that seruet he.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 312.

Score a gallon of sack and a pint of olives to the Unicorn.
Beau. and Fl., *Captain*, iv. 2.

It was their [the crusaders'] very judgment that hereby they did both merit and supererogate, and, by dying for the cross, cross the score of their sins, *score up* God as their debtor.
Fuller.

6. To succeed in making or winning and having entered to one's account or credit, as points, hits, runs, etc., in certain games; make a score of: as, he *scored* twenty runs; to *score* another victory.

She felt that she had *scored* the first success in the encounter.
J. Hawthorne, *Dust*, p. 159.

In the four games [base-ball] between New York and Chicago, New York *scored* 37 runs to Chicago's 31.
N. Y. Evening Post, June 28, 1889.

7. In *music*: (a) To write out in score; transcribe. (b) Same as *orchestrate*: as, the movement is *scored* for brass and strings only. (c) To arrange for a different instrument.—8. *Milit.*, to produce erosion of (the bore of a gun) by the explosion of large charges.—**Scored pulley**. See *pulley*.

II. intrans. 1. To keep the score or reckoning; act as scorer.—2. To make points or runs in a game; succeed in having points or runs entered to one's credit or account; also, to be a winner or have the advantage: as, in the first inning he failed to *score*; A struggled hard, but B *scored*.—3. To run up a score; be or become a purchaser on credit.

It is the commonest thing that can be for these Captains to *score* and to *score*; but when the scores are to be paid, Non est inventus.
Heywood, *Fair Maid of the West* (Works, II. 275).

score², *v.* A Middle English form of *scour*¹.

scorer (skôr'ër), *n.* [*< score*¹, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] 1. One who or that which scores or notches. (a) An instrument used by woodmen in marking numbers, etc., on forest-trees. (b) An instrument for cutting across the face of a board, so that it can be planed without slivering. *E. H. Knight*.

2. One who scores or records a score; specifically, one who keeps the score or marks the game in cricket, base-ball, a shooting-match, or the like.

There is one *scorer*, who records the order in which contestants finish, as well as their time.
The Century, XI. 206.

The umpires were stationed behind the wickets; the scorers were prepared to notch the runs.

Dickens, Pickwick, vii.

scoria¹ (skō'ri-ā), *n.*; pl. *scoriæ* (-ē). [= F. *scorie* = Sp. Pg. *escoria* = It. *scoria*, < L. *scoria*, < Gr. *σκωρία*, refuse, dross, scum, < *σκῶπ* (*skar-*, orig. **σκαρ-*), dung, ordure, akin to L. *stercus*, Skt. *śakrit*, dung, AS. *scarn* = Icel. *skarn*, dung; see *scarn*, *sharn*.] Dross; cinder; slag; a word of rather variable and indefinite meaning, generally used in the plural, and with reference to volcanic rocks. See *scoriaceous*.

The loose, rough, angular, cindery-looking fragments [of lava] are termed *scoriae*. J. W. Judd, Volcanoes, p. 70.

Scoria² (skō'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829).] A genus of geometrid moths, containing such as the black-veined moth, *S. dealbata*.

scoriac (skō'ri-ak), *a.* [*scoria*¹ + *-ac*.] Scoriaceous. [Rare.]

These were days when my heart was volcanic

As the *scoriae* rivers that roll—

As the lavas that restlessly roll

Their sulphurous currents. Poe, Ulalume.

scoriaceous (skō'ri-ā'shius), *a.* [*scoria*¹ + *-accous*.] Made up of or resembling scoria; having a coarsely cellular structure: used chiefly with reference to lava.

Portions [of lava] where the cells occupy about as much space as the solid part, and vary much in size and shape, are called *scoriaceous*, this being the character of the rough clinker-like scoriae of recent lava streams.

A. Geikie, Text-Book of Geol. (2d ed.), p. 94.

scoriæ, *n.* Plural of *scoria*¹.

scorie (skō'ri), *n.* Same as *scury*.

scorification (skō'ri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*scorify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] 1. In *assaying*, a method of assay of the precious metals, performed by fusion of the ore with metallic lead and borax in a so-called scorifier. In this operation, the silver with the gold is taken up by the lead, the superfluous lead and the base oxides being separated in the form of a slag or scoria. The metallic mass obtained is afterward treated by the cupellation process to separate the gold and silver.

2. In *metal*, the treatment of a metal with lead in the refining process. Copper intended for rolling into sheets is sometimes thus treated in order that traces of antimony and other foreign metals may be removed. These combine with the oxide of lead, which rises to the surface of the molten copper in the form of a slag or scoria, which is then skimmed off before casting.

scorifier (skō'ri-fi-ēr), *n.* [*scorify* + *-er*.] 1. In *assaying*, a small flat dish made of a refractory substance, used in the assay of various ores according to the method called *scorification*. Such dishes are usually from two to three inches in diameter.—2. An apparatus used in extracting gold and silver from jewelers' sweepings, and in various other chemical operations. It consists essentially of a large or small furnace with appliances whereby all combustible materials may be burned, leaving scoriæ consisting chiefly of insoluble carbonaceous material, from which the contained gold, silver, or other substance to be separated is dissolved out by aqua regia or other solvent.

scoriform (skō'ri-fōrm), *a.* [*L. scoria*, *scoria*, + *forma*, *form*.] Like scoria; in the form of dross. *Kirwan*.

scorify (skō'ri-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scorified*, ppr. *scorifying*. [*L. scoria*, *scoria*, + *facere*, *make*, do; see *-fy*.] To reduce to scoria, slag, or dross.

scoring (skōr'ing), *n.* 1. Same as *score*, *n.*, 8.

In the sandstone west of New Haven, Connecticut, the deep broad *scorings* can be plainly seen, running toward the southeast. St. Nicholas, XVIII. 66.

2. In *foundry*, the bursting or splitting of a casting from unequal contraction in cooling. This accident is especially likely to happen to cylinders and similar works if the core does not give way when the casting cools. E. H. Knight.

3. In *music*, the act, process, or result of writing out in score, or orchestrating in some particular manner, or of arranging for a different instrument: same as *instrumentation*, *orchestration*, or *transcription*.—4. In *racine*, the act of bringing a horse and his rider over and over again to the score or starting line, so as to make a fair start.

He is a very nervous horse, and it required months of practice before he became accustomed to *scoring*, so that he was fit to start in a race. The Atlantic, LXIII. 705.

scoring-engine (skōr'ing-en'jīn), *n.* A scoring-machine.

scoring-machine (skōr'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machine for cutting in blocks the grooves to receive the ropes or straps by which the blocks are slung.—2. In *paper-box manuf.*, an apparatus with an adjustable knife which cuts away from the blank the superfluous material, and scores the cardboard where the edges of the

box are to be, so that the material will bend as desired at these places.

scorious (skō'ri-us), *a.* [*scoria*¹ + *-ous*.] Drossy; recrementsitious. [Rare.]

For by the fire they emit not only many drossy and scorious parts, but whatsoever they had received from either the earth or leadstone.

Sir T. Browne, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

scorklet, *v. t.* See *scorcle*.

scorn (skōrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skorn*; < ME. *scorn*, assibilated *schorn*, with orig. vowel *scarn*, *skarn*, assibilated *scharn*, rarely also *scare*, < OF. *escarn*, assibilated *escharn*, *eschern*, with loss of terminal consonant *esear*, *eschar* = Pr. *esquern* = Sp. *escarnio* = Pg. *escarnio* = It. *scherno*, *scorno*, mockery, derision, scorn, < OHG. *skern*, *scern*, MHG. *schern* = OLG. *scern* = MD. *schernc*, mockery, derision; cf. OBulg. *skricnja*, scurrility, L. *scurra*, a jester (see *scurril*). The change of the vowel (ME. *scarn* to *scorn*) arose in the verb, which became confused in OF. and It. with another word: see *scorn*, *v.* 1. Mockery; derision; contempt; disdain.

Among men such as be modest and graue, & of little conversation, nor delighted in the busie life and vayne ridiculous sottons of the popular, they call him in *scorne* a Philosopher or Poet.

Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 14.

The red glow of *scorn* and proud disdain.

Shak., As you Like it, iii. 4. 57.

See kind eyes, and hear kind words, with *scorn*.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, II. 214.

2. The expression of mockery, derision, contempt, or disdain; a scoff; a slight.

And if I unto you myn othes bede

For myn excuse, a *scorn* shal be my mede.

Chaucer, Anelida and Arcite, l. 305.

If sickly ears . . .

Will hear your idle *scorns*.

Shak., L. L. L., v. 2. 875.

And every sullen frown and bitter scorn
But fanned the fuel that too fast did burn.

Dryden, tr. of Idylls of Theocritus, xxiii.

3. An object of derision, contempt, or disdain; a thing to be or that is treated with contempt; a reproach or disgrace.

Thou makest us a reproach to our neighbours, a *scorn* and a derision to them that are round about us.

Ps. xlv. 13.

Thou . . . art confederate with a damned pack

To make a loathsome abject *scorn* of me.

Shak., C. of E., iv. 4. 106.

They that reverence too much old times are but a *scorn* to the new.

Bacon, Innovations.

Inhuman *scorn* of men, hast thou a thought

T' outlive thy murders? Ford, 'Tis Pity, v. 6.

To laugh to scorn. See *laugh*.—To take or think scorn, to disdain; to scorn.

Take thou no *scorn* to wear the horn.

Shak., As you Like it, iv. 2. 14.

I as then esteeming my self born to rule, and *thinking* foul *scorn* willingly to submit my self to be ruled.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, i.

To think scorn off, to regard with contempt; to despise.

I know no reason why you should *think scorn* of him.

Sir P. Sidney.

scorn (skōrn), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *skorn*; < ME. *scornen*, *skornen*, assibilated *schornen*, with orig. vowel *scarnen*, *skarnen*, < OF. *escarnir*, *eskarnir*, *esckernir*, *esquernir*, assibilated *escharnir*, *eschernir*, *echarnir*, *echernir*, *acharnir*, *achernir*, transposed *escernir*, also later *escornir* = Pr. *esquernir*, *escarnir*, *schirnir* = Sp. Pg. *escarnecer* = It. *schernire*, *scornare*, mock, scoff, scorn, < OHG. *skirnon*, *skernōn*, *scernon*, MHG. *schernen* = MD. *schernen*, mock, deride, < OHG. *skern*, etc., mockery, derision, scorn; see *scorn*, *n.* The later forms of the verb, OF. *escornir*, It. *scornare*, *scorn*, were due to confusion with OF. *escornier* = It. *scornare*, deprive of the horns, deprive of honor or ornament, disgrace (< L. *ex-*, out, + *cornu*, horn); hence the change of vowel in the E. verb, to which the noun then conformed.] 1. *trans.* 1. To hold in scorn or contempt; disdain; despise: as, to *scorn* a hypocrite; to *scorn* all meanness.

Surely he *scorneth* the scorners; but he giveth grace unto the lowly.

Prov. fil. 34.

Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise . . .

To *scorn* delights and live laborious days.

Milton, Lycidas, l. 70.

With all these Optic Miracles I learn'd

Which *scorn* by Eagles eyes to be discern'd.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, ii. 46.

The poorer sort, who have not a Slave of their own, will yet hire one to carry a Mess worth of Rice for them, the not one hundred paces from their own homes, *scorning* to do it themselves.

Dampier, Voyages, II. i. 131.

2. To bring to scorn; treat with scorn or contempt; make a mock of; deride.

There made thet the Croune of Jonkes of the See; and there thet kneled to him, and *skornede* him.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 14.

His felawe that lay by his beddes syde

Gau for to lawghe, and *scorned* him ful faste.

Chaucer, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 267.

Think you, my lord, this little prating York

Was not incensed by his subtle mother

To taunt and *scorn* you thus opprobriously?

Shak., Rich. III., iii. l. 153.

3†. To bring into insignificance or into contempt.

Fortune, . . .

The dispiteuse debonaire,

That *scorneth* many a creature.

Chaucer, Death of Blanche, l. 625.

=Syn. 1. *Contemn*, *Despise*, *Scorn*, *Disdain*. *Contemn*, *scorn*, and *disdain* less often apply to persons. In this they differ from the corresponding nouns and from *despise*, which apply with equal freedom to persons and things. *Contemn* is the generic term, expressing the fact; it is not so strong as *contempt*. To *despise* is to look down upon with strong contempt from a superior position of some sort. To *scorn* is to have an extreme and passionate contempt for. To *disdain* is to have a high-minded abhorrence of, or a proud and haughty contempt of. See *arrogance*.

What in itself is perfect

Contemns a borrow'd gloss.

Fletcher, Spanish Curate, iii. 3.

No man ever yet genuinely *despised*, however he might hate, his intellectual equal.

Maine, Village Communities, p. 254.

I am that maid that have delay'd, denied,

And almost *scorn'd* the loves of all that tried

To win me but this swain.

Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess, iv. 4.

Be abhorr'd

All feasts, societies, and throngs of men!

His semblable, yea, himself, Timon *disdains*:

Destruction fang mankind!

Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 22.

II. *intrans.* 1. To feel scorn or contempt.—2†. To point with scorn; scoff; jeer: generally with *at*.

Thei *scornen* when thei seen any strange Folk goynge clothed.

Mandeville, Travels, p. 178.

He said mine eyes were black and my hair black;

And, now I am remember'd, *scorn'd* at me.

Shak., As you Like it, iii. 5. 131.

He *scorned* at their behaviour, and told them of it.

Good News from New-England, in Appendix to New Eng-

land's Memorial, p. 365.

scorner (skōr'nēr), *n.* [*ME. scornere*, *scornare*; < *scorn* + *-er*.] 1. One who scorns; a despiser.

They are . . . great *scorners* of death.

Spenser, State of Ireland.

Not a *scorner* of your sex,

But venerator. Tennyson, Princess, iv.

2. A scoffer; a derider; one who scoffs at religion, its ordinances and teachers.

When Christianity first appeared, it made no great progress among the disputers of this world, among the men of wit and subtlety, for this very reason; because they were *scorners*.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons, l. v.

scornful (skōrn'fūl), *a.* [*scorn* + *-ful*.] 1. Full of scorn or contempt; contemptuous; disdainful; insolent.

Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the *scornful*.

Ps. i. 1.

Unknt that threac'ning unkind brow,

And dart not *scornful* glances from those eyes.

Shak., T. of the S., v. 2. 137.

Th' enamour'd deity pursues the chae;

The *scornful* damsel shuns his loathed embrace.

Dryden, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., i.

2. Provoking or exciting scorn or contempt; appearing as an object of scorn.

The *scornful* mark of every open eye.

Shak., Lucrece, l. 520.

=Syn. See *scorn*, *v.*

scornfully (skōrn'fūl-i), *adv.* In a scornful manner; with proud contempt; contemptuously; insolently.

The sacred rights of the Christian church are *scornfully* trampled on in print.

Bp. Atterbury, Sermons.

scornfulness (skōrn'fūl-nes), *n.* The quality of being scornful or contemptuous.

scorning (skōr'ning), *n.* [*ME. scorninge*, *skorning*, *schornunge*, *scorning*, *schorning*; verbal *n.* of *scorn*, *v.*] Mockery; derision.

How long, ye simple ones, will ye love simplicity? and the scorners delight in their *scorning*, and fools hate knowledge?

Prov. l. 22.

scorn† (skōr'ni), *a.* [*scorn* + *-y†*.] Deserving scorn. [Rare.]

Ambition . . . scrapes for *scornie* drosse.

Mir. for Mags., p. 506.

scorodite (skōr'ō-dīt), *n.* [Also *skorodite*; so called in allusion to the arsenical fumes given off before the blowpipe; < Gr. *σκώροδος*, contr. *σκώροδος*, garlic, + *-ite*.] A hydrous arseniate of iron, usually occurring in orthorhombic crys-

5. A kind of whip said to have been armed with points like that of a scorpion's tail; a scourge, described as having a handle of iron, or of wood braced and ferruled with iron, and two, three, or more chains attached, like the lashes of a whip, and set with balls, rings, or angled and pointed masses of iron.

My father hath chastised you with whips, but I will chastise you with scorpions. 1 Ki. xii. 11.

If the people resisted [Rehoboam], they should be punished not with whips, but with scorpions: that is, rods of knotted wood furnished with barbs, producing a wound like the bite of a scorpion.

Von Ranke, Univ. Hist. (trans.), p. 57.

6. An old military engine, used chiefly in the defense of the walls of a town. It resembled the ballista in form, consisting essentially of two beams with ropes stretched between them, from the middle of which ropes rose a third beam, called the *stylus*, so disposed as to be pulled back and let go at pleasure; to the top of this beam were fastened iron hooks to which a sling of iron or hemp for throwing stones was hung.

Heer crooked Corules, fleeing bridges tall,
Their scathful Scorpions, that ruyne the wall.

Hudson, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, iii.

He watched them at the points of greatest danger falling under the shots from the scorpions.

Froude, Caesar, p. 349.

7†. An instrument for grappling a battering-ram.—St. A gun whose dolphins represented the scorpion.—False scorpion. See def. 2.

scorpion-broom (skôr'pi-on-brôm), *n.* Same as *scorpion-plant*, 2.

scorpion-bug (skôr'pi-on-bug), *n.* A large predaceous water-beetle whose raptorial fore legs suggest a scorpion; a water-scorpion. See *Nepa*.

scorpion-dagger (skôr'pi-on-dag'er), *n.* [Tr. Hind. *bichhucā*, a small stiletto with a curved blade, & *bichchhū*, a scorpion.] A small dagger, sometimes poisoned, used by the people of India.

Scorpiones (skôr-pi-ô'néz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *L. scorpio*(-n-), scorpion; see *scorpion*.] True scorpions as a suborder of *Arachnida*: distinguished from *Pseudoscorpiones*: synonymous with *Scorpionida*.

scorpion-fish (skôr'pi-on-fish), *n.* A fish of the family *Scorpenidae* and genus *Scorpena*; a sea-scorpion: so called on account of the spines of the head and fins. See cut under *Scorpena*.

scorpion-fly (skôr'pi-on-flī), *n.* A neuropterous insect of the family *Panorpidae*, and especially of the genus *Panorpa*: so called from the forceps-like apparatus at the end of the slender abdomen of the male, and the tendency of the abdomen to curl like the tail of a scorpion. *P. communis* is a European example. See cut under *Panorpa*.

scorpion-grass (skôr'pi-on-grās), *n.* A plant of the genus *Myosotis*; the forget-me-not or mouse-ear.

Scorpion-grass, the old name of the plant now called Forget-me-not. . . . It was called *scorpion-grass* from being supposed, on the doctrine of signatures, from its spike resembling a scorpion's tail, to be good against the sting of a scorpion.

Dr. A. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants. (Latham.)

Moose-ear scorpion-grass, *Myosotis palustris*.

scorpionic (skôr-pi-on'ik), *a.* [*scorpion* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the scorpion. [Rare.]

Below the Serpent Bearer we find the Scorpion (Scorpio), now fully risen and showing truly scorpionic form.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 3.

Scorpionida (skôr-pi-on'i-dā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scorpiones* + *-ida*.] An order of *Arachnida*, having pulmotracheate respiration, the cephalothorax indistinctly segmented from the abdomen, a long jointed postabdomen ending in a hook or telson, and long maxillary palpi, or pedipalps, ending in a usually large chelate claw, or pincer; the true scorpions or *Scorpiones*. The ambulatory legs are seven-jointed, and of moderate and approximately equal lengths. The eyes are from six to twelve

in number. The falcæ or chelicere are well developed and pincer-like. There are four pairs of pulmotrachee. The long postabdomen or tail is very flexible, and is generally carried curled up over the back; the hook with which it ends is perforated for a poison-duct, and constitutes a sting, sometimes of very formidable character. The order is very homogeneous, and all the forms of it were formerly included in a single family, *Scorpionidae*, or even in the genus *Scorpio*. It has been divided, according to the number of eyes (six, eight, ten, or twelve), into *Scorpionida*, *Telegonida*, *Vejoidea*, and *Androctonida*, and in other ways. From 1 to more than 30 genera are recognized. See cut for *Scorpionida* above, and those under *Buthus* and *scorpion*.

Scorpionidæ (skôr-pi-on'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scorpio*(-n-) + *-idæ*.] A restricted family of scorpions, typified by the genus *Scorpio*. See cut in preceding column.

scorpion-lobster (skôr'pi-on-lob'stēr), *n.* A long-tailed decapod crustacean of the family *Thalassinidæ*.

scorpion-oil (skôr'pi-on-oil), *n.* An oily substance formerly prepared from scorpions, and supposed to be capable of curing their sting.

scorpion-plant (skôr'pi-on-plant), *n.* 1. A Javan orchid, *Arachnanthe moschifera* (*Renanthera arachnitis*). It has large creamy-white or lemon-colored flowers, resembling a spider, continuing to bloom long from the summit of the spike. 2. *Genista Scorpis* of southwestern Europe. More specifically called *scorpion-broom* and *scorpion-thorn*.

scorpion-senna (skôr'pi-on-sen'ā), *n.* See *Coronilla* 2.

scorpion-shell (skôr'pi-on-shel), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Strombidæ* and genus *Pteroceras*, distinguished by the development

of long tubular or channeled spines from the outer lip of the aperture. About a dozen species are known, some a foot long, all inhabitants of the Indian seas and the Pacific, as *P. lambis*.

scorpion-spider (skôr'pi-on-spi'dēr), *n.* Any arachnid of the order *Pedipalpi*; a whip-scorpion: a sort of false scorpion. Those of the family *Thelyphoniidæ*, with a long slender whip-like postabdomen, resemble scorpions very closely in superficial appearance. The likeness of the *Phryniidæ*, which have merely a button-like postabdomen, is less striking. See cuts under *Phryniidæ* and *Pedipalpi*.

scorpion's-tail (skôr'pi-onz-tāl), *n.* See *Scorpiurus*.

scorpion-thorn (skôr'pi-on-thörn), *n.* Same as *scorpion-plant*, 2.

scorpionwort (skôr'pi-on-wört), *n.* 1. Same as *scorpion-grass*.—2. A leguminous plant, *Ornithopus scorpioides*, native of southern Europe and related to the scorpion-senna.

Scorpiis (skôr'pis), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1831), < Gr. *σκορπις*, a kind of sea-fish.] In *ichth.*, a genus of pimelepteroïd fishes, variously limited, containing species of the southern Pacific. The northern fish formerly referred to the genus, the medalluna of California, a handsome fish a foot long and valued for food, belongs to the genus *Cæstosoma*. See cut under *Scorpiidæ*.

Scorpiurus (skôr-pi-ū'rus), *n.* [NL. (Linnaeus, 1737), < Gr. *σκορπιουρος*, a plant so called, lit. 'scorpion-tailed,' < *σκορπιος*, scorpion, + *ουρα*, tail.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the suborder *Papilionaceæ*, tribe *Hedysareæ*, and subtribe *Coronilleæ*. It is characterized by flowers solitary or few on a leafless peduncle with beaked keel-petals, and a cylindrical, furrowed, and elastically coiled pod, which is commonly warty or prickly and does not split open, but breaks across into joints containing roundish seeds with remarkably twisted and elongated seed-leaves. There are about 6 species, natives especially of the Mediterranean region, extending from the Canary Islands into western Asia. They are stemless or decumbent herbs, with entire and simple leaves, unlike most of the family in this last respect, and with small yellow nodding flowers. They are curious but not ornamental plants; their long coiled pods, called "atepillars," are sometimes used to garnish dishes. The species have been named *scorpion's-tail* and *atepillar-plant*.

scorset, *v.* See *scourse* 1, *scourse* 2.

scortatory (skôr'tā-tō-ri), *a.* [*L. scortator*, a fornicator, < *scortari*, associate with harlots, < *scortum*, a harlot.] Pertaining to or consisting in lewdness.

scortch, *v.* An obsolete form of *scotch* 2.

scorza (skôr'zā), *n.* [*L. scorza* = Pr. *escorza* = OF. *escorce*, *escorsse* (> MD. *schorse*), F. *écorce*, bark; from the verb, It. *scorzare* = Pr. *escorsar* = OF. *escorcer*, F. *écorcer*, < *L. excorticare*, strip the bark from: see *excorticate*.] A variety of epidote occurring near Muska, Transylvania, in a form resembling sand.

Scorzonera (skôr-zō-nē'rā), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700); cf. Sp. *escorzonera* = Pg. *escorcionera* = F. *scorsonère*, F. dial. *escorstonère*, *scorsonère* = G. *skorzouere* = Sw. *skorsonera* = Dan. *skorsonere*, < It. *scorzonerà*, appar. lit. 'black bark,' < *scorza*, bark (see *scorza*), + *nera*, black, fem. of *nero*, < *L. niger*, black (see *negro*); said by others to be orig. Sp. *escorzonera* (so named from the use of the root as a remedy for snake-bites), < *escorzon*, snake-poison.] 1. A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Cichoriaceæ*, type of the subtribe *Scorzonereæ*. It is characterized by flowers with involucre bracts of many gradually increasing series, plumose and unequal pappus of many rows, and many-ribbed achenes without a beak and commonly without wings. There are about 120 species, natives especially of the Mediterranean region, extending into central Asia. They are smooth, woolly, or bristly plants, generally perennials, bearing alternate and grass-like or broader and dissected leaves, and rather large long-stalked heads of yellow flowers. The best-known species is *S. Hispanica*, the black salsify, much cultivated, chiefly in Europe, for its root, which is used as a vegetable, and has, when moderately boiled, the remedial properties of dandelion. *S. deliçiosa* of Sicily is said to be equal to salsify, and *S. crocifolia* in Greece is a favorite salad and spinach. *S. tuberosa* and perhaps other eastern species afford an edible root. An old name of *S. Hispanica* is *viper's-grass*.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of this genus.

Colonel Blunt presented the company . . . with excellent *scorzoneræ*, which he said might be propagated in England as much as parsnips.

Odenburg, To Boyle, Nov. 15, 1666.

Scot¹ (skot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *Scott*; < ME. *Scot*, *Scott*, *Scottie*, pl. *Scottes*, < AS. *Scot*, usually in pl. *Scottas*, *Scottas* = D. *Schot* = OHG. *Scotto*, MHG. *G. Schotte* = Icel. *Skotr*, usually in pl. *Skotar* = Sw. Dan. *Skotte*, a Scot; cf. OF. *Escot* = Sp. Pg. *Escoto* = It. *Scoto* (< LL.) = Ir. *Scot* = W. *Ysgotiad* (< E.) = Pol. *Skot* = Bohem. *Skot* (< G. or E.); first in LL. *Scôtus*, also *Scottus*, usually in pl. *Scoti*, *Scotti*, MGr. NGr. *Σκώτοι*, pl. *Σκώτοι*, a people in the northern part of Britain, called thence *Scotia* (AS. *Scotland*, *Scotta land*, E. *Scotland*). As with most other names of the early Celtic and Teutonic tribes, the origin of the name is unknown; it has been variously referred—(a) to Gael. *squit* = Ir. *scuite*, a wanderer; (b) to Gr. *Σκυθός*, *L. Scythia*, *Seythes*, a Scythian, said to mean 'wanderer,' 'nomad,' or, according to an old view, 'an archer' (see *Scythian*); (c) to Gr. *σκότος*, darkness (the LL. *Scôtus*, prop. *Scôtus*, being taken in this view as *Scôtus*, with a short vowel) (see *scotia*). Hence the surname *Scott*, formerly also spelled *Scot*, ME. *Scott*, *Scot*, D. *Schot*, G. *Schott*, OF. *Scot*, *Escot*, etc., ML. *Scotus* (as in *Duns Scotus*), etc., one of the few mod. surnames orig. tribal or national names (others are *Britt*, *Brett*, or *Bret*, *Britton*, *Britton*, or *Britten*, *Saxon*, *Dane*); cf. the surnames *English*, *Irish*, *French*, G. *Deutsch*, *Deutscher*, etc., orig. adj.] 1. A member of a Gaelic tribe, which came from the northern part of Hibernia, and settled in the northwestern part of Britannia (Scotland) about the sixth century.—2. A native or an inhabitant of Scotland, a country lying north of England, and forming part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

That hot tergantant Scot had paid me scot and lot too.

Shak., 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 114.

Scots, wha hae with Wallace bled,

Scots, wham Bruce has often led.

Burns.

scot² (skot), *n.* [Also assimilated *shot*; < ME. *scot*, *scott*, < AS. *scot*, *scott*, also *gescot*, contribution, payment (= OFries. *skot*, *schot*, a payment, = MD. D. *schot* = MLG. LG. *schot* = G. *schoss* = Icel. *skot*, a contribution, payment, tax; cf. Gael. *sgot* = OF. *escot*, F. *écot* = Pr. *escot* = Sp. Pg. *escote* = It. *scotto* (ML. *scotum*), *scot*, payment, < LG. or E.); lit. that which is 'shot' or thrown in, < *scéotan*, pp. *scoten*, shoot: see *shoot*, and cf. *shot* 2.] 1. A payment; contribution; fine; mullet; reckoning; shot.

Vor althererät [first] he becomth tauernery; thanne he playth ate dea [dice]; thanne he zelfth his ogen [town]

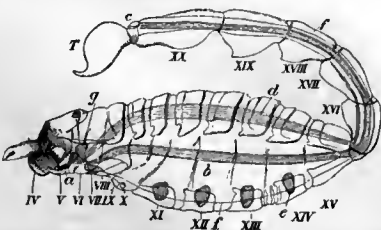


Diagram of Structure of *Scorpionida* (most of the appendages removed).

IV to XX, fourth to twentieth somite; IV, basis of the pedipalpi or great claws; V, VI, of two succeeding cephalic segments; T, telson or sting; a, mouth; b, alimentary canal; c, anus; d, heart; e, a pulmonary sac; f, line of the ventral ganglionated cord; g, cerebro-ganglia.

goods]; thane he becomth . . . thyeif; and thanne me bine [him] anhongeth. This is that *scot*: that me ofte payth. *Ayenbite of Ineynt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

Specifically—2. In *old law*, a portion of money assessed or paid; a customary tax or contribution laid on subjects according to their ability; also, a tax or custom paid for the use of a sheriff or bailiff.—**Scot and lot.** [ME. *scot and lot*, *scotte and lotte*, AS. *scot and hlōt* (cited as *hlōt et scot* in the Latin Laws of William the Conqueror); MD. *scot ende lot*; a riming formula, lit. 'contribution and share,' the words, as in other riming formulas, being not very definitely discriminated.] Parish or borough rates or taxes assessed according to the ability of the person taxed; hence, to pay *scot and lot* is to pay one's share of the rates or taxes. *Scot* implies a contribution toward some object to which others contributed equally; *lot*, the privilege and liability thereby incurred. Sometimes in the older writers *lot and scot*.

And that alle and every man in ye for sayd franchises beyng, and the franchises and fre custumes of the same cyte wyllyng to reioyse, be in *lotte and scott* and partiners of alle maner charges for the state of the same franchiseis. . . . And y^e all and every man of the franchiseis of ye same cite heing, and w^out ye sayd cite dwelling and haunten her marchaundices in ye same cite, that they be in *scotte and lotte* w^t our comonars of ye same citee or ellis y^t they lese her franchises.

Charter of London (Rich. II.), in Arnold's Chron., p. 25. I shalbe redy at *scott and lotte*, and all my duties truly pay and doo. *English Gilda* (E. E. T. S.), p. 189.

I have paid *scot and lot* there any time this eighteen years. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 3.

scot² (skot), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scotted*, ppr. *scotting*. [= OF. *escoter*, < ML. **scoutare*, *scottare*; from the noun.] To pay scot. *Jamieson*.

Scot. An abbreviation of *Scotland*, *Scotch*, or *Scottish*.

scotal, *n.* See *scotate*.

scotaler (skot'āl), *n.* [Also *scotal* (ML. reflex *scotala*, *scotala*, *scotalium*, *scotalium*); < *scot²* + *al-*.] In *law*, the keeping of an ale-house within a forest by an officer of the forest, and drawing people (who fear to incur his displeasure) to spend their money there.

Part of the immunity which the outlaws enjoyed was no doubt owing to the connivance of the officers of the forest, who levied forced contributions from them, and compelled all who feared their displeasure to drink at ale-houses which they kept, this extortionate practice being known as *Scothala* or *Scotteshale*. These exactions were curbed by the Statute of Fines Levied (27 Ed. I., A. D. 1299), which enacted that, 'No Forester or Bedel from henceforth shall make *Scotal*, or gather garb, or oats, or any corn, lamb, or pig, nor shall make any (gathering but) by the sight and upon the (view) of the twelve Rangers, when they shall make their (range).'

Ribton-Turner, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 31.

Scotch¹ (skoeh), *a.* and *n.* [Also (Sc.) *Scots* (= D. *Schots*); a contr. of *Scottish*: see *Scottish*.] **I. a.** Same as *Scottish*. (The form *Scotch*, usual in England and the United States, is little used in Scotland, where either *Scottish* or *Scots* prevails, and where the preference for *Scotsman* instead of *Scotchman* is still more decided.)—**Scotch asphodel.** See *Toxifolia*.—**Scotch attorneys.** See *attorney*¹.—**Scotch barley.** See *barley*¹.—**Scotch bluebell,** or *bluebell of Scotland.* See *bluebell* (*a*) and *Companula*.—**Scotch bonnets,** the fairy-ring mushroom, *Marasmius oreades*.—**Scotch broom,** an American designation of the common broom, *Cytisus scoparius*.—**Scotch cambric,** a fine cotton textile, sometimes white, and sometimes printed, used especially for women's dresses.—**Scotch camomile.** See *camomile*.—**Scotch cap.** See *bonnet*, 1.—**Scotch carpet.** See *carpet*.—**Scotch catch or snap,** in *music*, the rhythmic figure usually represented by $\frac{1}{2}$ —that is, the division of a beat into a short part under the accent followed by a long part; the reverse of the common division, in which the dotted note precedes. So called because frequently occurring in Scotch songs and dances. It is characteristic of the strathspey.—**Scotch curries,** a variety of kale, so called from its curled leaves.—**Scotch dipper or duck.** See *duck*².—**Scotch douche,** a douche of hot water, beginning at a temperature of 40° C., increased gradually to 45–50° C., and immediately followed by cold water; more generally, a succession of alternate hot and cold douches.—**Scotch dumpling,** elm, fiddle. See the nouns.—**Scotch fir.** Same as *Scotch pine*.—**Scotch furnace,** a simple form of ore-hearth used in smelting lead ores.—**Scotch gambit.** See *gambit*.—**Scotch grass.** Same as *Part grass*. (West Indies).—**Scotch hearth,** a small ore-hearth or furnace used in Scotland and the north of England for smelting lead ore. The hearth-bottom and all the parts adjacent to it are of cast-iron. It is very similar to the ore-hearth in general use for the same purpose in the Mississippi valley. See *ore-hearth*.—**Scotch heath or heather,** most properly, *Erica cinerea* (see *heath*, 2); also [U. S.], the common heather, *Calluna vulgaris*.—**Scotch jewelry,** *loverage*, *marriage mist*, *nightingale*. See the nouns.—**Scotch kale,** a variety of kale with light-green lobed leaves which are much curled and crinkled on the margins; green borecole.—**Scotch pebble,** a semi-precious stone of a kind found in Scotland, and used in inexpensive jewelry, the mounting of weapons, and the like: the name is especially given to varieties of agate and jasper. Compare *cairngorm*.—**Scotch pine,** *primrose*, *rose*, *saw-fly*, *scale*. See the nouns.—**Scotch ptarmigan,** the common red game of Great Britain, *Lagopus scoticus*.—**Scotch snap.** Same as *Scotch catch*.—**Scotch spur,** *stone*, *thistle*, *turbine*, etc. See the nouns.—**Scotch teal.** Same as *Scotch dipper* or *duck*.

II. n. 1. Collectively, the people of Scotland. Also *Scots*, as plural of *Scot*.—2. The dialect or

dialects of English spoken by the people of Scotland. Also *Scots*.—3. Scotch whisky. [Colloq.]

scotch² (skoeh), *v. t.* [A contraction, perhaps due in part to association with the unrelated *scutch*, of early mod. E. *scortch*, which stands for **scarich*, a transposed form of *scratch*, as *scart* is a transposed form of *serat*, the orig. source of *scratch*: see *seratch*, *scrat¹*, *scart*.] 1. To scratch; score or mark with slight incisions; notch; hack. See *scotching*.

Afore thy meat, nor alterward,
With knyfe *scortche* not the Boords.
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

He *scotched* him and notched him like a carbonado.
Shak., Cor., iv. 5. 197.

Hence—2. To wound slightly.

We have *scotch'd* the snake, not kill'd it.
Shak., Macbeth, iii. 2. 13.

3. To dock; fine; amerce. [Prov. Eng.]—**Scotched collops,** in *cookery*, a dish consisting of beef cut or minced into small pieces, and stewed with butter, flour, salt, pepper, and a finely sliced onion. Also erroneously *scotch-collops*.

A cook perhaps has mighty things profess'd,
Then sent up but two dishes nicely dress'd:
What signify *scotch-collops* to a feast?
W. King, Art of Cookery, l. 21.

scotch² (skoeh), *n.* [*scotch²*, *v.*] 1. A slight cut or shallow incision; a scratch; a notch.

I have yet
Room for six *scotches* more.
Shak., A. and C., iv. 7. 10.

Give him [a ehuh] three or four cuts or *scotches* on the back with your knife, and broil him on charcoal.

I. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 67.

2. A line drawn on the ground, as in hop-scotch.—**Out of all scotch¹,** excessively. *Hallivell*.

scotch³ (skoeh), *n.* [An irreg. extension of *scote* (due to confusion with *scotch²*).] 1. A prop or strut placed behind or before a wheel, to prevent its moving, or placed under a log to prevent it from rolling.

Some bits of old rails lying near might have been used as *scotches*, but no one thought of this.
The Engineer, LXVIII. 415.

2. In *well-boring*, a slotted bar used to hold up the rod and tools while a section is being attached or detached from above.

scotch³ (skoeh), *v.* [*scotch³*, *n.*] **I. trans.** To prop or block, as the wheel of a coach or wagon, with a stone or other obstacle; hence, to put on the brake or drag to.

Stop, dear nature, these incessant advances of thine; let us *scotch* these ever-rolling wheels.
Emerson, New England Reformers.

II. † intrans. To hold back.

For when they come to giving unto holie and necessarie uses, then they will stickie at a pennis, and *scotch* at a groat, and every thing is too much.
Dent's Pathway, p. 74. (*Hallivell*.)

Scotch-amulet (skoeh'am'ū-let), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Dasydia obfusata*.

Scotch-and-English (skoeh'and-ing'lish), *n.* The boys' game of prisoner's base as played in Great Britain: so called in the north of England, probably in allusion to the old border wars.

Scotch-cap (skoeh'kap), *n.* The wild black raspberry. [U. S.]

scotch-collops. See *scotched collops*, under *scotch²*.

scotch-hop (skoeh'hop), *n.* Same as *hop-scotch*. *Clarke*, Phrasologia Puerilis (1655), p. 322. (*Hallivell*.)

scotching (skoeh'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *scotch²*, *v.*] In *masonry*, a method of dressing stone either with a pick or with pick-shaped chisels inserted into a socket formed in the head of a hammer. Also *scutching*.

Scotchman¹ (skoeh'man), *n.*; pl. *Scotchmen* (-men). [Also *Scotsman* (see *Scot¹*, *a.*); early mod. E. *Scotcheman*; < *scotch¹* + *man*.] A native of Scotland; a Scotsman.

scotchman² (skoeh'man), *n.*; pl. *scotchmen* (-men). [*scotch²* + *man*.] *Naut.*, a wrapping of stiff canvas or a piece of wood or metal fitted to a shroud or any other standing rigging, to save it from being chafed.

At sea there is generally an ugly chafe between the lower and the futtock shrouds, to prevent which good iron *scotchmen* should be seized to the former.

Luce, Seamanship, p. 118, note.

scote (sköt), *n.* [Also *scot*; prob. < OF. *escot*, F. *écot*, a branch or stump of a tree, F. dial. *ascot*, a prop, < OHG. *scuz*, a shoot, MHG. *schuz*, G. *schuss*, a shot; see *shot¹*.] A prop. [Prov. Eng.]

scote (sköt), *v. t.* [Also *scot*; prob. < OF. **ascoter*, *ascouter*, F. dial. (Wall.) *ascoter*, prop,

< *ascot*, a prop, *escot*, a branch of a tree; see *scote*, *n.* The word is usually referred to Bret. *scozya*, shoulder, prop, *scozz*, shoulder, W. *ysgwyddo*, shoulder, *ysgwydd*, a shoulder. Hence later *scotch³*.] To stop or block, as a wheel, by placing some obstacle, as a stone, under it to prevent its rolling; scotch.

scoter (sköt'ter), *n.* [Also, in comp., *scooter* (also *scoter-duck*, *scooter-duck*); also *scot*, perhaps < Icel. *skoti*, shooter, < *skjöta*, shoot; see *shoot*. Cf. *scoot²*, *scooter²*.] A large sea-duck of the genus *Edemia*, belonging to the subfamily *Fuliginæ*, having in the male the plumage



Male Black Scoter (*Edemia nigra*).

black and a red gibbosity of the bill, as *Edemia nigra* of Europe. The corresponding American species is *E. americana*. The name is extended to the velvet or white-winged scoter, *E. fusca* or *E. velvetina*, and to the surf-scooter, *E. perspicillata*. In the United States all three species are commonly called *coot*, or *sea-coot*, with various qualifying terms and some very fanciful names. See *Edemia*, and cut under *Pelecanetta*.—**Double scoter,** the great black scoter, *Edemia fusca*.

scoter-duck (sköt'ter-duk), *n.* Same as *scoter*.
scot-free (sköt'frē), *a.* [*scot²* + *free*.] 1. Free from payment of scot; untaxed.

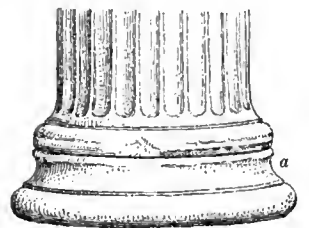
By this light, a cogging cheator; . . . he furniseth your ordinary, for which he feeds *scot-free*.
Marston, What you Will, v. 1.

2. Unhurt; clear; safe. In this sense also *shot-free*, with the intention of a pun.

They'll set me *scot-free* from your men and you.
Greene, Alphonsus, v.

I, at whom they shot, sit here *shot-free*.
B. Jonson, Apol. to Poetaster.

scotia (sköt'i-ä), *n.* [= F. *scotie*, < Gr. *σκοτία*, darkness, < *σκοτος*, darkness, gloom.] A concave molding, used especially beneath the eye, as in the bases of columns between the fillets of the tori. It takes its name from the dark shadow formed by it. It is frequently formed in the best work by the junction of curved surfaces of different radii, or of curves which are not segments of a circle. Sometimes called *casement* (erroneously *casemate*), and often, from its resemblance to the groove of a common pulley, *trochilus*. See also diagram under *base²*, 3.



Base of Column (tonic) of the Erechtheum, Athens. *a*, scotia.

Scoticé (sköt'i-sē), *adv.* [NL., < LL. *Scoticus*, *Scottish*, < *Scotus*, Scot; see *Scot¹*.] In the Scotch manner; in the Scotch language.

Scoticism, Scoticize. See *Scotticism, Scotticize*.

scotino (sköt-tō'nō), *n.* [It.] The smoko-tree or Venetian sumac, *Rhus Cotinus*; also, its pulverized foliage used as a tanning material.

Scotish, a. An erroneous form of *Scottish*.

Scotism (sköt'tizm), *n.* [*scotus* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The metaphysical system of John Duns Scotus (born probably at Duns in Berwickshire, Scotland, though the place is doubtful; died at Cologne in 1308), the most accurate thinker of the middle ages. His method is the logical analysis of the elements of existence. His fundamental doctrine is that distinctions which the mind inevitably draws are to be considered as real, although they do not exist in the things apart from their relations to mind. Such distinctions were called *formal*, the abstractions thence resulting *formalities*, and those who insisted upon them *formalists* or *formalizers* (Middle Latin *formalitates*). He taught the important principle of hecceity—that individual existence is no quality, is capable of no description or general conception, but is a peculiar element of being. He held that the natures of genera and species, as *animal* and *horse*, are real, and are not in themselves either general or particular, though they cannot exist except as particular nor be thought except as general. The teaching of Scotism in the English universities was prohibited by the royal injunctions of 1535.

Scotist (sköt'tist), *n.* [= F. *Scotiste* = Sp. Pg. *Escotista* = It. *Scotista*, < ML. *Scotista*, < *Sco-*

tus (see *Scotism*): see *Scot*¹.] A follower of Duns Scotus. See *Scotism*.

Dun's disciples, and like druff called *Scotists*, the children of darkness, ragged in every pulpit against Greek, Latin, and Hebrew.

Tyndale, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 75.

Scotists and *Thomists* now in peace remain.

Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 444.

Scotistic (skō-tis'tik), *a.* [*< Scotist + -ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Scotists. **Scotize** (skot'iz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *Scotized*, ppr. *Scotizing*. [*< Scot¹ + -ize.*] To imitate the Scotch, especially in their opposition to prelacy.

The English had *Scotized* in all their practices.

Heylin, Life of Laud, p. 328. (*Davies*.)

scotograph (skot'ō-grāf), *n.* [*< Gr. σκοτός, darkness, + γράφειν, write.*] An instrument by which one may write in the dark, or for aiding the blind to write.

scotoma (skō-tō'mā), *n.*; pl. *scotomata* (-mā-tā). [*NL., < Gr. σκότωμα, darkness: see scotomy.*] A defect in the visual field.

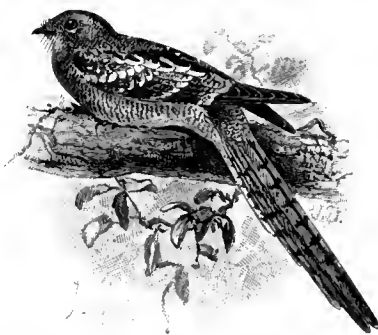
scotome (skot'ōm), *n.* [*< NL. scotoma, q. v.*] A scotoma.

scotomy (skot'ō-mi), *n.* [*< F. scotome = Sp. Pg. escotomia = It. scotomia, < NL. *scotomia, irreg. < Gr. σκότωμα, darkness, dizziness, vertigo, < σκοτέω, become dark, < σκότος, darkness.*] Imperfect vision, accompanied with giddiness.

I shall shame you worse, an I stay longer.
I have got the *scotomy* in my head already: . . .
You all turn round—do you not dance, gallants?
Middleton, *Massinger*, and *Bowley*, Old Law, iii. 2.

Scotophis (skō'tō-fis), *n.* [*NL. (Baird and Giraud, 1853), < Gr. σκοτός, darkness, gloom, + ὄφις, snake.*] A genus of colubrine serpents of North America, having carinated scales only on the median dorsal rows, and the plates on the head typical. There are several species, as *S. at-leghantiensis*, among the largest serpents of the United States, but perfectly harmless. The characteristic color is brown or black in square blotches on the back and sides, separated by lighter intervals.

Scotornis (skō-tōr'nis), *n.* [*NL. (Swainson, 1837, as *Scortornis*, appar. by misprint, corrected by same author in same year to *Scotornis*), < Gr. σκοτός, darkness, gloom, + ὄρνις, a bird.*] A genus of African *Caprimulgidae*, characterized by the great length of the tail, as in *S. lon-*



Scotornis longicaudus.

gicaudus, the leading species, of western Africa. The genus is also named *Chimacurus* (Gloger, 1842) from this characteristic.

scotoscope (skot'ō-skōp), *n.* [*< Gr. σκοτός, darkness, gloom, + σκοπεῖν, examine, view.*] An old optical instrument designed to enable one to discern objects in the dark; a night-glass.

There comes also Mr. Reeve, with a microscope and *scotoscope*. For the first I did give him £5. 10s. . . . The other he gives me, and is of value; and a curious curiosity it is to look objects in a dark room with.

Pepys, Diary, Aug. 13, 1664.

Scots (skots), *a.* and *n.* [A contracted form of ME. *Scottis*, dial. form of *Scottish*: see *Scottish*, *Scotch*¹.] *I. a.* Scotch; Scottish: as, *Scots law*; five pound *Scots*. [*Scotch.*]

We think na on the lang *Scots* miles.

Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

Scots Grays. See *gray*, 4.

II. n. The Scottish dialect.

Scotsman (skots'man), *n.*; pl. *Scotsmen* (-men). A native of Scotland; a Scot. Also *Scotchman*.

Scott¹, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *Scot*¹.

scott², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *scot*².

scottering (skot'er-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of **scotter*, *v.*, perhaps a var. of *scatter*.] The burning of a wad of peace-straw at the end of harvest. *Bailey*, 1731. [*Prov. Eng.*]

Scotticism (skot'i-sizm), *n.* [*< LL. Scotticus, Scotticus, Scottish (see Scottish), + -ism.*] An

idiom or expression peculiar to Scotland. Also *Scotticism*.

Scotticize (skot'i-siz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Scotticized*, ppr. *Scotticizing*. [*< LL. Scotticus, Scotticus, Scottish, + -ize.*] To render Scottish in character or form. Also *Scotticize*.

Scottification (skot'i-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [*< Scottify + -ication.*] The act of Scottifying something, or of giving a Scottish character or turn to it; also, that which has been Scottified or rendered Scottish in character or form. [*Colloq.*]

Which *scottification* I hope some day to print opposal'te Caxton's own text.

F. J. Furnivall, Forewords to Booke of Precedence [(E. E. T. S., extra acr.), p. xvii.]

Scottify (skot'i-fi), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Scottified*, ppr. *Scottifying*. [*< LL. Scotticus, Scotticus, Scottish, + -fy.*] To render Scotch in character or form; give a Scottish turn to. [*Colloq.*]

Adam Loutfut, Sir Wm. Cummy'n's scribe, had copied the poem from an English original, and *scottified* it as he copied.

F. J. Furnivall, Forewords to Booke of Precedence [(E. E. T. S., extra ser.), p. xvii.]

Scottish (skot'ish), *a.* [Also contracted *Scotch*, *Sc. Scots*; < ME. *Scottish*, *Scotysch*, *Sc. Scottis*, < AS. **Scottisc*, by reg. umlaut *Scyttisc*, *Scyttisc* (= D. *Schotsch*, *Schots* = G. *Schottisch* = Icel. *Skotzk* = Sw. *Skottsk* = Dan. *Skotsk*), *Scottish*, < *Scot*, pl. *Scottas*, *Scot*, + *-ise*, *E. -ish*¹. Cf. LL. *Scotticus*, = MGR. ΝΓρ. Σκοτικός, *Scottish*; OF. *Escossais*, F. *Écossais* = Sp. *Escocés* = Pg. *Escossez* = It. *Scozzese* (> NGR. Σκοζέας), < ML. as if **Scotienis*, *Scottish*, a *Scotchman*, < LL. *Scotia* (> OF. *Escosse*, F. *Écosse* = Sp. *Escocia* = Pg. *Escossia* = It. *Scozia*), *Scotland*, < *Scotus*, a *Scot*: see *Scot*¹.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Scotland or its inhabitants; pertaining to the form of English peculiar to Scotland, or to the literature written in it; Scotch: as, *Scottish scenery*; *Scottish traits*. See *Scotch*¹.

It was but xx *scotysch* myle from the Castell of Vandebires.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 157.

Scottish dance, the schottische.—**Scottish school**. See *school*.

scoug, *n.* See *skug*¹.

scoult, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *scowl*.

scould, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *scold*.

Scoulton pewit. See *pewit*.

scoundrel (skoun'drel), *n.* and *a.* [With ex-crescent *d* (as in *thunder*, *tender*, etc.), for earlier **scourel*, **scouerel*, with suffix *-el*, denoting a person, < *scouner*, *scunner*, disgust, cause loathing, also feel disgust at, loathe, shun; or from the related noun, **scouner*, *scunner*, *scouner*, an object of disgust, also one who shrinks through fear, a coward: see *scunner*, *v.* and *n.*, and the ult. source *shun*. This etymology, due to Skeat, is no doubt correct; but the absence of early quotations leaves it uncertain whether the orig. sense was 'one who shuns or shrinks,' i. e. a coward, or 'one who causes disgust,' 'one who is shunned.'] *I. n.* A base, mean, worthless fellow; a rascal; a low villain; a man without honor or virtue.

By this hand, they are *scoundrels* and substractors.

Shak., T. N., l. 3. 36.

=*Syn.* Knave, rogue, cheat, swindler, sharper.

II. a. Belonging to or characteristic of a scoundrel; base; mean; unprincipled.

"A penny saved is a penny got."

Firm to this *scoundrel* maxim keepeth he.

Thomson, Castle of Indolence, l. 50.

scoundrelism (skoun'drel-izm), *n.* [*< scoundrel + -ism.*] Scoundrels collectively, or their ways or habits; scoundrelism.

High-born *scoundrelism*.

Froude.

scoundrelism (skoun'drel-izm), *n.* [*< scoundrel + -ism.*] The practices of a scoundrel; baseness; turpitude; rascality.

Thus . . . shall the Bastille be abolished from our Earth. . . . Alas, the *scoundrelism* and hard usage are not so easy of abolition!

Carlyle, French Rev., I. v. 9.

scoundrelly (skoun'drel-i), *a.* [*< scoundrel + -ly.*] Characteristic of a scoundrel; base; mean; villainous; rascally.

I had mustered the *scoundrelly* dragoons ten minutes ago in order to beat up *Burley's* quarters.

