# THE CENTURY DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

AN ENCYCLOPEDIC LEXICON

SEA-GULL -SMASH

PART XIX

THE CENTURY CO. NEW YORK

# THE CENTURY DICTIONARY

PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF

## WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY, PH. D., LL. D.

PROFESSOR OF COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY AND SANSKRIT IN YALE UNIVERSITY

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

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

### THE ETYMOLOGIES.

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

### HOMONYMS.

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

### THE ORTHOGRAPHY.

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

### THE PRONUNCIATION.

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

### DEFINITIONS OF COMMON WORDS.

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

### THE QUOTATIONS.

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

### DEFINITIONS OF TECHNICAL TERMS.

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

### ENCYCLOPEDIC FEATURES.

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

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

### ILLUSTRATIONS.

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

### MODE OF ISSUE, PRICE, ETC.

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

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

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

THE CENTURY CO., 33 EAST 17TH ST., NEW YORK.

terns (*Sterninæ*) receive the same name. See cut under *gull*[2].

**seah** (sē′ä), *n.* [Heb.] A Jewish dry measure containing nearly 14 pints. *Simmonds.*

**sea-haar** (sē′här), *n.* A chilly, piercing fog or mist arising from the sea. [Scotch.]

**sea-hair** (sē′hâr), *n.* A sertularian polyp, as *Sertularia operculata.*

**sea-hanger** (sē′hang″ėr), *n.* Same as *hanger*, 7.

**sea-hare** (sē′hâr), *n.* A mollusk of the family *Aplysiidæ.* See *Aplysia.*

**sea-hawk** (sē′hâk), *n.* A rapacious gull-like bird of the genus *Stercorarius* or *Lestris;* a jäger; a skua. See cut under *Stercorarius.* *Macgillivray.*

**sea-heath** (sē′hēth), *n.* See *Frankenia.*

**sea-hedgehog** (sē′hej″hog), *n.* 1. Some or any sea-urchin, especially one having long or large spines; a sea-egg.—2. A globe-fish; a swell-fish; a porcupine-fish; any plectognath with prickles or spines, as that figured under *Diodon.*

**sea-hen** (sē′hen), *n.* 1. The comuon murre or guillemot. [Local, British.]—2. The great skua, *Stercorarius skua.* [New Eng.]—3. The piper-gurnard. [Scotch.]

**sea-hog** (sē′hog), *n.* A porpoise; a sea-pig.

> The old popular idea which affixed the name of *Sea-Hog* to the Porpoise contains a larger element of truth than the speculations of many accomplished zoologists of modern times. *W. H. Flower,* Encyc. Brit., XV. 394.

**sea-holly** (sē′hel″i), *n.* The eringo, *Eryngium maritimum.* Also *sea-holm* and *sea-hulver.* See *eringo* and *Eryngium.*

**sea-holm**[1] (sē′hōlm), *n.* [< *sea*[1] + *holm*[1]. Cf. AS. *sæholm,* the sea.] A small uninhabited isle.

**sea-holm**[2] (sē′hōlm), *n.* [< *sea*[1] + *holm*[2].] Sea-holly.

> Cornewall naturally bringeth forth greater store of *sea-holm* and samplre then is found in any other county.
> *R. Carew,* Survey of Cornwsll, p. 19.

**sea-honeycomb** (sē′hun″i-kōm), *n.* Same as *sea-corn.*

**sea-horse** (sē′hôrs), *n.* 1. A fabulous animal depicted with fore parts like those of a horse, and with hinder parts like those of a fish. The Nerelds are fabled to have used sea-horses as ridingsteeds, and Neptune to have employed them for drawing his chariot. In the sea-horse of heraldry a scalloped fin runs down the back.

> There in the Tempest is Neptune with his Tritons in his Chariot drawn with *Sea Horses* and Mairmaids singing.
> Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 254.

2. A hippopotamus.—3. A morse or walrus.—4. A hippocampus; any syngnathous fish of the family *Hippocampidæ.* See cut under *Hippocampidæ.*—5. The acanthopterygian fish *Agriopus* (or *Congiopodus*) *torvus.* See *Agriopus.*—**Flying sea-horses,** the *Pegasidæ.* See cut under *Pegasidæ.*—**Sea-horse tooth,** the ivory-yielding tooth of the walrus or of the hippopotamus.

**sea-hound** (sē′hound), *n.* The dogfish, a kind of shark.

**sea-hulver** (sē′hul″vėr), *n.* Same as *sea-holly.*

**sea-island** (sē′ī″land), *a.* An epithet applied to a fine long-stapled variety of cotton grown on the islands off the coast of South Carolina and Georgia. See *cotton-plant.*

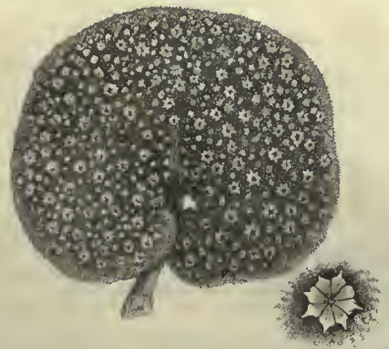
**sea-jelly** (sē′jel″i), *n.* A jellyfish; a sea-blubber.

**sea-kale** (sē′kāl), *n.* See *kale* and *Crambe,* 2.

**sea-kelp** (sē′kelp), *n.* See *kelp*[2].

**sea-kemp** (sē′kemp), *n.* See *kemp*[4].

**sea-kidney** (sē′kid″ni), *n.* A pennatulaceous alcyonarian polyp of the genus *Renilla:* so called from its shape. These polyps bear the polypites only on one side of the flat expansive polypidom. Though there is a stem from the hilum or notch of the renliform disk, they are free or very loosely attached to the sand where they live at or near low-water mark. Some are common on the Atlantic coast of the United States.



Sea-kidney (*Renilla reniformis*), natural size. Small figure shows a single polypite, enlarged.

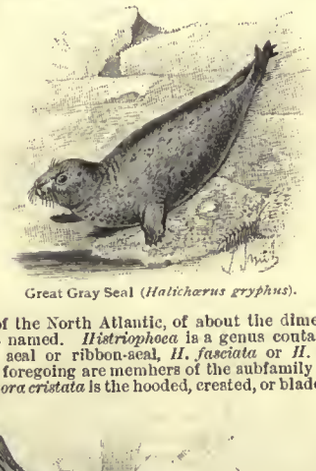
**sea-king** (sē′king), *n.* One of the piratical Scandinavian chiefs who with their followers ravaged the coasts of Europe during the early medieval period.

> The *sea-kings'* daughter as happy as fair,
> Blissful bride of a blissful heir.
> *Tennyson,* Welcome to Alexandra.

**sea-kittie** (sē′kit″i), *n.* The kittiwake, a gull. See cut under *kittiwake.* [Norfolk and Suffolk, Eng.]

**seal**[1] (sēl), *n.* [Also Sc. (retaining orig. guttural) *sealgh, selch, silch* (see *sealgh*); < ME. *sele,* < AS. *seol, siol, seolh* = Icel. *selr* = Sw. *sjel* (also *sjel-hund,* 'seal-hound') = Dan. *sæl* (also *sælhund*) = OHG. *selach, sclah,* MHG. *selch, sele,* a seal; perhaps = Gr. *σέλαχος,* mostly in pl. *σελάχη,* a sea-fish (applied to all cartilaginous fishes, including the sharks), a fish (see *selachian*); perhaps orig. 'of the sea'; cf. Gr. *ἅλς,* L. *sal,* the sea: see *sal*[1] and *salt*[1].] 1. A marine carnivorous mammal of the order *Feræ,* suborder *Pinnipedia,* and family *Phocidæ* or *Otariidæ;* any pinniped not a walrus—for example, a hair-seal, a fur-seal, an eared seal, of which there are numerous genera and species. Seals are regarded as carnivores modified for aquatic life. The modification is profound, and somewhat parallel with that which causes certain other mammals, the cetaceans and sirenians, to resemble fishes in the form of the body and in the nature of the limbs. But seals retain a coat of hair or fur like ordinary quadrupeds, and an expression of the face like that of other carnivores. The body is more or less fusiform, tapering like that of a fish. It is prone, and can scarcely be lifted from the ground, so short are the limbs. These are reduced to mere flippers, especially in the true *Phocidæ,* in which the hind legs extend backward and cannot be brought into the position usual to mammals, but resemble the flukes of a cetacean. In the otaries (*Otariidæ*) the limbs are freer and less constrained. The latter have small but evident external ears, wanting in the former. The monk-seal, *Monachus albiventer,* lives in the Mediterranean and neighboring Atlantic, and a related species, *Monachus tropicalis,* is found between the tropics in Central American and West Indian waters. Another seal, *Phoca caspica,* inhabits inland waters of the Caspian, Aral, and Baikal. But with few exceptions all seals are maritime and also extratropical. They are especially numerous in high latitudes of the northern hemisphere. Among the *Phocidæ* may be noted *Phoca vitulina,* the ordinary harbor-seal or sea-calf, common in British waters and along the Atlantic coast of the United States; it is often tamed and exhibited in aquaria, being gentle and docile, and capable of being taught to perform some amusing tricks; it is one of the smaller species, usually from 3 to 5 feet long, and being the best-known, as well as wide-ranging, it has many local and fanciful names. *Phoca grœnlandica* (*Pagophilus grœnlandicus*) is the Greenland seal, or harp-seal or saddleback, peculiarly colored, of large size, and an important object of the chase. *Pagomys fœtidus* is a smaller species, the ringed seal or floe-rat of Greenland. *Erignathus barbatus* is the great bearded or square-flippered seal of Greenland, attaining a length of 8 or 10 feet. *Halichœrus gryphus* is a great gray seal of both coasts of the North Atlantic, of about the dimensions of the last named. *Histriophoca* is a genus containing the banded seal or ribbon-seal, *H. fasciata* or *H. equestris.* All the foregoing are members of the subfamily *Phocinæ.* *Cystophora cristata* is the hooded, crested, or bladder-nosed seal; this is a large seal, but the largest is the sea-elephant, *Macrorhinus proboscideus,* of southern seas; and these two genera form the subfamily *Cystophorinæ.* Certain seals of the southern hemisphere, of the genera *Lobodon, Stenorhynchus* (or *Ogmorhinus*), *Leptonyx* (formerly *Leptonyx*), and *Ommatophoca,* form the subfamily *Stenorhynchinæ;* some of these are known as *sea-leopards* from their spotted coloration, and others as *sterrincks.* All the foregoing are *Phocidæ,* or earless seals, and they are also hair-seals. But the distinction between hair-seals and fur-seals is not, properly, that between *Phocidæ* and *Otariidæ,* but between those members of the latter family which do not and those which do have a copious under-fur of commercial value. The larger otaries are of the former character; they belong to the genera *Otaria, Eumetopias,* and *Zalophus,* are of great size, and are commonly called *sea-lions;* they are of both the northern and the southern hemisphere, chiefly in Pacific waters, and do not occur in the North Atlantic. The southern fur-seals or sea-bears are species of *Arctocephalus,* and among the smaller otaries. The fur-seal of most economic importance is the North Pacific sea-bear, *Callorhinus ursinus.* Some genera of fossil seals are described. See cuts under *Cystophorinæ, Erignathus, Eumetopias, fur-seal, harp-seal, otary, Pagomys, Phoca, ribbon-seal, sea-elephant, sea-leopard, sea-lion,* and *Zalophus.*

Igloo, or Seal's House (shown in section).



Great Gray Seal (*Halichœrus gryphus*).

Hooded Seal (*Cystophora cristata*).

2. In *her.,* a bearing representing a creature something like a walrus, with a long fish-like body and the head of a carnivorous animal.—**Pied seal.** Same as *monk-seal.* See def. 1.

**seal**[1] (sēl), *v. i.* [< *seal*[1], *n.*] To hunt or catch seals.

> Open those waters of Bering Sea to unchecked pelagic *sealing,* . . . then nothing would be left of those wonderful and valuable interests of our Government.
> *H. W. Elliott,* Fur-seal Fisheries of Alaska, p. 141.

**seal**[2] (sēl), *n.* [< ME. *seel, sele, sealc, seall, seyalle,* < OF. *seel, scel,* pl. *seaux, seaus, seaulx,* F. *sceau* = Sp. *sello, sigilo* = Pg. *sello* = It. *sigillo,* a seal, = AS. *sigel, sigil, sigl,* a seal, an ornament, = D. *zegel* = MLG. *segel,* LG. *segel* = OHG. *sigil,* MHG. *sigel* (earlier *insigel, insigele,* OHG. *insigili*), G. *siegel,* a seal, = Icel. *sigli* = Sw. *sigill* = Dan. *segl* = Goth. *sigljō,* a seal, < L. *sigillum,* a seal, mark, dim. of *signum,* a mark, sign: see *sign.* Cf. *sigil,* directly from the L.] 1. An impressed device, as of a letter, cipher, or figure, in lead, wax, paper, or other soft substance, affixed to a document in connection with or in place of a signature, as a mark of authenticity and confirmation, or for the purpose of fastening up the document in order to conceal the contents. In the middle ages seals were either impressed in wax run on the surface of the document, or suspended by cord or strips of parchment, as in the papal bulls. (See *bull*[2], 2.) In some jurisdictions an impression on the paper itself is now sufficient, and in others the letters *L. S.* (*locus sigilli,* the place of the seal) or a scroll or a mere bit of colored paper (see def. 3) are equivalent. In the United States the seal of a corporation or of a public officer may be by impression on the paper alone.

> I hadde Lettres of the Soudan, with his grete *Seel;* and comonly other Men han but his Signett.
> *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 82.

> In wittenysse wherof, aswell the commune *seall* of the said maister and wardons of the ffraternyte aforesaid, as oure Covent *seale,* to this presents alternatli betb putt.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 326.

> Cast him into the bottomless pit, and shut him up, and set a *seal* upon him. Rev. xx. 3.

> There is my gage, the manual *seal* of death,
> That marks thee out for hell.
> *Shak.,* Rich. II., iv. 1. 25.

> The word *seal* is often used to denote both the impression made and the object that makes the impress. More correctly the latter is called the "matrix," and only the impression is called the "*seal.*" *Encyc. Brit.,* XXI. 586.

2. The engraved stone, glass, or metal stamp by which such an impression is made. Seals are sometimes worn as rings, and frequently as pendants from the watch-chain or fob.

> A *seyalle* of sylver of the brotherredyls.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 327.

> If you have a ring about you, cast it off,
> Or a silver *seal* at your wrist.
> *B. Jonson,* Alchemist, iii. 2.

> From 1045 we find a chancellor at the head of the clerks, holding the royal *seal* which Edward first brought into use in England. *J. R. Green,* Conq. of Eng., p. 526, note.

3. A small disk of paper, or the like, attached to a document after the signature, and held to represent the seal of wax, which is in this case dispensed with.—4. That which authenticates, confirms, or ratifies; confirmation; assurance; pledge.

> But my kisses bring again, bring again;
> *Seals* of love, but seal'd in vain.
> *Shak.,* M. for M., iv. 1. 6.

It comes now to you sealed, and with it as strong and assured *seals* of my service and love to you.
*Donne*, Letters, i.

5†. A sealed instrument; a writ or warrant given under seal.

On Thorisday last was ther wer browt unto this towne many Prevy *Selis*, and on of hem was indosyd to yow, . . . and anodyr was sent onto yowr sone, and indosyd to hym selfe alone, and asynyd wythinne wyth the Kynggys howyn hand. *Paston Letters*, I. 438.

He gaf Johne the *seel* in hand,
The acheref for to bere,
To brynge Robyn hym to,
And no man do hym dere.
*Robin Hood and the Monk* (Child's Ballads, V. 11).

6†. The office of the sealer or official who authenticates by affixing a seal.

As for the commission from the king, we received only a copy of it, but the commission itself staid at the *seal* for want of paying the fees.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 276.

7. The wax or wafer with which a folded letter or an envelop is closed; also, any other substance similarly used to assure security or secrecy, as lead for sealing bonded cars, etc. See *leaden seal*, below.

As soone as Gawein herde speke of the childeren, he iepe on his feet, and toke the letter and brake the *seall* and hit radde all to the ende as he that well hadde lerned in his yowthe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 280.

Arthur spied the letter in her hand,
Stoopt, took, brake *seal*, and read it.
*Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

8. Figuratively, that which effectually closes, confines, or secures; that which makes fast.

Under the *seal* of silence. *Milton*, S. A., l. 49.

9. In *plumbing*, a small quantity of water left standing in a trap or curve of tubing connected with a drain or sewer in order to prevent the escape of gas from below.—**10.** *Eccles.*: (*a*) The sign of the cross. (*b*) Baptism. (*c*) Confirmation. (*d*) Same as *holy lamb* (which see, under *lamb*).—**11.** In *old med.*, the so-called sigil or signature of a plant, mineral, etc. See *signature*.—**Broad seal.** See *broad-seal*.—**Clerk of the privy seal.** See *clerk*.—**Collation of seals.** See *collation*.—**Common seal.** See *common*.—**Fisher's Seal, Seal of the Fisherman**, the papal privy seal impressed on wax and not on lead (see *bull*[2] and *bulla*), representing St. Peter fishing.

Everything that appears in the Osservatore Romano may be taken as having been sealed with the *Fisher's Seal*.
*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 642.

**Great seal**, a seal of state. The great seal of the United Kingdom of England and Scotland is used in sealing the writs to summon Parliament (Irish members included), also in sealing treaties with foreign states, and all other papers of great importance affecting the United Kingdom. The Lord Chancellor is the official custodian of the great seal; during a vacancy in the chancellorship it rests with an officer of equal dignity styled the Lord Keeper. The great seal of Ireland is used in the same manner as before the Union in 1800, except in the matter of summoning Parliament, etc. There is also a seal in Scotland for sealing grants and writs affecting private rights there. The great seal of the United States is placed in the custody of the Secretary of State; State seals usually are in the charge of the State secretaries.—**Hermetic seal.** See *hermetic*.—**Keeper of the Privy Seal,** or **Lord Privy Seal.** See *keeper*.—**Leaden seal**, a disk of lead pierced perpendicularly to its axis with two holes, through which are passed the ends of a twisted wire connecting two objects, as a hasp and staple. When the lead has been stamped down, the fastening cannot be removed without cutting the wire or defacing the seal.—**Manual seal.** See *manual*.—**Metallic seal.** Same as *leaden seal*.—**Our Lady's seal.** See *Polygonatum*.—**Privy seal.** (*a*) In England, the seal appended to grants which are afterward to pass the great seal, and to documents of minor importance which do not require the great seal. There is a privy seal in Scotland which is used to authenticate royal grants of personal or assignable rights. (*b*) [*caps.*] Same as *Lord Privy Seal*. (*c*) In *Eng. hist.*, an instrument imposing a forced loan: so called because it was authenticated by the clerk of the privy seal.

I went againe to his Grace, thence to the Council, and mov'd for another *privy seale* for £20,000.
*Evelyn*, Diary, June 8, 1665.

**Seal of an altar**, a small stone placed over the cavity in an altar containing relics.—**Seal of baptism.** See *baptism*.—**Seal of cause**, in *Scots law*, the grant or charter by which power is conferred on a royal burgh, or the superior of a burgh of barony, to constitute subordinate corporations or crafts, and which defines the privileges and powers to be possessed by a subordinate corporation.—**Seal of confession.** See *confession*.—**Solomon's seal.** See *Solomon's-seal*.—**Testimonial of the great seal.** See *quarter-seal*.—**To pass the seals.** See *pass*.—**To set one's seal to**, to give one's authority or imprimatur to; give one's assurance of.—**Under seal**, authenticated or confirmed by sealing.

If the agreement of the grantee is considered as *under seal*, by reason of the deed being sealed by the grantor, it falls within the settled rule of the common law.
*Supreme Court Reporter*, X. 832.

**seal**[2] (sēl), *v.* [< ME. *seelen*, *selen*, < OF. *sceler*, F. *sceller*, < L. *sigillare*, seal, < *sigillum*, seal: see *seal*[2], *n.* Cf. AS. *sigelian* = D. *zegelen* = MLG. *segelen* = G. *siegeln* = Goth. *sigljan* (in comp.) (cf. OHG. *bisigiljan*, MHG. *besigelen* = Sw. *besegla* = Dan. *besegle*, seal); from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To set or affix a seal to, as a mark of authenticity, confirmation, or execution: as, to *seal* a deed.

Lord Scroop was deposed from the Chancellorship for refusing to *seal* some Grants which the King had made.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 140.

I grant a free pardon,
Well *seal'd* by my own han'.
*Young Akin* (Child's Ballads, I. 186).

**2.** To stamp, as with a seal.

But that which is sold to the merchants is made into little pellets, and *sealed* with the Turkish character.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 19.

Specifically—**3.** To certify with a stamp or mark; stamp as an evidence of standard exactness, legal size, or merchantable quality: as, to *seal* weights and measures; to *seal* leather.—**4.** To attest; affirm; bear witness to the truth or genuineness of, by some outward act: as, to *seal* one's loyalty with one's life; hence, to confirm; ratify; establish; fix.

But who will lay downe his life to *seale* some Politicians authoritie? *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 32.

Jove *seals* the league, or bloodier scenes prepares;
Jove, the great arbiter of peace and wars!
*Pope*, Iliad, iv. 113.

He [Grenville] would *seal* it with his blood that he never would give his vote for a Hanoverian.
*Walpole*, Letters, II. 15.

One in fire, and two in field,
Their belief in blood have *seal'd*.
*Byron*, Prisoner of Chillon.

**5.** To grant authoritatively or under seal.

Scorn him, and let him go; seem to contemn him,
And, now you have made him shake, *seal* him his pardon.
*Fletcher*, Pilgrim, ii. 2.

Immortalitie had beene *sealed*, both in soule and bodie, to him and his for euer. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 24.

At all times remission of sins may he *sealed* to a penitent soul in the sacrament. *Donne*, Sermons, xv.

**6.** To fasten or secure with a seal, or with some fastening bearing a seal; close or secure with sealing-wax, a wafer, or the like: as, to *seal* a letter.

She *sealed* it [a letter] wi' a ring.
*Sweet William* (Child's Ballads, IV. 262).

The rector *sealed* his epistles with an immense coat of arms, and showed, by the care with which he had performed this ceremony, that he expected they should be cut open. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, v.

**7.** To shut up or close: as, to *seal* a book; to *seal* one's lips or eyes; hence, to establish; determine irrevocably.

Now pleasing sleep had *seal'd* each mortal eye.
*Pope*, Iliad, ii. 1.

Something *seal'd*
The lips of that Evangelist.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xxxi.

How I tremble for the answer which is to *seal* my fate!
*Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xvi.

**8.** To mark; designate; appoint.

Hath some wound,
Or other dire misfortune, *seal'd* him for
The grave? *Shirley*, Grateful Servant, iii. 1.

**9.** To set apart or give in marriage, according to the system of plural marriages prevalent among the Mormons of Utah. This use is apparently derived from such phrases as—"I pronounce you legally and lawfully husband and wife for time and for all eternity; and I *seal* upon you the blessings of the holy resurrection," etc., in the Mormon formula for marriage.

Hence the necessity and justification of polygamy, and the practice of having many wives *sealed* to one saint.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 828.

**10.** To inclose; confine; imprison.

Back to the infernal pit I drag thee chain'd,
And *seal* thee so as henceforth not to scorn
The facile gates of hell. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 966.

Be blown about the desert dust,
Or *seal'd* within the iron hills.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lvi.

**11.** In *hydraul.*, *sanitary engin.*, etc., to secure against a flow or escape of air or gas, as by the use of a dip-pipe in any form. A vessel is thus sealed when a shallow channel formed around the neck is filled with water, into which dips the rim of a cover or cap inclosing the orifice. Such a device is said to form a water-seal. The principle has many and various applications, as in the different forms of plumbers' traps.

**12.** In *arch.*, to fix, as a piece of wood or iron in a wall, with cement, plaster, or other binding material for staples, hinges, etc. Hence—**13.** To close the chinks of, as a log house, with plaster, clay, or the like.

The house . . . was constructed of round logs *sealed* with mud and clay. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 3.

**14.** To accept; adopt: as, to *seal* a design. [Eng. Admiralty use.]

This design was *sealed* by the Ordnance Committee, who did so, stating at the time that they had no opportunity of considering the design. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 271.

**15.** *Eccles.*: (*a*) To sign with the cross. (*b*) To baptize. (*c*) To confirm.—**Sealed earth**, terra sigillata, an old name for medicinal earths, which were made up into cakes and stamped or sealed.

**II.** *intrans.* To make the impression of a seal; attach a seal.

Yes, Shylock, I will *seal* unto this bond.
*Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 172.

To White Hall, to the Privy Seale, as my Lord Privy Seale did tell me he could *seale* no more this month, for he goes thirty miles out of towne, to keep his Christmas.
*Pepys*, Diary, I. 241.

**To seal under†**, to become surety, as on a bond.

I think the Frenchman became his surety, and *sealed under* for another. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2. 89.

**seal**[3]†, *v.* See *seel*[2].

**sea-lace** (sē'lās), *n.* A species of algæ, *Chorda filum*, the frond of which is blackish, slimy, perfectly cylindrical, or cord-like, and sometimes 20 or even 40 feet in length. Also called *sea-catgut*.

**sea-lamprey** (sē'lam″pri), *n.* A marine lamprey; any species of *Petromyzon*, specifically *P. marinus*: distinguished from *river-lamprey* (*Ammocœtes*). See cuts under *lamprey*.

**sea-lark** (sē'lärk), *n.* **1.** A sandpiper of some kind, as the dunlin, the sanderling, etc.; also, the turnstone.—**2.** A ring-plover of some kind, as the ring-dotterel.—**3.** The sea-titling, *Anthus obscurus*. See *rock-pipit*. [Local, Eng.]

**sea-lavender** (sē'lav″en-dėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Statice*; most often, *S. Limonium*, in the United States called *marsh-rosemary*. The common species is a salt-marsh plant with radical leaves and a wiry stem, bearing at the top a panicle of extremely numerous small lavender-colored flowers. Several species are cultivated, the finest being *S. latifolia*, from Siberia, a plant similar in habit to the last. The flowers of the genus are of dry texture, and retain their color long after being cut.

**sea-lawyer** (sē'lâ″yėr), *n.* **1.** A querulous or captious sailor, disposed to criticize orders rather than to obey them; one who is always arguing about his work, and making trouble.—**2.** The gray or mangrove snapper. See *snapper*.—**3.** A shark.

[Nautical slang in all senses.]

**seal-bag** (sēl'bag), *n.* The bag in which the Lord High Chancellor of England formerly kept the great seal and other state seals.

**seal-bird** (sēl'bėrd), *n.* The slender-billed shearwater, *Puffinus tenuirostris*, of the North Pacific.

**seal-brown** (sēl'broun), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having the color of prepared seal-fur.

**II.** *n.* The rich dark brown of the dressed and dyed fur of the fur-seal.

**seal-club** (sēl'klub), *n.* A club used for killing seals.

**sealed** (sēld), *p. a.* **1.** Certified or authenticated by seal.—**2.** Closed by sealing, or by clasping or fastening securely as with a seal; hence, inaccessible; unknown.—**3.** In textiles, same as *nail-headed*, 2.—**Sealed book**, a book the contents of which are unknown or cannot be known; hence, anything unknown or undiscoverable.

The Disciplina Clericalis long remained a *sealed book*, known only to antiquaries. *Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 64.

**Sealed Books of Common Prayer**, certain copies of the English Book of Common Prayer, certified under the seal of England as the standard text, and by act of Parliament in 1662 ordered to be placed in all cathedral and collegiate churches.—**Sealed proposals.** See *proposal*.

**sea-leech** (sē'lēch), *n.* A marine suctorial annelid of the genus *Pontobdella*. Also called *skate-sucker*.

**sea-legs** (sē'legz), *n. pl.* Legs suited for use at sea: a humorous term implying ability to walk on a ship's deck when she is pitching or rolling: as, to get one's *sea-legs*. [Colloq.]

In addition to all this, I had not got my *Sea legs* on, was dreadfully sea-sick, with hardly strength enough to hold on to anything. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 7.

**sea-lemon** (sē'lem″on), *n.* A doridoid; a nudibranchiate gastropod of the family *Doridida*: so called from some resemblance in shape and color to a lemon. See cuts under *Doris*, *Goniodoridida*, and *Ægirus*.

**sea-lengraving** (sēl'en-grā″ving), *n.* The art of engraving seals, crests, coats of arms, and other designs on precious stones, gems, etc. Bloodstone, carnelian, and sard are most extensively used. The work is done by holding the stones against circular and disk-shaped small tools revolving very rapidly in the quill or lathe-head of a seal-engravers' engine.

**sea-lentil** (sē'len″til), *n.* The gulfweed, *Sargassum vulgare*.

**sea-leopard** (sē'lep″ärd), *n.* A spotted seal of the southern and antarctic seas, belonging to the family *Phocidæ* and either of two different genera. One of these has been generally known as *Stenorhynchus*, and it has given name to the subfamily

Sea-leopard (*Leptonychotes weddelli*).

*Stenorhynchinæ;* hut, this generic name being preoccupied in entomology, it was changed by Peters in 1875 to *Ogmorhinus*. The other genus, commonly known as *Leptonyx*, is in like case, being preoccupied in ornithology, and was changed by Gill in 1872 to *Leptonychotes*.

**sealer**[1] (sē′lėr), *n.* [< *seal*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] A man or a ship engaged in the seal-fishery.

A fleet of *sealers* in Bering Sea.
*Fur-seal Fisheries of Alaska*, p. 141.

**sealer**[2] (sē′lėr), *n.* [< *seal*[2], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] 1. One who seals; one who stamps with a seal.

On the right, at the table, is the *sealer* pressing down the matrix of the great seal with a roller on the wax.
*Archæologia*, XXXIX. 358. (*Davies.*)

In 1414 the indenture for Somersetshire states that the *sealers* made the election "ex assensu totius communitatis," a form borrowed no doubt from the ancient return by the sheriff. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 421.

2. In the United States, an officer appointed to examine and test weights and measures, and set a stamp upon such as are true to the standard; also, an officer who inspects and stamps leather; also, one who inspects brick-molds, sealing such as are of proper size.

**sealery** (sē′lėr-i), *n.*; pl. *sealeries* (-iz). [< *seal*[1] + *-ery*.] A place in which seals abound, or in which they are caught; a seal-fishing establishment or station.

**sea-letter** (sē′let″ėr), *n.* A document formerly issued by the civil authorities of a port in which a vessel is fitted out. It certified her nationality, and specified the kind, quantity, ownership, and destination of her cargo. Also called *sea-brief*. *Hamersly.*

**sea-lettuce** (sē′let″is), *n.* See *lettuce*.

**sea-level** (sē′lev″el), *n.* The surface of the sea, supposed to be level: commonly used as equivalent to *mean sea-level*, the level surface half-way between mean high and low water. The word assumes that the surface of the sea is level, which is not true where strong currents exist, nor where the trade-winds blow the water into partially closed seas. The sea-level must be considered as bulging out under the continents and wherever gravity is in excess (after due allowance for latitude); otherwise, very large corrections would have to be applied to the results of leveling operations.

**seal-fishery** (sēl′fish″ėr-i), *n.* The art or industry of taking seals; also, the place where seals are taken; a sealery.

**seal-flower** (sēl′flou″ėr), *n.* A name of the bleeding-heart, *Dicentra spectabilis*.

**sealgh** (selch), *n.* [Also *selch, silch;* < ME. **sealg*, < AS. *seolh*, a seal: see *seal*[1].] A seal or sea-calf. [Scotch.]

Ye needna turn away your head sae sourly, like a *sealgh* when he leaves the shore. *Scott*, Pirate, ix.

**seal-hook** (sēl′hůk), *n.* An iron hook inserted in the hasp of a railway freight-car door, fastened with a wire, and sealed, to secure the door.

**sea-light** (sē′līt), *n.* A light to guide mariners during the night. See *lighthouse, harbor-light*.

**sea-lily** (sē′lil″i), *n.* A living crinoid; a lily-star; a feather-star. The fossil encrinites are commonly distinguished as *stone-lilies*.

**sea-line** (sē′līn), *n.* 1. The horizon at sea; the line where sea and sky seem to meet.

Her face was evermore unseen
And fixt upon the far *sea-line*.
*Tennyson*, The Voyage.

A strange sight, and a beautiful, to see the fleet put silently out against a rising moon, the *sea-line* rough as a wood with sails. *R. L. Stevenson*, Education of an Engineer.

2. *pl.* Long lines used for fishing in deep water.

At first there was a talk of getting *sea lines* and going after the bream. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, xiii.

**sealing**[1] (sē′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *seal*[1], *v.*] The operation of catching seals, curing their skins, and obtaining the oil.

It was the height of the *sealing* season.
*C. M. Scammon*, Marine Mammals, p. 90.

**sealing**[2] (sē′ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *seal*[2], *v.*] The act of impressing with a seal; confirmation by a seal.

**sealing-wax** (sē′ling-waks), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* Shellac and rosin melted with turpentine, colored with suitable coloring matters, usually vermilion, and run into molds: used for making seals.

**II.** *a.* Resembling red sealing-wax: specifically said of the peculiar tips of the feathers of the waxwings. See *waxwing, Ampelis*.—**Sealing-wax varnish**, a varnish made of red sealing-wax and shellac dissolved in alcohol: used especially to coat parts of electrical machines.

**sea-lintie** (sē′lin″ti), *n.* The sea-titling or sea-lark, *Anthus obscurus*. Also *rock-lintie*. See *rock-pipit*. [Local, Scotland.]

**sea-lion** (sē′lī″ǫn), *n.* 1. One of several large eared seals, or otaries. (*a*) *Eumetopias stelleri*, the largest otary of the North Pacific, the male attaining a length of 11 to 13 feet, a girth of 8 to 10 feet, and a weight of about 1,200 pounds. It is a hair-seal, not a fur-seal. See cut under *Eumetopias*. (*b*) A species of *Zalophus*, as *Z. lobatus* of Australasian waters, and *Z. californianus*, a quite distinct species of the Pacific coast of North America and thence to Japan. The latter is the sea-lion which attracts much attention on the rocks off San Francisco, and which barks so londly and incessantly in traveling menageries. See cut under *Zalophus*. (*c*) Cook's otary,

Sea-lion (*Otaria jubata*).

*Otaria jubata*, of the antarctic seas: more fully called *Patagonian sea-lion*. It is related to the sea-bear figured under *otary*, but is larger.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a creature having a head like that of a lion, but sometimes without the mane, two paws with long claws, and fish-like body. Also called *lion-poisson* and *morse*.

**sea-liquor**†, *n.* [ME. *see-licoure;* < *sea*[1] + *liquor*.] Sea-water; brine.

Weshe hem in *see licoure* whenne thai be clene,
Or water salt, and white thai longe endure.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 55.

**sea-lizard** (sē′liz″ärd), *n.* 1. A nudibranchiate gastropod of the genus *Glaucus*. See cut under *Glaucus*.—2. An enaliosaur; a fossil reptile of the group *Enaliosauria*.—3. A mosasaurian; any member of the *Mosasauridæ*.

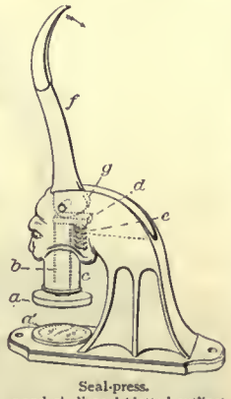
**seal-lance** (sēl′lans), *n.* A lance designed or used for killing seals.

**seal-lock** (sēl′lok), *n.* 1. See *lock*[1].—2. A form of permutation-lock.

**sea-loach** (sē′lōch), *n.* A gadoid fish, *Onos tricirratus* or *Motella vulgaris*, also called *whistle-fish, three-bearded rockling, three-bearded cod, three-bearded gade*. See *Motella*.

**sea-longworm** (sē′lông″wėrm), *n.* A nemertean worm of the family *Lineidæ*.

**sea-louse** (sē′lous), *n.* 1. One of various parasitic isopod crustaceans, as those of the family *Cymothoidæ*.—2. The Molucca crab, or horseshoe-crab of the East Indies, *Limulus moluccensis:* translating an old book-name, "*pedieulus marinus*."




Seal-press.

*a* and *a′*, dies; *b* (dotted outline), bar sliding in guide *c*; *d* (dotted outline), abutment for coiled spring *e*; *f*, lever with cam *g* at the bottom. The lever moved in the direction indicated by the arrow forces *a* down upon *a′*; when it is released the spring reverses the motion.

**sea-luce** (sē′lūs), *n.* The hake, *Merlucius vulgaris*. *Day.*

**seal-pipe** (sēl′pīp), *n.* A pipe so arranged that the open end dips beneath the surface of a fluid so as to prevent reflux of gases, etc.; a dip-pipe.

**seal-press** (sēl′pres), *n.* A press or stamp bearing dies on its jaws, or a die and a bed, for imprinting or embossing any device upon paper or a plastic material, as lead. It is much used to form the seals of seal-locks, and may be a kind of heavy pincers.

**seal-ring** (sēl′ring), *n.* A finger-ring in which a seal is inserted as the chaton or bezel; hence, by extension, a ring in which is set a piece of hard stone upon which a seal may be engraved.

I have lost a *seal-ring* of my grandfather's, worth forty mark. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 3. 94.

**seal-rookery** (sēl′růk″ėr-i), *n.* A place where many seals breed together; a sealery.

**sealskin** (sēl′skin), *n.* [< ME. *seelskin* = Icel. *selskinn, selaskinn* = Dan. *sælskind;* as *seal*[1] + *skin*.] The skin of a seal, tanned or otherwise dressed as material for clothing (as boots, shoes, and caps), and for many other uses; especially, the prepared fur of the fur-seal, used for women's jackets or sacks; by extension, a garment made of this fur.—**Sealskin cloth**, a cloth made of mohair with a nap, and dyed to resemble the fur of the seal: used by women for outdoor garments.

**sea-lungs** (sē′lungz), *n.* A comb-jelly; a ctenophoran or comb-bearer: so called from the alternate contraction and expansion, as if breathing. See cuts under *Saccatæ*.

**sea-lungwort** (sē′lung″wėrt), *n.* See *Mertensia*.

**seal-wax**† (sēl′waks), *n.* Same as *sealing-wax*.

Your organs are not so dull that I should inform you 'tis an inch, Sir, of red *seal-wax*.
*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 2.

**sealwort** (sēl′wėrt), *n.* The Solomon's-seal, *Polygonatum multiflorum*, and perhaps other species.

**seam**[1] (sēm), *n.* [< ME. *seem, seme,* < AS. *seám* = OFries. *sam* = D. *zoom* = MLG. *sôm*, LG. *soom* = OHG. MHG. *soum, saum* = Icel. *saumr* = Sw. Dan. *söm*, a seam; with formative *-m*, < AS. *siwian*, etc. (√ *su*), sew: see *sew*[1].] 1. The line formed by joining two edges; especially, the joining line formed by sewing or stitching together two different pieces of cloth, leather, or the like, or two edges of the same piece; a line of union.

At Costantynoble is the Cros of our Lord Jesu Crist, and his Cote withouten *Semes*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 9.

The coat was without *seam*, woven from the top throughout. John xix. 23.

2. A piece of plain sewing; that on which sewing is being or is to be done; sewing.

Lady Margaret sits in her bower door,
Sewing at her silken *seam*.
*Young Akin* (Child's Ballads, I. 179).

Gae mind your *seam*. *Burns*, To a Tailor.

He asked her to put down her *seam*, and come for a walk. *Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 117.

3. A line of separation, as between two strata, or two planks or the like when fastened together; also, the fissure or gap formed by the imperfect union of two bodies laid or fastened together: as, to calk the *seams* of a ship.—4. A fissure; a cleft; a groove.—5. The ridge in a casting which marks the place where two parts of the mold have been in contact, as in a plaster cast or a molded piece of earthenware.—6. A cicatrix or scar.—7. A bed or stratum: so used especially in speaking of coal: as, a *seam* of coal (a bed or continuous layer of coal).—8. *pl.* See the quotation.

The rags known technically as *seams*, being the clippings which fall from woolen rags under the scissors of the sorters, who prepare them for the machine by which they are torn into "rag-wool." These pieces are cut off and withheld from the tearing machine, precisely because they have a sewing thread running along them, or portions of cotton lining adherent, or other vegetal admixture. *Ure*, Dict., II. 360.

9. In *anat.*, a suture; a raphe.

If any thought by flight to escape, he made his head to fly in pieces by the lambdoidal commissure, which is a *seam* in the hinder part of the skull.
*Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 27.

**Bight seam** (*naut.*), a seam formed by doubling over the canvas in the middle of a cloth, and stitching it down.—**False seam.** (*a*) A ridge produced on castings where the mold is joined. *F. Campin*, Mech. Engineering, Gloss., p. 406. (*b*) In *sail-making*, a seam run in the middle of a cloth longitudinally, by overlaying a fold of the canvas on itself, so as to give the appearance of a regular seam as between two separate cloths. This is done for appearance in yacht-sails, and to make the sail stand flatter.—**Overhead seam.** See *overhead*.—**Round seam** (*naut.*), a seam formed by sewing the edges of canvas together without lapping. This method is used in the United States with only the lightest kind of canvas.—**To toe a seam**, to stand on deck with the toes touching one of the seams. Such standing is imposed as a punishment for slight offenses.—**White seam**, underclothing in the process of making. [Scotch.]

Miss Becky was invited; . . . and, accordingly, with . . . a large work-bag well stuffed with *white-seam*, she took her place at the appointed hour.
*Miss Ferrier*, Marriage, xiv.

**seam**[1] (sēm), *v.* [= Sw. *sömma* = Dan. *sömme;* from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To join with a seam; unite by sewing.—2. In *knitting*, to make an apparent seam in with a certain

stitch: as, to *seam* a stocking.—3. To mark with a seam, fissure, or furrow; sear: as, a face *seamed* with wounds.

It is yet a most beautifull and sweete countrey as any is under heaven, *seamed* throughout with many goodly rivers. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Dusky faces *seamed* and old. *Whittier*, What the Birds Said.

II. *intrans.* 1. To crack; become fissured or cracked.

Later their lips began to parch and *seam*. *L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 400.

2. In *knitting*, to work in a particular manner so as to produce a seam.

**seam**[2]† (sēm), *n.* [< ME. *seem, seme, saem,* < AS. *seam*, a horse-load, = OHG. MHG. *soum*, G. *saum* = Icel. *saumr* = It. *salma, soma* = Sp. *salma* = Pr. *sauma* = OF. *somme, some, saume, same*, a pack, burden, F. *somme*, < L. *sagma*, ML. *sauma, salma*, a pack, burden, < Gr. *σάγμα*, a pack-saddle, < *σάττειν*, pack, put a load on a horse, fasten on a load, orig. fasten, allied to Skt. √ *sanj*, adhere. Cf. *summer*[2], *sumpter, saum, sagma.*] A horse-load; a load for a pack-horse; specifically, eight bushels of grain or malt. A seam of glass, according to the old statute *de ponderibus*, was 28 stone of 24 pounds each; but later it was 24 stone, understood by Young as 386 pounds, but by Kelly as 120 pounds. A seam of dung in Devonshire was 386 pounds.

I shal assoille the my-sclue for a *seme* of whete. *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 40.

Th' encrease of a *seam* is a bushel for store,
Bad else is the barley, or huswife much more.
*Tusser*, November's Husbandry, st. 2.

**seam**[3] (sēm), *n.* [Also *saim, sayme;* early mod. E. *seme,* < OF. *saïn, seyn*, F. *sain*, grease, lard (in *sain-doux*, melted lard), = Pr. *sain, sagin* = Sp. *sain* = It. *saime* = Wall. *sayen, seyen,* < ML. *sagimen*, fat, < L. *sagina*, grease, orig. a stuffing, cramming, fattening, food; perhaps akin to Gr. *σάττειν*, stuff, pack, cram: see *seam*[2].] Tallow; grease; lard. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

The proud lord . . .
Bastes his arrogance with his own *seam*,
And never suffers matter of the world
Enter his thoughts. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3. 195.

*Grammouse*, a dish made of slices of cold meat fried with hogs *seame*. *Cotgrave.*

**seam**[3] (sēm), *v. t.* [Also *saim, sayme;* < *seam*[3], *n.*] To cover with grease; grease. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

On the other side, Dame Niggardize . . . sate barrelling vp the droppings of her nose, in steed of oyle, to *sayme* wool withall. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 15.

**sea-magpie** (sē′mag″pī), *n.* A sea-pie; the oyster-catcher. See cut under *Hæmatopus.*

**sea-maid**† (sē′mād), *n.* 1. A mermaid. See *mermaid.*

To hear the *sea-maid's* music. *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1. 154.

2. A sea-nymph. *P. Fletcher.*

**sea-mall** (sē′mal), *n.* A sea-gull.

The lesser gull, or *seamall*. *Hill*, Hist. of Animals, p. 448.

**sea-mallow** (sē′mal″ō), *n.* See *Lavatera.*

**seaman** (sē′man), *n.*; pl. *seamen* (-men). [< ME. *sǣ-mon,* < AS. *sǣman* (= D. *zeeman* = G. *seemann* = Icel. *sjómathr* = Sw. *sjöman* = Dan. *sömand*), < *sǣ*, sea, + *man*, man: see *sea*[1] and *man.*] 1. A man whose occupation it is to coöperate in the navigation of a ship at sea; a mariner; a sailor: applied to both officers and common sailors, but technically restricted to men below the rank of officer.

With 29. as good *sea men*, and all necessary provisions as could possibly be gotten, we put to sea, and the 24 of Aprill fell [in] with Flowres and Cornos. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 109.

2†. A merman; a male corresponding to the mermaid. [Rare.]

Not to mention mermaids or *seamen*. *Locke.*

**Able-bodied seaman** or **able seaman.** See *able*[1]. Frequently abbreviated *A. B.*—**Merchant seaman.** See *merchant eaptain*, under *merchant.*—**Ordinary seaman.** See *ordinary.*—**Seaman's chest.** See *chest*[1].—**Seamen's register.** See *register*[1].=**Syn.** 1. *Mariner*, etc. See *sailor.*

**seaman-gunner** (sē′man-gun″ėr), *n.* A grade in the naval service for seamen especially trained for gunnery duties.

**seamanly** (sē′man-li), *a.* [< *seaman* + *-ly*[1].] Characteristic of or befitting a seaman.

But for the *seamanly* foresight of Nipper in anchoring a line to warp along with, we shouldn't have been able to stir the raft from the ship's side. *W. C. Russell*, A Strange Voyage, xlvii.

**seamanship** (sē′man-ship), *n.* [< *seaman* + *-ship.*] The skill of a good seaman; acquaintance with the art of managing and navigating a ship at sea.

**sea-mantis** (sē′man″tis), *n.* A squill; a stomatopod crustacean of the family *Squillidæ:* so called from resembling the praying-mantis in general shape and posture. See *Squilla*, and cuts under *Squillidæ* and *mantis-shrimp.*

**sea-marge** (sē′märj), *n.* The border or shore of the sea.

Thy *sea-marge*, sterile and rocky-hard. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 69.

**sea-mark** (sē′märk), *n.* Any elevated object on land which serves for a direction to mariners in entering a harbor, or in sailing along or approaching a coast; a beacon, as a light-house, a mountain, etc.

They . . . were executed, some of them at London, . . . the rest at divers places upon the Sea-Coast of Kent, Sussex, and Norfolke, for *Sea-marks*, or Light-houses, to teach Perkins People to avoid the Coast. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 142.

It [Fishers Island] is not only a *Sea-mark* for the River, but a secure place to ride in, and very convenient for Ships to anchor at. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 10.

**sea-mat** (sē′mat), *n.* A polyzoan of the family *Flustridæ*, forming a flat matted coralline. See cut under *Flustra.*

**sea-matweed** (sē′mat″wēd), *n.* See *matweed*, 1.

**sea-maw** (sē′mâ), *n.* A Scotch form of *sea-mew.*

The white that is on her breast bare,
Like the down o' the white *sea-maw*.
*The Gay Goss-Hawk* (Child's Ballads, III. 278).

**seam-blast** (sēm′blast), *n.* In *stone-blasting*, a blast made by filling with powder the seams or crevices produced by a previous drill-blast.

**seamed** (sēmd), *a.* [Appar. < *seam*[3], *n.*, + *-ed*[2].] In *falconry*, not in good condition; out of condition: said of a falcon.

**sea-melon** (sē′mel″on), *n.* A pedate holothurian of the family *Pentactidæ*, as *Pentacta frondosa.* See cut under *Pentactidæ.*

**seamer** (sē′mėr), *n.* [< ME. *semere*, earlier *seamære*, < AS. *seámere*, a sewer, < *seám*, seam: see *seam*[1].] One who or that which seams; a seamster. See *seaming-machine*, 2.

**sea-mew** (sē′mū), *n.* [< ME. *semewe, semowe, sae-mawe;* < *sea*[1] + *mew*[1].] The common gull, or mew-gull, *Larus canus;* any sea-gull. See cut under *gull.*

*Se-mow*, bryd. Aspergo, alcedo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 452.

The Night-winds sigh, the breakers roar,
And shrieks the wild *sea-mew*.
*Byron*, Childe Harold, i. 13 (song).

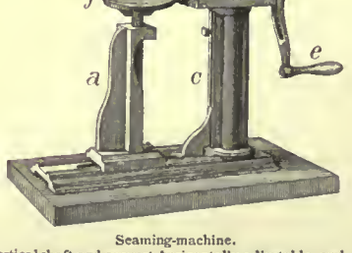
**seam-hammer** (sēm′ham″ėr), *n.* In *sheet-metal working*, a form of hammer used for flattening seams or joints.

**sea-mile** (sē′mīl), *n.* A nautical or geographical mile. See *mile.*

**sea-milkwort** (sē′milk″wėrt), *n.* See *milkwort*, 2, and *Glaux.*

**seaming-lace** (sē′ming-lās), *n.* 1. See *lace.*—2. A galloon, braiding, gold lace, or other trimming used to sew upon seams in upholstery, carriage-making, etc., the edges or hems being especially decorated with it. Also *seam-lace.*

**seaming-machine** (sē′ming-ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. In *sheet-metal work*, a hand- or power-tool for




Seaming-machine.

*a*, vertical shaft and support, horizontally adjustable, and carrying at the top a former *f*; *b*, a counterpart former working at right angles with *f* on the support *c*; *d*, screw with crank by which *b* can be set toward or away from *f*; *e*, crank keyed to the shaft of *b*. The edge of the metal is passed under *b* and over *f* while the crank *e* is turned.

bending sheet-metal to form seams or joints in making tinware, cans, etc. It consists essentially of a pair of rollers of appropriate form, which bend the metal over wire or double it into joints. 2. A kind of sewing-machine used to join fabrics lengthwise neatly and smoothly, preparatory to printing, bleaching, dyeing, etc. Also called *seamer.*

**sea-mink** (sē′mingk), *n.* The sciænoid fish *Menticirrus saxatilis*, a kind of American whiting. Also called *barb.*

**seam-lace** (sēm′lās), *n.* Same as *seaming-lace*, 2.

**seamless** (sēm′les), *a.* [< ME. *semlesse, semeles;* < *seam*[1] + *-less.*] Having no seams; without a seam.

**sea-monk** (sē′muugk), *n.* The monk-seal. See *seal*[1], 1.

**sea-monster** (sē′mon″stėr), *n.* 1. A huge, hideous, or terrible marine animal.

Where luxury late reign'd, *sea-monsters* whelp'd. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 751.

2. Specifically, the chimera, *Chimæra monstrosa.* See cut under *chimera.*

**sea-moss** (sē′môs), *n.* 1. A kind of compound polyzoan or bryozoan; an aggregate of moss-animalcules forming a mossy mat or tract; any such bryozoan or moss-animal. See cuts under *Polyzoa* and *Plumatella.*—2. In *bot.*: (*a*) Irish moss, or carrageen. (*b*) Same as *seaweed.*

*Sea-moss* . . . to cool his boiling blood. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xviii. 761.

**sea-mouse** (sē′mous), *n.* 1. A marine dorsibranchiate annelid of the family *Aphroditidæ.* The common sea-mouse, *Aphrodite aculeata*, of the British and French coasts, is from 6 to 8 inches long and 2 or 3 in width. In coloring it is one of the most splendid of animals.

2. Same as *sand-mouse.* [Local, Eng.]

**seam-presser** (sēm′pres″ėr), *n.* 1. In *agri.*, an implement, consisting of two cast-iron cylinders, which follows the plow to press down the newly plowed furrows. Sometimes called *seam-roller.*—2. A goose or sad-iron used by tailors to press or flatten seams in cloth.

**seam-rend**† (sēm′rend), *v. t.* [< *seam*[1] + *rend;* first in *seam-rent, a.*] To rip or separate at the seams. [Rare.]

I confesse, I see I have here and there taken a few finish stitches, which may haply please a few Velvet eares; but I cannot now well pull them out, unlesse I should *seame-rend* all. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 89.

**seam-rent** (sēm′rent), *a.* Rent or ripped at the seams.

A lean visage, peering out of a *seam-rent* suit, the very emblems of beggary. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

**seam-rent** (sēm′rent), *n.* A rent along a seam.

**seam-ripped**† (sēm′ript), *a.* Same as *seam-rent. Fuller*, Worthies, Sussex, III. 243.

**seam-roller** (sēm′rō″lėr), *n.* 1. In *agri.*, same as *seam-presser*, 1.—2. In *leather-working*, a burnisher or rubber for flattening down the edges where two thicknesses are sewed together. See *seam-rubber. E. H. Knight.*

**seam-rubber** (sēm′rub″ėr), *n.* In *leather-manuf.*, a machine for smoothing or flattening down a seam, consisting essentially of a roller reciprocated mechanically on an arm or a bed over which the seam is adjusted. *E. H. Knight.*

**seam-set** (sēm′set), *n.* 1. A grooved punch used by tinmen for closing seams.—2. In *leather-manuf.*, a tool for flattening down seams.

**seamster**†, **sempster**† (sēm′stėr, semp′stėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *semster;* < ME. *semster, semestre,* < AS. *sedmestre, sǣmestre*, fem. of *sedmere*, m., a sewer: see *seamer.*] A man or woman employed in sewing: in early use applied to those who sewed leather as well as cloth.

Goldsmythes, Gloners, Girdillers noble;
Sadlers, souters, *semsteris* fyn.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1585.

In some of the *seamsters'* shops, the new tobacco-office, or amongst the booksellers. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 96.

[Enter] Wassel, like a neat *sempster*, and songster; her page bearing a brown bowl drest with ribands and rosemary before her. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Christmas.

As the fellow [Trim] was well beloved in the regiment, and a handy fellow into the bargain, my uncle Toby took him for his servant, and of excellent use was he, attending my uncle Toby in the camp and in his quarters as valet, groom, barber, cook, *sempster*, and nurse. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 5.

**seamstress, sempstress** (sēm′stres, semp′stres), *n.* [< *seamster* + *-ess.*] A woman whose occupation is sewing.—**Seamatresses' cramp** or **palsy**, a neurosis, similar to writers' cramp, to which seamstresses are subject.

**seamstressy**† (sēm′stres-i), *n.* [< *seamstress* + *-y*[3].] Sewing; the occupation or business of a seamstress. [Rare.]

As an appendage to *seamstressy*, the thread-paper might be of some consequence to my mother. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 42.

**sea-mud** (sē′mud), *n.* A rich saline deposit from salt-marshes and sea-shores. It is also called *sea-ooze*, and is employed as a manure.

**sea-mussel** (sē′mus″l), *n.* A marine bivalve of the family *Mytilidæ* and one of the genera *Mytilus*, *Modiola*, etc., as *Mytilus edulis:* distinguished from the fresh-water or river mussels (*Unionidæ*). See cut under *Mytilus*.

**seamy** (sē′mi), *a.* [< ME. *semy;* < *scam*[1] + *-y*[1].] Having a seam or seams; containing or showing seams.

A one-eyed woman, with a scarred and *seamy* face, the most notorious rebel in the workhouse.
*George Eliot*, Ames Barton, ii.

**The seamy side**, the side of a garment on which the seams or edges appear; the under side; hence, figuratively, the side that is less presentable or pleasing to the view.

Some such squire he was
That turn'd your wit *the seamy side* without,
And made you to suspect me.
*Shak.*, Othello, iv. 2. 146.

Cannot one enjoy a rose without pulling it up by the roots? I have no patience with those people who are always looking on *the seamy side*.
*C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 112.

**sean**, *n.* See *seine*.

**séance** (sā-oṅs′), *n.* [< F. *séance*, < *séant*, < L. *sedien(t-)s*, ppr. of *sedere*, sit: see *sit*.] A sitting or session: as, a spiritualistic *séance*, in which intercourse is alleged to be held with spirits.

There is scarcely any literature, not even the records of trials for witchcraft, that is more sad and ludicrous than the accounts of "spiritual *séances*." *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 202.

Massage was given for fifteen minutes twice daily—much more sensible than the *séances* of an hour each every three or four days.
*Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, IV. 657.

**sea-necklace** (sē′nek″lās), *n.* Same as *sea-corn*.

**sea-needle** (sē′nē″dl), *n.* Same as *garfish* (*a*): so called from the slender form and sharp snout.

**sea-nest** (sē′nest), *n.* The glass-sponge *Holtenia carpenteria*.

**sea-nettle** (sē′net″l), *n.* A jellyfish; any acaleph that stings or urticates when touched.—**Fixed sea-nettle**, a sea-anemone.

**seannachie** (sen′a-chē), *n.* [Also *scannachy*, *scnnachy*, *sennachie*, < Gael. *seanachaidh*, a historian, chronicler, genealogist, bard; cf. *seanachas*, history, antiquities, story, tale, narration, < *sean*, old, ancient, + *cūis*, a matter, affair, circumstance.] A Highland genealogist, chronicler, or bard.

The superb Gothic pillars by which the roof was supported were . . . large and . . . lofty (said my *seannachy*). *F. C. Rowland* (Child's Ballads, I. 249, expl. note).

Sprung up from the fumes of conceit, folly, and falsehood fermenting in the brains of some mad Highland *seannachie*.
*Scott*, Antiquary, vi.

**sea-nurse** (sē′nėrs), *n.* A shark of the family *Scylliorhinidæ*, *Scyliiorhinus canicula*. [Local, Eng. (Yorkshire).]

**sea-nymph** (sē′nimf), *n.* A nymph or goddess of the sea; one of the inferior classical divinities called Oceanids.

Her maidens, dressed like *sea-nymphs* and graces, handled the silken tackle and steered the vessel.
*S. Sharpe*, Hist. Egypt from Earliest Times, xii. § 29.

**sea-oak** (sē′ōk), *n.* The seaweed *Fucus vesiculosus:* same as *bladder-wrack*. See cut under *Fucus*.—**Sea-oak coralline**, a sertularian polyp, *Sertularia picmida*. Compare *sea-fir*.

**sea-onion** (sē′un″yun), *n.* See *onion*.

**sea-ooze** (sē′ōz), *n.* Same as *sea-mud*.

All *sea-ooses*, or eosy mud, and the mud of rivers, are of great advantage to all serts of land.
*Mortimer*, Husbandry. (*Latham.*)

**sea-orach** (sē′or″ach), *n.* See *orach*.

**sea-orange** (sē′or″ānj), *n.* A holothurian, *Lophothuria fabricii*, of large size, with globose granulated body of an orange color, and a mass of bright-red tentacles.

**sea-orb** (sē′ôrb), *n.* A swell-fish or globe-fish. See *orb-fish*.

**sea-ore**† (sē′ōr), *n.* Same as *seaware*.

They have a method of breaking the force of the waves here [Southampton] by laying a bank of *Sea-ore*, as they call it. It is composed of long, slender, and strong filaments like pill'd hemp, very tough and durable; I suppose, thrown up by the sea; and this performs its work better than walls of stone or natural cliff.
*Defoe*, Tour through Great Britain, I. 223. (*Davies.*)

**sea-otter** (sē′ot″ėr), *n.* A marine otter, *Enhydris marina*, belonging to the family *Mustelidæ* and subfamily *Enhydrinæ:* distinguished from *land-otter* or *river-otter*. It inhabits the North Pacific; its fur is of great value, and its chase is an important industry. See cut under *Enhydris*.—**Sea-otter's cabbage**, a gigantic seaweed of the North Pacific, *Nereocystis Lutkeana*. Its huge fronds are a favorite resort for the sea-otters. See *Nereocystis*.

**sea-owl** (sē′oul), *n.* The lump-fish, *Cyclopterus lumpus*.

**sea-ox** (sē′oks), *n.* The walrus. See the quotation from Purchas under *morse*[1], 1.

**sea-oxeye** (sē′oks″ī), *n.* A plant of the composite genus *Borrichia*, especially *B. frutescens*. There are 2 or 3 species, shrubby and somewhat fleshy sea-shore plants, with large yellow heads.

**sea-packed** (sē′pakt), *a.* Packed at sea or during a voyage, as fish to be sold on arrival in port.

**sea-pad** (sē′pad), *n.* A starfish or fivefingers.

**seapage**, *n.* See *seepage*.

**sea-panther** (sē′pan″thėr), *n.* A South African fish, *Agriopus torvus*, of a brown color with black spots.

**sea-parrot** (sē′par″ot), *n.* A puffin; an auk of the genus *Fratercula*, as *F. arctica* or *F. corniculata:* so called from its beak. The crested sea-parrot, or tufted puffin, is *Lunda cirrata*. See cuts under *puffin*.

**sea-parsnip** (sē′pärs″nip), *n.* A plant of the umbelliferous genus *Echinophora*, especially *E. spinosa* of the Mediterranean region.

**sea-partridge** (sē′pär″trij), *n.* The English conner, *Crenilabrus melops*, a labroid fish. [Moray Firth, Scotland.]

**sea-pass** (sē′pâs), *n.* A passport carried by neutral merchant vessels in time of war, to prove their nationality and secure them against molestation.

**sea-pay** (sē′pā), *n.* Pay received or due for actual service in a sea-going ship.—**In sea-pay**, in commission, as a ship; in actual service on the sea, as a sailer.

The fleet then left by Pepys *in sea-pay* comprised 76 vessels, and the men numbered 12,040.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 81.

**sea-pea** (sē′pē), *n.* The beach-pea, *Lathyrus maritimus*.

**sea-peach** (sē′pēch), *n.* An ascidian or sea-squirt, *Cynthia pyriformis:* so named from the globular figure and reddish or yellowish color.

**sea-pear** (sē′pār), *n.* An ascidian or sea-squirt of the genus *Boltenia* or family *Boltenidæ:* so called from the pyriform shape.

**sea-pen** (sē′pen), *n.* A pennatulaceous polyp, especially of the family *Pennatulidæ;* a sea-feather. See cut under *Alcyonaria*.

**sea-perch** (sē′pėrch), *n.* 1. A percoideous fish, *Labrax lupus*, or some species of that genus; a sea-dace; a bass. Its spines, especially the dorsal spines, are strong and sharp, and the gill-covers are edged with projecting teeth that cut like lancets, so that if grasped carelessly it inflicts severe wounds. It is veracious in its habits. See cut under *Labrax*.

2. A serranoid fish of the genus *Serranus;* any serranoid.—3. The redfish or roso-fish, *Sebastes viviparus* or *marinus*. See cut under *Sebastes*. [New York.]—4. Same as *cunner*.

**sea-pert** (sē′pėrt), *n.* The opah, *Lampris luna*.

**sea-pheasant** (sē′fez″ant), *n.* The pintail or sprigtail duck, *Dafila acuta:* so called from the shape of the tail. See cut under *Dafila*. [Local, Eng.]

**sea-pie**[1] (sē′pī), *n.* [< *sea*[1] + *pie*[1].] A sailors' dish made of salt meat, vegetables, and dumplings baked with a crust.

**sea-pie**[2] (sē′pī), *n.* [< *sea*[1] + *pie*[2].] 1. The oyster-catcher or sea-magpie: so called from the pied coloration. Also *sea-pyc*, *sea-pict*, *sea-pilot*.

We found plenty of young foule, as Gulles, *Seapies*, and others. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 279.

Half a dozen *sea-pyes*, with their beautiful black and white plumage and scarlet beaks and feet, flew screaming out from the rocks and swept in rapid circles above the beat. *W. Black*, Princess of Thule, ii.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a bird with the back and wings dark-brown, neck and breast white, and head red.

**sea-piece** (sē′pēs), *n.* A picture representing a scene at sea.

Great painters . . . very often employ their pencils upon *sea-pieces*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 489.

**sea-piet** (sē′pī″et), *n.* Same as *sea-pie*[2], 1.

**sea-pig** (sē′pig), *n.* 1. A porpoise or some similar cetacean.—2. The dugong.

**sea-pigeon** (sē′pij″ọn), *n.* 1. The black guillemot, *Uria* or *Cepphus grylle*. See cut under *guillemot*. [New England and northward.]—2. The dowitcher, or red-breasted snipe: a misnomer. *G. Trumbull.* [Cape May, New Jersey.]

**sea-pike** (sē′pīk), *n.* 1. A garfish or sea-needle. See *Belone*, and cut under *Belonidæ*.—2. The hake, *Merlucius vulgaris*.—3. Any fish of the family *Sphyrænidæ*.—4. A fish of the family *Centropomidæ*, of an elongate form with a projecting lower jaw like a pike, and with two dorsal fins, the first of which has eight spines. They also resemble the pike in the elongation of their form, and attain a large size. The color is silvery-white, with a green tinge on the back. The species are peculiar to tropical America, and most of them ascend into fresh water. The oldest known species is *Centropomus undecimalis*. See cut under *Centropomus*.

**sea-pilot** (sē′pī″lọt), *n.* Same as *sea-pie*[2], 1.

**sea-pimpernel** (sē′pim″pėr-nel), *n.* See *pimpernel*.

**sea-pincushion** (sē′pin″kush-un), *n.* 1. A sea-barrow or mermaid's-purse.—2. A starfish whose rays are joined nearly or quite to their ends, thus forming a pentagon.

**sea-pink** (sē′pingk), *n.* 1. See *pink*[2] and *thrift*[2].—2. A sea-carnation.

**sea-plant** (sē′plant), *n.* A plant that grows in salt water; a marine plant; an alga.

**sea-plantain** (sē′plan″tān), *n.* See *plantain*[1].

**sea-plash**† (sē′plash), *n.* Waves of the sea.

And bye thye good guiding through *seaplash* stormye we marched. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iii. 161.

**sea-plover** (sē′pluv″ėr), *n.* See *plover*.

**sea-poacher** (sē′pō″chėr), *n.* Any fish of the family *Agonidæ;* specifically, the armed bullhead, pogge, lyric, or noble, *Agonus cataphractus* or *Aspidophorus europæus*, a small marine fish of British waters, about 6 inches long. See cut under *pogge*.

**sea-poker** (sē′pō″kėr), *n.* Same as *sea-poacher*.

**sea-pool** (sē′pōl), *n.* A pool or sheet of salt water.

See have I . . . heard it often wished . . . that all that land were a *sea-poole*. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

**sea-poppy** (sē′pop″i), *n.* See *poppy*.

**sea-porcupine** (sē′pôr″kū-pīn), *n.* Some plectognathous fish, so called from the spines or tubercles; specifically, *Diodon hystrix*. See cut under *Diodon*.

**sea-pork** (sē′pôrk), *n.* An American compound ascidian, *Amoræcium stellatum*. It forms large, smooth, irregular, or crest-like masses, attached by one edge, which look something like slices of salt pork. [Local, U. S.]

**seaport** (sē′pōrt), *n.* 1. A port or harbor on the sea.—2. A city or town situated on a harbor, on or near the sea.

**sea-potato** (sē′pō-tā″tō), *n.* An ascidian of some kind, as *Boltenia reniformis* or *Ascidia mollis*. [Local, U. S.]

**seapoy**, *n.* An improper spelling of *sepoy*.

**sea-pudding** (sē′pud″ing), *n.* A sea-cucumber. See *holothurian*, *trepang*. [Local, U. S.]

**sea-pumpkin** (sē′pump″kin), *n.* A sea-melon.

**sea-purse** (sē′pėrs), *n.* 1. A sea-barrow, or sea-pincushion; a skate-barrow. See cut under *mermaid's-purse*.—2. A swirl of the undertow making a small whirlpool on the surface of the water; a local outward current, dangerous to bathers. Also called *sea-pouce* and *sea-puss*. [New Eng. and New Jersey coasts.]

**sea-purslane** (sē′pėrs″lān), *n.* See *purslane*.

**sea-pye**, *n.* See *sea-pie*[2], 1.

**sea-quail** (sē′kwāl), *n.* The turnstone, *Strepsilas interpres*. [Connecticut.]

**sear**[1] (sēr), *a.* [Also *scre;* early mod. E. also *seer*, *seare*, *seere;* < ME. *seer*, *seere*, < AS. **seár*, dry, sear (found in the derived verb *scárian*, dry up), = MD. *sore*, *soore*, D. *zoor* = MLG. *sōr*, LG. *soor*, dry (cf. OF. *sor*, F. *saure* = Pr. *sor*, *saur* = It. *sauro* (ML. *saurus*, *sorius*), dried, brown, sorrel: see *sore*[3], *sorrel*[2]), < Teut. √ *saus* = Skt. √ *çush* = Zend √ *hush*, become dry or withered; Gr. *αὗειν*, parch, *αὐστηρός*, dry, rough, > E. *austere:* see *austere*.] Dry; withered: used especially of vegetation.

With *seer* braunches, blossems ungrene.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4749.

My way of life
Is fall'n into the *sear*, the yellow leaf.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 3. 23.

Ye myrtles brown, with ivy never *sere*.
*Milton*, Lycidas, l. 2.

November's sky is chill and drear,
November's leaf is red and *sear*.
*Scott*, Marmion, Int., i.

**sear**[1] (sēr), *v.* [Also *sere;* < ME. *seeren*, *seren*, < AS. *seárian*, dry up, wither away, = MD. *soren*, D. *zooren* = MLG. *sōren*, LG. *soren*, OHG. *sōrēn*, become dry, wither; cf. OF. *saurir*, F. *saurer* = Pr. *saurar*, smoke-dry (herrings, etc.); from the adj.] **I.**† *intrans.* To become dry; wither. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 453.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To make dry; dry up; wither.

A scatter'd leaf,
*Sear'd* by the autumn blast of grief.
*Byron*, The Giaour.

Frost winds *sere*
The heavy herbage of the ground.
*Bryant*, Hunter of the Prairies.

2. To wither or dry up on the surface by the application of heat or of something heated; scorch; burn the surface of; burn from the sur-

face inward; cauterize: as, to *sear* the flesh with a hot iron.

> I would to God that the inclusive verge
> Of golden metal that must round my brow
> Were red-hot steel, to *sear* me to the brain!
> *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 1. 61.

Hence—**3.** To deaden or make callous; deprive of sensibility or feeling.

> Yet shalt thou feel, with horror
> To thy *sear'd* conscience, my truth is built
> On such a firm base that, if e'er it can
> Be forc'd or undermin'd by thy base scandals,
> Heaven keeps no guard on innocence.
> *Fletcher (and Massinger ?)*, Lovers' Progress, iii. 6.

But so inconsistent is human nature that there are tender spots even in *seared* consciences.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.

**4.** To blight or blast; shrivel up.

> For calumny will *sear*
> Virtue itself. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1. 73.

**To sear up**, to close by searing or cauterizing; stop.

> How, how! another?
> You gentle gods, give me but this I have,
> And *sear up* my embracements from a next
> With bonds of death! *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 1. 116.

Cherish veins of good humour, and *sear up* those of ill.
*Sir W. Temple.*

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Singe*, etc. See *scorch*.

**sear**[2] (sēr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scare*, *sere*; < OF. *serre*, F. dial. *serre*, a lock, bolt, bar, < L. *sera*, ML. also *serra*, a bar for a door: see *sera*.] The pivoted piece in a gun-lock which enters the notches of the tumbler and holds the hammer at full or half cock. See cuts under *gun-lock* and *rifle*.—**Light or tickle of the sear†**, easy to set off; easily excited; wanton.

> The clown shall make those laugh whose lungs are *tickle of the sere*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 336.

Discovering the moods and humours of the vulgar sort to be so loose and *tickle of the seare*.
*Howard's Defensative* (1620), quoted by Douce. (*Halliwell.*)

**sear**[3]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *seer*[1].

**sea-radish** (sē′rad″ish), *n.* See *radish*.

**sea-ragwort** (sē′rag″wėrt), *n.* Same as *dusty-miller*, 2.

**sea-rat** (sē′rat), *n.* **1.** The chimera, *Chimæra monstrosa*. [Local, Eng.]—**2.** A pirate.

**sea-raven** (sē′rā″vn), *n.* **1.** The cormorant.—**2.** The fish *Hemitripterus acadianus* or *americanus*, type of the family *Hemitripteridæ*, of large

Sea-raven (*Hemitripterus americanus*).

size and singular appearance, common on the coast of North America, chiefly from Cape Cod northward, and known also as *Acadian bullhead*, *deep-water sculpin*, and *yellow sculpin*. It is distinguished by its long spinous dorsal fin, having about seventeen spines, of which the first two are highest and the fourth and fifth shorter than the succeeding ones, the fin being thus deeply and sigmoidally emarginated.

**searce** (sėrs), *n.* [Formerly also *searse*, *sarce*, *sarse*; < ME. *sarce*, *saarce*, *sarse*, *sars*, *cers* (with intrusive *r*, as in *hoarse*), < OF. *seas*, *saas*, *sas*, *sasse*, F. *sas*, a sieve, = Sp. *cedazo*, a hair-sieve, searce, = Pg. *scdaço*, lawn for sieves, a sieve, bolter, = It. *staccio*, *setaccio*, a sieve, < ML. *setacium*, *setatium*, *sctacius*, *sedacium*, prop. *setaceum*, a sieve, prop. a hair-sieve, neut. (sc. *cribrum*, sieve) of **setaceus*, of hair or bristles, < L. *seta*, a hair, a bristle: see *seta*, *setaceous*.] A sieve, especially a fine sieve. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 441. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

All the rest must be passed through a fine *searce*.
*The Countess of Kent's Choice Manual* (1676). (*Nares.*)

**searce** (sėrs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *searced*, ppr. *searcing*. [Formerly also *searse*, *sarce*, *sarse*; < ME. *sarcen*, *saarcen*, *sarsen*, < OF. (and F.) *sasser* = It. *stacciare*, < ML. *setaciare*, sift; from the noun.] To sift through a searce. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

> To *sarse*, syfte, and trye out the best greyne.
> *Arnold's Chron.*, p. 87.

Bete all this smal, and *sarce* it smothe atte alle.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 202.

Sublimate and crude mercury, sir, well prepared and dulcified, with the jaw-bones of a sow, burnt, beaten, and *searced*. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

**searcer** (sėr′sėr), *n.* [Formerly also *sercer*; < *searce* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who uses a searce; a winnower; a bolter.—**2.** A fine sieve; a strainer.

> To sift them [pieces of hellebore] through a *sercer*, that the bark or rind may remain. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 5.

**search** (sėrch), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *serch*; < ME. *serchen*, *cerchen*, < OF. *cercher*, *cerchier*, F. *chercher*, search, seek for, = Pr. *cercar*, *serquar* = Sp. *cercar*, encircle, surround, = Pg. *cercar*, encircle, surround, OPg. also search through, = It. *cercare*, search, < LL. *circare*, go round, go about, explore, < L. *circus*, a ring, circle, *circum*, round about: see *circus*, *circum-*, *circle*. Cf. *research*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To go through and examine carefully and in detail, as in quest of something lost, concealed, or as yet undiscovered; explore: as, to *search* a ship; to *search* one's baggage or person at the custom-house.

That have passed many Londes and manye Yles and Contrees, and *cerched* manye fulle straunge places, and have ben in many a fulle gode honourable Companye.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 315.

Send thou men, that they may *search* the land of Canaan.
Num. xiii. 2.

Help to *search* my house this one time. If I find not what I seek, show no colour for my extremity.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2. 167.

**2.** To examine by probing; probe: as, to *search* a wound.

The wounded lete hem be ledde to townes, and *serched* theire sores. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 664.

> You *search* the sore too deep.
> *Fletcher*, Valentinian, i. 3.

Such engines of terror God hath given into the hand of his minister as to *search* the tenderest angles of the heart.
*Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

**3.** To test; put to the test; try. [Rare.]

> Thou hast *searched* me, and known me. Ps. cxxxix. 1.
>
> Prosperity does *search* a gentleman's temper
> More than his adverse fortune.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Custom of the Country, ii. 1.

**4.** To look for; seek out; make search for; endeavor to find.

> He hath been *search'd* among the dead and living,
> But no trace of him. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 11.

He bids ask of the old paths, or for the old wayes, where or which is the good way: which implies that all old wayes are not good, but that the good way is to be *searcht* with diligence among the old wayes.
*Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

To *search* a meaning for the song.
*Tennyson*, Day-Dream, L'Envoi.

**5.** To explore or investigate.

> Enough is left besides to *search* and know.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 125.

**6**†. To reach or penetrate to.

> Mirth doth *search* the bottom of annoy.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1109.

=**Syn. I.** To sift, probe.—**1** and **2**. *Search*, *Scrutinize*, *Explore*. We *search* a place or *search for* a thing by looking everywhere with a close attention; we *scrutinize* a thing with a close attention, without emphasizing the idea of looking throughout; we *explore* that which is unknown and outside of our ordinary travels or knowledge. See *examination*.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To make search; seek; look: with *for* before the object sought.

> But euer Grisandols *serched* thourgh the forestes, oon hour foreward, another bakke, that so endured viij dayes full. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 423.

Satisfy me once more; once more *search* with me.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2. 172.

**2.** To make strict or careful inquiry; inquire.

> Thou mayest do well enough in . . . the next world, and be a glorious saint, and yet never *search* into God's secrets.
> *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

He [an antiquary] never thinks of the beauty of the thought or language, but is for *searching* into what he calls the erudition of the author. *Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

**search** (sėrch), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *serch*; < *search*, *v.* Cf. F. *cherche*, < *chercher*, search.] A seeking or looking, as for something lost, concealed, desired, etc.; the act of going through a receptacle, place, collection of things, or the like, with the view of finding something lost, hidden, or undiscovered; exploratory examination; quest; inquiry; investigation: as, to make *search*; in *search* of a wife; to give up the *search*.

> After long *search* and chauff he turned backe.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. ii. 21.
>
> There 's a place
> So artificially contriv'd for a conveyance
> No *search* could ever find it.
> *Middleton*, Women Beware Women, iii. 1.

Some time ago, in digging at Portici, they found ruins under ground, and since that they have dug in *search* of antiquities. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 205.

**Right of search**, in *maritime law*, the right claimed by one nation to authorize the commanders of their lawfully commissioned cruisers to enter private merchant vessels of other nations met with on high seas, to examine their papers and cargo, and to search for enemies' property, articles contraband of war, etc.—**Search for encumbrances**, the inquiry made in the public records by a purchaser or mortgagee of lands as to the burdens and state of the title, in order to discover whether his purchase or investment is safe.=**Syn.** *Inquiry*, *Scrutiny*, etc. (see *examination*), exploration.

**searchable** (sėr′cha-bl), *a.* [< *search* + *-able*.] Capable of being searched or explored. *Cotgrave.*

**searchableness** (sėr′cha-bl-nes), *n.* The character of being searchable.

**searchant** (sėr′chant), *a.* [< OF. *cerchant*, ppr. of *cercher*, search: see *search*.] Searching: a jocose word formed after the heraldic adjectives in *-ant*. [Rare.]

> A civil cutpurse *searchant*; a sweet singer of new ballads allurant: and as fresh an hypocrite as ever was broached rampant. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, Ind.

**searcher**[1] (sėr′chėr), *n.* [< *search* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who searches, in any sense of that word.

> That our love is sound and sincere . . . who can pronounce, saving only the *Searcher* of all men's hearts, who alone intuitively doth know in this kind who are His?
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 1.

'Tis endless to tell you what the curious *searchers* into nature's productions have observed of these worms and flies. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 90.

> The *Searcher* follows fast; the Object faster flies.
> *Prior*, Solomon, i.

In particular—(*a*) A customs officer whose business it is to search ships, baggage, goods, etc., for prohibited or undeclared dutiable articles, etc.

> At the townes end certain *searchers* examined us for money, according to a custome . . . of Italy.
> *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 93.

(*b*) A prison official who searches or examines the clothing of newly arrested persons, and takes temporary possession of the articles found about them. (*c*) A civil officer formerly appointed in some Scottish towns to apprehend idlers on the street during church hours on the Sabbath.

> If we bide here, the *searchers* will be on us; and carry us to the guard-house for being idlers in kirk-time. *Scott.*

(*d*) A person employed to search the public records of conveyances, mortgages, judgments, etc., to ascertain whether a title be good, or to find instruments affecting a title. (*e*†) A person formerly appointed in London to examine the bodies of the dead, and report the cause of death.

> Knowe, in my rage I have slaine a man this day,
> And knowe not where his body to conveigh
> And hide it from the *searchers* inquisition.
> *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 121.

(*f*) An inspector of leather. [Local, Eng.]

**2.** Something used in searching, examining, testing, etc. (*a*) An instrument for examining ordnance, to ascertain whether guns have any defects in the bore. (*b*) An instrument used in the inspection of butter, or the like, to ascertain the quality of that contained in firkins, etc. (*c*) In *surg.*, a sound for searching the bladder for calculi. (*d*) An ocular or eyepiece of very low power, used in finding particular points of interest, to be examined then with higher powers of the microscope. Also called *searching-eyepiece*.

**searcher**[2] (sėr′chėr), *n.* [A var. of *searcer*, simulating *searcher*[1].] A sieve or strainer.

> The [orange-] pulp is boiled, and then passed through a *searcher*, to remove the tough skin and pits.
> *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 446.

**searcheress**† (sėr′chėr-es), *n.* [< *searcher*[1] + *-ess*.] A female searcher; an inventress.

> Of theese drirye dolours eeke thow Queene Iuno the *searchresse*. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, iv.

**searchership** (sėr′chėr-ship), *n.* [< ME. *serchorship*; < *searcher*[1] + *-ship*.] The office of searcher or examiner.

> Wherfor I beseke youre maistirshipp that if my seid Lord have the seid office, that it lyke you to desyre the nomynacion of on of the officez, eythyr of the countroller or *serchorship* of Pernemuth, for a servaunt of yowrez.
> *Paston Letters*, II. 97.

**searching** (sėr′ching), *p. a.* **1.** Engaged in seeking, exploring, investigating, or examining: as, a *searching* party.—**2.** Keen; penetrating; close: as, a *searching* discourse; a *searching* wind; a *searching* investigation.

> That 's a marvellous *searching* wine.
> *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 30.
>
> Loosening with *searching* drops the rigid waste.
> *Jones Very*, Poems, p. 105.

**searchingly** (sėr′ching-li), *adv.* In a searching manner.

**searchingness** (sėr′ching-nes), *n.* The quality of being searching, penetrating, close, or trying.

**searchless** (sėrch′les), *a.* [< *search* + *-less*.] Eluding search or investigation; inscrutable; unsearchable.

> The modest-seeming eye,
> Beneath whose beauteous beams, belying heaven,
> Lurk *searchless* cunning, cruelty, and death.
> *Thomson*, Spring, l. 990.

**search-light** (sėrch′līt), *n.* An electric arc-light having a lens or reflector, mounted on shipboard or on land on a vertical axis in such a way that the beam of light may be made to traverse in a horizontal path. It is used on merchant ships to light up intricate channels at night, and on men-of-war to detect the approach of torpedo-boats or

other enemies. It is also used in military operations and for other purposes.

**search-party** (sėrch′pär″ti), *n.* A party engaged in searching for something lost, concealed, or the like. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 773.

**search-warrant** (sėrch′wor″ant), *n.* In *law*, a warrant granted by a justice of the peace to a constable to enter the premises of a person suspected of secreting stolen goods, in order to discover, and if found to seize, the goods. Similar warrants are granted to search for property or articles in respect of which other offenses are committed, such as base coin, coiners' tools, also gunpowder, nitroglycerin, liquors, etc., kept contrary to law.

**sear-cloth**†, *n.* A bad spelling of *cerecloth*.

**sea-reach** (sē′rēch), *n.* The straight course or reach of a winding river which stretches out toward the sea.

**searedness** (sērd′nes), *n.* The state of being seared, cauterized, or hardened; hardness; hence, insensibility.

Delivering up the sinner to a stupidity or *searedness* of conscience. *South*, Sermons, IX. li.

**sea-reed** (sē′rēd), *n.* The marram or mat-grass, *Ammophila arundinacea*.

**sea-reeve** (sē′rēv), *n.* An officer formerly appointed in maritime towns and places to take care of the maritime rights of the lord of the manor, watch the shore, and collect the wrecks.

**searing-iron** (sēr′ing-ī″ėrn), *n.* A cautery.

**sea-risk** (sē′risk), *n.* Hazard or risk at sea; danger of injury or destruction by the sea.

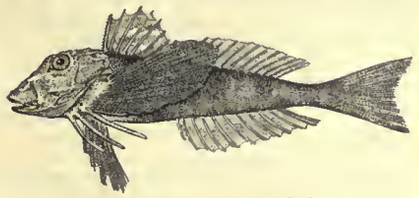
He was so great an encourager of commerce that he charged himself with all the *sea-risque* of such vessels as carried corn to Rome in the winter. *Arbuthnot*.

**searness** (sēr′nes), *n.* [Also *sereness*; < ME. *seernesse, sernesse*; < *sear*[1] + *-ness*.] Dryness; aridity. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 453.

**sea-robber** (sē′rob″ėr), *n.* A pirate; one who robs on the high seas. Compare *sea-rover*.

Trade . . . is much disturbed by pirates and *searobbers*. *Milton*, Letters of State.

**sea-robin** (sē′rob″in), *n.* 1. A fish of the family *Triglidæ*. In the United States, one of various species of the genus *Prionotus*, which is distinguished from *Trigla* by the longer pectoral fins and the development of teeth on the palatine bones. They are more or less red in color,



Sea-robin (*Prionotus palmipes*).

and are distinguished by the development of three rays below the pectoral fins on each side, serving as organs both of progression and of sensation. Several species are found along the eastern coast of the United States, as *P. evolans*, *P. strigatus*, and *P. palmipes*.

2. The red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*. [Rowley, Massachusetts.]

**sea-rocket** (sē′rok″et), *n.* A cruciferous plant of the genus *Cakile*. There are 2 species, fleshy shore-plants, with few leaves and a two-jointed pod, each joint with one seed, the upper deciduous at maturity, the lower persistent. *C. maritima* is found in Europe, also in Australia; *C. Americana*, in the United States on the Atlantic coast northward and along the Great Lakes.

**sea-rod** (sē′rod), *n.* A kind of sea-pen; a pennatulaceous polyp of the family *Virgulariidæ*.

**sea-roll** (sē′rōl), *n.* A holothurian.

**sea-room** (sē′rōm), *n.* Sufficient room at sea for a vessel to make any required movement; space free from obstruction in which a ship can be easily manœuvered or navigated.

Bomilcar gat forth of the haven of Saracoae with 35 ships, and, having *sea-roume*, halsed up sails, and away he went with a mery gale of wind. *Holland*, tr. of Livy, p. 568.

**sea-rose** (sē′rōz), *n.* A sea-anemone, *Urticina nodosa*, found on Newfoundland, etc.

**sea-rosemary** (sē′rōz″mā-ri), *n.* 1. Same as *sea-lavender*.—2. A saline plant, *Suæda fruticosa*.

**sea-rover** (sē′rō″vėr), *n.* 1. A pirate; one who cruises for plunder.

A certain island . . . left waste by *sea-rovers*. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., i.

2. A ship or vessel that is employed in cruising for plunder.

**sea-roving** (sē′rō″ving), *n.* Roving over the sea in quest of booty; piracy.

Nor was it altogether nothing, even that wild *sea-roving* and battling, through so many generations. *Carlyle*.

**searset**, *n.* and *v.* See *searce*.

**sear-spring** (sēr′spring), *n.* The spring in a gun-lock which causes the sear to catch in the notch of the tumbler. See cut under *gun-lock*.

**sea-ruff** (sē′ruf), *n.* A sparoid fish of the genus *Pagellus*, inhabiting most European coasts, including the Mediterranean; a sea-bream.

**sea-ruffle** (sē′ruf″l), *n.* Same as *sea-corn*.

**sea-run** (sē′run), *n.* Migration into the sea: also used attributively.

The group without hyoid teeth includes fontinalis, known in the *searun* condition as immaculatus, and in its northern habitat varying into hudsonicus of Suckley. *Science*, V. 424.

**sea-running** (sē′run″ing), *a.* Catadromous, as a fish.

**searwood**† (sēr′wůd), *n.* [Also *seerwood*, *serewood*; < *sear*[1] + *wood*[1].] Wood dry enough to burn; dry sticks.

And *serewood* from the rotten hedges took,
And seeds of latent fire from flints provoke.
*Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 413.

**sea-salmon** (sē′sam″un), *n.* See *salmon*.

**sea-salt** (sē′sâlt), *n.* Sodium chlorid, or common salt, obtained by evaporation of sea-water. See *salt*.

**sea-sandwort** (sē′sand″wėrt), *n.* See *sandwort*.

**sea-saurian** (sē′sâ″ri-an), *n.* Any marine saurian. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVII. 611.

**seascape** (sē′skāp), *n.* [< *sea*[1] + *-scape*, as in *landscape*.] A picture representing a scene at sea; a sea-piece. [Recent.]

*Seascape*—as painters affect to call such things. *Dickens*, Household Words, XXXIV. 236.

On one of these happy days . . . he found perched on the cliff, his fingers blue with cold, the celebrated Andrea Fitch, employed in sketching a land or a *sea scape* on a sheet of grey paper. *Thackeray*, Shabby Genteel Story, v.

Mdme. ——, as a *seascape* painter, is placed on the line—which is nothing new to her. *Contemporary Rev.*, LIV. 86.

Several of the once-admired interiors and *sea-scapes* of Eugène Isabey. *Saturday Rev.*, Oct. 25, 1890, p. 381.

**sea-scorpion** (sē′skôr″pi-ọn), *n.* 1. In *ichth.*, a scorpion-fish; any member of the *Scorpænidæ*. See *scorpene*.—2. A cottoid fish, *Cottus scorpius*. Also called *sculpin*.

**sea-scurf** (sē′skėrf), *n.* A polyzoan of the genus *Lepralia* or other incrusting sea-moss.

**seaset**, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *seize*.

**sea-sedge** (sē′sej), *n.* 1. See *alva marina*.—2. The sedge *Carex arenaria*. Also called *German sarsaparilla*.

**sea-serpent** (sē′sėr″pent), *n.* 1. An enormous marine animal of serpentine form, said to have been repeatedly seen at sea. Most stories of the sea-serpent are obviously mythical. The few accounts which appear to have some foundation in fact have exhausted all possible conjectures respecting any actual creature. Some naturalists have suspected that a huge marine reptile may have survived from a former fauna; but certainly no animal is known which answers to any current conception of the sea-serpent, nor has such an animal ever been captured. The popular statements regarding sea-serpents are generally believed to be based on inaccurate observations of various large marine animals or of schools of animals.

2. In *herpet.*, a general name of the marine venomous serpents or sea-snakes of the family *Hydrophidæ*. There are several genera and species, of warm seas, and especially of the Indian ocean, all extremely poisonous. The best-known belong to the genera *Platurus*, *Pelamis*, and *Hydrophis*, and have the tail more or less compressed like a fin. See also cuts under *Hydrophis* and *Platurus*.

Sea-serpent (*Pelamis bicolor*).

3. A chain of salps linked together.

**sea-service** (sē′sėr″vis), *n.* Service on the sea, or on board of a ship or vessel. (*a*) In the United States navy, service at sea or on board of a sea-going ship, as distinguished from *shore-service*. (*b*) Service in the British navy; naval service.

You were pressed for the *sea-service*, . . . and you got off with much ado. *Swift*, Directions to Servants.

**sea-shark** (sē′shärk), *n.* A large shark of the family *Lamnidæ*, also known as *man-eater*.

**sea-shell** (sē′shel), *n.* The shell of any salt-water mollusk; a marine shell, such as may be found on the sea-shore. See *Oceanides*, 2.

*Sea-shells* are great improvers of sour or cold land. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

**sea-shore** (sē′shōr), *n.* 1. The coast of the sea; the land that lies adjacent to the sea or ocean.—2. In *law*, the ground between the ordinary high-water mark and low-water mark.

**sea-shrimp** (sē′shrimp), *n.* A shrimp.

**sea-shrub** (sē′shrub), *n.* A gorgoniaceous alcyonarian polyp; a sea-fan. See cuts under *coral* and *Rhipidogorgia*.

**seasick** (sē′sik), *a.* Affected with nausea from the motion of a vessel.

**seasickness** (sē′sik″nes), *n.* The state or condition of being seasick.

**seaside** (sē′sīd), *n.* [< ME. *see-side, sæ-side*; < *sea*[1] + *side*[1].] The land bordering on the sea; the country adjacent to the sea or near it: often used adjectively: as, a *seaside* residence or home.

On the *See-syde* Men may fynde many Rubyes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 29.

There disembarking on the green *sea-side*,
We land our cattle, and the spoil divide.
*Pope*, Odyssey, ix. 639.

**Seaside balsam**, a balsamic juice which exudes from the branches of *Croton flavens*, var. *balsamifer*, a shrub 3 or 4 feet high, found in the Bahamas and West Indies.—**Seaside bean, finch, grape, pine**, etc. See the nouns.

**sea-skimmer** (sē′skim″ėr), *n.* The skimmer, a bird. See *Rhynchops*.

**sea-slater** (sē′slā″tėr), *n.* The rock-slater, *Ligia oceanica*, and other isopods of the same genus.

**sea-sleeve** (sē′slēv), *n.* A cuttlefish: same as *calamary*, 1.

**sea-slug** (sē′slug), *n.* 1. A marine opisthobranchiate gastropod whose shell is rudimentary or wanting; a nudibranch, as a doridoid. These creatures resemble the terrestrial pulmonates known as slugs, whence the name. There are many species, of different genera and families, some of them known as *sea-hares*, *sea-lemons*, etc. See cuts under *Polycera*, *Hermæa*, and *Ægirus*.

2. A holothurian of any kind.

**sea-snail** (sē′snāl), *n.* [< ME. *see-snail*, < AS. *sǣ-snægl, sǣsnāl*, sea-snail, < *sǣ*, sea, + *snægl*, snail.] 1. In *ichth.*, any fish of the family *Liparididæ*, and especially a member of the genus *Liparis*, of which there are several species, found in both British and American waters. The common sea-snail or snail-fish of Great Britain is *L. vulgaris*, the unctuous sucker, a few inches long. See cut under *snail-fish*.

Sea-snail or Periwinkle (*Littorina littorea*), natural size.

2. In *conch.*, a marine gastropod whose shell resembles a helix, as those of the family *Littorinidæ*, of which the periwinkle, *Littorina littorea*, is a familiar form, and those of the family *Naticidæ*, of which *Lunatia heros* and related species are good examples. See also cuts under *Natica*, *Littorinidæ*, *Nerita*, and *Neritidæ*.

**sea-snake** (sē′snāk), *n.* A sea-serpent, in any sense.

That great *sea-snake* under the sea. *Tennyson*, The Mermaid.

**sea-snipe** (sē′snīp), *n.* 1. *Tringa alpina*: same as *dunlin*. [North of Eng. and East Lothian.]—2. The knot, a sandpiper, *Tringa canutus*. [Ireland.]—3. The snipe-fish, *Centriscus scolopax*.

**sea-soldier**† (sē′sōl″jėr), *n.* A marine.

Six hundred *sea-soldiers*, under the conduct of Sir Richard Levison. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, ii. 136. (*Davies*.)

**season** (sē′zn), *n.* [< ME. *seysoun, seson, scsun, scsoun, cesoun*, < OF. *seson, seison, saison*, F. *saison* = Pr. *sadons, sazon, sasos, sazos* = Sp. *sazon* = Pg. *sazão*, < L. *satio*(*n*-), a sowing, planting, ML. sowing-time, i. e. spring, regarded as the chief season for sowing crops, hence any season, < *serere*, pp. *satus*, sow, prob. orig. **sesere*, redupl. of √ *sa*, sow: see *sow*[1]. Cf. *sation*, a doublet of *season*. In def. 3 the noun is from the verb.] 1. A particular period of time. Specifically—(*a*) One of the periods into which the year is naturally divided by the annual motion of the sun in declination, or by the resulting characteristics of temperature, moisture, conditions of vegetation, and the like. Astronomically the year is divided into four nearly equal seasons, spring, summer, autumn, and winter, reckoned solely with respect to the sun's motion—spring beginning when the sun crosses the equator going northward, summer when it reaches the summer solstice, autumn when it crosses the equator going southward, and winter when it reaches the winter solstice. But popularly and historically the seasons refer to the four well-marked periods which in temperate regions are exhibited in the annual changes of climate and stages of vegetation. In consequence, the times of division and the duration of the seasons are entirely conventional, and are adjusted in terms of the monthly calendar in accordance with the local cli-

mate. In the United States and Canada spring is considered to begin with the first of March, and summer, autumn, and winter with the first of June, September, and December respectively. In Great Britain spring is regarded as beginning with February, summer with May, etc. In the southern hemisphere the summer season is simultaneous with the northern winter, and the periods of the other seasons are similarly interchanged. Within the tropics the annual variation of temperature is not so marked as that of humidity and rainfall, and, according to the locality, sometimes two, sometimes three, and sometimes four climatic seasons are distinguished, termed the *rainy* season, the *dry* season, etc.

In a somer *seson*, whan soft was the sonne.
*Piers Plowman* (B), Prol., l. 1.

The Turks do customably bring their galleys on shore every year in the winter *season*.
*Munday* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 204).

I shall not intend this hot *season* to bid you the base through the wide and dusty champaine of the Councels.
*Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

(*b*) The period of the year in which something is more in vogue than at others, as that in which a particular place is most frequented by visitors, or shows most bustling activity, or when a particular trade, business, or profession is in its greatest state of activity: as, the holiday *season*; the hop-picking *season*; the London *season*; the Newport *season*; the theatrical *season*; the peach *season*.

The *season* was advanced when I first put the play into Mr. Harris's hands: it was at that time at least double the length of any acting comedy. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, Pref.

The London *season* extended from October to May, leaving four months during which the theatres were closed and all forms of dissipation suspended.
*Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iv.

(*c*) A convenient or suitable time; the right time; period of time that is natural, proper, or suitable. See phrases below.

**2.** A period of time, in general; a while; a time.

Than atode y stille a litile *sesone*,
And constred this lettres or y wente thens.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 1.

Thou shalt be blind, not seeing the sun for a *season*.
Acts xiii. 11.

You may be favoured with those blessed *seasons* of universal light and strength of which good men have often spoken. *Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 24.

**3†.** Seasoning; that which gives relish, or preserves vigor or freshness.

Salt too little which may *season* give
To her foul-tainted flesh.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 1. 144.

All fresh humours . . .
Bearing no *season*, much less salt of goodness.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 1.

**Close-season.** Same as *close-time*. —**In season.** (*a*) Ready for use; on the market; usable; edible: as, cherries are now *in season*; oysters are not *in season* during May, June, July, and August.

In that Contree, and in othere also, Men fynden longe Apples to selle, *in* hire *cesoun*; and Men clepen hem Apples of Paradys. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 49.

Now cometh May, when as the eastern morn
Doth with her summer robes the fields adorn:
Delightful month, when cherries and green peason,
Custards, cheese-cakes, and kisses are *in season*.
*Poor Robin* (1705). (*Nares.*)

(*b*) Having the pelage in good order, as fur-bearing animals. This is usually in winter. (*c*) In good flesh, as beasts, birds, fishes, shell-fish, etc. (*d*) Affording good sport, as birds well grown and strong of wing. (*e*) Migrating, and therefore numerous, or found where not occurring at some other time, as birds or fish. (*f*) Allowed by law to be killed, as any game. (*g*) Seasonably; opportunely; at the right time; soon enough: as, to go to the theater *in season* for the overture. —**In season and out of season,** at all times; always.

A Church-mans jurisdiction is no more but to watch over his flock *in season and out of season*.
*Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

**Out of season.** (*a*) Unseasonable; inopportune. (*b*) Not in season, as game; not in good condition for the table. In general, animals are out of season when breeding. —**Season ticket.** See *ticket*. —**The Four Seasons** (*eccles.*), the ember days. —**To take a season†,** to stay for a time.

From heuen til erthe his sone be sent
In mankinde *to take a cesoun*.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

**season** (sē′zn), *v.* [= F. *saisonner*, have a good season, = Sp. Pg. *sazonar*, season with condiments; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1†.** To render suitable or appropriate; prepare; fit.

And am I then revenged,
To take him in the purging of his soul,
When he is fit and *season'd* for his passage?
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3. 84.

**2.** To fit for any use by time or habit; habituate; accustom; mature; inure; acclimatize.

How many things by season *season'd* are
To their right praise and true perfection!
*Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 107.

A man should . . . harden and *season* himself beyond the degree of cold wherein he lives.
*Addison*, Guardian, No. 102.