Scott, Old Mortality, xxviii.

scouner (skou'nér), *v.* and *n.* Same as *scunner*.

scoop¹ (skoup), *v.* A dialectal variant of *scoop*. **scoop**² (skoup), *v. i.* [Also *scoop*; early mod. E. *scoupe*, *scope*, < ME. *scopen*, < Icel. *skopa*, take a run; perhaps connected with Icel. *skoppa*, spin like a top, and with E. *skip*.] To leap or move hastily from one place to another; run; scamper; skip. [*Scotch.*]

I *scoupe* as a lyon or a tygre dothe when he doth folowe his praye. Je vas par saultéa.

Palsgrave.

That it ne can goe *scoupe* abroad where it woulde gladly goe. *Drant*, *Horace* (1567), fo. E. iij. (Cath. Ang., p. 324).

The shame *scoupe* in his company,

And land where'er he gae!

Fair Annie (Child's Ballads, III. 194).

scour¹ (skour), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *scoure*, *scower*, *scowre*, *skour*, *skoure*; < ME. *scouren*, *scouren*, *scoren* (= D. *schuren* = MLG. *schuren*, LG. *schuern*, *schoeren* = MG. *schürren*, G. *scheuern* = Dan. *skure* = Sw. *skura*), *scour*, prob. < OF. *escurer* = Pr. Sp. *escurar* = It. *seurare* (ML. reflex *seurare*), *scour*, rub, < L. *excurare*, used only in pp. *excურatus*, take great care of, < ex-intensive + *curare*, care for: see *cure*, *v.*] *I. trans.* 1. To cleanse by hard rubbing; clean by friction; make clean and bright on the surface by rubbing; brighten.

Ther thei . . . *scoured* hauberkes and furnished awerdea and helmes.

Merlin (E. E. T. S.), ii. 313.

Scouring and *forbishing* his head-piece or motion.

Holland, tr. of Plutarch, p. 809.

2. To cleanse from grease and dirt by rubbing or scrubbing thoroughly with soap, washing, rinsing, etc.; cleanse by scrubbing and the use of certain chemical appliances: as, to *scour* blankets, carpets, articles of dress, etc.; to *scour* woolens.

In some lakes the water is so nitrous as, if foul clothes be put into it, it *scoureth* them of itself.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 362.

Every press and vat

Was newly *scoured*.

William Morris, Earthly Paradise, l. 293.

3. To cleanse or clean out by flushing, or by a violent flood of water.

Augustus, having destroyed Antonie and Cleopatra, brought Egypt into a Province, and *scoured* all the Trenches of Nilus.

Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 586.

The British Channel, with its narrow funnel opening at the straits of Dover, is largely *scoured* by the Atlantic rollers or tidal waves.

N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 63.

4. To purge thoroughly or with violence; purge drastically.

What rhubarb, cyme [in some eds. *senna*], or what purgative drug,

Would *scour* these English hence?

Shak., Macbeth, v. 3. 56.

I will *scoure* thy gorge like a hawk.

Marston and Barksed, Insatiate Countess, v.

5. To cleanse thoroughly in any way; free entirely from impurities, or whatever obstructs or is undesirable; clear; sweep clear; rid.

The kings of Lacedemon having sent out some gallees, under the charge of one of their nephews, to *scour* the sea of the pirates, they met us.

Sir P. Sidney.

And, like a sort of true-born scavengers,

Scour me this famous realm of enemies.

Beau, and *Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, v. 2.

6. To remove by scouring; cleanse away; obliterate; efface.

Never came reformation in a flood,

With such a heady currence, *scouring* faults.

Shak., Hen. V., i. 1. 34.

Sour grief and sad repentance *scours* and clears

My stains with tears.

Quarles, Emblems, ii. 14.

7. To run over and scatter; clean out.

And Whackum in the same play ("The Scourers") describes the doings of the fraternity of Scourers. "Then how we *Scour'd* the Market People, over-threw the Butter Women, defeated the Pippin Merchants."

Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 179.

How many sail of well-mann'd ships before us . . .

Have we pursu'd and *scour'd*!

Fletcher, Double Marriage, ii. 1.

Scoured wool, wool which has been thoroughly cleansed after shearing.

II. intrans. 1. To rub a surface for the purpose of cleansing it.

Speed. She can wash and *scour*.

Launce. A special virtue. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 313.

2. To cleanse cloth; remove dirt or grease from a texture.

Warm water . . . *scoureth* better than cold.

Bacon, Nat. Hist., § 362.

3. To be purged thoroughly or violently; use strong purgatives.

And although he [Greene] continually *scoured*, yet still his belly sweld, and neuer left swelling upward, untill it sweld him at the hart and in his face.

Repentance of Robert Greene (1592), Sig. D. 2.

scour¹ (skour), *n.* [*< scour*¹, *v.*] 1. The clearing action of a strong, swift current through a narrow channel; the removal of more or less of the material at the bottom of a river or tidal channel by the action of a current of water flowing over it with sufficient velocity to produce this effect.

There is a low water depth of only about 4 ft., but this is to be increased by about 20 ft. by dredging and scour. *The Engineer*, LXVIII. 452.

2. A kind of diarrhoea or dysentery among cattle or other animals; violent purging.—3. The material used in scouring or cleansing woolens, etc.

The wool was then lifted out and drained, after which it was rinsed in a current of clean water to remove the scour, and then dried. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 657.

scour² (skour), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *scower*, *scowre*; < ME. *scouren*, *scoren*, *schouren*, < OF. *escourre*, *escorre*, rush forth, run out, scatter, diminish, = It. *scorrere*, run over, run hither and thither, < L. *excurre*, run out, run forth: see *excure*, of which *scour²* is a doublet. *Scour* in these senses is generally confused with *scour¹*. Hence *scour* (a var. of *scour²*), *scurry*. Cf. *scourse²*.] **I. intrans.** 1. To run with celerity; scamper; scurry off or along.

Hit is beter that we heom *schouere*. *King Alisaunder*, l. 3722.

In plesurys new your hert dooth *score* and rounge. *Paston Letters*, III. 185.

The Moon was kind, and as we *scoured* by Shew'd us the Deed whereby the great Creator Instated her in that large Monarchy. *J. Beaumont*, *Psyche*, l. 101.

2. To rove or range for the purpose of sweeping or taking something.

Barbarossa, *scouring* along the coast of Italy, struck an exceeding terror into the minds of the citizens of Rome. *Knolles*, *Hist. Turks*.

II. trans. To run quickly over or along, especially in quest or as if in quest of something.

Not so, when swift *Cemilla* *scours* the plain. *Pope*, *Essay on Criticism*, l. 372.

We ventured out in parties to *scour* the adjacent country. *B. Franklin*, *Autobiog.*, p. 235.

scourage (skour'āj), *n.* [*< scour¹ + -age.*] Refuse water after cleaning or scouring.

scourer¹ (skour'ēr), *n.* [*< scour¹ + -er¹.*] 1. One who scours or cleans by rubbing or washing.—2. A form of grain-cleaner in which smut, dust, etc., are removed from the berry by a rubbing action. *E. H. Knight*.—3. A drastic cathartic.

scourer² (skour'ēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scowerer*; < ME. **scourer*, *scorer*; < *scour² + -er¹.*] 1. One who runs with speed.—2. One who scours or roams the streets by night; a rover, robber, or footpad; specifically, one of a band of young scamps who, in the latter half of the seventeenth century, roamed the streets of London and committed various kinds of mischief.

Bullies and *scourers* of a long standing. *Steele*, *Spectator*, No. 324.

Who has not heard the *scourer's* midnight fame? Who has not trembled at the Mohock's name? *Gay*, *Trivia*, iii. 325.

scourge (skérj), *n.* [*< ME. scourge*, *scourge*, *scorge*, *schorge*, *schurge*, < OF. *escorge*, *escurge*, = It. *scorreggia*, a whip, *scourge*; cf. the deriv. OF. *escorgie*, *escurgie*, *escourgee*, a whip, *scourge*, thong, lathet, F. *escourgée*, a scourge; prob. < L. *ex-* intensive + *corrigia*, a thong, lathet for a shoe, LL. *rein*, < *corrigere*, make straight: see *correct*. In this view the OIt. *scoriata*, *scoriada*, *scuriata*, *scuriada*, It. *scoriada*, a whipping, a whip, *scourge*, is unrelated, being connected with *scoria*, a whip, *scoriare*, whip, lit. 'flay,' < L. *excoriare*, flay: see *excoriate*.] 1. A whip for the infliction of pain or punishment; a lash. See *flagellum*, I.

A *scourge*; flageum, flagellum. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 324.

In hys sermon at on tyme he had a balys In hys bond, a nother tyme a *schorge*, the lijde tyme a Crowne of thorne. *Torkington*, *Diarie of Eng. Travell*, p. 3.

And when he had made a *scourge* of smil cords, he drove them all out of the temple. *John II*, 15.

Hence—2. A punishment; a punitive affliction; any means of inflicting punishment, vengeance, or suffering.

Famine and plague . . . are sent as *scourges* for amendment. *2 Esd.*, xvi. 19.

Wars are the *scourge* of God for sin. *Burton*, *Anat. of Mel.*, To the Reader, p. 41.

3. One who or that which greatly afflicts, harasses, or destroys.

The Nations which God hath made use of for a *scourge* to others have been remarkable for nothing so much as for the virtues opposite to the most prevailing vices among those who were overcome by them. *Stillington*, *Sermons*, l. x.

scourge (skérj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scourged*, ppr. *scourging*. [*< ME. scourgen*, *scorgen*, *schorgen*, < OF. *escorgier*, *escourgier*, *escorjier*, whip, < *scourge*, a whip: see *scourge*, *n.*] 1. To

whip with a scourge; lash; apply the scourge to.

A philosopre upon a tyme . . . broghte a yerde to *scourigje* with the child. *Chaucer*, *Parson's Tale*.

From thens we went yeto ye hous of Pylate, in ye whiche our Sauyours was *scorged*, hetyn, crowned with thorne. *Str R. Guylyforde*, *Fylgrymage*, p. 29.

Is it lawful for you to *scourge* a man that is a Roman? *Acts* xii. 25.

2. To punish with severity; chastise or correct; afflict for sins or faults, and for the purpose of correction.

Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and *scourgeth* every son whom he receiveth. *Heb.* xii. 6.

3. To afflict greatly; harass; torment.

Bashaws or governors have been allowed to *scourge* and impoverish the people. *Brougham*.

scourger (skér'jēr), *n.* [*< scourge + -er¹.*] One who scourges or punishes; specifically, a flagellant.

The sect of the *scourgers* [i. e. flagellants] broached several capital errors. *N. Tindal*, tr. of *Rapin's Hist. Eng.*

scourge-stick (skérj'stik), *n.* A whip for a top.

If they had a top, the *scourge-stick* and leather strap should be left to their own making. *Locke*, *Education*, § 130.

scouring (skour'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *scour¹*, *v.*] The act expressed by the verb *to scour* in its various senses. Specifically—(a) In *woolen-manuf.*, the process of beating a fabric in water to clean it from the oil and dirt incident to the manufacture. The work is sometimes performed in a scouring-stock or scouring-machine. (b) The cleaning of metal as a preliminary process in electroplating or tin-plate making. (c) In *hydraulic engin.*, same as *flushing²*. (d) A method of treating grain by rubbing and brushing in a grain-cleaner or scower to free it from smut, mildew, etc. (e) In *leather-manuf.*, a method of treating green hides to remove the flesh and the bloom. The hides are set closely on a sloping table, and treated with stiff brushes and water. (f) In *angling*, the freshening and reddening of angleworms for bait, by placing them for a while in clean sand, their wriggling in which rubs off the earth.

scouring (skour'ing), *p. a.* Having an erosive action on the hearth of the furnace: said of slag which is very fusible and fluid when melted, highly vitreous when cooled, also generally very silicious and ferruginous in composition. If the slag becomes more or less of a *scouring* character through incomplete reduction of considerable amounts of iron, notable quantities of phosphorus are . . . present therein. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 296.

scouring-ball (skour'ing-bál), *n.* A ball combined of soap, ox-gall, and absorbent earth, used for removing stains of grease, paint, fruit, etc., from cloth.

scouring-barrel (skour'ing-bar'el), *n.* A machine in which scrap-iron or small articles of metal are freed from dirt and rust by friction.

scouring-basin (skour'ing-bá'sn), *n.* A reservoir in which tidal water is stored up to a certain level, and let out from sluices in a rapid stream for a few minutes at low water, to scour a channel and its bar. *E. H. Knight*.

scouring-drops (skour'ing-drops), *n. pl.* A mixture in equal quantities of essential oil of turpentine and oil of lemon-peel, used to remove stains of grease, paint, fruit, etc., from cloth.

scouring-machine (skour'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *woolen-manuf.*, a machine for cleansing the cloth from oil and dirt. It consists of two large rollers by means of which the cloth is passed through a trough containing dung and stale urine. Compare *scouring-stock*.

scouring-rush (skour'ing-rush), *n.* One of the horsetails, *Equisetum hiemale*; so called on account of its silicious coating, being used domestically and in the arts to polish wood and even metals. Other species may to some extent be so employed and named. *E. hiemale* is reputed diuretic, and is used to some extent for dropsical diseases, etc. Also called *shave-grass*, and, as imported into England from the Netherlands, *Dutch rush*. See *Equisetum*, *horse-pipe*, *peutervort*.

scouring-stick (skour'ing-stik), *n.* A rod used for cleaning the barrel of a gun: sometimes the ramrod, sometimes a different implement.

scouring-stock (skour'ing-stok), *n.* In *woolen-manuf.*, an apparatus in which cloths are treated after weaving to remove the oil added to the wool before carding, and to cleanse them from the dirt taken up in the process of manufacture. The cloth is put into a trough containing a solution in water of hog's dung, urine, and soda or fullers' earth, and pounded with heavy oaken mallets which oscillate on an axis, and are lifted by tappet-wheels. Compare *scouring-machine*.

scouring-table (skour'ing-tá'bl), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a large strong table used for scouring. It has a top of stone or some close-grained wood, slightly inclined away from the workman so that the water may run off at the side opposite to him.

scourse¹ (skòrs), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *scorse*, *scorse*, *scoss*, dial. *scose*; supposed by some to be an aphetic form of *discourse*, taken in the sense 'exchange words,' hence 'exchange, trade' (see *discourse*, *v.*). The word seems to have been used chiefly with ref. to trading in horses, and prob. arose by confusion from *course⁴*, also written *coarse*, and the orig. *course²*, esp. in the comp. *horse-course*, which alternated with *horse-scourer*: see *course⁴*, *course²*.] **I. trans.** To exchange; barter; trade; swap: as, to *scourse* horses.

I know the barber will *scourse* [the fiddle] . . . away for some old cittern.

Middleton, *More Dissemblers* Besides Women, v. 1. In strength his equal, blow for blow they *scorse*. *Drayton*, *Battle of Agincourt*, p. 56.

This done, she makes the stately dame to light, And with the aged woman cloths to *scorse*. *Sir J. Harrington*, tr. of Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, xx. 78.

II. intrans. To make an exchange; exchange; trade.

Or cruel, if thou canst not, let us *scorse*, And for one piece of thine my whole heart take. *Drayton*, *Idea*, iii.

Will you *scourse* with him? you are in Smithfield; you may fit yourself with a fine easy-going street-nag. *B. Jonson*, *Bartholomew Fair*, iii. 1.

[Now only prov. Eng.] **scourse¹** (skòrs), *n.* [See *scourse¹*, *v.*] *Discourse*. [Rare.]

Yet lively vigour rested in his mind, And recompent them with a better *scorse*. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, II. ix. 55.

scourse² (skòrs), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *scorse*; < OF. *escourser*, *escorser*, *escourcier*, *escorcier*, run, run a course, < L. *excurre*, *excursus*, pp. *excursus*, run out: see *scour²*, *excursion*.] To run; scamper; hurry; scurry.

And from the country back to private farms he *scoursed*. *Spenser*, *F. Q.*, VI. ix. 3.

scouse (skòus), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Same as *lobscouse*.

The cook had just made for us a mess of hot *scouse*. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, *Before the Mast*, p. 94.

scout¹ (skout), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skout*, *skout*; < ME. *scoute*, < OF. *escoute*, a spy, scout, watchman, F. *écoute*, a watch, lookout (= Sp. *escucha* = Pg. *escuta* = It. *ascolta*, *scolta*, a spy, scout, watchman), < *escouter*, *ascouter*, *escollter*, *esculler*, F. *écouter* = Pr. *escouter* = OSP. *ascuchar*, Sp. *cscuchar* = Pg. *escutar* = It. *ascolltare*, *scolltare*, listen, < L. *auscultare*, listen: see *auscultate*. Cf. *schout*.] 1. A person sent out to gain and bring in information; specifically, one employed to observe the motions and obtain intelligence of the numbers of an enemy.

Are not the speedy *scouts* return'd again? That dogg'd the mighty army of the Dauphin? *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iv. 3. 1.

2t. A scouting party.

Mount. What were those pass'd by? *Rocca*. Some *scout* of soldiers, I think. *Mount*. It may be well so, for I saw their horses. *Beau. and FL*, *Knight of Malta*, iv. 2.

3t. A spy; a sneak.

I'll beg for you, steal for you, go through the wide world with you, and starve with you, for though I be a poor colber's son I am no *scout*. *Smollett*, *Roderick Random*, xv. (*Darvies*.)

4. A college servant or waiter. [Oxford and Harvard universities.]

No *scout* in Oxford, no gyp in Cambridge, ever matched him in speed and intelligence. *Scott*, *Fortunes of Nigel*, xvi.

5. In *cricket*, a fielder.

It [the ball] fell upon the tip of the bat, and bounded far away over the heads of the *scouts*. *Dickens*, *Pickwick*, vii.

6. The act of looking out or watching; lookout; watch.

While the rat is on the *scout*, And the mouse with curious snout. *Couper*, *The Cricket* (trans.).

7. One of various birds of the auk family (*Alcidæ*) which are common on the British islands, as the razor-billed auk, the common or foolish guillemot, and the puffin or sea-parrot.—8t. In the Netherlands, a bailiff or magistrate. See *schout*.

For their Oppidan Government, they [the United Provinces] have Variety of Officers, a *Scout*, Burgmasters, a *Balue*, and *Vroetschoppens*. The *Scout* is chosen by the States. *Howell*, *Letters*, I. li. 15.

scout¹ (skout), *v.* [*< ME. skowten*; < *scout¹*, *n.*] **I. intrans.** To observe or explore as a scout; watch the movements of an enemy.

Ho [the dove] skyrmez vnder skwe & *skowtez* aboute, Tyl hit waz nyge at the nagt & Noe then sechez. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ll. 483.

Off on the bordering deep
Encamp their legions; or with obscure wing
Scout far and wide into the realm of night.
Milton, P. L., li. 133.

II. trans. 1. To watch closely; observe the actions of; spy out.

Take more men,
And scout him round.
Fletcher, Bonduca, iv. 2. (Richardson.)

2. To range over for the purpose of discovery. One surveys the region round, while the other scouts the plain.
Swift, Battle of the Books.

scout² (skout), *v. t.* [Appar. < *scout², *n.*, a taunt (not recorded in the dictionaries), < Icel. *skúti*, *skúta*, a taunt; cf. *skot-yrthi*, scoffs, taunts, *skóta*, shove, < *skjóta* (pret. pl. *skutu*), shoot; see *shoot*. Cf. *scout*⁵.] To ridicule; sneer at; treat with disdain and contempt; reject with scorn: as, to scout a proposal.

Flout 'em and scold 'em,
And scout 'em and flout 'em.
Shak., Tempest, iii. 2. 130.

scout^{3†} (skout), *n.* [< ME. *scoute*, a cliff, < Icel. *skúti*, a cave formed by projecting rocks, < *skúta*, jut out; akin to *skjóta*, shoot; see *shoot*, and cf. *scout*².] A high rock.

The swagz of the scoutz skayned [skayned?] hym thogt.
Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight (E. T. S.), l. 2167.

scout^{4†} (skout), *n.* [Also *skoutt*, *scute*, *skute*, *skut* (also *schuit*, *schuyt*, < D.); < Icel. *skúta* = Sw. *skuta* = Dan. *skude* = MD. *schuyt*, D. *schuit*, a small boat; perhaps named from its quick motion; from the root of Icel. *skjóta*, etc., shoot; see *shoot*, *scout*¹, *scud*.] A similar notion appears in *schooner*, *cutler*, and other names of vessels.] A swift Dutch sailing boat.

Where *skut*'s furth lunched theare now the great wayn is entred.
Stanhurst, Conceits, p. 136. (Davies.)

It [the alcinde-tree] serves them also for boats, one of which cut in proportion of a *Scute* will hold hundredths of men.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 698.

scout⁵ (skout), *v. i.* [A var. of *scout*¹, ult. of *shoot* (< Icel. *skjóta*, shoot): see *shoot*.] To pour forth a liquid forcibly; eject liquid excrement. [Scotch.]

scout⁶ (skout), *n.* [Also written *skout*; an Orkney name; < *scout*⁵, eject liquid excrement; see *scout*⁵. Cf. *scouty-aulin*.] The guillemot. [Orkneys.]

scouter (skou'tér), *n.* In *stone-working*, a workman who uses jumpers, feathers, and wedges in the process of removing large projections by boring holes transversely in order to scale off large flakes.

Scoutetten's operation. See *operation*.

scouth (skouth), *n.* [Also *scouth*, *skouth*; perhaps < Icel. *skótha*, view, look about (*skóthan*, a viewing), = Sw. *skåda* = ODan. *skode*, view, look about; akin to E. *show*: see *show*.] Room; liberty to range; scope. [Scotch.]

If he get *scouth* to wield his tree,
I fear you'll both be paid.

Robin Hood and the Beggar (Child's Ballads, V. 195).

scowder¹ (skou'ðér), *v. t.* [Also *scowder*, *skoldir*, overhear, scorch; origin obscure.] To scorch; fire hastily on a gridiron. [Scotch.]

scouter¹ (skou'ðér), *n.* [< *scowder*¹, *v.*] A hasty toaster; a slight scorcher. [Scotch.]

scouter² (skou'ðér), *n.* [Also *scowther*; origin obscure.] A flying shower. [Prov. Eng.]

scoutingly (skou'ting-li), *adv.* Sneeringly; with ridicule.

Foreigners speak *scoutingly* of us.
Annals of Phil. and Penn., I. 243.

scout-master (skout'más'tér), *n.* An officer who has the direction of scouts and army messengers.

*An admirable *scout-master*, and intrepid in the pursuit of plunder, he never commanded a brigade or took part in a general action.
The Academy, No. 891, p. 372.

scout-watch¹ (skout'wöch), *n.* [< ME. *skoute-waech*; < *scout*¹ + *watch*.] 1. A scout or spy.

Other feris opon for the freikes withoute,
With *skoute waech* for skathe & skeltyng of harme.
Destruction of Troy (E. T. S.), l. 6042.

2. The act of scouting or spying: as, to be in *scout-watch* (that is, on duty as a scout).

Upon lighting in the tree, this saide, this fite—
Being in *scoutwatch*, a spider spying me.
J. Heywood, Spider and Fly (1556). (Nares.)

scouty-aulin (skout'i-â'lin), *n.* [Also *scouti-aulin*, *scouti-allin*, and transposed *aulin-scouty*; < **scouty*, adj., < *scout*⁵, eject liquid excrement (see *scout*⁵), + *aulin*, q. v.] The arctic gull, *Stercorarius parasiticus*. Also called *dirty aulin*, or simply *aulin*, also *skait-bird*. See *aulin*.

scovan (skó'van), *n.* [Corn.; cf. *score*¹.] A vein of tin. [Cornwall.]—**Scovan lode.** See *lode*¹.
scovany (skó'van-i), *a.* [< *scovan* + -y¹.] Noting a lode in which the working is not made easy to the miner by selvages or seams of gouge, flucan, or any other kind of decomposed or soft material which could be easily worked out with the pick. [Cornwall, Eng.]

scove^{1†}, *n.* [Corn.; cf. *scovan*.] Tin stuff so rich and pure as it rises out of the mine that it has scarce any need of being cleansed by water.
Pryce. [Cornwall, Eng.]

scove² (skóv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scoved*, ppr. *scoving*. [Cf. *scovy*.] To cover or smear the sides of with clay, in order to prevent the escape of heat in burning: as, to *scove* a pile of bricks in a kiln, preparatory to firing.

scovel (skuv'v), *n.* [< W. *ysgubell*, a whisk, besom, broom, < *ysgub*, a sheaf, besom (cf. *ysgubo*, sweep), < L. *scopa*, *scopæ*, twigs, a broom: see *scope*².] A mop for sweeping ovens; a malkin. *Withals*, Dict.; *Minsheu*.

scovillite (skó'vil-ít), *n.* [< *Scoville* (see def.) + -ite².] A hydrous phosphate of didymium, yttrium, and other rare earths, found in pinkish or yellowish incrustations on limonite at the Scoville ore-bed at Salisbury in Connecticut: probably identical with the mineral rhabdophane.

scovy (skó'vi), *a.* [Cf. *score*².] Smears or blotchy, as a surface unevenly painted. [Cornwall, Eng.]

scow (skou), *n.* [Also sometimes *skow*, *skew*; < D. *schouw*, a ferry-boat, punt, scow.] 1. A kind of large flat-bottomed boat used chiefly as a lighter; a pram.—2. A small boat made of willows, etc., and covered with skins; a ferry-boat. *Imp. Dict.*

These Scots used commonlie to steale oer into Britaine in leather *skewes*.
Harrison, Descrip. of Britain, iv. (Hollnshed's Chron., I.)

scow (skou), *v. t.* [< *scow*, *n.*] To transport in a scow.

scowder (skou'dér), *v. t.* Same as *scouter*¹.

scowert, *n.* An obsolete form of *scour*¹, *scour*².

scowerer¹, *n.* An obsolete form of *scower*².

scow-house (skou'hous), *n.* A scow with a house or hut built on it; an ark.

scowkt, *v.* An obsolete form of *skulk*.

scowl¹ (skoul), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *scoul*; < ME. *scoulen*, *scoulen*, *skoulen*, < Dan. *skule*, seowl, cast down the eyes (cf. Dan. *skilde*, hide, Icel. *skolla*, skulk, hold aloof), = D. *schuilen*, take shelter, hide, skulk, lurk, = MLG. LG. *schulen*, hide oneself, G. dial. *schulen*, hide the eyes, look slyly; prob. akin to Sw. Dan. *skjul* = Icel. *skjól*, shelter, cover: see *skel*². Hence *skulk*.] 1. *Intrans.* To lower the brows as in anger or displeasure; frown, or put on a frowning look; look gloomy, severe, or angry: either literally or figuratively.

Als wode Lyons thai [devils] sal than fare,
And rampe on hym, and skoul and stare.

Hampole, Pricke of Conscience, l. 2225.

She *scould* and frownd with froward countenance.

Spenser, F. Q., II. ii. 35.

The skies likewise began to *scowle*;
It hayld and rained in pittious sort.

Dutchess of Suffolk's Calamity (Child's Ballads, VII. 301).

II. trans. 1. To affect with a scowl: as, to *scowl* one down or away.—2. To send with a scowling or threatening aspect. [Rare.]

The lowering element

Scowls o'er the darken'd landskip snow, or shower.

Milton, P. L., li. 491.

scowl¹ (skoul), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scoul*; < *scowl*¹, *v.*] A lowering or wrinkling of the brows as in anger or displeasure; a look of anger, displeasure, discontent, or sullenness; a frown or frowning appearance or look.

A ruddy storm, whose *scowl*
Made heaven's radiant face look foul.

Crashaw, Delights of the Muses.

By *scowl* of brow, by sheer thought; by mere mental application: as, to work it out by *scowl* of brow.

scowl² (skoul), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Old workings at the outcrop of the deposits of iron ore. Some of these are of large dimensions, and are ascribed to the Romans. [Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, Eng.]

scowlingly (skou'ling-li), *adv.* In a scowling manner; with lowering brows; frowningly; with a sullen look.

scowp, *v. i.* See *scowp*².

scowther, *n.* See *scowther*².

scowmust, *a.* A Middle English form of *squacumish*.

scr. An abbreviation of *scruple*, a weight.

scrab¹ (skrab), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scrabbed*, ppr. *scrabbing*. [Var. of *scrap*, *scrape*; cf. *scrabble*, *v.*] To scratch; scrape.—**Scrabbed eggs**, a lenten dish consisting of eggs boiled hard, chopped, and seasoned with butter, salt, and pepper.

scrab² (skrab), *n.* [Cf. *crab*².] A crab-apple, the common wild apple.

scrabble (skrab'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scrabbled*, ppr. *scrabbling*. [Early mod. E. also *scrape*; var. of *scrapple*¹, freq. of *scrape*: see *scrape*, *scrab*, and cf. *scruffle*, *scrapple*¹, *scramble*. The word in def. 3 has come to be associated with *scribble* (cf. *scrawl*²), but there is no orig. connection with *scribble* or its source, L. *scribere*.] 1. *Intrans.* 1. To scrape, scratch, or paw with the hands; move along on the hands and knees; crawl; scramble: as, to *scrabble* up a cliff or a tree. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

They . . . wente their way, leaving him for dead. But he *scrabbed* away when they were gone.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 363.

2. To scramble or struggle to catch something.

True virtue . . . is in every place and in each sex of equal value. So is not continence, you see; that phantom of honour which men in every age have so contemned, they have thrown it amongst the women to *scrabble* for.
Vanbrugh, Provoked Wife, iii. 1.

3. To make irregular, crooked, or unmeaning marks; scrawl; scribble. *Imp. Dict.*

And he [David] . . . feigned himself mad in their hands and *scrabbed* [or, made marks, margin] on the doors of the gate.
1 Sam. xxi. 13.

"Why should he work if he don't choose?" she asked. "He has no call to be scribbling and *scrabbling*."

Thackeray, Adventures of Philip, vi.

II. trans. To scrape or gather hastily: with up, together, or the like.

Great gold eagles and guineas flew round the kitchen just as thick as dandelions in a meadow. I tell you, she *scrabbed* them up pretty quick, and we all helped her.
H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 138.

Every spectator can see and count the thirty pieces of silver as they are rung down upon a stone table, and the laugh is loud as Judas greedily *scrabbles* them up one by one into his bag.
G. S. Hall, German Culture, p. 37.

scrabble (skrab'l), *n.* [< *scrabble*, *v.* Cf. *scramble*, *n.*] A moving on the hands and knees; a scramble. *Imp. Dict.*

scrack (skrak), *n.* [Var. of *erack*¹.] A erack: as, the corn-*scrack* (the corn-crake, *Crex pratensis*). [Local, Scotch.]

scraffle (skraf'l), *v. i.* [A form of *scrabble* or *scramble*.] 1. To scramble; struggle; hence, to wrangle or quarrel. *Hallivell*.—2. To be busy or industrious. *Brockett*.—3. To shuffle; use evasion. *Grose*. [Obsolete or provincial in all uses.]

scrag¹ (skrag), *n.* [Also *scragg*, assimilated *shrag*, and with a diff. vowel *serog*, *shrog*; < Sw. dial. *skraka*, a great dry tree, a long lean man; akin to Sw. dial. *skrokk*, anything wrinkled or deformed, *skrugge*, crooked, *skrugug*, wrinkled; cf. Dan. *skrog*, carcass, the hull of a ship; Icel. *skróggur*, a nickname of the fox, *skroggs-tigr*, lean, gaunt; Fries. *skrog*, a lean person; prob. from the root of Sw. *skrukka*, shrink, Norw. *skrekka* (pret. *skrakk*), shrink, Dan. *skrugge*, *skrukke*, stoop; see *shrink* and *shrug*. The Gael. *sgreag*, shrivel, *sgreagach*, dry, rocky, *sgreagag*, a shriveled old woman, Ir. *sgreag*, a rock, are appar. unrelated: see *serog*, *shrog*.] 1. A crooked branch. [Prov. Eng.]—2. Something thin or lean, and at the same time rough.—3. A scraggy or scrawny person.—4. A scrag-whale.

A whale, of the kind called *seragg*, came into the harbor, and continued there three days. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 30.

5. A remnant, or refuse part; specifically, the neck, or a piece of the neck, of beef or mutton.

They sat down with their little children to a little *scrag* of mutton and broth with the highest satisfaction.
Fielding, Amelia, v. 3.

scrag¹ (skrag), *a.* [< *scrag*¹, *n.*] Scragged or scraggy: said of whales.

scrag² (skrag), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scragged*, ppr. *scragging*. [Prob. < *scrag*¹, 5, taken as simply 'neck' (see *scrag*¹); but cf. Gael. *sgrog*, the head, side of the head, the neck (in ridicule), also a hat or bonnet.] To put to death by hanging; hang. [Slang.]

"He'll come to be *scragged*, won't he?" "I don't know what that means," replied Oliver. "Something in this way, old feller," said Charley. As he said it, Mr. Bates caught up an end of his neckerchief, and holding it erect in the air, dropped his head on his shoulder, and jerked a curious sound through his teeth; thereby indicating by a lively pantomimic representation that *scragging* and hanging were one and the same thing.
Dickens, Oliver Twist, xviii.

scragged (skrag'ed), *a.* [< *scrag*¹ + -ed².] 1. Rough with irregular points or a broken sur-

face; full of asperities or surface irregularities; scraggy; ragged.

Fed with nothing else but the *scragged* and thorny lectures of monkish and miserable sophistry.

Milton, Church-Government, II., Conclusion.

2. Lean; thin and bony; showing angularity of form; lacking in plumpness; ill-conditioned.

scraggedness (skrag'ed-nes), *n.* The state or character of being scragged; leanness, or leanness with roughness; roughness occasioned by broken, irregular points.

scraggily (skrag'i-li), *adv.* With leanness and roughness.

scragginess (skrag'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being scraggy; leanness; ruggedness; roughness.

scraggling (skrag'ling), *a.* [Prop. **scragling*, < *scrag* + *-ling*.] Scraggy.

The Lord's sacrifice must be fat and fair; not a lean scraggling starved creature.

Rev. T. Adams, Works, I. 124. (*Davies*.)

scraggly (skrag'li), *a.* [Prop. **scragly*, < *scrag* + *-ly*.] Having or presenting a rough, irregular, or ragged appearance: as, a *scraggly* beard.

The tough, *scraggly* wild sage abounds.

T. Roosevelt, Hunting Trips, p. 93.

scraggy (skrag'i), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *skraggy*, *skraggie*; < *scrag* + *-y*. Cf. *scroggy*.] 1. Having an irregular, broken surface; rough with irregular points; rugged; scragged.

A *scraggy* rock, whose prominence Half overshades the ocean. *J. Phillips*, Cider, I.

2. Lean; thin; bony; poor; serawny.

A heavy of dowagers stout or *scraggy*.

Thackeray, Book of Snobs, xviii.

Mary's throat, however, could not stand the severe test of laceless exposure. It was too slender and long. . . Miss Erroll announced that she looked *scraggy*.

Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 224.

scrag-necked (skrag'nekt), *a.* Having a scraggy neck.

scrag-whale (skrag'hwal), *n.* A finner-whale of the subfamily *Agaphelinae*, having the back scragged instead of finned. *Agaphelus gibbosus* is the common species of the North Atlantic.

scaich, scaigh (skräch), *v. i.* [< Gael. *sgrach*, *sgruch*, screech, scream, = Ir. *sgrach*, shriek, = W. *ysgrachio*, scream; cf. *screech*, *shriek*, *shrike*.] To scream hoarsely; screech; shriek; cry, as a fowl. [Scotch.]

Patrick's *scaichin'* loud at e'en.

Burns, First Epistle to J. Lapraik.

scaich, scaigh (skräch), *n.* [< *scaich*, *v.*] A hoarse scream; a shriek or screech. [Scotch.]

scrawl, *v.* and *n.* See *scrawl*, *scrawl*².

scramasax (skram'g-saks), *n.* [Old Frankish **scramasax*, **scramasax* (cited in ML. acc. pl. *scramasaxos*), < **scrama* (MHG. *schrame*, G. *schramme*, a wound; see *scram*) + **sax* (OHG. *sahs* = AS. *sax*, knife; see *sax*.)] A long and heavy knife used by the Franks in hunting and in war, having a blade sometimes 20 inches in length.

scramb (skramb), *v. t.* [A var. of *scramp*. Cf. *scramble*.] To pull or scrape together with the hands. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

scramble (skram'bl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scrambled*, ppr. *scrambling*. [Freq. of *scramb*, *scramp*; or a nasalized form of *scramble*, a freq. verb from the same ult. source: see *scramble*.] I. *intrans.*

1. To struggle or wriggle along as if on all fours; move on with difficulty or in a floundering manner, as by seizing objects with the hand and drawing the body forward: as, to *scramble* up a cliff; to *scramble* on in the world.

The cowardly wretch fell down, crying for succour, and *scrambling* through the legs of them that were about him.

Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia, li.

Up which defatigating hill, nevertheless, he *scrambled*, but with difficulty.

Sir T. Herbert, Travels, p. 200.

The hissing Serpents *scrambled* on the floor.

J. Beaumont, Psyche, li. 130.

Make a shift and *scramble* through The world's mud. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 23.

2. To struggle rudely or in a jostling manner with others for the purpose of grasping or getting something; strive eagerly, rudely, and without ceremony for or as if for something thrown on the ground: as, to *scramble* for pennies; to *scramble* for a living; to *scramble* for office.

The corps de garde which kept the gate were *scrambling* to gather them [walnuts] up. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 21.

Now no more shall thou need to *scramble* for thy meat, nor remove thy stomach with the court; but thy credit shall command thy heart's desire.

Beau. and FL, Woman-Hater, li. 1.

The Bishops, when they see him [the Pope] tottering, will leave him, and fall to *scrambling*, catch who may.

Milton, Reformation in Eng., i.

You must expect the like disgrace, *Scrambling* with rogues to get a place; Must lose the honour you have gain'd, Your numerous virtues foully stain'd.

Swift, Answer to Mr. Lindsay.

II. *trans.* 1. To stir or toss together in a random fashion; mix and cook in a confused mass.

Juliet, *scrambling* up her hair, darted into the house to prepare the tea.

Bulwer, My Novel, viii. 5.

2. To throw down to be scrambled or struggled for: as, to *scramble* nuts. [Colloq.]

The gentlemen laughs and throws us money; or else we peck each other with snowballs, and then they *scramble* money between us.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 563.

3. To advance or push in a scrambling way.

A real, honest, old fashioned boarding-school, where . . . girls might be sent to be out of the way, and *scramble* themselves into a little education, without any danger of coming back prodigies.

Jane Austen, Emma, iii.

Scrambled eggs, eggs broken into a pan or deep plate, with milk, butter, salt, and pepper, mixed together slightly and cooked slowly.

scramble (skram'bl), *n.* [< *scramble*, *v.*] 1. A walk or ramble in which there is clambering and struggling with obstacles.

How often the events of a story are set in the framework of a country walk or a burnside *scramble*.

Saturday Rev., April, 1874, p. 510.

2. An eager, rude contest or struggle for the possession of something offered or desired; an unceremonious jostling or pushing for the possession of something.

Somebody threw a handful of apples among them, that set them presently together by the ears upon the *scramble*.

Sir R. L. Estrange.

Several lives were generally lost in the *scramble*.

E. W. Lane, Modern Egyptians, II. 266.

There was much that was ignoble and sordid: a *scramble* for the salaried places, a rush to handle the money provided for arms.

The Century, XXXVII. 553.

scrambler (skram'blér), *n.* [< *scramble* + *-er*.] One who scrambles.

All the little *scramblers* after fame fall upon him.

Addison.

scrambling (skram'bling), *p. a.* Straggling; rambling; irregular; haphazard; random: as, *scrambling* streets.

Farewell, my fellow-courtiers all, with whom I have of yore made many a *scrambling* meal In corners, behind arrases, on stairs.

Beau. and FL, Woman-Hater, iii. 3.

Peter seems to have led a *scrambling* sort of literary existence.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 137.

scramblingly (skram'bling-li), *adv.* In a scrambling or haphazard manner.

scramp (skramp), *v. t.* [Prob. a nasalized form of *scrape*, conformed to the series *sering*, *scrump*, etc. Cf. *scramb*, *scramble*.] To catch at; snatch. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

scran (skran), *n.* [Also *skran*; prob. < Icel. *skran*, rubbish, also marine stores. Cf. *scranne*, *scranny*.] 1. Seraps; broken victuals; refuse. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Most of the lodging-house keepers buy the *scran* . . . of the cadgers; the good food they either eat themselves or sell to the other travellers, and the bad they sell to parties to feed their dogs or pigs upon.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 466.

2. Food in general. [Military slang.]—Bad *scran* to you! bad luck to you! may you fare badly!—a mild imprecation used by the Irish.—Out on the *scran*, begging. [Beggars' slang.]

scranch (skranch), *v. t.* [Also *scranch*, *scrunch*; prob. < D. *schransen*, MD. *schrantzen*, = LG. *schransen* = G. *schranzen*, eat heartily; cf. G. dial. *schranz*, a crack, report, bang. In effect *scranch*, *scranch*, *scrunch* are intensified forms, with prefixed *s*, of *cranch*, *craunch*, *crunch*.] To grind with the teeth, with a crackling sound; *cranch*. [Colloq.]

scranchy (skranch'ki), *a.* [Appar. a nasalized form of *scraggy*; cf. *scranny*.] Scraggy; lank. *J. Wilson*. [Scotch.]

scrannel (skran'el), *a.* [Appar. < **scran* (hardly identical with *scran*, refuse) + *-el*, here an adj. suffix with dim. effect. Cf. *scranny*.] Slight; slender; thin; squeaking.

When they list, their lean and flashy songs Grate on their *scrannel* pipes of wretched straw.

Milton, Lycidas, l. 124.

In its [the palm-squirrel's] shrill gamut there is no string of menace or of challenge. Its *scrannel* quips are pointless—so let them pass.

P. Robinson, Under the Sun, p. 41.

scranning (skran'ing), *n.* [< *scran* + *-ing*.] The act of begging for food. [Slang.]

scranny (skran'i), *a.* [Also, and now usually, *scranny*; appar. < **scran* (see *scranne*) + *-y*.] Same as *scranny*. [Prov. Eng.]

scrap¹ (skrap), *n.* [< ME. *scrapp*, < Icel. *skrap*, scraps, trifles, = Norw. *skrap* = Sw. **skrap* in *af-skrap*, off-scrappings, refuse, dregs, = Dan. *skrab*, scrapings, trash, < Icel. Sw. Norw. *skrapa* = Dan. *skrabe* = E. *scrape*: see *scrape*.] 1. A small piece, properly something scraped off; a detached portion; a bit; a fragment; a remnant: as, scraps of meat.

They have been at a great feast of languages, and stolen the scraps.

Shak., L. L. L., v. I. 40.

You again

May eat scraps, and be thankful.

Fletcher (and another), Elder Brother, v. I.

He is a Fool with a good Memory, and some few Scraps of other Folks Wit. *Congreve*, Way of the World, I. 5.

The girl ran into the house to get some crumbs of bread, cold potatoes, and other such scraps as were suitable to the accommodating appetite of fowls.

Hawthorne, Seven Gables, vi.

2. A detached piece or fragment of something written or printed; a short extract: as, scraps of writing; scraps of poetry.

A scrap of parchment hung by geometry (A great refinement in barometry) Can, like the stars, foretell the weather.

Swift, Elegy on Partridge.

This is a very scrap of a letter. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 434.

Clive is full of humour, and I enclose you a rude scrap representing the bishop of Clapham, as she is called.

Thackeray, Newcomes, iii.

Scraps of thundrous epic lifted out.

Tennyson, Princess, li.

3. A picture suited for preservation in a scrap-book, or for ornamenting screens, boxes, etc.: as, colored scraps; assorted scraps.—4. *pl.* Fat, after its oil has been tried out; also, the refuse of fish, as menhaden, after the oil has been expressed: as, blubber scraps. See *graves*¹.—5. Wrought iron or steel, in the form of clippings or fragments, either produced in various processes of manufacture, or collected for the purpose of being reworked.

In the manufacture of laminated steel barrels, the best quality of steel scrap is mixed with a small proportion of charcoal iron.

Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 51.

Dry scrap, the refuse of menhaden or other fish, after the oil has been expressed, dried in the sun or by artificial heat, for use as manure.—**Green scrap**, crude fish-scrap or guano, containing 50 to 60 per cent. of water; chum or crude pomace.—**Scrap-cutting machine**, a machine in which long metal scrap is cut to size for bundling and reworking.

scrap¹ (skrap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scrapped*, ppr. *scrapping*. [< *scrap*¹, *n.*] 1. To consign to the scrap-heap, as old bolts, nuts, spikes, and other worn-out bits of iron.—2. To make scrap or refuse of, as menhaden or other fish from which the oil has been expressed.

scrap² (skrap), *v.* A dialectal variant of *scrape*¹.

scrap² (skrap), *n.* [< *scrap*², *v.* Cf. *scrape*¹, *n.*, 3.] A fight; a scrimmage. [Slang.]

scrap³ (skrap), *n.* [Also *scrape*, and assimilated *shrap*, *shrape*; perhaps due to *scrap*² = *scrape*¹, scatch, grub, as fowls; but cf. Icel. *skreppa*, a mouse-trap, perhaps same as *skreppa*, a bag, serip; see *serip*¹.] A snare for birds; a place where chaff and grain are laid to lure birds. [Prov. Eng.]

scrap-book (skrap'bük), *n.* A book for holding scraps; a volume for the preservation of short pieces of poetry or prose, prints, engravings, etc., clipped from books and papers.

scrap-cake (skrap'kāk), *n.* Fish-scrap in mass. Also *scrap-cheese*.

scrap-cinders (skrap'sin'dérz), *n. pl.* The ash or residue of whale-scrap burnt in the try-works, used for scouring decks, etc.

scrape¹ (skrāp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scrapped*, ppr. *scrapping*. [< ME. *scrapien*, *scrapien*, also assimilated *shrapen*, *shrapien*, *shrcapien*, < Icel. Norw. Sw. *skrapa* = Dan. *skrabe* = D. *schrapen*, scrape; AS. *scearpian*, scarity: a secondary form of a strong verb. AS. *scrapian*, *scrapian* (pret. *scrap*, pp. *scrapen*), scrape, also in comp. *ascrepan*, scrape off (*scrope*, a scraper); connected with AS. *scearp*, etc., sharp; see *sharp*. Cf. *scrap*, *scrappie*¹, *scrab*, *scrabble*, *scramble*.] I. *trans.*

1. To shave or abrade the surface of with a sharp or rough instrument, especially a broad instrument, or with something hard; scatch, rasp, or shave, as a surface, by the action of a sharp or rough instrument; grate harshly over.

A hundred footsteps *scrape* the marble hall.

Pope, Moral Essays, lv. 152.

Somebody happened to *scrape* the floor with his chair just then; which accidental sound has the instantaneous effect that the cutting of the yellow hair by Iris had upon infelix Dido.

O. W. Holmes, Autocrat, lii.

2. To make clean or smooth by scratching, rasping, or planing with something sharp or hard.

And he shall cause the house to be scraped within round about. Lev. xlv. 41.

No more dams I'll make for fish,
Nor fetch in firing
At requiring,
Nor scrape trencher, nor wash dish.
Shak., Tempest, II. 2. 187.

3. To remove or take off by or as by scratching or rubbing; erase: with *out*, *off*, or the like.

Offerings to be made at the shrine of saints, or a little to be scraped off from men's auperfluity for relief of poor people. Hooker, Eccles. Polity, vi. 6.

I will also scrape her dust from her, and make her like the top of a rock. Ezek. xxvi. 4.

Like the sanctimonious pirate, that went to sea with the Ten Commandments, but scraped one out of the table. Shak., M. for M., I. 2. 9.

4. To collect by careful effort; gather by small earnings or savings: with *together* or *up*, or the like: as, to scrape enough money together to buy a new watch.

You shall not think, when all your own is gone, to spend that I have been scraping up for Michael. Beau. and Fl., Knight of Burning Pestle, i. 4.

What if in forty-and-two years' going about the man had scraped together enough to give a portion to his child? Lamb, Decay of Beggars.

I wish I could book up to you at such a moment as this, but I haven't got it. I send you all I can scrape together. C. Lever, A Rent in a Cloud, p. 172.

To scrape acquaintance with a person, to get on terms of acquaintance by careful effort; insinuate one's self into acquaintance with a person.

Presently afterward the sergeant arrived. . . . He said he had scraped an acquaintance with Murphy. Fielding, Amelia, v. 4.

To scrape down, to express disapprobation of and to silence by scraping the feet on the floor: as, to scrape down an unpopular speaker. [Eng.]

When the debate was resumed, the tide ran so strongly against the accused that his friends were coughed and scraped down. Macaulay, Warren Hastings.

=Syn. 1. Scrape, Scratch, Chafe, Abrade, Erode. Scraping is done with a comparatively broad surface: as, to scrape the ground with a hoe; scratching is done with that which is somewhat sharp: as, to scratch the ground with a rake; chafing and abrading are done by pressure or friction: as, a chafed heel. Erode is chiefly a geological term, meaning to wear away by degrees as though by gnawing or biting out small amounts. Scraping generally removes or wears the surface; scratching makes lines upon the surface; chafing produces heat and finally soreness; abrading wears away the surface; eroding may cut deep holes. Only chafe may be freely figurative.

II. *intrans.* 1. To scratch, or grub in the ground, as fowls. Prompt. Parr., p. 450.—2. To rub lightly or gratingly: as, the branches scraped against the windows.—3. To draw back the foot in making obeisance: as, to bow and scrape.—4. To play with a bow on a stringed instrument: a more or less derogatory use.

You shall scrape, and I will sing
A scurvy ditty to a scurvy tune,
Repine who dares.

Massinger, Duke of Milan, II. 1.

The symphonious scraping of fiddles, the tinkling of triangles, and the beating of tambourines.

T. L. Peacock, Headlong Hall, xi.

5. To save; economize; hoard penuriously.

She scraped and scraped at pleasure, till I was almost starved to death. Goldsmith, Citizen of the World, lxxv.

A scraping acquaintance, a mere bowing acquaintance.

scrape¹ (skrāp), *n.* [*< scrape¹, v.* In def. 3 a particular use ('a tight place,' 'a squeeze'); but it may have arisen from the dial. *scrape²*, a snare: see *scrape²*, *scrap³*.] 1. The act or noise of scraping or rubbing, as with something that roughens or removes a surface; hence, the effect of scraping, rubbing, or scratching: as, a noisy scrape on a floor; the scrape of a pen.—2. A scraping or drawing back of the foot in making obeisance.

Every moment, also, he took off his Highland-bonnet, and performed a bow and scrape.

Haythorne, Seven Gables, xi.

3. An embarrassing position, usually due to impudence and thoughtlessness.

Trust me, Yorick, this unwary pleasantry of thine will sooner or later bring thee into scrapes and difficulties.

Sterne, Tristram Shandy, I. 12.

The Naybe Musa . . . found into what a terrible scrape he had got; but hunger did not leave him for a moment to deliberate.

Bruce, Source of the Nile, II. 456.

O mercy! have they drawn poor little dear Sir Lucius into the scrape?

Sheridan, The Rivals, v. 1.

When a thinker is compelled by one part of philosophy to contradict another part, he cannot leave the conflicting assertions standing, and throw the responsibility for his scrape on the arduousness of the subject.

Mil, On Hamilton, viii.

4. The concreted turpentine obtained by scraping it out from incisions in the trunks of

Pinus australis. Encyc. Brit., IX. 711.—5. A shave. [Slang.]

scrape² (skrāp), *n.* Same as *scrap³*.

scrape-good (skrāp'gūd), *a.* [*< scrape¹, v.*, + *obj. good*.] Miserly; avaricious; stingy.

None will be there an usurer, none will be there a pinch-penny, a scrape-good wretch, or churlish hardhearted refuser. Urquhart, tr. of Rabelais, III. 4. (Davies.)

scrape-penny (skrāp'pēn'i), *n.* [*< scrape¹, v.*, + *obj. penny*.] An avaricious or penurious person; a miser.

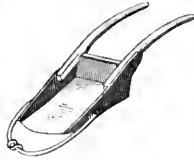
scraper (skrā'pēr), *n.* [*< scrape¹ + -er¹*.] 1. An instrument with which anything is scraped. Specifically—(a)

An iron implement placed at or near the door of a house, on which to scrape the dirt from the soles of the shoes.

Never clean your shoes on the scraper, but in the entry, or at the foot of the stairs; . . . the scraper will last longer. Swift, Advice to Servants (Footman).

"Bad!" echoed Mrs. Briggs. "It's death's-door as you've been high, my dear, to the very scraper." Whyte Melville, White Rose, I. xix.

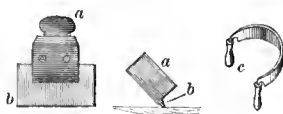
(b) An apparatus drawn by oxen or horses, and used for scraping earth in making or repairing roads, digging cellars, canals, etc., and generally for raising and removing loosened soil, etc. In use the scraper is held with the handles slightly elevated till it scoops up its charge of earth, which is held by the sides and back. The handles are then pressed downward, which elevates the edge so that it no longer scrapes; the scraper being then drawn along, sliding on the bottom, to the place of discharge, the handles are suddenly and sharply raised, which engages the edge with the ground, and the draft then turns the scraper bottom-side upward, dumping the contents. (c) A large broad hoe used in cleaning roads, courtyards, cow-houses, etc. (d) An instrument having two or three sides or edges, for cleaning the decks, masts, or planking of ships, etc. (e) In engraving: (1) A three-sided and fluted tool set in a wooden handle, used to remove the ridge or bur raised by the burin or dry point from the sides of furrows cut into the surface of a copperplate. (2) A three-sided tool with a lozenge-shaped point, used by wood-engravers to lower the edges in the light parts of a block in order to protect the edges in presswork. (f) In lithog., the angled edge in a press against which the protected sheet is drawn by a scraping movement, and which gives the required impression. (g) A marble-workers' tool for cutting flutes and channels. (h) A stucco-workers' shaping-tool. (i) A tool used by miners for removing the dust or so-called "bore-meal" from the drill-hole. (j) A wood-working tool with a straight or a curved blade and with one or



Scraper, 1 (b).