**3.** To bring to the best state for use by any process: as, to *season* a cask by keeping liquor in it; to *season* a tobacco-pipe by frequently smoking it; to *season* timber by drying or hardening, or by removing its natural sap.

The good gardiner *seasons* his soyle by sundrie sorts of compost. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 254.

Men are more curious what they put into a new vessel than into a vessel *seasoned*.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, I. 28.

A clavestock and rabbetstock carpenters crave,
And *seasoned* timber for pinwood to have.
*Tusser*, Husbandly Furniture, st. 20.

**4.** To fit for the taste; render palatable, or give a higher relish to, by the addition or mixture of another substance more pungent or pleasant: as, to *season* meat with salt; to *season* anything with spices.

And every oblation of thy meat offering shalt thou *season* with salt. Lev. ii. 13.

**5.** To render more agreeable, pleasant, or delightful; give a relish or zest to by something that excites, animates, or exhilarates.

You *season* still with sports your serious hours.
*Dryden*, To John Dryden, l. 60.

She had an easy fluency of discourse, which, though generally of a serious complexion, was occasionally *seasoned* with agreeable sallies.
*Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 16.

**6.** To render more agreeable or less rigorous and severe; temper; moderate; qualify by admixture.

Earthly power doth then show likest God's
When mercy *seasons* justice.
*Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 197.

'Tis a pride becomes 'em,
A little *season'd* with ambition
To be respected, reckon'd well, and honour'd
For what they have done.
*Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, ii. 1.

**7.** To gratify; tickle.

Let their beds
Be made as soft as yours, and let their palates
Be *season'd* with such viands.
*Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 97.

**8.** To imbue; tinge or taint.

There 's no mirth
Which is not truly *season'd* with some madness.
*Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, iv. 2.

Then being first *seasoned* with ye seeds of grace and vertue, he went to ye Courte, and served that religious and godly gentlman, Mr. Davison.
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 409.

By degrees to *season* them with Principles of Rebellion and Disobedience. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

**9†.** To preserve from decay; keep sweet or fresh.

All this to *season*
A brother's dead love, which she would keep fresh
And lasting in her sad remembrance.
*Shak.*, T. N., i. 1. 30.

**10†.** To impregnate. *Holland.* —**Seasoning fever.** See *fever*[1].

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To become mature; grow fit for use; become adapted to a climate, as the human body. —**2.** To become dry and hard by the escape of the natural juices, or by being penetrated with other substance.

Carpenters rough plane boards for flooring, that they may set them by to *season*. *Moxon*, Mechanical Exercises.

**3†.** To give token; smack; savor.

Lose not your labour and your time together;
It *seasons* of a fool. *Fletcher*, The Chances, I. 9.

**seasonable** (sē′zn-ạ-bl), *a.* [< ME. *seasonable*, < OF. **sesonable*, < *seson*, season: see *season* and *-able*.] Suitable as to time or season; opportune; occurring, happening, or done in due season or proper time for the purpose; in keeping with the season or with the circumstances: as, a *seasonable* supply of rain.

Thay sailed furth soundly with *seasonable* wyndes.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2810.

Then the sonne reneweth his finished course, and the *seasonable* spring refresheth the earth.
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., Gen. Arg.

'Tis not *seasonable* to call a Man Traitor that has an Army at his Heels. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 111.

**seasonableness** (sē′zn-ạ-bl-nes), *n.* Seasonable character or quality; the quality of fitting the time or the circumstances; opportuneness of occurrence.

*Seasonableness* is best in all these things, which have their ripeness and decay. *Bp. Hall*, Holy Observations, § 15.

**seasonably** (sē′zn-ạ-bli), *adv.* In due time or season; in time convenient; sufficiently early: as, to sow or plant *seasonably*.

Time was wanting; the agents of Plymouth could not be *seasonably* summoned, and the subject was deferred.
*Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 339.

**seasonage†** (sē′zn-ạj), *n.* [< *season* + *-age*.] Seasoning; sauce.

Charity is the grand *seasonage* of every Christian duty.
*South*, Sermons, IX. v.

**seasonal** (sē′zn-al), *a.* [< *season* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the seasons; relating to a season or seasons.

The deviations which occur from the *seasonal* averages of climate. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 6.

The rainfall of the British Islands has been examined with reference to its *seasonal* distribution in relation to the physical configuration of the surface.
*Nature*, XXXIII. 355.

**Seasonal dimorphism,** in *zoöl.*, a dimorphism or change of form occurring at stated seasons: applied especially to the changes observed in successive generations of certain insects, those appearing at one season being remarkably different from the other broods of the year, so that they have frequently been described as distinct species. Seasonal dimorphism has been observed in the *Cynipidæ* or gall-flies, in *Aphididæ* or plant-lice, in some *Chalcididæ*, and in some butterflies and moths.

**seasonally** (sē′zn-ạl-i), *adv.* Periodically; according to the season.

He believed that the fact of the moth being *seasonally* dimorphic was likely to introduce disturbing elements into the experiments.
*Proc. of Ent. Soc.*, Nature, XXXV. 463.

**seasoner** (sē′zn-ėr), *n.* [< *season* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who seasons. —**2.** That which seasons, matures, or gives a relish. —**3.** A seaman or fisherman who hires for the season; by extension, a loafer; a beach-comber. [U. S.]

**seasoning** (sē′zn-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *season*, *v.*] **1.** The act by which anything is seasoned. —**2.** That which is added to any species of food to give it a higher relish, usually something pungent or aromatic, as salt, spices, etc.

There are many vegetable substances used by mankind as *seasonings* which abound with a highly exalted aromatick oil, as thyme and savoury and all spices.
*Arbuthnot*, Aliments, iii. 4.

**3.** Something added or mixed to enhance pleasure or enjoyment, or give spice and relish: as, wit or humor serves as a *seasoning* to eloquence.

Political speculations . . . are of so dry and austere a nature that they will not go down with the public without frequent *seasonings* [of mirth and humour].
*Addison*, Freeholder, No. 46.

There was a *seasoning* of wisdom unaccountably mixed up with his strangest whims.
*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, v. 42.

**4.** In *diamond-cutting*, the charging of the laps or wheels with diamond-dust and oil.

**seasoning-tub** (sē′zn-ing-tub), *n.* In *baking*, a trough in which dough is set to rise.

**seasonless** (sē′zn-les), *a.* [< *season* + *-less*.] **1.** Unmarked by a succession of seasons. —**2†.** Without seasoning or relish; insipid.

And when the stubborne stroke of my harsh song
Shall *seasonlesse* glide through almightie eares,
Vouchsafe to sweet it with thy blessed tong.
*G. Markham*, Tragedy of Sir R. Grinuile.

**sea-spider** (sē′spī′dėr), *n.* Some marine animal whose appearance suggests a spider. (*a*) A pycnogonid. See cuts under *Nymphon* and *Pycnogonida*. (*b*) A spider-crab; any maioid, as *Maia squinado*. See cuts under *Leptopodia*, *Maia*, and *Oxyrhyncha*.

**sea-spleenwort** (sē′splēn′wėrt), *n.* A fern, *Asplenium marinum*, native along the west coast of Europe.

**sea-squid** (sē′skwid), *n.* Any squid; a cuttle or calamary.

**sea-squirt** (sē′skwėrt), *n.* Any ascidian or tunicate: so called from their squirting water when they contract.

**sea-staff** (sē′staf), *n.* Same as *hanger*, 7.

**sea-star** (sē′stär), *n.* A starfish of any kind.

**sea-starwort** (sē′stär′wėrt), *n.* See *starwort*.

**sea-stick** (sē′stik), *n.* A herring cured at sea as soon as it is caught, in order that it may be first in market and bring a high price. [Eng.]

The herrings caught and cured at sea are called *sea sticks*. In order to render them what are called merchantable herrings, it is necessary to repack them with an additional quantity of salt. *A. Smith*, Wealth of Nations, III. 31.

**sea-stickleback** (sē′stik′l-bak), *n.* A marine gasterosteid, *Spinachia vulgaris*.

**sea-stock** (sē′stok), *n.* Fresh provisions, stores, etc., placed on board ship for use at sea.

With perhaps a recruit of green turtles for a *sea-stock* of fresh meat. *Scammon*.

**sea-strawberry** (sē′strâ′ber-i), *n.* A kind of polyp, *Alcyonium rubiforme*.

**sea-sunflower** (sē′sun′flou-ėr), *n.* A sea-anemone.

**sea-surgeon** (sē′sėr′jon), *n.* The surgeon-fish.

**sea-swallow** (sē′swol′ō), *n.* **1.** A tern; any bird of the family *Laridæ* and subfamily *Sterninæ*: so called from the long pointed wings, long forked tail, and slender form of most of these birds, whose flight and carriage resemble those of swallows. See cuts under *Sterna*, *tern*, *roseate*, *Gygis*, *Hydrochelidon*, and *Inca*. —**2.** The stormy petrel, *Procellaria pelagica*. See cut under *petrel*. [Prov. Eng.] —**3.** In *her.*, same as *aylet*.

**sea-swine** (sē′swīn), *n.* 1. A porpoise. Also *sea-hog, sea-pig.*

Most nations calling this fish Porcus marinus, or the *sea-swine.* *J. Ray,* Philos. Trans., Abridged (1700), II. 845.

2. The ballan-wrasse: in allusion to a supposed sucking noise like that of a pig made by the fish. See cut under *Labrus.* *F. Day.* [Moray Firth, Scotland.]

**seat** (sēt), *n.* [< ME. *sete, scete;* (*a*) in part < AS. *sēt,* a place where one sits in ambush, = MD. *saete, sate,* a sitting, seat, chair, station, port, dock, = OHG. *sāza, gesāze,* MHG. *sāze,* a seat, = Icel. *sāt,* a sitting in ambush, an ambush; (*b*) in part < Icel. *sæti* = Sw. *säte* = Dan. *sæde,* a seat; from the verb, AS. *sittan* (pret. *sæt,* pl. *sēton*), etc., sit: see *sit.* Cf. *settle*[1], from the same verb, and cf. L. *sedes,* a seat (> E. *see*[2], *siege*), *sedile,* a seat, chair, *sella,* a seat, throne, saddle (> E. *sell*[2]), etc., from the cognate L. verb.] 1. A place or thing on which to sit; a bench, stool, chair, throne, or the like.

Priam by purpos a pales gert make
Within the Cite full Solempne of a *sete* riall.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1630.

The tables of the moneychangers, and the *seats* of them that sold doves. Mat. xxi. 12.

2. That part of a thing on which one sits, or on which another part or thing rests, or by which it is supported: as, the *seat* of a chair; the *seats* in a wagon; the *seat* of a valve.

The *seat* of a valve is the fixed surface on which it rests, or against which it presses. *Rankine,* Steam Engine, § 111.

3. That part of the body on which one sits; the breech, buttocks, or fundament; technically, the gluteal region.—4. That part of a garment which covers the breech: as, the *seat* of a pair of trousers.

His blue jean trowsers, very full in the *seat,* might suggest an idea of a bluebottle fly.
*W. M. Baker,* New Timothy, p. 53.

5. Site; situation; location: as, the *seat* of Eden; the *seat* of a tumor, or of a disease.

This castle hath a pleasant *seat.* *Shak.,* Macbeth, i. 6. 1.

Silver-street, the region of money, a good *seat* for a usurer. *B. Jonson,* Staple of News, iii. 2.

6. Abode; place of abode or residence; specifically, a mansion: as, a family *seat;* a country-*seat.*

In an yle that was negh the noble kynges *sete,*
This clene flese was incloasde all with clere water,
Euon a forlong therfro, & fully nomore.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 848.

Prusia, now called Bursia, which was the abiding *seat* of the kings of Bithynia.
*Guevara,* Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 330.

It is the *seat* of an Archbishop, having been first an Episcopal cite before it was graced with the dignity of an Archbishopricke. *Coryat,* Crudities, I. 100.

I call'd at my cousin Evelyn's, who has a very pretty *seate* in the forest, 2 miles behither Clifden.
*Evelyn,* Diary, July 23, 1679.

7. Regular or appropriate place, as of rest, activity, etc.; the place where anything is settled, fixed, or established, or is carried on or flourishes; the matter in which any form inheres: as, the *seat* of war; a *seat* of learning or of commerce.

Remember thee!
Ay, thou poor ghost, while memory holds a *seat*
In this distracted globe. *Shak.,* Hamlet, i. 5. 96.

The nature of man includes a mind and understanding, which is the *seat* of Providence.
*Bacon,* Physical Fables, ii., Expl.

It is an interesting, but not a surprising fact, that the circumstances of the first planting of Christianity in places which were later among its most powerful *seats,* including Rome and Carthage, are not known.
*G. P. Fisher,* Begin. of Christianity, p. 516.

8. A right to sit. (*a*) Membership, as in a legislative or deliberative body, or in the Stock or Produce Exchange: as, a *seat* in Parliament. (*b*) Sitting-room; sitting accommodation for one person; a sitting: as, a *seat* in a church; *seats* for the play.

9. Method or posture of sitting, as on horseback; hold in sitting: as, to have a firm *seat* in the saddle.

The ordinary Eastern *seat,* which approaches more or less the *seat* of a cross-country rider or fox-hunter, is nearly as different from the cowboy's *seat* as from that of a man who rides bareback.
*T. Roosevelt,* The Century, XXXV. 659.

10. A clutch or sitting (of eggs). [Prov. Eng.] —11. A place or situation in a shoemaking establishment: as, a *seat* of work; a *seat* of stuff (that is, an engagement to make stuff shoes). [Prov. Eng.]

After having worked on stuff work in the country, I could not bear the idea of returning to the leather-branch; I attempted and obtained a *seat* of stuff in Bristol.
*Memoirs of J. Lackington,* letter xvii. (*Davies.*)

12. Same as *seat-earth.* [Yorkshire, Eng.]—**Curule seat.** See *curule.*—**Deacons' seat.** See *deacon.*—**High seat.** Same as *rising-seat.*—**Redistribution of Seats Act.** See *redistribution.*—**Seat of the soul,** that part of the body which most dualistic psychologists suppose to be in direct connection with the soul; the acroamon.—**To take a seat,** to sit down. [Colloq.]

**seat** (sēt), *v.* [< *seat, n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To place on a seat; cause to sit down: as, to *seat* one's guests: often used reflexively: as, to *seat one's self* at table.

The guests were no sooner *seated* but they entered into a warm debate. *Arbuthnot.*

The young ladies *seated themselves* demurely in their rush-bottomed chairs, and knit their own woollen stockings. *Irving,* Knickerbocker, p. 170.

2. To furnish or fit up with seats: as, to *seat* a church for a thousand persons.—3. To repair by renewing or mending the seat: as, to *seat* a chair or a garment.—4. To afford sitting accommodation for; accommodate with seats or sittings: as, a room that *seats* four hundred.—5. To fix; set firm:

Thus Rodoll was *seated* againe in his Soueraignty, and Wallachia became subject to the Emperour.
*Capt. John Smith,* True Travels, I. 26.

In youth it perpetually preserves, in age restores the complexion; *seats* your teeth, did they dance like virginal jacks, firm as a wall. *B. Jonson,* Volpone, ii. 1.

6. To locate; settle; place definitely as in a permanent abode or dwelling-place; fix: often reflexively.

Fiery diseases, *seated* in the spirit, embroile the whole frame of the body. *N. Ward,* Simple Cobler, p. 7.

The greatest plagues that human nature suffers
Are *seated* here, wildness and wants innumerable.
*Fletcher,* Sea Voyage, i. 3.

Perhaps it was with these three Languages as with the Frankes Language when they first *seated themselues* in Gallia. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 48.

7. In *mech.,* to fix in proper place, as on a bed or support; cause to lie truly on such support; fit accurately.—8†. To settle; plant with inhabitants: as, to *seat* a country.

Their neighbours of ye Massachusets . . . had some years after *seated* a towne (called Hingam) on their lands.
*Bradford,* Plymouth Plantation, p. 368.

Plantations which for many years had been *seated* and improved, under the encouragement of several chartera.
*Beverley,* Virginia, i. ¶ 93.

**II.**† *intrans.* 1. To fix or take up abode; settle down permanently; establish a residence.

The Dutch demanded what they intended, and whither they would goe; they answered, up ye river to trade (now their order was to goe and *seat* above them).
*Bradford,* Plymouth Plantation, p. 313.

The Allingtons *seated* here before 1239.
*Evelyn,* Diary, July 20, 1670.

2. To rest; lie down.

The folds where sheepe at night doe *seat.*
*Spenser,* F. Q., VI. ix. 4.

**sea-tang** (sē′tang), *n.* A kind of seaweed; tang; tangle.

Drove the cormorant and curlew
To their nests of sedge and *sea-tang.*
*Longfellow,* Hiawatha, ii.

**sea-tangle** (sē′tang″gl), *n.* One of several species of seaweeds, principally of the genus *Laminaria.* See cut under *seaweed.*

**seat-back** (sēt′bak), *n.* A piece of tapestry or other textile fabric, leather, or the like made for covering the back of a sofa, chair, or other piece of furniture: especially used of decorative pieces made of the size and shape required.

**seat-earth** (sēt′ėrth), *n.* In *coal-mining,* the bed of clay by which many coal-seams are underlain. The composition of this clay varies much to various regions. Sometimes it is a plastic clay, often refractory, and much used as fire-clay; sometimes it is more or less mixed with silica, or even almost entirely siliceous, as in some of the midland counties of England, when it is called *ganister.* Also called *seat-stone, seat-clay,* or simply *seat, clunch, pounson, bind, spavin,* and (in Leinster) *buddagh;* in the United States generally known as *under-clay.*

**seated** (sē′ted), *p. a.* Placed; situated; fixed in or as in a seat; located.

In the eyes of David it seemed a thing not fit, a thing not decent, that himself should be more richly *seated* than God. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, vii. 23.

A pretty house, ye see, handsomely *seated,*
Sweet and convenient walks, the waters crystal.
*Fletcher,* Rule a Wife, iv. 3.

Never trust me, but you are most delicately *seated* here, full of sweet delight and blandishment! an excellent sir!
*B. Jonson,* Poetaster, ii. 1.

**sea-tench** (sē′tench), *n.* The black sea-bream, *Cantharus lineatus.* [Dublin county, Ireland.]

**sea-term** (sē′tėrm), *n.* A word or term used especially by seamen, or peculiar to the art of navigation.

I agree with you in your censure of the *sea-terms* in Dryden's Virgil, because no terms of art, or cant words, suit the majesty of epick poetry. *Pope.*

**seat-fastener** (sēt′fȧs″nėr), *n.* In a wagon, a screw-clamp for securing the seat to the body.

**sea-thong** (sē′thông), *n.* One of several species of cord-like or thong-like seaweeds, as *Himanthalia lorea, Chorda filum,* etc. See *Chorda, Himanthalia, Laminariaceæ.*

**sea-thorn** (sē′thôrn), *n.* Same as *pustule of the sea* (which see, under *pustule*).

**sea-thrift** (sē′thrift), *n.* See *thrift.*

**seating** (sē′ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *seat, v.*] 1. The act of placing on a seat; the act of furnishing with a seat or seats.—2. Textile material made for upholstering the seats of chairs, sofas, and the like; especially, haircloth.—3. *pl.* In *mech.,* collectively, the various fitted supports of the parts of a structure or of a machine.—4. In *ship-building,* that part of the floor which rests on the keel.

When the frames are perpendicular to the keel, the bevelling of the *seating* of the floors, i. e. the angle between the plane of the side of timber and the keel, is a right angle. *Thearle,* Naval Arch., § 46.

**sea-titling** (sē′tit″ling), *n.* The shore-pipit or sea-lark, *Anthus aquaticus* or *obscurus.* See *rock-pipit.* [Local, Eng.]

**seat-lock** (sēt′lok), *n.* In railroad-cars, etc., a form of lock for holding the back of a reversible seat in position.

**sea-toad** (sē′tōd), *n.* 1. The sea-frog, fishing-frog, or angler, *Lophius piscatorius,* a fish. See cut under *angler.*—2. The toadfish, *Batrachus tau.*—3. The sculpin.—4. The great spider-crab, *Hyas araneus.* *Wood.*

**sea-tortoise** (sē′tôr″tis), *n.* A marine tortoise; a sea-turtle.

**sea-toss** (sē′tos), *n.* A toss overboard into the sea: as, give it a *sea-toss.* [Colloq.]

**sea-tossed, sea-tost** (sē′tost), *a.* Tossed by the sea.

In your imagination hold
This stage the ship, upon whose deck
The *sea-tost* Pericles appears to speak.
*Shak.,* Pericles, iii., Prol., l. 60.

**seat-rail** (sēt′rāl), *n.* In furniture, one of the horizontal members of the frame which forms or supports the seat, as in a chair or a sofa.

**sea-trout** (sē′trout), *n.* 1. Any catadromous trout or char, as the common brook-trout of the United States, *Salvelinus fontinalis.*—2. A kind of weakfish; any one of the four species of sciænoid fishes of the genus *Cynoscion* which occur along the coast of the middle and southern United States. One of them is the squeteague. Also, sometimes, *salmon-trout.* See cut under *weakfish.*—3. Another sciænoid fish, *Atractoscion nobilis,* related to the weakfish of the Atlantic States. Also called *white sea-bass.* [California.]—4. A chiroid fish, as *Hexagrammus decagrammus,* of the Pacific coast of the United States: same as *rock-trout,* 2.

**sea-trumpet** (sē′trum″pet), *n.* 1. A medieval musical instrument essentially similar to the monochord, but suggestive of the viol. It consisted of a wooden body about 6 feet long, flat in front, polygonal behind, and tapering from a somewhat large flat base, which could be rested on the floor, to a short thick neck, terminating in a head with a tuning-screw. It had but one large string, made of gut, stretched over a peculiar bridge, and tuned to a low pitch, usually about that of the second C below middle C. The bridge was made so as to rest firmly on only one foot, the other being free to vibrate upon the body. The instrument was played with a large bow, like that of a violoncello. The tones used were the natural harmonics of the string, produced by lightly touching the nodes. Its scale therefore coincided with that of the trumpet; and this fact, taken in connection with its general shape, probably suggested its name. It was used for both sacred and secular music, both alone and in sets of three or four. It was especially common in nunneries as an accompaniment for singing, since its tones corresponded in pitch with those of the female voice. The latest specimens date from early in the eighteenth century. The instrument is important in connection with the development of the viol. Also *marine trumpet, tromba marina, nuns'-fiddle,* etc.

2. In *bot.,* a large seaweed, *Elklonia buccinalis,* of the southern ocean. It has a stem often more than 20 feet in height, crowned by a fan-shaped cluster of fronds, each 12 feet or more in length. The stem is hollow in the upper part, and when dried is frequently used as a trumpet by the native herdsmen of the Cape of Good Hope, whence the name. It is also used as a siphon. Also called *trumpetweed.*

3. A large marine gastropod of the genus *Triton.*

**seat-stand** (sēt′stand), *n.* In a railroad-car, a support, generally made of metal, for the end of the seat next the aisle.

**seat-stone** (sēt′stōn), *n.* Same as *seat-earth.*

**seat-turn** (sē′tėrn), *n.* A gale or breeze coming from the sea, generally accompanied by thick weather.

**sea-turtle**[1] (sē′tėr″tl), *n.* [< *sea*[1] + *turtle*[1].] The sea-pigeon, or black guillemot, *Uria grylle.* See cut under *guillemot.*

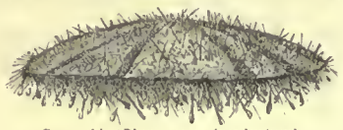
**sea-turtle**[2] (sē′tėr″tl), *n.* [< *sea*[1] + *turtle*[2].] Any marine chelonian; a sea-tortoise. These all have the limbs formed as flippers. Some furnish the tortoise-shell of commerce; others are famous among epicures. The leading forms are the hawksbill, leatherback, loggerhead, and green turtle.

**seat-worm** (sēt′wėrm), *n.* A pinworm commonly infesting the fundament. See cut under *Oxyuris*.

**sea-umbrella** (sē′um-brel″ä), *n.* A pennatulaceous polyp of the genus *Umbellularia*.

**sea-unicorn** (sē′ū″ni-kôrn), *n.* The narwhal, *Monodon monoceros:* so called from the single horn-like tusk of the male, sometimes 8 feet long. See cuts under *Monodon* and *narwhal*.

**sea-urchin** (sē′ėr″chin), *n.* An echinoid; any member of the *Echinoidea;* a sea-egg or sea-hedgehog. Many of the leading forms have popular designations or vernacular book-names, as heart-urchins, *Spatangidæ;* helmet-urchins, *Galeritidæ;* shield-urchins, *Scutellidæ;* turban-urchins, *Cidaridæ*. The common green sea-urchin of New England is *Strongylocentrotus drobachiensis* (figured under the generic word). A purple sea-urchin is *Arbacia punctulata*. *Tozopneustes franciscorum* is a Californian sea-urchin used for food by Indians, and the common European one figured under *Echinus* is classic in the annals of gastronomy. The species here figured is



Sea-urchin (*Phormosoma luculentum*).

flatter and less prickly than usual; still flatter ones are those known as *cake-urchins, sand-dollars*, etc. (See *sand-dollar*.) Some sea-urchins have spines several inches long, and in others the spines become heavy clubs. Sea-urchins, like sea-anemones, are common objects on most sea-coasts, and their dry tests, usually lacking the spines, are often of beautiful tints. See *Echinus*, also cuts under *ambulacrum, Ananchytes, cake-urchin, Cidaris, Clypeastridæ, Echinoidea, Echinometra, Echinothuriidæ, Echinus, Encope, lantern, petalostichous*, and *Strongylocentrotus*.

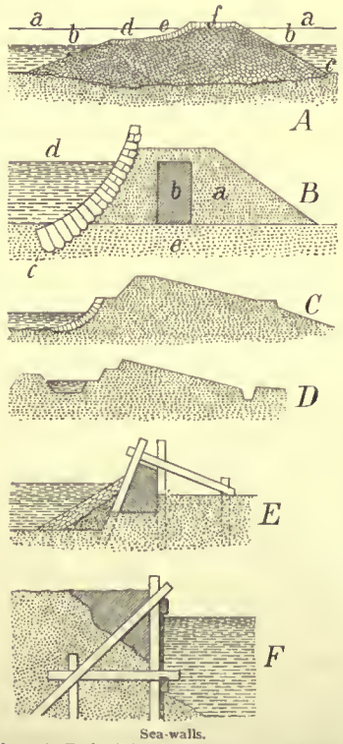
**sea-vampire** (sē′vam″pīr), *n.* A devil-fish or manta.

Men have been struck with the resemblances between animals of the land and those of the water. Among fishes we have "*sea-vampires*," "sea-eagles," "sea-wolves," etc.
*S. Tenney*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XIII. 324.

**seave** (sēv), *n.* [Also written *scive;* < ME. *seyfe* = Icel. *sef* = Dan. *siv* = Sw. *säf*, a rush. Cf. *sieve*.] 1. A rush. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 327.—2. A wick made of rush.

**seavent, seaventeent,** etc. Obsolete spellings of *seven, seventeen*, etc.

**sea-view** (sē′vū), *n.* A prospect at sea or of the sea, or a picture representing a scene at sea; a marine view.




Sea-walls.

*A*. Plymouth (England) breakwater: *a, a*, level of the top; *b, b*, low water at spring tide; *c*, bottom; *d*, foreshore; *e*, sea-slope; *f*, top. *B*. Sea-dike: *c*, the sea-bottom; *a*, rubble; *b*, core; *c*, facing of stone; *d*, sea-level. *C* and *D*. Sectional diagrams of inclosure of Zuid Plas, near Rotterdam, Holland. *E*. Dutch polder-bank, consisting of sheet-piling with earth filling, and an apron of rubble on the side toward the sea. *F*. Wall of sheet-piling at Havre, France, with earth embankment behind the piles.

**seavy** (sē′vi), *a.* [< *seave* + *-y*[1].] Overgrown with rushes: as, *seavy* ground. *Ray*, Gloss. of North Country Words. [Prov. Eng.]

**sea-wall** (sē′wâl), *n.* [< ME. **sewall*, < AS. *sǣweall* (poet.), a cliff by the sea, a wall formed by the sea, < *sǣ*, sea, + *weall*, wall.] 1. A strong wall or embankment on the shore, designed to prevent encroachments of the sea, to form a breakwater, etc. See cut in preceding column.—2. An embankment of stones thrown up by the waves on a shore.

**sea-walled** (sē′wâld), *a.* Surrounded or defended by the sea. [Rare.]

When our *sea-walled* garden, the whole land,
Is full of weeds, her fairest flowers choked up.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 4. 43.

**sea-wand** (sē′wond), *n.* See *hanger*, 7.

**seawane, seawant** (sē′wān, -want), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] Wampum.

This [Indian money] was nothing more nor less than strings of beads wrought of clams, periwinkles, and other shell-fish, and called *seawant* or wampum.
*Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 232.

**seaward, seawards** (sē′wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *sea* + *-ward*.] Toward the sea.

The rock rush'd *seaward* with impetuous roar,
Ingulf'd, and to th' abyss the boaster bore.
*Fenton*, in Pope's Odyssey, iv. 681.

**seaward** (sē′wärd), *a.* [< *seaward, adv.*] 1. Directed toward the sea.

Those loving papers, where friends send
With glad grief to your *sea-ward* steps farewell.
*Donne*, Poems, Epistles, To Sir Henry Wotton, at his going [Ambassador to Venice.

2†. Fresh from the sea.

White herynge in a dische, if hit be *seaward* & freshe.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 161.

**seaware** (sē′wār), *n.* [Also *seawore*, dial. *seaore;* < ME. **seeware*, < AS. *sǣwār* (found only in the form *sǣwaur*, an error for **sǣwaar*), < *sǣ*, sea, + *wār*, weed: see *ware*[3].] Seaweed; especially, the larger, coarser kinds of algæ that are thrown up by the sea and used as manure, etc.

**sea-washballs** (sē′wosh″bâlz), *n. pl.* The egg-cases of the whelk *Buccinum undatum*. [Local, Eng.]

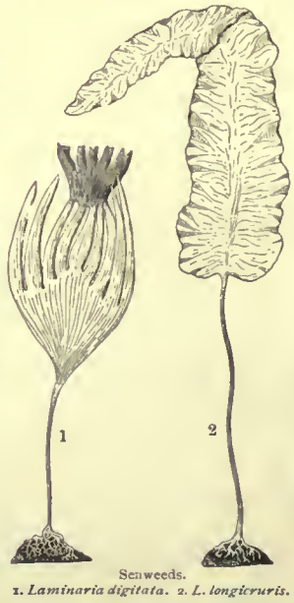
**sea-water** (sē′wâ″tėr), *n.* [< ME. *seewater*, < AS. *sǣwæter*, < *sǣ*, sea, + *wæter*, water.] The salt water of the sea or ocean. See *ocean*.

*Sea-water* shalt thou drink. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 462.

**sea-wax** (sē′waks), *n.* Same as *maltha*.

**seaway** (sē′wā), *n.* *Naut.*, progress made by a vessel through the waves.—**In a seaway,** in the position of a vessel where a moderately heavy sea is running.

**seaweed** (sē′wēd), *n.* Any plant or plants growing in the sea; more particularly, any member of the class *Algæ*. They are very abundant, especially in warm seas, and are often exceedingly delicate and beautiful. See *Algæ*. See also cuts under *air-cell, conjugation, Fucus, gulfweed*, and *Macrocystis*. Also called *sea-moss*.—**Seaweed-bath,** a bath made by adding to sea-water an infusion of *Fucus vesiculosus*.—**Seaweed-fern,** the fern *Scolopendrium vulgare*.




Seaweeds.
1. *Laminaria digitata*. 2. *L. longicruris*.

**sea-whip** (sē′-hwip), *n.* A gorgoniaceous alcyonarian polyp of slender, straight or spiral, and little-branched or branchless shape; any alcyonarian of such form, as black coral. See *Antipathes*.

**sea-whipcord** (sē′hwip″kôrd), *n.* The common seaweed *Chorda filum*. See *sea-thong, sea-lace*.

**sea-whiplash** (sē′hwip″lash), *n.* Same as *sea-whipcord*.

**sea-whistle** (sē′hwis″l), *n.* The common seaweed *Ascophyllum nodosum* (*Fucus nodosus* of authors): so named because the bladders or vesicles in the continuity of the frond are used by children as whistles.

**sea-wife** (sē′wīf), *n.* 1. A kind of wrasse, *Labrus vetula*, a labroid fish.—2. The fish *Acantholabrus yarrelli*.

**sea-willow** (sē′wil″ō), *n.* A gorgoniaceous polyp of the genus *Gorgonia*, as *G. anceps* and others, with slender flexible branches like withes or osier.

**sea-wind** (sē′wind), *n.* A wind blowing from the sea. See *sea-breeze*.

**sea-wing** (sē′wing), *n.* 1. A wing-shell. See *Pinna*[2].—2. A sail. [Rare.]

Antony
Claps on his *sea-wing*, and, like a doting mallard,
Leaving the fight in height, flies after her.
*Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 10. 20.

**sea-withwind** (sē′with″wind), *n.* A species of bindweed, *Convolvulus Soldanella*; sea-bells.

**sea-wold** (sē′wōld), *n.* A wold-like tract under the sea. [Rare.]

We would run to and fro, and hide and seek,
On the broad *sea-wolds*. *Tennyson*, The Mermaid.

**sea-wolf** (sē′wůlf), *n.* 1. The wolf-fish, *Anarrhicus lupus*.—2. The bass *Labrax lupus*. See *bass*[1] (*a*).—3. The sea-elephant or the sea-lion. [Now rare.]—4. A viking; a pirate.

Sullenly answered Ulf,
The old *sea-wolf*.
*Longfellow*, Wayside Inn, Musician's Tale, xix.

**sea-woodcock** (sē′wůd″kok), *n.* The European bar-tailed godwit. See cut under *Limosa*.

**sea-woodlouse** (sē′wůd″lous), *n.* 1. An isopod of the family *Asellidæ;* a sea-slater. Also *sea-louse*.—2. A chiton, or coat-of-mail shell: so called from resembling the isopods named wood-lice. See cut under *Chitonidæ*.

**seawore** (sē′wōr), *n.* Same as *seaware*.

**sea-worm** (sē′wėrm), *n.* A marine annelid; a free errant worm of salt water, as distinguished from a sedentary or a terrestrial worm; a nereid. The species are very numerous, and the name has no specific application.

**sea-wormwood** (sē′wėrm″wůd), *n.* A saline plant, *Artemisia maritima*, found on the shores of Europe and North Africa, also occupying large tracts in the region of the Black and Caspian seas.

**sea-worn** (sē′wōrn), *a.* Worn or abraded by the sea. *Drayton*.

**seaworthiness** (sē′wėr″ŦHi-nes), *n.* Seaworthy character or condition; fitness as regards structure, equipment, lading, crew, etc., for encountering the perils of the sea.

**seaworthy** (sē′wėr″ŦHi), *a.* In fit condition to encounter stormy weather at sea; stanch and well adapted for voyaging: as, a *seaworthy* ship.

Dull the voyage was with long delays,
The vessel scarce *sea-worthy*.
*Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

**sea-wrack** (sē′rak), *n.* 1. Same as *grass-wrack*.—2. Coarse seaweeds of any kind that are cast upon the sea-shore, such as fuci, *Laminariaceæ*, etc.; oreweed. See *wrack, fucus*.

**seax,** *n.* [AS. *seax*, a knife: see *sax*[1].] 1. A curved one-edged sword or war-knife used by Germanic and Celtic peoples; specifically, the largest weapon of this sort, having a blade sometimes 20 inches in length.

They invited the British to a parley and banquet on Salisbury Plain; where suddenly drawing out their *seaxes*, concealed under their long coats—being crooked swords, the emblem of their indirect proceedings—they made their innocent guests with their blood pay the shots of their entertainment. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., I. v. 25.

Their arms and weapons, helmet and mail-shirt, tall spear and javelin, sword and *seax*, the short, broad dagger that hung at each warrior's girdle, gathered to them much of the legend and the art which gave color and poetry to the life of Englishmen.
*J. R. Green*, Hist. Eng. People, I. i.

2. In *her.*, a bearing representing a weapon more or less like the above, but often approaching the form of a simitar, to distinguish it from which it is then engrailed at the back.

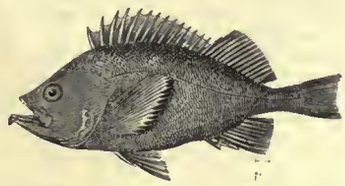
**sebaceous** (sē-bā′shius), *a.* [= F. *sébacé*, < L. *sebaceus*, of tallow, < *sebum, serum*, tallow, suet, grease.] 1. Pertaining to tallow or fat; made of, containing, or secreting fatty matter; fatty.—2. In *bot.*, having the appearance of tallow, grease, or fat: as, the *sebaceous* secretions of some plants. *Henslow*.—3. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Fatty; oily; greasy; unctuous: as, *sebaceous* substances: specifically noting the secretion of the sebaceous follicles. (*b*) Secreting, containing, or conveying sebaceous matter: as, a *sebaceous* follicle, gland, or duct.—**Sebaceous cyst,** a tumor formed from a sebaceous gland, its duct

having been obstructed and the secretion accumulated, this being accompanied by overgrowth of the epithelial lining of the sac and the surrounding connective tissue.—**Sebaceous gland, crypt, or follicle,** a cutaneous acinose gland of small size, opening usually into a hair-follicle, and secreting a greasy substance which lubricates the hair and the skin. Such structures are almost universal among the higher vertebrates, and of many special kinds, though all of one general character. In man they are especially notable on the face, being represented by the pores in the skin, which when stopped with a morbidly consistent secretion produce the unsightly black specks called *comedones*. The Meibomian follicles of the eyelids, the preputial follicles of the penis, the anal or subcaudal pouch of the badger, etc., are similar structures. The rump-gland of birds is an enormous sebaceous gland. (See *elæodochon*.) The mammary glands are allied structures, and apparently derived from sebaceous glands. The scent-glands of various animals, as the musk, beaver, civet, badger, etc., are all of like character. They serve to keep the skin in order, attract the sexes, repel enemies, etc. See *castor*[2], *civet*[1], *musk*, and cut under *hair*.—**Sebaceous humor,** an oily matter secreted by the sebaceous glands, which serves to lubricate the hairs and the skin. Also called *sebum, sebum cutaneum*, and *smegma*.—**Sebaceous tumor.** (*a*) A sebaceous cyst. See above. (*b*) Same as *pearl-tumor*, 2.

**sebacic** (sē-bas′ik), *a.* [= F. *sébacique;* as *sebac(eous)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to fat; obtained from fat: as, *sebacic* acid ($C_{10}H_{18}O_4$), an acid obtained from olein. It crystallizes in white, nacreous, very light needles or laminæ resembling those of benzoic acid. Also *sebic*.

**Se-Baptist** (sē′bap′tist), *n.* [< L. *se*, oneself, + LL. *baptistes*, baptist: see *baptist*.] One who baptizes himself; specifically, a member of a small religious body which separated from the Brownists early in the seventeenth century: said to have been founded by John Smyth, who first baptized himself and then his followers.

**Sebastes** (sē-bas′tēz), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), < Gr. *σεβαστός*, reverend, august, < *σεβάζεσθαι*, be afraid of, < *σέβας*, reverential awe, < *σέβεσθαι*, feel awe or fear.] A genus of scorpænoid fishes, with few species, of northern seas. It was employed first for *Scorpænidæ* with a scaly head and without filaments, but by recent ichthyologists it is restricted to species with 15 dorsal spines and 31 vertebræ, inhabiting the North Atlantic, and typical of the *Sebastinæ*.



Rose-fish, or Norway Haddock (*Sebastes marinus*).

*S. marinus*, of both coasts of the North Atlantic, is the redfish, rose-fish, red-snapper, Norway haddock, or hemdurgan, of a nearly uniform orange-red color.

**Sebastiania** (sē-bas-ti-ā′ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Sprengel, 1821), named after Antonio *Sebastiani*, who wrote (1813–19) on the plants of Rome.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Euphorbiaceæ*, tribe *Crotoneæ*, and subtribe *Hippomaneæ*. It is characterized by monœcious flowers without a disk and with minute floral bracts, a three- to five-parted calyx, the stamens usually two or three, the ovary three-celled, with spreading or revolute undivided styles and with three ovules. There are about 40 species, natives chiefly of Brazil, with two in the tropics of the Old World, and another, *S. lucida*, known as *crabwood* or *poisonwood*, in the West Indies and Florida. They are usually slender shrubs, with small and narrow alternate leaves and slender racemes, which are terminal or also lateral, and consist of many minute staminate flowers, usually with a single larger solitary pistillate flower below.

**Sebastichthys** (sē-bas-tik′this), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1862), < Gr. *σεβαστός*, reverend, august, + *ἰχθύς*, a fish.] A genus of scorpænoid fishes, with 13 dorsal spines, 27 vertebræ, and moderate lower jaw. About 40 species inhabit the North Pacific. They are chiefly known as *rockfish* and *rock-cod*. They are of rather large size and varied, often brilliant, colors. All are ovoviviparous, and bring forth young about half an inch long. They have many local designations. See cuts under *corsair, priest-fish*, and *rockfish*.

**Sebastinæ** (sē-bas-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sebastes* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of scorpænoid fishes, typified by the genus *Sebastes*, having the vertebræ increased in number (12 abdominal, 15 to 19 caudal), and the dorsal commencing over the operculum. The species are Pararctalian, and most numerous in the North Pacific. See *rockfish*.

**sebastine** (sē-bas′tin), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A scorpænoid fish of the subfamily *Sebastinæ*.

**II.** *a.* Of, or having characteristics of, the *Sebastinæ*.

**Sebastodes** (sē-bas-tō′dēz), *n.* [NL. (Gill, 1861), < *Sebastes* + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] A genus of scorpænoid fishes, containing one species, differing from *Sebastichthys* by the very prominent chin and minute scales.

**sebastoid** (sē-bas′toid), *a.* Of, or having characteristics of, the *Sebastinæ;* like the genus *Sebastes*.

**sebastomania** (sē-bas-tō-mā′ni-ä), *n.* [< Gr. *σεβαστός*, reverend, august, + *μανία*, madness.] Religious insanity. *Wharton.* [Rare.]

**Sebastopol goose.** See *goose*.

**Sebat, Shebat** (se-, she-bat′), *n.* [Heb.] The fifth month of the Jewish civil year, and the eleventh of the sacred or ecclesiastical year, corresponding to the latter part of January and the first part of February. Zech. i. 7.

**sebate** (sē′bāt), *n.* [= F. *sebate* = Sp. Pg. *sebato;* as L. *sebum*, tallow, + *-ate*[1].] In *chem.*, a salt formed by sebacic acid and a base.

**sebesten, sebestan** (sē-bes′ten, -tan), *n.* [Also *sepistan;* = OF. *sebeste*, F. *sebeste* = Sp. *sebesten*, the tree, *sebasta*, the fruit, = Pg. *sebeste, sebesteira*, the tree, *sebesta*, the fruit (NL. *sebesten*), = It. *sebesten*, < Ar. *sebestān*, Pers. *sapistān*, the fruit sebesten.] A tree of the genus *Cordia;* also, its plum-like fruit. There are two species. *C. Myxa*, the more important, is found from Egypt to India and tropical Australia; the other is the East Indian *C. obliqua* (*C. latifolia*). In the East their dried fruit is used medicinally for its demulcent properties; it was formerly so used in Europe. In India the natives pickle the fresh fruit. Also called *Assyrian* or *sebesten plum*.

**sebic** (sē′bik), *a.* [< L. *sebum*, tallow, grease, + *-ic*.] Same as *sebacic*.

**sebiferous** (sē-bif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *sebum*, tallow, grease, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *anat., bot.*, and *zoöl.*, sebaceous; sebiparous.—**Sebiferous gland.** Same as *sebaceous gland* (which see, under *sebaceous*).

**sebilla** (sē-bil′ä), *n.* [= OF. *sebille*, F. *sébile*, a basket, pannier, wooden bowl; origin unknown.] In *stone-cutting*, a wooden bowl for holding the sand and water used in sawing, grinding, polishing, etc.

**sebiparous** (sē-bip′a-rus), *a.* [< L. *sebum*, tallow, grease, + *parere*, produce.] Producing sebaceous matter; sebiferous; sebaceous, as a follicle or gland.

**sebka** (seb′kä), *n.* [Also *sebkha;* Ar. (?).] A name given in northern Africa to the dry bed of a salt lake, or to an area covered with an incrustation of salt; a salt-marsh. Compare *shott*.

At last its dwindling current bends westward to the *sebkha* (salt marsh) of Debiaya. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 832.

**seborrhea, seborrhœa** (seb-ō-rē′ä), *n.* [NL. *seborrhœa*, < L. *sebum*, tallow (see *sebaceous*), + Gr. *ῥοία*, a flow, < *ῥεῖν*, flow.] A disease of the sebaceous glands, characterized by excessive and perverted excretion. It is divisible into seborrhea oleosa and seborrhea sicca, the former covering the skin with an oily coating, and the latter presenting crusts of the dried secretion.—**Seborrhea genitalium,** the accumulation of a cheesy excretion under the prepuce in the male, and within the labia in the female.

**seborrheic, seborrhœic** (seb-ō-rē′ik), *a.* [< *seborrhea* + *-ic*.] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, seborrhea.

**Sebuæan** (seb-ū-ē′an), *n.* [< LGr. *Σεβυαῖοι*.] One of a sect of Samaritans who kept the sacred festivals at dates different from those prescribed in the Jewish ritual.

**sebum** (sē′bum), *n.* [NL., < L. *sebum*, tallow: see *sebaceous*. Cf. *sevum*.] The secretion of the sebaceous glands. Also *sebum cutaneum*.—**Sebum palpebrale,** the secretion of the Meibomian glands.—**Sebum præputiale,** smegma.

**sebundy, sebundee** (sē-bun′di, -dē), *n.* [Also *sibbendy;* < Hind. *sibandī*, Telugu *sibbandi*, irregular soldiery.] In the East Indies, an irregular or native soldier or local militiaman, generally employed in the service of the revenue and police departments; also, collectively, local militia or police.

I found him in the command of a regiment of *sebundees*, or native militia. *Hon. R. Lindsay*, Anecdotes of an Indian Life, ii., note.

The employment of these people . . . as *sebundy* is advantageous. *Wellington Despatches* (ed. 1837), II. 170. (*Yule and Burnell.*)

**Sec., sec.** An abbreviation of *secretary, secant, second, section*, etc.

**sec.** An abbreviation of *secundum*, according to.

**secability** (sek-a-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< LL. *secabilita(t-)s*, capacity for being cut, < *secabilis*, that may be cut, < L. *secare*, cut.] Capability of being cut or divided into parts.

It is possible that it [matter] may not be indefinitely divisible; that there may be a limit to the successive division or *secability* of its parts. *Graham*, Chemistry, I. 133.

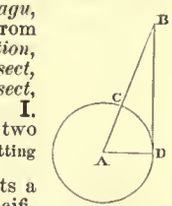
**Secale** (sē-kā′lē), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *secale*, rye, < *secare*, cut: see *secant*.] A genus of grasses, including rye, of the tribe *Hordeæ* and subtribe *Triticeæ*. It is characterized by its crowded cylindrical spike of compressed spikelets, which have the flat side seasile against a hollowed joint of the main axis of the plant, and which are commonly but two-flowered. The flowering glume is tipped with a long awn formed from the five nerves, of which the lateral are obscure on the inner face and conspicuous on the outer. The 2 species have been long spontaneous in western and central Asia, and also in the Mediterranean region, where 3 or 4 native varieties are by some considered distinct species. All are erect annual grasses with flat leaves and dense terminal bearded spikes. The *secale cornutum* of pharmacy, used in obstetric practice, is merely the common rye affected with ergot. See *rye*.

**Secamone** (sek-a-mō′nē), *n.* [NL. (R. Brown, 1808).] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Asclepiadaceæ*, type of the tribe *Secamoneæ*. It is distinguished from the other genus, *Toxocarpus*, by the usually dextrorsely overlapping lobes of the wheel-shaped and five-parted corolla, and by the simple scales of the crown with distinct straight or incurved tips. There are about 24 species, natives of the tropics in Africa, Asia, and Australia, extending to South Africa and the Mascarene Islands. They are much-branched shrubby climbers, bearing opposite leaves which are often punctate with pellucid dots. The small flowers are borne in axillary cymes. Some species secrete an acrid principle, useful in medicine. The roots of *S. emetica* are employed in India as a substitute for ipecacuanha.

**Secamoneæ** (sek-a-mō′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Secamone* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Asclepiadaceæ*. It is characterized by the two minute globular pollen-masses within each anther-cell and by the inflexed membrane which terminates each anther. It includes the 2 genera *Secamone* (the type) and *Toxocarpus*, both natives principally of Asia and Africa within the tropics, with perhaps a third genus, *Gerianthus*, of the East Indies.

**secancy** (sē′kan-si), *n.* [< *secan(t)* + *-cy*.] A cutting or intersection: as, the point of *secancy* of one line with another.

**secant** (sē′kant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sécant* = Sp. Pg. It. *secante* = D. *secans* = G. *secante* = Sw. Dan. *sekant*, < L. *secan(t-)s*, ppr. of *secare*, cut, = Teut. √ *sag, seg*, in AS. *sagu*, a saw, *sigthe*, a scythe, etc. From the L. *secare* are also ult. *section, sector*, etc., *bisect, dissect, exsect, intersect, prosect, resect, trisect, insect, scion, sickle, risk*, etc.] **I.** *a.* Cutting; dividing into two parts.—**Secant plane,** a plane cutting a surface or solid.




Secant.

The ratio of AB to AD is the secant of the angle A; and AB is the secant of the arc CD.

**II.** *n.* 1. A line which cuts a figure in any way.—2. Specifically, in *trigon.*, a line from the center of a circle through one extremity of an arc (whose secant it is said to be) to the tangent from the other extremity of the same arc; or the ratio of this line to the radius; the reciprocal of the cosine. Abbreviated *sec.*—**Double secant.** See *double*.—**Secant of an angle,** a trigonometrical function, the reciprocal of the cosine, equal to the ratio of the hypotenuse to a leg of a right triangle when these include the angle.—**Secant of an arc,** a line drawn normally outward from one extremity of the arc of a circle until it meets the tangent from the other extremity. This use of the term was introduced in 1583 by the Danish mathematician Thomas Fiske.

**secco** (sek′kō), *n.* and *a.* [It., = F. *sec*, dry, < L. *siccus*, dry.] **I.** *n.* In the *fine arts*, same as *tempera painting* (which see, under *tempera*). Also called *fresco secco*.

**II.** *a.* In *music*, unaccompanied; plain. See *recitative*.

**secede** (sē-sēd′), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *seceded*, ppr. *seceding*. [< L. *secedere*, pp. *secessus*, go away, withdraw, < *se-*, apart, + *cedere*, go, go away: see *cede*.] To go apart; retire; withdraw from fellowship, communion, or association; separate one's self from others or from some association; specifically, to withdraw from a political or religious organization: as, certain ministers *seceded* from the Church of Scotland about the year 1733; certain of the United States of America attempted to *secede* and form an independent government in 1860–61.

**seceder** (sē-sē′dėr), *n.* [< *secede* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who secedes or withdraws from communion or association with an organization.—2. [*cap.*] A member of the Secession Church in Scotland. See *Secession Church*, under *secession*.—**Original Seceders, United Original Seceders,** religious denominations in Scotland, offshoots, more or less remote, from branches of the Secession Church.

**secern** (sē-sėrn′), *v. t.* and *i.* [< L. *secernere*, pp. *secretus*, sunder, separate, < *se-*, apart, + *cernere*, divide, separate: see *concern, decern, discern*, etc., and cf. *secret, secrete*.] 1. To separate.

A vascular and tubular system, with a *secerning* or separating cellular arrangement.
*B. W. Richardson*, Prevent. Med., p. 95.

2. To distinguish.

Averroes *secerns* a sense of titillation and a sense of hunger and thirst. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxvii.

3. In *physiol.*, to secrete.

The pituite or mucus *secerned* in the nose . . . is not an excrementitious but a laudable humour.
*Arbuthnot*, Aliments, vi.

**secernent** (sē-sėr′nent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *secernen(t-)s*, ppr. of *secernere*, sunder, separate: see *secern*.] **I.** *a.* Separating; secreting, or having the power of secreting.

**II.** *n.* 1. That which promotes secretion. *Darwin.*—2. In *anat.*, an organ whose function is to secrete or separate matters from the blood.

**secernment** (sē-sėrn′ment), *n.* [< *secern* + *-ment.*] The process or act of separating or secreting; secretion.

**secesh** (sē-sesh′), *n.* and *a.* [Abbr. of *secessionist*, also, as n., of the pl. *secessionists.*] Secessionist; also, secessionists collectively. [Colloq. or slang, U. S.]

You are unloyal—you are *secesh* against your birthright.
*S. Bowles*, In Merriam, I. 335.

**secesher** (sē-sesh′ėr), *n.* [< *secesh* + *-er*[1].] A secessionist. [Colloq. or slang, U. S.]

Schoolin 'a wut they can't seem to stan'; they're tn consarned high-pressure;
An' knowin' t' much might spile a boy for bein' a *Secesher.*
*Lowell*, Bigiow Papers, 2d ser., I.

**secessf** (sē-ses′), *n.* [= Sp. *seceso*, < L. *secessus*, a going away, withdrawal, retirement, < *secedere*, pp. *secessus*, separate, withdraw: see *secede.*] Retirement; retreat.

Silent *secesse*, waste solitude.
*Dr. H. More*, Philos. Poems, To the Reader.

**secession** (sē-sesh′ọn), *n.* [< OF. *secession*, F. *sécession* = Sp. *secesion* = It. *secessione*, < L. *secessio(n-)*, a going aside, separation, schism, < *seceedere*, pp. *secessus*, go aside: see *secede.*] 1†. The act of seceding or withdrawing; withdrawal; retirement; seclusion; detachment; separation.

No desire, or fear, or doubt, that troubles the air; nor any difficulty, past, present, or to come, that the imagination may not pass over without offence, in that sweet *secession* [sleep]. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iv. 15.

But we must not take an abatement for an emptiness, a *secession* for a destitution. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 55.

2. Specifically, the act of seceding or withdrawing from a religious or political organization or association; formal withdrawal.

After the infallibility of the pope had been proclaimed as a dogma by the Vatican council in 1871, several communities as well as individuals declared their *secession* from the Roman Church. They are called Old Catholics, and they have selected a bishop who has been acknowledged by most of the states. *Encyc. Brit.*, X. 469.

The doctrine of *secession*—the right of a State, or a combination of States, to withdraw from the Union—was born of that war [1812]. . . . They [New England States] had a convention [1814], famous under the name of Hartford, to which the design of *secession* was imputed. . . . The existence of that convention raised the question of *secession*, and presented the first instance of the greatest danger in the working of the double form of our government—that of a collision between a part of the States and the federal government. *T. H. Benton*, Thirty Years, I. 4.

(*a*) In *Scottish eccles. hist.*, the separation from the Established Church of Scotland which originated in 1733; hence, the whole body of the members of the Secession Church (which see, below). (*b*) In *U. S. hist.*, the attempted withdrawal, in 1860–61, of eleven States from the Union. See *Confederate States*, under *confederate.*—**Ordinances of secession**, in *U. S. hist.*, ordinances passed by conventions of eleven Southern States, in 1860–61, declaring their withdrawal from the Union.—**Secession Church**, a religious denomination in Scotland which took its rise in the secession of four ministers (Ebenezer Erskine, William Wilson, Alexander Moncrieff, and James Fisher) from the Church of Scotland in 1733. A "breach" in 1747 resulted in the formation of the Burgher and Antiburgher Synods (see *Antiburgher*); but these were reunited in 1820 under the name of the *United Secession Church*, which in turn united with the Relief Synod in 1847 to form the existing United Presbyterian Church.—**War of secession**, in *U. S. hist.*, the civil war which resulted from the attempted withdrawal, in 1860–61, of eleven Southern States from the United States of America. It lasted a little over four years, and terminated in the defeat of the seceding States, with the attendant abolition of negro slavery in the United States. The seceding States were subsequently reconstructed as States of the Union. Also called the *war of the rebellion*, the *rebellion*, and the *civil war.*

**secessionism** (sē-sesh′ọn-izm), *n.* [< *secession* + *-ism.*] The doctrine of secession; the principle that affirms the right of a person or party to secede, separate, or withdraw from a political or religious organization, or the right of a state to secede at its pleasure from a federal union.

**secessionist** (sē-sesh′ọn-ist), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *sécessioniste*; as *secession* + *-ist.*] **I.** *n.* One who maintains the principle of secessionism; specifically, in *U. S. hist.*, one who took part in or sympathized with the attempt of the Southern States, in 1860–65, to withdraw from the Union; an inhabitant of a Southern State who aided or sympathized with the secession movement.

**II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to secession or secessionists.

**secessive** (sē-ses′iv), *a.* [< L. *secessus*, pp. of *secedere*, go aside, + *-ive.*] Set apart; separated; isolated. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 40. [Rare.]

**sechet**, *v.* A Middle English assibilated form of *seek*[1].

**sechino** (se-kē′nō), *n.* [It.] See *sequin.*

**Sechium** (sē′ki-um), *n.* [NL. (P. Browne, 1756), so called, it is said, because used to fatten hogs in Jamaica; prop. **Secium*, < Gr. σηκός, a pen, fold, inclosure.] A genus of gourds, of the order *Cucurbitaceæ* and tribe *Sicyoideæ.* It is characterized by monœcious flowers with a saucer-shaped calyx marked with ten radiating ridges, a five-parted wheel-shaped corolla, five free anthers (four with two flexuous cells and the other with but one), a six-lobed stigma, and a bristly and spindle-shaped one-celled ovary with a single ovule which matures into a smooth woody roundish seed with very large cotyledons. The only species, *S. edule*, is an annual climbing vine with roughish stems, native of the West Indies, cultivated in southern Europe and tropical America and Asia for its large edible fleshy fruit, which is oblong or pear-shaped and conspicuously furrowed. It bears thin heart-shaped and five-angled leaves, tendrils with two to five branches, and small yellow flowers in long racemes, the solitary fertile flower in the same raceme with the very numerous staminate ones. The fruits are very prickly, green and shining, white within, and about 4 inches long, and, like the large starchy roots, are eaten boiled with meat or as a vegetable. They are called *vegetable pears* in the British colonies. The large green seed protrudes from one end and often germinates before falling. See *cheyote*, the native name.

**seckel** (sek′el), *n.* [So called from its originating on the farm of Mr. *Seckel*, near Philadelphia.] A small delicious pear, ripening about the end of October, but keeping good for a short time only. These pears are often called *sickle-pears.* See *pear*[1], 2.

**seclet**, *n.* [< OF. *secle*, *siecle*, F. *siècle* = Pr. *secle*, *segle* = Cat. *sigle* = Sp. *siglo* = Pg. *seculo* = It. *secolo*, an age, century, < L. *sæculum*, *seculum*, poet. syncopated *sæclum*, *seclum*, a race, generation, usually of time, a lifetime, generation, an age, the age, the times, esp. a hundred years, a century, LL. eccl. this world, the world, worldliness: root uncertain. Hence ult. *secular*, etc.] A century.

It is wont to be said that three generations make one *secle*, or hundred years. *Hammond*, Pract. Catechism.

**seclude** (sē-klōd′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *secluded*, ppr. *secluding.* [< L. *secludere*, shut off, < *se-*, apart, + *claudere*, shut: see *close*[1].] 1. To shut off or keep apart, as from company, society, etc.; withdraw from society or into solitude: as, to *seclude* one's self from the world.

Sundrie Hon[bl]: Lords had obtained a large grante from y[e] king, for y[e] more northerly parts of that conntrie, derived out of y[e] Virginia patente, and wholy *secluded* from their Governemente. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 44.

Let Eastern tyrants from the light of heav'n
*Seclude* their bosom slaves. *Thomson.*

Miss Hepzibah, by *secluding* herself from society, has lost all true relation with it, and is, in fact, dead.
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xiv.

2†. To shut or keep out; exclude; preclude.

He has the doores and windowes open in the hardest frosts, *secluding* only the snow.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 7, 1685.

Upon the opening of the Parliament, viz. letting in the *secluded* members, he girt on his long rustic sword (longer than ordinary), Sir William Waller marching behind him.
*Aubrey*, Lives, William Prinne.

**secluded** (sē-klō′ded), *p. a.* Separated from others; withdrawn from public observation; retired; living in retirement: as, a *secluded* spot; to pass a *secluded* life.

**secludedly** (sē-klō′ded-li), *adv.* In a secluded manner. *Imp. Dict.*

**seclusef** (sē-klōs′), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *seclusus*, pp. of *secludere*, shut off: see *seclude.*] **I.** *a.* Secluded; isolated. [Implied in the derived noun *seeluseness.*]

**II.** *n.* Seclusion. [Rare.]

To what end did our lavish ancestors
Erect of old these stately piles of ours,
For threadbare clerks, and for the ragged muse,
Whom better fit some cotes of sad *seeluse?*
*Bp. Hall*, Satires, II. ii. 4.

**seclusenessf** (sē-klōs′nes), *n.* [< *seeluse* + *-ness.*] The state of being secluded from society; seclusion. *Dr. H. More.* [Rare.]

**seclusion** (sē-klō′zhọn), *n.* [< ML. *seclusio(n-)*, < L. *secludere*, pp. *seclusus*, shut off: see *seclude.*] 1. The act of secluding, or the state of being secluded; a shutting out or keeping apart, or the state of being shut out, as from company, society, the world, etc.; retirement; privacy; solitude: as, to live in *seclusion.*

A place of *seclusion* from the external world.
*Bp. Horsley*, Works, II. xx.

2. A secluded place.

A *seclusion*, but seldom a solitude.
*Hawthorne*, Marble Faun, viii.

Sweet *seclusions* for holy thoughts and prayers.
*Longfellow*, Hyperion, i. 8.

=**Syn. 1.** *Retirement*, *Loneliness*, etc. See *solitude.*

**seclusionist** (sē-klō′zhọn-ist), *n.* [< *seclusion* + *-ist.*] One who favors seclusion, or the principle or policy of refusing intercourse with others: as, Chinese *seclusionists*; monkish *seclusionists.*

Throughout the length and breadth of the land [Japan] it would probably be difficult to find so much as one genuine *seclusionist* or obstructionist.
*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLI. 677.

If the progressionists had not seized the reins of government, the *seclusionists* would soon have had everything their own way. *The Atlantic*, LVIII. 604.

**seclusive** (sē-klō′siv), *a.* [< L. *seclusus*, pp. of *secludere*, shut off (see *seclude*, *seeluse*), + *-ive.*] Disposed to shut out; inclined to dwell apart; retiring, or affecting retirement, privacy, or solitude; exclusive.

Charleston, . . . from its very foundation to the present day, has ever been conservative; it has also been *seclusive*, in the sense that it has never had a large floating population of mixed nationality like so many of our American cities. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IX. 200.

**secohm** (sek′ōm), *n.* [< *sec*(*ond*)[2], the unit of time, + *ohm*, the unit of resistance.] A name proposed for the unit of electrical self-induction. See quotation under *secohmmeter.*

**secohmmeter** (sek′ōm-mē-tėr), *n.* [< *secohm* + Gr. μέτρον, measure.] An instrument for measuring the coefficient of electrical self-induction.

As the first three letters in second are common to the name in English, French, German, Italian, &c., and ohm is also common, we venture to suggest "secohm" as a provisional name, and our instrument we will therefore call a *secohmmeter.*
*W. E. Ayrton and J. Perry*, Nature, XXXVI. 131.

**second**[1] (sek′und), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *second*, *secound*, *secund*, < OF. (and F.) *second* = Pr. *segon* = Sp. Pg. *segundo* = It. *secondo*, second, < L. *secundus*, following, next in order, second, also of water, winds, etc., following, i. e. favorable to the vessel, hence in general favorable, propitious; with gerundive suffix *-undus*, < *sequi* (√ *sequ*, *sec*), follow: see *segment.* Cf. *second*[2].] **I.** *a.* 1. Next after the first in order, place, time, rank, value, quality, etc.: an ordinal numeral: as, the *second* day of the month; the *second* volume of a book; the *second* auditor of the treasury; the *second* table of the law.

Jhesu dide eft thia *secunde* tokene, whanne he cam fro Judee into Galilee. *Wyclif*, John iv. 54.

And he slept and dreamed the *second* time. Gen. xli. 5.

A *second* fear through all her sinews spread.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 903.

Hence—2. Secondary; not primary; subordinate; in *music*, lower in pitch, or rendering a part lower in pitch: as, *second* fiddle; *second* soprano.

I shall not speak superlatively of them [the laws of the land], lest I be suspected of partiality in regard of my own profession; but this I may truly say, they are *second* to none in the Christian World.
*Bacon*, Advice to Villiers.

3. Other; another: as, a *second* Daniel; his *second* self.

You have bestow'd on me a *second* life,
For which I live your creature.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Custom of the Country, iv. 1.

As mine own shadow was this child to me,
A *second* self, far dearer and more fair.
*Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, ii. 24.

There has been a veneration paid to the writings and to the memory of Confucius which is without any *second* example in the history of our race. *Brougham.*

4. Favorable; helpful; aiding or disposed to aid.

Nay, rather, good my lords, be *second* to me;
Fear you his tyrannous passion more, alas,
Than the queen's life? *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3. 27.

5. In *math.*, noting a function derived from the performance of the same operation twice in succession: thus, the *second* difference is the difference of the difference; so *second* differentials, derivatives, differential coefficients, etc. —**At second hand.** See *hand.*—**Proposition of second adjacent.** See *adjacent.*—**Second act**, that act by which a power is exercised. See *energy*, 4.—**Second advent**, **cabin**, **cause**, etc. See the nouns.—**Second base.** See *base-ball.*—**Second childhood**, a condition of mental weakness, like that of a child, which often accompanies physical weakness in the final period of old age.

After knocking and calling for a time an old man made his appearance. He was in his *second childhood*, but knew enough to usher us into the kitchen, and asked us to wait for the landlord's arrival.
*B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 415.

**Second coming,** in *theol.*, the second coming of Christ; the second advent. **Second controller.** See *controller*, 2.—**Second cousin.** See *cousin*[1], 2.—**Second curvature.** See *curvature*.—**Second-day,** Monday, the second day of the week: so called by members of the Society of Friends.—**Second death.** See *death*.—**Second dentition,** in diphyodont mammals, the set of teeth which replaces the first or milk dentition; the permanent dentition of any such mammal; also, the period during which this dentition is acquired, in man ranging from the sixth to the twentieth year, or later, when the last molar (wisdom-tooth) comes into functional position.—**Second distance,** in *painting*, the part of a picture between the foreground and background.—**Second ditch, energy, extreme.** See the nouns.—**Second figure of syllogism.** See *figure*, 9.—**Second flour, fluxion, furrows, intention, inversion, iron, joint, man, matter, notion, pedal.** See the nouns.—**Second guard,** an additional or outer guard of a sword. (*a*) In the two-handed sword, or spadone, a pair of hooks or projections slightly curved toward the point, forged with the blade itself, and separating the heel from the sharpened part of the blade. See *spadone*. (*b*) In rapiers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the outer defenae beyond the cross-guard, formed of a ring surrounding the blade, a cross, pair of shells, or the like.—**Second nerve.** Same as *optic nerve* (which aee, under *optic*).—**Second position.** See *position*, 4 and 10.—**Second probation,** a second trial which some theologians suppose will be given in another life to those who have refused to repent and accept the gospel in this life. See *probation*.—**Second scent, shift, sight.** See the nouns.—**Second substance,** a general substance; a thing generally considered, as man in general.—**To get one's second breath** or **wind.** See *breath*.—**To play second fiddle.** See *fiddle*.

Two-handed Sword, with Second Guard *a*; 15th century.

**II.** *n.* **1.** The one next after the first in order, place, time, rank, value, quality, or importance; that one of any two considered relatively which follows or comes immediately after the other.

'Tis great pity that the noble Moor
Should hazard such a place as his own *second*
With one of an ingraft infirmity.
*Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 143.

**2.** In *music:* (*a*) A tone on the next or second diatonic degree above or below a given tone; the next tone in a diatonic series. (*b*) The interval between any tone and a tone on the next degree above or below. (*c*) The harmonic combination of two tones at the interval thus described. (*d*) In a scale, the second tone from the bottom: solmizated *re*. The typical interval of the second is that between the first and second tones of the major scale, which is acoustically represented by the ratio 8 : 9. Such a second is called *major*, and also the *greater* or *acute major second*, to distinguish it from the second between the second and third tones of the scale, whose ratio is 9 : 10, and which is called the *less* or *grave major second*. Both of these contain two half-stepa. A second a half-step shorter than the above is called *minor;* and one a half-step longer is called *augmented*. All kinds of seconds are classed as dissonances. Both varieties of major second are also called *whole steps, whole tones*, or simply *tones;* and a minor second is also called a *half-step* or *semitone*. See *interval*. (*e*) A second voice or instrument — that is, one whose part is subordinate to or lower than another of the same kind; specifically, a second violin or second soprano; popularly, an alto. (*f*) Same as *secondo*.

Sometimes he sings *second* to her, sometimes she sings *second* to him; and it is a fragmentary kind of thing — a line, or a verse, or merely the humming of the tune.
*W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, iii.

**3.** *pl.* That which is of second grade or quality; hence, any inferior or baser matter.

Take thou my oblation, poor but free,
Which is not mix'd with *seconds*.
*Shak.*, Sonneta, cxxv.

Specifically — (*a*) A coarse kind of flour, or the bread made from it.

We buys a pound of bread, that 'a two-pence farthing — best *seconds*, and a farthing's worth of dripping.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 563.

(*b*) Acetic acid made from acetate of lime.

**4.** In *base-ball*, same as *second base*. See *base-ball*.—**5.** Another; another person; an inferior.

He which setteth a *second* in the place of God shall goe into hell. Az. 31.
*The Koran*, trans. in Purchas's Pilgrimage, p. 251.

**6.** One who assists and supports another; specifically, one who attends a principal in a duel or a pugilistic encounter, to advise or aid him, and see that all proceedings between the combatants are fair, and in accordance with the rules laid down for the duel or the prize-ring.

I'll be your *second* with all my heart — and if you should get a quietus, you may command me entirely.
*Sheridan*, The Rivals, v. 3.

The *seconds* left off fighting, and went to the assistance of their principals; and it was then, it was averred, that Gen. Macartney treacherously stabbed the Duke.
*J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 195.

**7**†. Aid; help; assistance.

This *second* from his mother will well urge
Our late design, and spur on Cæsar's rage.
*B. Jonson*, Sejanus, ii. 2.

**Second of exchange.** See *first of exchange*, under *exchange*.

**second**[1] (sek'und), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *seconder* = Pr. *segondar* = Cat. *secundar* = Sp. Pg. *segundar* = It. *secondare* (= D. *sekonderen* = G. *secundiren* = Dan. *sekundere* = Sw. *sekundera*), second, < L. *secundare*, direct favorably, adapt, accommodate, favor, further, second, < *secundus*, following, favorable, propitious: see *second*[1], *a*.] **1.** To follow up; supplement.

You some permit
To *second* ills with ills, each elder worse,
And make them dread it, to the doers' thrift.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 1. 14.

They intend to *second* their wicked Words, if ever they have Power, with more wicked Deeds.
*Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

**2.** To support; aid; forward; promote; back, or back up; specifically, to assist in a duel.

We have supplies to *second* our attempt.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 45.

Come, follow me, assist me, *second* me!
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

It is a mortifying circumstance, which greatly perplexes many a painstaking philosopher, that nature often refuses to *second* his most profound and elaborate efforts.
*Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 40.

**3**†. In *music*, to sing second to.

Hoarse is my voice with crying, else a part
Sure would I beare, though rude; but, as I may,
With sobs and sighes I *second* will thy song.
*L. Bryskett*, Pastorall Ægloguc.

**4.** In legislative and deliberative bodies, public meetings, etc., formally to express approval and support of (a motion, amendment, or proposal), as a preliminary to further discussion or to formal adoption.—**5.** In the British Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, to put into temporary retirement, as an officer when he accepts civil employment under the crown. He is seconded after six months of such employment — that is, he loses military pay, but retains his rank, seniority, etc., in his corps. After being seconded for ten years, he must elect to return to military duty or to retire altogether. [Among military men generally pronounced sē-kond'ed or sē-kund'ed.]

**second**[2] (sek'und), *n.* [= D. *sekonde*, < F. *seconde* = Pr. *segonda* = Sp. Pg. *segundo* = It. *secondo* = G. *sekunde* = Icel. *sekunda* = Dan. Sw. *sekund*, < ML. *secunda*, a second, abbr. of *minuta secunda*, 'second minute,' i. e. second small division, distinguished from *minuta prima*, 'first minute,' prime (see *minute*[2]); fem. of L. *secundus*, second: see *second*[1]. Cf. *prime*.] The sixtieth part of a minute. (*a*) The sixtieth part of a minute of time — that is, the second division, next to the hour; hence, loosely, a very short time. (*b*) The sixtieth part of a minute of a degree — that is, the second division, next to the degree. A degree of a circle and an hour of time are each divided into 60 minutes, and each minute is divided into 60 seconds, usually marked 60″ for subdivisions of the degree, and 60s. for seconds of time. See *degree*, 8 (*b*), and *minute*[2], 2.

**second-adventist** (sek'und-ad'ven-tist), *n.* One who believes in the second coming of Christ to establish a personal kingdom on the earth; a premillenarian; more specifically, one of an organized body of such believers, embracing several branches, with some differences in creed and organization. See *second advent*, under *advent*.

**secondarily** (sek'un-dā-ri-li), *adv.* [< ME. *secundarilie;* < *secondary* + *-ly*[2].] **1.** In a secondary or subordinate manner; not primarily or originally.

These atoms make the wind primarily tend downwards, though other accidental causes impel them *secondarily* to a sloping motion.
*Sir K. Digby.*

**2.** Secondly; in the second place.

Raymonde awere agayn *secundarilie*
That neuer no day forsworne wolde be be.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 512.

Firat apostles, *secondarily* prophets, thirdly teachers.
1 Cor. xii. 28.

**secondariness** (sek'un-dā-ri-nes), *n.* Secondary or subordinate character, quality, or position.

The primariness and *secondariness* of the perception.
*Norris.*

Full of a girl's sweet sense of *secondariness* to the object of her love.
*The Century*, XXVII. 70.

**secondary** (sek'un-dā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *secondarie, secundarie,* < ME. *secundarie* (iu adv.); = G. *secundär* = Sw. *sekundär* = Dan. *sekundær*, < OF. *secondaire*, F. *secondaire* = Pr. *secundari* = Sp. Pg. *secundario* = It. *secondario*, < L. *secundarius*, of or belonging to the second class, second-class, second-rate, inferior, < *secundus*, second: see *second*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of a second class or group; second, not merely as so counted, but in its own nature; appropriately reckoned as second; fulfilling a function similar to that which is primary, but less important: opposed to *primary* or *principal*. That which is secondary, properly speaking, differs from anything subsidiary or subordinate in that the latter only serves to enable the primary to fulfil its function, while the secondary thing fulfils a similar but less important function. Thus, a subsidiary purpose is a means to an ultimate end; but a secondary purpose or end is a weaker motive reinforcing a stronger one.

Qualities calde elementarie,
Knowne by the names of first & *secundarie*.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

The supreme power can never be said to be lodged in the original body of electors, but rather in those assemblies of *secondary* or tertiary electors who chose the representative.
*Brougham.*

Hence — **2.** Subordinate; inferior.

The work
Of *secondary* hands by task transferr'd
From Father to his Son.
*Milton*, P. L., v. 854.

**3.** In *ornith.*: (*a*) Of the second order, rank, row, or series, between the primary and the tertiary, as remiges or flight-feathers. See cuts under *covert*, *n.*, 6, and *bird*[1]. (*b*) Pertaining to the secondaries: as, the *secondary* coverts. These are the largest and most conspicuous of the tectrices of a bird's wing, and are divided into greater, median or middle, and lesser. See cut under *covert*, *n.*, 6.

**4.** In *mineral.*, subsequent in origin; produced by chemical change or by mechanical or other means after the original mineral was formed: said of cleavage, twinning, etc.: as, the *secondary* twinning sometimes developed in pyroxene and other species by pressure.—**5.** [*cap.*] In *paleon.*, same as *Mesozoic*.—**Secondary acids,** acids derived from organic acids by the substitution of two equivalents of an alcoholic radical for two of hydrogen.—**Secondary alcohol.** See *alcohol*, 3.—**Secondary amputation,** amputation of a limb, etc., performed after inflammatory complication or suppuration has set in.—**Secondary battery,** in *elect.* See *battery*.—**Secondary capitulum,** in *bot.*, one of the six smaller cells borne by each of the eight capitula in the antheridium of the *Characeæ*.—**Secondary cause,** a partial cause producing a small part of the effect; also, a less principal cause; one which aids the principal cause to produce the effect, as a progumenal or procatarctical cause, or an instrument.—**Secondary caustic.** See *caustic*.—**Secondary charge,** in *her.*, a small charge of which a number are borne upon the field, originally as a mark of cadency and not of the achievement of the head of the family: these have generally decreased in number, sometimes to six or even fewer; but in some cases the escutcheon remains covered with them, and they are then blazoned *sans nombre* or *semé*.—**Secondary circle.** See *circle*.—**Secondary coil,** that coil of an inductorium in which the secondary currents are induced. It is of fine or coarse wire, and long or short, according as the potential of the induced current is to be higher or lower than that of the primary. See *induction*, 6.—**Secondary colors,** in a fanciful theory of colors formerly in some vogue, colors produced by the mixture of any two primary colors in equal proportions, as green, formed of blue and yellow, orange, of red and yellow, or purple, of red and blue. All this, however, is now discarded as inconsistent with fact; since yellow is not a primary color, the mixture of blue and yellow is never more than greenish, and often pink, etc.—**Secondary consciousness,** reflective consciousness; consciousness trained to self-observation.—**Secondary conveyance,** in *law*, same as *derivative conveyance*. See *conveyance*.—**Secondary creditor.** See *creditor*.—**Secondary current,** in *elect.*, a momentary current induced in a closed circuit by a current of electricity passing through the same or a contiguous circuit at the beginning and also at the end of the passage of the primitive current.—**Secondary deviation, dial.** See the nouns.—**Secondary education.** See *education*, 1.—**Secondary embryo-sacs,** in *bot.*, certain chambers within the embryo-sac of gymnosperms within which the female elements are directly developed. See *corpuscle*, 3.—**Secondary end.** See def. 1.—**Secondary enlargement** (of mineral fragments), the growth of grains of quartz, feldspar, hornblende, etc., as in a fragmental rock, by gradual deposition of the material about the original fragment, the newer parts (secondary quartz, etc.) ordinarily having the same crystallographic orientation as the old: in this way complete quartz-crystals are sometimes formed from rounded grains in a sandstone.—**Secondary evidence.** See *evidence*.—**Secondary fever,** a febrile condition which recurs in certain affections, as in the maturation of smallpox.—**Secondary hemorrhage,** hemorrhage occurring several days after a wound or operation.—**Secondary liber,** in *bot.*, liber formed on the outer face of a liber-bundle.—**Secondary linkage, meridian, motion.** See the nouns.—**Secondary mycelium,** in *bot.*, certain rhizoid attachments developed from the base of a sporophore, which are somewhat like the normal mycelium of the species. *De Bary.*—**Secondary plane,** in *crystal.*, any plane on a crystal which is not one of the primary planes.—**Secondary planet.** See *planet*, 1.—**Secondary prothallium,** in *bot.*, the supplementary or second prothallium developed from the mucilaginous protoplasm which fills the basal part of the macrospore in the *Selaginelleæ*. It is frequently separated from the

true prothallium by a diaphragm. The secondary prothallium is called the *endosperm* by some writers.—**Secondary pulse-wave.** See *pulse-wave*.—**Secondary qualities.** (*a*) In the *Aristotelian philos.*, derived qualities of bodies: that is to say, all except hot and cold, wet and dry, which are the primary qualities of the elements—fire, earth, water, and air. The secondary qualities are properly fourteen in number—namely, hesvy and light, dense and rare, thick and thin, hard and soft, sticky and friable, rough and smooth, coherent and slippery. Color, smell, and taste are also secondary qualities. (*b*) In *modern philos.*, since Galileo (who in 1623 calls the qualities known as primary "primi accidenti") and Boyle (who in 1666 uses the term "secondary qualities, if I may so call them," in precisely the modern signification), affections of bodies; affective, patible, sensible qualities; imputed qualities; qualities of bodies relative to the organs of sense, as color, taste, smell, etc.: opposed to those characters (called *primary qualities*, though properly speaking they are not qualities at all) which we cannot imagine bodies as wanting. Sometimes called *secondary properties*.

Such qualities—which in truth are nothing in the objects themselves, but powers to produce various sensations in us by their primary qualities, i. e. by the bulk, figure, texture, and motion of their insensible parts, as colours, sounds, tastes, etc.—these I call *secondary qualities*.
*Locke*, Human Understanding, II. viii. § 10.

**Secondary queen-posts.** See *queen-post*.—**Secondary redistribution,** a redistribution among the parts of an animal body and among the relative motions of the parts; an alteration of structure or function going on within the body.—**Secondary root,** in *bot.* See *root*[1].—**Secondary sexual characters.** See *sexual*.—**Secondary spores,** in *bot.*, slender branches produced upon the promycelium of certain fungi, as *Tilletia caries*, which give rise to small sporidia. They are the same as the *sporidia* of De Bary.—**Secondary stems,** in *bot.*, branches; the ramifications of the stem.—**Secondary strata,** in *geol.*, the Mesozoic strata. See *Mesozoic*.—**Secondary syphilis.** See *syphilis*.—**Secondary tints,** in *painting*, tints of a subdued kind, such as grays.—**Secondary tone,** in *music*, same as *harmonic*.—**Secondary truth,** demonstrative truth.—**Secondary use.** See *use*.—**Secondary wood,** in *bot.*, wood formed on the inner face of a liber-bundle.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *secondaries* (-riz). 1. A delegate or deputy; one who acts in subordination to another; one who occupies a subordinate or inferior position; specifically, a cathedral dignitary of the second rank, such as a minor canon, precentor, singing clerk, etc. The application of the title varies in different cathedrals.

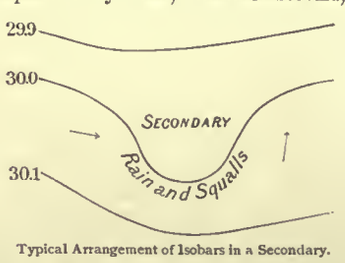
I am too high-born to be propertied,
To be a *secondary* at control.
*Shak.*, K. John, v. 2. 79.

2. A thing which is of second or secondary position or importance, or is dependent on a primary: said of circles, planets, etc.

A man's wages, to prevent pauperism, should include, besides present subsistence, what Dr. Chalmers has called his *secondaries*.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 265.

Specifically—3. A secondary remex or flight-feather; one of the large quills of a bird's wing which are seated on the forearm, and intervene between the primaries and the tertiaries. They vary in number from six (in humming-birds) to forty or more (in albatrosses). See cuts under *bird*[1] and *covert*.—4. In *entom.*, one of the posterior or hind wings of an insect, especially of a butterfly or moth. See cut under *Cirrophanus*.—5. [*cap.*] In *geol.*, that part of the series of fossiliferous formations which lies between the Primary or Paleozoic and the Tertiary or Cænozoic. Same as *Mesozoic*, a word introduced by John Phillips after *Paleozoic* had become current. *Paleozoic* and *Mesozoic* are now terms in general use; but *Cænozoic*, corresponding to *Tertiary*, is much less common. *Secondary* as at present used by geologists has a quite different meaning from that which it originally had when introduced by Lehmann, about the middle of the eighteenth century. According to his classification, all rocks were divided into primitive, secondary, and alluvial. This classification was improved by Werner, who intercalated a "Transition series" between the primary and the secondary. See *Mesozoic*, *Paleozoic*, *Tertiary*, and *Transition*.

6. In *meteor.*, a subsidiary cyclonic circulation, generally on the border of a primary cyclone, accompanied by rain, thunder-storms, and



Typical Arrangement of Isobars in a Secondary.

squalls: indicated on a weather-map by the bulging of an isobar toward the region of higher pressure.

**second-best** (sek'und-best), *a.* Next to the best; of second quality; best except one.

Item—I give unto my wife my *second-best* bed, with the furniture.
*Shak.*, Last Will and Testament (Life, xiii., Knight).

I come into the *second-best* parlour after breakfast with my books . . . and a slate. *Dickens*, David Copperfield, iv.

It is one of the prime weaknesses of a democracy to be satisfied with the *second-best* if it appear to answer the purpose tolerably well, and to be cheaper—as it never is in the long run. *Lowell*, Oration, Harvard, Nov. 8, 1886.

**To come off second-best,** to be defeated; get the worst of a contest. [Humorous.]

**second-class** (sek'und-klȧs), *a.* 1. Belonging to the class next after the first: specifically noting railway-carriages, steamer accommodations, and the like: as, *second-class* passengers; a *second-class* ticket.—2. Inferior, in any sense: as, a *second-class* hotel.—**Second-class matter,** in the postal system of the United States (1890), mail-matter consisting of newspapers and other periodical publications, issued at stated intervals, and sent from the office of publication.

**second-cut** (sek'und-kut), *a.* In *hardware*, noting files of a grade between bastard files and smooth files.

**seconde** (se-kond'), *n.* [F., < *second*, second: see *second*[1].] In *fencing*, a parry, thrust, counter, etc., on the fencing-floor. Probably it was at first the *second* defensive position assumed by a swordsman after drawing his weapon from the scabbard held in his left hand. Also spelled *segoon*. See *prime*, *n.*, 5.

We'll go through the whole exercise: carte, tierce, and *segoon*. *Colman*, Jealous Wife, iv.

**seconder** (sek'un-dėr), *n.* [< *second*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who seconds; one who approves and supports what another attempts, affirms, or proposes: as, the *seconder* of a motion.

**second-hand**[1] (sek'und-hand), *a.* and *n.* [< *second hand*, in the phrase *at second hand* (which see, under *hand*).] **I.** *a.* 1. Received from another or a previous owner or user. (*a*) Not original.

Some men build so much upon authorities they have but a *second-hand* or implicit knowledge. *Locke*.

Those manners next
That fit us like a nature *second-hand*;
Which are indeed the manners of the great.
*Tennyson*, Walking to the Mail.

(*b*) Not new; having been used or worn: as, a *second-hand* book; *second-hand* clothes.

My bricks, being *second-hand* ones, required to be cleaned with a trowel. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 259.

2. Dealing in second-hand goods: as, a *second-hand* bookseller.

To point out, in the first instance, the particulars of the greatest of the *Second-Hand* trades—that in Clothing.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 526.

**Second-hand witness,** a witness who can give only hearsay evidence.

**II.** *n.* Matter derived from previous users.

I expected to find some hints in the good *second-hand* of a respectable clerical publication.
*De Morgan*, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 217.

**second-hand**[2] (sek'und-hand), *n.* [< *second*[2] + *hand*.] A hand for marking seconds on a clock or watch.

**secondinet,** *n.* An obsolete form of *secundine*.

**secondly** (sek'und-li), *adv.* [< *second*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In the second place.

First, she hath disobeyed the law of the most High; and, *secondly*, she hath trespassed against her own husband.
Ecclus. xxiii. 23.

**second-mark** (sek'und-märk), *n.* The character ″, used in mathematics as the mark for a second of arc, in architecture as the mark for inches, and as the sign for a second of time. The last use is unusual and objectionable.

**secondo** (se-kon'dō), *n.* [It.: see *second*[2].] In *music*, the second performer or lower part in a duet, especially a pianoforte duet: opposed to *primo*. Also *second*.

**second-rate** (sek'und-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [< *second rate*, in the phrase *of the second rate*.] **I.** *a.* Of the second rate, as to size, rank, quality, importance, or estimation: as, a *second-rate* ship; *second-rate* works; a *second-rate* actor.

**II.** *n.* Anything that is rated or classed as second.

These so-called *second-rates* are more powerful than the best ironclads the French have afloat.
*British Quarterly Rev.*, LVII. 113. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**second-sighted** (sek'und-sī′ted), *a.* Possessing the faculty of second sight; gifted with second sight. See *second sight*, under *sight*.

Then *second-sighted* Sandy said,
"We'll do nae good at a', Willie."
*Up and War Them A', Willie* (Child's Ballads, VII. 265).

A peculiar organisation, a habit of haunting the desert, and of fasting, combine to produce the inyanga or *second-sighted* man [among the Zulus]. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 204.

**seconds-pendulum** (sek'undz-pen′dū-lum), *n.* A pendulum which makes one oscillation per second of mean time. See *pendulum*.

**seconic** (sē-kon'ik), *n.* A conic section. *Cayley*.

**secoundely†,** *adv.* A Middle English form of *secondly*.

**secret, secreet,** *a.* and *n.* [ME., < OF. *secre*, also *secret*, > E. *secret*: see *secret*.] **I.** *a.* Secret.

Bote vndur his *secre* seal Treuthe sende a lettre.
And bad hem bugge boldely what hem best lykede.
*Piers Plowman* (A), viii. 25.

Be not wroth, though I the ofte praye
To holden *secre* swich an heigh matere.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 286.

**II.** *n.* A secret, or secrets collectively; a matter or matters of secrecy.

This false theef, this somonour, quod the frere,
Hadde aiwey bawdes redy to his hond
As any hauk to lure in Engelond,
That telde hym al the *secree* that they knewe.
*Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 41.

**secret, secreet,** *adv.* [ME., < *secre*, *secree*, *a.*] Secretly.

It be doon *secre* that noo man see.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

**secrecy** (sē'kre-si), *n.* [Formerly also *secrecie*, *secresy*; < *secre*(*t*) + *-cy*.] 1. The state of being secret or concealed; secret, secretive, or clandestine manner, method, or conduct; concealment from the observation or knowledge of others: as, to carry on a design in *secrecy*; to secure *secrecy*.

This to me
In dreadful *secrecy* impart they did.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 207.

Most surprising things having been managed and brought about by them [the Turks], in Cairo, with the utmost policy and *secrecy*.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 178.

2. Privacy; retirement; seclusion; solitude.

Thou in thy *secresy*, although alone,
Best with thyself accompanied, seek'st not
Social communication. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 427.

3. Ability to keep a secret or secrets; fidelity in keeping secrets; strict silence regarding matters intended to be kept secret.

Constant you are,
But yet a woman; and, for *secrecy*,
No lady closer. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 112.

4. Secretive habits; secretiveness; lack of openness.

The man is peremptory and secret: his *secresy* vexes me.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xviii.

5†. A secret; also, secrets collectively.

The subtle-shining *secrecies*
Writ in the glassy margents of such books.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 101.

In nature's infinite book of *secrecy*
A little I can read. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2. 9.

**secreet,** *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* See *secret*.

**secrely†, secreely†,** *adv.* [ME., < *secre*, *secree*, + *-ly*[2]. Doublet of *secretly*.] Secretly; in secret.

I can hyde and hele thynges that men oghte *secreely* to hyde. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

For Melusine, the woman off Fary,
Which thar-after cam full many a nyght
Into the chambre right full *secrely*
Wher nourished was Terry suetly to ryght.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4019.

**secrenesse†,** *n.* [< ME. *secrenesse*, < *secre* + *-ness*. Doublet of *secretness*.] Secrecy; privacy.

Thou biwreyest alle *secrenesse*.
*Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 675.

**secret** (sē'kret), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *secret*, *secrete*, *sekret*, usually *secre*, *secree*, < OF. *secret*, *secre*, F. *secret* = Pr. *secret* = Sp. *secreto* = Pg. *secreto*, *segredo* = It. *secreto*, *segreto*, secret; as a noun, < OF. *secret*, *secre*, etc., m., a secret, *secrete*, *secrette*, *segrette*, a secret place, a cap of fence, etc.; < L. *secretus*, separated, removed, solitary, lonely, hidden, concealed, secret; in neuter as a noun, *secretum*, retirement, solitude, secrecy, also a thing hidden, a mystery, secret, secret conversation; pp. of *secernere*, separate, set apart, < *se-*, apart, + *cernere*, separate: see *secern*. Cf. *secre*, *secree*, and *secrete*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Set or kept apart; hidden; concealed. (*a*) Kept from the knowledge of others; concealed from the notice or knowledge of all except the person or persons concerned; private; not revealed.

Ye shal not dyscouer the counsell of the bretherynhod or of the crafte, that ye have knowlych of, that shold be *sekret* withyn ouer-selfe. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 317.

They will send the enemye *secrett* advertisement of all their purposes. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

I have a *secret* errand to thee, O king. Judges iii. 19.

Nor shall he smile at thee in *secret* thought.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1065.

Cleanse, O cleanse my crafty soul
From *secret* crimes. *Quarles*, Emblems, i., Invoc.

(*b*) Privy; not decent to be exposed to view.

He smote the men of the city, both small and great, and they had emerods in their *secret* parts. 1 Sam. v. 9.

(c) Occult; mysterious; not seen; not apparent: as, the *secret* operations of physical causes.

> Physic, through which *secret* art . . . I have,
> Together with my practice, made familiar
> To me and to my aid the best infusions
> That dwell in vegetives, in metals, stones.
> *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 2. 32.

2. Affording privacy; retired; secluded; private.

> Abide in a *secret* place, and hide thyself. 1 Sam. xix. 2.

3. Close, cautious, or discreet in speech, or as regards the disclosure of one's own or another's affairs; faithful in keeping secrets; not given to blabbing or the betrayal of confidence; secretive; reticent.

> I haue founde yow, in ernest and in game,
> Att all tymes full *secrete* and full trew.
> *Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 720.
>
> Be true and *secret*, thou shalt want no gold.
> *Marlowe*, Jew of Malta, ii. 2.
>
> He was . . . very frailly built, with a singular tall forehead and a *secret* eye.
> *R. L. Stevenson*, Master of Ballantrae, p. 197.

**Letters secret.** See *letter*[3].—**Secret block,** a block or pulley open at only two orifices to permit the rope to be passed round the sheave. Its use is to prevent other ropes from being accidentally drawn into the score of the block. See cut under *block*.—**Secret dovetail.** See *dovetail*.—**Secret service,** a department of government service concerned with the detection of counterfeiting and other offenses, civil or political, committed or threatened by persons who operate in secrecy.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Secret, Latent, Private, Covert, Occult, Clandestine*, hidden, concealed, covered, shrouded, veiled, obscure, recondite, close, unknown. The last four of the italicized words, and in their primary sense the participles, express intentional concealment; the others do not. *Secret* is the most general, but expresses complete concealment. *Latent*, literally lying concealed, may mean hidden from those most concerned: as, I had a *latent* sense, feeling, or desire; hence its appropriateness in the expression *latent heat*. *Private* (as, it was kept strictly *private*) emphasizes the fact that some know the thing in question, while others are kept in ignorance. *Covert*—that is, *covered*—suggests something underhand or well put out of sight: as, a *covert* motive, sneer, irony: it is opposed to *frank* or *avowed*. *Occult* suggests mystery that cannot be penetrated: as, the *occult* operations of nature; *occult* arts. *Clandestine* is now always used for studious or artful concealment of an objectionable or dishonorable sort: as, a *clandestine* correspondence: it applies especially to action.

**II.** *n.* **1.** Something studiously hidden or concealed; a thing kept from general knowledge; what is not or should not be revealed.

> A talebearer revealeth *secrets*. Prov. xi. 13.
>
> It is a kind of sicknesse for a Frenchman to keep a *secret* long, and all the drugs of Egypt cannot get it out of a Spaniard.
> *Howell*, Forreine Travell (1650, rep. 1869), p. 31.
>
> She had no secret places to keep anything in, nor had she ever known what it was to have a *secret* in all her innocent life. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xlii.

2. A hidden, unrevealed, unexplained, or unexplainable thing; a mystery.

> The *secrets* of nature
> Have not more gift in taciturnity.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 2. 74.

3. The key or principle by the application of which some difficulty is solved, or that which is not obvious is explained or made clear; hidden reason or explanation.

> At length critics condescended to inquire where the *secret* of so wide and so durable a popularity lay.
> *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vii.
>
> The *secret* of this trick is very simple.
> *E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 108.

4. Secrecy. [Rare.]

> Letters under strict *secret* were at once written to bishops selected from various parts of Europe.
> *Card. Manning.*

5. In *liturgics*, a variable prayer in the Roman and some other Latin liturgies, said secretly (see *secretly*) by the celebrant after the offertory, etc., and immediately before the preface.

> After saying to himself a prayer, which was hence called the *Secret*, the bishop raised his voice, and began the "Preface." *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 35.

6. *pl.* The parts of the body which propriety requires to be concealed.—7. A concealed piece or suit of armor. Persons fearing assassination sometimes wear such defenses beneath their ordinary dress.

> He . . . wore under his jerkin a *secret*, or coat of chain-mail, made so light and flexible that it interfered as little with his movements as a modern under-waistcoat, yet of such proof as he might safely depend upon.
> *Scott*, Fair Maid of Perth, iv.

8. A skull-cap of steel worn sometimes under and sometimes over the camail.—9. A skeleton cap of slender steel bars, affording a good defense against a blow, worn within a hat or other head-covering. It was sometimes made with the bars pivoted in such a way as to fold up, and could be easily carried about the person. See *wire hat*, under *wire*.

Secret, 8.

10. A secret device or contrivance.

> Below the stage thus formed a vast room, where was installed the machinery for the traps, counterpoises, and other strange engines and *secrets*, as they were called.
> *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 74.

**Discipline of the secret.** See *discipline*.—**In secret,** in privacy or secrecy; without the knowledge of others; privately.

> Bread eaten *in secret* is pleasant. Prov. ix. 17.

**Open secret,** a matter or fact which is known to some, and which may be mentioned to others without violating any confidence; a secret which all who care to inquire into may learn.

> It is an *open secret* to the few who know it, but a mystery and a stumbling-block to the many, that Science and Poetry are own sisters.
> *F. Pollock*, Int. to W. K. Clifford's Lects.
>
> The mask [of anonymity] was often merely ostensible, a sufficient protection against legal prosecution, but in reality covering an *open secret*. *Leslie Stephen*, Swift, iv.

**secreta** (sē-krē′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *secretus*, separated, secreted: see *secrete*, *secret*.] The products of secretion. Compare *excreta*.

**secretage** (sē′kret-āj), *n.* [< F. *secrétage;* as *secrete* + *-age*.] In *furriery*, a process in preparing or dressing furs, in which mercury or some of its salts are employed to impart to the fur the property of felting, which it did not previously possess. Also called *secreting*, and improperly *carroting*, from the similarity of the manipulation to that of carroting. See *carrot*, *v. t.*

**secretaire** (sek-re-tãr′), *n.* [< F. *secrétaire:* see *secretary*.] Same as *secretary*, *n.*, 4.

> He . . . opened a *secretaire*, from which he took a parchment-covered volume, . . . which, in fact, was a banker's book. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxxviii.

**secretarial** (sek-rē-tā′ri-al), *a.* [< *secretary* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a secretary or secretaries: as, *secretarial* work; a *secretarial* position.

> The career likeliest for Sterling . . . would have been . . . some *secretarial*, diplomatic, or other official training.
> *Carlyle*, Sterling, i. 5.

**secretarian**† (sek-rē-tā′ri-an), *a.* [< *secretary* + *-an*.] Secretarial.

> We may observe in his book in most years a catalogue of preferments with dates and remarks, which latter by the *Secretarian* touches show out of what shop he had them. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 33. (*Davies*.)

**secretariat** (sek-rē-tā′ri-at), *n.* Same as *secretariate*.

**secretariate** (sek-rē-tā′ri-āt), *n.* [< F. *secrétariat* = It. *segretariato*, < ML. *secretariatus*, the office of a secretary, < *secretarius*, a secretary: see *secretary*.] 1. The office or official position of secretary.—2. The place or office where a secretary transacts business, preserves records, etc.

**secretary** (sek′rē-tā-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *secretary, secretarye*, also erroneously *secretory, secratory*, < OF. *secretaire*, F. *secrétaire* = Pr. *secretari* = Sp. Pg. *secretario* = It. *secretario, segretario*, < ML. *secretarius*, a secretary, notary, scribe, treasurer, sexton, etc. (a title applied to various confidential officers), prop. adj., private, secret, pertaining to private or secret matters (LL. *secretarium*, neut., a council-chamber, conclave, consistory), < L. *secretus*, private, secret: see *secret*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *secretaries* (-riz). 1†. One who is intrusted with private or secret matters; a confidential officer or attendant; a confidant.

> *Ralph.* Nay, Ned, neuer wincke vpon me; I care not, I.
> *K. Hen.* Raphe tels all; you shall haue a good *secretarie* of him. *Greene*, Friar Bacon, p. 86.
>
> The great *secretary* of nature and all learning, Sir Francis Bacon. *I. Walton*, Life of George Herbert.
>
> A faithful *secretary* to her sex's foibles. *Scott.*

2. A person who conducts correspondence, keeps minutes, etc., for another or others, as for an individual, a corporation, a society, or a committee, and who is charged with the general conduct of the business arising out of or requiring such correspondence, or the making of such records, etc.: as, a private *secretary*. Abbreviated *Sec.*, *sec.*

> Raymounde tho writyng,
> Paper and wexe toke to hys *secretory*,
> Anon a letter conceued hastily.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3135.
>
> And, Sir, uppon Fryday last passyd, Blake, the Kynges *secratory*, tolde me that there was delyvered a supersedyas for all men in that sute. *Paston Letters*, I. 222.
>
> His [Bacon's] only excuse was, that he wrote [the book] by command, that he considered himself as a mere *secretary*. *Macaulay*, Lord Bacon.