Scraper, 1 (d).



Wood-scrapers. a, handles; b, blades; c, scraper, 1 (f).

two handles, used to remove address-marks from packing-boxes and in finishing fine woodwork. (k) A tool used by cabinet-makers in dressing off and smoothing veneers, etc. (l) A planing-machine in which the wood is forced against a stationary scraper or cutting-bar. (m) An implement of wood, with a thin blade shaped like an ordinary knife-blade, used to scrape sweat from horses. (n) In iron-working, a tool used after the planer to give a true face. (o) A road-scraper. (p) *Milit.*, an instrument for scraping powder from the bores of mortars and howitzers. It consists of a handle of iron, having a scraper at one end and a spoon for collecting dirt at the other, both made of steel. (q) A thumb-rint. (r) A small dredge or scoop used for taking oysters, scallops, etc., and also for cleaning off the beds. It is shaped something like a stout scythe, with a bag of iron ring-work on one side of the blade. (s) An instrument with which to clean the tongue by scraping off the fur.

2. One who scrapes. Specifically—(a) A miser; one whose possessions are acquired by penurious diligence and small savings; a scrape-penny.

Be thrifty but not covetous. Therefore give
Thy need, thine honour, and thy friend his due.
Never was scraper brave man.

G. Herbert, The Temple, The Church Porch.

(b) A fiddler, as one who scrapes the strings.

Out! ye sempiternal scrapers.

Cowley.

3. *pl.* The scratchers or gallinaceous birds of the old order *Rasores*. *Maqillithary*.—Crumb-scraper, a utensil with a broad flat blade, usually of metal, for removing crumbs from the tablecloth.

scraper-bar (skrā'pēr-bār), *n.* In a lithographic press, a piece of wood the lower edge of which is beveled on both sides to an edge about one fourth of an inch in width, beneath and against which the tympan of the press is dragged under great pressure.

scraper-machine (skrā'pēr-mā-shēn'), *n.* A form of lithographic press which gives impression by the scraping of the protected sheet against an angled platen. [Eng.]

scrape-scalt¹ (skrāp'skāl), *n.* [*< scrape¹, v.*, + *obj. scall*.] A miser; a scrape-penny.

That will draw unto him everything, goode, badde, preclous, vile, regarding nothing but the gaime, a scraper, or scrape-scalt, trahax.

Withals, Dict. (1608), p. 80. (Nares.)

scrap-forging (skrāp'fōr'jīng), *n.* A piece of scrap-iron piled, heated, and drawn into a bar.

scrap-heap (skrāp'hēp), *n.* A place in a railroad yard where all old iron, such as bolts, nuts, odd bits of metal, and spikes, is collected.—To go to the scrap-heap, or to be fit for the scrap-heap, to go to ruin, or to be fit for no useful purpose.

scrap-house (skrāp'hūs), *n.* An establishment in which fish-scrap is prepared.

scrapiana (skrāp-i-an'ā), *n. pl.* [Pseudo-*NL.*, *< E. scrap¹ + -iana*.] A collection of literary scraps or fragments. *Eccletic Rev.* [Rare.]

scraping (skrā'pīng), *n.* [*< ME. scapyng*; verbal *n.* of *scrape¹, v.*] 1. The act of one who scrapes.—2. That which is scraped off from a substance, or is collected by scraping or raking; generally used in the plural: as, the scrapings of the street; pot-scrapings.

All thy tricks
Of cozening with a hollow cole, dust, scrapings.

B. Jonson, Alchemist, I. 1.

They [the pastry-cooks] buy also scrapings, or what remains in the butter-firkins when emptied by the butter-sellers in the shops.

Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 208.

3. *pl.* Savings; hard earnings; hoardings.

Trusted him with all,
All my poor scrapings from a dozen years
Of dust and deskwork.

Tennyson, Sea Dreams.

scraping-ground (skrā'pīng-ground), *n.* A place to which deer resort to scrape or rub the velvet off their antlers.

When the leaves are falling, the nights cool, and the October moon is full, the lordly bucks begin their nocturnal rambles over their favorite runways and scraping-grounds. Sportsman's Gazetteer, p. 89.

scrapingly (skrā'pīng-li), *adv.* By scraping.

scraping-plane (skrā'pīng-plān), *n.* A plane having a vertical cutting or bit with an edge ground at an angle of 70° or 80°, adjusted by a vertical screw, and held in place by an end-screw and block, used by workers in iron, steel, brass, ivory, and hard woods.

scrapire (skrāp'īr), *n.* [Manx.] The Manx shearwater, *Puffinus anglorum*.

scrap-iron (skrāp'īr-ēm), *n.* Old iron, as cuttings of plates and other miscellaneous fragments, accumulated for reworking. Wrought scrap-iron consists of cuttings, clippings, and worn-out small articles, such as horseshoe-nails; when carefully selected and reworked, the product possesses superior toughness and malleability.

scrap-metal (skrāp'met'al), *n.* Fragments of any kind of metal which are of use only for reworking or remelting.

scrapily (skrāp'ī-li), *adv.* In scraps or fragments; fragmentarily; desultorily. [Colloq.]

He [Carlyle] was still a raw, narrow-minded, scrapily educated Scotchman. Contemporary Rev., XLIX. 779.

scrappiness (skrāp'ī-nes), *n.* Scrappy character or condition; fragmentariness; disconnectedness. [Colloq.]

The extracts are taken from the works of Dumas, Berquin, Gautier, Guizot, Victor Hugo, and the Comtesse de Ségur; they are well graduated, and sufficiently long to avoid scrappiness.

The Academy, April 12, 1890, p. iv. of adv'ts.

scrapping-machine (skrāp'īng-mā-shēn'), *n.* A device for carrying off from a biscuit- or cracker-cutting machine the scraps of the sheet of dough from which the cakes have been cut.

scrapple¹ (skrāp'l), *v. i.* [Freq. of *scrape¹, v.*] To grub about. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

scrapple² (skrāp'l), *n.* [Dim. of *scrap¹*.] An article of food something like sausage-meat, made from scraps of pork, with liver, kidneys, etc., minced with herbs, stewed with rye- or corn-meal, and pressed into large cakes. When cold it is cut in slices and fried. It is of Pennsylvania-Dutch origin.

scrapy (skrāp'i), *a.* [*< scrap + -y¹*.] Consisting of scraps; made up of odds and ends; fragmentary. [Colloq.]

The balanced sing-song neatness of his speech . . . was the more conspicuous for its contrast with good Mr. Brooke's scrapy aloofness.

George Eliot, Middlemarch, II.

scrat¹ (skrat), *v.* [Also, transposed, *scart*; *< ME. scratien*, orig. **scarten*, scratch: see *scart¹* and *shear*. Cf. *scratch¹*, *scrattic*.] I, *trans.* To scratch. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

I will scrat out those eyes

That taught him first to lust.

Gascoigne, Philomene (Steele Glas, etc., ed. Arber), p. 105.

II. intrans. 1. To scratch.

Thet child . . . thet *scratteth* agenn, and bit [biteth] upon the gerde. *Ancrer Riwle*, p. 136.

2. To rake; search.

Ambitious mind a world of wealth would haue, So *scrats*, and scrapes, for score and scornle drosse. *Mir. for Mage*, p. 506.

[Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

scrat² (skrat), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skrat*; < ME. *scrat*, *skrat*, *skratt*, *scratte*, *scart*, *scrayte*; < AS. **scraet*, an assumed form, for which is found the appar. deriv. *scritta* (for **scretta*?), in a once-occurring gloss, a hermaphrodite, appar. orig. a 'monster,' = OHG. *scraz*, also *scröz*, MHG. *schraz*, *schröz*, also OHG. *scrato*, MHG. *schrate*, *schrat*, G. *schratt*, also OHG. MHG. *screz*, a goblin, imp, dwarf, = Icel. *skratti*, a goblin, wizard. Hence, from G., Slovenian *shkrat*, Bohem. *skrzhet*, *shkratek*, *shkrzhtek* = Pol. *skrzot*, a goblin. Cf. *scratch*². It is possible that the AS. and E. sense is due to some literary association with L. *scratia*, *scratia*, *scratia*, *scrapta*, an epithet applied to an unchaste woman.] **1.** A hermaphrodite. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxxix. 22.—**2.** A devil: in the phrase *Aud Scrat*, Old Scratch. See *scratch*².

scratch¹ (skrach), *v.* [An extended form of *scrat*, due to confusion with *scratch*²: see *scrat*¹ and *cratch*¹, and cf. *scotch*².] **I. trans. 1.** To mark or wound slightly on the surface by the scraping or tearing action of something rough, sharp, or pointed.

Daphne roaming through a thorny wood, *Scratching* her legs that one shall swear she bleeds. *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., ii. 60.

A sort of small sand-coloured stones, so hard as to *scratch* glass. *N. Grey*, Museum.

2. To rub or scrape, as with the finger-nails or with a scratcher, but without wounding or marking, as for the purpose of relieving itching or irritation.

When he read, he *scratch'd* his head, And rav'd like one that 's mad.

Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow (Child's Ballads, V. 388).

Enlarge, diminish, interline; Be mindful, when invention fails, To *scratch* your head, and bite your nails.

Swift, On Poetry.

3. To write or draw hurriedly or awkwardly; scribble.

If any of their laborers can *scratch* out a pamphlet, they desire no wit, style, or argument. *Swift*.

4. To dig, scrape, or excavate with the claws; as, some animals *scratch* holes in which they burrow.—**5.** To erase or blot out; obliterate; expunge.

His last act is to try and get his name *scratched*, so that he may not die in the service of a stranger.

W. H. Russell, Diary in India, I. 189.

Specifically—(a) In *horse-racing*, to erase, as the name of a horse, from the list of starters.

How 's the horse? . . . You haven't *scratched* him, have ye, at the last minute? I tell ye, he'll carry all the money to-morrow; and he ought to be near winning, too—see if he won't! *Wylie Melville*, White Rose, I. xliii.

(b) In *U. S. politics*, to erase (the name of a candidate on a printed ballot) by drawing a line through it; hence, to reject (a candidate).—To *scratch* out, to erase; rub out; obliterate. = *Syn. 1. Chafe*, *Abrade*, etc. See *scrape*.

II. intrans. 1. To use the nails, claws, or the like for tearing the surface, or for digging, as a hen.

Dull tame things . . . that will neither bite nor *scratch*. *Dr. H. More*.

The indefatigable zeal with which she *scratched*, and her unscrupulousness in digging up the choicest flower or vegetable for the sake of the fat earth-worm at its root. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, x.

2. To relieve cutaneous irritation by the scraping action of the nails or claws or of a scratcher.

If my hair do but tickle me, I must *scratch*. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iv. 1. 28.

3. In *U. S. politics*, to expunge or delete a name on a voting-paper or ballot; reject one or more candidates on a regular party ticket, by canceling their names before casting the ballot.

The greatest scolds are notoriously partisans who have themselves *scratched* and bolted whenever it was their interest or pleasure to do so. *The Century*, XXXVII. 314.

4. In *billiards*, to make a scratch or fluke.—To *scratch* along, to scramble on; get along somehow. [Colloq.]

"Oh, I suspect we'll *scratch* along all right," Mcarthy replied. *H. James, Jr.*, Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 88.

Where the hen *scratches*. See *hen*.

scratch¹ (skrach), *n.* and *a.* [*scratch*¹, *v.*] **I. n.** **1.** A break in the surface of a thing made by scratching, or by rubbing with anything pointed; a slight furrow; a score: as, a *scratch* on wood or glass.

The coarse file . . . makes deep *scratches* in the work. *J. Maxon*, Mechanical Exercises.

2. A slight wound; a laceration; a slight incision: as, he escaped with a mere *scratch* on the face.

My greatest hurt Is but a *scratch* compar'd to mortal wounds. *Beau. and Fl.* (3), Faithful Friends, III. 3.

3. pl. A disease in horses, consisting of dry chaps, rifts, or scabs between the heel and the pastern-joint.—**4.** In various contests: (a) The line from which the contestants start.

The runners stand with their toes on the *scratch*, the starter calls "set," and the men assume the positions which they think will get them into their best speed the quickest. *Scribner's Mag.*, VII. 777.

The report reached us, and with a scurry the five ponies came away from the *scratch*, followed by a cloud of dust. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 403.

The *scratch*, or line from which the jump is taken, is a joist, some five inches wide, sunk flush with the ground. *The Century*, XI. 207.

(b) A line drawn across a prize-ring, to which boxers are brought in order to join fight. See *to come up to the scratch*, under *come*. (c) The starting-point or time of starting of a player or contestant who has to make the full score or who is allowed no odds in a handicap game or contest; also, a player or competitor holding such a position.—**5.** In *billiards*, a stroke which is successful, but not in the way intended; a fluke.—**6.** A kind of wig covering only a part of the head; a *scratch*-wig.

When I was last at Paris, no person of any condition, male or female, appeared but in full dress, . . . and there was not such a thing to be seen as a peruke ronde; but at present I see a number of frocks and *scratches* in a morning in the streets of this metropolis. *Smollett*, Travels, vi. (Davies.)

7. A calcareous, earthy, or stony substance which separates from sea-water in boiling it for salt. *Rees*.—**8.** A scrawl. [Colloq.]

"This is Chichely's *scratch*. What is he writing to you about?" said Lydgate, wonderingly, as he handed the note to her. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lxxv.

To come up to the *scratch*. See *come*.—To toe the *scratch*, to come to the *scratch*; be ready to meet one's opponent. [Colloq.]

II. a. 1. Taken at random or haphazard, or without regard to qualifications; taken indiscriminately; heterogeneous: as, a *scratch* crew. [Colloq.]

The corps is a family gathered together like what jockeys call a "*scratch* team"—a wheeler here and a leader there, with just smartness enough to soar above the level of a dull audience. *Lever*, Davenport Dunn, lvi.

2. Without handicap or allowance of time or distance: noting a race or contest in which all competitors start from the same mark or on even terms, or a competitor who receives no handicap allowance.—*Scratch* division. See *division*.

scratch² (skrach), *n.* [In the phrase *Old Scratch*, a var. of *scrat*², as in the dial. *Aud Scrat*, the devil: see *scrat*². Cf. *scratch*¹, var. of *scrat*¹.] A devil: only in the phrase *Old Scratch*, the devil.

scratch-awl (skrach'ál), *n.* A scriber or scribe-awl.

scratch-back (skrach'bak), *n.* Same as *back-scratcher*, 1.

scratch-brush (skrach'brush), *n.* A name of various brushes. (a) A brush of hard, fine brass wire, used in metal-working, particularly by workers in fine metals and alloys and electroplaters, for operating upon metal surfaces to remove dead luster and impart brilliancy. (b) A brush of iron or steel wire, used by brass- and iron-founders for cleaning sand from castings. (c) A brush of fine spun glass, sometimes used by electroplaters for imparting brilliant surfaces to articles of extreme delicacy.

scratch-coat (skrach'kót), *n.* In *plastering*, the rough coat of plaster first laid on. In two-coat plastering, it is also called, when laid on lath, the *laying-coat*, and when laid on brick the *rendering-coat*. In three-coat plastering, it is called the *pricking-up coat* when laid on lath, *roughing-in coat* when laid on brick. It is named *scratch-coat* from the fact that it is usually roughened by scratching the surface with a pointed instrument before it is set hard, in order that the next coat may more strongly adhere to it.

scratch-comma (skrach'kom'ä), *n.* In *printing*, a diagonal line of the form *f*, used as a comma by Caxton. Compare *solidus*.

scratch-cradle (skrach'krä'dl), *n.* Same as *cat's-cradle*.

scratched (skrach't), *a.* [*scratch* + -ed².] In *ceram.*, decorated with scratches or rough incisions in the paste.—*Scratched* lacquer. See *lacquer*.

scratcher (skrach'er), *n.* [*scratch*¹, *v.*, + -er¹.] One who or that which scratches. Specifically—(a) An implement for scratching to allay irritation. See *back-scratcher*, 1. (b) *pl.* In *ornith.*, the *Rasores* or gallinaceous birds; the scrapers. (c) In *U. S. politics*, one

who erases a name or names from a ballot before voting it; one who rejects one or more names on a ticket. (d) A day-book. [U. S.]

He [a bank-teller] would not enter deposits in his *scratcher* after a certain hour. *Phila. Ledger*, Dec. 30, 1857.

scratch-figure (skrach'fig'ür), *n.* In *printing*, a type of a figure crossed by an erasing line: used in elementary arithmetics to illustrate canceling.

scratch-finish (skrach'fin'ish), *n.* A finish for decorative objects of metal-work, in which a surface otherwise smooth is diversified by small curved scratches forming irregular scrolls over the whole field.

scratch-grass (skrach'gräs), *n.* **1.** The arrow-leaved tear-thumb, *Polygonum sagittatum*. [U. S.]—**2.** Same as *Scratchweed*.

scratchingly (skrach'ing-li), *adv.* With scratching action. [Rare.]

Like a cat, when *scratchingly* she wheels about after a mouse. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, II.

scratchings (skrach'ingz), *n. pl.* [Cf. *scratch*¹, *n.*, 7. Possibly it may be a corruption of *sear-cings*, < *searce*, a sieve.] Refuse matter strained out of fat when it is melted and purified; scraps. [Prov. Eng.]

She'd take a big cullender to strain her lard w^t, and then wonder as the *scratchins* run through.

George Eliot, Adam Bede, xviii.

scratch-pan (skrach'pan), *n.* A pan in salt-works to receive the *scratch*.

scratchweed (skrach'wéd), *n.* The cleavers or goose-grass, *Galium Aparine*. The stems are prickly backward, and the leaves rough on the margin and midrib. [Prov. Eng.]

scratch-wig (skrach'wig), *n.* A kind of wig that covers only a part of the head; a *scratch*.

His *scratch wig* on one side, his head crowned with a bottle-slider, his eye leering with an expression betwixt fun and the effects of wine. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxxvi.

scratch-work (skrach'wérk), *n.* Wall-decoration executed by laying on the face of a building, or the like, a coat of colored plaster, and covering it with a coat of white plaster, which is then scratched through in any design, so that the colored ground appears; grafitto decoration.

scratchy (skrach'i), *a.* [*scratch* + -y¹.] **1.** Consisting of mere scratches, or presenting the appearance of such; ragged; rough; irregular.

The illustrations, though a little *scratchy*, are fairly good. *The Nation*, XLVII. 461.

2. Scratching; that scratches, scrapes, or grates: as, a *scratchy* pen; a *scratchy* noise.—**3.** Of little depth of soil; consisting of rocks barely covered with soil: as, *scratchy* land. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** Wearing a *scratch*-wig.

Scratchy Foxton and he [Neuberg] are much more tolerable together. *Carlyle*, In Fronde (Life in London, xxiv.).

scrattle (skrat'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scrattled*, ppr. *scrattling*. [Freq. of *scrat*¹, *v.*] To scramble; scuttle. [Prov. Eng.]

In another minute a bounding and *scrattling* was heard on the stairs, and a white bull-dog rushed in. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, I. lii.

scraul, *v.* An obsolete form of *scrawl*¹.

scraunch (skränch), *v. t.* Same as *scranch* or *scrunch*.

scraw (skrä), *n.* [*Gael. scraith*, *sgraith*, a turf, sod, greensward (*sgrathan*, a little peeling or paring), = Ir. *scrath*, a turf, = W. *ysgrawen*, a hard crust, what forms a crust.] A turf; a sod. [Ireland and Scotland.]

Neither should that odious custom be allowed of cutting *scraws* (as they call them), which is flaying off the green surface of the ground to cover their cabins or make up their ditches. *Swift*, Drapier's Letters, vii.

scrawet, *n.* An obsolete form of *scrow*.

scrawl¹ (skräl), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *scraul*, *scrawl*; < ME. *scraulen*, *erawl*; a form of *crawl* with intensive *s* prefixed: see *crawl*¹.] To creep; crawl; by extension, to swarm with crawling things.

Ye ryuer *scrawled* with the multitude of frogges in steade of fyszshes. *Coverdale*, Wisdom xix. 10.

The ryuer shall *scrawle* with frogges. *Coverdale*, Ex. viii. 3.

scrawl¹ (skräl), *n.* [*scrawl*¹, *v.* In def. 2 perhaps suggested by *tract*.] **1.** The young of the dog-crab. [Prov. Eng.]

On thy ribs the limpet sticks, And in thy heart the *scrawl* shall play. *Tennyson*, The Sailor Boy.

2. A trawl. [Newfoundland to New Jersey.] **scrawl**² (skräl), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *scraül*, a contr. form of *scrabble*, perhaps confused with *scrawl*¹.] **I. trans. 1.** To draw or mark awkwardly and irregularly with a pen, pencil, or

other purpose: as, a screen upon which images may be cast by a magic lantern; in general, any shelter or means of concealment.

Your leafy screens. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 6. I. There is . . . great use of ambitious men in being screens to princes in matters of danger and envy. *Bacon*, Ambition.

Mill. Mincing, stand between me and his Wit. *Wil.* Do, Mrs. Mincing, like a Skreen before a great Fire. *Congreve*, Way of the World, ii. 4.

Specifically, in arch.: (a) An ornamental partition of wood, stone, or metal, usually so placed in a church or other building as to shut out an aisle from the choir, a private chapel from a transept, the nave from the choir, the high



Screen.—Lady Chapel of Gloucester Cathedral, England, looking toward the nave.

altar from the east end, an altar-tomb from a public passage, or to fill any similar purpose. See *perclose*, and cut under *organ-screen*. (b) In some medieval and similar halls, a partition extending across the lower end, forming a lobby within the main entrance-doors, and having often a gallery above. (c) An architecturally decorated wall inclosing a courtyard or the like. Such a feature as the entire façade of a church may be considered as a screen when it does not correspond with the interior structure, as is commonly the case in Italian and frequent in English churches, but is merely a decorative mask for the building behind it. See cut under *redos*.

The screen of arches recently discovered in the hôtel of the Prefecture at Angers.

J. Ferguson, Hist. Arch., I. 490. The western façade . . . of Lincoln consists of a vast arcaded screen unbroken by upright divisions, with a level cornice terminating its multiplied horizontal lines. *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 162.

2. A kind of riddle or sieve. Especially—(a) A sieve used by farmers for sifting earth or seeds. Other screens for grain and other substances are in the shape of cylinders, some having knockers or brushes as in a flour-bolt. See cuts under *pearting-mill*. (b) A wire sieve for sifting sand, gravel, etc. See *sand-screen* (with cut). (c) In metal, a perforated plate of metal, used in the dressing of ores. The screens of a stamp-mill are placed in front of the mortars, and regulate the fineness to which the material has to be reduced before it can pass through, and thus escape further comminution. (d) An apparatus for sizing coal in a coal-breaker. Screens of cast-iron are used for the coarser sizes, and of woven wire for the very smallest. (e) A device to prevent the passage of fish up a stream, made of common wire painted with tar, or strips of laths plained and nailed to a strong frame: employed by fish-breeders.

3. A large scarf forming a kind of plaid. [Scotch.]

The want of the screen, which was drawn over the head like a veil, she supplied by a bonnet, as she called it: a large straw bonnet, like those worn by the English maidens when labouring in the fields. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxviii.

Folding screen. (a) A screen consisting of several leaves or flats hinged together in such a way that when they are opened at an angle the screen will stand firmly. (b) A screen supported on cross-rails, feet, or the like, enabling it to stand firmly, and with hinged flaps which when opened increase its width.—**Ladder-screens**, coverings put underneath ladders on board ship to prevent the feet of those going up and down from being seen. The ladders when so covered are said to be daised.—**Magazine-screen** (*mag.*), a curtain made of brass, flannel, or fearnaught, and having an aperture closed by a flap. In time of action, or when the magazine is open, this curtain is hung before the scuttle leading from the magazine, and the cartridges are passed through the aperture for distribution to the guns.—**Magnetic screen**. See *magnetic*.—**Screen bulkhead**. See *bulkhead*.

screen (skrēn), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *skreen*; < *screen*, *n.*] 1. To shelter or protect from inconvenience, injury, danger, or observation; cover; conceal.

Back'd with a ridge of hills,
That screen'd the fruits of the earth.
Milton, P. R., iv. 30.
The Romans still he well did use,
Still screen'd their Roguery.
Prior, The Viceroy, st. 30.

2. To sift or riddle by passing through a screen: as, to screen coal. = *syn.* 1. To defeat, hide, mask, cloak, shroud.

screener (skrē'nēr), *n.* One who screens, in either sense.

Engine men, bank hands, screeners, all wanted a rise, and in most cases got it. *The Engineer*, LXX. 259.

screening-machine (skrē'ning-mā-shēn'), *n.* An apparatus having a rotary motion, used for screening or sifting coal, stamped ores, and the like.

screenings (skrē'ningz), *n. pl.* [Verbal *n.* of *screen*, *v.*] 1. The refuse matter left after sifting coal, etc.—2. The small or defective grains of wheat separated by sifting.

scree (skrēz), *n. pl.* Same as *scree*.

screeve (skrēv), *v.* [Prob. < Dan. *skrive*, write: see *scribe*.] To write or draw; write a begging letter, etc. [Thieves' slang.]

screever (skrē'vēr), *n.* [Prob. < Dan. *skriver*, scribe, < *skrive*, write: see *screeve*.] One who writes begging letters, or draws colored-chalk pictures on the pavements. [Thieves' slang.]

The screevers, or Writers of Begging-letters and Petitions. *Ribbon-Turner*, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 649.

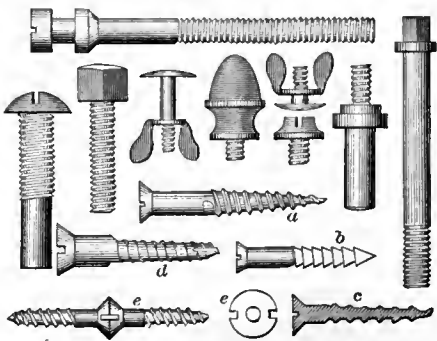
screening (skrē'ving), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *screeve*, *v.*, prob. < Dan. *skrive*, < L. *scribere*, write: see *skrive*.] Begging by means of letters, petitions, or the like: writing false or exaggerated accounts of afflictions and privations, in order to receive charity; drawing or writing on the pavements with colored chalks. [Thieves' slang.]

I then took to screening (writing on the stones). I got my head shaved, and a cloth tied round my jaws, and wrote on the flags "Illness and Want," though I was never better in my life, and always had a good belly full before I started of a morning. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 461.

screfet, *n.* An obsolete form of *sheriff*.

Scrermerston crow. The hooded crow.

screen, *n.* A Middle English form of *screen*.
screen (skrō), *n.* [Formerly also *serue*; = MD. *schroere*, D. *schroef*, *seriue*, *schriue* = MLG. *schruve*, LG. *schruve*, *schruue* = MHG. *schrübe*, G. *schraube*, G. dial. *schrauf*, *schraufen* (cf. Russ. *shchurupá*, < G.) = Lecl. *skrufa* = Sw. *skruf* = Dan. *skruer*, a screw (external screw); < OF. *escroue*, *escroue*, *escro*, F. *écrou*, the hole in which a screw turns, an internal screw, a nut; prob. < L. *scrobis*, rarely *scrobs*, a ditch, trench, grave, in ML. used also of the holes or furrows made by rooting swine (cf. L. *scrofa*, a sow): see *scrobiculate*, *scrofula*. The Teut. forms are all derived (through the LG.) from the OF., with change of sense, as in E., from 'internal screw' to 'external screw.' In defs. 5, 6, 7, etc., the noun is from the verb.] 1. The hole in which a screw (in sense 2) turns.—2. A cylinder of wood or metal having a spiral ridge (the thread) winding round it, usually turning in a hollow cylinder, in which a spiral channel is cut corresponding to the ridge. These convex and concave spirals, with their supports, are often called the *screen* and *nut*, and also the *external or male screw* and the *internal or female screw* respectively. The screw forms one of the six



Samples of variously formed Screws used in Carriage-making and Carpentry: a, b, c, d, e are special forms of wood-screws in common use.

mechanical powers, and is virtually a spiral inclined plane—only, the inclined plane is commonly used to overcome gravity, while the screw is more often used to overcome some other resistance. Screws are *right* or *left* according to the direction of the spiral. They are used (1) for balancing forces, as the jack-screw against gravity, the propeller-screw against the resistance of water, ordinary screws against friction in fastening pieces together, the screw-press against elasticity, etc.; and (2) for magnifying a motion and rendering it easily manageable and measurable, as in the screw-act of instruments, micrometer-

screws, etc. For the pitch of a screw, see *pitch*, 7 (b). See also *leading-screw*, *leveling-screw*.

3. A spiral shell; a screw-shell.

His small private box was full of peg-tops, . . . screws, birds' eggs, etc. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 3.

4. A screw propeller.—5. [Short for *screw steamer*.] A steam-vessel propelled by means of a screw propeller.—6. A small parcel of tobacco done up in paper with twisted ends, and usually sold for a penny. [Great Britain.]

I never was admitted to offer them [cigars] in a parlour or tap-room; that would have interfered with the order for screws (penny papers of tobacco). *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 494.

7. A turn of a screw.

Strained to the last screw he can bear. *Coveper*, Truth, I. 385.

8. A twist or turn to one side: as, to give a billiard-ball a *screw* by striking it low down or on one side with a sharp, sudden blow. Compare *English*, 5.

The nice Management of . . . [the beau's] Italian Snuff box, and the affected *Screw* of his Body, makes up a great Part of his Conversation. Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 140.

9. Pressure: usually with *the*. [Slang.]

However, I will put *the screw* on them. They shall have nothing from me till they treat her better. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffrey Hamlyn, xxvii.

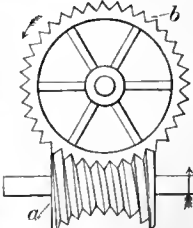
10. A professor or tutor who requires students to work hard, or who subjects them to strict examination. [College slang, U. S.]—11. Wages or salary. [Slang.]

He had wasted all his weekly *screw*, And was in debt some sixpences besides. *Australian Printers' Keepsake*. (*Leland*.)

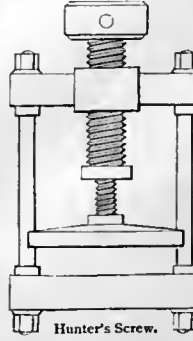
12. In *math.*, a geometrical form resulting from the combination of an axis, or straight line given in position, with a pitch or linear magnitude.—**Archimedean screw**. See *Archimedean*.—**A screw loose**, something defective or wrong, as with a scheme or an individual.

My uncle was confirmed in his original impression that something dark and mysterious was going forward, or, as he always said himself, "that there was a *screw loose* somewhere." *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlix.

Auxiliary screw, a screw propeller in a vessel having sail-power as her main reliance, generally so fitted that it can be hoisted clear of the water when not in use. See cut under *banjo-frame*.—**Auxiliary steering-screw**, a secondary screw exerting its force at an angle with the plane of symmetry of a vessel, and used to increase a vessel's manœuvrability.—**Back-center screw**. See *back-center*.—**Backlash of a screw**. See *backlash*.—**Blake's screw**, a screw-bolt having an eye in one end and a screw-thread cut in the other; an eye-bolt.—**Compound, coreciprocal screw**. See the adjectives.—**Differential screw**, an arrangement consisting of a male screw working in a female screw and having a female screw cut through its axis with a different pitch, a second male screw working in this. If the hollow screw is turned while the inner one is prevented from turning, the latter advances proportionally to the difference of the pitches.—**Double screw**, a screw which has two consecutive spiral ridges or threads, both having the same pitch.—**Endless screw**. See *endless*.—**Female screw**. See *female*.—**Flat screw**, a spiral groove cut in the face of a disk, which by its revolution communicates a rectilinear motion to a sliding bar carrying a pin which works in the groove.—**Fossil screw**. See *fossil* and *serotone*.—**Hindley's screw**, a screw cut on a solid, of such form that if any plane be taken through its longitudinal axis, the intersections of the plane by the perimeter are arcs of the pitch-circle of a wheel into which the screw is intended to work. It is so named from having been first employed by Mr. Hindley of York in England.—**Hunter's screw** (named from its inventor, Dr. John Hunter), a double screw consisting of a principal male screw that turns in a nut, but in the cylinder of which, concentric with its axis, is formed a female screw of different pitch that turns on a secondary but fixed male screw. The device furnishes a screw of slow but enormous lifting power without the necessity of finely cut and consequently frail threads. Everything else being equal, the lifting power of this screw increases exactly as the difference between the pitches of the principal male screw and the female screw diminishes, in accordance with the principle of virtual velocities.—**Interior screw**. See *interior*.—**Interrupted screw**, in *mach.*, a screw part or parts of whose thread are cut away, rendering it discontinuous; specifically, a screw whose exterior is divided into six

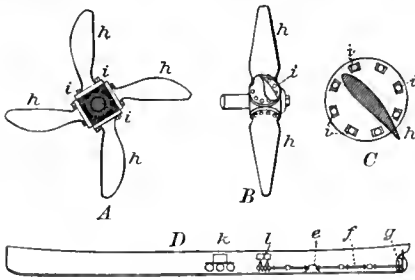


Hindley's Screw. a, screw; b, toothed wheel meshing with a. When a turns as indicated by straight arrow, b turns as indicated by curved arrow.



Hunter's Screw.

equal parts, with the screw-threads removed from alternate sectors, used to form the closure of a breech-loading cannon. In some cases the interruptions extend entirely around the screw, so that, in the common parlance of mechanics, "every other thread" is removed. Such a screw will turn perfectly in a nut of sufficient length. See *cut under cannon*.—**Involutions of six screws.** See *involution*.—**Left-handed screw,** a screw which is advanced by turning from right to left, in contradistinction to the usual or *right-handed* screw, which turns in the opposite direction.—**Male screw.** See *male*.—**Metric screw,** a screw in which the pitch is commensurable in units or fractions of a unit of the French metric system.—**Milled screw,** a screw with a flat broad head the edge of which is fluted, crenated, or roughened, to afford a firm hold for the fingers. Such screws are much used in chemical, philosophical, and electrical instruments, and in small machines.—**Perpetual screw.** Same as *endless screw* (which see, under *endless*).—**Plans screw.** See *plane*.—**Portland screw,** the cast of the interior of a fossil shell, *Cerithium portlandicum*. See *screwstone*.—**Principal screw of inertia.** See *inertia*.—**Quadruple screw,** a screw with four consecutive threads, all of the same pitch.—**Reciprocal screws.** See *reciprocal*.—**Regulating screw,** a screw used to determine a motion; a screw which guides the slides and moving parts of machinery.—**Riggers' screw.** See *rigger*.—**Right-and-left screw,** a screw of which the threads upon the opposite ends run in different directions. See *cuts under compound and lathe*.—**Screw propeller,** a propeller acting on the principle of the screw, attached to the exterior end of a shaft protruding through the hull of a vessel at the stern. It consists of a number of spiral metal blades either cast together in one piece or bolted to a hub. In some special cases, as in ferry-boats, there are two screws, one at each end of the vessel. In some war-vessels transverse shafts with small propellers have been used to assist in turning quickly. An arrangement of screws now common is the twin-screw system, in which two screws are arranged at the stern, each on one of two parallel shafts, which are driven by power independently of one of the other. By stopping or slowing up one shaft while the other maintains its



Screw Propeller.

A, sectional elevation, the section being through shaft and hub, showing method of attaching blades *h* by bolts *i*; B, side elevation; C, cross-section of blade, on larger scale; D, diagrammatic view of hull of a screw-propeller ship, in which *k* shows position of boilers; *l*, the engines; *f*, propeller-shaft; *e*, thrust-block; *g*, propeller.

velocity, very rapid turning can be effected by twin screws, which have, moreover, the advantage that, one being disabled, the vessel can still make headway with the other. Some vessels designed to attain high speed have been constructed with three screws. A very great variety of forms have been proposed for screw-propeller blades; but the principle of the original true screw is still in use. Variations in pitch and modifications of the form of the blades have been adopted with success by individual constructors. The actual area of the screw propeller is measured on a plane perpendicular to the direction in which the ship moves. The outline of the screw projected on that plane is the actual area, but the effective area is, in good examples, from 0.2 to 0.4 greater than this; and it is the effective area and the mean velocity with which the water is thrown astern that determine the mass thrown backward. The mass thrown backward and the velocity with which it is so projected determine the propelling power. A kind of feathering propeller has also been used, but has not been generally approved. Compare *feathering-screw*. See also *cut under banjo-frame*.—**Screw surface,** a helicoid.—**Setting-up screw,** a screw for taking up space caused by wear in journal-boxes, etc.; an adjusting-screw.—**Society screw,** a screw by which an objective is attached to the tube of a microscope, of a standard size adopted (in 1857) by the Royal Microscopical Society of London and now almost universally used.—**Spiral screw,** a screw formed upon a conical or conoidal core.—**Transport screw,** a screw working in a trough or passage for transferring grain or other granular or pulverulent material. Compare *conveyor*.—**Triple screw,** a screw having three consecutive threads, all of the same pitch.—**Under the screw,** subjected to or influenced by strong pressure; compelled; coerced.—**Variable screw,** in lathes and other machines, a feed-screw which by the varying velocity of its rotation gives a variable feed.—**V-threaded screw,** a screw having a thread of triangular cross-section. See diagram of screw-threads under *screw-thread*.—**Winged screw,** a screw with a broad flattened head projecting in a lute with its axis so as to be conveniently grasped by the ends of the fingers for turning it. (See also *lead-screw, leveling-screw, micrometer-screw, thumb-screw, wood-screw*.)

screw¹ (skrō), *v.* [Formerly also *scruie*; = D. *schroeven* = MLG. *schruwen* = G. *schrauben* = Icel. *skrúfa* = Sw. *skruva* = Dan. *skruve*, screw; from the noun.] **I. trans.** 1. To turn, move, tighten, fasten, press, or make firm by a screw, or by giving a turn to a screw; apply a screw to, for the purpose of turning, moving, tightening, fastening, or pressing; as, to *screw up* a bracket; to *screw* a lock on a door; to *screw* a press.

*Screw up the heighten'd pegs
Of thy sublime Theorbo four notes high'r.
Quarles, Emblems, l., Invoc.*

2. To turn or cause to turn, as if by the application of a screw; twist.—3. To force; especially, to force by the application of pressure similar to that exerted by the advancing action or motion of a screw; squeeze: sometimes with *up* or *out*: as, to *screw up* one's courage.

We fail!
But *screw* your courage to the sticking-place,
And we'll not fail.
Shak., Macbeth, l. 7. 60.

Fear not, man;
For, though the wars fall, we shall *screw* ourselves
Into some course of life yet.
Beau. and Fl., Captain, li. 1.

He *screwed up* his poore old father in law's accounts to above 200^{li}, and brought it on y^e generall accounte.
Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 289.

4. To press hard upon; oppress as by exactions or vexatious restrictions or conditions.

Our country landlords, by unmeasurable *screwing* and racking their tenants, have already reduced the miserable people to a worse condition than the peasants in France.
Swift.

In the presence of that board he was provoked to exclaim that in no part of the world, not even in Turkey, were the merchants so *screwed* and wrung as in England.
Hallam. (Imp. Dict.)

5. To twist; contort; distort; turn so as to distort.

Screw your face at one side thus, and protest.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 1.
The self-important man in the cocked hat . . . *screwed* down the corners of his mouth, and shook his head.
Irring, Sketch-Book, p. 63.

II. intrans. 1. To turn so as to serve for tightening, fastening, etc.: as, a nut that *screws* to the right or to the left.—2. To have or assume a spiral or twisting motion: as, the ball *screwed* to the left.—3. To move or advance by means of a screw propeller. [Rare.]

Screwing up against the very muddy boiling current.
W. H. Russell, Diary in India, vii.

4. To require students to work hard, or subject them to strict examination.

screw² (skrō), *n.* [< ME. *scruwe*, assibilated *shrewe*, mod. E. *shrew*: see *shrew*.] 1. A stingy fellow; a close or penurious person; one who makes a sharp bargain; an extortioner; a miser; a skinflint.

The ostentations said he was a *screw*; but he gave away more money than far more extravagant people.
Thackeray, Newcomes, viii.

2. A vicious, unsound, or broken-down horse.

Along the middle of the street the main business was horse-dealing, and a gypsy hostler would trot out a succession of the weddiest old *screws* that ever kept out of the kennels.
Harpers' Mag., LXXVI. 625.

What *screws* they rode!
Lawrence, Guy Livingstone, iii.

screwable (skrō'ā-bl), *a.* Capable of being screwed; as, a *screwable* bracket. *The Engineer, LXIX. 411.*

screw-alley (skrō'al'i), *n.* In a screw steamer, a passageway along the shaft as far aft as the stern tubing, affording an opportunity for thorough examination of the shaft and its bearings: known in the United States as *shaft-alley*. Also *shaft-tunnel*. [Eng.]

screw-auger (skrō'ā'jēr), *n.* See *auger*, 1.

screw-bean (skrō'bēn), *n.* The screw-pod mesquit; also, one of its pods. See *mesquit*², *Prosopis*.

screw-bell (skrō'bel), *n.* An instrument resembling a bell in shape, with a screw-thread cut on the interior surface: used for recovering lost tools in a bore-hole.

screw-blank (skrō'blank), *n.* A piece of metal cut from a bar preparatory to forming it into a screw.

screw-bolt (skrō'bōlt), *n.* A square or cylindrical piece of iron, with a knob or flat head at one end and a screw at the other. It is adapted to pass through holes made for its reception in two or more pieces of timber, metal, etc., to fasten them together by means of a nut screwed on the end that is opposite to the knob or head. See *cuts under bolt and screw*.

screw-box (skrō'boks), *n.* A device for cutting the external threads on wooden screws, similar in construction and operation to the screw-plate.

screw-burner (skrō'bēr'nēr), *n.* In lamps: (a) A burner having a screw to raise and lower the wick. (b) A burner which is attached by a screw-thread to the socket of the lamp-top.
E. H. Knight.

screw-caliper (skrō'kal'i-pēr), *n.* A caliper in which the adjustment of the points is made by a screw. *E. H. Knight.*

screw-cap (skrō'kap), *n.* A cover to protect or conceal the head of a screw, or a cap or cover fitted with a screw.

screw-clamp (skrō'klamp), *n.* A clamp which acts by means of a screw.

screw-collar (skrō'kol'ār), *n.* In *microscopy*, a device for adjusting the distance between the lenses of an objective so as to maintain definition with varying thickness of the cover-glass. *Jour. Roy. Micros. Soc., 2d ser., VI. ii. 317.*

screw-coupling (skrō'kup'ling), *n.* A device, in the form of a collar with an internal screw-thread at each end, for joining the ends of two vertical rods or chains and giving them any desired degree of tension; a screw-socket for uniting pipes or rods.

screw-cut (skrō'kut), *n.* A cut made in a spiral direction; specifically, a spiral cut in the tip of horn to form a plate which, pressed out flat, may be used for comb-making.

screw-cutter (skrō'kut'ēr), *n.* 1. A hand-tool or die for cutting screws. It consists of a revolving head (into which the material to be operated on is inserted), to the interior of which cutters, adjustable by screws from the outside, are attached radially.

2. A screw-cutting machine, or one of the cutting-tools used in such a machine.

screw-cutting (skrō'kut'ing), *a.* Used in cutting screws.—**Screw-cutting chuck.** See *chuck*⁴.

Screw-cutting die, the cutting-tool in a screw-cutting machine; a screw-plate. *E. H. Knight.*—**Screw-cutting gage,** a gage with angles, by which the inclination of the point of the screw-cutting tool can be regulated, as well as the inclination of the tool itself, when placed in position for cutting the thread. *E. H. Knight.* See *cut under center-gage*.—**Screw-cutting lathe.** (a) A lathe with a slide-rest, with change-gears by which screws of different pitch may be cut. (b) Same as *screw-cutting machine*.—**Screw-cutting machine,** a form of lathe for cutting screw-threads upon rods. The rod is caused to rotate against a cutting-tool while being thrust forward at a fixed rate. The pitch of the screw is determined by the relative speeds of rotation and advance of the bar, which are controlled by suitable gearing; and the size and depth of the thread are controlled by the cutting-tool employed. Also called *screw-cutting lathe*.

screw-die (skrō'dī), *n.* A die used for cutting screw-threads.

screw-dock (skrō'dok), *n.* A kind of graving-dock furnished with large screws to assist in raising and lowering vessels.

screw-dog (skrō'dog), *n.* In a lathe, etc., a clamp, adjustable by means of a screw, for holding the stuff securely in the carriage.

screw-dollar (skrō'dol'ār), *n.* A medallion of which the obverse and reverse are in separate plaques which can be screwed together so as to form a very small box. Also called *screw-medal*.

screw-driver (skrō'drī'vēr), *n.* A tool, in form like a blunt chisel, which fits into the nick in the head of a screw, and is used to turn the screw, in order to cause it to enter its place or to withdraw it.

screwed (skrōd), *p. a.* [Pp. of *screw*¹, *v.*] "Tight"; intoxicated; drunk. [Slang.]

Alone it stood, while its fellows lay *screw'd*,
Like a four-bottle man in a company *screw'd*,
Not firm on his legs, but by no means subdued.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, l. 161.

She walked so unsteadily as to attract the compassionate regards of divers kind-hearted boys, who . . . bade her be of good cheer, for she was "only a little *screwed*."
Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit, xxv.

screwed-work (skrōd'wēr), *n.* In *wood-turning*, work in which the cutting is done in a spiral direction, so as to leave a spiral fillet, bead, or other ornamental spiral pattern upon the finished article, as in balusters, etc.

Chestnut or sycamore is far more suitable for the production of *screwed-work*. *Campin, Hand-turning, p. 257.*

screw-elevator (skrō'el'ē-vā-tor), *n.* 1. A form of passenger-elevator in which the cage is lifted by a screw.—2. A dentist's tool, consisting of a staff having a gimlet-screw on the end to screw into the root of a tooth in order to pull it out.—3. In *surg.*, a conical screw of hard rubber used to force open the jaws of maniacs or persons suffering from lockjaw. *E. H. Knight.*

screw-er (skrō'ēr), *n.* [< *screw*¹, *v.*, + *-er*.] One who or that which screws.

screw-eye (skrō'ī), *n.* 1. A screw having a loop or eye for its head: a form much used to furnish a means of fastening, as by a hook, a cord, etc.—2. A long screw with a handle, used in theaters by stage-carpenters in securing scenes.

screw-feed (skrō'fēd), *n.* 1. The feeding-mechanism actuating the lead-screw of a lathe.—2. Any feed-mechanism governed or operated by a screw.

screw-fish (skrō'fish), *n.* Fish packed under a screw-press. [Trade-name.]

screw-forceps (skrō'fôr'seps), *n.* A dentists' instrument with jaws between which is a screw, which is caused to protrude into and fill the nerve-canal, to obviate risk of crushing the tooth when the jaws of the instrument are closed upon it. *E. H. Knight.*

screw-gage (skrō'gāj), *n.* A device for testing the diameter, the pitch, and the accuracy of the thread of screws. It consists of a steel ring cut with an internal screw of the standard gage. Also called *screw-thread gage*.—**Internal screw-gage**, a steel screw with an external thread cut to an accurate gage, used to test internal-threaded or female screws.

screw-gear (skrō'gēr), *n.* In *mech.*, a worm-screw and worm-wheel, or endless screw and pinion. *E. H. Knight.*

screw-hoist (skrō'hoist), *n.* A hoisting-apparatus consisting of a large toothed wheel, with which is geared an endless screw.

screwing (skrō'ing), *a.* Exacting; close; careful; economical.

Whose *screwing* iron-handed administration of relief is the boast of the parish. *Hovitt. (Imp. Dict.)*

screwing-engine (skrō'ing-en'jin), *n.* A machine for cutting wooden screws and for the making of serewed-work.

screwing-machine (skrō'ing-mā-shēn'), *n.* Same as *screw-machine*.

screwing-stock (skrō'ing-stok), *n.* Same as *screw-stock*.—**Guide screwing-stock**, a common form of die-stock for cutting threads on pipe or rods. It has a guide in the form of a bushing with screws, to clamp the exterior of the pipe or rod and cause the die to turn in a plane at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the object upon which the screw-thread is to be cut.

screwing-table (skrō'ing-tā'bl), *n.* Same as *screw-table*.

screw-jack (skrō'jak), *n.* In *dentistry*, an implement, consisting of two abutments with screws between them, for regulating displaced or crowded teeth.—**Traversing screw-jack**. See *traversing-jack*.

screw-key (skrō'kē), *n.* A key for turning a screw. It may be a form of screw-driver, or a form of wrench. See cut under *screw-stock*.

screw-lock (skrō'lok), *n.* A type of lock having a movable opening bar, which is secured by a screw when the lock is closed. It is made in various forms, and is used for handcuffs, fetters, padlocks, etc.

screw-machine (skrō'mā-shēn'), *n.* A machine for making screws. For metal screws it is a form of lathe similar to a bolt-machine. For wooden screws it is a machine, or a series of machines, working more or less automatically, for trimming, ricking, and threading screw blanks, which are fed in by a hopper, and are turned out as finished screws. The name is also given to *screw-cutting machines* (which see, under *screw-cutting*).

screw-mandrel (skrō'man'drel), *n.* A mandrel of the head-stock of a lathe provided with a screw for attaching chucks.

screw-medal (skrō'med'al), *n.* Same as *screw-dollar*.

screw-molding (skrō'mōl'ding), *n.* 1. The molding of screws in sand for casting. A cylindrical mold is made, and a pattern screw run through it to form the thread.—2. The process of forming screws of sheet-metal for collars or caps, by pressing upon a former.

screw-nail (skrō'nāl), *n.* A screw used to fasten pieces of wood together.

screw-neck (skrō'nek), *n.* A neck of a bottle, flask, etc., provided with a male screw for the reception of a screw-cap.

screw-pile (skrō'pil), *n.* A pile with a screw at the lower end, sunk by rotation aided by pressure if necessary. See *sheet-pile*. Also called *boring-anchor*.

screw-pillar (skrō'pil'ār), *n.* The tool-post of an engine-lathe.

screw-pin (skrō'pin), *n.* A screw which has an extension in the form of a pin, the serewed part being used to hold the pin firmly in its socket.

screw-pine (skrō'pin), *n.* A plant of the genus *Pandanus*, or more broadly of the order *Pandaneæ*: so called from the spiral arrangement of the leaves and their resemblance to those of the pineapple. The best-known species is *P. odoratissimus*, found from the East Indies to the Pacific Islands. Its richly scented male flowers are the source of the keorai oil of perfumers. In India it is sometimes planted for hedges, and to fix the banks of canals. Its leaves and those of other species are made into matting and sacking. It has a large compound fruit of a bright-orange color, which is edible, though insipid, and bears the name of *breadfruit*. See *chandelier-tree*, and cut under *Pandanus*.

screw-plate (skrō'plāt), *n.* 1. A holder for the dies used in cutting screw-threads.—2. A small steel plate containing dies by which

screws of various sizes may be formed. See cut under *screw-stock*.—3. A tool for cutting external screw-threads upon wire, small rods, or pipes. See *die-stock*, and cut under *screw-stock*.

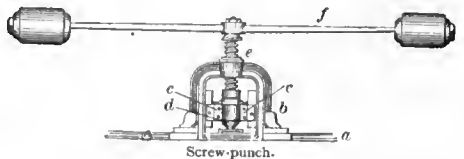
screw-pod, screw-pod mesquit (skrō'pod, skrō'pod mes'kit), *n.* The screw-bean, *Prosopis pubescens*. See *mesquit*.

screw-post (skrō'pōst), *n.* *Naut.*, the inner stern-post through which the shaft of a screw propeller passes.

screw-press (skrō'pres), *n.* A simple form of press producing pressure by the direct action of a screw: used by printers and bookbinders for dry-pressing, or removing the indentations of impression from printed sheets, and for making bound books more compact and solid.

screw-propeller, *n.* See *screw propeller*, under *screw*.—**Screw-propeller governor**. See *governor*.

screw-punch (skrō'punch), *n.* A punch in



a, bed; *b*, yoke, on the inner sides of which are slides for the cross-head *c*; *d*, the punch proper; *e*, nut for the screw; *f*, weighted lever by which the screw is made to exert its power upon the punch *d*.

which the operating pressure is applied by a screw.

screw-quin (skrō'koin), *n.* In *printing*, a quoin of two or more parts which widens and tightens composed types by means of a screw which connects these parts. Many forms are in use.

screw-rod (skrō'rod), *n.* A rod with a screw and nut at one or both ends, used principally as a binding- or tightening-rod.

screw-rudder (skrō'rud'ēr), *n.* An application of the screw to purposes of steering, taking the place of a rudder. The direction of its axis is changed, by means of a joint in the shaft, to give the required direction to the vessel, and the efficiency of this device does not depend upon the motion of the vessel, as with a rudder. *E. H. Knight.*

screw-shackle (skrō'shak'l), *n.* A shackle of which the shackle-bolt is serewed into place.

screw-shell (skrō'shel), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Turritellidæ*. *P. P. Carpenter.*

screw-spike (skrō'spik), *n.* A cylindrical spike having a screw-thread cut on a part of its stem. It is driven partly in, and then serewed home. *E. H. Knight.*

screw-stair (skrō'stār), *n.* A spiral or winding staircase; a hanging-stair.

He was a bachelor, and lived in a very small house, above his shop, which was reached by a *screw-stair*. *N. McLeod, The Starling, xxv.*

screw-stem (skrō'stem), *n.* A plant of the genus *Bartonia* of the gentian family. These plants are low, delicate herbs, sometimes with a twisted stem. *Wood.*

screw-stock (skrō'stok), *n.* A handle for holding the threaded die by which the thread is cut on a bar or bolt; a screw-plate. *E. H. Knight.*

screwstone (skrō'stōn), *n.* A wheelstone; an entrochite; one of the joints of the stem of an ennerinite, stone-lily, or fossil erinoid; a fossil screw. See cuts under *Ennerinidæ* and *ennerinite*.

screw-table (skrō'tā'bl), *n.* A form of screw-stock used for forming the threads of screw-bolts or wooden screws. *E. H. Knight.*

screw-tap (skrō'tap), *n.* A tool for cutting screw-threads on the inside of pipes, or mak-

ing interior screw-threads of any form. It is the reverse of the external screw-cutter, or screw-plate. Compare *plug-tap* and *taper-tap*.

screw-thread (skrō'thrēd), *n.* 1. The spiral ridge formed on the cylinder of a male screw, or on the inner surface of a female screw or nut. A screw-thread has the same slope throughout relatively to a plane at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the screw, and all points on it are equidistant from that axis.

2. A single turn of the spiral ridge of a male or female screw: used by mechanics to designate the number of such turns in a unit of length of the axis of the screw. Commonly called simply *thread*.—**Screw-thread gage**. Same as *screw-gage*.

screw-tool (skrō'tōl), *n.* Any tool, as a tap, a die, a chaser, or a machine, for cutting screws.

screw-tree (skrō'trē), *n.* See *Helicteres*.

screw-valve (skrō'valv), *n.* 1. A stop-cock furnished with a puppet-valve opened and shut by a screw instead of by a spigot.—2. A screw with a conical point forming a small valve, fitted to a conical seat and used for regulating flow.

screw-ventilator (skrō'ven'ti-lā-tor), *n.* A ventilating apparatus, consisting of a screw-wheel set in a frame or a window-pane, etc., which is caused to rotate by the passage of a current of heated air. It exerts no mechanical force to promote the discharge of vitiated air, but it can be made to rotate in only one direction, so that it will not yield to a cold current impinging upon it from the outside, and will thus oppose its entrance.

screw-well (skrō'wel), *n.* A hollow in the stern of some ships into which the propeller can be lifted after being detached from the shaft, when the ship is to run under canvas only.

screw-wheel (skrō'hwōl), *n.* A wheel which gears with an endless screw.

screw-wire (skrō'wir), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a cable-twisted wire used for fastening soles to uppers. It is applied by means of a machine which, with great rapidity of action, fits the parts together, forces the pieces of wire into place, and cuts them from the coil at the proper lengths.

screw-worm (skrō'wērm), *n.* The larva of a blow-fly, *Lucilia macellaria*, which deposits its eggs or larvæ on sores on living animals. The larvæ, usually in great numbers, develop rapidly and cause serious, often fatal, results. Horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are attacked, and there are cases on record in which human beings have suffered severely, death resulting in some instances. The best remedy is a free use of pyrethrum powder, followed by carbolic acid. [South-western U. S.]

screw-wrench (skrō'rench), *n.* 1. Any form of wrench, as one with fixed jaws or one in the form of a spanner, adapted for turning square- or polygonal-headed screws or bolts.—2. A wrench of which the jaws are opened or drawn together by means of a screw.

screwy¹ (skrō'ī), *a.* [*screw¹* + *-y¹*.] Tortuous, like the thread or motion of a screw: as, a *screwy* motion.

screwy² (skrō'ī), *a.* [*screw²* + *-y¹*.] 1. Exacting; close; stingy; mean; oppressive. [Colloq.]

Mechanics are capital customers for scientific or trade books, such as suit their business. . . . But they're not so *screwy*. *Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, I. 319.*

2. Worm out; worthless. [Colloq.]

The oldest and *screwiest* horse in the stables. *R. Broughton, Red as a Rose, xix.*

scrib^t, *n.* [Appar. a var. of *scrub¹*.] A scrub; a miser.

Promus magis quam condus: he is none of these miserable *scribs*, but a liberal gentleman. *Withals, Dict. (ed. 1634), p. 575. (Nares.)*

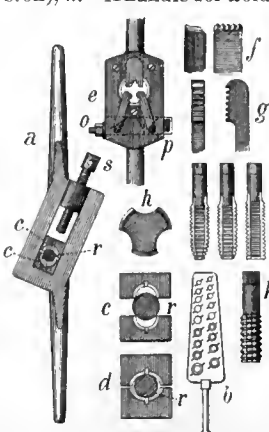
scribblet (skrī'bā-bl), *a.* [*ME. scribabil*; < *scribe* + *-able*.] Capable of being written, or of being written upon.

Paper *scribabil* the bale, vi. d'. Paper spendable the *Arnold's Chron.*, p. 74.

scribacious (skrī-bā'shus), *a.* [*L.* as if **scribar* (*scribac-*), given to writing (< *scribere*, write:



Screw-threads.
*a, c, V-threads; b, shallow thread; d, truncated thread; e, angular thread, rounded top and bottom; f, thread with bottom angles truncated (wood screws); g, rounded thread, sometimes used in joinery; h, thread beveled more on the inner side than the outer, by which a firmer hold against withdrawal is secured; i, German wood-screw thread; j, rectangular thread, much used in large screws; k, same as *j*, with truncated angles; l, rounded thread; m, special types of thread.*



Screw-stocks, Screw-taps, and Dies.
a, screw-stock in which the dies *c* are forced by the screw *s* inward against the rod *r* upon which the screw-thread is to be cut; the dies are also shown in enlarged detail at *c* and *d*; *e*, another form of die-stock in which three dies are used, two of them being forced toward a third by a screw-key *β*, moved by a nut *α*; *b*, a screw-plate, comprising variously sized dies for cutting small screws; *f* and *g*, chasers for cutting screws in a lathe; *h* being for male screws and *g* for female screws; *i*, taps for cutting threads of female screws and *l* taps, a cross-section being shown at *k*, and the form of tap prior to cutting out the longitudinal channels or clearances being shown at *h*.

see *scribe*, + *-ious*.] Given to writing; fond of writing. [Rare.]

We have some letters of popes (though not many), for popes were then not very scribacious, or not so pragmatical. *Barrow*, *Pope's Supremacy*.

scribaciousness (skri-bā'shus-nes), *n.* Scribacious character, habit, or tendency; fondness for writing. Also *scribationess*. [Rare.]

Out of a hundred examples, Cornelius Agrippa "On the Vanity of Arts and Sciences" is a specimen of that scribationess which grew to be the habit of the gluttonous readers of his time. *Emerson*, *Books*.

scribal (skri'bal), *a.* [*< scribe + -al*.] 1. Of or pertaining to a scribe or penman; clerical.

This, according to paleographers who know their business, stands for haberet, and is, no doubt, a scribal error. *The Academy*, No. 901, p. 88.

2. Of or pertaining to the scribes, or doctors of the Jewish law.

We must look back to what is known of the five pairs of teachers who represented the scribal succession. *E. H. Plumptre*, *Smith's Bible Dict.* (Scribes, § 3).

scribbet (skrib'et), *n.* [Appar. dim., ult. *< L. scribere*, write: see *scribe*.] A painters' pencil. **scribble** (skrib'lāj), *n.* [*< scribble + -age*.] Scribbings; writings.

A review which professedly omitted the polemic scribble of theology and politics. *W. Taylor*, *Survey of German Poetry*, I. 352. (*Davies*.)

scribble¹ (skrib'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scribbled*, ppr. *scribbling*. [Early mod. E. *scribble*; freq. of *scribe*, *v.* Cf. OHG. *scribūlon*, write much, G. *schreibler*, a scribbler, < OHG. *scriban*, *schreiben*, write: see *scribe*, *v.*] **I. trans.** 1. To write with haste, or without care or regard to correctness or elegance: as, to scribble a letter or pamphlet.

I cannot forbear sometimes to scribble something in poetry. *John Cotton*, in *Letters of Eminent Men*, I. 23.

2. To cover or fill with careless or worthless writing, or unintelligible and entangled lines.

Every margin scribbled, crested, and cramm'd. *Tennyson*, *Merlin and Vivien*.

II. intrans. To write without care or regard for correctness or elegance; scrawl; make unintelligible and entangled lines on paper or a slate for mere amusement, as a child does.

He scribbles in Apollon's spite. *Pope*, *Essay on Criticism*, I. 34.

scribble¹ (skrib'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. *scribble*; < *scribble*, *v.*] Hurried or careless writing; a scrawl; hence, a shallow or trivial composition or article: as, a hasty scribble.

O that . . . one that was born but to spoil or transcribe good Authors should think himself able to write any thing of his own that will reach Posterity, whom together with his frivolous Scribbles the very next Age will bury in oblivion. *Milton*, *Ans. to Salmasius*, Pref., p. 19.

[In the following quotation the word is used figuratively for a hurried, scrambling manner of walking, opposed to "a set pace," as a scribble is to "a set copy."

O you are come! Long look'd for, come at last. What! you have a slow set pace as well as your hasty scribble sometimes. *Sir R. Howard*, *The Committee*, i. 1. (*Davies*.)

scribble² (skrib'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scribbled*, ppr. *scribbling*. [*< Sw. skrubbla*, card, freq. of *skrubba* = Dan. *skrubbe*, scrub, rub, etc.: see *scrub*.] To card or tease coarsely; pass, as cotton or wool, through a scribbler.

Should any slight inequality, either of depth or of tone, occur, yet when the whole of the wool has been scribbled together such defects disappear, and the surface of the woven cloth will be found to exhibit a colour absolutely alike in all parts. *W. Crookes*, *Dyeing and Calico-printing*, p. 651.

scribblement (skrib'l-ment), *n.* [*< scribble*¹ + *-ment*.] A worthless or careless writing; scribble. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

scribbler¹ (skrib'lér), *n.* [*< scribble*¹, *v.*, + *-er*.] One who scribbles or writes carelessly, loosely, or badly; hence, a petty author; a writer of no reputation.

Venial and licentious scribblers, with just sufficient talent to clothe the thoughts of a pander in the style of a bellman, were now the favourite writers of the sovereign and of the public. *Macaulay*, *Milton*.

scribbler² (skrib'lér), *n.* [*< scribble*², *v.*, + *-er*.] 1. A machine used for scribbling cotton or woolen fiber.—2. A person who tends such a machine and is said to scribble the fiber.

scribble-scrabble (skrib'l-skrab'l), *n.* [A varied redupl. of *scrabble*.] A shambling, ungainly fellow.

By your grave and high demeanour make yourself appear a hole above Obadiah, lest your mistress should take you for another scribble-scrabble as he is. *Sir R. Howard*, *The Committee*, i. (*Davies*.)

scribbling¹ (skrib'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *scribble*¹, *v.*] The act of writing hastily and carelessly.

scribbling² (skrib'ling), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *scribble*², *v.*] The first coarse teasing or carding which wool or cotton receives.

scribbling-engine (skrib'ling-en'jin), *n.* A form of carding-engine having one main cylinder, and a number of small rollers in contact with the upper surface of this cylinder in place of top-cards: used for fine, short wool. *E. H. Knight*.

scribblingly (skrib'ling-li), *adv.* In a scribbling way.

scribbling-machine (skrib'ling-mā-shēn'), *n.* In *woolen-manuf.*, a coarse form of carding-machine, through which oiled wool is passed one or more times, preparatory to treatment in the carding-machine proper. *E. H. Knight*.

scribe (skrib), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scribed*, ppr. *scribing*. [= OF. *escrire*, F. *écrire* = Sp. *escribir* = Pg. *escrever* = It. *scrivere* = OHG. *scriban*, MHG. *scriben*, G. *schreiben* = MLG. *scriben* = D. *schrijven* = OFries. *skriva* = OS. *scrihan*, write, = Icel. *skrifa* (not **skrifa*), write, scratch, embroider, paint, = Sw. *skrifa* = Dan. *skrive*, write (in OFries. *skriva*, and AS. *scrifan*, impose a penance, shrive); = Gael. *scriob*, *scriobb*, write, scratch, scrape, comb, curry, etc.; < L. *scribere*, pp. *scriptus*, write, draw (or otherwise make letters, lines, figures, etc.), write, compose, draw up, draft (a paper), enlist, enroll, levy, etc.; orig. 'scratch'; prob. akin to *scribis*, *scrubs*, a ditch, trench, grave, to *scalpere*, cut, to *sculper*, cut, carve, grave, etc.: see *scrawl*, *scalp*, *sculp*, etc. Connection with Gr. *γράφειν*, write, and with AS. *grafan*, E. *grave*, is not proved: see *gravel*. The Teut. forms were from the L. at a very early period, having the strong inflection; they appear to have existed earlier in a different sense, for which see *shrive*, *shrif*. For the native Teut. word for 'write,' see *write*. The verb *scribe* in E. is later than the noun, on which it in part depends: see *scribe*, *n.* From the L. *scribere* are also ult. E. *scribble*¹, *scrip*², *script*, *scripture*, *scriven*, *scrivener*, *ascribe*, *describe*, *inscribe*, etc., *conscript*, *manuscript*, *transcript*, etc., *ascription*, *conscription*, *description*, etc.] **I. trans.** 1. To write; mark; record. [Rare.]

The appeal to Samuel Pepys years hence is unmistakable. He desires that dear, though unknown, gentleman . . . to recall . . . the very line his own romantic self was scribing at the moment. *R. L. Stevenson*, *Samuel Pepys*.

Specifically—2. To mark, as wood, metal, bricks, etc., by scoring with a sharp point, as an awl, a scribe or scriber, or a pair of compasses. Hence—3. To fit closely to another piece or part, as one piece of wood in furniture-making or joiners' work to another of irregular or uneven form.

II. intrans. To write.

It's a hard case, you must needs think, madam, to a mother to see a son that might do whatever he would, if he'd only set about it, contenting himself with doing nothing but scribble and scribe. *Miss Burney*, *Cecilia*, x. 6. (*Davies*.)

scribe (skrib), *n.* [*< ME. scribe*, < OF. (and F.) *scribe* = Sp. *Pg. escriba* = It. *scriba*, < L. *scriba*, a writer, scribe, < *scribere*, write: see *scribe*, *v.* In def. 4 the noun is of mod. E. origin, from the verb.] 1. One who writes; a writer; a penman; especially, one skilled in penmanship.

O excellent device! was there ever heard a better, That my master, being scribe, to himself should write the letter? *Shak.*, T. G. of V., II. 1. 146.

He is no great scribe; rather handling the pen like the pocket staff he carries about with him. *Dickens*, *Bleak Hense*, liii.

2. An official or public writer; a secretary; an amanuensis; a notary; a copyist.

There-at Jove waxed wrath, and in his spright Did inly grudge, yet did it well conceal: And bad Dan Phœbus scribe her Appellation seal. *Spenser*, F. Q., VII. vi. 35.

Among other Officers of the Court, Stephen Gardner, afterward Bishop of Winchester, sat as chief Scribe. *Baker*, *Chronicles*, p. 276.

3. In *Scripture usage*: (a) One whose duty it was to keep the official records of the Jewish nation, or to act as the private secretary of some distinguished person (Esther iii. 12). (b) One of a body of men who constituted the theologians and jurists of the Jewish nation in the time of Christ. Their function was a threefold one—to develop the law, both written and traditional, to teach it to their pupils, and to administer it as learned interpreters in the courts of justice.

And he gathered all the chief priests and scribes of the people, & asked them where Christ shulde be born. *Bible* of 1561, Mat. li. 4.

4. A pointed instrument used to mark lines on wood, metal, bricks, etc., to serve as a guide in sawing, cutting, etc. Specifically—(a) An awl or a point inserted in a block of wood, which may be adjusted to a gage, used by carpenters and joiners for this purpose. (b) A spike or large nail ground to a sharp point, used to mark bricks on the face and back by the tapering edges of a mold, for the purpose of cutting them and reducing them to the proper taper for gaged arches.

scribe-awl (skrib'awl), *n.* Same as *scribe*, 4 (a).

scriber (skri'bér), *n.* [*< scribe*, *v.*, + *-er*.] Same as *scribe*, 4.

scribing (skri'bing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *scribe*, *v.*] 1. Writing; marks or marking.

The heading [of a cask] has been brought on board, but the scribing upon it is very indistinct. *Capt. McIntock*, *Voyage of the Fox*, xiii.

2. In *carp.*: (a) Marking by rule or compass; also, the marks thus made. (b) The adjustment of one piece of wood to another so that the fiber or grain of the one shall be at right angles to that of the other.

scribing-awl (skri'bing-awl), *n.* Same as *scribe*, 4 (a).

scribing-block (skri'bing-blök), *n.* A metal base for a scribing- or marking-tool.

A scribing-block, which consists of a piece of metal jointed to a wooden block at one end, and having at the other a point; it is useful for marking centres, and for similar purposes. *F. Campin*, *Mech. Engineering*, p. 66.

scribing-compass (skri'bing-kum'pas), *n.* In *saddlery* and *cooper-work*, a compass having one leg, pointed and used as a pivot, and one scoop-edge, which serves as a marker. It has an arc and a set screw to regulate the width of opening.

scribing-iron (skri'bing-ir'ern), *n.* Same as *scribe*, 4.

scribism (skri'bizm), *n.* [*< scribe* + *-ism*.] The functions, teachings, and literature of the ancient Hebrew scribes.

Then follows a section on *Scribism*, giving an account of the Jewish canon and its professional interpretation. *British Quarterly Rev.*, LXXXIII. 497.

scrid (skrid), *n.* Same as *serced*. [Rare.]

scriener, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *screen*.

scrieve (skrēv), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scrieved*, ppr. *scrieving*. [*< Icel. skreifa* = Sw. *skrefva* = Dan. *skræve*, stride, < Icel. Sw. *skref* = Dan. *skræve*, a stride; perhaps akin to *scithe*, stride, move: see *scithe*.] To move or glide swiftly along; also, to rub or rasp along. [Scotch.]

The wheels o' life gae down-hill screevin', Wi' rattlin' glee. *Burns*, *Scotch Drink*.

scriggle (skrig'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scriggled*, ppr. *scrigglng*. [Prob. a var. of **scruggle*, freq. of **scrug*, the earlier form of *shrug*, *q. v.*; with the sense partly due to association with *wriggle*. Otherwise, perhaps ult. < Icel. *skrika*, slip, = OHG. *screechon*, orig. spring up, jump, hop, MHG. G. *schrecken* = D. *schrikken*, cause to jump, startle, terrify; cf. G. *heu-schrecke*, grasshopper.] To writhe; struggle or twist about with more or less force; wriggle. [Prov. Eng.]

They scriggled and began to scold, But laughing got the master. *Bloomfield*, *The Horkey*. (*Davies*.)

scriggle (skrig'l), *n.* [*< scriggle*, *v.*] A wriggle; a wriggling.

A flitter of spawn that, unvivified by genial spirit, seems to give for a time a sort of ineffectual crawl, and then subsides into stinking stillness, unproductive of so much as the *scriggle* of a single tadpole. *Notes Ambrosianæ*, April, 1832.

scrike, *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *skrike* and *seriek* (also *sreak*, *q. v.*); the earlier (unas-sibilated) form of *shrike*, *shriek*: see *shrike*¹, *shriek*.] To shriek.

The little babe did loudly scrike and squall. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iv. 18.

Woe, and alas! the people crye and skrike, Why fades this flower, and leanes nee fruit nor seede? *Puttenham*, *Parthenides*, ix.

scrim (skrim), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. Thin, strong cloth, cotton or linen, used in upholstery and other arts for linings, etc.—2. *pl.* Thin canvas glued on the inside of a panel to keep it from cracking or breaking. *E. H. Knight*.

scrim (skrim), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scrimed*, ppr. *scriming*. [*< F. escrimer*, fence: see *skrim*, *skirmish*.] To fence; play with the sword.

The fellow did not fight with edge and buckler, like a Christian, but had some newfangled French devil's device of *scriming* and foining with his point, ha'ing and stamping, and tracing at me, that I expected to be full of eyelet holes ere I close with him. *Kingstley*, *Westward Ho*, iii.

scrimer (skri'mér), *n.* [*< F. escrimeur*, a fencer, a swordsman, < *escrimer*, fence: see *scrim*.] The AS. *scrimbre*, a gladiator (Lye), is appar. a late

form, < OF.] One practised in the use of the sword; a skillful fencer.

The *scrimers* of their nation,
He swore, had neither motion, guard, nor eye,
If you opposed them. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 101.

scrimmage (skrim'āj), *n.* [Also *scrummage*, *skrimmage*; early mod. E. **scrimmish*, *scrymmyshe*, a var. of *skirmish*, *q. v.*] A skirmish; a confused row or contest; a tussle.

If everybody's caranting about to once, each after his own men, nobody'll find nothing in such a *scrimmage* as that. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, xxx.

Specifically, in *foot-ball*: (a) A confused, close struggle round the ball.

And then follows a rush upon rush, and *scrummage* upon *scrummage*, the ball now driven through into the school-house quarters, and now into the school goal.

T. Hughes, Tom Brown's School-Days, i. 5.

(b) The act on the part of the two contesting teams of forming in opposing lines, and putting the ball in play.

scrump (skrimp), *v.* [Also *skrimp*, assimilated *shrimp*; < ME. **scrimpen*, < AS. **scrimpan* (pret. **scram*, pp. **scrumpen*) = OSw. **skrimpa* (in pp. *skrumpen* = Dan. *skrumpen*, adj., shrunken, shriveled) = MHG. *schrimpfen*, shrink; equiv. to AS. *scrimman* (pret. **scram*, pp. **scrummen*), shrivel, shrink, and akin to *serinean*, shrink; see *shrink*. *Scrimp* exists also in the assimilated form *shrimp*, and the secondary forms *shram*, *serump*, *shrup*, these forms being related as *crimp*, *cramp*, *crump*, which may, indeed, assuming a loss of initial *s*, be of the same origin. With *crimp*², *crimple*, *crumple* may be compared *rimple*, *rumple*.] **I. trans. 1.** To pinch or scant; limit closely; be sparing in the food, clothes, money, etc., of; deal sparingly with; straiten.

I trust you winna *skrimp* yourself for what is needfu' for your health, since it signifies not muckle whilk o' na has the siller, if the other wants it.

Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxix.

2. To be sparing in; narrow, straiten, stint, or contract, especially through a niggard or sparing use or allowance of something; make too small, short, or scanty; limit: as, to *scrump* a coat, or the cloth for making it.

Do not *scrump* your phrase,
But stretch it wider.

Tennyson, Queen Mary, lii. 3.

II. intrans. To be parsimonious or miserly: as, to save and *scrump*.

scrump (skrimp), *a. and n.* [*< scrump, v.*] **I. a.** Scanty; narrow; deficient; contracted.

II. n. A niggard; a pinching miser. [U. S.] **scrimped** (skrimpt), *p. a.* Narrow; contracted; pinched.

'A could na bear to see thee wi' thy cloak *scrimpit*.

Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, vi.

The women are all . . . ill-favored, *scrimped*; that means ill-nurtured simply.

C. D. Warner, Their Pilgrimage, p. 71.

scrumping-bar (skrim'ping-bär), *n.* In *calico-printing*, a grooved bar which smooths the fabric right and left to facilitate its proper feeding to the printing-machine.

The *scrumping-bar* is made of iron or brass with a curved surface furrowed by grooves, cut right and left from the centre. *W. Crookes*, Dyeing and Calico-printing, p. 558.

scrimplly (skrimp'li), *adv.* In a scrimp manner; barely; hardly; scarcely.

Down flow'd her robe, a tartan ahcen,
Till half a leg was *scrimplly* seen;
And such a leg! my bonnie Jean
Alone could peer it. *Burns*, The Vision.

scrimpness (skrimp'nes), *n.* Scantiness; pinched appearance or state; smallness of allowance.

scrimp-rail (skrimp'räl), *n.* Same as *scrimping-bar*.

The cloth then passes over the corrugated *scrimp rails*. *Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 493.

scrimption (skrimp'shon), *n.* [Irreg. < *scrump* + *-tion*.] A small portion; a pittance: as, add just a *scrimption* of salt. *Halliwel*, [Local.] **scrimpy** (skrim'pi), *a.* [*< scrimp* + *-y*¹.] Serimp. [Colloq.]

Four acres is *scrimpy* measure for a royal garden, even for a king of the heroic ages whose daughter did the family washing. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 8.

scrimshaw (skrim'shâ), *v. t. and i.* [A nautical word of unstable orthography; also *scrimshon*, *scrimshon*, *scrimshon*, *scrimshorn*, *scrimshont*, *scrimshander*; origin unknown. If the form *scrimshaw* is original, the word must be due to the surname *Scrimshaw*.] To engrave various fanciful designs on (shells, whales' teeth, walrus-tusks, etc.); in general, to execute any piece of ingenious mechanical work. [Sailors' language.]

One of the most fruitful sources of amusement to a whale-fisherman, and one which often so engrosses his time and attention as to cause him to neglect his duties, is known as *scrimshawing*. *Scrimshawing*, which, by the way, is the more acceptable form of the term, is the art, if art it be, of manufacturing useful and ornamental articles at sea. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 231.

scrimsaw (skrim'shâ), *n. and a.* [*< scrimshaw, v.*] **I. n.** A shell or a piece of ivory scrimshawed or fancifully carved. [Sailors' language.]

II. a. Made by scrimshawing.

Let us examine some of the *scrimsaw* work. We find handsome writing desks, toilet boxes, and work boxes made of foreign woods, inlaid with hundreds of other pieces of precious woods of various shapes and shades. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 232.

scrimshon, **scrimshon**, **scrimshorn**, etc., *v. and n.* See *scrimsaw*.

scrin (skrin), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *mining*, a small vein or string of ore; a crack filled with ore branching from a larger vein. [North. Eng.]

scrinet (skrin), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scryne*; < ME. **scrinc*, < OF. *escrin*, F. *écrin* = It. *scrigno*, < L. *serinium*, a box, chest, shrine: see *shrine*, which is derived from the same source, through AS. *scrin*.] A chest, bookcase, or other place where writings or curiosities are deposited; a shrine. [Rare.]

Lay forth out of thine everlasting *scryne*
The antique rolls which there lye hidden still.
Spenser, F. Q., I. l. 1, Prol.

scringe (skrinj), *v. i.*: pret. and pp. *seringed*, ppr. *seringing*. [Also *skringe*; a weakened form, with terminal assimilation, of **scrink*, *shrink* (< AS. *serincan*), as *cringe* is of **crink* (< AS. *crincan*).] To eringe. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

'Twaunt pay to *seringe* to England; will it pay
To fear that meaner bnly, old "They'll say"?

Lozell, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., li.

serinium (skrin'i-nm), *n.*; pl. *serinia* (-iâ). [L. *serinium* (see def.): see *serine*, *shrine*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a case or box, generally cylindrical in shape, for holding rolls of manuscript.

scrip¹ (skrip), *n.* [*< ME. scrippe*, *schrippe*, < Icel. *skreppa*, a scrip, bag, = OSw. *skreppa*, Sw. dial. *skrappa*, a bag, a scrip, = Norw. *skreppa*, a knapsack, = MD. *scharpe*, *schærpe*, *scerpe*, a scrip, pilgrim's wallet, = LG. *schrap*, a scrip, = OHG. *scharpe*, a pocket, perhaps akin to OHG. *scirbi*, MHG. *schirbe*, *scherbe*, G. *scherbe* = D. *scherf*, a shred, shiver, scrap, shard: see *scrap*¹ and *scarp*², *scarf*².] **1.** A wallet; a bag; a satchel, as for travelers; especially, a pilgrim's pouch, sometimes represented as decorated with scallop-shells, the emblems of a pilgrim.

Horn tok burden and *scrippe*,
And wrong his lippe.

King Horn (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

He [the friar] went his wey, no lenger wolde he reate,
With *scrippe* and tipped staff, ytukked hie.

Chaucer, Summoner's Tale, l. 29.

David . . . chose him five smooth stones out of the brook, and put them in a shepherd's bag which he had, even in a *scrip*. *1 Sam.* xvii. 40.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a pouch or almoner, and supposed to be a pilgrim's scrip. It is often combined with a pilgrim's staff, or bourdon. See *staff*.

scrip² (skrip), *n.* [A corruption of *script*, appar. by vague association with *scrip*¹: see *script*.] **1.** A writing; a certificate, deed, or schedule; a written slip or list.

Call them generally, man by man, according to the *scrip*.
Shak., M. N. D., i. 2. 2.

No, no, my sovereign;

He take thine own word, without *scrip* or scrowle.
Heywood, If you Know not me (Works, I. 318).

2. A serap of paper or parchment.

I believe there was not a note, or least *scrip* of paper of any consequence in my possession, but they had a view of it. *Bp. Spratt*, Harl. Misc. (Davies.)

It is ridiculous to say that bills of exchange shall pay our debts abroad; that cannot be till *scrips* of paper can be made current coin. *Locke*, Considerations on Interest.

3. In *com.*, an interim or provisional document or certificate, to be exchanged, when certain payments have been made or conditions complied with, for a more formal certificate, as of shares or bonds, or entitling the holder to the payment of interest, a dividend, or the like; also, such documents or certificates collectively.

Lucky rhymes to him were *scrip* and share.

Tennyson, The Brook.

There was a new penny duty for *scrip* certificates.
S. Douell, Taxes in England, III. 330.

4. Fractional paper money: so called in the United States during and after the civil war. — **Railway scrip**, scrip issued by a railway.

scrip-company (skrip'kum'pa-ni), *n.* A company having shares which pass by delivery, without the formalities of register or transfer.

scrip-holder (skrip'höl'dér), *n.* One who holds shares in a company or stock, the title to which is a written certificate or scrip.

scrippage (skrip'āj), *n.* [*< scrip*¹ + *-age*.] That which is contained in a scrip: formed jocosely, as *baggage* is from *bag*. [Rare.] See the quotation.

Though not with bag and baggage, yet with scrip and scrippage. *Shak.*, As you Like It, iii. 2. 171.

script (skript), *n.* [*< ME. script*, *scrit*, < OF. *escript*, *escriit*, F. *écrit* = Sp. Pg. *escrito* = It. *scritto*, a writing, a written paper, < L. *scriptum*, a writing, a written paper, a book, treatise, law, a line or mark, neut. of *scriptus*, pp. of *scribere*, write: see *scribe*. Cf. *manuscript*, *postscript*, *prescript*, *rescript*, *transcript*, etc.] **1†.** A writing; a written paper.

I trowe it were to longe yow to tarle,
If I yow tolde of every *scrit* [var. *script*] and bond
By which that she was teffed in his lond.

Chaucer, Merchant's Tale, l. 453.

Do you see this sonnet,
This loving *script*? do you know from whence it came too?
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 2.

2. In *law*, an original or principal document. — **3.** Writing; handwriting; written form of letter; written characters; style of writing.

A good deal of the manuscript . . . was in an ancient English *script*, although so uncouth and shapeless were the characters that it was not easy to resolve them into letters. *Hawthorne*, Septimius Felton, p. 122.

4. In *printing*, types that imitate written letters or writing. See example under *roude*. — **Lombardic script**. See *Lombardic*. — **Mirror script**. See *mirror-script*. — **Scripts of marti**. Same as *letters of marque* (which see, under *marque*).

Script., script. An abbreviation of *scripture* or *scriptural*.

scription (skrip'shon), *n.* [*< L. scriptio*(-n-), a writing, < *scribere*, pp. *scriptus*, write: see *scribe*.] A handwriting, especially when presenting any peculiarity by which the writer or the epoch of the writing may be fixed: as, a *scription* of the fourteenth century.

Britain taught Ireland a peculiar style of *scription* and ornament of the writing of her manuscripts. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 275.

scriptitious (skrip'tish'ns), *a.* Written: as, *scriptitious* testimony. *Bentham*.

scriptor (skrip'tor), *n.* [*< L. scriptor*, a writer, < *scribere*, pp. *scriptus*, write: see *scribe*.] A writer; scribe.

scriptorium (skrip'tō'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *scriptoria*, *scriptoria* (-umz, -iâ). [= OF. *escriptoire* = It. *scrittojo*, < ML. *scriptorium*, a writing-room, LL. a metallic style for writing on wax, prop. neut. of *scriptorius*, pertaining to writing or a writer: see *scriptory*.] A writing-room; specifically, the room set apart in a monastery or an abbey for the writing or copying of manuscripts.

The annalist is the annalist of his monastery or his cathedral; his monastery or his cathedral has had a history, has records, charters, a library, a *scriptorium* for multiplying copies of record.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 79.

scriptory (skrip'tō-ri), *a.* [= OF. *escriptoire*, < L. *scriptorius*, pertaining to writing or to a writer, < *scriptor*, a writer, < *scribere*, pp. *scriptus*, write: see *scribe*, *script*.] **1.** Expressed in writing; not verbal; written.

Of wills duo sunt genera, nuncupatory and *scriptory*.
Swift, Tale of a Tub, ii.

2. Used for writing. [Rare.]

With such differences of reeda, vallatory, sagittary, *scriptory*, and others, they might be furnished in Judea. *Sir T. Browne*, Tracts, i.

scriptural (skrip'tū-ral), *a.* [*< scripture* + *-al*.] **1†.** Of or pertaining to writing; written.

An original is styled the protocol, or *scriptural* matrix; and if the protocol, which is the root and foundation of the instrument, does not appear, the instrument is not valid. *Aglife*, Parergon.

2. Pertaining to, contained in, or in accordance with the Scriptures: as, a *scriptural* phrase; *scriptural* doctrine. [Less specific than *Biblical*, and more commonly without a capital.]

The convocation itself was very busy in the matter of the translation of the Bible and *Scriptural* formulae of prayer and belief.

Stubbs, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 288.

= **Syn. 2.** *Biblical*, *Scriptural*. *Biblical* relates to the Bible as a book to be known or studied: as, a *Biblical* scholar; *Biblical* exegesis or criticism. *Scriptural* relates to the Bible as a book containing doctrine: as, the idea is not *scriptural*; it also means simply contained in the text of the Bible: as, a *scriptural* phrase. We speak of a *Bible* character, a *Bible* hero.

scripturalism (skrip'tū-ral-izm), *n.* [*< scriptural + -ism.*] The doctrine of a scripturalist; literal adherence to Scripture. *Imp. Dict.*
scripturalist (skrip'tū-ral-ist), *n.* [*< scriptural + -ist.*] One who adheres literally to the Scriptures, and makes them the foundation of all philosophy; one well versed in Scripture; a student of Scripture.

The warm disputes among some critical *Scripturalists* of those times concerning the Visible Church of Christ upon Earth.

Defoe, *Tour through Great Britain*, II. 214. (*Davies.*)

scripturality (skrip-tū-ral'i-ti), *n.* Scripturalness.

Scripturality is not used by authors of the first class. *Austin Phelps*, *Eng. Style*, p. 331.

scripturally (skrip'tū-ral-i), *adv.* In a scriptural manner; from or in accordance with the Scriptures. *Bailey.*

scripturalness (skrip'tū-ral-nes), *n.* Scriptural character or quality. *Imp. Dict.*

scripture (skrip'tūr), *n.* and *a.* [*< ME. scripture, scriptour, scriptour, < OF. escripture, escripture, F. écriture = Sp. Pg. escritura = It. scrittura, a writing, scripture, < L. scriptura, a writing, written character, a line, composition, something written, an inscription, LL. (N. T. and eccl.) scriptura, or pl. scripturæ, the writings contained in the Bible, the Scriptures, scriptura, a passage in the Bible, < scribere, fut. part. scripturus, write: see script, scribe.*] **I. n. 1.** A writing; anything written. (*a*) A document; a deed or other record; a narrative or other matter committed to writing; a manuscript or book, or that which it contains.

And many other marveylla ben there; that it were to combrous and to long to putten it in *scripture* of Bokes. *Mandeville*, *Travels*, p. 272.

Of that *scripture*,
Be as be may, I make of it no cure.
Chaucer, *Good Women*, l. 1144.

(*b*) An inscription or superscription; a motto or legend; the posy of a ring, or the like.

Playngge ontrechangen hire rynges,
Of which I can nocht tellen no *scripture*.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, iii. 1369.

I will that a convenient stoon of marbill and a flat figure, aftyr the facton of an armyd man, be made and gravyn in the seyde stoon in laton in memoryall of my fadyr, John Fastolf, . . . with a *scripture* aboute the stoon makynge mencon of the day and yeer of hise obite.

Poston Letters, l. 454.

2. [*cap.*] The books of the Old and New Testaments; the Bible; used by way of eminence and distinction, and often in the plural preceded by the definite article; often also *Holy Scripture*. See *Bible*.

Holy scriptour thus it seyth
To the that arte of cristen feyth,
"Yife thou labour, thou muste etc
That with th' hondes thou doyste gete."
Babees Book (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

Holy scriptur spekyth moche of thys Temple whiche war to longe to wryte for this purpose.

Torkington, *Diary of Eng. Travell*, p. 71.

All *scripture* is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness.

2 Tim. iii. 16.

There is not any action that a man ought to do or to forbear, but the *Scriptures* will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it. *South.*

3. A passage or quotation from the Scriptures; a Bible text.

How dost thou understand the *Scripture*? The *Scripture* says "Adam digged."
Shak., *Hamlet*, v. l. 41.

4. [*cap.*] Any sacred writing or book; as, a catena of Buddhist *Scriptures*.

Most men do not know that any nation but the Hebrews have had a *scripture*. *Thoreau*, *Walden*, p. 116.

Canonical Scriptures. See *canonical books*, under *canonical*.

II. a. [*cap.*] Relating to the Bible or the Scriptures; scriptural: as, "*Scripture* history," *Locke*.

Why are *Scripture* maxims put upon us, without taking notice of *Scripture* examples?
Bp. Atterbury.

scriptured (skrip'tūrd), *a.* [*< scripture + -ed.*] Engraved; covered with writing. [*Rare.*]

Those *scriptured* flanks it cannot see.
D. G. Rossetti, *The Burden of Nineveh*.

Scripture-reader (skrip'tūr-rēd'ēr), *n.* An evangelist of a minor grade who reads the Bible in the houses of the poor and ignorant, in hospitals, barracks, etc.

scripturewort (skrip'tūr-wört), *n.* Same as *letter-lichen*.

scripturian (skrip-tū'ri-an), *n.* [*< scripture + -ian.*] A Biblical scholar; a scripturist. [*Rare.*]

Flo. Cursed be he that maketh debate 'twixt man and wife.
Le. Oh, rare scripturian! you have sealed up my lips.
Chapman, *Humorous Day's Mirth*.

scripturient (skrip-tū'ri-ent), *a.* and *n.* [*< LL. scripturien(t)-s*, ppr. of *scripturire*, desire to write, desiderative of *L. scribere*, pp. *scriptus*, write: see *scribe*.] **I. a.** Having a desire or passion for writing; having a liking or itch for authorship.

Here lies the corps of William Prynne . . .
This grand *scripturient* paper spiller,
This endless, needless margin filler,
Was strangely tost from post to pillar.
A. Wood, *Athens Oxon.*, II. 453.

II. n. One who has a passion for writing. They seem to be of a very quarrelsome humour, and to have a huge ambition to be esteemed the polemical *scripturients* of the age. *Bp. Parker*, *Platonick Philos.*, p. 75.

scripturist (skrip'tūr-ist), *n.* [= *It. scritturista*; as *scripture + -ist.*] One who is versed in the Scriptures.

Pembroke Hall, . . . noted from the very dawn of the Reformation for *scripturists* and encouragers of gospel learning. *Ridley*, quoted in *Biog. Notice of Bradford* [(*Parker Soc.*, 1853), II. xvii].

scriit, *n.* A Middle English form of *script*.
scriitch¹ (skrich), *v. i.* [A var. of *screech*, ult. an assimilated form of *scribe*: see *serike, shriek, shriek*.] To screech; shriek.

That dismal pair, the *scriitching* owl
And buzzing hornet! *B. Jonson*, *Sad Shepherd*, i. 2.
On that, the hungry curlew chance to *scriitch*.
Browning, *Sordello*.

scriitch² (skrich), *n.* [*< scriitch*¹, *v.*; a var. of *screech*, ult. of *scribe, shriek, shriek*.] A shrill cry; a screech.

Perhaps it is the owl's *scriitch*. *Coleridge*, *Christabel*, i.
scriitch² (skrich), *n.* [*< ME. *serich*, *< AS. seric*, a thrush: see *shrike*². Cf. *scriitch-owl, screech-owl*.] A thrush. See *screech*, 3. [*Prov. Eng.*]

scriit, *v. i.* [E. dial. also *scride*; *< ME. scriithen*, *< AS. scrithan* = *OS. skridan* = *D. schrijden* = *OHG. scrihan*, *MHG. schriten*, *G. schreiben* = *leel. skrīdha* = *Sw. skrida* = *Dan. skride*, move, stride, *U.*] To stride; move forward. *Hampole*, *Prose Treatises* (E. E. T. S.), p. 2, note 3.

scritoire (skri-twor'), *n.* A variant of *escritoire*.
scrivanot, *n.* [*< It. scrivano*, a writer, clerk: see *scriven*.] A writer; clerk; one who keeps accounts.

The captain gave order that I should deliever all my money with the goods into the hands of the *scrivano*, or purser of the ship.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 249.
You do not know the quirks of a *scrivano*.
A dash undoes a family, a point.

scrive (skriv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scrived*, ppr. *scriving*. [A var. of *scribe*; cf. *descrive, describe*.] **1.** To write; describe.

How mankinde dooth bigynne
Is wondir for to *scrive* so.
Hymns to Virgyn, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 58.

2. To draw (a line) with a pointed tool: same as *scribe*, 2.

When the lines of the sections or frames are accurately drawn, they are scratched or *scrived* in by a sharp-pointed tool.

scrive-board (skriv'bōrd), *n.* In *ship-building*, a number of planks clamped edge to edge together and painted black, on which are marked with a sharp tool the lines of the sections or frames of an iron ship, which have been previously outlined.

scrivello (skri-vel'ō), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An elephant's tusk of less than 20 pounds in weight. *Imp. Dict.*

scrivent (skriv'n), *n.* [*< ME. *scriven, scrivcin*, *< OF. escrivain, F. écrivain* = *Sp. escribano* = *Pg. escrevão* = *It. scrivano*, *< ML. scribanus*, a writer, notary, clerk (cf. *L. scriba*, a scribe), *< L. scribere*, write: see *scribe*. Hence *scrivener*. The word *scriven* survives in the surname *Scriven*.] A writer; a notary.

Thise *scriveyns* . . . aseweth guode lettre ate gynnynge, and efterward maketh wycked.
Ayenbite of Inwytt (E. E. T. S.), p. 44.

scrivener (skriv'n), *v. t.* and *i.* [*< scriven, n.*; or *< scrivener*, regarded as formed with suffix *-er* from a verb: see *scrivener*.] To write; especially, to write with the expansive wordiness and repetitions characteristic of scriveners or lawyers.

Here 'a a mortgage *scrivened* up to ten skina of parchment and the king's attorney general is content with six lines.
Roger North, *Lord Guilford*, II. 302. (*Davies.*)

scrivener (skriv'nēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scrivenour*; *< ME. scrivener, scriyener, screvener, skrivnere*, with superfluous suffix *-ere* (E. *-er*, *-er*²) (as in *musicianer, parishioner*, etc.), *< scriven*, a notary: see *scriven*. Hence the surnames *Scrivener, Scrivner*.] **1.** A writer; especially, a public writer; a notary; specifically, one

whose occupation is the drawing of contracts or other writings.

As God made you a Knight, if he had made you a *Scrivener*, you would have bene more handsome to colour Cordouan skines then to hane written processe.

Guevara, *Letters* (tr. by Ifellows, 1577), p. 83.

2. One whose business it is to receive money and place it out at interest, and supply those who want to raise money on security; a money-broker; a financial agent.

How happy in his low degree . . . is he
Who leads a quiet country life, . . .
And from the griping *scrivener* free!
Dryden, tr. of *Horace's Epode*, ii.

Scriveners' cramp or palsy, writers' cramp. See *writer*.
scrivenship (skriv'nēr-ship), *n.* [*< scrivener + -ship*.] The office of a scrivener. *Cotgrave*.

scrivenisht, *a.* and *adv.* [*< ME. scriyenyssh*; *< scriven + -ish*¹.] Like a scrivener or notary.

Ne *scriyenyssh* or craftily thow it wryte.
Chaucer, *Troilus*, ii. 1026.

scriven-liket, *a.* Like a scrivener.

scrivenour, *n.* An obsolete form of *scrivener*.
scrivenry (skriv'n-ri), *n.* [*< scriven + -ry*. Cf. *OF. escrivainerie* (also *escrivainie*), the office of a scrivener, *< escrivain*, a scrivener: see *scriven*.] Scrivenship.

scrob¹, *n.* A Middle English form of *scrub*¹.
scrob², *v.* A Middle English form of *scrub*².

scrobe (skrōb), *n.* [*< L. scrobis*, a ditch, dike, trench. Hence ult. *scrobicula*, etc., and prob. ult. *scrow*¹.] In *entom.*: (*a*) A groove in the side of the rostrum in which the scape or basal joint of the antenna is received, in the weevils or curculios. These scrobes may be directed straight forward, or upward or downward, and thus furnish characters much used in classifying such beetles. (*b*) A groove on the outer side of the mandible, more fully called *mandibular scrobe*.

scrobicular (skrō-bik'ū-lār), *a.* [*< scrobiculi + -ar*.] Pertaining to or surrounded by scrobicular, as tubercles on a sea-urchin.

Scrobicularia (skrō-bik'ū-lār'i-ā), *n.* [NL., *< L. scrobicularis*, a little ditch: see *scrobicularia*.] In *conch.*, the typical genus of *Scrobiculariidae*: same as *Arenurina*. *Schumacher*, 1817.

Scrobiculariidae (skrō-bik'ū-lār'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., *< Scrobicularia + -idae*.] A family of dimyarian bivalves, typified by the genus *Scrobicularia*. They have only one branchial leaf on each side appendiculate behind, large labial palpi, and the shell telliniform with an external ligament and an internal cartilage lodged in a special fossa below the umbones. The species mostly inhabit warm or tropical seas. *Scrobicularia piperata* is the well-known mud-wren of England. They are sometimes called *mud-naclars*.

scrobiculate (skrō-bik'ū-lāt), *a.* [*< NL. *scrobiculatus*, *< L. scrobicularis*, a little ditch or trench: see *scrobicularis*.] In *bot.* and *zool.*, furrowed or pitted; having small pits or furrows; specifically, in *entom.*, having well-defined deep and rounded depressions which are larger than punctures; foveate.

scrobiculated (skrō-bik'ū-lāt-ed), *a.* [*< scrobiculate + -ed*.] Same as *scrobiculate*.

scrobiculus (skrō-bik'ū-lus), *n.*; pl. *scrobiculi* (-lī). [NL., *< L. scrobicularis*, a little ditch or trench, dim. of *scrobis*, *scrobs*, a ditch, trench: see *scrobe*.] In *anat.*, a pit or depression; a fossa.—**Scrobiculus cordis**, the pit of the stomach: same as *antecardium*.

scrod (skrod), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scrodded*, ppr. *scrodding*. [A var. of *shred* or *shroud*² (AS. **scroddan* = *MD. schrooden*, etc.): see *shred, shroud*².] To shred; prepare for cooking by tearing in small pieces: as, *scrodded* fish.

scrod (skrod), *n.* [*< scrod, v.*] **1.** Scrodded fish, or a dish prepared by scrodding fish.—**2.** A young codfish, especially one that is split and fried or boiled. [*New Eng.*]

Scrod is the name for a young codfish split and prepared for boiling.
Amer. Angler, XVII. 333.

scrodgill (skrod'gil), *n.* [*< scrod + gill*¹.] An instrument for taking fish, made of four fish-hooks with the shanks laid together and the points projecting at right angles, to be dragged or jerked through the water; a pull-devil.

scrodgill (skrod'gil), *v. t.* [*< scrodgill, n.*] To take or catch with a scrodgill.

scrofula (skrof'ū-lā), *n.* [Formerly erroneously *scrophula*, also *scrofulus, scrophulus*, *< F. scrofulus*, pl., = *Sp. escrófula* = *Pg. escrofulas* = *It. scrofula, scrofolata* = *G. skrofoeln* = *Sw. Dan. skrofter*, pl., *scrofula*, *< L. scrofula*, pl., scrofulous swellings, scrofula; perhaps so called from

the swollen appearance of the glands, prop. pl. of *scrofula*, a little sow, dim. of *scrofa*, a sow, so called with ref. to the rooting habit of swine, lit. a 'digger'; cf. *scrobis*, a ditch, from the same root as *scribere*, write, orig. scratch: see *scrobe*, *scroel*, etc.] A constitutional disorder, especially in the young, expressing itself in lymphadenitis, especially glandular swellings in the neck, with a tendency to cheesy degeneration, inflammations of various joints, mucous membranes, and other structures, together with other less distinct indications of feeble health. The inflammations have been shown to be in most cases tubercular, and due to bacillary invasion. Also called *struma* and *king's evil*. See *evil*.

scrofullest, *n.* pl. [Also erroneously *scrophules*; < F. *scrofules*, < L. *scrofulæ*, scrofulous swellings: see *scrofula*.] Scrofulous swellings.

A cataplasm of the leaves and hogs grease incorporat together doth resolve the *scrophules* or swelling kernels called the king's evil. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxii. 14.

scrofulide (skrof'ū-lid), *n.* [< F. *scrofulide*.] Any affection of the skin regarded as of scrofulous origin.

scrofulitic (skrof'ū-lit'ik), *a.* [< *scrofula* + *-ite* + *-ic*.] Scrofulous.

scrofuloderm (skrof'ū-lō-dĕrm), *n.* [< *scrofula* + *derm*.] A skin-lesion regarded as of scrofulous origin.

scrofulous (skrof'ū-lus), *a.* [< F. *scrofuloux*, earlier *scrophuleux* = Sp. Pg. *escrofuloso* = It. *scrofuloso*, < NL. *scrofulosus*, < L. *scrofulæ*: see *scrofula*.] 1. Pertaining to scrofula, or partaking of its nature; having a tendency to scrofula: as, *scrofulous tumors*; a *scrofulous habit of body*.—2. Diseased or affected with scrofula.

Scrofulous persona can never be duly nourished.
Arbutnot, Aliments.

Scrofulous abscess, suppurative lymphadenitis of children, especially in the neck.—**Scrofulous bubo**, a scrofulous lymphadenitis.—**Scrofulous ceratitis**, a form of parenchymatous inflammation of the cornea seen in scrofulous subjects.

scrofulously (skrof'ū-lus-li), *adv.* In a scrofulous manner; with scrofula.

scrofulousness (skrof'ū-lus-nes), *n.* Scrofulous character or condition.

scrog (skrog), *n.* [Also assimilated *shrog*; < ME. *scrog*, *skrogge*, *shrogge*; a var. of *scrag*.] Cf. Gael. *sgrogag*, stunted timber or undergrowth, *sgreag*, shrivel, *sgreagach*, dry, parched, rocky, etc.; Ir. *scrag*, a rock.] 1. A stunted bush; also, a tract of stunted bushes, thorns, briars, etc.; a thicket; underwood.

I cam in by you greenwad,
And down among the *scrogs*.
Johnie of Cocklesmair (Child's Ballads, VI. 18).

At the foot of the moss behind Kirk Yetton (Caer Ketton, wise men say) there is a *scrog* of low wood and a pool with a dam for washing sheep. *R. L. Stevenson*, Pastoral.

2. A small branch of a tree broken off; broken boughs and twigs; brushwood.

"Scrogie Touchwood, if you please," said the senior; "the *scrog* branch first, for it must become rotten ere it become touchwood." *Scott*, St. Roman's Well, xxxvi.

3. In *her.*, a branch of a tree; a blazon sometimes used by Scottish heralds.

[Scotch and prov. Eng. in all uses.]

scroggy (skrog'ĭ), *a.* [< ME. *scroggy*, covered with underwood or straggling bushes; < *scrog* + *-y*. Cf. *scraggy*.] 1. Stunted; shriveled.—2. Abounding with stunted bushes or brushwood. [Scotch or prov. Eng. in both uses.]

scrolar (skrō'lār), *a.* Pertaining to a scroll.—**Scrolar line**, a line lying in a surface, but not in one tangent plane.

scrolet, *n.* An obsolete form of *scroll*.

scroll (skrōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scrowl*, *scrole*, *scrolle* (also sometimes *escroll*, after *escrow*); < ME. *scrolle*, *scrowle*, *scraute*, < OF. *escrouelle*, *escroete*, a strip, roll (cf. *escrouete*, *escroete*, *escroete*, f., *escrouet*, m., a roll, scroll), dim. of *escroue*, *escroie*, a strip, scroll: see *scrow*, of which *scroll* is thus ult. a dim. form.] 1. A roll of parchment or paper, or a writing formed into a roll; a list or schedule.