3. An officer of state who is charged with the superintendence and management of a particular department of government. (*a*) In the British government there are five secretaries of state—namely, those for the home, foreign, colonial, war, and Indian departments. The Secretary of State for the Home Department has charge of the privy signet office, and is responsible for the internal administration of justice, the maintenance of peace in the country, the supervision of prisons, police, sanitary affairs, etc. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs conducts all correspondence with foreign states, negotiates treaties, appoints ambassadors, etc. The Colonial Secretary performs for the colonial dependencies similar functions to those of the Home Secretary for the United Kingdom. The Secretary of State for War, assisted by the commander-in-chief, has the entire control of the army; the office dates from 1855, when the office of Secretary at War was merged into it. The Secretary for India governs the affairs of that country with the assistance of a council. Each secretary of state is assisted by two under-secretaries, one permanent and the other connected with the administration. The Chief Secretary for Ireland is not a secretary of state, though his office entails the performance of duties similar to those performed by the secretaries of state. (*b*) In the United States government six of the executive departments are presided over by secretaries—namely, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Agriculture—all members of the cabinet; their duties are described under the names of their respective departments. (See *department*.) Each State has also its Secretary of State, or corresponding officer.

4. A piece of furniture comprising a table or shelf for writing, and drawers, and pigeonholes for the keeping of papers: usually a high cabinet-shaped piece, as distinguished from a writing-table or desk.

> We have always believed a *Secretary* [the word had been used in sense 2] to be a piece of furniture, mostly of mahogany, lined with green baize or leather, with a lot of little drawers in it. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, i. 15.

5. In *printing*, a kind of script type in imitation of an engrossing-hand.—6. The secretary-bird or crane-vulture, *Serpentarius secretarius*.—**Corresponding secretary,** a secretary of a society or other body who conducts correspondence on matters relating to that body.—**Recording secretary,** a secretary of a society or other body who is charged with noting the proceedings and keeping the minutes of that body.—**Secretary at War,** an officer of the British Ministry prior to 1855, who had the control of the financial arrangements of the army. The title was abolished in 1863.

> At court all is confusion: the King, at Lord Bath's instigation, has absolutely refused to make Pitt *Secretary at War*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 5.

**Secretary of Agriculture, of the Interior, of War,** etc. See def. 3, and *department*.—**Secretary of embassy** or **of legation,** the principal assistant of an ambassador or envoy.

**II.** *a.* Of a secretary; clerkly: noting a style of handwriting such as is used in engrossing.

> Alas, Sir, that a fair hand should make such blots! what hand is it? *Secretarie*, Roman, Court, or Text?
> *Brome*, Northern Lass, iii. 2.
>
> The document from which I have transcribed the following yarn is contemporary with the date of the events referred to. It is written in a fine *secretary* hand, and is endorsed "A Sad Relation of a Ship in Extremity."
> *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., X. 23.

**secretary-bird** (sek′rē-tā-ri-bėrd), *n.* A remarkable raptorial bird of Africa, with very long legs; the serpent-eater or crane-vulture. This bird appears to have been first named *Sagittarius* by Vosmaer in 1769; it is *le secrétaire, le messager*, and *le mangeur de serpens* of early French writers, and *Falco serpentarius, Vultur serpentarius, Otis secretarius*, and *Vultur secretarius* of ornithologists of the last century. Between 1797 and 1817 four different generic names were based upon this type (see *Sagittarius*); and since 1800 five specific names have been added (*reptilivorus, africanus, capensis, gambiensis*, and, erroneously, *philippensis*)—the various combinations of the New Latin generic and specific names being now about twenty. The earliest tenable generic name (see *onym*) is *Serpentarius* of Cuvier; the earliest tenable specific name is *serpentarius* (Miller, 1785). Some strict constructionists of nomenclatural rules would combine these in the tautology of *Serpentarius serpentarius*, a form which has been introduced sparingly into the present work, simply to recognize its existence. The next specific name in chronological order is *secretarius* of Scopoli, 1786, yielding with the proper generic name the unexceptionable

Secretary-bird (*Serpentarius secretarius*).

onym *Serpentarius secretarius*. The name *secretary* refers to the bird's crest, which when lying smoothly on the head has been likened to a scribe's pen stuck over the ear; and this is also the explanation of *Sagittarius*. The term *crane-*

*vulture* (a reflection of Illiger's genus *Gypogeranus*) indicates the long legs like those of a grallatorial bird; *Serpentarius*, *Ophiotheres*, and *reptilivorus* describe the bird's characteristic habit of feeding upon snakes. Most of the remaining designations are place-names (one of them, *philippensis*, a blunder). The systematic position of this isolated type has been much discussed. It has usually been put in the *Raptores*, as a member of either of the families *Falconidæ* or *Vulturidæ*, or as forming a separate family called *Serpentariidæ* or *Gypogeranidæ*. Cuvier put the bird among waders, next to the boat-billed herons (*Cancroma*). The late Dr. H. Schlegel of Leyden thought it was a goshawk, and called it *Astur secretarius*. The expert of the British Museum in the latest official lists locates it next to the cariama (which is transferred to the family *Falconidæ* on the strength of the supposed relationship). The appearance of the secretary-bird is somewhat suggestive of the hoactzin (see cuts under *hoactzin* and *Opisthocomus*). It is about 4 feet long from the tip of the bill to the end of the tail; the wing from the carpal joint to the point measures 25 inches; the tail is about as long as this, the tarsus 13½ inches. The general color is ashy-gray; the flight-feathers, the feathered part of the legs, and the lower belly are black; the breast and under wing- and tail-coverts are whitish, more or less shaded with ashy; the two middle tail-feathers are longer than the rest, white-tipped, and with subterminal black bar. There is a bare orange-yellow space about the eyes; the iris is hazel; the shanks are flesh-colored. The long crest of black or gray black-tipped feathers springs from the hindhead and nape; these feathers are somewhat spatulate, and dispart when the crest is erected under excitement. The serpent-eater has a very capacious gullet and crop, capable of holding at once several snakes two or three feet long; it also eats other reptiles, as lizards, frogs, toads, and young tortoises. It is said to attack large serpents by grasping them in its talons and striking blows with the wings until it can deal a decisive thrust with the beak upon the head of its prey. The bird has often been tamed by the Dutch colonists, and kept to rid their premises of vermin.

**secretaryship** (sek'rē-tā-ri-ship), *n.* [< *secretary* + *-ship*.] The office of secretary.

**secrete**[1] (sē-krēt'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *secreted*, ppr. *secreting*. [< F. *sécréter* = Sp. *secretar*, < L. *secretus*, pp. of *secernere*, separate: see *secern*, *secret*.] 1. To make or keep secret; hide; conceal; remove from observation or the knowledge of others: as, to *secrete* stolen goods; to *secrete* one's self.

He can discern what things are to be laid open, and what to be *secreted*.
*Bacon*, Simulation and Dissimulation (ed. 1887).

As there is great care to be used for the counsellors themselves to be chosen, so there is of the clerks of the council also, for the *secreting* of their consultations.
*Bacon*, Advice to Villiers.

2. In *animal* and *vegetable physiol.*, to produce, prepare, or elaborate by the process of secretion — the product thus derived from the blood or sap being a substance not previously existing, the character of which depends upon the kind of organ which acts, or on the manner in which the secretory operation is carried on.

Chaucer had been in his grave one hundred and fifty years ere England had *secreted* choice material enough for the making of another great poet.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 125.

Pearl *secreted* by a sickly fish.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 134.

**Secreting fringes**, synovial fringes. See *synovial*, and *mucilaginous gland* (under *gland*). — **Secreting glands**, those glands which give rise to a secretion; true glands, as distinguished from the lymphatic and other ductless glands. — **Secreting organs**, in *bot.*, certain specialized organs, tissue systems, of plants, whose function is the secretion of various substances, such as the nectar-glands of flowers, the stigmatic surface of a pistil, the resin-cells and -ducts of the *Coniferæ*, etc. = **Syn. 1.** *Hide*, etc. See *conceal*, and list under *hide*[1].

**secrete**[1]† (sē-krēt'), *a.* [< L. *secretus*, pp. of *secernere*, separate: see *seeern* and *secret*. Cf. *discrete*.] Separate; distinct.

They suppose two other divine hypostases superior thereunto, which were perfectly *secrete* from matter.
*Cudworth*, Intellectual System (ed. 1845), i. 4.

**secrete**[2]†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *secret*.

**secret-false** (sē'kret-fâls), *a.* Faithless in secret. [Rare.]

Teach sin the carriage of a holy saint;
Be *secret-false*.
*Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 2. 15.

**secreting** (sē-krē'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *secrete*[1], *v.*] In *furriery*, same as *secretage*.

**secretion** (sē-krē'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *secretion*, F. *sécrétion* = Sp. *secrecion* = Pg. *secreção* = It. *secrezione*, < L. *secretio(n-)*, a dividing, separation, < *secernere*, pp. *secretus*, separate: see *secern*, *secret*.] 1. In *physiol.*: (*a*) In animal physiology, the process of preparing and separating substances by glandular activity. The product or secretion usually consists of substances previously existing in the blood, such as water, salts, etc., combined with others which have been elaborated by the glandular epithelium from more or less different substances in the blood. The secretion may be eliminated from the body as detrimental, as urine, or it may be used, as the digestive secretions, to serve requirements of the organism or (as the milk) those of its offspring. Secretions which are merely eliminated as detrimental are called *excretions*. The act of secreting seems, in most instances at least, to be a vital act of the glandular epithelium, and is often, if not always, under direct nervous control. (*b*) In vegetable physiology, the process by which substances are separated from the sap of vegetables. The descending sap of plants is not merely subservient to nutrition, but furnishes various matters which are secreted or separated from its mass, and afterward elaborated by particular organs. These secretions are exceedingly numerous, and constitute the great bulk of the solid parts of plants. They have been divided into — (1) *general* or *nutritious secretions*, the component parts of which are gum, sugar, starch, lignin, albumen, and gluten; and (2) *special* or *non-assimilable secretions*, which may be arranged under the heads of acids, alkalis, neuter principles, resinous principles, coloring matters, milks, oils, resins, etc.

2.† A substance or product secreted, or elaborated and emitted. — **Pancreatic secretion.** See *pancreatic*. = **Syn.** *Excretion*, *Secretion*. See *excretion*.

**secretional** (sē-krē'shọn-al), *a.* [< *secretion* + *-al*.] In *physiol.*, same as *secretory*[1]. [Rare.]

**secretist**† (sē'kret-ist), *n.* [= F. *sécrétiste* = Sp. *secretista* = Pg. *segredista*; < *secret* + *-ist*.] A dealer in secrets.

Those *secretists*, that will not part with one secret but in exchange for another.
*Boyle*, Works, I. 315.

**secretitious** (sē-krē-tish'us), *a.* [< *secrete*[1] + *-itious*.] Produced by secretion.

They have a similitude or contrariety to the *secretitious* humours in taste and quality.
*Floyer*, On the Humours.

**secretive** (sē-krē'tiv), *a.* [< *secrete*[1] + *-ive*.] 1. Tending to secrete or keep secret; given to secrecy or concealment; reticent or reserved concerning one's own or another's affairs.

The power of the newspaper is familiar in America, and in accordance with our political system. In England it stands in antagonism with the feudal institutions, and it is all the more beneficent succor against the *secretive* tendencies of a monarchy.
*Emerson*, English Traits, xv.

2. Causing or promoting secretion.

**secretively** (sē-krē'tiv-li), *adv.* In a secretive manner; with a tendency to secrecy or concealment.

**secretiveness** (sē-krē'tiv-nes), *n.* The character of being secretive; tendency or disposition to conceal; specifically, in *phren.*, that quality the organ of which, when largely developed, is said to impel the individual toward secrecy or concealment. It is located at the inferior edge of the parietal bones. See cut under *phrenology*.

*Secretiveness* is quite often a blind propensity, serving no useful purpose.
*W. James*, Psychology, xxiv.

**secretly** (sē'kret-li), *adv.* [< ME. *secretly*; < *secret* + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *secrely*.] 1. In a secret or hidden manner; without the observation or knowledge of others; in secret; not openly.

And thei dide all his commaundement so *secretly* that noon it perceyved, ne not the lady her-self.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 180.

Now *secretly* with inward grief she pin'd.
*Addison*.

2. In secrecy, concealment, or retirement.

Let her awhile be *secretly* kept in,
And publish it that she is dead indeed.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 1. 205.

3. In *liturgies*, in a low or inaudible voice. See *ecphonesis*, 2. Also *secreto*.

**secretness** (sē'kret-nes), *n.* 1. Secret, hidden, or concealed character or condition. — 2. Secretive character or disposition; secretiveness.

There were thre or foure that knewe ye *secretnes* of his mynde.
*Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., I. xxix.

For I could muster up, as well as you,
My giants and my witches too,
Which are vast Constancy and *Secretness*,
But these I neither look for nor profess.
*Donne*, The Damp.

**secreto** (sē-krē'tō), *adv.* [< L. *secretus:* see *secrete*[1].] Same as *secretly*, 3.

**secretor** (sē-krē'tọr), *n.* [< *secrete*[1] + *-or*[1].] One who or that which secretes; specifically, a secreting organ: as, the silk-*secretor* of a spider. *Westwood*.

**secretory**[1] (sē-krē'tọ-ri), *a.* [< F. *sécrétoire* = Sp. Pg. It. *secretorio*, secretory; as *secrete*[1] + *-ory*.] Of or pertaining to secretion; performing the office of secretion: as, *secretory* vessels.

**secretory**[2]†, *n.* An obsolete erroneous form of *secretary*.

**secristanet**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sacristan*.

**sect**[1] (sekt), *n.* [< ME. *secte* (= D. *sekte* = MLG. *secta*, *secte* = MHG. *secte*, G. *secte*, *sekte* = Sw. Dan. *sekt*, < F. or L.), < OF. *secte*, F. *secte* = Pr. Sp. *secta* = Pg. *secta*, *seita* = It. *setta*, a sect in philosophy or religion, < LL. *secta*, a sect in philosophy or religion, a school, party, faction, class, gild, band, particularly a heretical doctrine or sect; in ML. in general a following, suite, a suit at law, a part, train, series, order, suit of clothes, etc.; L. *secta*, a school or set of doctrines (in philosophy), in earliest use a mode of life, a way, most frequently in the phrase *sectam* (*alicujus*) *sequi* or *persequi*, 'follow (some one's) way' (whence *sectam* (*alicujus*) *secuti*, 'those following (some one's) way,' one's party, sect, or faction), where *secta* is prop. 'a way, road,' lit. 'a way cut through,' being orig. pp., *secta* (sc. *via*, way), fem. of *sectus*, pp. of *secare*, cut, as used in the phrase *secare viam*, take one's way, travel one's road, lit. 'cut one's way' (cf. Gr. *τέμνειν ὁδόν*, cut one's way, take one's way): see *secant*, *sect*[2], *section*. Cf. ML. *rupta*, a way, road, orig. a road broken through a forest: see *rout*[5], *route*[1], *rut*[1]. The L. *secta* has been explained otherwise: (*a*) According to Skeat and others, lit. 'a follower' (= Gr. *ἑπέτης*, a follower), with formative *-ta*, < *sequi* (√*sequ*, *sec-* as in *secundus*, etc.) (= Gr. *ἕπεσθαι*), follow: see *sequent*. But *secta* is never used in the sense of 'follower,' and the phrase *sectam alicujus sequi* cannot be translated 'follow some one's follower.' (*b*) L. *secta*, lit. 'a following,' formed from *sequi* as above; but this is equally untenable. The notion of 'a following,' however, has long been present in the use of the word, as in the ML. senses: see above, and cf. *sectator*, *suit*, *suite*, ult. < L. *sequi*, follow. (*c*) The notion that L. *secta* is lit. 'a party cut off,' namely from the true, orthodox, or established church, and thus implies schism and heresy (cf. *sect*[2]), is entirely groundless. Cf. *sept*[1].] 1. A system or body of doctrines or opinions held by a number of persons and constituting the distinctive doctrines of a school, as propounded originally by the founder or founders of the school and (usually) developed or modified by later adherents; also and usually, the body of persons holding such doctrines or opinions; a school of philosophy or of philosophers: as, the *sect* of Epicurus; the *sect* of the Epicureans.

As of the *secte* of which that he was born
He kepte his lay, to which that he was sworn.
*Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 10.

The academicks were willing to admit the goods of fortune into their notion of felicity; but no *sects* of old philosophers did ever leave a room for greatness.
*Dryden*.

When philosophers in after-times embraced our religion, they blended it often with the peculiar notions of those *sects* in which they had been educated, and by that means corrupted the purity and simplicity of the Christian doctrine.
*Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. lv.

2. A party or body of persons who unite in holding certain special doctrines or opinions concerning religion, which distinguish them from others holding the same general religious belief; a distinct part of the general body of persons claiming the same religious name or origin; especially, such a party of innovators, differing in their beliefs from those who support the older or orthodox views; a party or faction in a religious body; a separate ecclesiastical organization; an ecclesiastical denomination: as, the *sects* of the Jewish religion (which were not separately organized); the *sects* of the Christian church (usually separately organized); Mohammedan *sects;* Buddhist *sects*. The Latin word *secta*, from which the English word *sect* is derived, did not at first become limited in Christian usage to a specific meaning. It was used for 'way,' 'mode of life,' etc., but also for the Greek *αἵρεσις* (Latin *hæresis*, the original of the English word *heresy*), signifying 'a school of philosophy, opinion, or doctrine,' especially peculiar or erroneous doctrine. A familiar application was to the sect of Christians, as distinguished from Jews and pagans. In four of the nine passages in which *αἵρεσις* is found in the New Testament, the Vulgate has *hæresis*, in the other five *secta*. In Acts xxiv. 14 it has "the way (*sectam*) which they call heresy (*hæresim*)." The use of *secta* in these passages led to the meaning of 'a separate or heretical body,' which is found in writers of the fourth century, and by desynonymization *secta* emphasized the organization and *hæresis* the doctrine. Afterward it came to be supposed that the word *secta* meant, etymologically, 'a party cut off'; hence the more or less opprobrious use of *sect* by many writers. It is often used, however, unopprobriously, in a sense substantially identical with the original sense, to signify 'a body of persons who agree in a particular set of doctrines.'

This newe *secte* of Lollardie.
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., Prol.

After the most straitest *sect* of our religion I lived a Pharisee.
Acts xxvi. 5.

Slave to no *sect*, who takes no private road,
But looks through nature up to nature's God;
Pursues that chain which links the immense design,
Joins heaven and earth, and mortal and divine.
*Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 331.

We might say that the massacre of St. Bartholomew was intended to extirpate, not a religious *sect*, but a political party.
*Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The eighty or ninety *sects* into which Christianity speedily divided hated one another with an intensity that extorted the wonder of Julian and the ridicule of the Pagans of Alexandria.
*Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 207.

3. A religion. [Rare.]

Wherfore methinkethe that Cristene men scholden ben more devoute to serven oure Lord God than ony other men of ony other *Secte*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 261.

4. In a general sense, a number of persons holding the same opinions or practising the same customs, or having common associations or interests; a party; following; company; faction.

We'll wear out,
In a wall'd prison, packs and *sects* of great ones,
That ebb and flow by the moon. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 18.

But in this age a *sect* of writers are,
That only for particular likings care.
*B. Jonson*, Epicœne, Prol.

5. Kind; sex: originally merely a particular use of *sect* in sense 4, but now regarded as a form of *sex*, and as such avoided as incorrect.

The wives love of Bathe
Whos lif and al hire *secte* God maintene.
*Chaucer*, C. T., l. 9046.

So is all her *sect;* an they be once in a calm, they are sick. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 41.

When she blushes,
It is the holiest thing to look upon,
The purest temple of her *sect* that ever
Made Nature a blest founder.
*Fletcher*, Valentinian, i. 1.

6†. Apparel; likeness.

Many tyme God hath ben mette amonge nedy peple,
There neuere segge hym seigh in *secte* of the riche.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 237.

**Ionic sect.** See *Ionic*.

**sect**[2]† (sekt), *n.* [< L. *sectum*, a part cut (in pl. *secta*, parts of the body operated on), neut. of *sectus*, cut, pp. of *secare*, cut: see *secant*, *section*. Cf. *sect*[1], with which *sect*[2] has been confused.] A part cut off; a cutting; scion.

But we have reason to cool our raging motions, our carnal stings, our unbitted lusts, whereof I take this that you call love to be a *sect* or scion. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 336.

**sectant** (sek'tant), *n.* [< L. *sectus*, pp. of *secare*, cut, + *-ant*. Cf. *secant*.] A portion of space cut off from the rest by three planes, but extending to infinity.

**sectarial** (sek-tā'ri-al), *a.* [< *sectary* (ML. *sectarius*) + *-al*.] Same as *sectarian*.—**Sectarial marks**, emblems marked on the forehead of the members of the different sects, or worshipers of the different gods, in India. They are painted or tattooed on the skin in the middle of the forehead. Representations of the gods have usually also a distinguishing mark of this kind. More than forty different sectarial marks are in common use.

**sectarian** (sek-tā'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *sectary* (ML. *sectarius*) + *-an*.] I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a sect or sects; peculiar to a sect: as, *sectarian* interests; *sectarian* principles.—2. That inculcates the particular tenets of a sect: as, *sectarian* instruction; a *sectarian* book.—3. Of or pertaining to one who is bigotedly attached to a particular sect; characterized by or characteristic of bigoted attachment to a particular sect or its teachings, interests, etc.

Zeal for some opinion, or some party, beareth out men of *sectarian* and factious spirits in such practices [as slander]. *Barrow*, Works, Sermon xviii.

The chief cause of *sectarian* animosity is the incapacity of most men to conceive systems in the light in which they appear to their adherents, and to enter into the enthusiasm they inspire. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 141.

II. *n.* One of a sect; especially, a person who attaches excessive importance or is bigotedly attached to the tenets and interests of a sect.

But hardly less censurable, hardly less contemptible, is the tranquilly arrogant *sectarian*, who denies that wisdom or honesty can exist beyond the limits of his own ill-lighted chamber.
*Landor*, Imaginary Conversations, Lucian and Timotheus.

=**Syn.** See *heretic*.

**sectarianise**, *v. t.* See *sectarianize*.

**sectarianism** (sek-tā'ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *sectarian* + *-ism*.] The state or character of being sectarian; adherence to a separate religious sect or party; especially, excessive partizan or denominational zeal.

There was in Foster's nature no *sectarianism*, religious or political. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVIII. 534.

**sectarianize** (sek-tā'ri-an-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sectarianized*, ppr. *sectarianizing*. [< *sectarian* + *-ize*.] To render sectarian; imbue with sectarian principles or feelings. Also spelled *sectarianise*.

*Sectarianizing* the schools.
*Jour. of Education*, XVIII. 83.

**sectarism**† (sek'tā-rizm), *n.* [< *sectar-y* + *-ism*.] 1. Sectarianism.

Nor is ther any thing that hath more marks of Scism and *Sectarism* then English Episcopacy.
*Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xiii.

2. A sect or sectarian party. [Rare.]

Towards Quakers who came here they were most cruelly intolerant, driving them from the colony by the severest penalties. In process of time, however, other *sectarisms* were introduced, chiefly of the Presbyterian family.
*Jefferson*, Autobiog., p. 31.

**sectarist** (sek'tā-rist), *n.* [< *sectar-y* + *-ist*.] A sectary. [Rare.]

Milton was certainly of that profession or general principle in which all *sectarists* agree: a departure from establishment. *T. Warton*, Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems.

**sectary** (sek'tā-ri), *n.* and *a.*; pl. *sectaries* (-riz). [< F. *sectaire* = Sp. Pg. *sectario* = It. *settario*, < ML. *sectarius*, < L. *secta*, a sect: see *sect*[1].] I. *n.* 1. A member of a particular sect, school, party, or profession.

Then he would scoffe at learning, and eke scorne
The *Sectaries* thereof, as people base.
*Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 833.

How long have you been a *sectary* astronomical?
*Shak.*, Lear, I. 2. 162.

Specifically—2. A member or an adherent of a sect in religion; a sectarian: often used opprobriously by those who regard as mere sects all bodies of Christians outside of their own.

Sects may be in a true Church as well as in a false, when men follow the Doctrin too much for the Teachers sake, whom they think almost infallible; and this becomes, through Infirmity, implicit Faith; and the name *Sectary* pertains to such a Disiple. *Milton*, True Religion.

Anno 1663, divers *sectaries* in religion beginning to spread themselves there [in the Virginia colonies], great restraints were laid upon them, under severe penalties, to prevent their increase. *Beverley*, Virginia, i. ¶ 79.

He had no party's rage, no *sect'ry's* whim;
Christian and countryman was all with him.
*Crabbe*, Works, I. 115.

=**Syn.** *Dissenter*, *Schismatic*, etc. See *heretic*.

II. *a.* Sectarian.

These *sectary* precise preachers.
*L. Bacon*, Genesis of New Eng. Churches.

**sectator**† (sek-tā'tor), *n.* [= F. *sectateur;* < L. *sectator*, a follower, < *sectari*, follow eagerly, accompany, freq. of *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*.] A follower; a disciple; an adherent of a sect, school, or party.

The best learned of the philosophers were not ignorant, as Cicero witnesseth for them, gathering the opinion of Aristotle and his *sectators* with those of Plato and the Academicks. *Raleigh*, Hist. World, i. 1.

The philosopher busies himself in accommodating all her [Nature's] appearances to the principles of a school of which he has sworn himself the *sectator*.
*Warburton*, Prodigies, p. 92.

**sectile** (sek'til), *a.* [= F. *sectile* = Pg. *sectil;* < L. *sectilis*, cut, divided, < *secare*, pp. *sectus*, cut: see *sectant*, *section*.] Capable of being cut; in *mineral.*, noting minerals, as talc, mica, and steatite, which can be cut smoothly by a knife without the particles breaking, crumbling, or flying about; in *bot.*, appearing as if cut into small particles or pieces. Also *sective*.—**Sectile mosaic**, inlaid work the pieces of which are notably larger than the tesseræ of ordinary mosaic. See *opus sectile*, under *opus*.

**sectility** (sek-til'i-ti), *n.* [< *sectile* + *-ity*.] Sectile character or property; the property of being easily cut.

**sectio** (sek'shi-ō), *n.* [L.] A section or cutting.—**Sectio alta**, suprapubic lithotomy.—**Sectio cadaveris**, an autopsy; a post-mortem operation.—**Sectio lateralis**, lateral perineal lithotomy.

**section** (sek'shon), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *section* = Sp. *seccion* = Pg. *secção* = It. *sezione*, < L. *sectio(n-)*, a cutting, cutting off, excision, amputation of diseased parts of the body, a distribution by auction of confiscated property, in geom. a division, section, < *secare*, pp. *sectus*, cut: see *secant*.] 1. The act of cutting or dividing; separation by cutting: as, the *section* of one plane by another.

In the *section* of bodies we find man, of all sensible creatures, to have the fullest brain to his proportion, and that it was so provided by the Supreme Wisdom, for the lodging of the intellective faculties.
*Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 80.

2. A part cut or separated, or regarded as separated, from the rest; a division; a portion. Specifically—(*a*) A distinct part or division of a book or writing; a subdivision of a chapter; a division of a law or other writing; a paragraph. (*b*) In *music*, one of the equal and more or less similar divisions or parts of a melody or movement. The term is used inconsistently to describe either the half of a phrase or a double phrase. (*c*) A distinct part of a country or nation, community, class, or the like; a part of territory separated by geographical lines or of a people considered as distinct.

The extreme *section* of one class consists of bigoted dotards, the extreme *section* of the other consists of shallow and reckless empirics. *Macaulay*.

I add, too, that all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and the laws, can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States, when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause—as cheerfully to one *section* as to another. *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 113.

(*d*) One of the squares, each containing 640 acres, into which the public lands of the United States are divided; the thirty-sixth part of a township. (*e*) A certain proportion of a battalion or company told off for military movements and evolutions. (*f*) In *mech.*, any part of a machine that can be readily detached from the other parts, as one of the knives of a mower. (*g*) A division in a sleeping-car, including two seats facing each other, and designed to be made into two sleeping-berths. A double section takes in four seats, two on each side of the car. (*h*) In *bookbinding*, the leaves of an intended book that are folded together to make one gathering and to prepare them for sewing. (*i*) In *printing*, that part of a printed sheet of book-work which has to be cut off from the full sheet and separately folded and sewed. On paper of ordinary thickness, the section is usually of eight leaves or sixteen pages; on thick paper, the section is often of four leaves or eight pages.

3. The curve of intersection of two surfaces.—4. A representation of an object as it would appear if cut by any intersecting plane, showing the internal structure; a diagram or picture showing what would appear were a part cut off by a plane supposed to pass through an object, as a building, a machine, a biological structure, or a succession of strata. In mechanical drawing, a *longitudinal section* usually presents the object as cut through its center lengthwise and vertically, a *cross-section* or *transverse section* as cut crosswise and vertically, and a *horizontal section* as cut through its center horizontally. *Oblique sections* are made at various angles. Sections are of great importance in geology, as it is largely by their aid that the relations and positions of the various members of the different formations, both stratified and unstratified, are made intelligible. The geological structure of any region is best indicated by one or more cross-sections on which the groups of rocks are represented in the order in which they occur and with the proper dips, as well as the irregularities due to faults, crust-movements, and invasions by igneous masses, by which causes the stratigraphy of a region may be made so complicated and obscure as to be unintelligible without such assistance to its comprehension as is afforded by cross-sections.

5. A thin slice of an organic or inorganic substance cut off, as for microscopic examination.—6. In *zoöl.*, a classificatory group of no fixed grade or taxonomic rank; a division, series, or group of animals: used, like *group*, differently by different authors. Sections, cohorts, phalanges, tribes, etc., are frequently introduced between the family and the order, or between the family and the genus; but it is commoner to speak of *sections* of a genus (*i. e.*, subgenera). The sense corresponds to that of the word *coup* as much used by French zoölogists. The sections of many English entomologists often correspond to families as they are understood in continental Europe and the United States.

7. In *bot.*, a group of species subordinate to a genus: nearly the same as *subgenus* (which see).—8. In *fort.*, the outline of a cut made at any angle to the principal lines other than a right angle.—9. The sign §, used either (*a*) as a mark of reference to a foot-note, or (*b*), prefixed to consecutive numerals, to indicate divisions of subdivisions of a book.—**Abdominal section**, laparotomy.—**Angular sections.** See *angular*.—**Cæsarean, conic, dominant section.** See the adjectives.—**Frontal section.** See *frontal plane*, under *frontal*.—**Frozen section**, a cutting of frozen parts, or that which is cut while frozen; especially, the surface of such cutting. It is much used in anatomy to show the exact relations of soft parts which might be disarranged or distorted if cut in their natural state.—**Golden, macrodiagonal, principal section.** See the adjectives.—**Harmonic section**, the cutting of a straight line at four points harmonically situated.—**Microscopic section.** See def. 5, and *section-cutter*.—**Normal section.** See *normal*, 4.—**Pubic section**, symphyseotomy.—**Rhinocerotic section, ribbon sections, sagittal sections, serial sections, Sigaultian section, subcontrary section**, etc. See the adjectives.—**Vertical section.** See *orthograph.*=**Syn.** 2. *Division*, *Piece*, etc. See *part*, *n.*

**section** (sek'shon), *v. t.* [< *section*, *n.*] To make a section of; divide into sections, as a ship; cut or reduce to the degree of thinness required for study with the microscope.

The embryos may then be embedded in paraffine and *sectioned* lengthwise. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXIII. 829.

**sectional** (sek'shon-al), *a.* [= F. *sectionnel;* < *section* + *-al*.] 1. Composed of or made up in several independent sections: as, the *sectional* hull of a ship.—2. Of or pertaining to some particular section or region; for or in regard to some particular part of a country as distinct from others; local: as, *sectional* interests; *sectional* prejudices; *sectional* spirit; *sectional* legislation.

If that government be not careful to keep within its own proper sphere, and prudent to square its policy by rules of national welfare, *sectional* lines must and will be known.
*W. Wilson*, Congressional Government, vi.

**Sectional dock.** See *dock*[3].

**sectionalism** (sek'shon-al-izm), *n.* [< *sectional* + *-ism*.] The existence, development, or exhibition of sectional prejudices, or of a sectional spirit, arising from the clashing of sectional interests, whether commercial or political; the arraying of one section of a country against another on questions of interest or policy, as, in the United States, the Northern States against the Southern, or the contrary; sectional prejudice or hatred. [U. S.]

Their last organic act was to meet the dark wave of this tide of *sectionalism* on the strand, breast high, and roll it back upon its depths. *R. Choate*, Addresses, p. 427.

**sectionality** (sek-shọ-nal′i-ti), *n.* [< *sectional* + *-ity.*] The quality of being sectional; sectionalism.

**sectionalization** (sek′shọn-al-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *sectionalize* + *-ation.*] The act of rendering sectional in scope or spirit.

Cincinnati gathered the remains of a once powerful national party, and contributed to its further *sectionalization* and destruction. *S. Bowles*, in Merriam, I. 152.

**sectionalize** (sek′shọn-al-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sectionalized*, ppr. *sectionalizing.* [< *sectional* + *-ize.*] To render sectional in scope or spirit.

The principal results of the struggle were to *sectionalize* parties. *The Century*, XXXIV. 524.

**sectionally** (sek′shọn-al-i), *adv.* In a sectional manner; in or by sections. *N. A. Rev.*, CXXVI. 316.

**section-beam** (sek′shọn-bēm), *n.* In *warping*, a roller which receives the yarn from the spools, either for the dressing-machine or for the loom. In the latter case, also called *yarn-beam.* *E. H. Knight.*

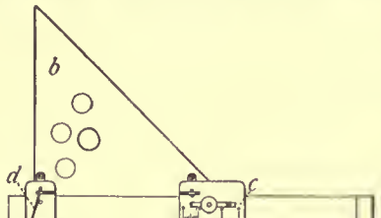
**section-cutter** (sek′shọn-kut′ėr), *n.* An instrument used for making sections for microscopic work. Some forms have two parallel blades; others work mechanically, and consequently with more precision. The specimen from which the section is to be taken is often frozen by means of ether-spray or otherwise. Also called *microtome.*

**sectionize** (sek′shọn-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sectionized*, ppr. *sectionizing.* [< *section* + *-ize.*] To cut up, divide, or form into sections.

The *sectionized* parts became perfect individuals on the day of their division. *T. Gill*, Smithsonian Report, 1885, p. 766.

This whole region was *sectionized* by the general land office several years previously. *Science*, VIII. 142.

**section-liner** (sek′shọn-lī′nėr), *n.* A draftsman's instrument for ruling parallel lines. It




Section-liner.

*a*, *a*, straight-edge; *b*, triangle moving on *a* for a distance determined by the set of the micrometer-scale *c*; *d*, spring for releasing triangle and keeping it in the end of its slot.

consists of a triangle so attached to a straight-edge that it can be moved back and forth on it a distance predetermined by the adjustment of a set-screw.

**section-plane** (sek′shọn-plān), *n.* A cut surface; a plane exposed by section.

The *section-plane*, as made by the saw, passed just sinistrad of the meson. *Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 109.

**sectioplanography** (sek′shi-ō-plā-nog′ra-fi), *n.* [< L. *sectio*(*n-*), a cutting off, + *planus*, plane, + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] A method of laying down the sections of engineering work, as railways, in which the line of direction is made a datum-line, the cuttings being plotted on the upper part and the embankments on the lower part of the line.

**sectism** (sek′tizm), *n.* [< *sect*[1] + *-ism.*] Sectarianism; devotion to a sect. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**sectist** (sek′tist), *n.* [< *sect*[1] + *-ist.*] One devoted to a sect; a sectarian. [Rare.]

The Diuell . . . would maintaine,
By sundry obstinate *Sectists* (but in vaine),
There was not one Almighty to begin
The great stupendious Worke.
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 19.

**sectiuncle** (sek′ti-ung-kl), *n.* [< L. as if **sectiuncula*, dim. of *sectio*(*n-*), a section; but intended as a dim. of *sect:* see *sect*[1].] A petty sect. [Rare.]

Some new sect or *sectiuncle.* *J. Martineau.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

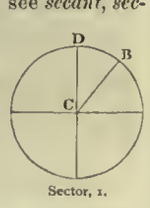
**sective** (sek′tiv), *a.* [< L. *sectivus*, that may be cut, < *secare*, pp. *sectus*, cut, divide: see *secant.*] Same as *sectile.*

**sect-master**† (sekt′màs″tėr), *n.* The leader or founder of a sect. [Rare.]

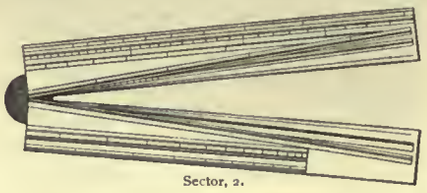
How should it be otherwise, when a blind company will follow a blind *sect-master?* *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 76.

That *sect-master* [Epicurus]. *J. Howe*, Works, I. 28.

**sector** (sek′tọr), *n.* [= F. *secteur* = Sp. Pg. *sector* = It. *settore* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *sektor*, < L. *sector*, a cutter, LL. a sector of a circle (tr. Gr. τομεύς), < *secare*, pp. *sectus*, cut: see *secant, section.*] **1.** In *geom.*: (*a*) A plane figure inclosed between the arc of a circle, ellipse, or other central curve and two radii to its extremities from the center. Thus, in the figure, CDB is a *sector* of a circle. (*b*) A solid generated by the revolution of a plane sector about one of its radii.—**2.** A mathematical rule consisting of two flat pieces connected by a stiff rule-joint so that the broad sides move in their own planes, and bearing various scales, especially double scales which are scales of




Sector, 1.



Sector, 2.

trigonometric functions, etc., duplicated on the two pieces and radiating from the center of the joint. The joint is opened until the distance between two certain corresponding points is equal to the indicated trigonometric line for a given radius, when the distances between all the corresponding points on all the double scales are equal to the respective trigonometric lines for the same radius.

Bp. Seth Ward, of Sarum, has told me that he first sent for Mr. . . . Gunter, from London (being at Oxford university), to be his Professor of Geometrie; so he came and brought with him his *sector* and quadrant, and fell to resolving of triangles and doeing a great many fine things. *Aubrey*, Lives, Henry Savill.

**3.** An astronomical instrument consisting of a telescope turning about the center of a graduated arc. It was formerly used for measuring differences of declination. See *zenith-sector.*—**4.** In *mech.*, a toothed gear of which the face is an arc of a circle, intended for reciprocating action. See cut under *operating-table.*—**5.** In *entom.*, one of the veins of the wing of some insects, as the ephemerids; a branch of the cubitus.—**Sector of a sphere**, the solid generated by the revolution of the sector of a circle about one of its radii, which remains fixed; a conic solid whose vertex coincides with the center of the sphere, and whose base is a segment of the same sphere. (See also *dip-sector.*)

**sectoral** (sek′tọr-al), *a.* [< *sector* + *-al.*] Of or belonging to a sector: as, a *sectoral* circle.—**Sectoral barometer**, an instrument in which the height of the mercury is ascertained by observing the angle at which it is necessary to incline the tube in order to bring the mercury to a certain mark on the instrument.

**sector-cylinder** (sek′tọr-sil′in-dėr), *n.* A cylinder of an obsolete form of steam-engine (never widely used), called the *sector-cylinder steam-engine.* It has the form of a sector of a cylinder, in which, radially to the axis of the cylinder, a rectangular piston oscillates on a rocking-shaft—a lever on the outer end of the shaft being connected to a crank for converting oscillating into continuous rotary motion.

**sector-gear** (sek′tọr-gēr), *n.* **1.** See *sector*, 4. —**2.** Same as *variable wheel* (which see, under *wheel*).

**sectorial** (sek-tō′ri-al), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *sectorius*, pertaining to a cutter, < *sector*, a cutter: see *sector.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, adapted for cutting, as a tooth; carnassial: specifically said of a specialized molar or premolar, as the flesh-tooth of a carnivore: not said of incisors.—**2.** In *math.*, of or relating to a sector.—**Sectorial harmonic.** See *harmonic.*

**II.** *n.* A sectorial tooth; a flesh-tooth; a scissor-tooth.

**sectorius** (sek-tō′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *sectorii* (-ī). [NL. (sc. *den*(*t-*)*s*, tooth): see *sectorial.*] A sectorial tooth: more fully called *dens sectorius.* *Owen.*

**sector-wheel** (sek′tọr-hwēl), *n.* Same as *sector-gear.*

**sectour**†, *n.* See *secutour.*

**secular** (sek′ū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *sæcular*; < ME. *secular, seculer, seculere*, < OF. *seculier, seculer*, F. *séculier* = Pr. Sp. *seglar, secular* = Pg. *secular* = It. *secolare*, < L. *sæcularis, secularis*, of or belonging to an age or period (pl. *sæculares, sæcularia*, the secular games), also LL. of or belonging to the world, worldly, secular, < *sæculum, seculum*, a generation, age, LL. the world: see *secle.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Celebrated or occurring once in an age or a century.

The *secular* year was kept but once in a century. *Addison.*

**2.** Going on from age to age; accomplished or taking place in the course of ages; continued through an indefinite but long period of time; not recurrent or periodical, so far as known: as, *secular* change of the mean annual temperature; the *secular* cooling or refrigeration of the globe; the *secular* inequality in the motion of a planet. The last, however, is known to be periodical. It is called *secular* because, being dependent on the position of the orbits of the disturbing and disturbed bodies, not on the positions of the planets in the orbits, its period is excessively long.

So far as the question of a *secular* change of the temperature is concerned, no definite result appears to have been reached by Plantamour. *J. D. Whitney*, Climatic Changes, p. 227.

Shrinkage consequent on the earth's *secular* cooling led to the folding and crushing of parts of the crust. *Athenæum*, No. 3071, p. 298.

**3.** Living for an age or ages; permanent.

Though her body die, her fame survives
A *secular* bird ages of lives. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1707.

Nature looks provokingly stable and *secular.* *Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 275.

**4.** Of or pertaining to the things of time or of this world, and dissociated from or having no concern with religious, spiritual, or sacred matters or uses; connected with or relating to the world or its affairs; concerned with mundane or temporal matters; temporal; worldly; profane: as, *secular* affairs; the *secular* press; *secular* education; *secular* music.

When Christianity first appeared, how weak and defenceless was it, how artless and undesigning! How utterly unsupported either by the *secular* arm or *secular* wisdom! *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. lii.

The *secular* plays . . . consisted of a medley of different performances, calculated chiefly to promote mirth, without any view to instruction. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 242.

A *secular* kingdom is but as the body
Lacking a soul. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, iv. 1.

**5**†. Lay, as opposed to clerical; civil. See def. 4.

He which that hath no wyf I holde him shent;
He lyveth helpless and al desolat—
I speke of folk in *secular* estaat.
*Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 78.

**6.** Living in the world, not in the cloister; hence, not bound by monastic vows or rules, nor subject to a monastic order: used especially of parish priests and other non-monastic clergy, as distinguished from the monastic or *regular* clergy.

Those northern nations easily embraced the religion of those they subdued, and by their devotion gave great authority and reverence, and thereby ease, to the clergy, both *secular* and regular. *Sir W. Temple.*

The Spanish Archbishop of Santa Fé has for his diocese the wild territory of New Mexico, which supports only thirty-six *secular* priests, nearly all of whom are Spaniards or Mexicans. *Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 811.

**Abandonment to the secular arm.** See *abandonment.*—**Secular abbot, benefice, change, equation, perturbations**, etc. See the nouns.—**Secular games** (*ludi sæculares*), a festival of Imperial Rome, celebrated at long but (despite the name, which would imply a fixed period or cycle) irregular intervals in honor of the chief among the gods and the prosperity of the empire. The festival lasted three days and nights, and was attended with sacrifices, illuminations, choral hymns, and games and dramatic representations of every description. This festival was a survival in a profoundly modified form of the Tarentine or Taurian games of the republic, a very ancient festival in propitiation of the infernal deities Dis and Proserpine.—**Secular refrigeration**, in *geol.*, the cooling of the earth from its supposed former condition of igneous fluidity.=**Syn. 4.** *Temporal*, etc. See *worldly.*

**II.** *n.* **1**†. A layman.

Whether thou be male or female, . . . ordred or unordred, wys or fool, clerk or *seculeer.* *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

The clergy thought that if it pleased the *seculars* it might be done. *Hales*, Letter from the Synod of Dort, p. 6. (*Latham.*)

**2.** An ecclesiastic, such as a parish priest, who lives in the world and not in a monastery, is not subject to any monastic order or rule, and is bound only to celibacy; a secular priest: opposed to *religious* or *regular.*

If cloistered Avarice scruple not to wrong
The pious, humble, useful *Secular*,
And rob the people of his daily care.
*Wordsworth*, Eccles. Sonnets, ii. 19.

While the Danish wars had been fatal to the monks—the "regular clergy" as they were called—they had also dealt heavy blows at the *seculars*, or parish priests. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 332.

**3.** An unordained church officer.

**secularisation, secularise.** See *secularization, secularize.*

**secularism** (sek′ū-lär-izm), *n.* [< *secular* + *-ism.*] Exclusive attention to the present life and its duties, and the relegation of all considerations regarding a future life to a secondary place; the system of the secularists; the

ignoring or exclusion of religious duties, instruction, or considerations. See *secularist*.

*Secularism* is the study of promoting human welfare by material means, measuring human welfare by the utilitarian rules, and making the service of others a duty of life. *Secularism* relates to the present existence of man, and to action. *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Rad. Leaders, p. 317.

In *secularism* the feeling and imagination, which in the religious world are bound to theological belief, have to attach themselves to a positive natural philosophy. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 407.

**secularist** (sek′ū-lăr-ist), *n.* and *a.* [< *secular* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* One who theoretically rejects or ignores all forms of religious faith and worship established on the authority of revelation, and accepts only the facts and influences which are derived from the present life; one who maintains that public education and other matters of civil policy should be conducted without the introduction of a religious element.

What is the root-notion common to *Secularists* and Denominationalists, but the notion that spread of knowledge is the one thing needful for bettering behaviour? *H. Spencer*, Sociology, p. 361.

**II.** *a.* Holding the principles of secularism.

There is a section of the London working classes which is *secularist* or agnostic. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 689.

**secularity** (sek-ū-lar′i-ti), *n.* [< F. *sécularité* = Sp. *secularidad* = Pg. *secularidade* = It. *secolarità*, < ML. *sæcularita(t-)s*, secularness, < L. *sæcularis*, secular: see *secular*.] Exclusive or paramount attention to the things of the present life; worldliness; secularism.

Littleness and *secularity* of spirit is the greatest enemy to contemplation. *T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth.

The practical question of the present day is how to defend the very principle of religion against naked *secularity*. *J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 111.

**secularization** (sek″ū-lăr-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< F. *sécularisation* = Sp. *secularizacion* = Pg. *secularisação* = It. *secolarizzazione*; as *secularize* + *-ation*.] The act of rendering secular, or the state of being secularized. (*a*) Conversion to secularism: as, the *secularization* of the masses. (*b*) Conversion to merely secular uses or purposes: as, the *secularization* of church property, especially called *alienation* (see *alienation* (*b*)); the *secularization* of the Sabbath; on the Continent, especially in the former German empire, the transfer of territory from ecclesiastical to temporal rulers: as, the *secularization* of the bishopric of Halberstadt in the Peace of Westphalia. (*c*) Absolution or release from the vows or rules of a monastic order; change from the status of regular to that of secular: as, the *secularization* of a monk. (*d*) The exclusion of religion and ecclesiasticism from civil or purely secular affairs; the exclusion from the affairs of this life of considerations regarding the life to come; the divorce of civil and sacred matters: as, the *secularization* of education or of politics.

Also spelled *secularisation*.

**secularize** (sek′ū-lăr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *secularized*, ppr. *secularizing*. [= F. *séculariser* = Sp. Pg. *secularizar* = It. *secolarizzare*; as *secular* + *-ize*.] 1. To make secular. (*a*) To change or transfer from regular or monastic into secular: as, to *secularize* a monk or priest. (*b*) To change or degrade from religious or ecclesiastical appropriation to secular or common use: as, the ancient abbeys were *secularized*; especially, to transfer, as territory, from ecclesiastical to temporal rulers.

The celebrated proposal of the "Unlearned Parliament" of Henry IV., to *secularise* all Church property, was kept in mind by its successor. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., I., note.

2. To make worldly or unspiritual; divest of religious observances or influences: as, to *secularize* the Sabbath; to *secularize* the press; to *secularize* education.—3. To convert to or imbue with secularism: as, to *secularize* the masses.

A *secularized* hierarchy, . . . to whom the theocracy was only a name, and whose whole interests were those of their own selfish politics. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 55.

Also spelled *secularise*.

**secularly** (sek′ū-lăr-li), *adv.* In a secular or worldly manner.

**secularness** (sek′ū-lăr-nes), *n.* Secular quality, character, or disposition; worldliness; worldly-mindedness. *Johnson*.

**secund** (sē′kund), *a.* [< L. *secundus*, following: see *second*[1].] 1†. An obsolete form of *second*[1]. —2. In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, arranged on one side only; unifarious; unilateral, as the flowers of the lily-of-the-valley (*Convallaria majalis*), the false wintergreen (*Pyrola secunda*), etc.: as, *secund* processes of the antennæ.

**secundariet**, *a.* An obsolete form of *secondary*.

**secundarius** (sek-un-dā′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *secundarii* (-ī). [ML.: see *secondary*.] A lay vicar. See *lay*[4].

**secundate** (sē-kun′dāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *secundated*, ppr. *secundating*. [< L. *secundatus*, pp. of *secundare* (> It. *secondare* = Sp. *secundar* = F. *seconder*), direct favorably, favor, further, < *secundus*, following: see *second*[1].] To make prosperous; promote the success of; direct favorably. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

**secundate** (sē-kun′dāt), *n.* [< NL. *Secundates*.] A member of the *Secundates*.

**Secundates** (sek-un-dā′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL. (formed on the type of *Primates*), < L. *secundus*, second: see *second*[1].] A term applied by De Blainville to the *Feræ* of Linnæus (as a correlative of the Linnean term *Primates*). It is equivalent to the *Carnassia* or *Carnaria* of Cuvier, and therefore to the modern *Carnivora* or *Feræ* proper (with the *Insectivora*). The *Secundates* were divided by Blyth (1849) into *Cynodia* and *Ecanina* (= *Feræ* and *Insectivora*); but none of these terms are now in use, though the divisions they indicate are retained.