The heavens shall be rolled together as a *scroll*. *Iaa*, xxxiv. 4.

Here is the *scroll* of every man's name. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2. 4.

2. In a restricted sense, a draft or outline of what is afterward to be written out in full; also used attributively: as, a *scroll minute*.—3. An ornament of a spiral form; an ornament or appendage resembling a partly unrolled sheet of paper. (a) In *arch.*, any convolved or spiral ornament; specifically, the volute of the Ionic and Corinthian capitals. See cuts under *linen-scroll* and *Vitruvian*. (b) The curved head of instruments of the violin class, in which are inserted the pins for tuning the strings. (c) Same as *scroll-head*. (d) A flourish appended to a person's signa-

ture or sign manual. (e) In *law*, a spiral or seal-like character, usually in ink, permitted in some states to be affixed to a signature to serve the purpose of a seal. (f) Any ornament of curved interlacing lines.

A large plain Silver hilted Sword with *Scrowls* and gilt in parts, with a broad gutter'd hollow Blade gilt at the shoulder. Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 157.

(g) In *furniture and woodwork*, a carved volute or spiral, especially such an ornament forming the arm of a sofa, rocking-chair, or the like. (h) The ribbon-like label proceeding from the mouths of speakers in old tapestries and illustrations. (i) In *her.*, the ribbon-like appendage to a crest or escutcheon on which the motto is inscribed. Also *escroll*.

4. In *hydraul.*, a spiral or converging ajutage or waterway placed around a turbine or other reaction water-wheel to equalize the rate of flow of water at all points around the circumference, by means of the progressive decrease in the capacity of the waterway. *E. H. Knight*.—5. In *geom.*, a skew surface, or non-developable ruled surface.—6. The mantling or lambrequin of a tilting-helmet. [Rare.]—7. In *anat.*, a turbinate bone; a scroll-bone.

scroll (skrōl), *v.* [< *scroll*, *n.*] **I. trans.** 1. To write down in a scroll or roll of parchment or paper; commit to writing; inscribe.—2. To draft; write in rough outline. See *scroll*, *n.*, 2. **II. intrans.** To roll or curl up.

3. To roll up or form into a scroll.—4. To ornament with scrolls or scrollwork.

When gum mucilage is used, the addition of a very little glycerine will make it hold better, and diminish its tendency to separate or *scroll*. *Lea*, Photography, p. 428.

scroll-bone (skrōl'bōn), *n.* In *anat.*, a scroll, or scroled bone. The principal scroll-bones are the ethmoturbinals, maxilloturbinals, and sphenoturbinals.

scroll-chuck (skrōl'chuk), *n.* A form of lathe-chuck in which the dogs are caused to approach or recede from the center simultaneously by the revolution of a grooved scroll.

scrolled (skrōld), *p. a.* [< *scroll* + *-ed*.] 1. Consisting of scrolls; decorated over much of the surface with scrolls.—2. In *anat.*, turbinate, as a bone; scroll-like.

scroll-gear (skrōl'gēr), *n.* See *scroll-wheel*.

scroll-head (skrōl'hed), *n.* An ornamental piece at the bow of a vessel, finished off with carved work in the form of a volute or scroll turned outward. Also called *billet-head* and *scroll*.

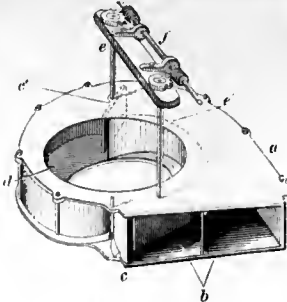
scroll-lathe (skrōl'lāth), *n.* A lathe especially adapted for spiral work, or objects of scroll-shaped outline, as piano-legs and balusters.

scroll-saw (skrōl'sā), *n.* A saw or sawing-machine for cutting thin boards, veneers, or plates into ornamental scrollwork, or for preparing wood for inlaying. The smaller foot-power machines consist of narrow saw-blades fitted to a spring frame, and operated by a treadle. The larger machines include both reciprocating saws or jig-saws and band-saws. In all the saw passes through a hole in the table, and the material, laid on the table, is pushed against the saw. See cut under *band-saw*.

scroll-wheel (skrōl'hwēl), *n.* A cog-wheel in the form of a scroll, the effect of which is to cause the gearing to rotate more slowly when engaged with its main parts than when it is working in the outer parts. It is used in some machines, as harvesters, as a means of converting rotary into reciprocal motion by rapid reversal of the motion of the scroll-wheel.

scrollwork (skrōl'wĕrk), *n.* Ornamental work of any kind in which scrolls, or lines of scroll-like character, are an element. The name is commonly given to ornamental work cut out in fanciful designs from thin boards or plates with a scroll-saw.

scrooge (skrōj), *v. t.* Same as *scrouge*.



Hydraulic Scroll. a, case, inclosing center-discharge turbine water-wheel; b, openings for inflow of water; c, e, gates for admitting water to central wheel-space d (the wheel is not shown); f, g, gate-shafts; h, shaft by which the two gates are operated simultaneously and equally from worm-gearing at the top of the gate-shafts.



The inflorescence of Figwort (*Scrophularia nodosa*). a, the flower; b, the fruit; c, a seed; d, a leaf.

scroop (skrōp), *v. i.* [Imitative. Cf. *hoop*², *choop*, *roop*.] To emit a harsh or grating sound; grate; creak.

scroop (skrōp), *n.* [< *scroop*, *v.*] 1. A harsh sound or cry.

This man could mimic every word and *scroop* and shout that might be supposed proper to such a scene [the pulling of teeth]. *Dickens*, Household Words, XXX. 139.

Specifically—2. The crisp, crunching sound emitted when a bundle of silk yarn is tightly twisted and pressed together.

scrophulat, *n.* A former erroneous spelling of *scrofula*.

Scrophularia (skrof'ū-lā'ri-ā), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1690), so called because reputed a remedy for scrofula, or perhaps on account of the knots on the roots resembling scrofula; < L. *scrofulæ*, scrofula: see *scrofula*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, type of the order *Scrophularineæ*, belonging to the tribe *Cheloneæ*.

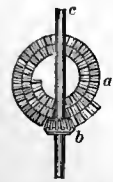
It is characterized by flowers with a deeply five-cleft calyx, a nearly globose corolla with four short, flat, erect lobes and one spreading in front, four stamens with one-celled anthers, and often a scale-like staminode representing a fifth stamen. The fruit is a rigid two-celled septicidal capsule, roundish and commonly sharp-pointed, containing very numerous wrinkled seeds. There are about 120 species, chiefly Old World plants of the Mediterranean region, also extending widely through the north temperate zone, but very sparingly in America, where 3 species occur in the western United States, one of which, *S. nodosa*, figwort, extends to the Atlantic and to Canada. They are smooth or bristly herbs, sometimes shrubby, and often fetid. They bear leaves which are chiefly opposite, and are often covered with pellucid dots, and loose cymes of greenish, purplish, or yellow flowers disposed in a terminal thyrsus. The species are known as *figwort*, especially *S. aquatica* of England, also called *water betony*, *bullwort*, and *bishop's leaves*, and *S. nodosa*, a widely diffused species of Europe and America, used formerly in medicine in the treatment of scrofula, and occasionally still in making ointments for ulcers, etc. See *bramwort*.

Scrophulariaceæ (skrof'ū-lā-ri-ā'sĕ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lindley, 1835), < *Scrophularia* + *-aceæ*.] Same as *Scrophularineæ*.

scrophulariaceous (skrof'ū-lā-ri-ā'shi-us), *a.* Same as *scrophularineous*.

scrophularin (skrof'ū-lā-rin), *n.* [< *Scrophularia* + *-in*.] A proximate principle found in *Scrophularia nodosa*.

Scrophularineæ (skrof'ū-lā-rin'ĕ-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham, 1835), < *Scrophularia* + *-ineæ*.] An important order of gamopetalous plants, of the cohort *Personates* in the series *Bicarpellatæ*, distinguished by a completely two-celled ovary with its placentæ on the middle partition, and by numerous seeds with fleshy albumen. The flowers have usually a persistent five-lobed calyx, a perianth and irregularly inflated two-lobed corolla, four didynamous stamens borne on the corolla-tube, often with a staminode representing a fifth stamen, and an entire and sessile ovary which becomes a capsule opening by lines or terminal chinks, or rarely succulent and forming a berry. The order includes about 2,000 species, of 146 genera and 12 tribes, by many grouped in 3 series—the *Pseudolanææ*, with alternate leaves and flatfish flowers, as the mullen, transitional to the *Solanaceæ* or nightshade family; the typical section, the *Antirrhinidææ*, as the snapdragon, with opposite lower leaves and the upper lip exterior in the bud; and the *Rhinanthidææ*, including the foxglove and *Gerardia*, with various leaves and the lower lip exterior. The species are mainly herbs—a few, as *Fauldromia*, becoming trees. Their leaves are entire or toothed, seldom lobed, and always without stipules. The inflorescence is either perfectly centripetal, commonly racemose, or primarily centripetal, the branches however bearing centrifugal clusters, either axillary or forming together a thyrsus. In some exceptional genera the corolla is spreading and nearly flat (see *Veronica*, *Verbascum*, *Limosella*); in many others the typical perianth form becomes altered to a funnel-shaped or bell-shaped body, or to an inflated pouch or sac, often with a conspicuous spur. The order is well distributed through all parts of the world; it is most frequent in temperate and montane regions, but is also found within both arctic and tropical climates. About 50 genera are peculiar to America, over half of which belong to North America only; about 23 are confined to South Africa, 15 to Asia, and the others are mostly more widely diffused; 38 genera and about 340 species occur in the United States—one, *Veronica*, extending within the arctic circle. Most species are acid and bit-



a, scroll-wheel, intermeshing with the pinion b, which, sliding by a feather on the shaft, c, imparts a gradually decreasing velocity to the latter as b is moved toward the center of a.

ter, and of suspicious or actively poisonous properties; many, as *Scrophularia* (the type), *Franseria*, etc., yield remedies formerly or at present in repute. Several genera, as *Buchnera* and *Gerardia*, show a marked tendency to parasitism, dry black, resist cultivation, are in various species leafless, and connect with the parasitic order *Orobanchaceæ*. Others yield some of the most ornamental flowers of the garden. For the principal types of tribes, see *Verbaceum*, *Calceolaria*, *Antirrhinum*, *Chelone*, *Gratiola*, *Digitalis*, *Gerardia*, and *Euphrasia*. See also *Collinsia*, *Castilleja*, *Herpestis*, *Maurandia*, *Melampyrum*, *Mimulus*, *Lymanthes*, *Pentstemon*, *Pedicularis*, *Rhinanthus*, *Schwalbea*, and *Sibthorpia*.

scrophularineous (skrof'ū-lā-rin'ē-us), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterizing the *Scrophularineæ* (*Scrophulariaceæ*).

scrophularosmin (skrof'ū-lā-ros'min), *n.* [*<* *Scrophularia* + *osmium* + *-in*².] A principle found by Walz in *Scrophularia nodosa*.

scrophulest, *n. pl.* See *scrofules*.

scrota, *n.* Plural of *scrotum*.

scrotal (skrō'tal), *a.* [= *F. scrotal*; as *scrotum* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the scrotum.—**Long scrotal nerve**, the superficial perineal and the inferior pudendal.—**Posterior scrotal nerve**, the deep perineal branch of the pudic.—**Scrotal hernia**, inguinal hernia into the scrotum.—**Scrotal hypospadiæ**, a form of arrested development in which the two sides of the scrotum are not united, but form as a cleft, into which opens the urethra.

scrotiform (skrō'ti-fōrm), *a.* [*<* *L. scrotum*, *scrotum*, + *forma*, *form.*] In *bot.*, formed like a double bag, as the nectary in plants of the genus *Satyrium*.

scrotitis (skrō'ti'tis), *n.* [NL., *<* *scrotum* + *-itis*.] Inflammation of the scrotum.

scrotocoele (skrō'tō-sēl), *n.* [*<* *L. scrotum*, *scrotum*, + *Gr. κῆλη*, a tumor.] A scrotal hernia.

scrotum (skrō'tum), *n.*; *pl. scrota* (-tā). [NL., *<* *L. scrotum*, *scrotum*, perhaps a transposed form, *<* *scortum*, a skin, a hide, prob. akin to *corium*, skin, hide: see *coriaceous*, *corium*.] The purse-like tegumentary investment of the testes and part of the spermatic cord; the cœd. The scrotum is a double bag, whose two cavities are separated by the septum scroti, which is indicated on the surface by a median seam or raphe. It consists of two layers—the skin, or integumentary layer, and the contractile layer, or dartos. The integument is very thin, brownish, provided with hairs and sebaceous follicles, and more or less corrugated or rugose, owing to the contraction of the dartos, which is a vascular layer containing a large amount of non-striated muscular tissue. All mammals whose testes leave the abdominal cavity have a scrotum, but in position, as well as in other particulars, it differs much in different cases. It is perineal, as in man, monkeys, dogs, etc.; or inguinal, as in the horse, bull, etc.; or abdominal, as in marsupials, in the position of the mammary pouch of the female. It may be sessile and little protuberant, or pendulous by a narrow neck, as in the bull, marsupials, etc.—**Raphe of the scrotum**. See *raphe*.

scrouge (skrouj), *v. t.*; *pret.* and *pp. scrouged*, *ppr. scrouging*. [Also *scrouge*, *scrouge*, early mod. E. also *scrue*, *scrue*; dial. forms, terminally assimilated, of **scrug*, *shrug*, with sense partly imported from *crowd*¹: see *shrug*.] To squeeze; press; crowd. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

You know what I am—a good, stiddy-going, hard-working farmer, shore to get my sheer of what's to be had in the world without *scrouging* anybody else.
E. Eggleston, *The Graysons*, xxxiii.

scrouger (skrou'jēr), *n.* One who scrouges; figuratively, something big; a whopper; a screamer. [Slang, U. S.]

scrow (skrou), *n.* [*<* ME. *scroic*, *scrowe*, *skroue*, *scroue*, *<* OF. *escroue*, *escroc* (ML. reflex *escroa*), *f.*, a strip, slip of paper or parchment, a label, list, register, roll, schedule, brief, warrant, a jail-register, also *escrou*, *m.*, *F. crou*, *m.*, a jail-register; *<* MD. *schroode*, a strip, shred, slip of paper, = AS. *scredda*, a strip, piece, shred: see *shred* and *screed*, of which *scrow* is thus a doublet. Cf. Icel. *skrætha*, an old scroll, an old book.] 1†. A strip or roll of parchment or paper; a scroll; a writing.

This *scrowe* is mad only for the information of the worthy and worshipfull lordes the arbitores.
Paston Letters, I. 18.

2. Carriers' cuttings or clippings from hides, as the ears and other redundant parts, used for making glue.

scrowl (skroul), *n.* [A var. of *scroll*.] 1†. Same as *scroll*.—2. A thin incrustation, sometimes calcareous and sometimes silicious, upon the wall of a lode: so called as peeling off like a scroll. R. Hunt. [Cornwall, Eng.]

scroyle (skroil), *n.* [Appar. orig. applied to a scrofulous person; *<* OF. *escroelles*, *escrouelles*, *escrouelles* (ML. reflex *scroellæ*), *<* ML. *scrofulæ*, *scrofula*, dim. of *L. scrofula*, *pl.*, scrofulous swellings: see *scrofula*.] A fellow; especially, a mean fellow; a wretch.

These *scroyles* of Angiers flout you, kings.
Shak., *K. John*, II. 1. 373.

I cry thee mercy, my good *scroyle*.

B. Jonson, *Poetaster*, IV. 1.

scrub¹ (skrub), *n.* and *a.* [*<* ME. **scrob*, assimilated *shrob*, *scrub*, *<* AS. *scrob* = D. dial. *skrub*, a shrub. = Norw. *skrubba*, the cornel-tree: see *shrub*, the common form of the same word. Hence ult. *scrub*². In def. 4 (and perhaps 3) from the verb *scrub*².] *I. n. 1.* A bush; shrub; a tree or shrub seemingly or really stunted.—2. Collectively, bushes; brushwood; underwood; stunted forest.

He . . . threw himself on the heathery *scrub* which met the shingle.
T. Hughes, *Tom Brown at Rugby*, II. 8.

'Twas his boss

That through thickest of *scrub* he could steer like a shof,
And the black horse was counted the best on the coast.
A. L. Gordon, *From the Wreck*.

3. A worn-out brush; a stunted broom. *Imp. Dict.*—4. One who labors hard and lives meanly; a drudge; a mean or common fellow.

They are esteemed *scrubs* and fools by reason of their carriage.
Burton, *Anat. of Mel.*, p. 188.

We should go there in as proper a manner as possible; not altogether like the *scrubs* about us.
Goldsmith, *Vicar*, x.

5. A worn-out or worthless horse, ox, or other animal, or one of a common or inferior breed.

Observation, and especially conversation with those farmers who get on the trains, convinces me that raising *scrubs* can be set down against the East rather than against the middle section, or even the West.
Sci. Amer., N. S., LV. 373.

6. Anything small and mean. [Colloq.]

II. *a.* Of inferior breed or stunted growth; ill-conditioned; hence, scraggy; shabby; mean; scurvy; contemptible; small.

With a dozen large vessels my vault shall be stor'd;
No little *scrub* joint shall come on my board.
Swift.

He finds some sort of *scrub* acquaintance.
Swift, *Journal to Stella*, xxviii.

With much difficulty we got together a *scrub* wagon team of four as unkempt, dejected, and vicious-looking broncos as ever stuck fast in a quicksand.
T. Roosevelt, *The Century*, XXXVI. 200.

Scrub birch. See *birch*.—**Scrub crew**, *nine*, etc., in contests or games, a crew, nine, or the like, the members of which have not trained beforehand.—**Scrub race** or *game*, a race or game for which the contestants have not trained beforehand; an impromptu race or game entered into for amusement, not for a prize.

scrub² (skrub), *v.*; *pret.* and *pp. scrubbed*, *ppr. scrubbing*. [*<* ME. **scrubben*, *scrubben* = D. *schrobben*, *scrub*, wash, rub, chide (> G. *schrubben*, *scour*, *scrub*) = Dan. *skrubbe* = Sw. *skrubba*, rub, scrub (cf. Norw. *skrubbe*, a scrubbing-brush), orig. to rub with a scrub or small bush, *i. e.* a handful of twigs: see *scrub*¹, *shrub*. Cf. *broom*¹, a brush, likewise named from the plant.] *I. trans.* To rub hard, either with a brush or other instrument or a cloth, or with the bare hand, for the purpose of cleaning, scouring, or making bright; cleanse, scour, or polish by rubbing with something rough.

We lay here all the day, and *scrub*'d our new Bark, that if ever we should be chased we might the better escape.
Dampier, *Voyages*, I. 4.

Now Moll had whirl'd her mop with dextrous airs,
Prepar'd to *scrub* the entry and the stairs.
Swift, *Morning*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To cleanse, scour, or polish things by rubbing them with something rough or coarse; rub hard.—2. To drudge; grub: as, to *scrub* hard for a living. [Colloq.]

scrub² (skrub), *n.* [*<* *scrub*², *v.*] A scrubbing.
scrubbed (skrub'ed), *a.* [*<* *scrub*¹ + *-ed*².] Same as *scrubby*.

A little *scrubbed* boy,
No higher than thyself.
Shak., *M. of V.*, v. 1. 162.

scrubber¹ (skrub'ēr), *n.* [*<* *scrub*¹ + *-er*¹.] An animal which breaks away from the herd, and runs wild in the scrub, generally coming out at night to feed in the open; in the plural, scrub-cattle. [Australian.]

The Captain was getting in the *scrubbers*, cattle which had been left, under the not very careful rule of the Donovans, to run wild in the mountains.

H. Kingsley, *Geoffrey Hamlyn*, xxix. (Davies.)

scrubber² (skrub'ēr), *n.* [= D. *schrobber*, a rubber, scraper, scrub-brush; as *scrub*² + *-er*¹.]

1. One who scrubs; specifically, one of a scrubbing-crew aboard ship.—2. A scrubbing-brush.—3. An apparatus for freeing coal-gas from tarry impurities and ammonia. It consists of a tower filled with loose materials over which water trickles. The gas is caused to rise through the falling water, and is purified during the ascent. The tar-impregnated water is subsequently treated to recover the ammonia.

4. In *leather-manuf.*, a machine for washing leather after it comes from the tan-pits.

scrubbing (skrub'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *scrub*², *v.*] A cleansing or scouring accomplished by

hard rubbing, as with a brush or something rough; a scrub.

The floor was yellow and shining from immemorial *scrubbings*.
Harper's Mag., LXXX. 282.

scrubbing-board (skrub'ing-bōrd), *n.* A corrugated board on which clothes are scrubbed in the course of washing; a wash-board.

Her great black muscular arms drooped towards the *scrubbing-board* that reclined in the tub.

The Century, XXXVIII. 84.

scrubbing-brush (skrub'ing-brush), *n.* A brush with stiff, short bristles for cleaning wood-work, or the like, with water and soap, and sometimes sand.

scrub-bird (skrub'bērd), *n.* A bird of the family *Atrichidae* (or *Atrichornithidae*): so called because it inhabits the dense scrub of Australia.



Scrub-bird (*Atrichia* or *Atrichornis rufescens*).

The best-known is *A. clamosa* of western Australia; *A. rufescens* has been lately described by Ramsay, from Richmond river, New South Wales. See *Atrichia*. Also called *brush-bird*.

scrub-boxwood (skrub'boks'wūd), *n.* See *Hymenanthera*.

scrub-broom (skrub'brōm), *n.* A coarse broom used on board ships for scrubbing decks.

scrubby (skrub'ī), *a.* [*<* *scrub*¹ + *-y*¹.] 1. Of inferior breed or stunted growth; stunted; hence, small; shabby; contemptible; mean: as, a *scrubby* cur; a *scrubby* tree.

I could not expect to be welcome in such a smart place as that—poor *scrubby* midshipman as I am.

Jane Austen, *Mansfield Park*, xxv.

2. Covered with scrub or underwood: as, *scrubby* land.

scrub-cattle (skrub'kat'ī), *n.* Cattle that stray from the herds and run wild in the scrub; scrubbers. [Australian.]

scrub-gang (skrub'gang), *n.* Sailors engaged in cleaning or dressing down the decks.

scrub-grass, **scrubby-grass** (skrub'grās, skrub'ī-grās), *n.* The scouring-rush. [Prov. Eng.]

scrub-oak (skrub'ōk), *n.* A name of three low American oaks. (a) *Quercus Catesbeii* of the southeastern United States, a small tree useful chiefly for fuel. Also called *Turkey oak* and *black-jack*. (b) *Q. undulata*, var. *Gambellii*, of the Rocky Mountain region southward; sometimes a tree over 40 feet high, often a low shrub spreading by underground shoots and forming dense thickets. (c) The black scrub-oak, *Q. wislizenii*, a straggling bush found on sandy barrens from New England to Kentucky. Also called *bear-oak*.

scrub-pine (skrub'pīn), *n.* See *pinel*.

scrub-rider (skrub'ri'dēr), *n.* One accustomed to ride through the scrub; specifically, a rancher who rides out in search of scrub-cattle. [Australian.]

A favourite plan among the bold *scrub-riders*.

A. C. Grant, *Bush Life in Queensland*, I. 278.

scrub-robin (skrub'rob'in), *n.* A bird of the genus *Drymodes* (*Drymaedus*), inhabiting the Australian scrub. Four species are described. [Australian.]

scrubstone (skrub'stōn), *n.* [*<* *scrub*² + *stone*.] A species of calciferous sandstone, used in some localities for scrubbing stone steps, flagstones, etc. [Prov. Eng.]

scrub-turkey (skrub'tēr'ki), *n.* A megapod or mound-bird. See *cut* under *megapod*.

Look at this immense mound, a *scrub turkey's* nest! thirty or forty lay their eggs in it.

A. C. Grant, *Bush Life in Queensland*, I. 214.

scrubwood (skrub'wūd), *n.* A small composite tree, *Commidendron rugosum*, of St. Helena.

scrudge (skruj), *v. t.* Same as *scrouge*.

scruff¹ (skruf), *n.* Same as *scurf*¹.

scruff² (skruf), *n.* Same as *shuff*.

scruff³ (skruf), *n.* [Also *skruff*; variant (with intrusive *r*) of *scuff*, ult. of *scuft*: see *scuff*²,

scuft.] The nape of the neck; the nape; technically, the nucha or cervix.

He's what I call a real gentleman. He says if I ever go to him tipsy to draw, and says it quite solemn like, he'll take me by the scruff of the neck and kick me out. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 335. "She'd take your honour's scruff," said he, "And pitch you over to Bolong."

W. S. Gilbert, Babette's Love.

scruffy (skruf'i), a. [A var. of scruffy; cf. scruff¹.] Same as scruffy. [Obsolete or colloq.]

The serpent goes to fenell when he would clear his sight, or cast off his old scruffy skin to wear a new one. Howell, Parly of Beasts, p. 76. (Davies.)

The aheep [in South Africa] becomes scruffy and emaciated. U. S. Cons. Rep., No. lviii. (1885), p. 150.

scrummage (skrum'aj), n. Same as scrimmage. [Prov. Eng.]

scrumptious (skrumpt'shus), u. [Perhaps < *scrumpti(ou) for scripti(ou) + -ous, simulating a L. origin.] 1. Fine; nice; particular; fastidious. [Slang.]

Times are mopsish and nurlly. I don't mean to be scrumptious about it, Judge; but I do want to be a man. S. Judd, Margaret, II. 7.

He thought his "beat hat" would be "more scrumptious," and he shuffled off to bring it. The Century, XXXVIII. 573.

2. Delightful; first-rate: as, scrumptious weather. [Slang.]

And we've got all the farther end of the wing down stairs—the garden bedrooms; you've no idea how scrumptious it is! Mrs. Whitney, Leslie Goldthwaite, vi.

scrunch (skrunch), v. [A var. of seranch, serunch, ult., with unorig. prefixed s-, of eraunch, crunch: see seranch, eraunch, crunch.] I. trans. 1. To crush, as with the teeth; crunch; hence, to grind or keep down. [Colloq.]

It's the same . . . with the footmen. I have found out that you must either scrunch them or let them scrunch you. Dickens, Our Mutual Friend, III. 5.

2. To squeeze; crush. [Colloq.]

I packed my shirt and coat, which was a pretty good one, right over my ears, and then scrunched myself into a door-way, and the policeman passed by four or five times without seeing on me. Mayhew, London Labour and London Poor, II. 566.

II. intrans. To crunch; make a crushing, crunching noise. [Colloq.]

We boys clapped our hands and shouted, "Hurrah for old Heber!" as his load of magnificent oak, well-bearded with gray moss, came scrunching into the yard. H. B. Stowe, Oldtown, p. 480.

scrunch (skrunch), n. [*scrunch*, v.] A harsh, crunching sound. [Colloq.]

At each step there is a scrunch of human bones. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 627.

scruple¹ (skrö'pl), n. [*scruple*, *scrupule*, *F. scrupule* = Sp. *escrupulo* = Pg. *escrupulo*, *esrupulo* = It. *scrupolo*, *scrupulo* = D. *scrupel* = G. Dan. Sw. *skrupel*, a scruple of conscience, in OF. and OIt. also lit. a sharp stone, < L. *scrupulus*, uneasiness of mind, trouble, anxiety, doubt, scruple, lit. a small rough or sharp stone (so only in a LL. grammairiau), dim. of *scrupus*, a rough or sharp stone, also fig. anxiety, doubt, scruple; cf. Gr. *κρίσιος*, chippings of stone, *κρίσιος*, a razor, = Skt. *kshura*, a razor. Cf. *scruple*².] Perplexity, trouble, or uneasiness of conscience; hesitation or reluctance in acting, arising from inability to satisfy conscience, or from the difficulty of determining what is right or expedient; doubt; backwardness in deciding or acting.

Amongst Christians there is no warre so iustified but in the same remayneth some scruple. Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowee, 1577), p. 67.

I have only err'd, but not With the least scruple of thy faith and honour To me. Shirley, Traitor, i. 1.

A man without truth or humanity may have some strange scruples about a trifle. Macaulay, Hallam's Conat. Hist.

To make scruple, to hesitate; be reluctant on conscientious grounds; doubt, or have compunction of conscience.

Cesar, when he went first into Gaul, made no scruple to profess "that he had rather be first in a village than second at Rome."

Bacon, Advancement of Learning, II. 342.

Some such thing Caesar makes scruple of, but forbids it not. B. Jonson, Sejanus, IV. 5.

Then said Matthew, I made the scruple because I a while since was sick with eating of fruit. Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 305.

To stand on scruple, to hesitate on punctilious grounds.

I had made up my mind to lift up the latch, and to walk in freely, as I would have done in most other houses, but stood on scruple with Evan Thomas. R. D. Blackmore, Maid of Sker, VI.

scruple² (skrö'pl), v.; pret. and pp. *scrupled*, ppr. *scrupling*. [*scruple*¹, n.] I. intrans. To have scruples; be reluctant as regards action or de-

cision; hesitate about doing a thing; doubt; especially, to have conscientious doubts.

But surely neither a father nor a sister will scruple in a case of this kind. Scott, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xviii. = Syn. *Scruple, Hesitate, Waver*. We *scruple* through irresolution, and *hesitate* through fear, if only the fear of making a mistake. *Scruple* has tended more and more to limitation to a reluctance produced by doubt as to the right or the propriety of the thing proposed.

II. trans. To have scruples about; doubt; hesitate with regard to; question; especially, to have conscientious doubts concerning; chiefly with an infinitive as object (now the only common use).

Some *scrupled* the warrantableness of the course, seeing the major part of the church did not send to the churches for advice. Winthrop, Hist. New England, II. 338.

He [David] *scrupled* the killing of God's anointed; Must the People therefore *scruple* to condemn their own anointed? Milton, Ans. to Salmasius.

scruple² (skrö'pl), n. [*scruple*, *scruple*, *scruple*, < OF. *scruple*, *scruple*, *scrupule*, *scrupule* = Sp. *escrupulo* = Pg. *escrupulo*, *esrupulo* = It. *scrupolo*, *scrupulo*, OIt. also *scruttulo* = D. *scrupel* = G. Sw. Dan. *skrupel*, a scruple (weight or measure), < L. *scrupulus*, generally in neut., *scrupulum*, more commonly *scriptulum* (sometimes *scriptulum*, *scriptum*, as if < *scribere*, pp. *scriptus*, write, like Gr. *γραμμα*, a gram, < *γράφειν*, write), the smallest division of weight, the 24th part of an ounce, a scruple, also the 24th part of an uncia of land, the 24th part of an hour, any very small measure; usually identified with L. *scrupulus*, a small stone (see *scruple*¹), but by some referred, as 'a part cut off,' directly to *skar*, cut: see *shear*.] 1. A unit of weight, the third part of a dram, being 2/3 ounce in apothecaries' weight, where alone it is now used by English-speaking people: this is 20 grains (= 1.296 grams). With the ancient Romans a scruple was 1/24 ounce or 1/128 pound (= 1.137 grams), and thence 1/24 of anything duodecimally subdivided, as a *jugerum* or acre, a *hereditum* or lot of land, a *sextarius* or measure of capacity. The scruple is denoted now, as anciently, by the character \mathfrak{s} .

Wrynge oute the myrte and clesae it; put therein A scruple of foil and half a scruple of lyn Saffron. Palladius, Husbandrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 59.

2. A small fraction. Specifically—(a) One sixtieth; a minute—the expressions *first*, *second*, and *third scruple* being used for the first, second, and third power of one sixtieth.

As touching the Longitude of this city, it is 25 Degrees and 52 *Scruples*: and for the Latitude, it is 52 Degrees and 25 *Scruples*. Holland, tr. of Camden, p. 568. (Davies.) (b) Eighteen seconds of time.

Sir Christopher Heydon, the last great champion of this occult science [astrology], boasted of possessing a watch so exact in its movements that it would give him with unerring precision, not the minute only, but the very *scruple* of time. Southey, The Doctor, lxxvii.

(c) One twelfth of an inch; a line. (d) One tenth of a geometrical inch. (e) A digit; the twelfth part of the sun's or moon's diameter.

Hence, figuratively—3. A small part; a little of anything, chiefly in negative phrases: sometimes confused with *scruple*¹.

Nature never lends The smallest scruple of her excellence But, like a thrifty goddess, she determines Herself the glory of a creditor. Shak., M. for M., I. 1. 38.

Scruples of emergence. Same as *scruples of incidence*, except that it refers to the end of an eclipse, not the beginning.—*Scruples of half duration*, the arc of the moon's path from the beginning to the middle of an eclipse. The early astronomers also spoke of *scrupula mora dimidie*, being the same thing for the total phase.—*Scruples of incidence*, the arc of the moon's path from its beginning to enter the earth's umbra to its being completely within it.

scrupleness¹ (skrö'pl-nes), n. Scrupulousness. Tusser.

scrupler (skrö'plér), n. [*scruple*¹, v., + -er¹.] One who scruples; a doubter; one who hesitates.

Away with those nice scruplers. Bp. Hall, Remains, p. 295.

scrupulist (skrö'pü-list), n. [*L. scrupulus*, a scruple (see *scruple*¹), + -ist¹.] One who doubts or scruples; a scrupler. Shaftesbury. [Rare.] scrupulize (skrö'pü-liz), v. t. and i.; pret. and pp. *scrupulized*, ppr. *scrupulizing*. [*L. scrupulus*, a scruple, + -ize.] To scruple. [Rare.]

Other articles that either are or may be so *scrupulized*. Bp. Mountagu, Appeal to Caesar, xviii.

scrupulosity (skrö'pü-los'i-ti), n. [*L. scrupulositas* (t)-s, < *scrupulosus*, *scrupulosus*: see *scrupulous*.] Scrupulousness; especially, over-scrupulousness.

scrupulous (skrö'pü-lus), a. [= D. *skrupuleus* = G. Sw. Dan. *skrupulös*, < OF. (and F.) *scrupuleus* = Sp. Pg. *escrupuloso* = It. *scrupoloso*, < L. *scrupulosus*, nice, exact, careful, full of

scruples, scrupulous, < *scrupulus*, a scruple: see *scruple*¹.] 1. Inclined to scruple; hesitating to determine or to act; cautious from a fear of erring; especially, having scruples of conscience.

Ahusing their liberty and freedom to the offence of their weak brethren, which were scrupulous. Hooker.

For your honest Man, as I take it, is that nice scrupulous conscientious Person who will cheat no Body but himself. Congreve, Double-Dealer, II. 8.

The Italians are so curious and scrupulous . . . that they will admit no stranger within the walls . . . except he bringeth a bill of health. Coryat, Crudities, I. 73.

Yet, though scrupulous in most things, it did not go against the consciences of these good brothers to purchase smuggled articles. Mrs. Gaskell, Sylvia's Lovers, III.

2†. Given to making objections; captious.

Equality of two domestic powers Breeds scrupulous faction. Shak., A. and C., I. 8. 48.

3†. Nice; doubtful.

If your warre had ben upon Jerusalem, it were to be holden for iust, but for that it is upon Marsillius, alway we hold it for *scrupulous*. Guevara, Letters (tr. by Hellowee, 1577), p. 66.

4. Exact; precise; rigorous; punctilious.

William saw that he must not think of paying to the laws of Scotland that scrupulous respect which he had wisely and righteously paid to the laws of England. Macaulay, Hist. Eng., xiii.

A diligent and scrupulous adherence to approved models is, therefore, for most persons, not only the best lesson to learn, but the only lesson they are able to learn. F. Hall, Mod. Eng., p. 36.

Terrace, walks, and flower beds were kept in scrupulous order. Froude, Two Chiefs of Dunboy, I.

scrupulously (skrö'pü-lus-li), adv. In a scrupulous manner.

scrupulousness (skrö'pü-lus-nes), n. 1. Scrupulous character or disposition; conscientious regard for duty, truth, propriety, or exactness; specifically, regard for or attention to the dictates of conscience in deciding or acting.

Others, by their weakness and fear and scrupulousness, cannot fully satisfy their own thoughts with that real benignity which the laws do exhibit. T. Fuller, Moderation of Church of Eng., p. 10.

2. Punctilious preciseness; exactness; rigorousness; punctiliousness.

The scrupulousness with which he paid public notice, in the street, by a how, a lifting of the hat, a nod, or a motion of the hand, to all and sundry his acquaintance, rich or poor. Hawthorne, Seven Gables, xv.

scrutable (skrö'tä-bl), a. [= It. *scrutabile*, < ML. *scrutabilis*, that may be examined, < L. *scrutari*, search or examine thoroughly, < *scruta* = Gr. *σφραγίς*: see *scrutiny*.] Capable of being submitted to scrutiny; discoverable by scrutiny, inquiry, or critical examination. [Rare.]

Shall we think God so scrutable, or ourselves so penetrating, that none of his secrets can escape us? Decay of Christian Piety.

scrutation (skrö'tä'shon), n. [*L. scrutatio* (n)-, a searching or examining, < *scrutari*, pp. *scrutatus*, examine or search thoroughly: see *scrutiny*.] Search; scrutiny. [Rare.]

scrutator (skrö'tä'tör), n. [= F. *scrutateur* = Pr. *escrutador* = Sp. Pg. *escrutador* = It. *scrutatore*, < L. *scrutator*, < *scrutari*, examine: see *scrutiny*.] One who scrutinizes; a close examiner or inquirer; a scrutineer.

In process of time, from being a simple scrutator, an archdeacon became to have jurisdiction more ample. Ayliffe, Parergon.

In order to secure fairness in this examination [for scientific adviser to one of the great communal councils], the Central Educational Board of Whitechapel sent down two Scrutators, who were required to affirm that they did not know any of the candidates even by name. Harper's Mag., LXXIX. 99.

scrutching-bag, n. A utensil for straining cider, made of plaited meshes or coarse canvas. Halliwell. [Prov. Eng.]

scrutinater (skrö'ti-nät), v. t. [*ML. scrutinator*, pp. of *scrutinare*, scrutinize: see *scrutiny*.] To examine; investigate.

The whole affair [was] *scrutinater* by the Court, who heard both the prosecution and the defence that was made. Roger North, Examen, p. 404.

scrutin de liste (skrü-tän' de löst), [F., voting by list: *scrutin*, voting, balloting, lit. 'scrutiny'; *de*, of; *liste*, list.] A method of voting practised at certain recent periods in the elections to the French Chamber of Deputies. Each elector votes on one ballot for the whole number of deputies to which his department is entitled, and can choose the candidates by writing in the names, or by using the party lists (as selected by the party electoral committees), with the privilege of making any combination of names at his pleasure. The opposite method is the *scrutin d'arrondissement*, in which the arrondissement is the basis of representation, and an elector votes only for the candidate or candidates of his immediate locality.

scrutinet, v. i. [*F. scrutiner* = It. *scrutinare*, < ML. *scrutinare*, investigate, scrutinize, < LL.

scrutinium, scrutiny: see *scrutiny*.] To make an investigation or examination; investigate.

They laid their hands on the booke and were sworn, and departed to *scrutine* of the matter by inquirie amongst themselves. *Greene, Quip for an Upstart Courtier.*

scrutineer (skrō'ti-nēr'), *n.* [*< scrutiny + -er.*] One who scrutinizs; specifically, one who acts as an examiner of votes, as at an election, etc., to see if they are valid.

Is my Lord Chamberlain, and the scrutineers that succeed him, to tell us when the King and the Duke of York are abused? *Dryden, Vind. of Duke of Guise.*

Only the votes pronounced bad by the bureau in presence of representative scrutineers are preserved, in case these should be called for during the "Session pour vérification des Pouvoirs." *Encyc. Brit., III. 291.*

scrutinize (skrō'ti-nīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scrutinized*, ppr. *scrutinizing*. [*< scrutiny + -ize.*] **I. trans.** To subject to scrutiny; observe or investigate closely; examine or inquire into critically; regard narrowly.

As all good history deals with the motives of men's actions, so the peculiar business . . . of religious history is to *scrutinize* their religious motives. *Warburton, Divine Legation, v.*

We *scrutinize* the dates
Of long-past human things.
M. Arnold, Empedocles on Etna.

=*Syn. Explore*, etc. See *search*.

II. intrans. To make scrutiny.

Every thing about him is, on some account or other, declared to be good; and he thinks it presumption to *scrutinize* into its defects, or to endeavour to imagine how it might be better. *Goldsmith, Hist. Earth, III.*

Also spelled *scrutinise*.

scrutinizer (skrō'ti-nī-zēr), *n.* [*< scrutinize + -er.*] One who scrutinizs; one who examines with critical care; a scrutineer. Also spelled *scrutiniser*.

scrutinizingly (skrō'ti-nī-zing-li), *adv.* With due scrutiny or observation; searchingly. Also spelled *scrutinisingly*.

scrutinious (skrō'ti-nūs), *a.* [*< scrutiny + -ous.*] Closely inquiring or examining; scrutinizs; carefully critical.

Love has an intellect that runs through all
The *scrutinious* sciences.
Middleton, Changing, III. 3.

But age is froward, uneasy, *scrutinious*,
Hard to be pleased. *Sir F. Denham, Old Age, III.*

scrutinously (skrō'ti-nūs-li), *adv.* With strict or sharp scrutiny; searchingly. *Imp. Dict.*

scrutiny (skrō'ti-nī), *n.*; pl. *scrutinies* (-nīz). [= *OF. scrutine*, scrutiny, *F. scrutini*, scrutiny, balloting, = *Sp. Pg. escrutinio* = *It. scrutinio*, *scrutinio*, *LL. scrutinium*, a search, an inquiry, *L. scrutari*, search or examine thoroughly, prob. orig. search among rubbish, *< scruta* (= *Gr. σπύγη*), rubbish, broken trash. Cf. *AS. scrudianu*, examine. Cf. *scrutable*, *scrutine*, etc.] **1.** Close investigation or examination; minute inquiry; critical examination.

Thenceforth I thought these worth my nearer view
And narrower *scrutiny*. *Milton, P. R., iv. 515.*

2. Specifically—(a) In the early church, the examination in Lent of catechumens, including instruction in and questions upon the creed, accompanied with prayers, exorcisms, and other ceremonies, prior to their baptism on Easter day. The days of scrutiny were from three to seven in number, according to different customs, the last usually occurring on the Wednesday before Passion Sunday. (b) One of the three methods used in the Roman Catholic Church for electing a Pope. In it each cardinal who is present at the conclave casts a vote in strict seclusion from his colleagues; the votes are then collected, and if two thirds plus one are for the same candidate he is declared elected. The other canonical modes are acclamation and accession.

3. In *canon law*, a ticket or little paper billet on which a vote is written.—**4.** An examination by a competent authority of the votes given or ballots cast at an election, for the purpose of rejecting those that are vitiated or imperfect, and thus correcting the poll.

The first *scrutiny* for Mr. Sparkes and Mr. Boileau, contrary to the method of convocation, ran 53 affirmations, and 118 against him.

Dr. Sykes, in Letters of Eminent Men, I. 40.

=*Syn. 1. Investigation, Inspection*, etc. (see *examination*), sifting. See *search*, *v.*

scrutiny† (skrō'ti-nī), *v. t.* [*< scrutiny, n.*] To scrutinize. *Johnson. (Imp. Dict.)*

scruto (skrō'tō), *n.* In theaters, a movable trap or doorway, constructed of strips of wood or whalebone, which springs into place after being used for quick appearances and disappearances.

scrutoire†, scrutoret†, n. Obsolete erroneous forms of *scrivoire* for *escritoire*.

A citizen had advertised a reward for the discovery of a person who had stolen sixty guineas out of his *scrutoire*. *Walpole, Letters, II. 237.*

Bid her open the middle great drawer of Ridgeway's *scrutore* in my closet. *Swift, Letter, Sept. 18, 1728.*

scrute† (skröz), *v. t.* [*Also scruse; a var. of serooge, serooge: see serooge.*] To crowd; compress; crush; squeeze.

Whose sappy liquor, that with fulness sweld,
Into her cup she *scruted* with dainty breach
Of her fine fingers. *Spenser, F. Q., II. xii. 56.*

scry† (skri), *v. t.* [*By apheresis from asery, es-cry, descry.*] To descry. Also *skry*.

They both arose, and at him loudly cryde,
As it had beene two shephards curres had *scryde*
A ravenous Wolfe amongst the scattered flockes.
Spenser, F. Q., V. xii. 38.

scry² (skri), *v.* [*Also skry; < ME. *scryen, < OF. escrier, F. écrier (= Pr. esgridar = It. sgridare), cry out, < es- (< L. ex), out, + erier, cry: see cry.*] **I.† intrans.** To cry out.

II. trans. To proclaim; announce publicly or by way of advertisement: as, to *scry* a sale. [*Scotch.*]

scry† (skri), *n.* [*Also skry; < ME. serye; < serye, v.*] **1.** A cry.

Whyche me semyth better than alle the noyse of houndys, the blastes of hornys, and the *scrye* of foulis that hunters, lawkeners, & foulers can make.

Juliana Berners, Treatyse of Fysshynge, p. 5.

And so, with the *scry*, he was fayne to flye in his shirte barefote and barelegged, . . . in great dout and feare of taking by the frenchmen. *Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. cclxxii.*

2. A flock of wild fowl.

scrymet†, v. i. See *scrim*.

scrynet†, n. See *scrine*.

scrychont†, n. A Middle English form of *scutcheon*.

scud (skud), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scudded*, ppr. *scudding*. [*< Dan. skyde*, shoot, push, shove, *scud* (orig. **skude*, as in comp. *skud-jaar*, leap-year, etc.), = *Sw. skutta*, leap; secondary forms of *Sw. skjuta* = *Icel. skjóta*, shoot, slip, or scud away, abscond, = *AS. scōtan*, shoot: see *shoot*, and cf. *scoot*, *scuddle*¹, *scuttle*³, *v.*, from the same source. The alleged *AS. scūdan*, 'run quickly,' 'flee,' does not occur in that sense; it occurs but once, prop. **scuddan* = *OS. skuddian*, shake, and belongs to another group, only remotely connected with *scud*, namely *shudder*, etc.: see *shudder*.] **I. intrans.** **1.** To run swiftly; shoot or fly along with haste.

Sometime he *scuds* far off, and there he stares. *Shak., Venus and Adonis, l. 301.*

O how she *scudded*! O sweet *scud*, how she tripped!

B. Jonson, Case is Altered, iv. 4.

Beside a pleasant dwelling ran a brook,
Scudding along a narrow channel. *Bryant, Sella.*

2. Naut., to run before a gale with little or no sail set.

We *scudded*, or run before the Wind very swift, tho' only with our bare Poles: that is, without any Sail abroad. *Dampier, Voyages, I. 415.*

3. To throw thin flat stones so that they skip over the surface of water. [*Scotch.*]

4. In *tanning*, to remove remaining hairs, dirt, etc., from (skins or hides) with a hand-knife after depilation.

II. trans. **1.** To pass over quickly.

His lessening flock
In snowy groups diffusive *scud* the vale.
Shenstone, Ruined Abbey.

The startled red-deer *scuds* the plain.
Scott, Cadyow Castle.

2. To beat or chastise, especially on the bare buttocks; skelp; spank. [*Scotch.*]

scud (skud), *n.* [*< scud, v.*] **1.** The act of scudding; a driving along; a running or rushing with speed or precipitation.—**2.** Small detached clouds driven rapidly along under a mass of storm-cloud: a common accompaniment of rain.

The clouds, as if tired of their furious chase, were breaking asunder, the heavier volumes gathering in black masses about the horizon, while the lighter *scud* still hurried above the water, or eddied among the tops of the mountains like broken fights of birds hovering round their roosts. *J. F. Cooper, Last of Mohicans, xix.*

3. A slight flying shower. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

4. A small number of larks, less than a flock. [*Prov. Eng.*]

5. A swift runner; a scudder. [*Now school slang.*]

"I say," said East as soon as he got his wind, looking with much increased respect at Tom, "you ain't a bad *scud*, not by no means."

T. Hughes, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

6. A smart stroke with the open hand; a skelp; a slap: as, to give one a *scud* on the face. [*Scotch.*]

7. A beach-flea or sand-flea: some small crustacean, as an isopod or amphipod.

One of the largest scuds is *Gammarus ornatus* of the New England coast.

scuddawn (sku-dān'), *n.* Young herring. [*Local Irish.*]

scudder (skud'ēr), *n.* [*< scud + -er.*] One who or that which scuds.

scuddick (skud'ik), *n.* [*E. dial. also scuttuck; prob. < scut, short (see scut¹), + dim. -ock.*] **1.** Anything of small value. *Halliwel.* [*Prov. Eng.*]

2. A shilling. [*Slang, Eng.*]

scudding-stone (skud'ing-stōn), *n.* A thin flat stone that can be made to skim the surface of a body of water. [*Scotch.*]

scuddle¹ (skud'1), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scuddled*, ppr. *scuddling*. [*A weakened form of scuttle³, after the related scud: see scuttle³.*] Same as *scuttle*³. *Bailey, 1731.*

scuddle² (skud'1), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scuddled*, ppr. *scuddling*. [*Appar. a back-formation, < scudler: see scudler.*] **I. intrans.** To act as a kitchen-drudge. *Jamieson.*

II. trans. To cleanse; wash. *Jamieson.* [*Scotch in both uses.*]

scuddle² (skud'1), *n.* [*Cf. scuddle², v.*] A kitchen-drudge; a scullion. *Jamieson.* [*Scotch.*]

scudi, n. Plural of *scudo*.

scudler, scudlar (skud'lēr, -lār), *n.* [*Prob. a var. of sculler². Hence scuddle², cleanse.*] A scullion. *Jamieson.* [*Scotch.*]

scudo (skō'dō), *n.*; pl. *scudi* (-di). [*It. (= F. écu: see écu), a coin so named, lit. a shield, so called as bearing the heraldic shield of the prince by whom it was issued; < L. scutum, a shield; see scut¹.*] **1.** A silver coin current in various parts of Italy during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Its value has varied slightly in different states, but has usually been about 4s. (about 96 cents).

The *scudo* of Sardinia in 1817 was worth 4s. 0½d. (about 97 cents); of Naples, in 1818 and 1859, 4s. 1½d. (about 99 cents); of the Papal States, in 1845 and 1859, 4s. 4½d. (about 81.05).

The *scudo* was occasionally struck in gold. The gold *scudo* of Pius IX. (1859) was worth 4s. 3½d. (about 81.03).



Obverse.



Reverse.

Scudo of Pope Gregory XVI.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

2. The space inclosed within the outer rim of the bezel of a ring; also, a bezel in sense 3 (b), used especially for rings of classical antiquity in which there is an engraved device upon the metal itself. See *bezel*, 3 (b).

scuff†, r. An obsolete spelling of *skew*.

scuff¹ (skuf), *v.* [*< Sw. skuffa = Dan. skuffe*, push, shove, jog; a secondary form of the verb represented by *E. shove: see shove*. Hence freq. *scuffle*¹, *shuffe*.] **I. intrans.** To walk without raising the feet from the ground or floor; shuffle: rarely used of an analogous action of the hands.

A good masseur ought to be able to keep both hands going . . . at the same time, one contracting as the other relaxes, without scraping, *scuffing*, shaking the head, or turning a hair. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sci., IV. 659.*

II. trans. To graze slightly. [*Scotch.*]

To roughen the surface of by hard usage; spoil the gloss, polish, or finish of. [*Colloq.*]

How to restore *scuffed* gloves. *New York Tribune, Dec. 12, 1879.*

scuff² (skuf), *n.* [*A corruption (also in another corrupt form scuff) of scuff: see scuff.*] Same as *scuft* and *scruff*³. [*Prov. Eng.*]

One . . . was seized by the *scuff* of the neck, and literally hurled on the table in front.

Bulwer, What will he Do with it? x. 7.

"John Fry, you big villain!" I cried, with John hanging up in the air by the *scuff* of his neckcloth. *R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xxix.*

scuff³ (skuf), *n.* [*Cf. scurf¹, scruff¹.*] A scurf; a scale.

Other sermingmen there were with the sayd Bassas, with red attire on their heads, much like French hoods, but the long flappe somewhat smaller towards the end, with scuffes or plates of mettall, like unto the chape of an ancient arming sword, standing on their foreheade.

Hakluyt's Voyages, II. 169.

scuffle¹ (skuf'1), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scuffled*, ppr. *scuffling*. [Formerly also *skuffle*; freq. of *scuff*¹. Cf. *shuff*.] To push or fight in a disorderly or scrambling manner; struggle confusedly at close quarters.

A gallant man had rather fight to great disadvantages for number and place in the field in an orderly way than scuffle with an undisciplined rabble. Eikon Basilike, iv.

They [ships] being waited for by fifteen or twenty Dunkirkers, which are not like to let them pass without some scuffling. Court and Times of Charles I., II. 3.

Talbot Twysden always arrived at Bays's at ten minutes past four, and scuffled for the evening paper, as if its contents were matter of great importance to Talbot. Thackeray, Philip, xxi.

=Syn. See *quarrel*, *n.*

scuffle² (skuf'1), *n.* [*< scuffle*¹, *v.*] A confused pushing or struggle; a disorderly rencounter or fight.

There was a scuffle lately here 'twixt the D. of Nevers and the Cardinal of Guise; . . . they fell to blows, tho' Cardinal struck the Duke first, and so were parted. Howell, Letters, I. II. 19.

Bill's coat had been twisted into marvellous shapes in the scuffle. J. T. Troubridge, Coupon Bonds, p. 121.