**secundation** (sek-un-dā′shọn), *n.* [< *secundate* + *-ion*.] Prosperity. *Bailey*, 1731. [Rare.]

**secundelicht**, *adv.* A Middle English form of *secondly*.

**Secundian** (sē-kun′di-ạn), *n.* [< *Secundus* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A member of a dualistic gnostic sect of the second century, followers of Secundus, a disciple of Valentinus. See *Valentinian*.

**secundine** (sek′un-din), *n.* [Formerly *secondine*; < F. *secondine* = It. *secondina*, < LL. *secundinæ*, afterbirth, < L. *secundus*, following: see *second*[1].] 1. The afterbirth; what remains in the womb to be extruded after the birth of the fetus, being the fetal envelops, placenta, and part of the navel-string: generally used in the plural.

The *secundine* that once the infant cloth'd,
After the birth, is cast away and loath'd.
*Baxter*, Self-Denial, Dialogue.

2. In *bot.*, the second (or inner) coat or integument of an ovule, lying within the primine. It is really the first coat of the ovule to be formed, and by some authors is (advisedly) called the *primine*. See *primine*, *ovule*, 2.

**secundipara** (sek-un-dip′ạ-rạ), *n.* [L., < *secundus*, second, + *parere*, bring forth, bear.] A woman who is parturient for the second time.

**secundly** (sē′kund-li), *adv.* In *bot.*, arranged in a secund manner: as, a *secundly* branched seaweed.

**secundogeniture** (sē-kun-dō-jen′i-tụr), *n.* [< L. *secundus*, following (see *second*[1]), + *genitura*, generation: see *geniture*. Cf. *primogeniture*.] The right of inheritance pertaining to a second son; also, the possessions so inherited.

The kingdom of Naples . . . was constituted a *secundogeniture* of Spain. *Bancroft*.

**secundo-primary** (sē-kun-dō-prī′ma-ri), *a.* Intermediate between primary and secondary.—**Secundo-primary quality.** See *quality*.

**secundum** (sē-kun′dum). [L., orig. neut. of *secundus*, following: see *second*[1].] A Latin preposition, meaning 'according to,' 'by rule or practice of': used in some phrases which occur in English books.—**Secundum artem**, according to art or rule. (*a*) Artificially; not naturally. (*b*) Artistically; skilfully; scientifically; professionally: used especially as a direction to an apothecary for compounding a prescription.—**Secundum naturam**, naturally; not artificially. —**Secundum quid**, in some respect only.—**Secundum veritatem**, universally valid. A refutation *secundum veritatem*, contradistinguished from a refutation *ad hominem*, is one drawn from true principles, and not merely one which satisfies a given individual.

**securable** (sē-kūr′ạ-bl), *a.* [< *secure* + *-able*.] Capable of being secured. *Imp. Dict.*

**securance** (sē-kūr′ạns), *n.* [< *secure* + *-ance*. Cf. *surance*.] Assurance; confirmation.

After this, when, for the *securance* of Thy Resurrection, upon which all our faith justly dependeth, Thou hadst spent forty days upon earth, I find Thee upon Mount Olivet. *Bp. Hall*, Mystery of Godliness, § 10.

**secure** (sē-kūr′), *a.* [= F. *sûr*, OF. *seür* (> E. *sure*) = Pr. *segur* = Sp. Pg. *seguro* = It. *sicuro*, secure, sure, < L. *securus*, of persons, free from care, quiet, easy; in a bad sense, careless, reckless; of things, tranquil, also free from danger, safe, secure; < *se-*, without, + *cura*, care: see *cure*. Older E. words from the same L. adj. are *sicker* (through AS.) and *sure* (through OF.), which are thus doublets of *secure*.] 1. Free from care or fear; careless; dreading no evil; unsuspecting; hence, over-confident.

But we be *secure* and uncareful, as though false prophets could not meddle with us. *Latimer*, Remains (ed. 1845), p. 365.

But thou, *secure* of soul, unbent with woes. *Dryden*.

Hezekiah, king of Jerusalem, caused it to be taken away, because it made the people *secure*, to neglect their duty in calling and relying upon God. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel.

2. Free from apprehension or doubt; assured: certain; confident; sure: with *of* or an infinitive.

To whom the Cretan thus his speech addrest:
*Secure of* me, O king! exhort the rest.
*Pope*, Iliad, iv. 303.

Under thy friendly conduct will I fly
To regions unexplored, *secure* to share
Thy state. *Dryden*, Sig. and Guis., l. 678.

3. Free from danger; unexposed to danger; safe: frequently with *against* or *from*, and formerly *of*: as, *secure against* the attacks of the enemy.

*Secure of* thunder's crack or lightning flash.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 1. 3.

For me, *secure from* fortune's blows,
Secure of what I cannot lose,
In my small pinnace I can sail.
*Dryden*, tr. of Horace's Odes, i. 29.

It was thought the roads would be more *secure* about the time when the great caravan was passing. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 5.

4. In safe custody or keeping.

In iron walls they deem'd me not *secure*.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 4. 49.

I suppose your own prudence will enforce the necessity of dissembling, at least till your son has the young lady's fortune *secure*. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, ii.

5. Of such firmness, stability, or strength as to insure safety, or preclude risk of failure or accident; stanch, firm, or stable, and fit for the purpose intended: as, to make a bridge *secure*; a *secure* foundation. = **Syn. 3.** See *safe*.

**secure** (sē-kūr′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *secured*, ppr. *securing*. [= Sp. Pg. *segurar* = It. *sicurare*; from the adj. Cf. *sure*, *v.*] 1†. To make easy or careless; free from care, anxiety, or fear.

Why dost thou weep? Canst thou the conscience lack
To think I shall lack friends? *Secure* thy heart.
*Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2. 185.

2. To make safe or secure; guard from danger; protect: as, a city *secured* by fortifications.

If this come to the governor's ears, we will persuade him, and *secure* you. Mat. xxviii. 14.

We'll higher to the mountains; there *secure* us.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 4. 8.

For Woods before, and Hills behind,
*Secur'd* it both from Rain and Wind.
*Prior*, The Ladle.

You and your Party fall in to *secure* my Rear.
*Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, v. 1.

3. To make certain; assure; guarantee: sometimes with *of*: as, we were *secured of* his protection.

He *secures* himself *of* a powerful advocate.
*W. Broome*, Notes to Pope's Odyssey.

How are we to *secure* to labor its due honor?
*Gladstone*, Might of Right, p. 273.

4. To make sure of payment, as by a bond, surety, etc.; warrant or guarantee against loss: as, to *secure* a debt by mortgage; to *secure* a creditor.—5. To make fast or firm: as, to *secure* a window; to *secure* the hatches of a ship. —6. To seize and confine; place in safe custody or keeping: as, to *secure* a prisoner.—7. In *surg.*, to seize and occlude by ligature or otherwise, as a vein or an artery, to prevent loss of blood during or as a consequence of an operation.—8. To get hold or possession of; make one's self master of; obtain; gain: as, to *secure* an estate for a small sum; to *secure* the attention of an audience; to *secure* a hearing at court.

They adapted their tunes exactly to the nature of each person, in order to captivate and *secure* him. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, vi.

The beauteous Lady Tragabigzanda, when I was a slave to the Turkes, did all she could to *secure* me. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 58.

There was nothing she would not do to *secure* her end. *Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxi.

9†. To plight; pledge; assure.—**Secure piece**, a command in artillery directing that the piece be moved in battery, the muzzle depressed, the tompion inserted in the muzzle, and the vent-cover placed on the vent.—**To secure arms**, to hold a rifle or musket with the muzzle down, and the lock well up under the arm, the object being to guard the weapon from the wet.

**secureful**† (sē-kūr′fụl), *a.* [Irreg. < *secure* + *-ful*.] Protecting.

I well know the ready right-hand charge,
I know the left, and every sway of my *secureful* targe.
*Chapman*, Iliad, vii. 209.

**securely** (sē-kūr′li), *adv.* In a secure manner. (*a*) Without care or thought of evil or danger; with confidence; confidently.

Devise not evil against thy neighbour, seeing he dwelleth *securely* by thee. Prov. iii. 29.

We see the wind sit sore upon our sails,
And yet we strike not, but *securely* perish.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1. 266.

(*b*) Without risk or danger; in security; safely: as, to lie *securely* hidden.

The excellent nocturnal Government of our City of London, where one may pass and repass *securely* all Hours of the Night, if he gives good Words to the Watch.
*Howell*, Letters, I. i. 17.

(*c*) Firmly; in such a manner as to prevent failure or accident; so that loss, escape, injury, or damage may not result: as, to fasten a thing *securely;* lashed *securely* to the rigging.

Even gnats, if they rest on the glands [of *Drosera rotundifolia*] with their delicate feet, are quickly and *securely* embraced. *Darwin*, Insectiv. Plants, p. 264.

**securement** (sē-kūr'ment), *n.* [< *secure* + *-ment*. Cf. *surement*.] 1†. Security; protection.

They, like Judas, desire death; . . . Cain, on the contrary, grew afraid thereof, and obtained a *securement* from it. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., I. 2.

2. The act of securing, obtaining, or making sure.

The *securement* . . . of perpetual protection.
*The Century*, XXVI. 475.

**secureness** (sē-kūr'nes), *n.* The state of being secure or safe. (*a*) The feeling of security; confidence of safety; exemption from fear; hence, want of vigilance or caution.

Which omission was a strange neglect and *secureness* to my understanding.
*Bacon*, Letters (1657), p. 20. (*Latham.*)

(*b*) Safety; security.

**securer** (sē-kūr'ėr), *n.* One who or that which secures or protects.

**securicula** (sek-ū-rik'ū-lä), *n.*; pl. *securiculæ* (-lē). [L., dim. of *securis*, an ax or hatchet with a broad edge, < *secare*, cut: see *secant*, and cf. *saw*[1], *scythe*, from the same ult. root.] A little ax; specifically, a votive offering, amulet, or toy having the shape of an ax-head, with a tongue or with an entire handle attached.

**Securidaca** (sek-ū-rid'ą-kä), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1699), < L. *securidaca*, an erroneous reading of *securiclata*, a weed growing among lentils, fem. (sc. *herba*) of *securiclatus*, shaped like a hatchet, < *securicula*, a hatchet, a little ax: see *securicula*.] 1†. A former genus of plants: same as *Securigera*.—2. A genus of polypetalous plants (Linnæus, 1753), of the order *Polygaleæ*. It is characterized by two large, wing-shaped sepals, a one-celled ovary, and a samaroid or crested fruit usually with a long wing. There are about 30 species, natives of the tropics, mostly in America, with 4 or 5 in Africa or Asia. They are shrubs, often of climbing habit, with alternate leaves and terminal or axillary racemes of violet, red, white, or yellow flowers. Many South American species climb upon trees to a great height, and are very beautiful in flower. *S. longipedunculata* (*Lophostylis pallida*, etc.) is a shrub of the Zambesi region, 5 or 10 feet high, forming impenetrable thickets near water, and contains a very tough fiber, there used for fish-lines and for nets. See *buaze-fiber*.

**securifer** (sē-kū'ri-fėr), *n.* [< L. *securifer:* see *Securifera*.] A hymenopterous insect of the division *Securifera;* a securiferous insect, as a saw-fly.

**Securifera** (sek-ū-rif'ę-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *securifer*, ax-bearing, < *securis*, an ax, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In Latreille's system of classification, the first family of *Hymenoptera*, divided into two tribes, *Tenthredinidæ* and *Uroceratu*, the saw-flies and horntails. It included the forms with sessile abdomen, and is equivalent to the *Terebrantia* of modern systems. (See *Terebrantia*.) Also called *Phytophaga*, *Serrifera*, and *Sessiliventres*.

*Securifera.*
Saws of Saw-fly (*Lophyrus sufflavus*), greatly enlarged.

**securiferous** (sek-ū-rif'ę-rus), *a.* [As *securifer* + *-ous*.] Of or pertaining to the *Securifera*.

**securiform** (sē-kū'ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *securis*, an ax, + *forma*, form.] 1. Shaped like an ax or a hatchet; dolabriform.—2. In *entom.*, subtriangular or trapezoidal and attached by one of the acute angles, as a joint or other part.

**Securigera** (sek-ū-rij'ę-rä), *n.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1815), from the shape of the pod; < L. *securis*, a knife, + *gerere*, bear.] A genus of leguminous plants of the suborder *Papilionaceæ* and tribe *Loteæ*. It is characterized by the elongated linear flat and tapering pod, which is nearly or quite indehiscent, is curved and sickle-shaped, and has broadly thickened margins. The flowers bear a short, broad, and somewhat two-lipped calyx, a nearly circular banner-petal, an incurved keel, diadelphous stamens, and a sessile ovary with numerous ovules which ripen into flat sqnarish seeds. The only species, *S. Emerus*, a smooth, spreading herb, is a native of the Mediterranean region. See *hatchet-vetch* and *axfitch*.

**Securinega** (sek-ū-rin'ę-gä), *n.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1789), alluding to the hardness of the wood, which withstands the ax; < L. *securis*, a knife, an ax, + *nego*, deny.] A genus of apetalous plants of the order *Euphorbiaceæ* and tribe *Phyllantheæ*. It resembles *Phyllanthus* in habit and character, but is distinguished by the presence in the staminate flowers of a rudimentary ovary which is often long and two- or three-cleft. It includes about 8 species, natives of South America, Spain, and Africa, and of other temperate and tropical regions. They are branching shrubs, bearing small entire alternate leaves, and numerous small staminate flowers in axillary clusters, with the few pistillate flowers borne on longer stalks, on separate plants or on the same. *S. nitida* is the myrtle of Tahiti and Mauritius, sometimes cultivated for its white flowers.

**securipalp** (sē-kū'ri-palp), *n.* A beetle of the section *Securipalpi*.

**Securipalpi** (sē-kū-ri-pal'pī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < L. *securis*, an ax, + NL. *palpus*, q. v.] In *Coleoptera*, a group corresponding to Stevens's family *Melandryidæ*, and characterized by the large size of the three terminal joints of the maxillary palpi, which are often serrated and deflexed. Also called *Serripalpi*.

**securitan**† (sē-kū'ri-tąn), *n.* [< *securit-y* + *-an*.] One who dwells in fancied security. [Rare.]

The sensual *securitan* pleases himselfe in the conceits of his owne peace. *Bp. Hall*, Sermons. (*Latham.*)

**securite** (sek'ū-rīt), *n.* [A trade-name.] A modern high explosive, said to consist of 26 parts of metadinitrobenzol and 74 parts of ammonium nitrate. It is a yellow powder, emitting the odor of nitrobenzol. There are also said to be three modifications, respectively containing trinitrobenzol, dinitronaphthalene, and trinitronaphthalene. Also called *securit*.

**security** (sē-kū'ri-ti), *n.*; pl. *securities* (-tiz). [< F. *sécurité* = Sp. *seguridad* = Pg. *seguridade* = It. *sicurità*, *sicurtà*, < L. *securita(t-)s*, freedom from care, < *securus*, free from care: see *secure*. Cf. *surety*, a doublet of *security*, as *sure* is of *secure*.] 1. The state of being secure. (*a*) Freedom from care, anxiety, or apprehension; confidence of safety; hence, unconcernedness; carelessness; heedlessness; over-confidence.

And you all know, *security*
Is mortals' chiefest enemy.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 5. 32.

The last daughter of pride is delicacy, under which is contained gluttony, luxury, sloth, and *security*.
*Nash*, Christ's Tears Over Jerusalem, p. 137. (*Trench.*)

The army, expecting from the king's illness a speedy order to return, conversed of nothing else within their camp, with that kind of *security* as if they had already received orders to return home.
*Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 37.

(*b*) Freedom from annoyance, harm, danger, or loss; safety.

The people neither vsed vs well nor ill, yet for our *securitie* we tooke one of their petty Kings, and led him bound to conduct vs the way.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 196.

What greater *security* can we have, than to be under the protection of infinite wisdom and goodness?
*Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxii.

The right of personal *security* is, . . . that no person, except on impeachment, and in cases arising in the military and naval service, shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, or for any offence above the common-law degree of petit larceny, unless he shall have been previously charged on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury; that no person shall be subject, for the same offence, to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall he be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself; and, in all criminal prosecutions, the accused is entitled to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury; and upon the trial he is entitled to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence; and as a further guard against abuse and oppression in criminal proceedings, it is declared that excessive bail cannot be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.
*Kent's Commentaries* (12th ed.), II. 12.

2. That which secures or makes safe; protection; defense; guard.

Anjou is neighbouring upon Normandy: a great *Security* to it, if a Friend; and as great a Danger, if an Enemy.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 44.

There are only two or three poor families that live here, and are in perpetual fear of the Arabs, against whom their poverty is their best *security*.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 59.

(*a*) A guaranty or pledge; something given or deposited as surety for the fulfilment of a promise or an obligation, the payment of a debt, or the like.

This is no time to lend money, especially upon bare friendship, without *security*. *Shak.*, T. of A., iii. 1. 46.

*Ten.* Well, sir, your *security?*
*Amb.* Why, sir, two diamonds here.
*Dekker and Webster*, Westward Ho, iv. 1.

We obliged him to give his son Mahomet in *security* for his behaviour towards us. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 46.

(*b*) A person who engages or pledges himself for the performance of another's obligations; one who becomes surety for another.

3. An evidence of debt or of property, as a bond or a certificate of stock: as, government *securities*.

Exchequer bills have been generally reckoned the surest and most sacred of all *securities*. *Swift*, Examiner.

**Collateral, heritable, personal security.** See the adjectives.—**Infeftment in security.** See *infeftment.*—**To go security.** See *go.*—**To marshal securities.** See *marshal*[1].

**secutour**† (sek'ū-tor), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sectour;* < ME. *secutour*, *secatour*, *seketowre*, *sectour*, *secture*, < OF. *executour*, F. *exécuteur*, an executor: see *executor*.] An executor.

If me be destaynede to dye at Dryghtyns wylle,
I charge the my *sektour*, cheffe of alle other,
To mynystre my mobles.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 665.

*Mery.* Who shall your goodes possesse?
*Royster.* Thou shalt be my *sectour*, and haue all more and lesse. *Udall*, Roister Doister, iii. 3.

**sed**[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *seed*.

**sed**[2] (sed), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A line of silk, gut, or hair by which a fish-hook is fastened to the line; a snood. *J. W. Collins.* [Maine.]

**sedan** (sē-dan'), *n.* [Said to be so named from *Sedan*, a town in northeastern France. Cf. F. *sedan*, cloth made at Sedan.] 1. A covered chair serving as a vehicle for carrying one person who sits within it, the inclosure being therefore of much greater height than width: it is borne on two poles, which pass through

Sedan.

rings secured to the sides, and usually by two bearers. These chairs were first introduced in western Europe in the sixteenth century (first seen in England in 1581, and regularly used there from 1634), but their use was greatly extended in the eighteenth century, when they were the common means of transportation for ladies and gentlemen in the cities of England and France. They were often elaborately decorated, with paintings by artists of note, panels of *vernis Martin*, and the like, and lined with elegant silks. Similar chairs, carried on the shoulders of two or more bearers, have long been in use in China.

If your wife be the gentle woman o' the house, sir, shee 's now gone forth in one o' the new Hand-litters: what call yee it, a *Sedan*. *Brome*, The Sparagus Garden, iv. 10.

Close mewed in their *sedans*, for fear of air;
And for their wives produce an empty chair.
*Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, i. 186.

*Sedans*, from hence [Naples] brought first into England by Sir Sanders Duncomb. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 8, 1645.

2. A hand-barrow with a deep basket-like bottom made of barrel-hoops, used to carry fish. It has been used since the eighteenth century to carry fish from the beach over the sand to the flakes. [Provincetown, Massachusetts.]

**Sedan black.** See *black*.

**sedan-chair** (sē-dan'chãr), *n.* Same as *sedan*, 1.

When not walking, ladies used either a coach or *sedan chair*, and but seldom rode on horseback.
*J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 98.

**sedant** (sē'dąnt), *a.* [F. **sedant*, < L. *sedens(t-)s*, sitting: see *sedent*, *sejant*.] In *her.*, same as *sejant*.

**sedate** (sē-dāt'), *a.* [= It. *sedato*, < L. *sedatus*, composed, calm, pp. of *sedare*, settle, causal of *sedere*, sit, = E. *sit:* see *sit*.] Quiet; composed; placid; serene; serious; undisturbed by passion: as, a *sedate* temper or deportment.

With countenance calm, and soul *sedate*.
*Dryden*, Æneid, ix. 999.

The Italians, notwithstanding their natural fieriness of temper, affect always to appear sober and *sedate*.
*Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 373).

He was about forty-eight—of a *sedate* look, something approaching to gravity.
*Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 78.

A mind
Of composition gentle and *sedate*,
And, in its movements, circumspect and slow.
*Wordsworth*, Excursion, vi.

When he touched a lighter string, the tones, though pleasingly modulated, were still *sedate*.
*Gifford*, Introd. to Ford's Plays, p. 1.

=**Syn.** Imperturbable, serious, staid.

**sedate**†, *v. t.* [< *sedate*, *a.*] To calm; compose.

To *sedate* these contests. *Dr. John Owen*, Works, VIII., [pref., p. 48. (N. and Q.)

**sedately** (sē-dāt'li), *adv.* In a sedate manner; calmly; serenely; without mental agitation.

She took the kiss *sedately*. *Tennyson*, Maud, xii. 4.

**sedateness** (sē-dāt'nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sedate; calmness of mind, manner, or countenance; composure; placidity; serenity; tranquillity: as, *sedateness* of temper; *sedateness* of countenance.

There is a particular *sedateness* in their conversation and behaviour that qualifies them for council.
*Addison*, State of the War.

**sedation** (sē-dā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *sedatio(n-)*, an allaying or calming, < *sedare*, pp. *sedatus*, settle, appease: see *sedate*.] The act of calming.

The unevenness of the earth is clearly Providence. For since it is not any fixed *sedation*, but a floating mild variety that pleaseth, the hills and valleys in it have all their special use. *Feltham*, Resolves, ii. 85.

**sedative** (sed'a-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *sedatif*, F. *sédatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *sedativo*, < NL. **sedativus*, < L. *sedare*, pp. *sedatus*, compose: see *sedate*.] **I.** *a.* Tending to calm, tranquilize, or soothe; specifically, in *med.*, having the power of allaying or assuaging irritation, irritability, or pain.—**Sedative salt**, boracic acid.—**Sedative water**, a lotion composed of ammonia, spirit of camphor, salt, and water.

**II.** *n.* Whatever soothes, allays, or assuages; specifically, a medicine or a medical appliance which has the property of allaying irritation, irritability, or pain.

All its little griefs soothed by natural *sedatives*.
*O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, vi.

**Cardiac sedatives**, medicines which reduce the heart's action, such as veratria, aconite, hydrocyanic acid, etc.

**sede**[1]†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *seed*.

**sede**[2]†. A Middle English form of *said*.

**se defendendo** (sē dē-fen-den'dō). [L.: *se*, abl. of pers. pron. 3d pers. sing.; *defendendo*, abl. sing. of gerundive of *defendere*, avert, ward off: see *defend*.] In *law*, in defending himself: the plea of a person charged with slaying another that he committed the act in his own defense.

**sedell**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *schedule*.

**sedent** (sē'dent), *a.* [< L. *sedent(t-)s*, ppr. of *sedere*, sit: see *sit*.] Sitting; inactive; at rest.

**Sedentaria** (sed-en-tā'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *sedentarius*, sedentary: see *sedentary*.] 1. In Lamarck's classification (1801–12), one of three orders of *Annelida*, distinguished from *Apoda* and *Antennata*, and containing the sedentary or tubicolous worms: opposed to *Errantia*. —2. The sedentary spiders: same as *Sedentariæ*.—3. A suborder of peritrichous ciliate infusorians, containing those which are sedentary, as the *Vorticellidæ*: distinguished from *Natantia*.

**Sedentariæ** (sed-en-tā'ri-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of L. *sedentarius*, sedentary: see *sedentary*.] A division of *Araneina*, containing those spiders that spin webs in which to lie in wait for their prey; the sedentary spiders: opposed to *Errantia*. It includes several modern families, and many of the most familiar species.

**sedentarily** (sed'en-tą-ri-li), *adv.* In a sedentary manner. *Imp. Dict.*

**sedentariness** (sed'en-tą-ri-nes), *n.* The state or the habit of being sedentary.

Those that live in great towns . . . are inclined to paleness, which may be imputed to their *sedentariness*, or want of motion; for they seldom stir abroad.
*L. Addison*, West Barbary (1671), p. 113.

**sedentary** (sed'en-tą-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *sedentaire*, F. *sédentaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *sedentario*, < L. *sedentarius*, sedentary, sitting, < *seden(t-)s*, ppr. of *sedere*, sit: see *sedent*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Sitting; being or continuing in a sitting posture; working habitually in a sitting posture. [Rare.]

She sits unmoved, and freezes to a stone.
But still her envious hue and sullen mien
Are in the *sedentary* figure seen.
*Addison*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

When the text of Homer had once become frozen and settled, no man could take liberties with it at the risk of being tripped up himself on its glassy surface, and landed in a ingubrious *sedentary* posture, to the derision of all critics. *De Quincey*, Homer, i.

Hence—(*a*) Fixed; settled; permanent; remaining in the same place.

The *sedentary* fowl
That seek yon pool, and there prolong their stay
In silent congress. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iv.

(*b*) Inactive; idle; sluggish: as, a *sedentary* life.

The great Expence it [travel upon the king's service] will require, being not to remain *sedentary* in one Place as other Agents, but to be often in itinerary Motion.
*Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 25.

I imputed . . . their corpulency to a *sedentary* way of living. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lviii.

(*c*) In *zoöl.*: (1) Abiding in one place; not migratory, as a bird. (2) Fixed in a tube; not errant, as a worm; belonging to the *Sedentaria*. (3) Spinning a web and lying in wait, as a spider; belonging to the *Sedentariæ*. (4) Affixed; attached; not free-swimming, as an infusorian, a rotifer, polyp, cirriped, mollusk, ascidian, etc.: specifically, belonging to the *Sedentaria*. (5) Encysted and motionless or quiescent, as a protozoan. Compare *resting-spore*.

2. Accustomed to sit much, or to pass most of the time in a sitting posture; hence, secluded.

But, of all the barbarians, this humour would be least seen in the Egyptians: whose sages were not *sedentary* scholastic sophists, like the Grecian, but men employed and busied in the public affairs of religion and government. *Warburton*, Divine Legation, iii. § 4.

3. Characterized by or requiring continuance in a sitting posture: as, a *sedentary* profession; the *sedentary* life of a scholar.

*Sedentary* and within-door arts, and delicate manufactures (that require rather the finger than the arm), have in their nature a contrariety to a military disposition.
*Bacon*, True Greatness of Kingdoms, etc. (ed. 1887).

4. Resulting from inactivity or much sitting.

Till length of years
And *sedentary* numbness craze my limbs.
*Milton*, S. A., l. 571.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *sedentaries* (-riz). 1. A sedentary person; one of sedentary habits.—2. A member of the *Sedentariæ*; a sedentary spider.

**sederunt** (sē-dē'runt). [Taken from records orig. kept in Latin: L. *sederunt*, 3d pers. pl. perf. ind. of *sedere*, sit: see *sedent*.] 1. There sat: a word used in minutes of the meetings of courts and other bodies in noting that such and such members were present and composed the meeting: as, *sederunt* A. B., C. D., etc. (that is, there sat or were present A. B., C. D., etc.). Hence —2. *n.* A single sitting or meeting of a court; also, a more or less formal meeting or sitting of any association, society, or company of men.

'Tis a pity we have not Burns's own accounnt of that long *sederunt*. *J. Wilson*.

That fable . . . of there being an Association . . . which . . . met at the Baron D'Holbach's, there had its bine-light *sederunts*, and published Transactions, . . . was and remains nothing but a fable. *Carlyle*, Diderot.

**Acts of Sederunt.** (*a*) Ordinances of the Scottish Court of Session, under authority of the statute 1540, xciii., by which the court is empowered to make such regulation as may be necessary for the ordering of processes and the expediting of justice. The Acts of Sederunt are recorded in books called Books of Sederunt. (*b*) A Scotch statute of 1692 relating to the formalities of publicity in conveying lands.

**sedes impedita** (sē'dēz im-pē-dī'tą). [L.: *sedes*, a seat; *impedita*, fem. of *impeditus*, pp. of *impedire*, entangle, hinder, hold fast: see *impede*, *impedite*.] A term of canon law to designate a papal or an episcopal see when there is a partial cessation by the incumbent of his episcopal duties.

**sedes vacans** (sē'dēz vā'kanz). [L.: *sedes*, a seat; *vacans*, ppr. of *vacare*, be vacant: see *vacant*.] A term of canon law to designate a papal or an episcopal see when absolutely vacant.

**sedge**[1] (sej), *n.* [Also dial. (common in early mod. E. use) *seg*; < ME. *segge*, *segg*, < AS. *secg* = MD. *segghe* = MLG. LG. *segge*, sedge, lit. 'cutter,' so called from the shape of the leaves; < Teut. √ *seg*, *sag*, cut: see *saw*[1]. Cf. Ir. *scasg*, *seisg* = W. *hesg*, sedge. For the sense, cf. E. *sword-grass*; F. *glaïeul*, < L. *gladiolus*, a small sword, sword-lily, flag (see *gladiolus*); G. *schwertel*, sword-lily, *schwertel-gras*, sedge, < *schwert*, a sword.] A plant of the genus *Carex*, an extensive genus of grass-like cyperaceous plants. The name is thence extended, especially in the plural, to the order *Cyperaceæ*, the sedge family. In popular use it is loosely comprehensive of numerous flag-like, rush-like, or grassy plants growing in wet places. See *Carex* and *Cyperaceæ*.

The meads, the orchards, and the primrose-lanes,
Instead of *sedge* and reeds, bear sugar-canes.
*Marlowe*, Jew of Malta, iv. 4. 103.

Thirtie or fortie of the Rapahsnocks had so accommodated themselves with branches, as we tooke them for little bushes growing among the *sedge*.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 185.

No more thy glassy brook reflects the day,
But, choked with *sedges*, works its weedy way.
*Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 41.

**Beak-sedge.** See *Rhynchospora*.—**Myrtle sedge.** See *myrtle*.—**Sweet sedge.** Same as *sweet-flag*. (See also *cotton-sedge*, *hammer-sedge*, *nut-sedge*.)

Sedges.

1, the male plant of *Carex scirpoidea*; 2, the female plant of *Carex scirpoidea*; 3, the inflorescence of *Carex vulpinoidea*; 4, the inflorescence of *Carex crinita*; 5, schematic view of the female flower (*Ax*, axis; *Br*, bract; *P*, perigynium; *R*, rachis; *F*, fruit). *a*, fruit with the perigynium of *Carex scirpoidea*; *b*, a bract; *c*, perigynium of *C. crinita*; *d*, the achene; *e*, a bract.

**sedge**[2] (sej), *n.* [A var. of *siege* (ME. *sege*), seat, sitting: see *siege*.] A flock of herons or bitterns, sometimes of cranes.—**Syn.** *Covey*, etc. See *flock*[1].

**sedge-bird** (sej'bėrd), *n.* A sedge-warbler. *Yarrell*.

**sedged** (sejd), *a.* [< *sedge*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Composed of flags or sedge.

You nympha, called Naiads, of the windring brooks,
With your *sedged* crowns and ever-harmless looks.
*Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 129.

**sedge-flat** (sej'flat), *n.* A tract of land lying below ordinary high-water mark, on which a coarse or long sedge grows which cattle will not eat.

**sedge-hen** (sej'hen), *n.* Same as *marsh-hen* (*b*). [Maryland and Virginia.]

"I've never fished there," Dick interrupted; "but last fall I shot over it with Matt, and we had grand sport. We got forty-two *sedge-hens*, on a high tide."
*St. Nicholas*, XVII. 638.

**sedge-marine** (sej'mą-rēn'), *n.* The sedge-warbler. *C. Swainson*. [Local, Eng.]

**sedge-warbler** (sej'wâr'blėr), *n.* An acrocephaline bird; a kind of reed-warbler, specifically *Sylvia* or *Calamoherpe* or *Salicaria* or *Acrocephalus phragmitis*, or *A. schænobænus*, a sedge-bird widely distributed in Europe, Asia, and

Sedge-warbler (*Acrocephalus phragmitis*).

Africa, about 5 inches long, rufous-brown above and buffy-brown below, frequenting sedgy and reedy places. There are many other species of this genus, all sharing the name. Also called *reed-warbler*, *reed-wren*, *sedge-wren*, etc. See *reed-thrush*, and quotation under *reeler*, 2.

**sedge-wren** (sej'ren), *n.* Same as *sedge-warbler*.

**sedgy** (sej'i), *a.* [< *sedge*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to sedge: as, a *sedgy* growth.

If they are wild-ducks, parboil them with a large carrot (cut to pieces) inside of each, to draw out the fishy or *sedgy* taste. *Miss Leslie*, Cook-book (ed. 1854), p. 94.

2. Overgrown or bordered with sedge.

Gentle Severn's *sedgy* bank. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 98.

To the right lay the *sedgy* point of Blackwell's Island, dreat in the fresh garniture of living green.
*Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 116.

**sedigitated** (sē-dij'i-tā-ted), *a.* [< L. *sedigitus*, having six fingers on one hand, < *sex*, six (= E. *six*), + *digitus*, a finger (see *digit*), + *-ate*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Same as *sexdigitate*. *Darwin*.

**sedile** (sē-dī'lē), *n.*; pl. *sedilia* (-dil'i-ą). [L. *sedile*, a seat, bench, < *sedere*, sit: see *sit*.] *Eccles.*, one of the seats within the sanctuary provided originally or specifically for the celebrant of the mass (or holy communion) and his assistants. The sedilia are typically three in number, for the use of the priest, the deacon, and the subdeacon, and in England are often recesses constructed in the south wall of the chancel, and generally enriched with carving. The name is sometimes also used for non-structural seats serving the same purpose. The singular *sedile* is little used. See cut on following page.

**Sedillot's operation.** See *operation*.

Sedilia, Southwell Minster, England.

**sediment** (sed'i-ment), *n.* [< OF. *sediment*, F. *sédiment* = Sp. Pg. It. *sedimento*, < L. *sedimentum*, a settling, subsidence, < *sedere*, sit, settle, = E. *sit*: see *sit*.] The matter which settles to the bottom of water or any other liquid; settlings; lees; dregs; in *geol.*, detrital material mechanically suspended in or deposited from water; the material of which the sedimentary rocks are composed.

It is not bare agitation, but the *sediment* at the bottom, that troubles and defiles the water. *South*, Sermons.

In recent years it has been attempted to calculate the amounts of *sediment* worn off by various great rivers from the surface of the regions drained by them.
*J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 18.

**Latericeous sediment.** See *latericeous*.

**sedimental** (sed-i-men'tal), *a.* [< *sediment* + *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of sediment or dregs.

For if the ratified and azure body of this lower heaven be folded up like a scroll of parchment, then much more this drossy, feculent, and *sedimental* earth shall be burnt.
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 336.

**sedimentary** (sed-i-men'ta-ri), *a.* [= F. *sédimentaire*; as *sediment* + *-ary*.] In *geol.*, formed by deposition of materials previously held in suspension by water: nearly synonymous with *aqueous*. A rock is *massive* when it has no structure indicating an aqueous origin; it is *sedimentary* when its appearance indicates that it is made up of the detritus of other rocks, eroded and carried away by watery currents, to be deposited in another place. All sedimentary rocks are made up of the fragments of the original crust of the earth, of eruptive materials which have come up through this crust from below, or of other sedimentary beds which, having been deposited, have again in their turn been subjected to erosion and redeposition. It is in sedimentary rocks that organic remains are found; in the original crust of the earth, or in volcanic materials, traces of life could not be expected to occur.—**Sedimentary cataract**, a soft cataract, in which the denser parts have subsided.

**sedimentation** (sed″i-men-tā'shon), *n.* [< *sediment* + *-ation*.] The deposition of sediment; the accumulation of earthy sediment to form strata.

**sediment-collector** (sed'i-ment-ko-lek″tor), *n.* Any apparatus in vessels containing fluids for receiving deposits of sediment and impurities, with provision for their removal.

**sedition** (sē-dish'on), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sedicion*; < ME. *sedicioun*, < OF. *sedition*, *sedicion*, F. *sédition* = Pr. *sedicio* = Sp. *sedicion* = Pg. *sedição* = It. *sedizione*, < L. *seditio(n-)*, dissension, civil discord, sedition, lit. 'a going apart,' hence dissension, < **sedire* (not used), go apart, < *sed-*, apart, + *ire*, go: see *iter*[1], etc. Cf. *ambition*, *redition*, *transition*.] A factious commotion in a state; the stirring up of such a commotion; incitement of discontent against government and disturbance of public tranquillity, as by inflammatory speeches or writings, or acts or language tending to breach of public order: as, to stir up a *sedition*; a speech or pamphlet abounding in *sedition*. *Sedition*, which is not strictly a legal term, comprises such offenses against the authority of the state as do not amount to treason, for want of an overt act. But it is not essential to the offense of sedition that it threaten the very existence of the state or its authority in its entire extent. Thus, there are seditious assemblies, seditious libels, etc., as well as direct and indirect threats and acts amounting to sedition—all of which are punishable as misdemeanors by fine and imprisonment.

Thus have I evermore been burdened with the word of *sedition*. *Latimer*, 3d Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

And he released unto them him that for *sedition* and murder was cast into prison. Luke xxiii. 25.

If the Devil himself were to preach *sedition* to the world, he would never appear otherwise than as an Angel of Light. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vii.

The hope of impunity is a strong incitement to *sedition*; the dread of punishment, a proportionably strong discouragement to it. *A. Hamilton*, Federalist, No. 26.

**Sedition Act.** See *alien and sedition laws*, under *alien*.

=**Syn.** *Rebellion*, *Revolt*, etc. See *insurrection*.

**seditionary** (sē-dish'on-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *sedition* + *-ary*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to sedition; seditious.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *seditionaries* (-riz). An inciter or promoter of sedition.

A *seditionary* in a state, or a schismatick in the church, is like a sulphureous fiery vapour in the bowels of the earth, able to make that stable element reel again.
*Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 71.

**seditious** (sē-dish'us), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sedicious*; < OF. *seditieux*, *sedicieus*, F. *séditieux* = Sp. Pg. *sedicioso* = It. *sedizioso*, < L. *seditiosus*, factious, seditious, < *seditio(n-)*, sedition: see *sedition*.] 1. Partaking of the nature of sedition; tending to the promotion of sedition: as, *seditious* strife; *seditious* speech; a *seditious* harangue.

This *sedicious* conspiracye was not so secretly kept, nor so closely cloked. *Hall*, Henry IV., an. 6.

We weaken the Reins of the Government of our selves by not holding them with a stricter hand, and make our Passions more *seditious* and turbulent by letting them alone. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. vii.

It was enacted "that such as imagined or spoke any *seditious* or scandalous news, rumours, sayings, or tales of the King or the Queen should be set upon the pillory if it fortuned to be said without any city or town corporate." *Strype*, Memorials, Queen Mary, an. 1554.

2. Engaged in sedition; guilty of sedition; exciting or promoting sedition: as, *seditious* persons.

While they lived together in one city, their numbers exposed them to the delusions of *seditious* demagogues.
*J. Adams*, Works, IV. 496.

=**Syn.** Incendiary. See *insurrection*.

**seditiously** (sē-dish'us-li), *adv.* In a seditious manner; with sedition. *Locke*, On Toleration.

**seditiousness** (sē-dish'us-nes), *n.* The state or character of being seditious.

**Sedlitz powder.** See *Seidlitz powder*, under *powder*.

**seduce** (sē-dūs'), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *seduced*, ppr. *seducing*. [= F. *séduire* = Pr. *seduire* = Sp. *seducir* = Pg. *seduzir* = It. *sedurre*, *seducere*, < L. *seducere*, lead apart or astray, < *se-*, apart, + *ducere*, lead: see *duct*. Cf. *adduce*, *conduce*, *deduce*, etc.] To lead aside or astray; entice away from duty, legal obligation, or rectitude, as by promises, bribes, etc.; corrupt; specifically, to entice (a woman) to a surrender of chastity. See *seduction*, 2.

For me, the gold of France did not *seduce*;
Although I did admit it as a motive.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2. 155.

Beware of them, Diana: their promises, enticements, oaths, tokens, and all these engines of lust, are not the things they go under: many a maid hath been *seduced* by them. *Shak.*, All's Well, iii. 5. 22.

The best historians of later times have been *seduced* from truth, not by their imagination, but by their reason.
*Macaulay*, History.

O Popular Applause! what heart of man
Is proof against thy sweet *seducing* charms?
*Cowper*, Task, ii. 482.

=**Syn.** *Lure*, *Decoy*, etc. See *allure*[1], and list under *entice*.

**seduceable** (sē-dū'sa-bl), *a.* [< *seduce* + *-able*.] Capable of being seduced or led astray; seducible.

**seducement** (sē-dūs'ment), *n.* [= It. *seducimento*; as *seduce* + *-ment*.] 1. The act of seducing; seduction.

Court-madams,
Daughters of my *seducement*.
*Middleton*, Game at Chess, iv. 2.

He made a very free and full acknowledgement of his error and *seducement*.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 74.

2. The means employed to seduce; the arts of flattery, falsehood, and deception.

'Twas a weak Part in Eve to yield to the *Seducement* of Satan; but it was a weaker Thing in Adam to suffer himself to be tempted by Eve. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 24.

**seducer** (sē-dū'sėr), *n.* [< *seduce* + *-er*[1].] One who seduces; one who entices another from the path of rectitude and duty; specifically, one who, by solicitation, flattery, or promises, persuades a woman to surrender her chastity.

Grant it me, O king! . . . otherwise a *seducer* flourishes, and a poor maid is undone. *Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3. 146.

God's eye sees in what seat there sits, or in what corner there stands, some one man that wavers in matters of doctrine, and inclines to hearken after a *seducer*.
*Donne*, Sermons, x.

**seducible** (sē-dū'si-bl), *a.* [< *seduce* + *-ible*.] Capable of being seduced, or drawn aside from the path of rectitude; corruptible.

The vicious examples of ages past poison the curiosity of these present, affording a hint of sin unto *seducible* spirits.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 19.

**seducingly** (sē-dū'sing-li), *adv.* In a seducing or seductive manner.

**seducive** (sē-dū'siv), *a.* [< *seduce* + *-ive*.] Seductive. [Rare.]

There is John Courtland—ah! a *seducive* dog to drink with. *Bulwer*, Eugene Aram, I. 11.

**seduction** (sē-duk'shon), *n.* [< OF. *seduction*, F. *séduction* = Pr. *seduction* = Sp. *seduccion* = Pg. *seducção* = It. *seduzione*, < L. *seductio(n-)*, a leading astray, < *seducere*, pp. *seductus*, seduce: see *seduce*.] 1. The act of seducing; enticement, especially to evil; seductive influences: as, the *seductions* of wealth.

The *seductions* of such Averroistic pantheism as was preached by heretics like Amalric of Bena.
*Encyc. Brit.*, X. 549.

2. The act of persuading a woman to surrender her chastity.

A woman who is above flattery, and despises all praise but that which flows from the approbation of her own heart, is, morally speaking, out of reach of *seduction*.
*Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe.

Specifically, in *law*: (*a*) The tort committed against a woman, or against her parent or master, by enticing her to surrender her chastity. (*b*) In some jurisdictions (by statute), the criminal offense of so doing, especially under promise of marriage.

**seductive** (sē-duk'tiv), *a.* [= Sp. *seductivo*, < L. *seductus*, pp. of *seducere*, lead astray (see *seduce*), + *-ive*.] Tending to seduce or lead aside or astray; apt to mislead by flattering appearances.

Go, splendid sycophant! No more
Display thy soft *seductive* arts.
*Langhorne*, Fables of Flora, i.

**seductively** (sē-duk'tiv-li), *adv.* In a seductive manner; with seduction.

**seductiveness** (sē-duk'tiv-nes), *n.* Seductive character, influence, or tendency: as, the *seductiveness* of sin.

**seductor** (sē-duk'tor), *n.* [= F. *séducteur* = Sp. Pg. *seductor* = It. *seducitore*, < LL. *seductor*, a misleader, seducer, < L. *seducere*, pp. *seductus*, mislead, seduce: see *seduce*.] One who seduces or leads astray; a leader of sedition. [Rare.]

To suppress
This bold *seductor*.
*Massinger*, Believe as you List, ii. 2.

**seductress** (sē-duk'tres), *n.* [< *seductor* + *-ess*.] A female seducer; a woman who leads a man astray. *Imp. Dict.*

**sedulity** (sē-dū'li-ti), *n.* [< OF. *sedulite* = It. *sedulità*, < L. *sedulita(t-)s*, sedulousness, assiduity, < *sedulus*, sedulous: see *sedulous*.] Sedulous care and diligence; diligent and assiduous application; constant attention; unremitting industry.

Let there be but the same propensity and bent of will to religion, and there will be the same *sedulity* and indefatigable industry in men's enquiries into it. *South*.

*Sedulity* . . . admits no intermission, no interruption, no discontinuance, no trepidity, no indifferency in religious offices. *Donne*, Sermons, xxiii.

That your *Sedulities* in the Reception of our Agent were so cordial and so egregious we both gladly understand, and earnestly exhort ye that you would persevere in your good Will and Affection towards us.
*Milton*, Letters of State, May 31, 1650.

**sedulous** (sed'ū-lus), *a.* [< L. *sedulus*, diligent, prob. lit. 'sitting fast, persistent' (cf. *assiduus*, busy, occupied, assiduous), < *sedere*, sit (cf. *sedes*, a seat): see *sedent*, *sit*. In another view, lit. 'going, active, agile,' < √ *sad*, go, seen in Gr. ὁδός, a way, ὁδεύειν, travel.] Diligent in application or in the pursuit of an object; constant, steady, and persevering; steadily industrious; assiduous.

The *sedulous* Bee
Distill'd her Honey on thy purple Lips.
*Prior*, First Hymn of Callimachus.

The laziest will be *sedulous* and active where he is in pursuit of what he has much at heart.
*Swift*, Against Abolishing Christianity.

=**Syn.** See *assiduity*.

**sedulously** (sed'ū-lus-li), *adv.* In a sedulous manner; diligently; industriously; assiduously.

**sedulousness** (sed'ū-lus-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sedulous; assiduity; assiduousness; steady diligence; continued industry or effort.=**Syn.** See comparison under *assiduity*.

**Sedum** (sē'dum), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *sedum*, houseleek.] 1. A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Crassulaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a four- or five-lobed calyx, the same number of separate petals, twice as many stamens alternately adnate to the petals, and a number of small scales inserted beneath the four or

five ovaries, the latter containing numerous ovules and ripening into separate follicles. There are about 150 species, natives of north temperate and frigid regions, rare in America, where one occurs in Peru, and in the United States 16 or more, chiefly in the mountains, with 3 others naturalized in the east. They are usually smooth herbs, either erect or decumbent, often tufted or moss-like, and remarkable for their fleshy stems and leaves. The latter are of very varied shapes, usually entire or but slightly toothed, and either opposite, alternate, or whorled. The flowers are borne in cymes, usually white, yellow, or pink, sometimes purplish or blue. Many species are common in dry, barren, or rocky places where little else will grow. The 10 British species and some of the American are known as *stonecrop*. Many others, known in cultivation by the generic name, and favorites for ornamenting rockwork, filling vases, and covering walls, are valued for the permanence of their foliage, which resists drought. Several with stiff rosettes of thick leaves are used for bedding out in summer, or employed for decorative borders and to form permanent designs, mottos, and lettering. Many similar Mexican plants so used, and commonly confused with these, belong to the subgenus *Echeveria* of the related genus *Cotyledon*, and are distinguished by their united five-furrowed corolla-tube. A similar habit occurs in the related genus *Sempervivum*. Several other species are in cultivation for their pink, purple, or scarlet flowers, and others for their variegated leaves mottled with white or yellow. A few are dioecious, and have flat, thinner leaves, forming the subgenus *Rhodiola*, the *rhodia* of medieval shops. (See *roseroot* and *heal-all*.) Many species are remarkable for persistence of life, cut stems growing and even flowering when fastened on a wall, deriving nourishment from reserves in their lower leaves and succulent stem, especially *S. Telephium* (for which see *orpine*, 2), also called *live-for-ever* and *livelong*, and known as *Aaron's-rod* because sometimes growing when pressed and apparently dried, and as *midsummer-men* because formerly used for divination on midsummer eve by setting up two stems to see if the one representing the lover will turn to the other. *S. acre*, the English wall-pepper, bird's-bread, creeping-jack, or pricket, an emetic and cathartic, is often cultivated in America as *moss*, *golden-moss*, or *love-entangle*, and *S. Sieboldii*, a Japanese species valued for its grayish-green whorled leaves, as *constancy; S. rupestre* is known in England as *jealousy;* and for *S. Anacampseros*, see *herb of friendship*, under *herb*. *S. album*, formerly esteemed in medicine and eaten cooked or as a salad, is known as *worm-grass* and *prickmadam*. *S. pulchellum* of the southern United States is sometimes cultivated under the name of *widow's-cross*. *S. ternatum*, the wild stonecrop of rocky places in Pennsylvania and southward, with white flowers and rounded ornamental leaves in threes, is also often cultivated. *S. telephioides*, from the Potomac southward, and the roseroot, in the Rocky Mountains and arctic America, are conspicuous on account of their growth in multitudes on high ledges of dry mountain-cliffs.

2. [*l. c.*] A plant of the genus *Sedum:* extended by very early writers to the houseleek and other crassulaceous plants. Sometimes written *cedum*.

Yf bestes harme it that beth in the grounde,
Let mynge juce of *cedum* [houseleek] smal ygrounde
With water, and oon nyght thi seede ther stepe,
And beestes wicke away thus may me kepe.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 180.