=Syn. *Affray*, *Brawl*, etc. See *quarrel*.

scuffle² (skuf'1), *n.* [A dial. var. of *shovel* (AS. *scoff*); see *shovel*¹.] 1. A form of garden hoe or thrust-hoe which is pushed instead of pulled, and commonly has a narrow, sharp blade set nearly in line with the handle; used for cutting off weeds beneath the surface of the ground.

Where so much is to do in the beds, he were a sorry gardener who should wage a whole day's war with an iron scuffle on those ill weeds that make the garden-walks of life unsightly. Lowell, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., iii, note.

2. A child's pinafore or bib. [Prov. Eng.] **scuffle-harrow** (skuf'1-har'ō), *n.* A form of harrow in which cutting-sharps are substituted for the ordinary teeth.

scuffer¹ (skuf'1-er), *n.* [*< scuffle*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who scuffles, or takes part in a scuffle.

scuffer² (skuf'1-er), *n.* [*< scuffle*² + *-er*¹.] In *agri.*, a kind of horse-hoe, or plow with a share somewhat like an arrow-head, used between drills of turnips or similar plants for rooting out weeds and stirring the soil.

scuffy (skuf'i), *a.* [*< scuff*¹ + *-y*¹.] 1. Lacking or having lost the original finish and freshness, as from hard usage; shabby: as, a *scuffy* hat; a *scuffy* book.—2. Shabby-looking; out-at-elbows; seedy: as, a *scuffy* fellow; a *scuffy* appearance. [Scotch or colloq. in both uses.]

scuft (skuft), *n.* [Also corruptly *scuff* and *seruff*; *< Icel. skopt*, pron. and better written *skoft*, mod. assimilated *skott*, hair (of the head), also a fox's tail, = Goth. *skufta*, hair. Cf. Icel. *skupla*, a hat for old women, = MHG. *schopf*, hair on top of the head; cf. also *scut*².] The nap of the neck; and the serif. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Down-stairs came Emily, . . . dragging after her the unwilling Keeper, . . . held by the "scuff" of his neck, but growling low and savagely all the time. Mrs. Gaskell, Charlotte Brontë, xii.

scug, *n.* and *v.* See *skug*.

sculduddery, *n.* See *skulduddery*.

sculjo, **sculljo** (skul'jō), *n.* A haddock not split, but with the belly cut off, slaek-salted, and dried hard. [Provincetown, Massachusetts.]

skulk, **skulker**. See *skulk*, *skulker*.

skull¹, *n.* See *skull*¹.

skull² (skul), *n.* [Also *skull*; a particular use of *skull*¹, *skull*¹, a bowl (the oar being named from the slightly hollowed blades, like the dish of a balance): see *scote*² (and *skoat*) and *skull*¹. *Skull*² is etym. identical with *scull*¹, which is now more commonly spelled *skull*: see *skull*¹.]

1. A short, light, spoon-bladed oar, the loom of which is comparatively short, so that one person can row open-handed with a pair of them, one on each side.



Scull, 2.

Never mind the rudder; we don't want it, nor the waterman. Hand us

that right-hand scull. That's a smart chap! Now shove off! Whyte Melville, White Rose, II. vii.

2. An oar used to propel a boat by working it from side to side over the stern, the blade, which is always kept in the water, being turned diagonally at each stroke. See cut in preceding column.—3. A small boat for passengers; a skiff; a wherry.

The wherries then took the places in a great measure of our present cabs; and a cry of "Next Oars" or "Sculls," when anyone made his appearance at the top of "the Stairs," was synonymous with "Hansom" or "Four Wheeler." J. Ashton, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 144.

Not getting a boat, I was forced to walk to Stangate, and so over to White Hall in a scull. Pepys, Diary, March 21, 1669.

scull² (skul), *v.* [*< scull*², *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To propel with one oar worked at the stern: as, to scull a boat.—2. To propel with sculls.

II. *intrans.* 1. To work an oar against the water, at the stern of a boat, in such a way as to propel the boat. See *sculling*.

Around him were the goblin train— But he scull'd with all his might and main, And follow'd wherever the sturgeon led. J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, st. 20.

2. To be sculled, or capable of being propelled by a scull or sculls: as, the boat sculls well.

scull³ (skul), *n.* An obsolete form of *school*².

sculler¹ (skul'er), *n.* [Formerly also *scullar*, *skuller*; *< scull*², *v.*, + *-er*¹.] 1. One who sculls a boat.

You have the marshalling of all the ghosts too that pass the Stygian ferry; and I suspect you for a share with the old sculler there, if the truth were known. B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels, I. 1.

A sculler's notch in the stern he made, An oar he shaped of the bootle-blade. J. R. Drake, Culprit Fay, st. 15.

2. A boat rowed by one man with a pair of sculls or short oars.

Who chances to come by but fair Hero in a sculler? B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, v. 3.

By water, at night late, to Sir G. Carteret's, but, there being no oars to carry me, I was fain to call a sculler that had a gentleman already in it. Pepys, Diary, July 12, 1665.

The little Boats upon the Thames, which are only for carrying of Persons, are light and pretty; some are row'd but by one Man, others by two; the former are call'd Scullers, and the latter Oars.

Mason, in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, III. 146.

sculler² (skul'er), *n.* [Found in mod. E. use only in the Sc. var. *scudler*, *scudlar*, and as involved in *scullery*, *q. v.*; *< ME. squylloure*, *sqyullare*, *sqyuler*, *< AF. sculter*, *sculier*, *< OF. escuellier*, *escuellier*, *escuellier*, *escuellier*, *esculler*, *esqueller*, an officer who had charge of the dishes, pots, etc., in a household, usually (in OF.) a maker or seller of dishes and pots, = It. *scodellaio*, *scudellaio*, a dish-maker (Florio), *< ML. scutellarius*, an officer who had charge of the dishes, pots, etc., in a household, a maker or seller of dishes and pots. *< L. scutella*, a salver, tray, ML. also a platter, plate, dish (*> OF. escuele*, *escuelle*, F. *écuelle*, a dish): see *scutella*¹, and cf. *scuttle*¹ and *skillet*, from the same source. Cf. *scullery*. According to Skeat, the ME. *sqyuler*, *sqyullare*, etc., are variants of an orig. *swiller*, a washer; but this is disproved by the forms cited above.] An officer or servant who had charge of the dishes, pots, etc., in a household, to keep them clean; a dish-washer. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 471.

How the *sqyuler* of the kechyn . . . went furth out at the gate. Robert of Brunne, Handlyng Synne, l. 5913.

All such other as shall long unto the *sqyullare*. Rulland Papers, p. 100. (Halliwell.)

scullery (skul'er-i), *n.*; pl. *sculleries* (-iz). [Early mod. E. also *skullery*, earlier *sqyullary*; *< ME. scullerey*, *< OF. *esculerie*, *escuellerie*, *esculerie*, *f.*, the office of a servant who had charge of the dishes, etc., **escuellier*, *escuellier*, *m.*, a place or room where dishes were kept, a scullery, *< ML. scutellarium*, neut., a place or room where dishes were kept, *< L. scutella*, a salver, ML. a platter, plate, dish: see *sculler*², *scuttle*¹. The word has no orig. connection with *scullion*, with which it is now commonly associated in thought.] 1. A place where dishes, kettles, and other kitchen utensils are kept and washed, and where the rough or slop work of a kitchen is done; a back kitchen.

The pourvayours of the buttlare and pourvayours of the *sqyulerey*. Ordinances and Regulations of the Royal Household (1790), p. 77. (Skeat.)

He shall be published . . . with cuts of the basting-lades, dripping-pans, and drudging-boxes, etc., lately dug up at Rome out of an old subterranean scullery. W. King, Art of Cookery, Letter v.

2†. Slops; garbage; offal.

The soot and skultery of vulgar insolency, plebeian petulancy, and fanatick contempt. Bp. Gauden, Tears of the Church, p. 258. (Davies.)

sculling (skul'ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *scull*², *v.*] The act or operation of propelling a boat with one oar at the stern. The oar is moved sidewise with a peculiar twist or feathering by which the handle describes a figure of 8, and the blade presses against the water alternately on the one side and the other. The action of the blade resembles that of a screw propeller, but the motion is alternating or reversed at each stroke. Instead of a continuous revolution. See cut under *scull*².

scullion (skul'yōn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *scollion*, *scollion*; *< ME. sculgon*, *scullione*, a dish-washer; appar., with transferred sense (due perhaps to the association with *scullery*), *< OF. escouillon*, *escouillon*, a dish-clout, a malkin or drag to sweep an oven, F. *écouvillon*, a malkin or drag to sweep an oven, a sponge for a gun, *< Sp. escobillon*, a sponge for a gun, *< escobillo*, a small brush, dim. of *escoba*, a brush, broom, = It. *scopa*, a broom, = OF. *escouve*, *escouve*, F. *écouvre*, a broom, *< L. scopā*, pl. *scopæ*, twigs, a broom of twigs; see *scope*². The word is now generally associated in thought with *scullery*, which is, however, of different origin.] 1. A servant who cleans pots and kettles, and does other menial service in the kitchen or scullery.

Then out spoke the young scullion boy, Said, "Here am I, a eddie." The Rantin' Laddie (Child's Ballads, IV. 99).

For hence will I, disguised, and hire myself To serve with scullions and with kitchen-knaves. Tennyson, Gareth and Lynette.

Hence—2. A low, disreputable, mean fellow.

Will thou prostrate to the odious charms Of this base scullion? Quarles, Emblems, v. 8.

The meanest scullion that followed his camp. South.

scullionly (skul'yōn-li), *a.* [*< scullion* + *-ly*¹.] Like a scullion; vile; mean.

But this is not for an unbuttoned fellow to disens in the garret at his trestle, and dimension of candle by the snuff; which brought forth his scullionly paraphrase on St. Paul. Milton, Colasterion.

scullionry (skul'yōn-ri), *n.* [*< scullion* + *-ry*.] The work of a scullion; drudgery. Cotgrave.

sculljo, *n.* See *sculjo*.

sculp (skulp), *v. t.* [= It. *sculpire*, *< L. sculpere*, *sculp*, *carve* in stone, akin to *sculptere*, *scrateh*, *grave*, *carve* (see *sculpt*³), and prob. to Gr. *σκαλίζω*, hollow out, engrave (see *glyph*).] 1. To cut; carve; engrave; sculpture. [Now colloq.]

O that the words I speak were registred, . . . Or that the tenor of my just complaint Were sculpt with steel on rocks of adamant! Sandys, Paraphrase of Job, xix.

Architect Palloy sent a large model of the Bastille sculped in a stone of the fortress to every town in France. Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 836.

You pass under three spacious rest-houses, considerably erected by the monks, and are struck by the bold inscriptions in Chinese characters sculped on the face of the big stones and boulders which fringe the path. Fortnightly Rev., N. S., XLIII. 759.

2. To lense, flay, or take the skin and blubber from, as a seal. [Newfoundland.]

Having killed or at least stunned all they see within a short distance, they skin, or, as they call it, *sculp* them with a broad clasp knife, called a sculping-knife. Fisheries of U. S., V. II. 490.

sculp (skulp), *n.* [*< sculp*, *v.*, 2.] The skin of a seal removed with the blubber adhering to it.

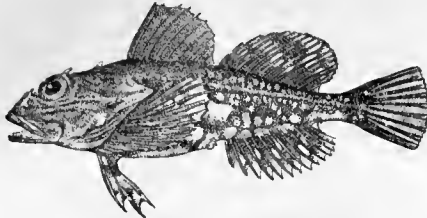
The legs, or flippers, and also the head, are then drawn out from the inside, and the skin is laid out flat and entire, with the layer of fat or blubber firmly adhering to it; and the skin in this state is called the "pelt," and sometimes the *sculp*. Fisheries of U. S., V. II. 480.

sculper (skul'pēr), *n.* See *scorper*.

sculpin, **skulpin** (skul'pin), *n.* 1. A callionymoid fish, *Callionymus lyra*, having at the angle of the preoperculum a strong compressed dentate spine; a dragonet; more fully called *yellow sculpin*. See *dragonet*, 2, and cut under *Callionymus*.—2. A mean or mischief-making fellow. [Local slang, New Eng.]

Ye see the miser'ble sculpin thought I'd never stop to open the goods. Sarah O. Jewett, Deephaven, p. 88.

3. A cottoid fish, especially of the genus *Cottus* (or *Acanthocottus*), as *C. scorpius* of the northern Atlantic; *C. granlandicus*, the daddy-sculpin; *C. æneus*, the grubby of the New England and New York coasts. One of the commonest on the Atlantic coast of the United States is *C. octodecemspinus*. All these fishes are of ugly aspect, unshapely, with very large spiny head, wide mouth, comparatively slender tapering body, and irregularly mottled coloration. They inhabit the northern seas, and are especially numerous in the northern Pacific. They are used by the native Indians as food, but are generally held in contempt by the



Common Daddy-sculpin (*Cottus greenlandicus*).

whites. In California a marketable cottoid, the bighead or cabezon, *Scorpenichthys marmoratus*, is also called sculpin.

4. A hemitripteroïd fish, *Hemitripterus acadianus*, occurring in deeper water than the true sculpin off the northeastern coast of America. Also called deep-water sculpin, yellow sculpin, and sea-raven. See cut under sea-raven.—5. A scorpenoid fish, *Scorpena guttata*, of the southern Californian coast, there called scorpen. See cut under Scorpena.

sculping-knife (skul'ping-nif), *n.* A kind of knife used for sculping seals. See quotation under sculp, *v.*, 2.

sculpsit (skulp'sit). [*L.*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *sculpere*, carve, grave: see sculp.] He (or she) engraved or carved (it): a word frequently put at the foot of an engraving or the base of a piece of sculpture after the engraver's or sculptor's name: as, A. B. sculpsit. It is often abbreviated to *sc.*, and sometimes to *sculps.*, and corresponds to *pinxit* (*prt.*) on paintings.

sculptile (skulp'til), *a.* [*L.* *sculptilis*, formed by carving or graving, etc.: see sculp.] Graven; carved.

The same description we find in a silver medal; that is, upon one side Moses horned, and on the reverse the commandment against sculptile images.
Sir T. Browne, *Vulg. Err.*, v. 9.

sculptor (skulp'tor), *n.* [= *F.* *sculpteur* = *Sp.* *escultor* = *Pg.* *cscultor* = *It.* *scultore*, *sculptore*, < *L.* *sculptor*, a sculptor, < *sculpere*, cut out, carve in stone: see sculp.] One who practises the art of sculpture, which includes modeling in clay or wax, casting or striking in bronze or other metal, and carving figures in stone.

"The sculptors," says Maximus Tyrius, in his 7th dissertation, ". . . chose out of many bodies those parts which appeared to them the most beautiful, and out of that diversity made but one statue."
Dryden, *Observations on Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting*, p. 39.

sculptress (skulp'tres), *n.* [*L.* *sculptor* + *-ess.*] A female sculptor.

Perhaps you know the sculptress, Ney; if not, you have lost a great deal.
Zimmern, *Arthur Schopenhauer*, p. 242. (*Davies.*)

sculptural (skulp'tūr-ral), *a.* [*L.* *sculptura* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to sculpture.

Some fine forms there were here and there; models of a peculiar style of beauty; a style, I think, never seen in England; a solid, firm-set, sculptural style.
Charlotte Brontë, *Villette*, xx.

2. Pertaining to engraving.—3. In *zool.*, pertaining to the ornaments of a sculptured surface: as, sculptural marks or lines.

sculpturally (skulp'tūr-ral-i), *adv.* By means of sculpture.

The quaint beauty and character of many natural objects, such as intricate branches, grass, &c., as well as that of many animals plumed, spined, or bristled, is sculpturally expressible.
Ruskin.

sculpture (skulp'tūr), *n.* [*ME.* *sculpture*, < *OF.* *sculpture*, *F.* *sculpture* = *Pr.* *sculptura* = *Sp.* *escultura* = *Pg.* *cscultura*, *csculptura* = *It.* *scultura*, *scoltura* = *G.* *Sw.* *Dan.* *skulptur*, < *L.* *sculptura*, sculpture, < *sculpere*, pp. *sculptus*, cut out, carve in stone: see sculp.] 1. The act or art of graving or carving; the art of shaping figures or other objects in the round or in relief out of or upon stone or other more or less hard substances. Besides the cutting of forms in marble, stone, wood, etc., the ancient chryselephantine work, etc., it includes modeling in clay, wax, etc., and casting in bronze or any other metal. Sculpture includes also the designing of coins and medals, and glyptics, or the art of gem-engraving. See cut in next column, and cuts under *Assyrian*, *Chaldean*, *Egyptian*, *Greek*, *Pasidolean*, *Peloponnesian*, *Phidian*, and *Rhodian*.

As the materials used for writing in the first rude ages were only wood or stone, the convenience of sculpture required that the strokes should run chiefly in straight lines.
Five Pieces of Runic Poetry (1763), Pref.

Sculpture, . . . a shaping art, of which the business is to imitate natural objects, and principally the human body, by reproducing in solid form either their true proportions in all dimensions, or else their true proportions in the two dimensions of length and breadth only, with a

diminished proportion in the third dimension of depth or thickness.
Encyc. Brit., IX, 206.

2. Carved work; any work of sculpture, as a figure or an inscription cut in wood, stone, metal, or other solid substance.

Nor did there want
Cornice or frieze with bossy sculptures graven;
The roof was fretted gold.
Milton, P. L., l. 716.

On another side of the stone is a very extraordinary sculpture, which has been painted, and from which I concluded that it was a temple dedicated to the sun.

Pococke, Description of the East, I, 77.

Some sweet sculpture draped from head to foot.
Tennyson, Princess, v.

3†. An engraving; an illustration.

The Publishers thought a Piece so well writ ought not to appear abroad without the usual and proper ornament of Writings of this kind, variety of Sculptures.
Maunderell, Ateppo to Jerusalem, Pref.

Settle had not only been prosperous on the stage, but, in the confidence of success, had published his play with sculptures, and a Preface of defiance.

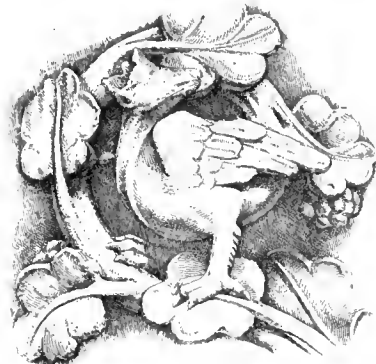
Pref. to Notes on the Express of Morocco (Dryden's Works, [ed. Malone, II, 272]).

4. In *zool.*, markings resulting from irregularity of surface or difference in texture of a part; tracery: as, the sculpture of an insect's wing-covers; the sculpture of the plates or shields of a fish; the sculpture of a turtle's shell. The term specially indicates in entomology the arrangement or disposition of such markings, as by furrows, atriæ, tubercles, punctures, etc., or the pattern of the resulting ornamentation; it is much used in describing beetles, and all the leading forms of sculpture have technical descriptive names. Also *sculpturing*.

The coarse part of the sculpture [of a fossil] is also similar.
Amer. Jour. Sci., 3d ser., XXIX, 465.

There is an evident tendency to divide species [of beetles] upon small details of sculpture, fortunately checked, as the author admits, where the specimens are numerous.
Science, IV, 562.

Æginetan sculptures. See *Æginetan*.—**Cœlanaglyphic sculpture.** Same as *ævo-rilico*.—**Foliolate sculpture.** Sculptured foliage; especially, decorative sculpture con-



Foliolate Sculpture, 13th century.—From Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris.

ventionalized more or less from foliage, or based on the fundamental forms or habit of vegetation.—**Greek Renaissance, etc., sculpture.** See the qualifying words.—**Rhodian school of sculpture.** See *Rhodian*.

sculptured (skulp'tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sculptured*, ppr. *sculpturing*. [*L.* *sculptura*, *n.*] 1. To represent in sculpture; carve; grave; form with the chisel or other tool on or in wood, stone, or metal.

On the base [of the Herakles] is sculptured a composition in very low relief, representing the capture of the cattle of Geryon.
C. T. Newton, *Art and Archaeol.*, p. 308.

Fair with sculptured stories it was wrought,
By lapse of time unto dim ruin brought.
William Morris, *Earthly Paradise*, I, 325.

2. To ornament or cover with sculpture or carved work; carve.

Gold, silver, Ivory vases sculptured high.
Pope, Imit. of Horace, II, ll. 264.

sculptured (skulp'tūr-d), *a.* [*L.* *sculptura* + *-cd²*.] In *zool.* and *bot.*, having elevated or impressed marks on the surface: as, sculptured elytra; sculptured seeds; a sculptured carapace.—**Sculptured tortoise**, a common land-tortoise of the United States, *Glyptemys insculpta*.

sculpturesque (skulp'tūr-resk'), *a.* [*L.* *sculptura* + *-esque*.] Possessing the character of sculpture; resembling sculpture; chisled; hence, clean-cut and well-proportioned; statue-like; grand rather than beautiful or pretty: as, sculpturesque features.

An impressive woman, . . . her figure was slim and sufficiently tall, her face rather emaciated, so that its sculpturesque beauty was the more pronounced.
George Eliot, *Daniel Deronda*, xlii.

sculpturing (skulp'tūr-ing), *n.* [Verbal *n.* of *sculpture*, *v.*] In *zool.*, same as *sculpture*, 4.

These imperforate portions are harder than the porous shell, and often project as ridges or tubercles, forming a more or less regular sculpturing of the surface.
Encyc. Brit., IX, 881.

sculsh (skulsh), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Rubbish; discarded stuff of all kinds: most generally used in England with reference to the unwholesome things children delight to eat, as lollipops, etc. [*Prov. Eng.* and *New Eng.*]

Scultelus's bandage. Pieces of bandage which are long enough to go one and a half times around the limb, and are applied successively in shingle fashion.

sculyon†, n. A Middle English form of *scullion*.
scum (skum), *n.* [Formerly also *skum*; < *ME.* *scum*, *scōm*, < *AS.* **scūm* (not found, the ordinary word being *fūm*, foam) = *D.* *schūm* = *MLG.* *schūm*, *schūme*, *LG.* *schūm* = *OHG.* *scūm*, *MHG.* *schūm*, *G.* *schäumen* = *Icel.* *skūm* (*Haldorson*) = *Sw.* *Dan.* *skum* (cf. *OF.* *escume*, *F.* *écume* = *Pr.* *Pg.* *escuma* = *It.* *schiuma* (< *LG.* or *G.*), *Ir.* *sgum* (< *E.*)), foam, froth, scum; perhaps lit. a 'covering' with formative *-m*, < *√ sku*, cover; see *sky*. Hence *skim*.] 1. Foam; froth: as, the scum of the sea.

The brysteledde boor marked with scomes the shuldres of Hercules.
Chaucer, *Bœthius*, iv, meter 7.

Those small white Fish to Venus consecrated,
Though without Venus ayd they be created
Of th' Ocean seyn.
Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, l. 5.

2. The impurities or extraneous substances which rise to the surface of liquids, as in boiling or fermentation, or which form by other means; also, the scoria of molten metals; hence, by extension, any film or surface of foul floating matter: as, the scum of a stagnant pond.

When God kindles such fires as these, hee doth not usually quench them till the very scum on the pot side be boyled cleane away.
N. Ward, *Simple Cöbler*, p. 14.

3. Refuse; dross; offscourings.

Did anything more aggravate the crime of Jeroboam's profane apostasy than that he chose to have his clergy the scum and refuse of his whole land?
Hooker, *Eccles. Polity*, v, 81.

A scum of Bretons, and base lackey peasants.
Shak., *Rich. III*, v, 3, 317.

Such rascals,
Who are the scum and excrements of men!
B. Jonson, *Staple of News*, iv, 1.

We are most miserably dejected, the scum of the world.
Burton, *Anat. of Med.*, p. 362.

scum (skum), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scummed*, ppr. *scumming*. [Early mod. *E.* also *skum*, *scōm*; < *ME.* *scummen*, *skommen*, *seomen* = *D.* *schūmen* = *MLG.* *schūmen* = *OHG.* *scūmen*, *MHG.* *schūmen*, *G.* *schäumen* = *Sw.* *skumma* = *Dan.* *skumme*, *scum*, *skim*; from the noun. Doublet of *skim*.] **I. trans.** 1. To remove the scum from; clear off the froth, dross, or impurities that have risen to or formed on the surface of; skim.

Oon boileth water salt and skonneth [it] cleue,
Therinto colde his peres wol he trie.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (F. E. T. S.), p. 90.

Some scum'd the drosse that from the metall came.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, II, vii, 36.

A second multitude
With wondrous art founded the massy ore,
Severing each kind, and scum'd the bullion dross.
Milton, P. L., l. 704.

2†. To sweep over; move swiftly upon; skim.

They liv'd by scumming those Sea and shoars as Pyrats.
Milton, *Hist. Eng.*, ii.

II. intrans. 1†. To arise or be formed on the surface as foam or scum; be thrown up as scum.

Golde and siluer was no more spared then though it had rayned out of the clowdes, or scomed out of the sea.
Berners, tr. of *Froissart's Chron.*, II, xlix.

2. To be or become covered with scum: generally with *over*.

Life and the interest of life have stagnated and scummed over.
A. K. H. Boyd.

3†. To skim lightly: with *over*.

Thou hast skummed over the schoole men, and of the froth of their folly made a dish of diuinitie breewse which the dogges will not eate.
Nashe, *Pierce Penilesse*, p. 45.

scumber (skum'bēr), *v. i.* [Also *scomber*, *scumber*; perhaps < *OF.* *escumbrier*, disencumber; cf. *exonerate* in similar use.] To defecate; dung: a hunting term applied especially to foxes. [*Prov. Eng.*]

And for a monument to after-commers
Their picture shall continue (though Time scummers
Vpon th' Effigie).
Davies, *Commentary Verses*, p. 18. (*Davies.*)

Just such a one [an airing] as you use to a brace of grey-hounds,

When they are led out of their kennels to scumber.
Massinger, *The Picture*, v, 1.

scumber (skum'ber), *n.* [*< scumber, v.*] Dung, especially that of the fox. [*Prov. Eng.*]
scumble (skum'bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scumbled*, ppr. *scumbling*. [*Freq. of scum.*] In oil-painting, to blend the tints or soften the effect of, by lightly passing a brush charged with a small quantity of an opaque or semi-opaque coloring over the surface; in chalk- or pencil-drawing, to rub lightly the blunt point of the chalk over the surface of, or to spread and soften the harder lines of with the stump: as, to scumble a painting or a drawing.

scumble (skum'bl), *n.* [*< scumble, v.*] A softened effect produced by scumbling. See *scumbling*. T. H. Lister.

scumbling (skum'bling), *n.* [*Verbal n. of scumble, v.*] 1. In painting, the operation of lightly rubbing a brush charged with a small quantity of an opaque or semi-opaque color over the surface, in order to soften and blend tints that are too bright, or to produce some other special effect. Owing to the dryness of the brush, it deposits the color in minute granules on the ground-tint instead of covering it completely as in glazing.

Scumbling is painting in opaque colours, but so thin that they become semi-transparent.

F. G. Hamerton, *Graphic Arts*, xxi.

Scumbling resembles glazing in that a very thin coat is spread lightly over portions of the work.

Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 138.

2. In chalk- and pencil-drawing, the operation of lightly rubbing the blunt point of the chalk over the surface, or spreading and softening the harder lines by the aid of the stump.

scummer¹ (skum'er), *n.* [*< ME. scumovre, scumure; < scum + -er¹. Cf. skimmer, a doublet of scummer.*] One who scums; an implement used in skimming; specifically, an instrument used for removing the scum of liquids; a skimmer.

Pope Boniface the Eighth, a scummer of pots. *Urquhart*, tr. of *Rabelais*, ii. 30. (*Darvies*.)

The salt, after its crystallizing, falls down to the bottom, and they take it out by wooden scummers, and put it in trails. *Ray*, *Remains*, p. 120.

scummer², *v.* and *n.* Same as *scumber*.

scummings (skum'ingz), *n. pl.* [*Verbal n. of scum, v.*] Skimmings; as, the scummings of the boiling-house. *Imp. Diet.*

scummy (skum'i), *a.* [*< scum + -y¹.*] Covered with scum.

And from the mirror'd level where he stood
A mist arose, as from a scummy marsh.

Keats, *Hyperion*, i.

scun¹ (skun), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scunned*, ppr. *scunning*. [*< ME. scunien, sconnen, < AS. scunian, shun, on-scunian, detest, refuse: see shun. Cf. scunner.*] To reproach publicly. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

scun² (skun), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scunned*, ppr. *scunning*. [*Also scun, scon; < Norw. skunna = Sw. refl. skynde, dial. skynna = Dan. skynde = Icel. skunda, skynnda, hasten, hurry, = AS. scyndan, hasten: see shunt, and cf. shun. Cf. scoun, schooner.*] I. *intrans.* To skip or skim; pass quickly along, as a vessel on the water.

II. *trans.* To cause to skip or skim, as a stone thrown aslant on the water; skip.

scuncheon (skun'chun), *n.* See *sconcheon*.

scunner (skun'er), *v.* [*Also skunner, sconner, scouner; freq. of scun¹, < ME. scunien, sconnen, < AS. scunian: see scun¹. Hence ult. scoundrel.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To be or become nauseated; feel disgust, loathing, repugnance, or abhorrence.

An' yill an' whisky gie to cairds,
Until they scunner.

Buras, To James Smith.

2. To shrink back with disgust or strong repugnance: generally with *at* before the object of dislike.

II. *trans.* To affect with nausea, loathing, or disgust; nauseate.

They [grocers] first gie the boys three days' free warren among the figs and the sugar-candy, and they get scunnered wi' sweets after that. *Kingsley*, *Alton Locke*, iii.

[*Scotch* in all uses.]

scunner (skun'er), *n.* [*Also skunner, sconner, scouner; < scunner, v.*] A feeling of nausea, disgust, or abhorrence; a loathing; a fantastic prejudice.

He seems to have preserved, . . . as it were, in the pickle of a mind soured by prejudice, a lasting scunner, as he would call it, against our staid and decent form of worship. *Lowell*, *Biglow Papers*, 2d ser., lii.

There gaed a scunner through the flesh upon his bane; and that was Heeven's advertisement.

R. L. Stevenson, *Thrawn Janet*.

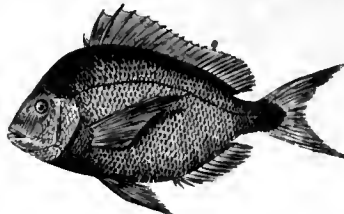
scup¹ (skup), *n.* [*< D. schop, a swing, shovel, = OHG. scupha, scopha, a swing-board, MHG. schupfe, G. schupf, a push, schupp, swinging mo-*

tion, a push, jerk; cf. G. *schupfen*, shove, = Sw. *skubba*, serub, = Dan. *skubbe*, shove, push (a secondary form from the orig. verb), = D. *schuiven* = G. *schieben*, etc., shove; see *shove*.] A swing: a term derived from the Dutch settlers. [*New York.*]

"What'll you give me if I'll make you a scup one of these days?" said Mr. Van Brunt. . . "I don't know what it is," said Ellen. "A scup!—may be you don't know it by that name; some folks call it a awing." *S. Warner*, *Wide, Wide World*, I. ii.

scup¹ (skup), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scupped*, ppr. *scupping*. [*< scup¹, n.*] To swing; have a swing. [*New York.*]

scup² (skup), *n.* [*Said to be contr. < Amer. Ind. (Connecticut) mishcup, < mishc-kuppe, large, thick-sealed; cf. scuppaug, pl. mishcuppaug, scuppaug. Cf. porgee, porgy.*] A sparoid fish, the scuppaug or porgy, *Stenotomus argyrops*,



Scup, or Northern Porgy (*Stenotomus argyrops*).

attaining a length of a foot, and a valued food-fish, found from Cape Cod to Florida. The front teeth form narrow incisors, and the molars are in two rows. The body is compressed, with high back; the head is deep, with small mouth; the color is brownish, somewhat silvery below, everywhere with bright reflections, but without distinct markings in the adult, though the soft parts of the vertical fins are somewhat mottled; the young are faintly barred and with dusky axils. This fish is a near relative of the sheepshead, and of the pinfish or sailor's choice (*Lagodon rhomboides*). It has had many technical names, as *Sparus* or *Fagus* or *Diplodus argyrops*, and *Sargus ambarosa*. A southern scup is sometimes specified as *S. aculeatus*.

The warm-water fisheries include the pursuit of a variety of fishes, but the scup . . . and the "blue-fish," both migratory species, are those whose capture is thought of most value. *Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 267.

scuppaug (sku-pag'g), *n.* [*Amer. Ind.: see scup².*] A fish, the scup.

scupper (skup'er), *n.* [*Prob. so named because the water seems to 'spit' forth from it; < OF. escupir, escupir = Sp. escupir, spit out; perhaps < L. exspuere, spit out, < ex, out, + spuere, spit: see spuc.*] *Naut.*, an opening in the side of a ship at the level of the deck, or slanting from it, to allow water to run off; also, the gutter or channel surrounding the deck, and leading to such openings: often in the plural.

Many a kid of beef have I seen rolling in the scuppers, and the bearer lying at his length on the decks.

R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, p. 34.

Scupper-leather (*naut.*), a piece of leather placed on the outside of a vessel, under the scupper, to prevent the flow from it from soiling the paint on the vessel's side. In modern ships it is commonly replaced by a guard of metal.

scupper-hole (skup'er-höl), *n.* A scupper.

scupper-hose (skup'er-höz), *n.* A leather or canvas pipe formerly attached to the outer end of a scupper to protect the ship's side from discoloration there, and also to prevent the entrance of water from the outside.

scupper-nail (skup'er-näl), *n.* *Naut.*, a short nail with a very broad head.

scuppernong (skup'er-nong), *n.* [*Amer. Ind. name of Vitis vulpina.*] A cultivated variety of the muscadine, bullae, or southern fox-grape, *Vitis rotundifolia* (*V. vulpina*), of the southern United States and Mexico. It is a valued white- or sometimes purple-fruited grape. Its large berries are well flavored, and peculiar in that all on a bunch do not ripen at once. The ripe berries fall from the vine, and are gathered from the ground.

scupper-plug (skup'er-plug), *n.* *Naut.*, a plug to stop a scupper.

scupper-valve (skup'er-valv), *n.* *Naut.*, a flap-valve outside of a scupper, to prevent the seawater from entering, but permitting flow from the inside. It is usually held in place by a lanyard.

scuppēt, scuppit (skup'et, -it), *n.* [*Cf. scop-pet.*] A shovel or spade of uniform width, with the sides turned a little inward. *Halliwel*.

What scuppēt have we then to free the heart of this muddy pollution? *Rev. T. Adams*, *Works*, I. 267.

scuppēt, v. t. [*< scuppēt, n.*] To shovel, as with a scuppēt: as, to scuppēt sand. *Nashc.*
scur¹ (skér), *v.*; pret. and pp. *scurred*, ppr. *scuring*. [*Also skirr; a var. of scour². Cf. scurry.*]

I. *trans.* 1. To graze, skim, or touch lightly; jerk. *Halliwel*. [*Prov. Eng.*]

The broader puddles, though skirred by the breeze, found the net-work of ice velling over them.

R. D. Blackmore, *Cripps, The Carrier*, ii.

2. To scour; pass over rapidly, as on horseback.

Mount ye, spur ye, skirr the plau,
That the fugitive may flee in vain!

Byron, *Siege of Corinth*, xxii.

II. *intrans.* To run or fly; flit hurriedly; scour. [*Obsolete or provincial.*]

You shall have a coachman with cheeks like a trumpeter, and a wind in his mouth, blow him afore him as far as he can see him; or skirr over him with his bat' a wings a mile and a half ere he can steer his wry neck to look where he is.

B. Jonson, *Wry in the Mook*.

The light shadows,
That in a thought scur o'er the fields of corn,
Halted on crutches to 'em. *Fletcher*, *Bonduca*, I. 1.

scur² (skér), *n.* [*Origin obscure.*] A dwarfed or stunted horn. See the quotation. [*Scotch.*]

A heifer with only scurs, as the modified horns sometimes found in polled cattle and in cross-bred offspring of polled and horned breeds are called in Scotland. They are little bits of flat horn, loose at the roots, so that you can twist them about, and quite hidden in a mass of hair, continued from a thick, long tuft, which grows upon a pointed crown-ridge, and falls over the forehead and sides of the head; and I have seen similar scurs and top-knots on several female short-horns. *Quoted in Amer. Nat.*, XXI. 1083.

scurf¹ (skérf), *n.* [*Formerly also skurf, and transposed scurf; < ME. scurf, scorf, scrof, < AS. scurf, scorf = MD. scorf, schorft, schurft, schroft, D. schurft (with excrement t) = OHG. scurf, MHG. G. schorf = Icel. skurfur, pl., = Sw. skorf = Dan. skurv, scurf; from the verb represented by AS. scorfian (pret. pl. scurfon), scrape, gnaw; cf. OHG. scurfian, MHG. G. schürfen, scratch, MHG. schrephen, G. schröpfen, cup (bleed); prob. akin to scrape: see scrape¹. The OHG. form scorf, scurf, is not exactly cognate with AS. scurf, which would require OHG. *scorb, but goes with the verb scurfen, which is a secondary form, cognate with AS. scorpian. The words of this group, scrape¹, sharp, scarp¹, scarf², etc., are numerous, and more or less complicated in their forms and senses.]*

1. Sealy or flaky matter on the surface of the skin; the scarf-skin or epidermis exfoliated in fine shreds or scales. Scurf is continually coming from the human skin, being removed by the friction of the clothes, in the bath, etc. The scurf of the head, where it may remain held by the hair in considerable quantity, is known as dandruff. In some diseases affecting the skin, scurf comes off in large flakes or layers, as in the desquamation or "peeling" after scarlet fever.

Well may we raise jars,
Jealousies, strifes, and heart-burning disagreements,
Like a thick scurf o'er life. *Middleton*, *The Witch*, I. 2.

Then are they happy, when by length of time
The scurf is worn away of each committed crime.

Dryden, *Æneid*, vi.

2. Any sealy or flaky matter on a surface.

There stood a hill not far, whose grial top
Belch'd fire and rolling smoke; the rest entire
Shone with a glossy scurf. *Milton*, *P. L.*, I. 672.

Specifically — (a) In *bot.*, a loose bran-like sealy matter that is found on some leaves, as in the genus *Elæagnus*, etc. (b) A growth of polyps on oysters.

3. Scum; offseouring.

Priscian goes yonder with that wretched crowd,
And Francis of Accorso; and thou hadst seen there,
If thou hadst had a hankering for such scurf,
That one who by the Servant of the Servants
From Arno was transferred to Bacchiglione.

Longfellow, tr. of *Dante's Inferno*, xv. 111.

scurf² (skérf), *n.* [*Also scurf, skurf; < ME. scurfic; perhaps so called from the sealy or scabby appearance: see scurf¹.*] A gray bull-trout; a variety of the trout, *Salmo trutta cambricus*. [*Local, Eng.*]

There are two sorts of them [Bull-trout], Red Trout and Oray Trout or Skurfs, which keep not in the Channel of Rivenlets or Rivers, but lurk like the Alderling under the roots of great Alders.

Moffett and Bennet, *Health's Improvement* (ed. 1746), p. 283.

scurfer (skérf'er), *n.* One who removes scale from boilers.

The Scrapers' and Scurfers' Union. *Engineer*, LXX. 293.

scurfiness (skér'fi-nes), *n.* [*Early mod. E. scurfynesse; < scurfy + -ness.*] The state of being scurfy; scurfy condition.

And euer to remayne
In wretched beggary,
And maunty misery, . . .
And scabbed scurfynesse.

Skelton, *Duke of Albany*, etc., I. 140.

scurf-skin (skér'f'skin), *n.* Same as *scarf-skin*.
scurfy (skér'f), *a.* [*< ME. scurfy (= D. scurfyig = G. schorfig = Sw. skorfvig, scurfy); < scurf¹ + -y¹.* In another form *scurry*: see *scurvy*¹.] 1.

Covered with scurf; exfoliating in small scales; scurfy; scabby.—2. Resembling or consisting of scurf.—**Scurfy scale.** See *scale*.
scurget, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *scourge*.
scurrer (skér'ér), *n.* [Sc. also or formerly *scourour*, *skourour*, *skurriour*; a var. of *scourer*2. The word seems to have been confused with *F. coureur*, *E. courier*, etc.] One who scours; a scout. [Obsolete or provincial.]

And he sente for the *scurrers* to aduise the dealyng of their enemies, and to se where they were, and what ombre they were of.
Berners, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. xxxiii.

scurril, **scurrile** (skur'il), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *scurrill*, *skurril*; = It. *scurrile*, < L. *scurri-lis*, buffoon-like, < *scurra*, a buffoon. Cf. *scorn*.] Befitting a vulgar jester; grossly opprobrious; scurrilous; low: as, *scurril* scoffing; *scurril* taunts.

Flatter not greatness with your *scurril* prsie.
Times' Whistle (E. E. T. S.), p. 136.

This, in your *scurril* dialect; but my inn Knows no such language. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, I. 1. Their wits indeed serve them to that sole purpose, to make sport, to break a *scurril* jest.
Burton, Anst. of Mel., p. 208.

It had bin plainly partiall, first, to correct him for grave Cicero, and not for *scurrill* Plautus.
Milton, Areopagitica, p. 15.

"Bring the unfortunate girl to her father's, and break no *scurril* jests here," said the Sub-Prior.
Scott, Monastery, xxxiv.

scurrility (sku-ril'i-ti), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *skurrility*; < F. *scurrilité* = Pr. *scurrilitat* = It. *scurrilità*, < L. *scurrilita*(t)-s, < *scurrilis*, *scurril*: see *scurril*.] 1. The quality of being scurril or scurrilous; low, vile, buffoon-like scoffing or jeering; indecent or gross abusiveness or railing; vulgar, indecent, or abusive language.

Yet will ye see in many cases how pleasant speeches and saouring some *skurrility* and vnschamefastnes haue now and then a certaine decencie, and well become both the speaker to say, and the hearer to abide.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 224.

So it shall please you to abrogate *scurrility*.
Shak., L. L. L., iv. 2. 55.

2. A scurrilous remark, attack, or outburst; an abusive tirade.

Buffons, altogether applying their wits to *Scurrillities* & other ridiculous matters.
Puttenham, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 50.

I loathed *scurrillities* in conversation, and had a natural aversion to immoderate drinking.
T. Ellwood, Life (ed. Howells), p. 185.

scurrilous (skur'i-lus), *a.* [< *scurril* + *-ous*.]

1. Using or given to the use of low and indecent language; scurril; indecently or grossly abusive or railing.

One would suspect him [John Standish] not the same man called by Bale a *scurrilous* fool, and admired by Pits for pety and learning; jealous lest another man should be more wise to salvation than himself.
Fuller, Worthies, Lancashire, II. 208.

Though a fierce, unscrupulous, and singularly *scurrilous* political writer, he [Swift] was not, in the general character of his politics, a violent man.
Lecky, Eng. in 18th Cent., i.

2. Containing low indecency or abuse; foul; vile: as, *scurrilous* language.

He is ever merry, but still modest; not dissolved into indecent laughter, or tickled with wit *scurrilous* or injurious.
Habington, Castara, iii.

A companion that is cheerful, and free from swearing and *scurrilous* discourse, is worth gold.
J. Walton, Complete Angler, p. 87.

3. Opprobrious; abusive; offensive.

How often do we see a person, whose intentions are visibly to do good by the works he publishes, treated in as *scurrilous* a manner as if he were an enemy to mankind!
Addison, Freeholder, No. 40.

=Syn. Ribald, blackguard, indecent, coarse, vulgar, gross.

scurrilously (skur'i-lus-li), *adv.* In a scurrilous manner; with scurrility.

He spoke so *scurrilously* of you, I had no patience to hear him.
Wycherley, Country Wife, II. 1.

scurrilousness (skur'i-lus-nes), *n.* Scurrilous character; indecency of language or manners; scurrility. *Bailey*.

scurry (skur'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scurried*, ppr. *scurrying*. [Also *skurry*; an extended form of *scur* or the orig. *scour*2, perhaps due in part to *skurriour* and similar forms of *scurrer*, and in part to association with *hurry*, as in *hurry-scurry*.] To hurry along; move hastily and precipitately; scamper.

He [Hannibal] commanded the horsemen of the Numidians to *scurry* to the trenches.
North, tr. of Plutarch, p. 882.

Poets have fancied the footprints of the wind in those light ripples that sometimes *scurry* across smooth water with a sudden hur.
Lowell, Study Windows, p. 42.

scurry (skur'i), *n.*; pl. *scurries* (-iz). [Also *skurry*; < *scurry*, *v.*] 1. Hurry; fluttering or bustling haste.—2. A flurry.

The birds circled overhead, or dropped like thick *scurries* of snow-flakes on the water.
B. Taylor, Northern Travel, p. 305.

3. In *sporting*, a short race run for amusement by inferior horses or non-winners. *Krik's Guide to the Turf*.

scurvily (skér'vi-li), *adv.* In a scurvy manner; meanly; shabbily.

How *scurvily* thou criest now, like a drunkard!
Fletcher, Wife for a Month, i. 2.

When I drew out the mony, he return'd it as *scurvily* again.
Evelyn, Diary, Oct. 2, 1641.

scurviness (skér'vi-nes), *n.* Scurvy character; meanness; baseness; shabbiness. *Bailey*.

scurvy (skér'vi), *a.* [< ME. *scurvy*, a var. of *scurfy* (with the usual change of *f* to *v*, as in *wife*, *wires*, etc.); see *scurfy*. For the fig. senses 2, 3, cf. *scabby*, *shabby*, in like uses.] 1. Scurvy; covered or affected with scurf or scabs; scabby; diseased with scurvy; scorbutic.

Whatsoever man he be that hath a blemish, . . . or be *scurvy* or scabbed, . . . he shall not come nigh to offer the bread of his God. Lev. xxi. 20.

2. Vile; mean; low; vulgar; worthless; contemptible; paltry; shabby; as, a *scurvy* fellow.

A very *scurvy* tune to sing at a man's funeral.
Shak., Tempest, II. 2. 46.

'Twas but a little *scurvy* white money, hang it!
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair, II. 1.

While we lay at Tabago, we had like to have had a *scurvy* trick plaid us by a pretended Merchant from Panama, who came, as by stealth, to traffick with us privately.
Danprier, Voyages, I. 188.

3. Offensive; mischievous; malicious.

Nay, but he prated, And spoke such *scurvy* and provoking terms Against your honour.
Shak., Othello, I. 2. 7.

scurvy2 (skér'vi), *n.* [Formerly also *scurvie*, *scurvey*; appar. abbr. of *scurvy disease* or some similar phrase; prob. confused also with *scorbute*, ML. *scorbutus*; see *scorbute*.] A disease usually presenting swollen, spongy, easily bleeding gums, fibrinous effusion into some of the muscles, rendering them hard and brawny, hemorrhages beneath the skin, rheumatoid pains, anemia, and prostration. It occurs at all ages and in all climates, and usually develops in those employing an unvaried diet, especially one from which vegetables are excluded. Also called *scorbute*.—**Button-scurvy**, an epidemic of cachectic disease observed in the south of Ireland, characterized by button-like excrescences on the skin.—**Land-scurvy**, purpura.

scurvy-grass (skér'vi-grás), *n.* [A corruption of *scurvy-cress*, so named because used as a cure for scurvy.] 1. A cruciferous plant, *Cochlearia officinalis*, of northern and western Europe and arctic America: an antiscorbutic and salad plant. Locally called *scrooby-* or *scruby-grass*.

A woman crying, "Buy any *scurvy-grass*!"
Middleton and Dekker, Roaring Girl, III. 2.

2. One of the winter cresses, *Barbarea praecox*, a European plant cultivated as a winter salad, becoming wild in parts of the United States.

scuse (sküs), *n.* and *v.* [By apheresis from *excuse*.] Same as *excuse*.

Yea, Custance, better (they say) a badde *scuse* than none. . . . I will the truths know can as it is.
Udall, Roister Doister, v. 2.

That *scuse* serves many men to save their gifts.
Shak., M. of V., iv. 1. 444.

scut1 (skut), *a.* [Perhaps a mixture of *cut*, *catty*, short, with *short* (AS. *sceort*), and further with *scut*2, *n.*] Short, as a garment, etc. *Halliwel*. [Prov. Eng.]

scut2 (skut), *n.* [Also *skut*; appar. < *scut*1, *a.*, but perhaps confused with Icel. *skott*, a fox's tail (see *scuff*), or ult. = L. *cauda* = W. *cwt*, a tail (with orig. initial *s*).] 1. A short tail, as that of the rabbit or deer.

My doe with the black *scut*!
Shak., M. W. of W., v. 5. 20.

Watch came, with his little *scut* of a tail cocked as sharp as duty.
R. D. Blackmore, Lorna Doone, xlii.

2. In *her.*, the tail, as of a cony: used only when the tail is of a different tincture from the rest.

scuta, *n.* Plural of *scutum*.

scutage (skü'táj), *n.* [< ML. *scutagium*, < OF. *escuage* (> E. *escuage*: see *escuage*), F. *écuage*; < L. *scutum*, a shield: see *scute*1.] In feudal law:

(a) A tax on a knight's fee or scutum: same as *escuage*. (b) A commutation for personal service.

The famous *scutage*, the acceptance of a money composition for military service, dates from this time (1159).
E. A. Freeman, Norman Conquest, V. 451.

scutal (skü'tal), *a.* [< NL. **scutalis*, < L. *scutum*, a shield: see *scutum*.] In *zool.*, of the nature of or pertaining to a scuto; in *entom.*, specifically, of or pertaining to the scutum of any segment of the notum.

scutate (skü'tät), *a.* [< NL. *scutatus*, shield-shaped (L. *scutatus*, armed with a shield), < L. *scutum*, a shield: see *scute*1.] 1. In *zool.*: (a) Provided with scutes, shields, plates, or large scales; squamate; squamous; scaly; scutellate. (b) Resembling a scute or shield; broad and somewhat convex.—2. In *bot.*, formed like an ancient round buckler: as, a *scutate* leaf.

See cut under *peltate*.—**Scutate tarsus**, in *entom.*: (a) A tarsus in which a single joint is dilated so as to form a broad plate. (b) A tarsus covered with large flat scales, as in the genus *Lepisma*.

scutatiform (skü'tä-ti-fórm), *a.* [< NL. *scutatus*, shield-shaped (see *scutate*), + L. *forma*, form.] Same as *scutiform*.

scutch (skuch), *v. t.* [Prob. < OF. *escousser*, *escousser*, *escousser*, shake, swing, shake off, strip, < LL. *excussare*, shake frequently or much, freq. of *excutere*, shake off: see *excuss*, and cf. *rescous*, *rescure*, from the same L. source, with an added prefix. Cf. *scutcher*. The word may have been confused with forms allied to Norw. *skoka*, *skoko*, *skuka*, a swingle for beating flax, or Sw. *skäktu*, swingle, prob. akin to E. *shake*, *shock*. Not related to *scotch*2.] 1. To beat; drub. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]—2. To dress (fibrous material) by beating. The particles of woody matter adhering to the fibers are detached, and the bast is partially separated into its constituent fibers. The waste fiber obtained is called *scutching-tow* or *codilla*. Specifically—(a) In *flax-manuf.*, to beat off and separate the woody parts of, as the stalks of flax; swingle: as, to *scutch* flax. (b) In *cotton-manuf.*, to separate, as the individual fibers after they have been loosened and cleansed. (c) In *silk-manuf.*, to disentangle, straighten, and cut into lengths, as floss and refuse silk.

scutch (skuch), *n.* [< *scutch*, *v.*] 1. Same as *scutcher*, 1. *Imp. Dict.*—2. A coarse tow that separates from flax during scutching.

scutch-blade (skuch'bläd), *n.* A piece of hard, tough wood used in beating flax.

scutcheon (skuch'on), *n.* [Formerly also *scutcheon*, *scutchin*; < ME. *scutcheyne*, *scocnone*, by apheresis from *escutcheon*: see *escutcheon*.] 1. A shield for armorial bearings; an emblazoned shield; an *escutcheon*.

Scutheyn (var. *scocnone*). *Scutellum*.
Prompt. Parv., p. 449.

I saw the monument of the Cardinal of Bourbon, and his statue very curiously made over it in Cardinals habites with his armes and *scutchin*. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 48, sig. D.

They have no *Scutchions* or blazing of Armes.
Purchas, Pilgrimage, p. 294.

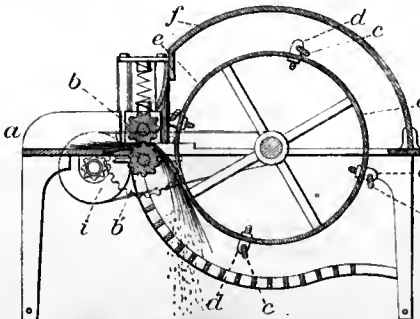
2. In *medieval arch.*, etc., a shield or plate on a door, from the center of which hung the door-handle.—3. The cover of a keyhole, usually pivoted at the top, so as to drop over the keyhole by its weight. A sliding scutcheon is called a *sheave*.—4. A plate for an inscription, especially a small one for a name, as on a knife or a walking-stick.—5. In *her.*, same as *escutcheon*, 1.

scutcheoned (skuch'ond), *a.* Emblazoned; ornamented or surmounted by a scutcheon or emblazoned shield.

The *scutcheon'd* emblems which it bore.
Scott, Bridal of Triermain, III. 15.

Far off her lover sleeps as still Within his *scutcheoned* tomb.
Whittier, The Countess.

scutcher (skuch'er), *n.* [< OF. *escoussour*, a flail, < *escousser*, shake, beat: see *scutch*.] 1.



Scutching-machine or Scutcher for Flax.

a, feed-table on which the flax is fed to the fluted rollers *b*, *b'*, which seize it and present it to the scutchers or beaters *c*, fastened by supports *d* to the rotating drum *e*. The latter revolves in a case *f*, with a grating at the bottom. The feed-rolls are driven by gearing *i*.

An implement or a machine for scutching fiber. Also *scutch*.—2f. A whip.

Verge, . . . a rod, wand, . . . awitch, or *scutcher* to ride with. Cotgrave.

3. One who scutches fiber.

scutch-grass (skueh'gräs), *n.* 1. A variant of *quitch-grass*.—2. By transfer, the Bermuda or Indian couch-grass, *Cynodon Dactylon*. See *Bermuda grass*, under *grass*.

scutching (skueh'ing), *n.* Same as *scotching*.

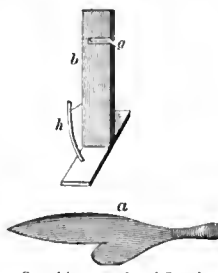
scutching-machine (skueh'ing-mä-shēn'), *n.* A machine for scutching or rough-dressing fiber, as flax, cotton, or silk. See cut under *scutcher*.

scutching-mill (skueh'ing-mil), *n.* Same as *scutching-machine*.

scutching-shaft (skueh'ing-shäft), *n.* In a cotton-scutching machine, the revolving shaft which carries the first beater.

scutching-stock (skueh'ing-stok), *n.* In a scutching-machine, the part on which the hemp rests during the operation of scutching. *E. H. Knight*.

scutching-sword (skueh'ing-sörd), *n.* A beating-implement used in scutching flax by hand. The sword *a* (see cut) is held in the right hand, while with the left a handful of the bristled stems is introduced into the groove *g* in the stand *b*. A band stretched from the stand to a stake *h* causes the sword to rebound after each downward blow.



Scutching-sword and Stand.

scute (sküt), *n.* [*late ME. scute*, *< OF. escut*, later *escu*, *F. écu*, a buckler or shield, a coin, etc., = *Pr. escut* = *Sp. Pg. escudo* = *It. scudo*, *< L. scutum*, rarely *scutus*, a shield, cover, = *Gr. skûros*, a skin, also a buckler, *< √ sku*, cover, = *Skt. √ sku*, cover; see *sky*, *scum*, *obscure*, etc. Cf. *scutum*, *scudo*, *écu*, from the same source.] 1f. A shield or buckler; also, a heraldic shield; an escutcheon.

Confessing that he was himself a Mountaineer, And bare the selfe same arme that I dyd quarter in my scute. Gascogne, Deuise of a Maske.

2f. An old French gold coin, of the value of 3s. 4d. sterling, or 80 cents.

And from a pair of gloves of half-a-crown To twenty crowns, will to a very scute Smell out the price. Chapman, All Fools, v. 1.

3. In *zool.*, a scutum or scutellum, in any sense; a squama; a large scale; a shield, plate, or buckler; as, the dermal *scutes* of a ganoid fish, a turtle, an armadillo, a sealy ant-eater, etc. See cuts under *carapace* and *Acipenser*.—**Clavicular scute**. See *clavicular*.

scute², *n.* An obsolete form of *scout*¹.

scutell (skü'tel), *n.* [*NL. scutellum*, *q. v.*] A little scute; a scutellum. *Imp. Dict.*

Scutella¹ (skü'tel'ä), *n.* [*NL. (Lamarck, 1816), < L. scutella*, a salver, tray, *ML. a platter, dish*, dim. of *scutra*, a flat tray, a platter; see *scutell*¹, *skillet*, *sculler*², *scullery*, etc.] 1. A genus of flat sea-urchins, or eake-urchins, giving name to the family *Scutellidae*.—2. [*l. e.*; pl. *scutellæ* (-ë)] Same as *scutellum* (v).

scutella², *n.* Plural of *scutellum*.

scutellar (skü'tel'jär), *a.* [*NL. scutellum + -ar*³.] Of or pertaining to a scutellum, in any sense.—**Scutellar angle**, in *entom.*: (a) The angle of a wing-cover adjoining the scutellum, or next to the opposite elytron if the scutellum is concealed. (b) The basal posterior angle of a wing.—**Scutellar striæ**, short impressed lines on the elytra, near the scutellum and parallel to its margins. They are found in many beetles.

Scutellaria (skü'tel'ä'ri-ä), *n.* [*NL., < L. scutella*, a salver, dish, + *-aria*¹.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Labiata* and tribe *Stachydeæ*, type of the subtribe *Scutellariææ*. It is distinguished by its peculiar two-lipped calyx, which is enlarged and closed in fruit, bearing a scale or projecting appendage above, with both lips entire, the lower persistent, the other falling with the inclosed fruit. From *Peritonia*, which alone has a similar calyx, it is distinguished by its corolla with an enlarged and hooded or galeate upper lip, its roundish nutlets, and its transverse seeds. There are about 100 species, widely dispersed through temperate regions and among tropical mountains, and abundant in the United States, which contains one quarter of the species. They are chiefly known as *skullcap* and *helmet-flower*, and are annual or perennial herbs, spreading or erect, and rarely shrubs. They bear opposite and commonly toothed leaves, and rather large blue, violet, scarlet, or yellow flowers in the axils or disposed in a terminal spike or raceme. See *skullcap*; also *madweed*, *hoodwort*, and *hedge-hyssop*, 2.

scutellate (skü'tel'ät), *a.* [*< NL. *scutellatus*, *< scutellum*, *q. v.*] In *zool.*: (a) Provided with scutella; scutate; squamate. Specifically, in or-

nithology, noting the foot of a bird when it is provided with the special plates or scales called *scutella*: opposed to *reticulate*: as, a *scutellate* tarsus; toes *scutellate* on top. (b) Formed into a scutellum; shaped like a plate or platter; divided into scutella.

scutellate (skü'tel'ä-ted), *a.* [*< scutellate + -ed*².] Same as *scutellate*. *Woodward*.

scutellation (skü'tel'ä'shon), *n.* [*< scutellate + -ian*³.] In *ornith.*, the condition of the foot when the horny covering is fashioned into scutella; the state of being scutellate, or provided with scutella; the arrangement of the scutella: opposed to *reticulation*.

Scutellera (skü'tel'e-rä), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Lamarck, 1801), < scutellum*, *q. v.*] A group name for the true bugs now known as *Scutelleridae*, subsequently used as a generic name by several authors, but not now in use.

Scutelleridæ (skü'tel'er'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL. (Westwood, 1840), < Scutellera + -idæ*³.] A very large family of true bugs or *Heteroptera*, containing tortoise-shaped species in which the scutellum covers nearly the whole surface of the abdomen. They are often highly colored, and abound in the tropics.

scutellid (skü'tel'id), *n.* A elypeastroid or shield-urechin of the family *Scutellidæ*.

Scutellidæ (skü'tel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL., < Scutella + -idæ*³.] A family of irregular or exocyclic sea-urchins, typified by the genus *Scutella*; the shield-urchins, with flat, discoidal shell, often perforated or fissured, and with ramified grooves on the under side. See *Echinarachnius*, *Mellitu*, *sand-dollar*, and cuts under *eake-urchin* and *Encope*. Also called *Mellitidæ*.

scutelliform (skü'tel'i-förm), *a.* [*< NL. scutellum*, *q. v.*, + *L. forma*, form.] Scutellate; in *bot.*, shaped like a scutellum.

scutelligerous (skü'tel-ij'e-rus), *a.* [*< NL. scutellum + L. gerere*, carry.] Provided with a scutellum or with scutella; scutellate; scutigerous.

scutelline (skü'tel'in), *a.* Pertaining to *Scutella*, or to the family *Scutellidæ*.

The *scutelline* urchins commence with the Tertiary. Phillips, Geol. (1855), I. 490.

scutelliplantar (skü'tel-i-plan'tär), *a.* [*< NL. scutelliplantaris*, *< scutellum*, *q. v.*, + *L. planta*, the sole of the foot (in birds the back of the tarsus); see *plant*².] In *ornith.*, having the planta, or back of the tarsus, scutellate: said especially of certain passerine birds, in distinction from *laminiplantar*.

Scutelliplantares (skü'tel-i-plan'tär), *n. pl.* [*NL.*; see *scutelliplantar*.] In *ornith.*, in Sundeval's system of classification, a series of his order *Oscines* (nearly equal to *Passeres* of most authors) which have the integument of the planta, or back of the tarsus, divided by transverse sutures, or furnished with small scutes, variously arranged. The *Scutelliplantares* are divided into five cohorts, *Holaspideæ*, *Endaspideæ*, *Exaspideæ*, *Pycnaspideæ*, and *Taxaspideæ*. The series corresponds in general, though not precisely, with the mesomyodian or clasmatorial *Passeres*.

scutelliplantation (skü'tel-i-plan-tä'shon), *n.* [*As scutelliplant(ar) + -ation*³.] The scutelliplantar state of a bird's foot, or the formation of that state: correlated with *laminiplantation*. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXII. 653.

scutellum (skü'tel'um), *n.*: pl. *scutella* (-ä). [*NL.*, dim. of *L. scutum*, a shield; see *scutum*.] A little shield, plate, or scute. (a) In *bot.*: (1) In grasses, a little shield-like expansion of the hypocotyl, which acts as an organ of suction through which the nutrient substance of the endosperm is absorbed by the embryo. (2) In lichens, a rounded apothecium having an elevated rim. (b) In *entom.*, the third from before (or the penultimate one) of four pieces or sclerites composing any segment of the tergum of an insect, situated between the scutum and the postscutellum. There are three scutella, respectively of the pronotum, mesonotum, and metanotum, or one to each of the thoracic segments. That of the mesonotum (specifically the mesoscutellum, which see) is the most important in classification, and is generally meant when *scutellum* is said without qualifying term. It is variously modified: triangular in *Coleoptera*, sometimes invisible, at other times (as in some *Hemiptera*) large and covering the elytra and abdomen. (c) In *ornith.*, one of the large special horny plates, scales, or scutes with which



Scutellate.—Foot of Bluebird, with laminiplantar and mostly booted tarsus, showing scutellation of lower part of tarsus and of the toes.



Scutelliplantar Foot of Horned Lark: the tarsus scutellate before and behind, and the toes all scutellate on top.

the feet of most birds are provided, and which are generally arranged in a single vertical series upon the front, often also upon the back, of the tarsus and the tops of the toes: distinguished from the smaller or irregular plates which collectively constitute reticulation. The presence of such scutella constitutes scutellation, and a tarsus so furnished is said to be scutellate, as opposed to either a booted or a reticulate tarsus. The presence of scutella upon the back of the tarsus constitutes scutelliplantation—a condition rare in oscine birds, though usual in non-oscine *Passeres*, in *Picariæ*, etc. Also written *scutella*, with a plural *scutellæ*.—**Abdominal scutella**, distinct scutellum, received scutellum. See the adjectives.

scutibranch (skü'ti-brangk), *a. and n.* I. *a.* Pertaining to the *Scutibranchiata*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Scutibranchiata*. Also *scutibranchian*, *scutibranchiate*.

Scutibranchia (skü'ti-brang'ki-ä), *n. pl.* [*NL., < L. scutum*, shield, + *branchiæ*, gills.] A group of rhipidoglossate gastropods, with the gills in a spiral line on the left side of the gill-cavity, the eyes pedicelled, and the shell and operculum spiral. It was limited by Gray to the families *Neritidæ*, *Rotellidæ*, *Turbinidæ*, *Liottidæ*, *Trochidæ*, and *Stomatellidæ*.

scutibranchian (skü'ti-brang'ki-an), *a. and n.* [*< scutibranch + -ian*³.] Same as *scutibranch*.

Scutibranchiata (skü'ti-brang'ki-ä'tä), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, neut. pl. of *scutibranchiatus*: see *scutibranchiate*.] In De Blainville's classification (1825), the second order of his *Paracephalophara hermaphrodita*, divided into the two families *Otidæ* and *Calyptacea*, or the earshells and various limpet-like shells. See cuts under *abalone* and *sea-ear*.

scutibranchiate (skü'ti-brang'ki-ät), *a. and n.* [*< NL. scutibranchiatus*, *< L. scutum*, a shield, + *branchiæ*, gills.] Same as *scutibranch*.

scutifer (skü'ti-fēr), *n.* [*< L. scutum*, a shield, + *ferre* = *E. bear*¹.] A shield-bearer; one who bears the shield of his master; a sort of squire; also, a person entitled to a shield (that is, to armorial bearing). [Rare.]

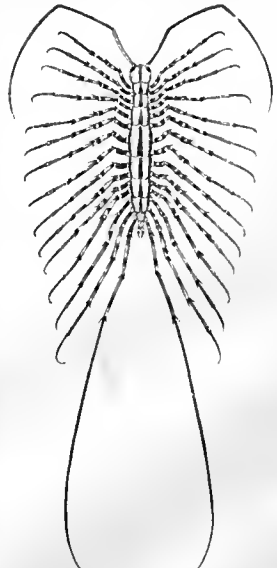
He now became a "squire of the body," and truly an "armiger" or "scutifer," for he bore the shield and armour of his leader to the field. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 118.

scutiferous (skü'tif'e-rus), *a.* [*As scutifer + -ous*³.] 1. Carrying a shield or buckler.—2. In *zool.*, same as *scutigerous*.

scutiform (skü'ti-förm), *a.* [*< OF. scutiforme*, *< L. scutum*, a shield, + *forma*, form.] Shield-shaped. (a) Properly, of the form of a Roman scutum in one of its varieties (see cuts under *scutum*): most common, like the triangular or heater-shaped shield of the fourteenth century. (b) In *bot.*, peltate: as, a *scutiform* leaf. Also *scutiform*.

scutiger (skü'ti-jēr), *n.* [*< Scutiger-a*.] In *zool.*, a centiped of the genus *Scutigera*; any member of the family *Scutigera*.

Scutigera (skü'tij'e-rä), *n.* [*NL. (Latreille, 1802)*; see *scutigerous*.] The typical genus of *Scutigera*: same as *Cermatia*. A common North American species is *S. (or Cermatia) forceps*, ordinarily known as *thousand-legs*, *centiped*, and *earwig*, which abounds in houses in the southern United States. It is carnivorous and preys upon houseflies, small cockroaches, and other household insects. It is ordinarily reputed to bite human beings with dangerous effect, but there is no reason to believe that this reputation is deserved. *S. coleoptrata* is a small species, scarcely an inch long, inhabiting southern Europe and northern Africa. *S. notidis* is about 2 inches long, found in India and Mauritius.



Scutigera (or Cermatia) forceps, one of the *Scutigera*, one and a half times natural size.

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scutigerous (skü'tij'e-rus), *a.* [*< NL. scutigera* (cf. *L. scutigerulus*, a shield-bearer), *< L. scutum*, a shield, + *gerere*, carry.] In *zool.*, provided with a scute or with scuta. Also *scutiferous*.

scutiped (skū'ti-ped), *a.* [*<* L. *scutum*, a shield, + *pes* (*ped-*) = *E. foot*.] In *ornith.*, having the shanks scaly; having scutellate tarsi: distinguished from *plumiped*. See cuts under *scutellate* and *scutelliplantar*.

scutter (skut'ēr), *v. i.* [*A var. of scuttle*³.] To seot or run hastily; scurry; scuttle. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

A sound behind the tapestry which was more like the scuttering of rats and mice than anything else. Mrs. Gaskell, *Curions If True*. (Davies.)

scutter (skut'ēr), *n.* [*<* *scutter*, *v.*] A hasty, precipitate run. [*Prov. Eng. and Scotch.*]

The dog's endeavour to avoid him was unsuccessful, as I guessed by a scutter downstairs, and a prolonged piteous yelping. E. Bronie, *Wathering Heights*, xiii.

scuttle¹ (skut'l), *n.* [*<* ME. *scutlic*, *scotylle*. *<* AS. *scutla*, a dish, bowl, = D. *schotel* = OHG. *scuzilā*, MHG. *schüssel*, G. *schüssel*, a dish, = Icel. *skutill*, a plate, trencher, = OF. *escuelle*, F. *écuelle* = Sp. *escudilla* = Pg. *escudella* = It. *scodella*, *scudella*, a plate, bowl, porringer, *<* L. *scutella*, a salver or tray nearly square, also LL. a stand for vases, ML. also a platter, plate, dish, dim. of *scutra*, also *scuta*, a tray, platter, dish; prob. allied to *scutum*, a shield; see *scute*¹. Cf. *scutella*, and cf. *skillet*, ult. a dim. form of the same word, and *sculler*², *scullery*, from the same L. source.] 1. A broad, shallow dish; a platter. Compare *scuttle-dish*.

The earth and stones they are fain to carry from under their feet in scuttles and baskets. Hakevill, *Apology*.

Alas! and what's a man? A scuttle fall of dust, a measur'd spau Of flitting time. Quarles, *Emblems*, iii. 8.

2. A deep vessel of sheet-iron, copper, or brass, used for holding coal in small amounts; a coal-scuttle or coal-hod. See *coal-scuttle*.—3. A swabber used for cleaning a bakers' oven.

scuttle² (skut'l), *n.* [*Also scuttle*; *<* OF. *escoutille*, F. *écoutille* (of a ship) = Sp. *escotilla* = Pg. *escotilha*, the scuttle of a ship; a dim. form, connected with Sp. *escotar*, cut (clothes so as to fit) slope, orig. cut a hole in a garment to fit the neck or bosom, *<* *escote*, the sloping of a jacket, a tucker (cf. *escota*, the sheet of a sail), *<* D. *schoot* = MLG. *schöt*, lap, sloping of a jacket, = OHG. *scōz*, *scōzo*, *scōza*, Mlg. *schōz*, G. *schoss*, lap, flap of a coat, bosom, = Sw. *sköte* = Dan. *skjöd*, lap, flap of a coat, = Goth. *skauts*, hem of a garment, = AS. *scēat*, corner, fold, sheet of a sail; see *sheet*¹.] 1. *Naut.*, a small hatchway or opening in the deck, with a lid for covering it; also, a like hole in the side of a ship, or through the coverings of her hatchways; by extension, a hole in general.

The Night was something lightish, and one of the Sailors was got into the *Scuttle* (so I think they call it) at the Main-Top-Mast, looking out if he could see any Land. N. Bailey, tr. of *Colloquies of Erasmus*, I. 275.

2. A square hole in the wall or roof of a house, covered with a lid; also, the lid that covers such an opening.—**Flush scuttle**, a scuttle in which the framework is flush with the deck.—**Fore-scuttle**, a hatch by which the fore-castle is entered. (See also *air-scuttle*.)

scuttle² (skut'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scuttled*, ppr. *scuttling*. [*<* *scuttle*², *n.*] *Naut.*, to cut holes through the bottom or sides of (a ship) for any purpose; specifically, to sink by making holes through the bottom.

He was the mildest manner'd man That ever scuttled ship or cut a throat. Byron, *Don Juan*, lii. 41.

I wondered whether some among them were even now below scuttling the ship. W. C. Russell, *Wreck of the Grosvenor*, xvii.

scuttle³ (skut'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *scuttled*, ppr. *scuttling*. [*Formerly also skuttle*; also *scuddle* (also assimilated *shuttle*); freq. of *scud*, or of the more orig. *scoot*, *shoot*: see *scud*, *scoot*¹, and *shoot*.] To run hurriedly, or with short, hurried steps; hurry.

I have no inclination to scuttle barefoot after a Duke of Wolfenbuttle's army. Walpole, *Letters*, II. 476.

No mother nor brother viper of the brood Shall scuttle off without the instructive bruise. Browning, *King and Book*, I. 286.

scuttle³ (skut'l), *n.* [*Formerly also skuttle*; *<* *scuttle*³, *v.*] A quick pace; a short, hurried run; a mining, affected gait.

From Twelve to One. Shut myself up in my Chamber, practised Lady Betty Modely's *Scuttle*. Quoted in *Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, I. 92.

She went with an easy scuttle out of the shop. Spectator.

scuttle-butt (skut'l-but), *n.* *Naut.*, a cask or butt having a scuttle or hole cut in it for the

introduction of a cup or dipper, and used to hold drinking-water. Also called *scuttle-cask*.

The rest of the crew filled the scuttle-butt. R. H. Dana, Jr., *Before the Mast*, xxii.

scuttle-cask (skut'l-kask), *n.* Same as *scuttle-butt*.

scuttle-dish (skut'l-dish), *n.* A wooden platter.

She . . . wen the pan was brimful, Would mess you up in scuttle dishes, Syne bid us sup till we were fon. Earl Richard (Child's Ballads, III. 273).

scuttlefish (skut'l-fish), *n.* A cuttlefish.

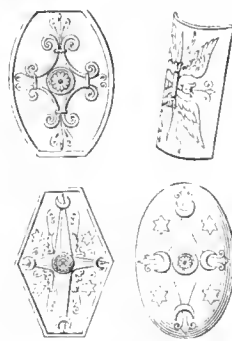
scuttler (skut'lēr), *n.* The streakfield, or striped lizard, *Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*. *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 46. [*Local, U. S.*]

scuttling (skut'ling), *n.* See the quotation.

Manchester is becoming notorious for a form of street ruffianism known locally as "scuttling." It consists of gangs of youths going about certain districts ostensibly to fight with similar gangs of adjacent districts. *Lancet*, No. 3499, p. 643.

scutulum (skū'tū-lum), *n.*; pl. *scutula* (-lā). [*L.*, dim. of *scutum*, a shield; see *scutum*.] A small shield; specifically, one of the shield-shaped crusts of favus; a favus-cup.

scutum (skū'tum), *n.*; pl. *scuta* (-tā). [*<* L. *scutum*, a long shield; see *scute*¹.] 1. In *Rom. antiq.*, a large oblong shield of heavy-armed Roman legionaries, as distinguished from the small round shield, or *clypeus*. It was generally oval or semi-cylindrical in shape, made of wood or wickerwork covered with leather, and defended with plates of iron.



Various forms of the Roman Scutum.

2. In *anat.*, the kneepan; the rotula or patella. See cut under *knee-joint*.—3. In *zool.*, a plate, shield, buckler, or some similar part; a large scale; a scute; a scutellum; especially, some piece of dermal armor or exoskeletal formation, as one of the bony plates of a sturgeon or a crocodile, a piece of the shell of a turtle, a ring or plate of an armadillo, one of the great scales of a pangolin, the frontal shield of a coat, etc. See cuts under *Acipenser*, *armadillo*, *carapace*, *coat*, *crocodile*, *pangolin*, and *shield*. Specifically—(a) In *entom.*, the second of the four sclerites into which the tergum of each of the three thoracic segments of an insect is divisible, situated between the proscutum and the scutellum. There are three such scuta, respectively of the pronotum, mesonotum, and metanotum, and respectively specified as the *proscutum*, *mesonotum*, and *metascutum*. The last two are each sometimes separated into two or three parts. (b) In *Myriapoda*, one of the hard plates of any of the segments. (c) In *Vermes*, one of the dorsal scales of certain annelids, as the scalebacks of the genus *Polynoe*; an elytrum. See cut under *Polynoe*. (d) In *Cirripedia*, one of the lower or proximal pieces of which the multivalve shell or carapace of the barnacles and acorn-shells consists, and by which the cirri pass out. See diagrams under *Balanus* and *Lepadidæ*. (e) In *echinoderms*, a buccal scute; one of the five large interradial plates about the mouth, as in the ophiurians, more fully called *scuta buccalia*. (f) In *ornith.*, a scutellum of a bird's foot. *Sunderall*. [*Rare.*]

4. In *old law*, a penthouse or awning.—**Abdominal scutum**, in the *Arachnida*, a more or less segmented plate covering the abdomen, especially in the *Phalangidæ*.—**Cephalothoracic scutum**. See *cephalothoracic*.

Scutum Sobiescianum. A constellation made by Hevelius late in the seventeenth century, and representing the shield of the King of Poland, John Sobieski, with a cross upon it to signify that he had fought for the Christian religion at the siege of Vienna. It lies in the brightest part of the Milky Way, over the bow of Sagittarius. Its brightest star is of the fourth magnitude.

scybala (sib'ā-lā), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* Gr. *σκύβαλον*, dung, offal, refuse.] In *pathol.*, small hard balls into which the feces are formed in certain deranged conditions of the colon.

scybalous (sib'ā-lus), *a.* [*<* *scybala* + *-ous*.] Of the nature of or resembling scybala.

It [mucus] may be found as a covering of scybalous masses. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, IV. 795.

Scydmaenidæ (sid-mē'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.* (Leach, 1819), *<* *Scydmaenus* + *-idæ*.] A family of elavicorn beetles, allied to the *Sitphidæ*, but having coarsely granulated eyes. They are small, shining, usually ovate, sometimes slender beetles of a brown color, more or less clothed with erect hairs. They are found near water, under stones, in ants' nests, and under bark, and are frequently seen flying in the twilight. About 300 species are known. The family is represented in all parts of the world.

Scydmaenus (sid-mē'nus), *n.* [*NL.* (Latreille, 1802), *<* Gr. *σκύβαλον*, angry-looking, sad-colored, *<* *σκύβαλινος*, be angry; cf. *σκύβαλος*, be angry.] The typical genus of *Scydmaenidæ*. A large and wide-spread group, comprising about 200 species, of which about 35 inhabit America north of Mexico.

seye (si), *n.* [*Appar. a misspelling of Sc. sey*, the opening in a garment through which the arm passes (this being appar. another use of *sey*, a slice: see *sey*⁶), simulating F. *seier*, saw, OF. *sier*, cut, *<* L. *secare*, cut, from the same root as *sey*, a slice: see *scion*, *sey*⁶, *saw*¹, etc. Cf. *arm-scye*.] The opening left in a garment where the sleeve is to be attached, and shaped by cutting so as to regulate the fit and adjustment of the sleeve. Also called *arm-seye*.

scyelite (si'e-lit), *n.* [*<* Loch *Sey* (see def.).] A variety of hornblende pierite, characterized by the presence of a considerable amount of a peculiar micaceous mineral: it occurs in Acharavardale Moor, near Loch Sey, in Caithness, on the border of Sutherland, Scotland. *Judd*.

scylet, *v.* An obsolete form of *skill*.

Scylla (sil'ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* L. *Scylla*, *<* Gr. *Σκύλλα*, *Σκύλη*, in Greek fable, a female monster with twelve arms and six necks, the presiding genius of a rock highly dangerous to navigation in the straits of Sicily, opposite Charybdis; the name and fable being associated with *σκύλαξ*, a young dog, whelp, in general a dog (it being fabled that Scylla barked like a dog); cf. *σκύλαξ*, rend, mangle.] A dangerous rock on the Italian side of the Strait of Messina, between Italy and Sicily, abode of a legendary monster Scylla. On the opposite side of the narrow strait was the whirlpool Charybdis; hence the allusive use of these names to imply great danger on either side.

Thus when I shun Scylla, your father, I fall into Charybdis, your mother. *Shak.*, *M. of V.*, iii. 5. 19.

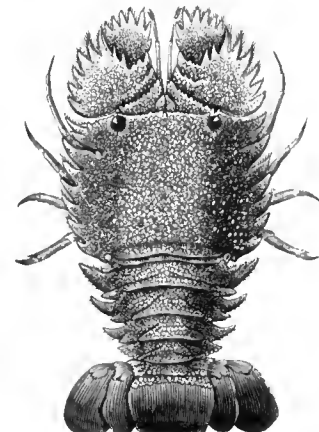
Scyllæa (si-lō'ā), *n.* [*NL.*, *<* L. *Scyllæus*, pertaining to Scylla, *<* L. *Scylla*, *<* Gr. *Σκύλλα*, Scylla; see *Scylla*.] A genus of nudibranchiate gastropods, typical of the family *Scyllæidæ*. The animal is elongate, compressed, with long narrow channeled foot, branchial tufts on two pairs of lobate processes, and slender retractile dorsal tentacles. There are several species, marine, as *S. pelagica*, which is found on gulfweed.

Scyllæidæ (si-lō'ā-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* *Scyllæa* + *-idæ*.] A family of nudibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus *Scyllæa*. The body is compressed, and the mantle produced into lateral lobes which bear the branchial plumes; the anus is lateral; the odontophore has one central tooth and numerous spinous denticulated teeth on each side. The species are pelagic, and mostly live on floating seaweed, the appearance of which they mimic.

scyllarian (si-lā'ri-an), *a. and n.* [*<* NL. *Scyllarius* + *-i-an*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scyllaridæ*.

II. *n.* A member of the *Scyllaridæ*.

Scyllaridæ (si-lar'i-dē), *n. pl.* [*NL.*, *<* *Scyllarus* + *-idæ*.] A family of long-tailed ten-footed marine crustaceans, typified by the genus *Scyllarus*. They have a wide flat carapace, large foliaceous antennæ, eyes in excavated orbits, trichobranchiate gills,



Paribaculus antarcticus, a typical member of the family *Scyllaridæ*, reduced.

mandible with a single-jointed synapod, and mostly simple pereopods. They live in moderately shallow water, where the bed of the sea is soft and muddy. Here they burrow rather deeply, and they issue from their retreats only to seek food. They are sometimes called *locust-lobsters*. The principal genera besides the type are *Ibacus* (or *Ibacus*), *Paribaculus*, *Thenus*, and *Arctus*.

scyllaroid (sil'ā-roid), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scyllaridæ*; scyllarian: as, *scyllaroid* crustaceans.

Scyllarus (sil'ā-rus), *n.* [*NL.* (Fabricius), *<* Gr. *σκύλαρος*, also *κύλαρος*, a kind of crab.]

The typical genus of *Scyllaridae*, of which there are several species, some of them edible.

Scylliidae (si-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scyllium* + *-idae*.] A family of selachians, typified by the genus *Scyllium*; the roussettes. They are mostly of warm seas, with about 30 species of 8 or 9 genera, having two spineless dorsal fins, the first of which is above or behind the ventrals, spiracles and anal fin present, tail not keeled, and no nictitating membrane. They are oviparous, and often of variegated coloration. Varying limits have been assigned to the family. (a) In Günther's system of classification it was a family of sharks with no nictitating membrane, the first dorsal above or behind the ventrals, an anal fin, mouth inferior, and teeth small, several series being generally functional at once. (b) Same as *Scylliorhinidae*.

scylliodont (sil'i-ō-dont), *n.* A shark of the family *Scylliodontes*.

Scylliodontes (sil'i-ō-don'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σκύλιον*, a dogfish, + *ὀδούς* (ōdovr-) = E. tooth.] The *Triacinae* ranked as a family of sharks. See *Triacinae*.

Scylliodontidae (sil'i-ō-don'ti-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scylliodontes* + *-idae*.] Same as *Scylliodontes*.

scyllioid (sil'i-oid), *a. and n.* [*Scyllium* + *-oid*.] **I. a.** Pertaining to the *Scyllioidae*, or having their characters.

II. n. A scyllioid shark.

Scyllioidae (sil-i-oi'dē-ā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scyllium* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of *Squali*, including the selachians of the families *Scylliidae* (or *Scylliorhinidae*), *Crossorhinidae*, and *Ginglymostomidae*.

Scylliorhinidae (sil'i-ō-rin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scylliorhinus* + *-idae*.] A family of selachians, typified by the genus *Scylliorhinus*. In Gill's earlier system it included all the sharks with the first dorsal fin above or behind the ventrals, the anal fin present, the caudal fin not bent upward, and the mouth inferior. In his later system it was restricted to such forms as have the nostrils closed behind by the intervention of the skin between them and the oral cavity. About 15 species are known from different seas, and 3 occur along the European coasts, but there are none on most of the American coasts. Also *Scylliidae*.

scylliorhinoid (sil'i-ō-rī'noid), *n. and a.* [*Scylliorhinus* + *-oid*.] **I. n.** A shark of the family *Scylliorhinidae*.

II. a. Of, or having characteristics of, the *Scylliorhinidae*.

Scylliorhinus (sil'i-ō-rī'nus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σκύλιον*, a dogfish, + *ῥίην*, a shark.] In *ichth.*, a genus of sharks, giving name to the *Scylliorhinidae*, to which different limits have been given; synonymous with *Scyllium*, 1. See cut under *mermaid's-purse*. De Blainville, 1816.

Scyllium (sil'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829). < Gr. *σκύλιον*, a dogfish; cf. *σκύλαξ*, a dog, *σκύλαξ*, rend, mangle; see *Scylla*.] A genus of sharks including the common dogfishes of England, and representing a special family, the *Scylliidae*; distinguished from *Scylliorhinus* by the separate nasal valves. *S. ventriosum* is the swell-shark, a small voracious species found on the Pacific coast from California to Chili.

scymetar, scymitar, n. Variants of *simitar*. **scymmetriant** (si-met'ri-an), *a.* [Irreg. < **scymmetr*, *scymetar* (see *simitar*), + *-ian*.] Simitar-like. [Rare.]

Chase brutal feuds of Belgian skippers hence, . . . In clumsy fist wielding *scymmetrian* knife. Gay, Wine.

Scymnidae (sim'ni-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scymnus* + *-idae*.] A family of selachians, typified by the genus *Scymnus*; the sleeper-sharks. They have two dorsal fins, neither with spines, and no anal fin; all the fins are small; the gill-slits are small, in advance of the pectoral fins; and there is a long deep straight groove on each side of the arched mouth, and spiracles are present. The absence of dorsal spines chiefly distinguishes this family from *Sphnidae*. There are 6 genera and a few more species, the best-known of which is the aberrant sleeper-shark, *Somniosus microcephalus*, of the arctic seas (by some referred to a distinct family), which often reaches a length of more than 15 feet, and generally approaches whaling-vessels, when whales are taken, to feed upon the blubber.

scymnoid (sim'noid), *a. and n.* **I. a.** Of, or having characteristics of, the *Scymnidae*.

II. n. A member of the *Scymnidae*.

Scymnus (sim'nus), *n.* [NL. (Kugelmann, 1794), < Gr. *σκύμνος*, a cub, whelp; cf. *σκύλαξ*, a young dog, a whelp; see *Scylla*.] **1.** In *entom.*, a large and wide-spread genus of ladybirds of the family *Coccinellidae*, comprising species of small size, inconspicuous coloration, and short antennae. More than 200 species are known, while many more remain undescribed. They are active, predaceous insects, and several are noted destroyers of well-known insect pests, such as the chinch-bug and the grape-phyloxera.

2. In *ichth.*, a genus of sharks, typical of the family *Scymnidae*. Cuvier, 1817.

scypha (si'fā), *n.* Same as *scyphus*.

scypher, v. An obsolete form of *cipher*.

scyphi, n. Plural of *scyphus*.

Scyphidium (si-fid'i-um), *n.* [NL. (Dujardin, 1841), < Gr. *σκίφος*, a cup; see *scyphus*.] A genus of peritrichous ciliate infusorians of the vorticelline group. These animalcules are solitary, elongate or pyriform, highly contractile, and adherent by means of a posterior anchor, with the integument often obliquely or transversely furrowed, and the mouth-parts as in a vorticella. There are several species, as *S. limacina*, all found in fresh water. Also *Scyphidia*.

scyphiferous (si-fif'e-rus), *a.* [*Scyphus*, *q. v.*, + *L. ferre* = E. bear¹.] In *bot.*, bearing scyphi.

scyphiform (si-fi-fōrm), *a.* [*Scyphus*, *q. v.*, + *L. forma*, form.] **1.** In *bot.*, goblet-shaped, as the fructification of some lichens. Also *scyphose*.—**2.** In *zool.*, boat-shaped; scaphoid; navicular.

scyphistoma (si-fis'tō-mā), *n.*; *pl. scyphistomata* (si-fis-tō'mā-tā). [NL., prop. **scyphostoma*, < Gr. *σκίφος*, a cup, + *στόμα*, mouth.] A generic name applied by Sars to certain polyps, under a misapprehension; hence, the ac-tinula or fixed embryo of some hydrozoans, as a dis-cophoran, which multiplies agamogenetically by bud-ding, and gives rise to per-manent colonies of hydrif-orm polyps; an ephyra. See *Scyphomedusæ*, and cut under *strobila*. Also *scy-phistome*, *scyphostome*.

scyphistome (si'fis-tōm), *n.* Same as *scyphistoma*.

scyphistomus (si-fis'tō-mus), *a.* [*Scyphistoma* + *-ous*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a scyphistoma or ephyra.

—**2.** Provided with or characterized by scyphistomata or ephyra; as a stage in the devel-opment of an acaleph; forming or formed from scyphistomata; scyphomedusan; ephyromedu-san.

scyphobranch (si'fō-brang), *a. and n.* **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the *Scyphobranchii*.

II. n. One of the *Scyphobranchii*.

Scyphobranchii (si-fō-brang'ki-i), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σκίφος*, a cup, + *βράγχια*, gills.] A group of percomorphic fishes which have the post-tem-poral bone fureate, the epipharyngeals saucer-shaped, and the basis cranii simple. The group includes the blennies, gobies, and related fishes. E. D. Cope.

Scyphomedusæ (si'fō-mē-dū'sē), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σκίφος*, a cup, + *NL. Medusa*, *q. v.*] A prime division of hydrozoans, or a subclass of *Hydrozoa*. It contains those medusiforms which have four or eight intermedial groups of gastric filaments, or phacellæ, and interradial endodermal genitalia, and whose young or hydriforms are short polyps with a broad hypo-stome or scyphistome giving rise to the medusiforms by strobilation or transission, or, as in *Lucernarida*, devel-oping genitalia directly. They are also called *Phanero-carpe* (Eschscholtz, 1829), *Discophora* (Kölliker, 1853), *Lucernaridæ* (Huxley, 1856), *Medusæ* (Carus, 1867), *Steganoph-thalmia* (Forbes), *Acalephæ* (Clans, 1878), and *Ephyromedu-sæ*. By Haeckel the term was restricted to the *Lucer-narida*.

scyphomedusan (si'fō-mē-dū'san), *a. and n.* [*Scyphomedusæ* + *-an*.] **I. a.** Of or pertaining to the *Scyphomedusæ*, or having their charac-ters; ephyromedusan.

II. n. A member of the *Scyphomedusæ*; an ephyromedusan.

scyphomedusoid (si'fō-mē-dū'soid), *a. and n.* [*Scyphomedusæ* + *-oid*.] Same as *scyphome-dusan*.

scyphophore (si'fō-fōr), *a. and n.* **I. a.** Scy-phophorous.

II. n. A fish of the order *Scyphophori*.

Scyphophori (si-fōf'ō-rī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Cope, 1870), < Gr. *σκίφος*, a cup, + *φέρω* = E. bear¹.] In *ichth.*, an order of physostomous fishes with a precearoid arch, no coronoid or symplectic bone, the pterotic annular and including a cav-ity closed by a special bone, parietals distinct, and vertebrae simple. The name refers to the pte-rotic cavity. The group contains the families *Mormyridæ* and *Gymnarchidæ*.

scyphophorous (si-fel'ō-rus), *a.* Of or per-taining to the *Scyphophori*.

scyphose (si'fōs), *a.* [*L. scyphus*, a cup, + *-ose*.] In *bot.*, same as *scyphiform*, 1.

scyphostome (si'fō-stōm), *n.* [*Scypho-stoma*; see *scyphistoma*.] Same as *scyphistoma*.

scyphulus (si'fū-lus), *n.*; *pl. scyphuli* (-li). [NL., < *LL. scyphulus*, dim. of *L. scyphus*, a cup;

see *scyphus*.] In *bot.*, the cup-like appendage from which the seta of *Hepaticæ* arises.

scyphus (si'fus), *n.*; *pl. scyphi* (-fi). [L. (in def. 2 NL.) *scyphus*, < Gr. *σκίφος*, a drinking-cup.] **1.** In *Gr. antiq.*, a large drinking-cup shaped like the kylix, and, like it, with two handles not extending above the rim, but with-out a foot.—**2.** In *bot.*: (a) A cup-shaped ap-pendage to a flower, etc., as the crown of the narcissus. (b) In lichens, a cup-like dilata-tion of the podetium or stalk-like elongation of the thallus, bearing shields upon its margin. [Rarely used.]

Also *scypha*.

scytal (si'tal), *n.* A snake of the genus *Scytale*.

scytale (sit'a-lē), *n.* [NL. (Boie), < *L. scytale*, *scytala*, *scutilla*, < Gr. *σκυτάλη*, a staff, rod, pole, a cudgel, a band of parchment wound round a staff (def. 1), also a kind of serpent.] **1.** In *Gr. antiq.*, a band of parchment used by the Spar-tans for the transmission of secret despatches. It was rolled spirally upon a rod, and then written upon; to read the communication, it was necessary that it should be wound about a rod of the same diameter as the first.

2. [*cap.*] The typical genus of *Scytalidae*, or of *Scytalinae*, colubri-form snakes having the an-terior teeth short, the rostral plate not pro-tuberant, one row of subcaudal scutes, one preocular plate, and the body cylindrical. E. D. Cope.—**3.** The technical specific name of a coral-snake, not related to the foregoing. See *Tortrix*.—**4.** Erroneously, a venomous serpent of the family *Crotalidae*.

Scytalidae (si-tal'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scytale* + *-idae*.] In Günther's system, a family of colu-briform snakes, typified by the genus *Scytale*.

Scytalina (sit-a-lī'nā), *n.* [NL. (Jordan and Gilbert, 1880), dim. of *L. scytale*, < Gr. *σκυτάλη*, a kind of serpent; see *scytale*.] A remarkable genus of eel-like fishes of the family *Congroquididae*, having canines, and the dorsal fin begin-ning near the middle of the body. The form is very long and slender, and the head is shaped like that of a snake. *S. cerdale*, 6 inches long, is found burrowing among rocks at low-water mark in the straits of Juan de Fuca.

Scytalinae (sit-a-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scytale* + *-inae*.] In Cope's classification of *Ophidiu* (1886), a subfamily of *Colubridæ*, named from the genus *Scytale*, with 18 genera, of no definable common characters. These serpents most resemble the *Coronellinae*.

scytaline (sit'a-lin), *a.* Resembling or per-taining to the *Scytalinae*.

Scytalopus (si-tal'ō-pus), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1836), < Gr. *σκυτάλη*, a kind of serpent, lit. a staff, a cudgel (see *scytale*), + *πούς* (pōs-) = E. foot.] A genus of South American formicari-



Scyphistoma stage of *Cyanea capillata*, showing two ordinary hydræ tubes, between which are two others, a, b, undergoing fusion (the strobila stage).

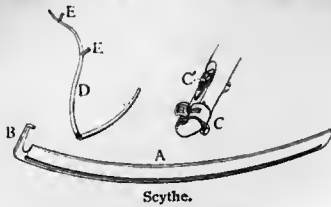


Scytalopus magellanicus.

oid passerine birds, of the family *Pteroptochidæ*. There are several species, as *S. magellanicus*, curiously similar to wrens in general appearance and habits, though belonging to a different suborder of birds. Also called *Sylviaria*.

scythe (si'fē), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sithe*, *sythe*, the proper spelling being *sithe* (the *c* being ignorantly inserted after the analogy of *scent*, *scituate*, and other false spellings, prob. in this case to simulate a derivation from F. *seier*, saw, orig. cut, *seier* being itself a false spelling for *sier*), < ME. *sithe*, *sythe*, < AS. *sithe*, contr. of *sigthe*, a scythe, = Fries. *sīd*, *sied* = MLG. *se-gede*, *sichte*, LG. *seged*, *sicht*, *seid*, *seid*, *seid* = Icel. *sigðr*, *sigðh*, a sickle; with formative -*the* (in sense equiv. to OS. *segisma* = D. *zeis*, *zeisen* = OHG. *segansa*, *segisna*, MHG. *segense*, *sense*, G. *senze*, a scythe, with formative -*ansa*, etc.), < Teut. √ *sag*, cut (whence ult. E. *saw*¹, *q. v.*), = L. *secare*, cut (whence ult. E. *sickle*): see *secant*, *section*, *sickle*, *saw*¹.] **1.** An instrument used in mowing or reaping, consisting of a long

curving blade with a sharp edge, made fast at an angle to a handle or snath, which is bent



A, blade; B, tang; C, fastening by which the scythe is attached rigidly to the snath; D, snath; E, handles grasped by the operator in mowing.

into a convenient form for swinging the blade to advantage. Most scythes have, fixed to the principal handle, two projecting handles by which they are held.

He rent the sail with hokes like a *scythe*.
Chaucer, Good Women, l. 646.
Every one had his *sithe* and hooke in his hand.
Coryat, Crudities, l. 148.

2. A curved sharp blade anciently attached to the wheels of some war-chariots.

scythe (sīth), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *scythed*, ppr. *scything*. [Early mod. E. *sithe*, *sythe* (prop. *sithe*, as with the noun); < *scythe*, *n.*] 1. To mow; cut with a scythe, or as with a scythe. Time had not *scythed* all that youth begun.
Shak., Lover's Complaint, l. 12.

2. To arm or furnish with a scythe or scythes.
Chariots, *scythed*,
On thundering axes rolled,
Glover, Leonidas, lv.
Gorgon-headed targes, and the wheels
Of *scythed* chariots.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound, iv. 1.

scytheman (sīth'man), *n.*; pl. *scythemen* (-men). [Early mod. E. also **sitheman*, *sytheman*; < *scythe* + *man*.] One who uses a scythe; a mower.

The stooping *scytheman*, that doth barb the field,
Thou mak'st wink sure; in night all creatures sleep.
Marston and Webster, Malcontent, iii. 2.

scythe-stone (sīth'stōn), *n.* A whetstone for sharpening scythes.

scythe-whet (sīth'hwet), *n.* The veery, *Turdus fuscescens* (Wilson's thrush); so named from the sharp metallic ring of its note. Lowell. [Local, U. S.]

Scythian (sith'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [L. *Scythia*, < Gr. *Σκυθία*, *Scythia*, < *Σκυθός*, > L. *Scythes*, *Scythia*, a Scythian, as adj. Scythian; ult. origin unknown. The word has been compared with LL. *Scōtus*, *Scottus*, LG. *Σκώτος*, Scot; see *Scott*.] 1. *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Scythians, or to Scythia, an ancient region of indefinite extent north of the Black Sea, or in the northern and central parts of Asia.

I heartily congratulate your Return to England, and that you so safely crossed the *Scythian* Vale.
Howell, Letters, iv. 40.

2. Pertaining to the family of languages sometimes called Ural-Altaic or Turanian.—**Scythian lamb.** See *agnus Scythicus* (under *agnus*), and *barnet*.

II. *n.* A member of an ancient nomadic race, found in the steppe regions from the Carpathian mountains eastward. The Scythians have been thought to be of Mongolian or more probably of Aryan descent.

The barbarous *Scythian* . . . shall to my bosom
Be as well neighbour'd, pitied, and relieved,
As thou my sometime daughter. Shak., Lear, l. 1. 118.

Scythic (sith'ik), *a.* [L. *Scythicus*, < Gr. *Σκυθικός*, of the Scythians, < *Σκυθός*, Scythian; see *Scythian*.] Scythian.

The *Scythic* settlement was not effected without a struggle.
Encyc. Brit., XII. 789.



Channelbill (*Scythrops nova-hollandiae*).

Scythrops (sī'throps), *n.* [NL. (John Latham, 1790), < Gr. *σκυθρός*, angry, + *ὄψ*, face, countenance.] A remarkable genus of Australian *Cuculidae*; the channelbills, or horn-billed cuckoos. There is but one species, *S. nova-hollandiae*, notable for its large size and elegant plumage, the singular shape of the bill, and the naked scurled sides of the head. See cut in preceding column.

scytodepsic (sī-tō-dep'sik), *a.* [L. < Gr. *σκυτοδεδψικός*, pertaining to a tanner (fem. *σκυτοδεδψική*, sc. *τέχνη*, the art of tanning), < *σκυτοδέψης*, a tanner, carrier, < *σκύρος*, skin, hide, anything made of hide, + *δέψω*, soften, make supple, < *δέφω*, soften, esp. by moisture.] Pertaining to the business of a tanner. [Rare.]—**Scytodepsic acid**, gallic acid.—**Scytodepsic principle**, tannin.

Scytodermata (sī-tō-dér'ma-tā), *n. pl.* [NL. neut. pl. of *scytodermatus*: see *scytodermatous*.] In Leuckart's classification (1848), the third class of *Echinodermata*, distinguished from *Pelmatozoa* and *Actinozoa*, and containing the two orders *Holothurizæ* and *Sipunculida*.

scytodermatous (sī-tō-dér'ma-tus), *a.* [L. < NL. *scytodermatus*, < Gr. *σκύρος*, skin, hide, + *δέρμα*, skin.] Having a tough, leathery integument, as a holothurian; of or pertaining to the *Scytodermata*.

Scytodes (sī-tō-dēz), *n.* [NL. (Walckenaer, 1806), also incorrectly *Scytode*, < Gr. *σκύρος*, skin, hide, + *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of spiders, typical of the family *Scytodidae*.

Scytodidae (sī-tō-dī-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scytodes* + *-idae*.] A family of dipneumonous spiders, typified by the genus *Scytodes*. Also called *Scytodites*.

Scytomonadina (sī-tō-mon-a-dī'nā), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scytomonas* (-ad-) + *-ina*.] In Stein's classification (1878), a family of flagellate infusorians, represented by *Scytomonas* and nine other genera.

scytomonadine (sī-tō-mon'a-dīn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Scytomonadina*.

Scytomonas (sī-tō-mō-nas), *n.* [NL. (F. Stein), < Gr. *σκύρος*, skin, hide, + NL. *Monas*, q. v.] A genus of pantostomatous monomastigote flagellate infusorians, containing free-swimming animalcules of minute size and persistent ovate form, without distinct oral aperture, dividing by transverse fission, and found in fresh water, as *S. psilla*.

Scytonema (sī-tō-nē'mā), *n.* [NL. (Agardh), so called because the filaments are inclosed in a sheath; < Gr. *σκύρος*, skin, hide, + *νῆμα*, a thread.] A genus of fresh-water algæ, of the class *Cyanophyceæ*, subclass *Nostochineæ*, and typical of the order *Scytonemaceæ*. They are composed of branching filaments which produce interwoven mats of greater or less extent. Each sheath incloses a single trichome, and the heterocysts are scattered here and there in the trichome without particular relation to the branches. There are more than 20 American species.

Scytonemaceæ (sī-tō-nē-mā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scytonema* + *-aceæ*.] An order of fresh-water algæ, of the class *Cyanophyceæ*, typified by the genus *Scytonema*. They much resemble the *Rivulariaceæ* in consisting of branched filaments, inclosed, either singly or in numbers, in a mucilaginous sheath, but differ from that family in exhibiting no differentiation of the two extremities. The ordinary mode of propagation is by means of resting-spores or hormogones, but they also multiply by the individual filaments escaping from their sheath and investing themselves with a new mucilaginous envelop. It is divided into 2 suborders, the *Scytonemææ* and *Sirospionææ*.

scytonematoid (sī-tō-nem'a-toid), *a.* [L. < *Scytonema* (-t-) + *-oid*.] In bot., resembling or belonging to the genus *Scytonema* or to the order *Scytonemaceæ*. Also *scytonemoid*, *scytonematous*.

scytonematous (sī-tō-nem'a-tūs), *a.* [L. < *Scytonema* (-t-) + *-ous*.] In bot., same as *scytonematoid*.

Scytonemææ (sī-tō-nē'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scytonema* + *-ææ*.] A suborder of fresh-water algæ, of the class *Cyanophyceæ* and order *Scytonemaceæ*, typified by the genus *Scytonema*.

scytonemin (sī-tō-nē'min), *n.* [L. < *Scytonema* + *-in*.] In bot., a yellow or dark-brown coloring matter found in scytonematoid algæ.

scytonemoid (sī-tō-nē'moid), *a.* [L. < *Scytonema* + *-oid*.] In bot., same as *scytonematoid*.

Scytosiphon (sī-tō-sī'fon), *n.* [NL. (Thuret), < Gr. *σκύρος*, skin, hide, + *σῖφων*, a tube.] A genus of marine algæ, of the class *Phæosporææ*, typical of the order *Scytosiphonaceæ*. The fronds are simple, cylindrical, usually constricted at intervals, hollow, the cortex of small colored cells; paraphyses single-celled, oblong-obovate, interspersed among the sporangia. *S. lomentarius*, found nearly all over the world, is common on stones between tide-marks along the New England coast.

Scytosiphonaceæ (sī-tō-sī-fō-nā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scytosiphon* + *-aceæ*.] An order of ma-

rine algæ, typified by the genus *Scytosiphon*. The fronds are unbranching, either membranaceous or tubular; plurilocular sporangia in short filaments, densely covering the whole under surface of the fronds; unilocular sporangia not perfectly known.

Scytosiphonææ (sī-tō-sī-fōn'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Scytosiphon* + *-ææ*.] Same as *Scytosiphonaceæ*.

sdaint, *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *sdayn*, *sdoigne*, *sdeign*, *sdein*; < It. *sdegnare*, disdain, etc.: see *disdain* and *deign*.] Same as *disdain*.

Yet durst she not disclose her faucies wound,
Ne to himselfe, for doubt of being *sdayned*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 44.

sdaint, *n.* [L. < *sdain*, *v.* Cf. *disdain*, *n.*] Same as *disdain*.

So she departed full of griefe and *sdaine*.
Spenser, F. Q., V. v. 51.

sdainfull, *a.* [Also *sdaignefull*, *sdeinfull*; < *sdain* + *-ful*. Cf. *disdainful*.] Same as *disdainful*.