**see**[1] (sē), *v.*; pret. *saw*, pp. *seen*, ppr. *seeing*. [< ME. *seen*, *sen*, without inf. term. *see*, *se* (pret. *saw*, *saugh*, *sawgh*, *sauh*, *sawh*, *say*, *saygh*, *sey*, *sei*, *seigh*, *seih*, *seyh*, *seiz*, *sigh*, *sy*, etc., pp. *sein*, *seyn*, *sewen*, *sezen*, *seien*, *sen*, *seie*, etc.), < AS. *seón*, *sión* (pret. *seah*, pl. *sāwon*, *sāgon*, pp. *gesegen*, *gesewen*) = OS. *sehan*, *sēan* = OFries. *sia* = MD. *sien*, D. *zien* = MLG. *sēn*, LG. *seen* = OHG. *schan*, MHG. *sehen*, G. *sehen* = Icel. *sjā* = Sw. Dan. *se* = Goth. *saihwan* (pret. *sahw*, pl. *sēhwum*, pp. *saihwans*), see, Teut. √ *sehw* (> *segw*, *sew*), see; accordant in form, and prob. identical in origin, with L. *sequi* = Gr. ἕπεσθαι, follow, = Lith. *sekti*, follow (√ *seq*, follow): see *sequent*, *sue*, etc. The transfer of sense is not certain; prob. 'follow with the eyes.'] **I.** *trans.* 1. To perceive by the eye; become aware of (an object) by means of light-waves emitted by it or reflected from it to the organs of sight; behold: as, to *see* a man coming; no man can *see* God.

He abode, tille the Damysele *saughe* the Schadewe of him in the Myrour. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 24.

This we *saw* with our eies, and reloyced at it with our hearts. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 42.

2. To examine with the eyes; view; behold; observe; inspect: as, to *see* the games; to *see* the sights of a town.

But as some of vs visyted one place and some an other, so yt whan we mette eche reported vnto other as we had founden and *sene*. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 47.

And enery wight will haue a looking glasse
To *see* himselfe, yet so he seeth him not.
*Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 54.

He 's awa to the wedding house,
To *see* what he could *see*.
*Catherine Johnstone* (Child's Ballads, IV. 35).

How can any Body be happy while they're in perpetual Fear of being *seen* and censur'd?
*Congreve*, Love for Love, ii. 9.

3. To perceive mentally; discern; form a conception or idea of; distinguish; understand; comprehend: as, to *see* the point of an argument; to *see* a joke.

William & his worthi make, whan thei *sei* time,
Told themperour trenli that hem tidde hadde.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4917.

*Lady Easy*. . . . To be in love, now, is only to have a design upon a woman. . . .
*Lady Betty*. Ay, but the world knows, that is not the case between my lord and me.
*Lady Easy*. Therefore, I think you happy.
*Lady Betty*. Now, I don't *see* it.
*Cibber*, Careless Husband, ii. 1.

The sooner you lay your head alongside of Mr. Bruff's head, the sooner you will *see* your way out of the deadlock. *W. Collins*, The Moonstone, iii. 6.

4†. To keep in sight; take care of; watch over; protect.

Unnethes myghte the frere speke a word,
Till atte laste he seyde, "God you *see*."
*Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 469.

5. To bring about as a result; superintend the execution or the performance of a thing so as to effect (a specified result); make sure: with an object-clause with *that* specifying the result. The *that* is often omitted, and the clause may suffer further ellipsis: as, *see that* it is done; or, *see* it is done; or, *see* it done.

*See that* ye fall not out by the way. Gen. xlv. 24.

*See* the lists and all things fit. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 54.

Farewell; and *see* this business be a-foot
With expedition.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, i. 1.

'Tis his Business to *see that* they and all other about the House perform their Duties. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 23.

Take him away now, then, you gaping idiot, and *see that* he does not bite you, to put an old proverb to shame.
*Scott*, Old Mortality, xxxiv.

6. To wait upon; attend; escort: with an objective predicate: as, to *see* a friend off to Europe; to *see* a lady home.

*Ant.* But, hark ye, Ferdinand, did you leave your key with them?
*Ferd.* Yes; the maid who *saw* me out took it from the door. *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 2.

She was with him, accompanying him, *seeing* him off.
*Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xxviii.

7. To call on; visit; have an interview with.

Come, Casca, you and I will yet ere day
*See* Brutus at his house. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3. 154.

8. To meet and speak with; receive: as, I cannot *see* any one to-day.

I was to *see* Monsieur Baudelot, whose Friendship I highly valne. I received great Civilities from him.
*Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 46.

Assert your right boldly, man! . . . *see* what company you like; go out when you please; return when you please. *Colman*, Jealous Wife, i.

9. To consult for a particular purpose; sometimes, euphemistically, to consult as a lobbyist for the purpose of influencing by a bribe or the like. See the quotation under *lobbyist*. [Colloq.]—10. To find out; learn by observation or experience.

The people had come rudely to the boat when I was absent, and had said that they would *see* whether this stranger would dare come out another day, having taken great umbrage at my copying the inscriptions.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 105.

11. To feel; suffer; experience; know by personal experience. See *seen*, *p. a.*

If a man keep my saying he shall never *see* death.
John viii. 51.

When remedies are past, the griefs are ended
By *seeing* the worst. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 203.

Let one more attest
I have lived, *seen* God's hand thro' a lifetime, and all was for best. *Browning*, Saul.

12. In *poker* and other gambling games, to meet and accept by staking a similar sum: as, to *see* a bet.—**Not to see the fun of.** See *fun*.—**To have seen one's** (or **its**) **best days**, to have begun to decline; be on the wane.

True wit *has seen its best days* long ago.
*Dryden*, Limberham, Prol., l. 1.

**To have seen service.** See *service*[1].—**To have seen the day.** See *day*[1].—**To see one through**, to aid one in accomplishing. [Colloq.]—**To see out.** (*a*) To see or hear to the end.

I had a mind to *see* him *out*, and therefore did not care for contradicting him. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 22.

(*b*) To outdo, as in drinking; beat.

I have heard him say that he could *see* the Dundee people *out* any day, and walk home afterwards without staggering. *Dickens*.

**To see the back of.** See *back*[1].—**To see the elephant.** See *elephant*.—**To see the light.** See *light*[1].—**Syn. 1-3.** *See*, *Perceive*, *Observe*, *Notice*, *Behold*, *Witness*. The first five express either the physical sight or the result of reflection; *witness* expresses sight only. *See* is the general word; it represents often an involuntary act; to *perceive* implies generally or always the intelligence of a prepared mind; to *observe* implies the purpose of inspecting minutely and taking note of facts connected with the object. *Notice* applies to the involuntary discovery of some object by the sight, or of some fact by the mind; it has also the meaning of *observe:* as, to *notice* the operation of a steam-engine. To *behold* is to look at a thing for some time, to see plainly, or to see that which is interesting, remarkable, or otherwise worth seeing. To *witness* is to see a thing done or happening: as, to *witness* a surgical operation; hence, legally, to *witness* a signature is to certify that one saw it made.

How he should be truly eloquent who is not a good man I *see* not. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Lo, she is one of this confederacy!
Now I *perceive* they have conjoin'd all three
To fashion this false sport, in spite of me.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 193.

He who through vast immensity can pierce,
*See* worlds on worlds compose one universe,
*Observe* how system into system runs, . . .
May tell why Heaven has made us as we are.
*Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 25.

When he lay dying there,
I *noticed* one of his many rings, . . . and thought,
It is his mother's hair. *Tennyson*, Maud, xxiv. 8.

Haste hither, Eve, and worth thy sight *behold*,
Eastward among those trees, what glorious shape
Comes this way moving. *Milton*, P. L., v. 308.

You ask if nurses are obliged to *witness* amputations and such matters, as a part of their duty. I think not, unless they wish. *L. M. Alcott*, Hospital Sketches, p. 90.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To have the power of perceiving by the eye; have the power of sight; perceive or discern objects or their apparent qualities by the organs of sight.

Though neither eyes nor ears, to hear nor *see*,
Yet should I be in love by touching thee.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 437.

We went on thro' clouds of dust to Akmim, for, the wind being high, it raised the sands to such a degree that we could not *see* before us any further than in a very thick fog. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 80.

2. To perceive mentally; apprehend; discern; understand: often with *into* or *through*.

I *see into* thy end, and am almost
A man already. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 4. 169.

Many sagacious persons will . . . *see through* all our fine pretensions. *Tillotson*.

3†. To look: with *after*, *for*, *on*, *up*, or *upon*.

She was ful moore blisful *on* to *see*,
Than is the newe perelonette tree.
*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 61.

I gae up to my tapmast,
And *see for* some dry land.
*Sir Patrick Spens* (Child's Ballads, III. 341).

4. To examine or inquire; consider.

*See* now whether pure fear and entire cowardice doth not make thee wrong this virtuous gentlewoman to close with us. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 352.

We'll take three men on either side,
And *see* if we can our fathers agree.
*Græme and Bewick* (Child's Ballads, III. 82).

5†. To meet; see one another.

How have ye done
Since last we *saw* in France?
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1. 2.

**Let me see, let us see, let 's see,** are used to express consideration, or to introduce the particular consideration of a subject.—**See to it,** look well to it; attend; consider; take care.—**To see about a thing,** to pay some attention to it; consider it.—**To see after.** See *after*.—**To see double.** See *double*.—**To see good.** See *good*.—**To see into** or **through a millstone.** See *millstone*.—**To see through one,** to understand one thoroughly.

He is a mere piece of glass: I *see through him* by this time. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 2.

**To see to.** (*a*†) To look at or upon; behold.

An altar by Jordan, a great altar to *see to*. Josh. xxii. 10.

A certain shepherd lad,
Of small regard to *see to!*
*Milton*, Comus, l. 620.

(*b*) To attend to or care or arrange for; look after; take care of.

The Sick . . . they *see to* with great affection.
*Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), ii. 8.

I will go and purse the ducats straight,
*See to* my house, left in the fearful guard
Of an unthrifty knave. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 176.

*See* is used imperatively, or as an interjection, to call the attention of others to an object or a subject, signifying 'lo!' 'look!' 'behold!'

**see**[1] (sē), *n.* [< *see*[1], *v.*] What one has to see. [Rare.]

May I depart in peace, I have seen my *see*.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, ii. 128.

**see**[2]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sea*[1].

**see**[3] (sē), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sea;* < ME. *see*, *se*, < OF. *se*, *sed*, *siet* = Sp. *sede*, see, = Pg. *sede*, *se* = It. *sede*, a seat, see. < L. *sedes*, a seat, < *sedere* = E. *sit:* see *sit*. Cf. *seat*.] 1†. A seat of power or dignity; a throne.

And smale harpers with her glees
Saten under hem in *sees*.
*Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1210.

In the Roofe, onyr the popes *see*,
A saluator may thou see,
Neuer peynted with hond of mon.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 126.

Scho lifte me up lightly with hir leve hondes,
And sette me softely in the *see*, the septre me rechede.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3351.

Jove laught on Venus from his soverayne *see*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. vi. 2.

2. The seat of a bishop, whether an ordinary bishop, or a bishop of higher rank (metropolitan, etc., patriarch, pope); the local center of a diocese and of diocesan authority, or of a diocese and other subordinate dioceses; the city or locality from which ecclesiastical jurisdiction is exercised; hence, episcopal rank, authority, and jurisdiction as exercised from a permanent local center. The word *see*, from meaning any seat of dignity, came to apply specifically to the cathedra, or episcopal throne, situated in a cathedral, thence to the city which contained the cathedral and was the chief city of a bishop's diocese, and so in modern usage to the diocese itself. It differs from *diocese*, however, in that *diocese* represents the territorial province for the care of which the bishop is responsible (that is, where his duties lie), whereas *see* is the local seat of his authority, dignity, and episcopal privileges. Both words differ from *bishopric*, in that *bishopric* represents the bishop's office, whether actual or nominal. See *throne*.

The church where the bishop is set with his college of presbyters about him we call a *see*.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 8.

**Apostolic see.** See *apostolic*.—**Holy see**, the see of Rome.—**See of Rome**, the papal office or jurisdiction; the papal court.

Others, that would to high preferment come,
Leave vs, & flie vnto the *Sea of Rome*.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

**seeable** (sē′a-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< late ME. *seabylle;* < *see*[1] + *-able*.] **I.** *a.* Capable of being seen; to be seen.

**II.** *n.* That which is to be seen. [Rare.]

We shall make a march of it, seeing all the *seeables* on the way. *Southey*, Letters, II. 271. (*Davies.*)

**seebachite** (sē′bak-īt), *n.* [Named after Karl von *Seebach*, a German geologist (1839–78).] A zeolitic mineral from Richmond, near Melbourne, Victoria, probably identical with herschelite.

**see-bright** (sē′brīt), *n.* The clary, *Salvia Sclarea*. See *clary*[2] and *sage*[2].

**seecatchie** (sē′kach′i), *n.* [Local name: Russian or Alentian.] The male fur-seal or seabear of Alaska, *Callorhinus ursinus*.

What catholic knowledge of fish and fishing banks any one of those old *seecatchie* must possess which we observe hauled out on the Pribylov rookeries each summer!
*Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 354.

**seecawk** (sē′kâk), *n.* [Cree Indian.] The common American skunk, *Mephitis mephitica*.

**seed** (sēd), *n.* [< ME. *seed, sede, sed, sad,* < AS. *sǣd*, seed, sowing, offspring, = OS. *sād* = OFries. *sēd* = MD. *sæd*, D. *zaad* = MLG. *sāt* = OHG. MHG. *sāt*, G. *saat* = Icel. *sæthi, sāth* = Sw. *säd* = Dan. *sæd* = Goth. **sēths* (in comp. *mana-sēths*, mankind, the world), seed; with formative *-d* (*-th*), from the root of AS. *sāwan*, etc., sow: see *sow*[1].] 1. The fertilized and matured ovule of the higher or flowering plants. It is a body within the pericarp or seed-vessel, containing an organized embryo, or nucleus, which, on being placed under favorable circumstances, develops into an individual similar to that from which it came. The reproductive bodies of the lower or flowerless plants (cryptogams) differ in their mode of germination and in other ways, and are not called true seeds, but *spores*. (See *spore*.) The seed-coats are those of the ovule — two, or rarely only one. The outer, answering to the primine, is the more firm and is not rarely crustaceous in texture, and takes the name of *testa* (also *spermoderm* and *episperm*). The inner, answering to the secundine, is called *tegmen* (sometimes *endopleura*); when present, it is always conformed to the nucleus, and is thin or soft and delicate in texture. The seed-stalk or podosperm, when there is one, is the pedicel or attachment of the seed to the placenta, and answers to the funiculus of the ovule. The chalaza, raphe, and hilum of the ovule retain the same names in the seed. The foramen of the ovule is called the *micropyle* in the seed. The terms which denote the position of the ovule, such as *orthotropous, anatropous, amphitropous*, etc., also apply equally to the resulting seed. The nucleus may consist of the embryo alone, or of the embryo and the albumen, which is the nourishing substance upon which the developing plant is to feed until it is capable of maintaining itself. See the various terms, and cuts under *anatropous, campylotropal, Cruciferæ, ovary*, and *plumule*.

Onlc of thalre kynde eke *seedes* woi renewe,
And change hemself, as writeth clercs trewe.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

2. The male fecundating fluid; semen; sperm or milt, as of fish; spat, as of oysters: without a plural.—3. Very young animals, as oysters.

Now the Wareham district gives little else except *seed:* that is, young oysters intended to be transferred to other localities where they may pursue their growth under more favorable conditions. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 515.

4. Progeny; offspring; children; descendants: as, the *seed* of Abraham; the *seed* of David. In this sense, chiefly scriptural, the word is applied to one person or to any number collectively, and is not used in the plural.

The *seed* of Banquo kings! *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. I. 70.

His faithfull eyes were fixt upon that incorruptible reward, promis'd to Abraham and his *seed* in the Messiah.
*Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

We, the latest *seed* of Time. *Tennyson*, Godiva.

5. Race; generation; birth.

O Israel, O household of the Lord,
O Abraham's hrats, O brood of blessed *seed*,
O chosen sheep that loved the Lord indeed!
*Gascoigne*, De Profundis.

Of mortal *seed* they were not held.
*Waller*, To Zelinda.

6. That from which anything springs; first principle; origin: often in the plural: as, the *seeds* of virtue or vice; to sow the *seeds* of discord.

*Seeds* and roots of shame and iniquity.
*Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 6. 93.

These fruitful *seeds* within your mind they sowed;
'Twas yours to improve the talent they bestowed.
*Dryden*, Cym. and Iph., l. 495.

7. Same as *red-seed:* a fishermen's term.—8. The egg or eggs of the commercial silkworm-moth, *Sericaria mori*.

The egg of the silk-worm moth is called by silk-raisers the "*seed.*" It is nearly round, slightly flattened, and in size resembles a turnip-seed.
*C. V. Riley*, A Manual of Instruction in Silk-culture.

9. In *glass-making*, one of the small bubbles which form in imperfectly fused glass, and which, when the glass is worked, assume elongated or ovoid forms, resembling the shapes of some seeds.—**Angola seeds**, crabs'-eyes. See *Abrus*.—**Cevadilla seeds.** See *cevadilla*.—**Cold seeds.** See *cold*.—**Coriander-seed.** See *coriander*.—**Cumin-seed.** See *cumin*, 2.—**Holy seed.** See *holy*.—**Musk-seed.** Same as *amber-seed*.—**Niger or ramtil seeds.** See *Guizotia*.—**To run to seed.** See *run*, *v. i.*—**To set seed.** See *set*[1]. (See also *amber-seed, bawchan-seed, bonduc-seeds, canary-seed, fern-seed, mustard-seed.*)

**seed** (sēd), *v.* [< ME. *seeden, seden,* < AS. *sǣdian*, provide with seed, < *sǣd*, seed: see *seed, n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To go to seed; produce seed; grow to maturity: as, plants that will not *seed* in a cold climate.

The floure nei *seeden* of my corn.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4344.

Your chere floureth, but hit woi not *sede*.
*Chaucer*, Anelida and Arcite, l. 306.

They pick up all the old roots, except what they design for seed, which they let stand to *seed* the next year.
*Mortimer*, Husbandry.

The tree [teak] *seeds* freely every year.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 103.

The old are all against you, for the name of pleasure is an affront to them; they know no other kind of it than that which has flowered and *seeded*, and of which the withered stems have indeed a rueful look.
*Landor*, Imag. Conv., Epicurus, Leontion, and Ternissa.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To sow; plant; sprinkle or supply with or as with seed.—2. To cover with something thinly scattered; ornament with small and separate figures.

A sable mantle *seeded* with waking eyes.
*B. Jonson*, Part of the King's Entertainment.

3†. To graft. [Rare.]

Or thus I rede
You doo: with gentil graffes hem [vines] to *sede*.
*Palladius*, Husboodrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 107.

4. In *lard-rendering* and *-refining*, to granulate by slow cooling, or cooling without stirring, as stearin in lard.—**To seed down**, to sow with grass-seed.

**seed-bag** (sēd′bag), *n.* A bag designed to contain seeds; specifically, a bag filled with flax-seed, put around the tubing in a bore-hole, in order that by its swelling it may form a water-tight packing: formerly extensively used in the oil-region of Pennsylvania.

**seed-basket** (sēd′bas′ket), *n.* In *agri.*, a basket for holding the seed to be sown.

**seed-bed** (sēd′bed), *n.* A piece of ground prepared for receiving seed: often used figuratively.

The family, then, was the primal unit of political society, and the *seed-bed* of all larger growths of government.
*W. Wilson*, State, § 26.

**seed-bird** (sēd′bėrd), *n.* The water-wagtail. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**seedbox** (sēd′boks), *n.* 1. In *bot.*, a seed-vessel or capsule.—2. See *Ludwigia*.

**seed-bud** (sēd′bud), *n.* The germ, germen, or rudiment of the fruit in embryo; the ovule.

**seed-cake** (sēd′kāk), *n.* A sweet cake containing aromatic seeds.

**seed-coat** (sēd′kōt), *n.* In *bot.*, the covering of a seed, usually the testa, or exterior coat.

**seed-cod** (sēd′kod), *n.* A basket or vessel for holding seed while the husbandman is sowing it; a seed-leap. [Prov. Eng.]

**seed-coral** (sēd′kor′al), *n.* Coral in very small and irregular pieces as used in the arts. Compare *negligée beads*, under *negligée*.

**seed-corn** (sēd′kôrn), *n.* Corn or grain for seed; seed-grain; ears or kernels of maize set apart as seed for a new crop.

Who else like you
Could sift the *seedcorn* from our chaff?
*Lowell*, To Holmes.

**Seed-corn maggot**, the grub of a fly which injures corn. See *maggot* and *Anthomyia*.

Seed-corn Maggot (*Anthomyia zeæ*). *a*, maggot (line shows natural size); *b*, pupa, natural size.

**seed-crusher** (sēd′krush′ėr), *n.* An instrument for crushing seeds for the purpose of expressing their oil.

**seed-down** (sēd′doun), *n.* The down on certain seeds, as the cotton.

**seed-drill** (sēd′dril), *n.* A machine for sowing seed in rows or drifts; a drill.

Kernels of Maize, showing work of the maggot.

**seed-eater** (sēd′ē′tėr), *n.* A granivorous bird; specifically, a bird of the genus *Spermophila* or *Sporophila* (as *S. morelcti* of Texas and Mexico) and some related genera of small American finches. See also *Spermestes*, and compare *Chondestes*.—**Little seed-eater.** See *grassquit*.

**seeded** (sē′ded), *a.* [< *seed* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Bearing seed; hence, matured; full-grown.

The *seeded* pride
That hath to this maturity blown up
In rank Achilles must or now be cropp'd.
*Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 316.

The silent *seeded* mellow-grass.
*Tennyson*, Pelleas and Ettarre.

2. Sown; sprinkled with seed.—3. In *her.*, having the stamens indicated: used only when they are of a different tincture from the rest of the flower: as, a rose gules *seeded* or.—**Fleur-de-lis seeded.** See *fleur-de-lis*.

**seed-embroidery** (sēd′em-broi′dėr-i), *n.* Embroidery in which the seeds of certain plants are fastened upon the ground and form parts of the design, as pumpkin-, melon-, and cucumber-seeds.

**seeder** (sē′dėr), *n.* [< *seed* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which sows or plants seeds; a seed-planting tool or machine; a seeding-machine or sower; a seed-drill.—2. An apparatus for removing seeds from fruit: as, a raisin-*seeder*.—3. A breeding or spawning fish; a seed-fish.

**seed-field** (sēd′fēld), *n.* A field in which seed is raised, or a field ready for seeding.

Time is not sleeping, nor Time's *seedfield*.
*Carlyle*, French Rev., II. iii. 2.

**seed-finch** (sēd′finch), *n.* A South American finch of the genus *Oryzoborus*. *P. L. Selater.*

**seed-fish** (sēd′fish), *n.* A fish containing seed, roe, or spawn; a ripe fish.

**seed-fowl**† (sēd′foul), *n.* [< ME. *sede-foul;* < *seed* + *fowl*[1].] A bird that feeds on grain, or such birds collectively.

The *sede-foul* chosen hadde
The turtel trewe, and gan hir to hem calle.
*Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 576.

**seedful** (sēd′fûl), *a.* [< *seed* + *-ful*.] Full of seed; pregnant; rich in promise.

She sits all gladly-sad expecting
Som flame (against her fragrant heap reflecting)
To burn her sacred bones to *seedfull* cinders.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

**seed-gall** (sēd′gâl), *n.* A small gall, as if a seed, raised on any plant by one of various insects, as the phylloxera.

**seed-garden** (sēd′gär′dn), *n.* A garden for raising seed.

**seed-grain** (sēd′grān), *n.* Corn or grain used as seed for a new crop; hence, that from which anything springs.

The primary *seed-grain* of the Norse Religion.
*Carlyle*, Hero-Worship, i.

In 1876 and 1877 the grasshoppers ruined the wheat crops of Minnesota, and reduced many farmers to a condition of distress. The Legislature accordingly made profuse *seed-grain* loans to individuals, to be refunded gradually in the form of special taxes. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 700.

**seediness** (sē′di-nes), *n.* [< *seedy* + *-ness*.] The character or condition of being seedy. (*a*) The state of abounding in seed. (*b*) Shabbiness; worn-out appearance.

A casual visitor might suppose this place to be a Temple dedicated to the Genius of *Seediness*.
*Dickens*, Pickwick, xliii.

(*c*) Exhausted or worn-out condition as regards health or spirits. [Colloq.]

What is called *seediness*, after a debauch, is a plain proof that nature has been outraged, and will have her penalty.
*J. S. Blackie*, Self-Culture, p. 95.

**seeding** (sē′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *seed, v.*] The sowing of or with seed.

"Blessed is he that considereth the poor"; there is the *seeding:* "the Lord shall deliver him in the time of trouble; there is the harvest." *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 373.

**seeding-machine** (sē′ding-ma-shēn″), *n.* An agricultural machine for sowing or planting seeds, including machines for planting seeds in hills, drills, or broadcast; a seeder. Many of these machines form the furrow, deposit the seeds, and cover them by means of a following wheel or other device.

**seeding-plow** (sē′ding-plou), *n.* A plow fitted with a hopper, from which seed is automatically deposited in the furrow as it is turned.

**seed-lac** (sēd′lak), *n.* See *lac*[2], 1.

**seed-leaf** (sēd′lēf), *n.* In *bot.*, a cotyledon. Also called *seminal leaf*. See cuts under *exogen* and *plumule*.

**seed-leap** (sēd′lēp), *n.* [Also *seed-lip*, *seed-lop*; < ME. *seed-leep*, *seed-lep*, *sedlepe*, < AS. *sǣdlǣp*, *sǣdleáp*, a seed-basket, < *sǣd*, seed, + *leap*, a basket: see *seed* and *leap*[2].] A seed-basket; a vessel in which a sower carries seed. *Bailey*, 1731.

**seedless** (sēd′les), *a.* [< *seed* + *-less*.] Having no seeds: as, a *seedless* orange.

**seedling** (sēd′ling), *n.* and *a.* [< *seed* + *-ling*[1].]

**I.** *n.* A plant reared from the seed, as distinguished from one propagated by layering, or from a budded or grafted tree or shrub.

**II.** *a.* Produced from the seed: as, a *seedling* pansy.

**seed-lip, seed-lop** (sēd′lip, -lop), *n.* Same as *seed-leap*.

**seed-lobe** (sēd′lōb), *n.* In *bot.*, a seed-leaf; a cotyledon.

**seedman** (sēd′man), *n.* Same as *seedsman*.

**seedness**† (sēd′nes), *n.* [< ME. *sedness*; < *seed* + *-ness*.] Sowing.

Trymenstre *sedness* eke is to respite
To places colde of winter snowes white.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 10.

Blossoming time
That from the *seedness* the bare fallow brings
To teeming foison. *Shak.*, M. for M., i. 4. 42.

**seed-oil** (sēd′oil), *n.* See *oil* and *pulza-oil*.

**seed-oysters** (sēd′ois″tėrz), *n. pl.* Very young oysters, fit for planting.

**seed-pearl** (sēd′pėrl), *n.* See *pearl*.

**seed-planter** (sēd′plan″tėr), *n.* A seeding-machine or seeder. The term is applied especially to machines for planting seed in hills.

**seed-plat** (sēd′plat), *n.* Same as *seed-plot*.

**seed-plot** (sēd′plot), *n.* A piece of ground in which seeds are sown to produce plants for transplanting; a piece of nursery-ground; hence, figuratively, a nursery or hotbed.

In France! that garden of humanity,
The very *seed-plot* of all courtesies.
*B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, iii. 4.

**seed-sheet** (sēd′shēt), *n.* The sheet containing the seed which a sower carries with him. · *Carlyle*.

**seedsman** (sēdz′man), *n.*; pl. *seedsmen* (-men). [< *seed's*, poss. of *seed*, + *man*.] 1. A sower; one who scatters seed.

Strange, untrue, and unnatural conceits set abroad by *seedsmen* of rebellion, only to animate unquiet spirits.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, viii. 2.

The *seedsman*
Upon the slime and ooze scatters the grain,
And shortly comes to harvest.
*Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 7. 24.

2. A dealer in seeds.

**seed-sower** (sēd′sō″ėr), *n.* A broadcast seeding-machine or seeder, used especially for grain- and grass-planting.

**seed-stalk** (sēd′stâk), *n.* In *bot.*, the funiculus. See *seed*, 1.

**seedster**† (sēd′stėr), *n.* [< *seed* + *-ster*.] A sower. [Rare.]

Fell Mars (the *Seedster* of debate).
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

**seed-tick** (sēd′tik), *n.* A young or small tick: applied to any species of *Ixodes*, especially the cattle-tick, *I. bovis*. [U. S.]

With *seed-tick* coffee and ordinary brown sugar costing fabulous sums and almost impossible to be obtained, it is small matter of wonder that the unsatisfied appetite of the rebel sharpshooter at his post far to the front often impelled him . . . to call a parley with the Yankee across the line. *The Century*, XXXVI. 766.

**seed-time** (sēd′tīm), *n.* [< ME. **sedtime*, < AS. *sǣd-tīma* (= Icel. *sáth-tími*), seed-time, time for sowing, < *sǣd*, seed, sowing, + *tīma*, time: see *seed* and *time*.] The season proper for sowing seed.

While the earth remaineth, *seedtime* and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night shall not cease. Gen. viii. 22.

Too forward *seed-times* make thy harvest lame.
*Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 4.

**seed-vessel** (sēd′ves″el), *n.* In *bot.*, the pericarp which contains the seeds. See cuts under *dehiscence*, *flax*, and *follicle*.

Seed-weevil (*Apion rostrum*). (Cross shows natural size.)

**seed-weevil** (sēd′wē″vl), *n.* A small weevil which infests seeds, as a species of *Apion*. See *Apioninæ*.

**seed-wool** (sēd′wúl), *n.* Raw cotton when freshly taken from the bolls, before the seeds have been separated from the fiber.

**seedy**[1] (sē′di), *a.* [< *seed* + *-y*[1].] 1. Abounding with seeds; running to seed.

Of human weeds I shall not now speak except to observe how *seedy* they are, how they increase and multiply over the more valuable and highly cultivated plants.
*The Century*, XIX. 689.

2. Having a peculiar flavor, supposed to be derived from weeds growing among the vines: applied to French brandy.—3. Full of spawn, as a seed-fish.—4. Run to seed; no longer fresh, new, or prosperous; worn-out; shabby; poor: as, a *seedy* coat; to look rather *seedy*.

However *seedy* Mr. Bagshot may be now, if he hath really played this frolic with you, you may believe he will play it with others, and when he is in cash you may depend on a restoration. *Fielding*, Jonathan Wild, i. 12. (*Davies*.)

He is a little *seedy*, . . . not well in clothes.
*Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, iii.

5. Looking or feeling wretched, as after a debauch; not well; out of sorts. [Colloq.]—6. In *glass-making*, containing the bubbles called *seed*.

The mixture will melt from the top only, the lower part not being sufficiently heated; and, whatever efforts the founder may make subsequently, his found will be prolonged, and his glass will be *seedy*. *Glass-making*, p. 120.

**seedy**[2], *n.* See *sidi*.

**seedy-toe** (sē′di-tō), *n.* A diseased condition of a horse's foot, in which the hoof-wall near its lower margin is separated from the bone by the formation of imperfect horn.

Any horse with the least tendency to *seedy-toe*, thrush, or any such disease of the feet.
*The Field* (London), Jan. 30, 1886.

**seeing** (sē′ing), *conj.* [Orig. ppr. of *see*[1], *v.*, agreeing with the subject expressed or understood.] Because; inasmuch as; since; considering; taking into account, or in view of the fact (with *that* expressed or understood).

Wherefore come ye to me, *seeing* ye hate me?
Gen. xxvi. 27.

*Seeing* I have now mentioned the guarde, I will make some large relation thereof. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 40, sig. D.

**seeing-stone**† (sē′ing-stōn), *n.* A looking-glass; a mirror.

They must look into that true *seeing-stone*, the teaching of Christ's Church, whose holy volumes they beheld before them, sparkling with the emblematical ball of crystal. *Rock*, Church of our Fathers, i. 295.

**seek**[1] (sēk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sought*, ppr. *seeking*. [< ME. *sēken*, also assibilated *seechen*, *sechen* (pret. *souhte*, *soghte*, *sohte*, pp. *soht*, *sogt*, *sowt*), < AS. *sēcan*, *sēcean* (pret. *sōhte*, pp. *gesōht*) = OS. *sōkian* = OFries. *sēkâ* = D. *zoeken* = MLG. *sōken*, LG. *soeken* = OHG. *suohhan*, MHG. *suochen*, G. *suchen* = Icel. *sækja* (for **sækja*) = Sw. *söka* = Dan. *søge* = Goth. *sōkjan*, seek; prob. connected with *sacan* (pret. *sōc*), fight, contend, *sacu*, strife, etc. (see *sake*[1]), and akin to Ir. *sāigim*, lead, perhaps to L. *sagire*, perceive quickly or acutely, Gr. *ἡγεῖσθαι*, lead. Hence in comp. *beseek*, now only *beseech*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To go in search or quest of; look or search for; endeavor to find: often followed by *out*.

To the whiche oure Lord sente seynt Peter and seynt James, for to *seche* the Asse, upon Palme Sonday, and rode upon that Asse to Jerusalem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 97.

Antonio . . . did range the town to *seek* me *out*.
*Shak.*, T. N., iv. 3. 7.

2. To inquire for; ask for; solicit; desire or try to obtain.

The young lions roar after their prey, and *seek* their meat from God. Ps. civ. 21.

Others, tempting him, *sought* of him a sign. Luke xi. 16.

Charles was not imposed on his countrymen, but *sought* by them. *Macaulay*, Sir J. Mackintosh.

3. To go to; resort to; have recourse to.

And to vysyte ayen suche other holy place as we had deuocion vnto, and also to *seke* and vysyte dyuers pylgrymages and holy thynge that we had not sene byforne.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 46.

*Seek* not Beth-el, nor enter into Gilgal. Amos v. 5.

The Queen, not well pleased with these Proceedings, *seeks* all Means to incite the Lords of her Party, and they as much seek to incite her to make Opposition.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 194.

4. To aim at; pursue as an object; strive after; attempt: as, to *seek* a person's life or his ruin.

I do forgive you;
And though you *sought* my blood, yet I'll pray for you.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, v. 2.

5. To try; endeavor: with an infinitive object.

Lying report hath *sought* to appeach mine honour.
*Greene*, Pandosto (1588).

A thousand ways he *seeks*
To mend the hurt that his unkindness marr'd.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, i. 477.

Why should he mean me ill, or *seek* to harm?
*Milton*, P. L., ix. 1152.

Some, covetous
Above the rest, *seek* to engross me whole,
And counter-work the one unto the other.
*B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

6. To search; search through.

Whan thei weren comen azen fro the Chace, thei wenten and *soughten* the Wodes, zif ony of hem had ben hid in the thikke of the Wodes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 226.

Have I *sought* every country far and near,
And, now it is my chance to find thee out,
Must I behold thy timeless cruel death?
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 4. 3.

They've *sought* Clyde's water up and doun,
They've *sought* it out and in.
*Young Redin* (Child's Ballads, III. 16).

7†. To look at; consult. *Minsheu.*—**Seek dead!** the order given by a sportsman to a dog to search for and retrieve killed game.

**II.** *intrans.* 1†. To go; proceed; resort; have recourse; apply: with *to*.

The soudiours by assent *soghten to* the tempuil.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), i. 3221.

Now, Queen of Comfort! sithe thou art that same
*To* whom I *seeche* for my medicyne,
Lat not my foo no more my wounde entame.
*Chaucer*, A. B. C., l. 78.

And all the earth *sought to* Solomon, to hear his wisdom, which God had put in his heart. 1 Ki. x. 24.

Wisdom's self
Oft *seeks to* sweet retired solitude.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 376.

2. To search, or make search or inquiry.

Ask and it shall be given you, *seek* and ye shall find.
Mat. vii. 7.

I'll not *seek* far . . . to find thee
An honourable husband. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 3. 141.

**Sought after**, in demand; desired; courted: as, his company is greatly *sought after*.

You see, my good wenches, how men of merit are *sought after*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 405.

**To seek.** (*a*) To be sought; desired but out of reach or not found: as, the work has been decided on, but the man to carry it out is still *to seek*.

Oure counseil was nat longe for *to seche*.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 784.

This King hath stood the worst of them in his own House without danger, when his Coach and Horses, in a Panic feare, have bin *to seek*. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, iv.

(*b*†) At a loss; without knowledge, experience, or resources; helpless: used adjectively, usually with *be*.

So shall not our English Poets, though they *be to seeke* of the Greeke and Latin languages, iament for lack of knowledge sufficient to the purpose of this arte.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 131.

For, if you reduce usury to one low rate, it will ease the common borrower, but the merchant will *be to seeke* for money. *Bacon*, Usury.

I that have dealt so long in the fire will not *be to seek* in smoke now. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

Does he not also leave us wholly *to seek* in the art of political wagering? *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, v.

**To seek for**, to endeavor to find.

The sailors *sought for* safety by our boat.
*Shak.*, C. of E., i. 1. 77.

**To seek out**†, to withdraw.

An you engross them all for your own use, 'tis time for me to *seek out*. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

**To seek upon**†, to make trial of.

Sometyme be we suffred for to *seke*
*Upon* a man, and doon his sonle unreste,
And nat his body, and al is for the beste.
*Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 196.

**seek**[2]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sick*[1].

**seeker** (sē′kėr), *n.* [< ME. *seker*, *sekere*; < *seek*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who seeks; an inquirer: as, a

*seeker* after truth.—**2†.** One who applies or resorts: with *to*.

Cato is represented as a *seeker to* oracles. *Bentley.*

**3.** A searcher.

So the blaynesse of the *sekere* was scorned.
*Wyclif*, Gen. xxxi. 35.

**4.** [*cap.*] One of a sect in the time of Cromwell which professed no determinate religion, but claimed to be in search of the true church, ministry, sacraments, and Scriptures.

Others, held very good men, are at a dead stand, not knowing what to doe or say; and are therefore called *Seekers*, looking for new Nuntio's from Christ, to assolle these benighted questions. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 19.

These people were called *Seekers* by some, and the Family of Love by others; because, as they came to the knowledge of one another, they sometimes met together, not formally to pray or preach at appointed times or places, in their own wills, as in times past they were accustomed to do; but waited together in silence, and, as any thing rose in any one of their minds that they thought favoured of a divine spring, they sometimes spoke.
*Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, i.

**5.** In *anat.*, same as *tracer*.

Insert a *seeker* into it [the pedal gland of the common snail] — it can be readily introduced for a distance of more than an inch.
*Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 281.

**seeking†** (sē′king), *p. a.* Investigating; searching for the truth.

A student . . . informed us of a sober and *seeking* man of great note in the city of Duysburgh; to him we gave some books. There was one more who was tender and inquiring, to whom also we gave some books.
*Penn*, Travels in Holland, Works, III. 402.

**seek-no-further** (sēk′nō-fėr′ᵺhėr), *n.* A reddish winter apple, with a subacid flavor. Also *go-no-further*. [U. S.]

**seek-sorrow†** (sēk′sor′ō), *n.* [< *seek*, *v.*, + obj. *sorrow*.] One who contrives to give himself vexation; a self-tormentor.

Afield they go, where many lookers be,
And thou *seek-sorrow* Clalus them among.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

**seel¹†**, *a.* [ME. *sel*, < AS. *sēl*, *sǣl*, good, fortunate, happy, = OHG. **sāl* (in MHG. *sālliche*) = Icel. *sæll* = Sw. *säll* = Dan. *sæl* = Goth. *sēts*, good, useful; prob. = L. *sollus*, whole, entire, *sōlus* (prob. orig. identical with *sollus*), alone (see *sole*¹), *salvus*, *salvos*, orig. **solvos*, whole, sound, well, safe (see *safe*), = Gr. ὅλος, dial. οἶλος, whole, = Skt. *sarva*, whole, all. Hence *seel*¹, *n.*, and, by extension from *seel*¹, *a.*, *seely* (which only partly depends on the noun *seel*) (cf. *holy*, similarly extended from *hole*, now spelled *whole*), and from that the mod. *silly*.] Good; fortunate; opportune; happy. *Layamon*, l. 1234.

**seel¹** (sēl), *n.* [< ME. *sele*, *eele*, *sel*, *sæl*, < AS. *sǣl*, time, season, happiness, < *sǣl*, *sēl*, fortunate, opportune: see *seel*¹, *a.*] **1.** Good fortune; happiness; bliss. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

I is thyn awen clerk, awa have I *seel* [var. *hele*].
*Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 319.

Take droppyng of capone rostyd wele
With wyne and mustarde, as have thou *eele*,
With onyons smalle schrad, and sothun [sodden] in grece,
Meng alle in fere, and forthe hit messe.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 288.

**2.** Opportunity; time; season: as, the *seel* of the day: used frequently as the second element in a compound: as, hay-*seel* (hay-time), barley-*seel*, etc. [Prov. Eng.]

**seel²** (sēl), *v. t.* [Also *ceel*; early mod. E. also *seele*, *seal*, *eele*; < OF. *siller*, *eiller*, sew up the eyelids of, hoodwink, wink, F. *ciller*, open and shut the eyes, wink, < *cil*, eyelid, < L. *cilium*, an eyelid, eyelash: see *cilium*.] **1.** To close, or close the eyes of, with a thread. The eyelids of a newly taken hawk were thus sealed in falconry, to keep them together, and aid in making it tractable.

She brought a *seeled* dove, who, the blinder she was, the higher she strove. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

He shall for this time only be *seel'd* up,
With a feather through his nose, that he may only
See heaven, and think whither he is going.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 4.

So have I seen a harmless dove made dark with an artificial night, and her eyes *sealed* and locked up with a little quill. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 660.

Hence—**2.** To close, as a person's eyes; blind: hoodwink.

She that, so young, could give out such a seeming,
To *seel* her father's eyes up close as oak.
*Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 210.

Cold death . . . his sable eyes did *seel*. *Chapman.*

**seel³** (sēl), *v. i.* [Prob. < F. *siller*, run ahead, make headway, < OF. *sigler*, *singler*, F. *cingler*, sail, make sail (= Sp. *singlar*), sail, < Icel. *sigla*, sail: see *sail*¹, *single*², *v.*] To lean; incline to one side; heel; roll, as a ship in a storm.

When a ship *seels* or rolls in foul weather, the breaking loose of ordnance is a thing very dangerous. *Raleigh.*

**seel³** (sēl), *n.* [< *seel*³, *v.*] A roll or pitch, as of a ship in a storm.

All aboard, at every *seele*,
Like drunkards on the hatches reele.
*Sandys*, Paraphrase of the Psalms (ed. 1636), p. 181.

In a mighty storme, a lustie yonge man (called John Howland), coming upon some occasion above ye grattings, was with a *seele* of ye shipe throwne into [ye] sea.
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 76.

**seel⁴†**, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *seal*².

**seelily†** (sē′li-li), *adv.* In a seely or silly manner.

**seeliness†**, *n.* The character of being seely; happiness; blissfulness.

Worldly *selynesse*,
Which clerkes callen fals felicite,
Ymedled is with many a bitternesse.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 813.

**seely†**, *a.* [Early mod. E., also *seeley*; < ME. *sely*, *seli*, < AS. *sǣlig*, fortunate, prosperous, happy, blessed (= OS. *sālig* = OFries. *selich*, *silich* = MD. *salig*, D. *zalig*, blessed, MLG. *sālich*, *sēlich* = OHG. *sālig*, MHG. *sælec*, fortunate, blessed, happy. G. *selig*, blessed, = Icel. *sælligr*, happy, wealthy, blissful, = Sw. Dan. *salig*, blessed); extended, with adj. suffix, < *sǣl*, *sēl*, fortunate, happy: see *seel*¹, *a.* Hence in later use *silly*, in a restricted sense: see *silly*.] **1.** Happy; lucky; fortunate.

For *sely* is that deth, soth for to seyne,
That oft ycleped cometh and endeth peyne.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 503.

O noble prince, that god shall blesse so farre as to be the onely meane of bringing this *seely* frozen Ialand into such everlasting honnour that all the nations of the World shall knowe and say, when the face of an English gentleman appeareth, that he is eyther a Sowldiour, a philosopher, or a gallant Cowrtier.
*Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 11.

To get some *seeley* home I had desire. *Fairfax.*

**2.** Good.

*Seli* child is sone ilered [taught].
*Life of Beket* (ed. Black), p. 158. (*Stratmann.*)

For *sely* child wol alday sone lere.
*Chaucer*, Prioress's Tale, l. 60.

**3.** Simple; artless; innocent; harmless; silly. See *silly*.

O *sely* womman, ful of innocence,
Ful of pitee, of truthe and Conscience,
What maked yow to men to trusten so?
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1254.

I, then, whose burden'd breast but thus aspires
Of shepherds two the *seely* cause to show.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

A face like modest Pallas when she bluah'd;
A *seely* shepherd should be beauty's judge.
*Greene*, Description of Silvestro's Lady.

Honest foole duke, . . . *seely* novice Ferneze!
I do laugh at yee.
*Marston and Webster*, Malcontent, i. 7.

**4.** Poor; trifling.

And for to apparayile with oure Bodyes, wee naen a *sely* litylle Clout, for to wrappen in oure Careynes.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 293.

**seem** (sēm), *v.* [< ME. *semen*; not from the AS. *sēman*, *gesēman*, satisfy, conciliate, reconcile, but from the related Scand. verbs, Icel. *sæma* (for **sæma*), honor, bear with, conform to, *sōma*, befit, beseem, become (= Dan. *sömme*, be becoming, be proper, be decent); cf. *sǣmr*, fit, becoming, < *sama*, beseem, befit, become, conform to (= Goth. *sanyan*, please), < *samr* = Goth. *sama*, the same: see *same*, and cf. *seemly*, *beseem*.] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To be fit or suitable.

To the tempull full tyte toke he the gate.
Ffull mylde on his maner menit within.
On a ayde he hym set, as *semyt* for a straungior.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2879.

**2.** To appear; have or present an appearance of being; appear to be; look or look like; in a restricted sense, be in appearance or as regards appearance only.

And I have on of tho precyouse Thornes, that *semethe* licke a white Thorn, and that was zoven to me for gret Specyaltee. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 13.

This is to *seeme*, and not to bee.
*Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 29.

She *seemd* a woman of great bountihed.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 41.

So shall the day *seem* night.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 122.

Some truths *seem* almost falsehoods, and some falsehoods almost truths. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 3.

In every exercise of all admired,
He *seemed*, nor only *seemed*, but was inspired.
*Dryden*, Cym. and Iph., l. 221.

**3.** To appear; be seen; show one's self or itself; hence, to assume an air; pretend.

For loue made I this worlde alone,
Therfore my loue shalle in it *seme*.
*York Plays*, p. 15.

As we *seme* best we shall shewe our entent.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1768.

There did *seem* in him a kind of joy
To hear of it. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 18.

**4.** In an impersonal reflexive use, to appear: with the person in the dative, later apparently in the nominative as the quasi-subject of *seem* in the sense of 'think, consider': as, *me seem*, *him seemed*, *they seemed*, *the people seemed*, it seems to me, it seemed to him, them, or the people (*meseems* being often written as a single word).

The peple com to the gate, and saugh apertly the Duke, as *hem semed*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 77.

"Sir," sais syr Sextenour, "ssye what the lykez,
And we salle suffyre the, ala *us* beste *semes*."
*Morte Arthur* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1701.

It was of fairye, as the *peple semed*.
*Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 193.

*Me seemeth* good that, with some little train,
Forthwith from Ludlow the young prince be fetch'd
Hither to London, to be crown'd our king.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., ii. 2. 120.

**5.** To appear to one's self; imagine; feel as if: as, I still *seem* to hear his voice; he still *seemed* to feel the motion of the vessel.

Gazing I *seem* to see
Thought folded over thought . . . in thy large eyes.
*Tennyson*, Eleänore, vi.

It is habitual with the New-Englander to put this verb to strange uses, as, "I can't *seem* to be suited," "I couldn't *seem* to know him." *Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

**It seems**, it appears: often used parenthetically, and nearly equivalent to 'as the story goes, as is said, as we are told.' Often used sarcastically or ironically: as, this, *it seems*, is the man you call good!

I am abus'd, betray'd! I am laugh'd at, scorn'd,
Baffled, and bor'd, *it seems!*
*Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iv. 5.

*It seems* to me that the true reason why we have so few versions which are tolerable is because there are so few who have all the talents requisite for translation.
*Dryden.*

The river here is about a quarter of a mile broad, or something more. *It should seem* it was the Angyrorum Civitas of Ptolemy. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 80.

*It seems* a countryman had wounded himself with his scythe. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 248.

=**Syn. 2.** *Seem*, *Look*, *Appear*. *Look* differs from *seem* only in more vividly suggesting the use of the eye, literally or figuratively: as, it *looks* (or *seems*) right. *Appear* is somewhat stronger, having sometimes the sense of coming into view or coming to seem. Each may stand for that which is probably true, or in opposition to that which is true: not to *seem*, but to *be*; the *seeming* and the *real*. *Should seem* and *would seem* are equally correct, but differ in strength. To say that a thing *should seem* to be true is to say that it ought to seem so or almost necessarily seems so; to say that it *would seem* true is to say that, while there are reasons for holding an opposite view, the preponderance of evidence is on the side of its being true.

**II.†** *trans.* To become; beseem; befit; be fit, suitable, or proper for.

Amongst the rest a good old woman was,
Hight Mother Hubberd, who did farre surpas
The rest in honest mirth, that *seem'd* her well.
*Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 35.

**seemer** (sē′mėr), *n.* One who seems; one who makes a show of something; one who carries an appearance or semblance.

Hence shall we see,
If power change purpose, what our *seemers* be.
*Shak.*, M. for M., i. 3. 54.

**seeming** (sē′ming), *n.* [Verbal n. of *seem*, *v.*] **1.** Appearance; show; outward appearance or looks; semblance; especially, a false appearance.

And to raze out
Rotten opinion, who hath writ me down
After my *seeming*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 2. 129.

He concludes with a sentence faire in *seeming*, but fallacious. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, vi.

**2†.** Fair appearance.

These keep
*Seeming* and savour all the winter long.
*Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 75.

**3†.** Opinion; judgment; way of thinking; estimate; apprehension.

Nothing more clear unto their *seeming* than that, a new Jerusalem being often spoken of in scripture, they undoubtedly were themselves that new Jerusalem.
*Hooker.*

His perauasive words impregn'd
With reason, to her *seeming*, and with truth.
*Milton*, P. L., ix. 737.

**seeming** (sē′ming), *p. a.* [< ME. *semyng*; ppr. of *seem*, *v.*] **1†.** Becoming; befitting; proper; seemly.

As hym thought it were right wele *semyng*
Ffor to do hym aeruice as in that case,
And rather ther thanne in a stranger place.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 327.

It wer farr more *seeming* that they shoulde wt the, by good liuing, begin to be men, then thou shouldest with them, by the leauing of thy good purpose, shamefully begin to bee a beast. *Sir T. More*, Works, p. 12.

2. That appears to be (real, proper, or the like); having a semblance or appearance of being real, or what is purported; ostensible; apparent: as, *seeming* happiness; a *seeming* friend.

We have very oft awaked him, as if to carry him to execution, and showed him a *seeming* warrant for it.
*Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2. 160.

To your court
Whiles he was hastening, . . . meets he on the way
The father of this *seeming* lady. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1. 191.