She shrieks and turns away her 'sdeignive eyes
From his sweet face.
Fairfax, *tr.* of Tasso's *Godfrey of Boulogne*, xx. 123.

sdaynt, *v.* See *sdain*.

'sdeath (sdeth), *interj.* [An abbr. of *God's death*. Cf. *'sblood*, *zounds*, etc.] An exclamation, generally expressive of impatience.

The rabble should have first unroof'd the city.
Shak., Cor., i. 1. 221.

sdeign, **sdeint**, *v.* See *sdain*.

se¹, *v.* An obsolete form of *see¹*.

se², *n.* An obsolete form of *sea¹*.

se³ (sē), *pron.* [L. *se*, acc. and abl. (with *sui*, gen., *sibi*, dat.) of the refl. pron., = Goth. *sik* = G. *sich* = Icel. *sik*, dat. *sēr*, etc. (see *serc²*).] A Latin reflexive pronoun, occurring in some phrases used in English, as in *per se* (compare *amper-sund*), *in se*, *se defendendo*.

se⁴ (sā), *prep.* [It., *if*, < L. *si*, *if*.] In music, *if*: occurring in some directive phrases, as *se bisognā*, if it is necessary.

se- [= F. *se-*, *sē-* = Sp. Pg. *se-*, < L. *sē-*, also *sēd-*, without apart. away, prob. 'by oneself,' orig. **swad*, abl. of the refl. pron. *se*, oneself (> *suus*, one's own), = Skt. *seu*, one's own self: see *se³*.] A Latin prefix, meaning 'apart,' 'away,' occurring in many English words, as in *secede*, *secrete*, *segregate*, *seclude*, *select*, *secret*, *seduce*, *separate*, *sever*, etc., and in the form *sed-* in *sedition*.

Se. In chem., the symbol of selenium.

S. E. An abbreviation of *southeast* or *southeastern*.

sea¹ (sē), *n.* [Formerly also *see*, *se*; < ME. *see*, *sc*, earlier *sæ*, < AS. *sæ* (fem., in some forms masc.: gen. *sæ*, *sæwe*, *scó*, f., *sæwes*, *sæs*, m., dat. *sæ*, f. and m.; pl. *sæ*, f., *sæ*s, m., dat. *sæm*, *sæum*, *sæwum*, f. and m.), the sea, water (as opposed to air or to land), a sea, a lake (glossed by L. *mare*, *æquor*, *pontus*, *pelagus*, *marmor*), = OS. *sēo*, *sēu*, *sē* (acc. *sēo*, *sē*, dat. *sēca*, *sēwe*), m., = OFries. *sē* = MD. *see*, D. *zee* = MLG. *sē*, LG. *see* = OHG. *sēo*, *sēu*, *sē*, MHG. *sē*, m. and f., sea, lake, G. *see*, f., the sea, a lake, = Icel. *sær* = Sw. *sjö* = Dan. *sø* = Goth. *saiws*, m., sea, lake, also swamp-land, also in comp. *marisaiws* (*marei* = E. *merc¹*), a lake. Some compare the word with L. *sævus*, wild, cruel, or with Gr. *αἰόλος*, movable; but there is no evidence to show that the name orig. implied 'raging water' or 'moving water.' 1. The salt waters that cover the greater part of the earth's surface; the ocean. [The word *sea* in compound words always has the meaning of 'ocean.' In this sense, with a hyphen, the word is the first element of numerous names, especially of animals and plants, the more noteworthy of which are entered in the following columns.]

The thriddle day thei rode forth to the Rochell, and ther entered the *see*.
Merlin (E. E. T. S.), iii. 419.

"Here is a royal belt," she cried,
"That I have found in the green *sea*."
Kemp Oeyne (Child's Ballads, l. 144).

The sun's a thief, and with his great attraction
Robs the vast *sea*.
Shak., T. of A., iv. 3. 440.

2. A great body of salt water; a more or less distinctly limited or landlocked part of the ocean having considerable dimensions. Such seas are frequently limited or separated from each other by linear groups of islands; this is especially the case on the Pacific coast of Asia, and in the East Indies, where there are more seas in this sense than anywhere else. Smaller areas thus more or less completely inclosed by land are known as *bays*, *gulfs*, *sounds*, etc. Thus, we speak of the Mediterranean *sea* and, as a smaller division of this, the Adriatic *sea*; but of the *Gulf* of Taranto and the *Bay* of Naples. The name *sea* is not now usually given to entirely landlocked sheets of water—such use being either traditional, as in the Dead *Sea*, *Sea* of Galilee, or exceptional, as in the Caspian *Sea*, *Sea* of Aral. *Sea*, *bay*, and *gulf* are more or less synonymous terms. Thus, the Arabian *Sea* and the *Bay* of Bengal do not differ essentially in

the extent to which they are landlocked; the same may be said of the *Gulf of Mexico* and the *Caribbean Sea*; and *Hudson's Bay* might equally well, or even more properly, be called *Hudson Sea*.

And this deed *See* hath in brede est and west .v. legges, and in lengthe northe and southe .v. dayes journey; and nyghe unto the sayd see it is comonly darke as heil.
Sir R. Guyford, *l'ylgrymage*, p. 53.

Northwardis to the kingdom of Surr, And to the se of Cipres, in sum place.
Torkington, *Diarie of Eng. Travell*, p. 38.

3. Any widely extended or overwhelming mass or quantity; an ocean; a flood: as, a *sea* of difficulties; a *sea* of upturned faces.

So she, deep-drenched in a *sea* of care,
Holds disputation with each thing she views.
Shak., *Lucrece*, l. 1100.

4. The swell of the ocean, or the direction of the waves: as, there was a heavy *sea* on; to keep the boat's head to the *sea*.

His first Lieutenant, Peter, was
As useless as could be,
A helpless stick, and always sick
When there was any *sea*.
W. S. Gilbert, *The Martinet*.

5. A large wave; a billow; a surge: as, to ship a *sea*.

The warriors standing on the breezy shore,
To dry their sweat and wash away the gore,
Here paus'd a moment, while the gentle gale
Convey'd that freshness the cool *seas* exhale.
Pope, *Iliad*, xi. 761.

The broad *seas* swell'd to meet the keel,
And swept behind.
Tennyson, *The Voyage*.

A long *sea*, a *sea* having a uniform and steady motion of long and extensive waves.—**Arm of the sea**, a stretch of the *sea* extending inland: in law it is considered as extending as far into the interior of a country as the fresh water of rivers is propelled backward by the ingress and pressure of the tide. *Angell*, *On Tide Waters*, iii.—**At full sea**, at high water; hence, at the height.

A satirical Romance in his time thought all vice, folly, and madness were all of full *sea*.

Barton, *Anat. of Mel.*, To the Reader, p. 28. (*Davies*).
God's mercy was at full *sea*.
Jer. Taylor.

At *sea*. (a) Voyaging on the ocean; out on the ocean; away on a voyage: as, her husband is now at *sea*; vessels spoken at *sea*.

Those that (at *Sea*) to see both Poles are wont,
Upon their Compass two and thirty count.
Sylvester, tr. of *Du Bartas's Weeks*, l. 2.

(b) Out on the ocean, and out of sight of land; hence, in the condition of a mariner who has lost his bearings; in a state of uncertainty or error; astray; wide of the mark; quite wrong: as, you are altogether at *sea* in your guesses.—**Beyond the sea** or *seas*. See *beyond*.—**Brazen sea**. See *brazen*.—**Closed sea**. See *mare clausum*.—**Cross sea**, chopping *sea*. See *cross*.—**Gotland sea laws**. See *law*.—**Great sea**. See *great*.—**Half sea over**, tipsy. [Slang].—**Heave of the sea**. See *heave*.—**Heavy sea**, a *sea* in which the waves run high; also, a wave moving with great force.—**High seas**. See *high*.—**Inland sea**. See *inland*.—**Main sea**, the ocean; that part of the *sea* which is not within the body of a country.—**Molten sea**, in *Script.*, the great brazen laver of the Mosaic ritual. 1 Ki. vii. 23-26.—**On the sea**. (a) Afloat. (b) By the margin of the *sea*; on the sea-coast.

A clear-wall'd city on the *sea*.
Tennyson, *Palace of Art*.

Over *seas*. See *over*.—**Perils of the sea**. See *peril*.—**Pustules of the sea**. See *pustule*.—**Sargasso Sea**. See *sargasso*.—**Sea laws**. See *law*.—**Short sea**, a *sea* in which the waves are irregular, broken, and interrupted, so as frequently to break over a vessel's bow, side, or quarter.—**The four seas**, the *seas* bounding Great Britain on the north, east, south, and west.—**The narrow sea**. See *narrow*.—**To go to sea**, to follow the *sea*, to follow the occupation of a sailor.—**To quarter the sea**. See *quarter*.

sea², *n.* An obsolete spelling of *see* 2.

sea-acorn (sē'ā'kōrn), *n.* A barnacle; one of the *Balanidae*.

sea-adder (sē'ad'ēr), *n.* 1. The fifteen-spined stickleback, *Spinachia vulgaris*: same as *adder-fish*. [Local, Eng.]—2. One of certain pipefishes, as *Nerophis equoreus* and *N. ophidion*. [Local, Eng. (Cornwall).]

sea-anchor (sē'ang'kōr), *n.* 1. The anchor lying toward the *sea* when a ship is moored.—2. A floating anchor used at *sea* in a gale to keep the ship's head to the wind: same as *drag-sheer*. Also called *drift-anchor*.

sea-anemone (sē'a-nem'ō-nē), *n.* An actinia; a celerentate of the class *Actinozoa* and order *Matucoteremata*, of which there are several families besides the *Actiniidae*, many genera, and numerous species. They are distinguished by the cylindrical form of the body, which is soft, fleshy, and capable of dilatation and contraction. The same aperture serves for mouth and vent, and is furnished with tentacles, by means of which the animal seizes and secures its food, and which when expanded give it somewhat the appearance of a flower. The tentacles may be very numerous, in some cases exceeding 200 in number. When fully expanded the appearance of the sea-anemones in all their varieties of color is exceedingly beautiful; but upon the slightest touch the tentacles can be quickly retracted within the mouth-aperture. Sea-anemones are all marine, and are found on the sea-shore of most countries. See cuts under *Actinozoa*, *cancerisocial*, *Edwardsia*, and *Metridium*.

sea-angel (sē'an'jel), *n.* The angel-fish, *Squatina angelus*. See cut under *angel-fish*.

sea-ape (sē'āp), *n.* 1. Same as *sea-fox*.—2. The sea-otter: so called from its gambols.

When holding a fore-paw over their eyes in order to look about them with more distinctness, they are called *sea-apes*.
H. Partridge.

sea-apple (sē'ap'el), *n.* Same as *sea-cocoanut*. See *cocoanut*.

sea-apron (sē'ā'prun), *n.* A kind of kelp or marine plant (*Laminaria*) having broad flattened fronds. See *kelp* 2.

sea-arrow (sē'ar'ō), *n.* 1. A squid or calamary of elongated form, as of the genus *Ommastrephes*; a flying-squid: so called from their darting out of the water.—2. An arrow-worm; any member of the *Sagittidae*. See cut under *Sagitta*.

sea-ash (sē'ash), *n.* The southern prickly-ash, *Xanthoxylum Clava-Herculis*. See *prickly-ash*.

sea-asparagus (sē'as-par'ā-gus), *n.* A soft-shelled crab, as *Callinectes hastatus*.

sea-bank (sē'bangk), *n.* 1. The sea-shore.

In such a night
Stood Dido with a willow in her hand
Upon the wild *sea-banks*, and wait her love
To come again to Carthage.
Shak., *M. of V.*, v. 1. 11.

2. A bank or mole to defend against the *sea*.

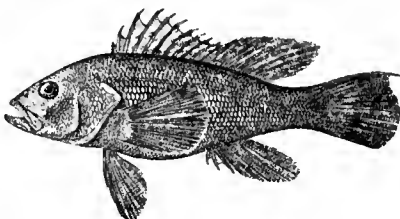
sea-bar (sē'bār), *n.* The sea-swallow or tern.

sea-barley (sē'bār'li), *n.* See *Hordeum*.

sea-barrow (sē'bar'ō), *n.* The egg-case of a ray or skate: so called from its shape, like that of a hand-barrow: same as *mermaid's-purse*.

sea-basket (sē'bās'ket), *n.* Same as *basket-fish*.

sea-bass (sē'bās), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Serranidae*, *Centropristis furcus*, distinguished by its peculiar caudal fin and its conspicuous



Sea-bass (*Centropristis furcus*).

colors, the body being brown or black and more or less mottled with pale longitudinal stripes along the rows of scales. It is one of the most common fishes in the New York markets, and is locally called *black sea-bass*, *black perch*, *blackfish*, *blue bass*, and *bluefish*.

2. A sea-noid fish, *Cynoscion nobilis*, related to the weakfish of the eastern United States, but much larger. It occurs along the coast of California, where it is also called *white sea-bass*, and *sea-salmon*.—3. The sturgeon, *Acipenser transmontanus*. *Jordan and Gilbert*. [Pacific coast, U. S.]—4. Same as *drum* 1, 11 (c).

sea-bat (sē'bat), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Platacidae*. See cut under *Platax*.—2. A malthoid fish, *Matthe vesperilio*: same as *bat-fish*, 1.

sea-bean (sē'bēn), *n.* 1. The seed of a leguminous climbing plant, *Entada scandens*, growing in the tropics of both hemispheres, and remarkable for the size of its pods. (See *similitur-pod*.) The seeds or beans are some two inches broad and half an inch thick, have a hard polished exterior, and are often converted into trinkets. They are sometimes carried by ocean currents to the shores of Scotland and Norway. 2. One of numerous different species of small univalve shells of the family *Triviidae*, as *Trivia pediculus* of the West Indies, *T. californica*, etc. These somewhat resemble coffee-beans in size and shape, but are of various pretty colors, as pink, and used for ornamental purposes, fancy shellwork, etc.

3. The operculum or lid of the aperture of any shell of the family *Turbinidae*, as the common *Turbo pharaonis* of the East Indies. These objects vary in size with the several species, and are of different colors, as red, green, brown, etc., or variegated. They are thick, solid, and somewhat stony, generally plano-convex, the flat side showing inspiral lines, the other smooth. They are gathered and sold in large quantities for various superstitious and imaginary medicinal purposes, being worn about the neck as amulets or carried in the pocket as "lucky stones." They are also polished and used for watch-charms, jewelry-settings, etc.

sea-bear (sē'bār), *n.* 1. The white or polar bear. *Ursus* or *Thalassarctos maritimus*. See cut under *bear* 2.—2. The fur-seal *Callorhinus ursinus*, of the North Pacific, which affords the sealskin of commerce. (See *fur-seal*.) The name is also common to the various smaller otaries or fur-seals of southern and antarctic waters (species of *Arctoccephalus*), as distinguished from the larger hair-seals called *sealions*.

3. See *seiche*.

sea-beard (sē'bērd), *n.* A marine plant, *Cladophora rupestris*.

sea-beast (sē'bēst), *n.* A beast of the *sea*.

That *sea-beast*
Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugest that swim the ocean stream.
Milton, *P. L.*, l. 200.

sea-beat (sē'bēt), *a.* Beaten by the *sea*; lashed by the waves.

Darkness cover'd o'er
The face of things; along the *seabeat* shore
Sat late we slept.
Pope, *Odyssey*.

sea-beaten (sē'bē'tn), *a.* Same as *sea-beat*.

sea-beaver (sē'bē'ver), *n.* The sea-otter, *Enhydra marina*.

sea-beet (sē'bēt), *n.* See *bee* 1.

sea-bells (sē'bēlz), *n. pl.* A species of bindweed, *Calyptegia (Convolvulus) Soldanella*, bearing pink funnel-shaped flowers, and growing in sea-sands on European and Pacific coasts.

sea-belt (sē'belt), *n.* A plant, the sweet fucus, *Laminaria saccharina*, which grows upon stones and rocks by the sea-shore, the fronds of which resemble a belt or girdle. See *Laminaria* and *kambou*.

sea-bent (sē'bent), *n.* See *Ammophila*.

sea-berry (sē'ber'i), *n.*; *pl. seaberrys (-iz)*. See *Haloraqis* and *Rhagodia*.

sea-bindweed (sē'bind'wēd), *n.* Same as *sea-bells*.

sea-bird (sē'bērd), *n.* A marine or pelagic web-footed bird; a sea-fowl: a name of no specific application.

sea-biscuit (sē'bis'kit), *n.* Ship-biscuit; sea-bread.

sea-blite (sē'blit), *n.* See *blite* 2.

sea-blubber (sē'blub'ēr), *n.* An aculeph or sea-nettle; a jellyfish; a sea-jelly. Also *sea-blub*. See cuts under *aculeph* and *Discophora*.

seaboard (sē'bōrd), *n. and a.* [Early mod. E. also *sea-bord*; < *sea* + *board*.] I. *n.* The sea-shore; the coast-line; the sea-coast; the country bordering on the *sea*.

II. *a.* Bordering on or adjoining the *sea*.

There shall a Lion from the *sea-bord* wood
Of Neustria come roaring.
Spenser, *F. Q.*, III. iii. 47.

sea-boat (sē'bōt), *n.* 1. A vessel considered with reference to her sea-going qualities or behavior at *sea*: as, a good or a bad *sea-boat*.—2. A sea-bug.

sea-book; (sē'būk), *n.* An old name for a nautical map. See the quotation.

When the toxdromic maps first came into existence, hand-books with sailing directions were written to accompany them; hence the titles "sailing-directions," "sea-books," portulani (by which word actual maps were afterwards meant), or cartas da marear. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 619.

sea-bord; *n. and a.* An obsolete form of *seaboard*.

sea-bordering (sē'bōrd'ēr-ing), *a.* Bordering or lying on the *sea*.

Those *sea-bord* ring shores of ours that point at France.
Drayton, *Polyolbion*, xvii. 358.

sea-born (sē'bōrn), *a.* Born of the *sea*; produced by the *sea*.

But they,
Like Neptune and his *sea-born* niece, shall be
The shining glories of the land and *sea*.
Waller, *To My Lord Admiral*.

sea-borne (sē'bōrn), *a.* Carried on the *sea*.

This ordinance regulates, in five clauses, the sale of the common *sea-borne* articles of food.

English Guilds (E. E. T. S.), p. 342.

sea-bottle (sē'bot'l), *n.* A seaweed, *Falonis utricularis*: so called from the vesicular fronds.

sea-bound (sē'bound), *a.* 1. Bounded by the *sea*.—2. On the way to or bound for the *sea*.

sea-bow (sē'bō), *n.* A prismatic bow formed when the sun's rays strike the spray of breaking waves, being reflected and refracted thereby just as by drops of rain. See *rainbow*.

sea-boy (sē'boi), *n.* A boy employed on board ship; a sailor-boy. [Rare.]

Canst thou, O partial sleep, give thy repose
To the wet *sea-boy* in an hour so rude,
And in the calmest and most stilled night . . .
Deny it to a king?
Shak., 2 *Hen. IV.*, iii. i. 27.

sea-brant (sē'brant), *n.* 1. The brant or Brent-geese.—2. The velvet-duck or white-winged scoter. [Portsmouth, New Hampshire.]

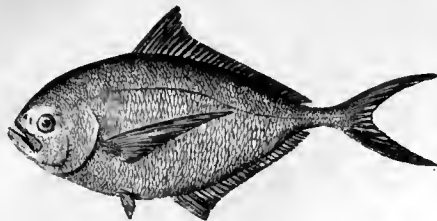
sea-breach (sē'brech), *n.* Irruption of the *sea* by breaking banks, dikes, etc.

Let me stand the shock
Of this mad *sea-breach*, which I'll either turn,
Or perish with it.
Beau. and Fl., *Philaster*, v. 3.

sea-bream (sē'brēm), *n.* 1. One of several sparoid fishes; with some authors, the *Sparidae* in general. The common sea-bream is *Pagellus centrodon*.

sea-bream

tus. The Spanish sea-bream is *P. bojaraveo*. The black sea-bream is *Cantharus lineatus*. The becker, *P. erythrinus*, is known as king of the sea-breems.
2. A fish of the family *Bramidae*, *Brama* or *Lepodus*.

Sea-bream (*Brama* or *Lepodus rayi*).

podus rayi, distantly related to the mackerels and dolphins.

sea-breeze (sē'brēz), *n.* A breeze blowing from the sea toward the land; specifically, in *meteor.*, a diurnal breeze felt near the sea-coast, setting in from the sea about 10 A. M., reaching its greatest strength from 2 to 3 P. M., and dying away about sunset. The sea-breeze and the corresponding land-breeze together constitute a local to-and-fro circulation due to the heating of the land above the ocean temperature during the day and the cooling below it during the night. The upper strata of the air that have become heated and expanded flow off seaward, and produce an increased pressure a short distance from the land. This increment of pressure initiates the sea-breeze, which extends a few miles inland, with a strength depending on the temperature-gradient and on the local topography. Hence it is most strongly marked in equatorial and tropical regions, where the diurnal range of temperature and the contrasts between ocean and land temperatures are greatest; but traces of it have been found even in arctic regions. Steep slopes and mountain-ranges near the coast intensify the sea-breeze by increasing the energy of convection-currents, which in turn create a demand for a greater local surface in-draft. By balloon observations the depth of the sea-breeze at Coney Island has been found to be between 300 and 400 feet. It is mainly the daily sea-breeze which renders the summer climate of the sea-shore markedly invigorating and refreshing.

sea-brief (sē'brēf), *n.* Same as *sea-letter*.

sea-bristle (sē'brīstl), *n.* A sertularian polyp, *Plumularia setosa*.

sea-buckthorn (sē'buk'thōrn), *n.* See *Hippophaë*.

sea-bug (sē'bug), *n.* A coat-of-mail shell. See cuts under *Chiton* and *Polyplacophora*.

sea-bugloss (sē'bū'glos), *n.* See *Mertensia*.

sea-built (sē'bilt), *a.* 1. Built for the sea.

The *sea-built* forts in dreadful order move.
Dryden, *Annus Mirabilis*, st. 57.

2. Built on the sea.

sea-bumblebee (sē'būm'bl-bē), *n.* The little auk, *Mergulus alle* or *Alle nigricans*; also called *sea-dove*, *dovekie*, *rotche*, *pine-knot*, etc. See cut under *dovekie*. [Province of New Brunswick, Massachusetts.]

sea-bun (sē'būn), *n.* A spatangoid sea-urchin; a heart-urchin.

sea-burdock (sē'bēr'dok), *n.* Clotbur, *Xanthium strumarium*.

sea-butterfly (sē'but'ēr-flī), *n.* See *butterfly*.

sea-cabbage (sē'kab'āj), *n.* 1. See *Crambe*, 2; also *sea-kale*, under *kale*.—2. See *kambou*.

sea-cactus (sē'kak'tus), *n.* A pedate holothurian of the family *Thyonidae*.

sea-calf (sē'kāf), *n.* The common seal, *Phoca vitulina*; the harbor-seal. See cut under *Phoca*.

The *sea-calf*, or seal, [is] so called from the noise he makes like a calf.
N. Greiv, *Museum*.

sea-campion (sē'kam'pi-ōn), *n.* See *campion*.

sea-canary (sē'ka-ū'ārī), *n.* The white whale. See *beluga*.

sea-cap (sē'kap), *n.* 1. A cap made to be worn at sea.

I know your favour well,
Though now you have no *sea-cap* on your head.
Shak., *T. N.*, iii. 4. 364.

2. A basket-shaped sponge which sometimes attains great size, found in Florida.

sea-captain (sē'kap'tān), *n.* The commanding officer of a sea-going vessel; a master mariner; a term more frequently used in connection with the merchant service than with the navy.

Martin, her son, had gone to be a *sea-captain* in command of a goodly bark which his fond mother had built for him with her own dowry increased by years of hoardings.
The Atlantic, LXV. 90.

sea-card (sē'kārd), *n.* 1. The card of the mariners' compass.

The straight lines in *sea-cardes*, representing the 32 points of the compass.
Hakluyt's Voyages, I. 417.

2. A chart or map of the ocean or of some part of it.

The point to the north which makes this bay [Contessa] is not brought out far enough to the east in the

common maps, for it appears to me that there was another bay to the north of this; the whole, according to the *sea-cards*, being the bay of Contessa.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. ii. 148.

sea-carnation (sē'kār-nā'shōn), *n.* A kind of sea-anemone; a sea-pink.

sea-cat (sē'kat), *n.* A name of various animals. (a) The sea-bear or fur-seal. (b) The chimera, *Chimæra monstrosa*, a fish. (c) The wolf-fish, *Anarrhichas lupus*. See cut under *Anarrhichas*. (d) The greater weever, *Trachinus draco*, a fish. (e) A squid or cuttlefish; translating an old Dutch name (*zeekat*) of Rumphius. (f) Any sea-catfish.

sea-caterpillar (sē'kat'ēr-pil-ār), *n.* A marine worm of the genus *Polynoë*; a scaleback.

sea-catfish (sē'kat'fish), *n.* A marine siluroid fish of any of the genera *Tachisurus* or *Arius*, *Galeichthys*, and *Elurichthys* (or *Felichthys*).

The eastern American sea-catfish is *Tachisurus felis*, found along the coast of the United States from Cape Cod to Florida, and attaining a length of 2 feet. *Elurichthys* (or *Felichthys*) *marinus* is another eastern American sea-cat. See cuts under *Arius* and *gaff-top-sail*.

sea-catgut (sē'kat'gut), *n.* A common seaweed, *Chorda filum*: same as *sea-lace*. [Orkney.]

sea-cauliflower (sē'kā'li-flou-ēr), *n.* A polyp, *Acyronium multiflorum*.

sea-centiped (sē'sen'ti-ped), *n.* 1. One of several large marine errant annelids, as of the genus *Eunice*: so called from the resemblance of the numerous parapodia to the legs of centipeds.—2. An isopod of the family *Idoteidae*.

sea-change (sē'chānj), *n.* A change wrought by the sea.

Nothing of him that doth fade
But doth suffer a *sea-change*
Into something rich and strange.
Shak., *Tempest*, I. 2. 400.

sea-chart (sē'chārt), *n.* A marine map. See *chart*, 1.

Some say that it [Cyprus] was a hundred and seventy-five miles long, others two hundred; but the modern *sea charts* make it only one hundred and thirty-five in length, and sixty-two miles broad in the widest part.

Pococke, *Description of the East*, II. i. 210.

sea-chestnut (sē'ches'nut), *n.* A sea-urchin: so called from the rough spines, like the prickles of a chestnut-bur.

sea-chickweed (sē'chik'wēd), *n.* A seaside species of sandwort, *Arnarica peploides*, with very fleshy leaves. Also *sea-purslane*.

sea-clam (sē'klam), *n.* 1. The surf-clam, *Macra solidissima*, a large heavy bivalve, used for food, sharing with some others the names of *hen-clam*, *round clam*, etc.—2. A clam, clam, or forceps closed by a weight, for use with deep-sea sounding-lines.—Arctic sea-clam, *Mya truncata*, the chief food of the walrus.

sea-cloth (sē'klōth), *n.* *Theat.*, a painted cloth used on the stage to represent the water of the sea.

sea-coal (sē'kōl), *n.* [ME. **secole*, < AS. **secol* (glossing *L. gagates*, jet), < *se*, sea, + *col*, coal.] Fossil coal, or coal dug from the earth: so called because it was first brought to London from Newcastle by sea. Such coal was also called *pit-coal* and *earth-coal*, to distinguish it from *char-coal*. As the use of fossil coal became general in England, so that it came to rank as the most important of fuels, these prefixes were dropped, and the material is now called simply *coal*, while the combustible prepared from wood by charring it in pits or kilns is called *charcoal*.

We'll have a posset for't soon at night, in faith, at the latter end of a *sea-coal* fire.
Shak., *M. W. of W.*, I. 4. 9.

sea-coast (sē'kōst), *n.* The land immediately adjacent to the sea; the coast.—*Sea-coast artillery*. See *artillery*.

sea-cob (sē'kob), *n.* A sea-gull. *Ray*.

sea-cock (sē'kok), *n.* 1. A fish of the genus *Trigla*, as *T. cuculus*; a gurnard.—2. The sea-plover, *Squatrola helvetica*. [Maine.]—3. In a marine steam-engine, a cock or valve in the injection water-pipe which passes from the sea to the condenser. It is supplementary to the ordinary cock at the condenser, and is intended to serve in case this should be injured.

4. Any cock or valve communicating through a vessel's hull with the sea.—5. A sea-rover or viking. *Kingsley*.

sea-cockroach (sē'kok'rōch), *n.* An anomalous crustacean of the genus *Remipes*.

sea-cocoanut (sē'kō'kō-nut), *n.* See *cocoanut*.

sea-colander (sē'kul'an-dēr), *n.* The popular name for *Agarum Turneri*, a large olive seaweed: so called on account of the roundish holes in the fronds. The fronds are oblong-ovate in general outline, with a cordate and crisped base, and grow from 1 to 4 feet long. The perforations begin to be formed after the frond has attained a length of 2 or 3 inches.

sea-colewort (sē'kōl'wērt), *n.* Sea-kale (which see, under *kale*).

sea-compass (sē'kum'pas), *n.* The mariners' compass.

sea-cook (sē'kūk), *n.* A cook on board ship: used chiefly in opprobrium.

sea-coot (sē'kōt), *n.* 1. A scoter; a black sea-duck of the genus *Edemia*. See cuts under *Edemia*, *scoter*, and *surf-duck*.—2. The American coot, *Fulica americana*.

sea-cormorant (sē'kōr'mō-rānt), *n.* A cormorant; a sea-crow.

sea-corn (sē'kōrn), *n.* The string of egg-capsules of the whelk or some similar gastropod: so called from its likeness to maize on the cob.

Also *sea-ear*, *sea-ruffle*, *sea-honeycomb*, *sea-neck-lace*, etc. *Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 333.

sea-cow (sē'kou), *n.* 1. The walrus. Also *sea-ox*, *sea-horse*.—2. A lately extinct sirenian of the North Pacific, *Rhytina stelleri*: more fully called *arctic*, *northern*, or *Steller's sea-cow*. See *Rhytina*.—3. Any sirenian, as the manatee, dugong, or halibore.—4. The hippopotamus: translating a name of the Dutch colonists.

sea-crab (sē'krab), *n.* A marine crab; any salt-water crab, as distinguished from a river-crab or land-crab.

sea-craft (sē'krāft), *n.* 1. In *ship-building*, a former name for the uppermost strake of ceiling, which is thicker than the rest of the ceiling, and is considered the principal binding strake. Now usually called *clamp*.—2. Skill in navigation.

sea-crawfish (sē'krā'fish), *n.* A shrimp or prawn; especially, any member of the *Palinuridae*, as *Palinurus vulgaris*, or in California *P. interruptus*. See cut under *Palinurus*.

sea-crawler (sē'krā'lēr), *n.* Any marine gastropod.

The young snails do not undergo any transformation like that of the teropodous infants of the *sea-crawlers*.
P. P. Carpenter, *Lect. on Mollusca* (1861), p. 75.

sea-crow (sē'krō), *n.* 1. A local name of various birds. (a) A sea-cormorant; the cormorant *Phalacrocorax carbo*: so called from its color. (b) A kind of sea-gull; the mire-crow or pewit-gull, *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*. [Local, British.] (c) The razor-billed auk. [Orkney.] (d) The common skua. [Local, British.] (e) The chough, *Pyrrhocorax graculus*. [Ireland.] (f) In the United States: (1) The American coot. [New Eng.] (2) The black skimmer, *Rhyncops nigra*. [Atlantic coast.]

2. A fish, the sapphire gurnard, *Trigla hi-rundo*. [Local, Eng.]

sea-cucumber (sē'kū'kum-bēr), *n.* Same or any holothurian; a trepan or bêche-de-mer: also called *sea-pudding*, etc. The name refers to the shape of some of the species. It is sometimes restricted to the *Psolidae*, but is the most general popular name of holothurians. See cuts under *Pentactidae* and *Holothuriidae*.

sea-cudweed (sē'kud'wēd), *n.* A cottony composite herb, *Diotis maritima*, found in the Old World on Atlantic and Mediterranean shores.

sea-cunny (sē'kun'ī), *n.* A helmsman in vessels manned by lascars in the East India trade.

sea-cushion (sē'kūsh'un), *n.* Same as *lady's-cushion*.

sea-dace (sē'dās), *n.* 1. A sea-perch. [Local, Eng.]—2. The common English bass. See cut under *Labrax*. [Kent, Eng.]

sea-daffodil (sē'daf'ō-dil), *n.* A plant belonging to species of the related amaryllidaceous genera *Pancratium* and *Hymenocallis*, which produce showy fragrant flowers. The plant specifically so called is *H. (Ismene) calathina* of Peru. Another species is *P. mirritimum*, found in salt-marshes in southern Europe and the southeastern United States. See *Pancratium*.

sea-daisy (sē'dā'zi), *n.* The lady's-cushion, *Armeria vulgaris*. [Prov. Eng.]

sea-devil (sē'dev'l), *n.* A name of various fishes. (a) A devil-fish; an enormous ray, *Ceratoptera vampyrus* or *Manta birostris*: so called from its huge size, horned head, dark color, and threatening aspect. See cut under *devil-fish*. (b) The ox-ray, *Dicerobatis glacialis*. *Encyc. Dict.* (c) The angler, fishing-frog, or toad-fish, *Lophius piscatorius*. See cut under *angler*. (d) The angel-fish, *Squatina angelus*. See cut under *angel-fish*. [Local, Eng.] (e) A giant squid or large poulp. See the quotation under *poulp*.

sea-dog (sē'dog), *n.* 1. The harbor-seal, *Phoca vitulina*; the sea-calf; also (in California), one of the eared seals, *Zalophus californianus*. See cuts under *Phoca* and *Zalophus*.—2. The dog-fish, *Squalus acanthias*, a kind of shark.—3. A sailor who has been long afloat; an old sailor.

What Englishman can forget the names of Benbow, Rooke, and Cloudeley Shovel? They were not always successful—as in the case of the first-named old *sea-dog*.
J. Ashton, *Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne*, II. 206.

4. A pirate; a privateer.

The Channel swarmed with *sea-dogs*, as they were called, who accepted letters of marque from the Prince of Condé.
J. R. Green, *Short Hist. Eng.*, vii.

5. In *her.*, a bearing representing a beast nearly like a falbot or alan, but with the addition

of a tail like that of a triton, and sometimes with a sort of serrated fin along the back, continued down the tail. The body is covered with scales.

sea-dotterel (sē'dot'ēr-el), *n.* 1. The turnstone, *Streptilas interpres*.—2. Same as *ring-dotterel*. [Local, British.]

sea-dove (sē'duv), *n.* The dovekie or rothe. *Alle nigricans*; the little auk. See cut under *dovekie*.

sea-dragon (sē'drag'gn), *n.* 1. A fish, *Pegasus draco*; a flying sea-horse. See cut under *Pegasis*.—2. A kind of dragonet. See cut under *Callionymus*.

sea-drake (sē'drāk), *n.* 1. A sea-crow or sea-cormorant. *Encyc. Dict.* [Local, British.]—2. The male eider-duck. [New Eng.]

sea-duck (sē'duk), *n.* 1. A duck of the family *Anatidæ* and subfamily *Fuligulinae*, having the hind toe lobate, and often found on salt water. (See *Fuligulinae*.) There are many species, to only one of which the name pertains without a qualifying word. (See def. 2.) The antithesis is *river-duck*; but many sea-ducks—that is, *Fuligulinae*—are found inland. See cuts under *Nyroca*, *Eidemia*, *eider*, *canswasback*, *redhead*, *pieb*, *sculp*, *scoter*, and *surf-duck*.

2. Specifically, the eider-duck. [New Eng.]

sea-eagle (sē'ē'gl), *n.* 1. Any eagle of the genus *Haliaeetus*, having the shank scaly. The bird to which the name most frequently attaches is *H. albicilla*, the white-tailed sea-eagle. The bald eagle, *H. leucocephalus*, is another. The largest and most magnificent sea-



Sea-eagle (*Haliaeetus pelagicus*).

eagle is *H. (Thalassaeetus) pelagicus* of Kamchatka and other localities. This is over 3 feet long, 7 feet or more in extent of wings, the wing 2 feet, the tail 14 inches, cuneate and of 14 feathers; the adult is dark-brown, with white shoulders and tail, bright-yellow bill and feet, and pale-yellow eyes. See also cut under *eagle*.

2. The white-tailed fishing-eagle of India, *Paliocætes ichtyaetus*.—3. The osprey or fishing-hawk, *Pandion haliaeetus*. See cut under *osprey*.—4. The eagle-ray, *Myliobatis aquila*, a batoid fish. See cut under *eagle-ray*.

sea-ear (sē'ēr), *n.* 1. A mollusk of the family *Haliotidae*; an ormer or abalone: so called from the shape of the shell. Among the American species used or available for pearl-shell and for food are *Haliotis rufescens*, the red sea-ear; *H. splendens*, the splendid sea-ear; and *H. corrugata*, the rough sea-ear. See also cut under *abalone*.



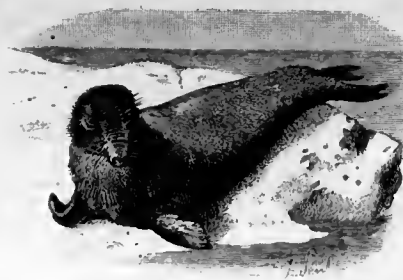
Sea-ear (*Haliotis tuberculata*).

2. Same as *sea-corn*.

sea-eel (sē'ēl), *n.* [ME. **se-ele*, < AS. *sæ-æl*, < *sæ*, sea, + *æl*, eel.] Any eel caught in salt water; specifically, a conger-eel.

sea-egg (sē'eg), *n.* 1. A sea-urchin; a sea-hedgehog or echinus; a whore's-egg. See cuts under *Echinoidea* and *Echinus*.—2. A species of medic, *Medicago Echinus*, with an echinate pod; more fully, *sea-egg clover*.

sea-elephant (sē'el'ē-fant), *n.* The seal *Macrorhinus elephantinus* or *proboscideus*, or *Morunga proboscidea*. It is the largest of the otaries; the snout is prolonged into a proboscis suggestive of an elephant's trunk. It is confined to the higher latitudes of the southern hemisphere, and is much hunted for its skin and blubber. A similar though distinct species, *M. angustirostris*, is found on the coast of California; but the other large otaries of the North Pacific are of different genera (*Eumetopias* and *Zalophus*), and are called *sea-lions*. Also called *elephant-seal*. See cut in next column.



Sea-elephant (*Macrorhinus proboscideus*).

sea-eringo (sē'e-ring'gō), *n.* A plant, *Eryngium maritimum*. See *eringo* and *Eryngium*.

sea-fan (sē'fan), *n.* An alcyonarian polyp of the suborder *Gorgoniacea*, and especially of the family *Gorgoniidae*, as *Rhipidogorgia flabellum*. See cuts under *Alcyonaria*, *coral*, and *Rhipidogorgia*.

seafarer (sē'fār'ēr), *n.* [*< sea + farel + -er*]. Cf. *seafaring*.] One whose life is spent in voyaging on the ocean; a sailor; a mariner.

Some mean *seafarer* in pursuit of gain.
W. Broome, in Pope's *Odyssey*, viii. 180.

seafaring (sē'fār'ing), *a.* [*< ME. sefarinde*, *seafaring*: see *sea* and *farel*, *n.*] Following the business of a seaman; customarily employed in navigation.

My wife, more careful for the latter-born,
Had fasten'd him unto a small spare mast,
Such as *seafaring* men provide for storms.
Shak., C. of E., l. 1. 81.

sea-feather (sē'fēr'ēr), *n.* 1. A polyp of the family *Pennatulidae*; a sea-pen.—2. A polyp, *Virgularia grandiflora*; the plumed sea-feather.

sea-fennel (sē'fen'el), *n.* Samphire.

sea-fern (sē'fēr'n), *n.* Any alcyonarian polyp resembling a fern.

sea-fight (sē'fit), *n.* An engagement between ships at sea; a naval battle or action.

sea-fir (sē'fēr), *n.* A hydroid polyp of the family *Sertulariidae*, as *Sertularia abietina*.

sea-fire (sē'fir), *n.* Phosphorescence at sea, as that produced by noctilucae, or by salps, etc.

sea-fish (sē'fish), *n.* [*< ME. *se-fisc*, earlier *sefisc*, < AS. *sæfisc* (= Icel. *sæfiskr*), < *sæ*, sea, + *fisc*, fish.] Any salt-water or marine fish.

sea-flea (sē'flē), *n.* Same as *sand-flea*. *H. Spencer*, *Prin. of Sociol.*, § 60.

sea-flier (sē'fli'ēr), *n.* One of the longipennine natorial sea-birds, as gulls, terns, petrels, etc.

sea-flower (sē'flou'ēr), *n.* A sea-anemone or some similar zoantharian.

sea-foam (sē'fōm), *n.* 1. The froth or foam of the ocean.

The merry seamen laugh'd to see
Their gallant ship so lustily
Furrow the green *sea-foam*.
Scott, *Marmion*, ii. 1.

2. Meerschaum; a translation of the German name, which is due to a popular idea that the substance is solidified sea-froth.

sea-fog (sē'fog), *n.* A fog occurring near the coast, extending only a mile or two inland, produced by the mixture of a current of cold air with the warmer saturated air over the sea.

sea-folk (sē'fōk), *n.* [= D. *zeevolk* = Sw. *sjöfolk* = Dan. *søfolk*, sea-folk; as *sea + folk*.] Seafaring people.

The types of this humble company of shore and *seafolk*, assembled to do honour to a homely bride and bridegroom, are English. *The Academy*, No. 890, p. 365.

Seaforthia (sē-fōr'thi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Robert Brown, 1810), named after Francis, Lord *Seaforth*.] A former genus of palms, now included in *Ptychosperma*.

sea-fowl (sē'foul), *n.* [*< ME. seafoule*, < AS. *sæ-fugel* (= Icel. *sæfugl*), < *sæ*, sea, + *fugel*, fowl.] A sea-bird; collectively, sea-birds.

sea-fox (sē'foks), *n.* The fox-shark or thrasher, *Alopias vulpes*; so called from the long tail, likened to the brush of a fox. It attains a length of 12 or 15 feet. Also called *sea-ape*. See cut under *Alopias*.

sea-front (sē'frunt), *n.* The side or edge of the land bordering on the sea; also, the side, as of a building, which looks toward the sea.

We can trace out the long line of the *sea-front* of the palace which became a city.
E. A. Freeman, *Venice*, p. 142.

sea-froth (sē'frōth), *n.* [*< ME. seefroth*; < *sea + froth*.] 1. The froth or foam of the sea.—2†. Seaweeds.

Other so dolven kesteth *seefroth* ynn.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

Seefroth the firth is goo
To honge upp, and the Vth he saithe a sith
Made for Iuyne is upp to honge aswithe.
Palladius, *Husbandrie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 126.

sea-furbelow (sē'fēr'be-lō), *n.* A name of various seaweeds, especially of the genus *Laminaria*.

sea-gage (sē'gāj), *n.* 1. The depth that a vessel sinks in the water.—2. A form of sounding-instrument in which the depth is ascertained by the registered pressure of a column of air or liquid. A tide-gage and a sea-gage are essentially different. A *tide-gage* is an instrument to register the amount of the rise and fall of the tide at a place; a *sea-gage* is any instrument for determining the depth of the sea.

sea-gasket (sē'gas'ket), *n.* Same as *furiling-line*.

sea-gates (sē'gāts), *n. pl.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a supplementary pair of gates opening outward, sometimes placed at the entrance of a dock or tidal basin in exposed situations, as a safeguard against a heavy sea.

sea-gherkin (sē'gēr'kin), *n.* One of several small holothurians; a sea-cucumber.

sea-gilliflower (sē'jil'f-i-flou-ēr), *n.* The common thrift, *Armeria vulgaris*.

sea-ginger (sē'jin'jēr), *n.* Millepore coral, as *Millepora alcicornis*, which bites the tongue like ginger. [West Indies and Florida.]

sea-girdle (sē'gēr'dl), *n.* A seaweed, the *Laminaria digitata*; same as *hanger*, 7.

sea-girt (sē'gért), *a.* Girt or surrounded by the water of the sea or ocean; as, a *sea-girt* isle.

Pass we the joys and sorrows sailors find,
Coop'd in their winged *sea-girt* citadel.
Byron, *Childe Harold*, ii. 28.

sea-god (sē'god), *n.* A marine deity; a divinity looked upon as presiding over the ocean or sea, as Neptune.

The syrens
... there the highest-going billows crown,
Until some lusty *sea-god* pulled them down.
B. Jonson, *Masques*, *Neptune's Triumph*.

sea-goddess (sē'god'ēs), *n.* A female deity of the ocean; a marine goddess. *Pope*.

sea-going (sē'gō'ing), *a.* 1. Designed or fit for going to sea, as a vessel.

In the model of the *sea-going* vessels there has apparently been little change from the first.
Howells, *Venetian Life*, xx.

2. Seafaring.

Subsequently the Greeks themselves became a *sea-going* people, and little by little drove the Phœnicians back from the coasts of European Greece.

B. V. Head, *Historia Numorum*, Int., p. xxxvii.

3. Catadromous, as a fish.

sea-goose (sē'gōs), *n.* 1. A dolphin; so called from the shape of the snout.—2. A phalarope, either *Phalaropus fulicarius* or *Lobipes hyperboreus*. [New England to Labrador.]

Both known by the . . . inappropriate though curious name of *sea-geese*. *Coues*, *Proc. Phila. Acad.*, 1861, p. 229.

sea-goosefoot (sē'gōs'fūt), *n.* See *goosefoot*.

sea-gourd (sē'gōrd), *n.* Any member of the *Rhopalodioidæ*.

sea-gown (sē'goun), *n.* A skirted garment or wrapper meant to be worn at sea.

Up from my cabin,
My *sea-gown* scarf'd about me, in the dark
Groped I to find out them. *Shak.*, *Hamlet*, v. 2. 13.

My Guide carried my *sea-gown*, which was my covering in the night, and my Pillow was a Log of Wood; but I slept very well, tho' the weakness of my body did now require better accommodation. *Dampier*, *Voyages*, II. l. 91.

sea-grape (sē'grāp), *n.* 1. See *grape*.—2. The grape-tree or seaside grape, *Coccoloba wifera*. See *grape-tree*.—3. A glasswort, *Salicornia herbacea*.—4. *pl.* The clustered egg-cases of squids, cuttles, and other cephalopods. Sometimes they are numerous enough to choke the dredges and interfere with oystering.

sea-grass (sē'grās), *n.* 1. The thrift, *Armeria vulgaris*, and also one of the glassworts, *Salicornia herbacea*, both seaside plants; also, the eel-grass (*Zostera marina*), the tassel-grass (*Ruppia maritima*), the gulfweed (*Sargassum*), and probably other marine plants.—2. A variety of cirrus cloud whose form suggests the name: it is a forerunner of stormy weather.


sea-green (sē'grēn), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Having a luminous bluish-green color, suggesting that sometimes seen in sea-water.

II. *n.* 1. A rich bluish green of high luminosity.—2. Ground overflowed by the sea in spring tides.

sea-gudgeon (sē'gudj'on), *n.* See *gudgeon* 1.

sea-gull (sē'gul), *n.* A gull; any bird of the subfamily *Larinae*, most of which fly over the sea as well as inland waters. Some of the larger





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ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a, adj. adjective.
abbr. abbreviation.
abl. ablativus.
acc. accusative.
accom. accommodated, accom-
modation.
act. active.
adv. adverb.
AF. Anglo-French.
agri. agriculture.
AL. Anglo-Latin.
alg. algebra.
Amer. American.
anat. anatomy.
anc. ancient.
antiqu. antiquity.
aor. aorist.
appar. apparently.
Ar. Arabic.
arch. architecture.
archaeol. archaeology.
arith. arithmetic.
art. article.
AS. Anglo-Saxon.
astrol. astrology.
astren. 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.
collog. colloquial, colloquially.
com. commerce, commer-
cial.
comp. composition, com-
pound.
compar. comparative.
conch. conchology.
conj. conjunction.
contr. contracted, contrac-
tion.
Corn. Cornish.
craniol. craniology.
craniom. craniometry.
crystal. crystallography.
D. Dutch.
Dan. Danish.
dat. dative.
def. definite, definition.
deriv. derivative, derivation.
disl. dialect, dialectal.
diff. different.
dim. diminutive.
distrib. distributive.
dram. dramatic.
dynam. dynamica.
E. East.
E. English (*usually mean-
ing 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.
Epi. Episcopal.
equiv. equivalent.
esp. especially.
Eth. Ethiopic.
ethnog. ethnography.
ethnol. ethnology.
etym. etymology.
Eur. European.
exclam. exclamation.
f., fem. feminine.
F. French (*usually mean-
ing modern French*).
Flem. Flemish.
fort. fortification.
freq. frequentative.
Fries. Friesic.
fut. future.
G. German (*usually mean-
ing New High Ger-
man*).
Gael. Gaelic.
galv. galvanism.
gen. genitive.
geog. geography.
geol. geology.
geom. geometry.
Goth. Gothic (Moesogothic).
Gr. Greek.
gram. grammar.
gun. gunnery.
Heb. Hebrew.
her. heraldry.
herpet. herpetology.
Hind. Hindustani.
hist. history.
horol. horology.
hort. horticulture.
Hung. Hungarian.
hydraul. hydraulics.
hydros. hydrostatics.
Icel. Icelandic (*usually
meaning Old Ice-
landic, otherwise call-
ed 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 mean-
ing classical Latin*).
Lett. Lettish.
LG. Low German.
lichenol. lichenology.
lit. literal, literally.
lit. literature.
Lith. Lithuanian.
lithog. lithography.
lithol. lithology.
LL. Late Latin.
m., maac. masculine.
M. Middle.
mach. machinery.
mam. mammalogy.
manuf. manufacturing.
math. mathematics.
MD. Middle Dutch.
ME. Middle English (*other-
wise called Old Eng-
lish*).

mech. mechanics, mechan-
ical.
med. medicina.
mensur. mensuration.
metal. metallurgy.
metaph. metaphysics.
meteor. meteorology.
Mex. Mexican.
MGr. Middle Greek, medie-
val Greek.
MHG. Middle High German.
milit. military.
mineral. mineralogy.
ML. Middle Latin, medie-
val 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. obstetrica.
OBulg. Old Bulgarian (*other-
wise 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.
OOael. Old Gaelic.
OHG. Old High German.
OIr. Old Irish.
OIt. Old Italian.
OL. Old Latin.
OLG. Old Low German.
ONorth. Old Northumbrian.
OPrus. 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.
perap. perspective.
Peruv. Peruvian.
petrog. petrography.
Pg. Portuguese.
phar. pharmacy.
Phen. Phenician.
philol. philology.
philos. philosophy.
phonog. phonography.

photog. photography.
phren. phrenology.
physa. 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 Pro-
vençal*).
pref. prefix.
prep. preposition.
pres. present.
pret. preterit.
priv. privative.
prob. probably, probable.
pron. pronoun.
pron. pronounced, pronun-
ciation.
prop. properly.
pros. prosody.
Prot. Protestant.
prov. provincial.
psychol. psychology.
q. v. *L. quod* (or pl. *quae*)
vide, which see.
refl. reflexive.
reg. regular, regularly.
repr. representing.
rhet. rhetoric.
Rom. Roman.
Rom. Romanic, Romance
(languages).
Rus. Russian.
S. South.
S. Amer. South American.
sc. *L. scilicet*, understand,
supply.
Sc. Scotch.
Scand. Scandinavian.
Scrp. 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.
tytog. typography.
ult. ultimate, ultimately.
v. verb.
var. variant.
vet. veterinary.
v. i. intransitive verb.
v. t. transitive verb.
W. Welsh.
Wall. Wallon.
Wallach. Wallachian.
W. Ind. West Indian.
zoögeog. zoögeography.
zool. zoology.
zoot. zoötoomy.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

ä as in fat, man, pang.
ā as in fate, mane, dale.
ū as in far, father, guard.
ā as in fall, talk, naught.
ā as in ask, fast, ant.
ē as in fare, hair, bear.
ē as in met, pen, bless.
ē as in mete, meet, meat.
ē as in her, fern, heard.
i as in pin, it, biscuit.
i as in pine, fight, file.
o as in not, on, frog.
ō as in note, poke, floor.
ō as in move, spoon, room.
ō as in nor, song, off.
u as in tub, son, blood.
ū as in mute, acute, few (also new,
tube, duty: see Preface, pp.
ix, x).
ū 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 unac-
cented syllable indicates its abbreviation
and lightening, without absolute loss of
its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xi.
Thus:
ā as in prelate, courage, captan.
ē as in ablegate, episcopal.
ō as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
ū as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unac-
cented syllable indicates that, even in the
mouths of the best speakers, its sound is
variable to, and in ordinary utterance ac-
tually becomes, the short u-sound (of but,
pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xi. Thus:

ä as in errant, republican.
ē as in prudent, difference.
i as in charity, density.
o as in valor, actor, idiot.
ū as in Persia, peninsula.
ū as in the book.
ū 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:
t as in nature, adventure.
d as in arduous, education.
s as in leisure.
z as in seizure.

th as in thin.
TH as in then.
ch as in German ach, Scotch loch.
ñ French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.

ly (in French words) French liquid (mou-
llé) 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., theoret-
ically assumed, or asserted but unveri-
fied, form.
† read obsolete.