All things seek their own good, or at least *seeming* good.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 103.

**seeming**† (sē'ming), *adv.* [< *seeming*, *p. a.*] In a becoming or seemly manner; seemly.

Bear your body more *seeming*, Audrey.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, v. 4. 72.

**seemingly** (sē'ming-li), *adv.* In a seeming manner; apparently; ostensibly; in appearance; in show; in semblance.

This the father *seemingly* complied with.
*Addison*, Freeholder, No. 43.

This *seemingly* simple feeling.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol. (2d ed.), § 60.

**seemingness** (sē'ming-nes), *n.* Fair appearance; plausibility; semblance.

The authority of Aristotle and his learned followers presses us on the one side, and the *seemingness* of those reasons we have already mention'd perswades us on the other side. *Sir K. Digby*, Bodies, vii.

**seemless**† (sēm'les), *a.* [< *seem* + *-less*.] Unseemly; unfit; indecorous. [Rare.]

The Prince . . . did his father place
Amida the pavéd entry, in a seat
*Seemless* and abject. *Chapman*, Odyssey, xx. 397.

**seemlihead** (sēm'li-hed), *n.* [Also *seemlihed*; < ME. *semelyhede*; < *seemly* + *-head*.] Seemliness; becomingness; fair appearance and bearing. [Obsolete or archaic.]

A yong man ful of *semelyhede*. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1130.

Yet nathemore his meaning she ared, . . .
And by his persons secret *seemlyhed*
Well weend that he had beene some man of place.
*Spenser*, F. Q., IV. viii. 14.

Then his tongue with sober *seemlihed*
Gave utterance. *Keats*, Endymion, iv.

**seemlily** (sēm'li-li), *adv.* In a seemly or becoming manner; decently; comelily. *Imp. Dict.*

**seemliness** (sēm'li-nes), *n.* [< ME. *scemlinesse*; < *seemly* + *-ness*.] Seemly character, appearance, or bearing; comeliness; grace; beautiful appearance or bearing; fitness; propriety; decency; decorum.

Womanhod and trouthe and *seemlinesse*.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1041.

And *seemliness* complete, that aways
Thy courtesies, about thee plays.
*Wordsworth*, To a Highland Girl.

**seemly** (sēm'li), *a.* [< ME. *semly*, *semli*, *semcly*, *semeli*, *semlich*, *semliche*, *semelich*, *semelike*, < Icel. *sæmiligr* = Dan. *sömmelig*, seemly, becoming, fit, < *sæmr*, fit, becoming, < *sama*, beseem: see *seem*.] 1. Becoming; fit; suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character; suitable; decent; proper.

Hit were sittyng for sothe, & *semly* for wemen,
Thaire houses to haunt & holde hom with in.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2962.

A *semely* man oure hoost was withalle,
For to han been a marshal in an halle.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 751.

Are these *seemly* company for thee?
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 3.

A *seemly* gown of Kendal green,
With gorget closed of silver sheen.
*Scott*, Rokeby, v. 15.

2†. Comely; goodly; handsome; beautiful.

By that same hade he sonnes, *semly* men all.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1474.

Hit maketh myn herte light
Whan I thenke on that swete wight
That is so *semely* on to se.
*Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 1177.

The erle buskyd and made hym ysre
For to ryde ovyr the revere,
To see that *semely* syght.
*Sir Eglamour* (Thornton Romances), l. 198.

**seemly** (sēm'li), *adv.* [< *seemly*, *a.*] In a decent or suitable manner; becomingly; fitly.

There, *seemly* ranged in peaceful order, stood
Ulysses' arms, now long disused to blood.
*Pope*, Odyssey.

Not rustic as before, but *seemlier* clad.
*Milton*, P. R., ii. 299.

**seemlyhed**†, **seemlyhood**†, *n.* Same as *seemlihead*.

**seen** (sēn), *p.* and *a.* **I.** *p.* Past participle of *see*[1].

**II.**† *a.* 1. Manifest; evident.

Al was forgeten, and that was *sene*.
*Chaucer*, Death of Blanche, l. 413.

2. Experienced; versed; skilled.

It is verie rare, and maruelous hard, to proue excellent in the Latin tong, for him that is not also well *seene* in the Greeke tong. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 157.

He 's affable, and *seene* in many thinges;
Discourses well, a good companion.
*Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindnesa.

She was *seene* in the Hebrew, Greeke, and Latin tongues.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 2.

Arithmetic and Geometry I would wish you well *seen* in.
*Sir P. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 308).

For he right well in Leaches craft was *scene*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., VI. vi. 3.

**seenet**, *n.* [ME., also *cene*, Sc. *seinye*, *senye*, < OF. *sene*, a synod, prop. a senate: see *senate*, and cf. *synod*.] A synod. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 453.

**seep** (sēp), *v. i.* [Also *seap*, *seip*; a var. of *sipe*, q. v.] 1. To ooze or percolate gently; flow gently or drippingly through pores; trickle.

The melting waters of summer are diffused through the unconsolidated snow of the preceding winter, and slowly *seep* through the soft slush, but have not a motion sufficiently rapid to cause them to gather into streams and erode well-defined channels.
*Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XL. 122.

2. To drain off: said of any wet thing laid on a grating or the like to drain: as, let it *seep* there.

**seepage** (sē'pāj), *n.* [Also *seapage*; < *seep* + *-age*.] Percolation; oozing fluid or moisture; also, the amount of a fluid that percolates: as, the *seepage* is great.

We might call the vast streams which then filled the valleys ordinary rivers, since they were not bordered immediately by ice. Yet the *seepage* of ooze and flow of Gletschermilch, silt, and sand, which had helped fill the broad channels of the osar-plains period, still continued from the uplands with even greater rapidity.
*Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XL. 144.

**seepy** (sē'pi), *a.* [< *seep* + *-y*[1].] Oozing; full of moisture: specifically noting land not properly drained.

**seer**[1] (sēr or sē'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sear* (with distinctive term. *-ar* for *-er*, as in *forebear*, *beggar*, etc.); < ME. *scere* = D. *ziener* (with irreg. *n*, from the inf.) = MHG. *seher* (in *sternseher*, star-gazer), G. *seher* = Dan. *seer* = Sw. *siare*, a seer, prophet; as *see*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who sees.

A dreamer of dreams, and a *seer* of visions.
*Addison*, Spectator.

2. A prophet; a person who foresees or foretells future events.

So also were they the first Prophetes or *seears*, Videntes —for so the Scripture tearmeth them in Latine, after the Hebrue word. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 5.

Beforetime in Israel, when a man went to enquire of God, thus he spake, Come, and let us go to the *seer*: for he that is now called a Prophet was beforetime called a *Seer*.
1 Sam. ix. 9.

How soon hath thy prediction, *Seer* blest,
Measured this transient world, the race of time,
Till time stand fix'd! *Milton*, P. L., xii. 553.

3. Specifically, one supposed to be gifted with second sight.

Go preach to the coward, thou death-telling *seer*!
*Campbell*, Lochiel's Warning.

=Syn. 2. *Soothsayer*, etc. See *prophet*.

**seer**[2]†, *a.* An obsolete spelling of *sear*[1].

**seer**[3]†, *a.* See *sere*[2].

**seer**[4] (sēr), *n.* [Also *saer*, and more prop. *ser*; < Hind. *ser*.] An East Indian weight, of varying value in different places, but officially determined in the Presidency of Bengal to be equal to 80 tolas, or about 2½ pounds troy.

He receives about one dollar and sixty-five cents for a *seer* (one pond thirteen onnces) of the poppy-juice.
*S. W. Williams*, Middle Kingdom, II. 375.

**seerfish** (sēr'fish), *n.* [Also *scirfish*; a partial translation of Pg. *peixe serra*, lit. 'saw-fish,' applied to various species of the genus *Cybium*: *peixe*, < L. *piscis*, = E. *fish*; *serra*, < L. *serra*, a saw: see *serrate*.] A scombroid fish, *Scomberomorus guttatus*, of an elongate fusiform shape, and resembling the Spanish mackerel, *S. maculatus*. It inhabits the East Indian seas, and is a valuable food-fish, much esteemed for its savoriness.

**seerpaw** (sēr'pâ), *n.* [Formerly also *serpaw*, *serpow*; < Hind. *sar-o-pā* (also *sar-tā-pā*), from head to foot: *sar*, also *sir*, head (< Pers. *sar*, head, = Gr. *κάρα*, head: see *cheer*[1]); *pā*, < Pers. *pā*, foot: see *foot*.] In India, a robe of honor or state suit, presented by way of compliment or as a token of either favor or homage. Compare *khilat*.

**seership** (sēr'ship), *n.* [< *seer*[1], *n.*, + *-ship*.] The office or character of a seer.

**seersucker** (sēr'suk-ėr), *n.* [E. Ind.] A thin linen fabric, usually imported from the East Indies, though sometimes imitated in Europe. Its surface is irregularly crinkled, producing an effect somewhat like crape; it is usually imported in narrow stripes of grayish blue and white.—**India seersucker**, a thin cotton cloth having alternate smooth and puckered stripes running lengthwise, which are usually about a quarter of an inch in width. The puckering is produced by holding the threads in the warp of the puckered sections more loosely than the other threads during the process of weaving.

**seerwood**†, *n.* See *searwood*.

**see-saw** (sē'sâ), *n.* and *a.* [A varied reduplication of *saw*[1], in allusion to the action of two men sawing wood or stone: see *saw*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. A sport in which two children sit one at each end of a board or long piece of timber balanced on some support, and move alternately up and down. This amusement is of remote antiquity; it is familiar in Greek vase-paintings as a pastime, especially of girls older than the children who usually resort to it now.

The butt-ends of the three old streets that led down towards the sea-ground were dipped as if playing *see-saw* in the surf. *R. D. Blackmore*, Erema, liv.

2. A board adjusted for this sport.—3. Any process resembling directly or indirectly the reciprocating motion of the see-saw.

The sovereignty was at *see-saw* between the throne and the parliament—and the throne-end of the beam was generally uppermost.
*W. Wilson*, Congressional Government, vi.

Especially—(*a*) A circular definition or proof; the definition of a word or thing by means of another which is itself defined by means of the first; the proof of a proposition by means of a premise which is itself proved from the first proposition as a premise.

The ancients called the circular definition also by the name of diallelon, as in this case we declare the definitum and the definiens reciprocally by each other. In probation, there is a similar vice which bears the same names. We may, I think, call them by the homely English appellation of the *see-saw*. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Logic, xxiv.

(*b*) In *whist*, the playing of two partners so that each alternately trumps a low non-trump card led by the other; a double ruff; a cross-ruff.

**II.** *a.* Reciprocating; reciprocal; back and forth, or up and down: as, a *see-saw* motion.

His wit all *see-saw*, between that and this.
*Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 323.

**see-saw** (sē'sâ), *v.* [< *see-saw*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To move as in the see-saw; move backward and forward, or upward and downward; teeter: literally or figuratively.

So they went *seesawing* up and down, from one end of the room to the other. *Arbuthnot*.

**II.** *trans.* To cause to move or act in a see-saw manner.

'Tis a poor idiot boy,
Who sits in the sun and twirls a bough about,
And, staring at his bough from morn to sunset,
*See-saws* his voice in inarticulate noises. *Coleridge*.

He ponders, he *see-saws* himself to and fro.
*Bulwer*, Eugene Aram, i. 9.

**seethe** (sēŦH), *v.*; pret. *seethed* (formerly *sod*), pp. *seethed* (formerly *sodden*, *sod*), ppr. *seething*. [Also *seeth*; < ME. *sethen* (pret. *seeth*, pl. *soden*, *sudon*, *sothen*, pp. *soden*, *sothen*), < AS. *seóthan* (pret. *seáth*, pp. *soden*) = OFries. *siatha* = D. *zieden* = MLG. *sēden*, LG. *seden* = OHG. *siodan*, MHG. G. *sieden* = Icel. *sjōtha* = Sw. *sjuda* = Dan. *syde*, boil, seethe; hence Icel. *saudhr*, a sheep, orig. a burnt-offering, = Goth. *sauths*, a burnt-offering; akin to Icel. *svītha* (pret. *sveith*), burn, singe (*svitha*, a burning, roasting), = Sw. *sveda* = Dan. *svide*, *svie*, burn, singe, = OHG. *swedan*, burn in a smoldering fire, whence MHG. *swadem*, *swaden*, G. *schwadem*, *schwaden*, steam; AS. *swathul*, smoke; < Teut. √ *suth*, √ *swith*, burn. Hence ult. *sod*, *suds*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To boil; decoct, or prepare for food by boiling: as, to *seethe* flesh.

Wortes or othere herbes tymes ofte
The whiche she shredde and *seeth* for hir livinge.
*Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 171.

Of the fat of them [serpents], beinge thus *sodde*, is made an excedinge pleasaunte brothe or potage.
*R. Eden*, tr. of Peter Martyr (First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 85).

Jacob *sod* pottage. Gen. xxv. 29.

Thou shalt not *seethe* a kid in his mother's milk.
Ex. xxiii. 19.

Can *sodden* water,
A drench for sur-rein'd jades, their barley-broth,
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?
*Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 5. 18.

2. To soak.

They drown their wits, *seethe* their brains in ale.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 340.

There was a man—sleeping—still alive; though *seethed* in drink, and looking like death.
*D. Jerrold*, St. Giles and St. James.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To boil; be in a state of ebullition, literally or figuratively.

Tho the gode mon nolde don after him, a candrun he lette fulle
With oyle and let hit *sethen* faste and let him ther-Inne putte. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

Lovers and madmen have such *seething* brains.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1. 4.

Will virtue make the pot *seeth*, or the Jack
Turn a spit laden?
*Heywood*, Fortune by Land and Sea (Works, ed. Pearson, [1874, VI. 374).

2. To boil; prepare food by boiling.

He cowde roste and *sethe* and broille and frie.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 383.

**seether** (sē'ᵀʜėr), *n.* One who or that which seethes; a boiler; a pot for boiling.

The fire thus form'd, she sets the kettle on
(Like buruish'd gold the little *seether* shone).
*Dryden*, Baucis and Philemon, l. 57.

**seetulputty** (sē'tul-put'i), *n.* [Also *seetulpatti*; < Hind. *sītal-pāti*, *sītal-patti*, a fine cool mat, esp. the Assam mat, < *sītal*, cool, + *pāti*, a mat, the side of a bed.] A kind of mat made especially in Bengal of fine grass or reeds, used to sleep on.

**Sefton cake.** Same as *ramskin*.

**seg**[1] (seg), *n.* [Also *segg*, *sag*; unassibilated form of *sedge*: see *sedge*[1].] 1. Sedge (which see).

First Car comes crown'd with osier, *segs*, and reed.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, i. 220.

2. The yellow flower-de-luce, *Iris Pseudacorus*. [Now only prov. Eng.]

**seg**[2] (seg), *n.* [Also *segg*; not found in early use; prob. < Teut. √ **sag*, cut: see *saw*[1], *secant*, etc.] A castrated bull; especially, a bull castrated when full-grown; a bull-segg. [Scotch.]

**seg**[3]†, **segge**[1]†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *secg*, a man, warrior.] A man; a warrior.

He slow of oure *segges* sothli alle the best,
& conquered with clene miȝt the king & his sone.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4234.

Eury *segge* [var. *seg*, C] shal seyn I am sustre of ȝowre hous. *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 63.

**seg**[4]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *say*[1].

**segar**, *n.* An improper spelling of *cigar*.

**seget**, *n.* An obsolete form of *siege*.

**segg**, *n.* A dialectal variant of *seg*[1].

**seggan** (seg'an), *n.* [A dim. form of *seg*[1].] Sedge. [Scotch.]

**seggar** (seg'ėr), *n.* Same as *saggar*.

**seggen**†, **segge**[2]†, *v.* Obsolete forms of *say*[1].

**seggon**†, *n.* [Cf. *seg*[3].] A man; a laboring man.

Poore *seggons* halfe starued worke faintly and dull.
*Tusser*, Husbandry, p. 174. (*Davies.*)

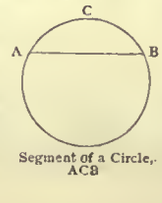
**seggrom, seggrum** (seg'rum), *n.* The ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa*. *Prior*, Pop. Names of Brit. Plants.

**seghol** (se-gōl'), *n.* [< Heb. *seghól* (so called from its appearance), lit. 'a bunch of grapes.'] In *Heb. gram.*: (*a*) A vowel-point consisting of three dots placed under a consonant, thus ֶ, and indicating the sound of an open *e*, usually short, as in English *met*, but also long, nearly as in *there*. (*b*) The sound represented by this vowel-point.

**segholate** (seg'ō-lāt), *n.* [NL. *segolatum*; < *seghol* + *-ate*[1].] In *Heb. gram.*, a noun or noun-form (adjective, infinitive, etc.) of a type usually represented by dissyllables pointed with a long tone-vowel in the first and a short seghol (ĕ) in the second syllable. Segholates have a monosyllabic primitive form with one short vowel (ă, ĭ, ŭ), belonging usually to the first radical. By giving the second radical a short seghol as helping vowel, the form becomes dissyllabic. The first syllable then becomes open, and, taking the tone, appears as long *e* (seghol or tsere) or long *o*.

**segm.** An abbreviation for *segment*, used in botanical writings. *Gray*.

**segment** (seg'ment), *n.* [= F. *segment* = Sp. Pg. *segmento* = It. *segmento*, *semmento*, < L. *segmentum*, a piece cut off, a strip, segment of the earth, a strip of tinsel, ML. in geom. (tr. Gr. τμῆμα) a segment, < *secare*, cut: see *secant*, and cf. *section*, *sector*.] 1. A part cut off or marked as separate from others; one of the parts into which a body naturally divides itself; a section: as, the *segments* of a calyx; the *segments* of an orange; the *segments* of a leaf. Specifically, in *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) One of the rings, somites, or metameres of which the body of an animal is theoretically or actually composed, as an arthromere of a worm or crustacean, or a diarthromere of a vertebrate. See cuts under *Callimorpha*, *cephalic*, *Podophthalmia*, *præstomium*, and *prometheus*. (*b*) One of the three primary divisions of either fore or hind limb of a vertebrate, corresponding to the parts known in man as the upper arm, forearm, and hand, or the thigh, leg, and foot. See cut under *pinion*[1]. (*c*) One of the three rings or divisions of the skull; a cranial segment, which has been by some considered a modified vertebra.



Segment of a Circle, ACB

2. In *geom.*, a part cut off from any figure by a line or plane. A *segment of a circle* is a part of the area contained within an arc and its chord, as ACB. The chord is sometimes called the *base of the segment*. An angle in a segment is the angle contained by two straight lines drawn from any point in its arc to the extremities of its chord or base.

3. In *her.*, a bearing representing one part only of a rounded object, as a coronet or wreath: usually a piece less than half of the circle.—**Abdominal, basilar, maxillary, postoral,** etc., **segments.** See the adjectives.—**Calcifying** or **calcific segment.** See *calcify*.—**Segment of a line,** the part included between two points.—**Segment of a sphere,** any part of it cut off by a plane not passing through the center.—**Similar segments of circles.** See *similar*, 3.

**segment** (seg'ment), *v.* [< *segment*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To divide or become divided or split up into segments. (*a*) In *embryol.*, to undergo segmentation, as an ovum or vitellus. See *segmentation*. (*b*) In *physiol.*, to reproduce by semifission or budding.

Before this occurs, however, the vegetal unit, if it does not divide, may *segment* or bud; the bud grows into a unit similar to its parent, and this in its turn may also *segment* or bud. *Bastian*, The Brain as an Organ of Mind, i.

II. *trans.* To separate or divide into segments: as, a *segmented* cell.

**segmenta**, *n.* Plural of *segmentum*.

**segmental** (seg'men-tal), *a.* [< *segment* + *-al*.] 1. Having the form of the segment of a circle; being a segment: as, a *segmental* arch.—2. Of or pertaining to segments or segmentation: as, a *segmental* formula; *segmental* parts; *segmental* organs.—3. Specifically, in *embryol.*, noting the primitive and rudimentary renal organs which occur in all vertebrates and some invertebrates, consisting in the former of branched tubules opening at one end into the somatic cavity and at the other by one or more main ducts into the cloaca or hindgut. The segmental organs of a vertebrate are divisible into three parts, anterior, middle, and posterior. The foremost is the head-kidney or *pronephron*, whose duct becomes a Müllerian duct. The next is the Wolffian body proper, or *mesonephron*, whose duct is the Wolffian duct. The last or hindmost is the rudiment of the permanent kidney, whose duct is the ureter; this is the *metanephron*. The epithet *segmental* in this sense was originally used to note the kind of renal or excretory organs which annelids, as worms and leeches, possess, in more or fewer of the segments of the body, whence the name; it was subsequently extended to the above-described embryonic renal organs of vertebrates which are replaced by permanent kidneys—these segmental organs being thus loosely synonymous with *primitive kidney*, *Wolffian body*, and *protonephron*. See cut under *leech*.

**segmentally** (seg'men-tal-i), *adv.* In a segmental manner; in segments: as, the spinal nerves are arranged *segmentally*.

These organs, being . . . *segmentally* arranged, are termed segmental organs or nephridia.
*Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 244.

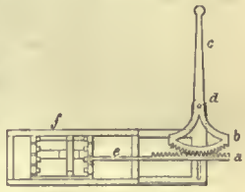
**segmentary** (seg'men-tā-ri), *a.* [< *segment* + *-ary*[1].] Segmental; pertaining to or indicating segments: especially noting in entomology colored bands, rings, or other marks on the abdomen, corresponding to successive segments, as in many *Lepidoptera*.—**Segmentary geometry.** See *geometry*.

**segmentate** (seg'men-tāt), *a.* [< L. *segmentatus*, ornamented with strips of tinsel, lit. having segments, < *segmentum*, a segment: see *segment*.] Having segments; segmented. *Encyc. Brit.*, II. 292.

**segmentation** (seg-men-tā'shon), *n.* [< *segment* + *-ation*.] The act of cutting into segments; a division into segments; the condition of being divided into segments; the manner in which a segmented part is divided.—**Segmentation cavity,** in *embryol.*, the central space inclosed by the blastomeres of the embryo, before the formation of a gastrula by invagination; the hollow of a blastosphere; a blastocœle.—**Segmentation nucleus,** the nucleus of an impregnated ovum or germ-cell, resulting from fusion of a male and a female pronucleus, and capable of undergoing segmentation.—**Segmentation of the vitellus,** in *embryol.*, yolk-cleavage; morulation; the first process of germination of the ovum of any metazoic animal, by which the original single cell of which the ovum primitively consists becomes converted, wholly or in part, into a mass of similar cells, constituting a morula or mulberry-mass. The cells thus formed are specified as *cleavage-cells*, *blastomeres*, or *segmentella*. Segmentation goes on in different cases with some variations, chiefly due to the presence of food-yolk and the position of this yolk relatively to the formative yolk (see *centrolecithal*, *ectolecithal*). *Total* segmentation is necessarily restricted to holoblastic ova; it is distinguished from the *partial* segmentation of meroblastic ova (see *holoblastic*, *meroblastic*), the terms meaning respectively that all, or that only some, of the yolk segments. Total segmentation is *equal* or *regular* when the whole germ-cell divides into two similar cleavage-cells, and these into four, and so on, the resulting gastrula being the archigastrula. Total segmentation is *unequal* or *irregular* when the cleavage-cells are unlike one another; it results in the amphigastrula. The partial segmentation of meroblastic eggs is always unequal, and either *discoidal* with formation of a discogastrula, or *superficial* and forming a perigastrula. Total equal segmentation is also styled *primitive*, *primordial*, and *palingenetic*, the modifications introduced in unequal and partial segmentation being described as *kenogenetic*. Other terms, descriptive rather than definitive, are used by different writers; the foregoing is nearly Haeckel's nomenclature. See *egg*[1], *ovum*, *vitellus*, and cuts under *gastrula* and *gastrulation*.—**Segmentation rhythm,** the rate of production of successive cleavage-cells, or their numerical ratio of increase, whether 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, etc., or any other mode of multiplication.—**Segmentation sphere,** a ball of cleavage-cells; a blastosphere; a morula.

**segmented** (seg'men-ted), *a.* [< *segment* + *-ed*[2].] Divided into segments, segmenta, or segmentella; characterized by or exhibiting segmentation; somitic; metameric: thus, the body of a vertebrate is *segmented* according to the number of vertebræ, whether any actual division of parts may be evident or not.

**segmentellum** (seg-men-tel'um), *n.*; pl. *segmentella* (-ä). [NL., dim. of L. *segmentum*, a cutting: see *segment*.] One of the cleavage-cells which result from segmentation of the vitellus of a fecundated ovum: same as *blastomere*. See cut under *gastrulation*.



Segment-gear and Rack.
*a*, rack; *b*, segment-gear; *c*, lever connected with *b* and pivoted to frame at *d*; *e*, connecting-rod shown as joined to and operating *f*, the follower of a hand-press.

**segment-gear** (seg'ment-gēr), *n.* A gear extending over an arc only of a circle, and intended to provide a reciprocating motion.

**segment-rack** (seg'ment-rak), *n.* A cogged surface differing from an ordinary rack in that it is curved, and works by oscillating on a center instead of reciprocating in slides or guides. *E. H. Knight*.

**segment-saw** (seg'ment-sâ), *n.* 1. A circular saw used for cutting veneers from squared logs, consisting of a conical disk having the apex central with the arbor, and very thin firmly toothed segmental saw-plates fastened to the outer margin of the disk. Such a saw having a diameter of 60 inches would be about 16 inches thick at the arbor—the object being to bend the veneers out like a thin shaving as they are sawed from the log.

2. In *surg.*, same as *Hey's saw*. See *saw*[1].

**segment-shell** (seg'ment-shel), *n.* A modern projectile for artillery, usually in the form of a conical or oblong shell for rifled guns, in which an inner cylinder of thin iron contains the bursting-charge, and this is contained in an outer shell composed of segmental pieces which are either thrown in all directions on the bursting of the shell, or thrown forward, according to the arrangement made: the whole is cased in lead for transportation and loading.

**segmentum** (seg-men'tum), *n.*; pl. *segmenta* (-tä). [NL. use of L. *segmentum*, segment: see *segment*.] In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a segment, as an arthromere, a metamere, a diarthromere, an antimere, an actinomere, a somite, etc.

**segment-valve** (seg'ment-valv), *n.* See *valve*.

**segment-wheel** (seg'ment-hwēl), *n.* A wheel of which only a part of the periphery is utilized to perform any function. Applications of it appear in the segment-gear and segment-rack.


Segment-wheels.

**segnitude**† (seg'ni-tūd), *n.* [< ML. *segnitudo*, for L. *segnitia*, *segnities*, slowness, tardiness, < *segnis*, slow, slack, sluggish, tardy: usually referred to *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*.] Sluggishness; dullness; inactivity. *Imp. Dict.*

**segnity**† (seg'ni-ti), *n.* [< L. as if **segnita(t-)s*, for *segnitia*, *segnities*, slowness: see *segnitude*.] Same as *segnitude*. *Imp. Dict.*

**segno** (sā'nyō), *n.* [It., a sign, < L. *signum*, mark, token, sign: see *sign*.] In *musical notation*, a sign or mark used to indicate the beginning or end of repetitions. Abbreviated 𝄋. See *al segno*, *dal segno*.

**sego** (sē'gō), *n.* [Ute Indian.] A showy flowered plant, *Calochortus Nuttallii*, widely distributed in the western United States.

**segoon**, *n.* Same as *seconde*.

**segra-seed** (sē'grā-sēd), *n.* The seed of *Feuillea cordifalia*, or the plant itself. See *Feuillea*.

**segreant** (seg'rē-ant), *a.* [Written *sergreant* in "Guillem's Heraldry" (ed. 1638), and there explained as an epithet of the griffin, meaning 'of a twofold nature,' because the griffin passant combined parts of the eagle and the lion; perhaps an error for a form intended to represent L. *surgen(t-)s* (> OF. *sourdant*), rising: see *surgent*.] In *her.*, rising on the hind legs, usually with the wings raised or indorsed: an epithet noting the griffin: equivalent to *rampant* and *salient*.

**segregant**† (seg′rē-gạnt), *a.* [< L. *segregan(t-)s*, ppr. of *segregare*, set apart: see *segregate*.] Separated; divisional; sectarian.

My heart hath naturally detested . . . tolerations of divers Religions, or of one Religion in *segregant* shapes.
*N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 5.

**Segregata**† (seg-rē-gā′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *segregatus*, pp. of *segregare*, set apart: see *segregate*.] In Cuvier's system of classification, the first family of his shell-less acephals; the simple or solitary ascidians: distinguished from *Aggregata*.

**segregate** (seg′rē-gāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *segregated*, ppr. *segregating*. [< L. *segregatus*, pp. of *segregare* (> It. *segregare* = Sp. Pg. *segregar*), set apart from a flock, separate, < *se-*, apart, + *grex* (*greg-*), a flock: see *gregarious*. Cf. *aggregate*, *congregate*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To separate or detach from the others, or from the rest; cut off or separate from the main body; separate.

Such never came at all forward to better themselves, neither by reputations for vertues which they were careless to possesse, nor for desire they had to purge or *segregate* themselves from the soft vices they were first infected withall. *Kenelworth Parke* (1594), p. 10. (*Halliwell.*)

According to one account, he [Sir T. More] likened his predecessor [Wolsey] to a rotten sheep, and the King to the good shepherd who had judiciously *segregated* it.
*R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., i.

Specifically—2. In *zoöl.*, to set apart or dissociate (the members of a group): as, species *segregated* under another genus; faunal regions of the sea *segregated* from those of the land in zoögeography.—3. In *geol.*, to separate out from the mass of a rock, as in the case of certain accumulations, pockets, or nodules of metalliferous ore, or of mineral matter in general, which appear from the phenomena which they present to have been gradually separated out or segregated from the adjacent rock by molecular action.—**Segregated vein.** See *vein*.

**II.** *intrans.* To separate or go apart; specifically, in *crystal.*, to separate from a mass and collect about centers or lines of fracture.

**segregate** (seg′rē-gāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *segregatus*, pp. of *segregare*, set apart: see *segregate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Apart from others; separated; set apart; separate; select.

Often saith he that he was an apostle *segregate* of God to preach the gospel.
*J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 289.

Human Philosophy, or Humanity, . . . hath two parts: the one considereth man *segregate*, or distributively; the other congregate, or in society.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

2. In *zoöl.*, simple or solitary; not aggregate, compound, colonial, or social; specifically, pertaining to the *Segregata*.—**Segregate polygamy**, in *bot.*, a mode of inflorescence in which several florets comprehended within an anthodium or a common calyx are furnished also with proper perianths, as in the dandelion.

**II.** *n.* In *math.*, one of an asyzygetic system of covariants of a given degorder, capable of expressing in their linear functions with numerical coefficients all other covariants of the same degorder.

**segregation** (seg-rē-gā′shọn), *n.* [< OF. *segregation*, F. *ségrégation* = Sp. *segregacion* = Pg. *segregação*, < LL. *segregatio(n-)*, a separating, dividing, < L. *segregare*, pp. *segregatus*, separate: see *segregate*.] 1. The act of segregating, or the state of being segregated; separation from others; a parting; a dispersion.

A *segregation* of the Turkish fleet.
*Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 10.

2. In *crystal.*, separation from a mass and gathering about centers through crystallization.—3. In *geol.* and *mining*, a separating out from a rock of a band or seam, or a nodular mass of some kind of mineral or metalliferous matter, differing more or less in textnre or in composition or in both respects from the material in which it is inclosed. Many important metalliferous deposits appear to be of the nature of segregations. See *segregated vein*, under *vein*.

**segregative** (seg′rē-gā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *ségrégatif* = Sp. *segregativo*; as *segregate* + *-ive*.] Tending to or characterized by segregation or separation into clusters.

The influences of barbarism, beyond narrow limits, are prevailingly *segregative*.
*Whitney*, Life and Growth of Lang., p. 158.

**segue** (sā′gwe), *v. i.* [It., it follows, 3d pers. sing. pres. ind. of *seguire*, follow, < L. *sequi*, follow: see *sequent*, *sue*.] In *music*, same as *attacca*.

**seguidilla** (seg-i-dēl′yạ), *n.* [= F. *séguidille*, *seguedille*, < Sp. *seguidilla* (= Pg. *seguidilha*), a kind of song with a refrain or recurring sequence, dim. of *seguida*, a succession, continuation, < *seguir*, follow: see *sequent*, *suit*, *suite*.] 1. A Spanish dance, usually of a lively character, for two dancers. Three varieties are distinguished, the manchega, the bolera, and the gitana, the first being the most vivacious, and the last the most stately. A characteristic peculiarity of the dance is the sudden cessation of the music after a number of figures, leaving the dancers standing in various picturesque attitudes.

From the same source he [Conde] derives much of the earlier rural minstrelsy of Spain, as well as the measures of its romances and *seguidillas*.
*Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., i. 8, note 49.

**segurt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *saggar*.

**seit**, **seiet**. A Middle English preterit and past participle of *see*[1]. *Chaucer*.

**seiant** (sē′ant), *a.* In *her.*, same as *sejant*.

**seiche** (sāsh), *n.* [F. *sèche*, fem. of *sec*, < L. *siccus*, dry.] A name given in Switzerland, and especially on the Lake of Geneva, to certain irregular waves or fluctuations of the level of the water, which may be raised or lowered to the amount of several feet. The origin of these waves is generally considered to be sudden local variations in the barometric pressure, attended with the development of local cyclonic winds. A similar phenomenon on the shores of the Baltic is called (in German) *see-bär*, as meaning a sudden and temporary oscillation or fluctuation of the water-level in a lake or nearly or quite land-locked parts of the sea: it has been (incorrectly) Englished *sea-bear*.

**Seidlitz powder.** See *powder*.

**seigneur**, *n.* See *seignior*.

**seigneurial**, *a.* See *seigniorial*.

**seigneury**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *seigniory*.

**seignior, seigneur** (sē′nyọr), *n.* [Also *signior*, *signor* (after It.); < ME. *seignour*, < OF. *seignor*, *seignur*, *segnor*, *segnour*, *saignor*, *saingnor*, *seigneur*, etc., *senhor*, *senior*, etc., F. *seigneur* = Pr. *senhor*, *senher* = Cat. *senyor* = Sp. *señor* = Pg. *senhor* = It. *signore*, *segnore*, < L. *senior*, acc. *seniorem*, an elder lord; prop. adj., elder: see *senior*, also *sir*, *sire*, *sieur*, *signor*, *señor*, *senhor*. The word *seignior* also appears in comp. *monseigneur*, *monsignor*, etc.] 1. A lord; a gentleman; used as a title of honor or customary address, 'sir.' See *sir*, *signor*, *señor*.—2. In *feudal law*, the lord of a fee or manor.—**Grand seignior.** (*a*) [*caps.*] A title sometimes given to the Sultan of Turkey. Hence—(*b*) A great personage or dignitary.

Whenever you stumble on a *grand seigneur*, even one who was worth millions, you are sure to find his property a desert. *The Academy*, July 12, 1890, p. 25.

**Seignior in gross**, a lord without a manor, simply enjoying superiority and services.

**seigniorage** (sē′nyọr-āj), *n.* [< OF. **seignorage*, < ML. *senioraticum*, lordship, domination, < *senior*, lord: see *seignior*.] 1. Something claimed by the sovereign or by a superior as a prerogative; specifically, an ancient royalty or prerogative of the crown, whereby it claimed a percentage upon bullion brought to the mint to be coined or to be exchanged for coin; the difference between the cost of a mass of bullion and the face-value of the pieces coined from it.

If government, however, throws the expense of coinage, as is reasonable, upon the holders, by making a charge to cover the expense (which is done by giving back rather less in coin than is received in bullion, and is called "levying a *seigniorage*"), the coin will rise to the extent of the *seigniorage* above the value of the bullion. *J. S. Mill.*

2. A royalty; a share of profit; especially, the money received by an author from his publisher for copyright of his works.

**seignioralty** (sē′nyọr-ạl-ti), *n.* [< *seignior* + *-al* + *-ty*.] The jurisdiction or territory of the lord of a manor. *Milman*.

**seigniorial** (sē-nyō′ri-ạl), *a.* [Also *seigneurial*, < F. *seigneurial*; as *seignior* + *-i-al*.] 1. Pertaining to the lord of a manor; manorial.

Those lands were *seigneurial*. *Sir W. Temple.*

A century since, the English Manor Court was very much what it now is; but the *signorial* court of France was a comparatively flourishing institution.
*Maine*, Early Law and Custom, ix.

He [the tenant] was required to bake his bread in the *seigneurial* oven. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 153.

2. Vested with large powers; independent.

**seigniorie**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *seigniory*.

**seigniorize** (sē′nyọr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *seigniorized*, ppr. *seigniorizing*. [Also *signorise*; < *seignior* + *-ize*.] To lord it over. [Rare.]

As faire he was as Cithereas make,
As proud as he that *signoriseth* hell.
*Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso, iv. 46.

**seigniory** (sē′nyọr-i), *n.*; pl. *seigniories* (-iz). [Formerly also *seignory*, *seignorie*, *seigneury*, *signiory*, *signory*; < ME. *seignory*, *seignorie*, *seignurie*, < OF. *seigneurie*, *seignorie*, F. *seigneurie* = Sp. *señoria*, also *señorio* = Pg. *senhoria*, *senhorio* = It. *signoria*, < ML. *senioria* (*segnoria*, *senhoria*, etc., after Rom.), < *senior*, lord: see *senior*, *seignior*.] 1. Lordship; power or authority as sovereign lord; jurisdiction; power.

She hath myght and *seignurie*
To kepe men from alle folye.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 3213.

The inextinguishable thirst for *signiory*. *Kyd*, Cornelia.

The Earl into fair Eskdale came,
Homage and *seignory* to claim.
*Scott*, L. of L. M., iv. 10.

2†. Preëminence; precedence.

And may thy floud haue *seignorie*
Of all flouds elae; and to thy fame
Meete greater springs, yet keep thy name.
*W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 2.

3. A principality or province; a domain.

Diuers other countreis and *seigneuries* belonging as well to the high and mighty prince. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 208.

Eating the bitter bread of banishment,
Whilst you have fed upon my *signories*.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 1. 22.

Which *Signiory* [of Dolphinie and Viennois] was then newly created a County, being formerly a part of the kingdome of Burgundy. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 45, sig. E.

The commune of Venice, the ancient style of the commonwealth, changed into the *seigniory* of Venice.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 527.

4. The elders who constituted the municipal council in a medieval Italian republic.

Of the *Seigniory* there be about three hundreth, and about fourtie of the priuie Counsell of Venice.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 151.

The college [of Venice] called the *signory* was originally composed of the doge and six counsellors.
*J. Adams*, Works, IV. 353.

5. A lordship without a manor, or of a manor in which all the lands were held by free tenants: more specifically called a *seigniory in gross*.

**seigniory**†, *v. t.* [ME. *seignorien*; < *seigniory*, *n.*] To exercise lordship over; be lord of. [Rare.]

Terry *seignoried* a full large contre,
Hattyd of no man.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5090.

**Seik**, *n.* See *Sikh*.

**seil**[1]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *sail*[1].

**seil**[2], *n.* A Scotch form of *seel*[1].

**seil**[3], *v.* A Scotch form of *sile*[1].

**seint**. A Middle English form of the past participle of *see*[1].

**seindet**. A Middle English form of the past participle of *singe*[1].

**seine**[1] (sān or sēn), *n.* [Formerly also *sein*, *sean*; early mod. E. *sayne*; < ME. *seine*, *saine*, partly (*a*) < AS. *segne* = OLG. *segina*, a seine, and partly (*b*) < OF. *seine*, *seigne*, earlier *sayme*, *saime*, F. *seine* = It. *sagena*, a seine; < L. *sagena*, < Gr. *σαγήνη*, a fishing-net, a hunting-net. Cf. *sagene*[1], from the same source.] A kind of net used in taking fish; one of the class of encircling nets, consisting of a webbing of network provided with corks or floats at the upper edge, and with leads of greater or less weight at the lower, and used to inclose a certain area of water, and by bringing the ends together, either in a boat or on the shore, to secure the fish that may be inclosed. Seines vary in size from one small enough to take a few minnows to the shad-seine of a mile or more in length, hauled by a windlass worked by horses or oxen or by a steam-engine. The largest known seine was used for shad at Stony Point on the Potomac in 1871; it measured 3,400 yards, or nearly 2 miles; the lines and seine together had a linear extent of 5 miles, and swept 1,200 acres of river-bottom; this net was drawn twice in 24 hours.

The *sayne* is a net, of about fortie fathome in length, with which they encompasse a part of the sea, and drawe the same on land by two ropes fastned at his ends, together with such fish as lighteth within his precinct.
*R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 30.

They found John Oldham under an old *seine*, stark naked, his head cleft to the brains, and his hands and legs cut. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 226.

**Cod-seine**, a seine used to take codfish near the shore, where they follow the caplin.—**Drag-seine**, a haul-ashore seine.—**Draw-seine**, a seine which may be pursed or drawn into the shape of a bag.—**Haul-ashore seine**, a seine that is hauled or dragged from the shore; a drag-seine.—**Shad-seine**, a seine specially adapted or used for taking shad, and generally of great size. See def.—**To blow up the seine**, to press against the lead-line of a seine in the endeavor to escape, as fish.—**To boat a seine**, to stow the seine aboard of the seine-boat in such a manner that it may be paid out without entangling. A seine may be boated as it is hauled from the water, or after it has been hauled and piled on the beach. (See also *purse-seine*.)

**seine**[1] (sān or sēn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *seined*, ppr. *seining*. [< *seine*[1], *n.*] To catch with a seine: as, fish may be *seined*.

**seine**[2]†. A Middle English form of *sain* and of *sign*.

**seine-boat** (sān′bōt), *n.* A boat specially designed or used for holding, carrying, or paying out a seine.

Seine-boat.

**seine-captain** (sān′kap″tān), *n.* The overseer of a seine-gang. [U. S.]

**seine-crew** (sān′krō), *n.* The crew of a seine-gang; the men as distinguished from their gear.

**seine-engine** (sān′en″jin), *n.* A steam-engine employed in hauling seines. [U. S.]

**seine-fisher** (sān′fish″èr), *n.* A seiner.

**seine-gang** (sān′gang), *n.* A body of men engaged in seining, together with their boats and other gear. Such a gang is a sailing-gang or a steamer-gang, as they may work from a sailing vessel or to a steamer.

**seine-ground** (sān′ground), *n.* Same as *seining-ground*.

**seine-hauler** (sān′hâ″lèr), *n.* A fisherman using the seine: in distinction from *giller* or *gill-netter*.

**seine-man** (sān′man), *n.* A seine-hauler; one of a seine-gang.

**seine-needle** (sān′nē″dl), *n.* A needle with which the meshes of a seine are netted: same as *hanging-needle*.

**seiner** (sā′nèr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sayner*; < *seine*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who makes a business of seining; also, a vessel attending seine-fishery: applied very generally to vessels engaged in purse-seining for menhaden and mackerel.

> *Sayners* complayne with open mouth that these drouers worke much prejudice to the commonwealth of fishermen, and reape thereby small galne to themselves.
> *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 32.

**seine-roller** (sān′rō″lèr), *n.* A rolling cylinder or drum over which a seine is hauled.

**seining** (sā′ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *seine*[1], *v. t.*] The act, method, or industry of using the seine.

**seining-ground** (sā′ning-ground), *n.* The bottom of a river or lake over which a seine is hauled. Also *seine-ground*.

**seint**[1]†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *saint*[1].

**seint**[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *scint*, *seynt*, *saint*, for **ceint*, < OF. *ceint*, *ceinct*, < L. *cinctus*, *cinctum*, a girdle, < *cingere*, pp. *cinctus*, gird: see *cincture*.] A girdle or belt.

> He rood but hoomly in a medlee cote,
> Girt with a *seynt* of silk, with barres smale.
> *Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 329.

**seintuarie**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sanctuary*.

**seip** (sēp), *v. i.* Same as *seep*.

**seir**†, *a.* A variant of *sere*[2].

**seirfish**, *n.* See *seerfish*.

**Seirospora** (sī-rō-spō′rạ), *n.* [NL. (Harvey), < Gr. σειρά or σειρόν, a garment, + σπορά, a spore.] A former genus of florideous algæ, now regarded as a subgenus of the large genus *Callithamnion*. *S. Griffithsiana*, now *Callithamnion seirospermum*, is a beautiful little alga with capillary dioecious fronds, 2 to 6 inches high, pyramidal in outline, with delicate, erect, dichotomo-multifid, corymbose branches. The American specimens are easily distinguished by the presence of the so-called seirospores.

**seirospore** (sī′rō-spōr), *n.* [< NL. **seirosporum*, < Gr. σειρά, garment, + σπορά, seed: see *spore*.] In *bot.*, one of a special kind of non-sexual spores, or organs of propagation, occurring in certain florideous algæ. They are branched moniliform rows of roundish or oval spores, resulting from the division of terminal cells of particular branches, or produced on the main branches.

**seirosporic** (sī-rō-spor′ik), *a.* [< *seirospore* + *-ic*.] In *bot.*, possessing or characteristic of seirospores.

**seise**, *v. t.* An obsolete or archaic form of *seize*.

**seisin**, *n.* See *seizin*.

**seismal** (sīs′mal), *a.* [< Gr. σεισμός, an earthquake (< σείειν, shake, toss), + *-al*.] Same as *seismic*.

**seismic** (sīs′mik), *a.* [< Gr. σεισμός, an earthquake, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an earthquake; relating to or connected with an earthquake, or with earthquakes in general. To a considerable extent, *seismic* takes the place of *earthquake* used as an adjective or in compound words. Thus *seismic center* is the equivalent of *earthquake center*, etc.—**Seismic area**, the region or part of the earth's surface affected by the shock of an earthquake.—**Seismic center**, or **seismic focus**, the point, line, or region beneath the earth's surface where an earthquake-shock is started or originated.—**Seismic vertical**, the part of the earth's surface which is directly over or nearest to the seismic focus. Sometimes called the *epicenter* or *epicentrum*.

**seismical** (sīs′mi-kạl), *a.* [< *seismic* + *-al*.] Same as *seismic*.

**seismogram** (sīs′mō-gram), *n.* [< Gr. σεισμός, an earthquake, + γράμμα, that which is drawn or written: see *gram*[2].] The record made by a seismograph or seismometer; the result of an earthquake-shock as exhibited on the instrument or instruments employed, these varying in character and in the manner in which the elements of the shock are recorded. See *seismometer*.

**seismograph** (sīs′mō-gràf), *n.* [< Gr. σεισμός, an earthquake, + γράφειν, write.] Same as *seismometer* (which see). The more complicated forms of instruments contrived for the purpose of recording the phenomena of earthquakes are sometimes called *seismographs*, and sometimes *seismometers*. The name *seismograph* was first employed in reference to the elaborate seismometer contrived by Palmieri and used at his station on Mount Vesuvius. This was called by him a "sismografo," and this name has generally been Englished as *seismograph*, which is also the designation most generally applied by the members of the Seismological Society of Japan to the seismometers there contrived and used within the past few years.

**seismographer** (sīs-mog′rạ-fèr), *n.* Same as *seismologist*. [Rare.]

**seismographic** (sīs-mō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *seismograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to seismography; connected with or furnished by the seismograph: as, *seismographic* records, observations, studies, etc.

**seismographical** (sīs-mō-graf′i-kạl), *a.* [< *seismographic* + *-al*.] Same as *seismographic*.

**seismography** (sīs-mog′rạ-fi), *n.* [< Gr. σεισμός, an earthquake, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] The study of earthquake phenomena, with the aid of seismographs, or instruments specially contrived for recording the most important facts regarding the direction, duration, and force of these disturbances of the earth's crust.

**seismological** (sīs-mō-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *seismology* + *-ic-al*.] Relating to or connected with seismology, or the scientific investigation of the phenomena of earthquakes.

> The object of all *seismological* investigation should be, primarily, to determine both the true direction and velocity of motion of the particles set in motion by the earthquake-wave. *Oldham*, Cachar Earthquake, p. 90.

**seismologically** (sīs-mō-loj′i-kạl-i), *adv.* In a seismological aspect.

**seismologist** (sīs-mol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *seismolog-y* + *-ist*.] A scientific investigator or student of earthquake phenomena; one who endeavors, by the aid of seismometric observations, to arrive at the more important facts connected with the origin and distribution of earthquakes.

**seismologue** (sīs′mō-log), *n.* [< Gr. σεισμός, an earthquake, + *-λόγος*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] A catalogue of earthquake observations; a detailed account of earthquake phenomena.

> The labour of collecting and calculating further and future *seismologues* will be in a great degree thrown away, unless the cultivators of science of all countries . . . shall unite in agreeing to some one uniform system of seismic observation.
> *R. Mallet*, in Trans. Brit. Ass. for Adv. of Sci., 1858, p. 1.

**seismology** (sīs-mol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. σεισμός, an earthquake, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The branch of science which has for its object the investigation of the causes and effects of earthquakes, and, in general, of all the conditions and circumstances of their occurrence.

> The objects and aims of *Seismology* are of the highest interest and importance to geology and terrestrial physics.
> *R. Mallet*, in Admiralty Manual of Scientific Enquiry (3d [ed.]), p. 327.

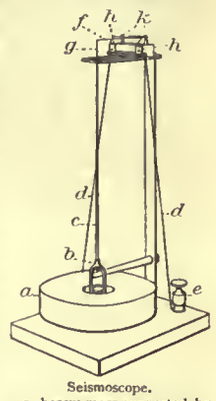
**seismometer** (sīs-mom′e-tèr), *n.* [< Gr. σεισμός, an earthquake, + μέτρον, a measure: see *meter*[1].] An instrument by the aid of which the data are obtained for the scientific study of earthquake phenomena. The forms of instruments used for this purpose are varied, and more or less complicated, in accordance with the wishes and means of the observer. A common bowl partly filled with a viscid fluid, like molasses, which, on being thrown by the earthquake-wave against the side of the bowl, leaves a visible record of the event, is one of the simplest forms of seismometer which have been proposed, as giving a rude approximation to the direction of the horizontal element of the wave. Another simple form of seismometer consists of two sets of cylinders, each set numbering from six to twelve, and the individual cylinders in each uniformly decreasing in size. These are placed on end, one set at right angles to the other, on plates resting on a hard horizontal floor, surrounded by a bed of dry sand, in which the cylinders when overthrown will rest, exactly in the position originally given by the shock. This instrument is theoretically capable of giving the velocity of the horizontal component of the shock, its surface-direction in azimuth, or the direction of the horizontal component of the seismic wave, and also the direction of translation of the wave. In practice, however, the results given by this simple and inexpensive apparatus have not been found satisfactory. The seismometer now most generally used in large observatories, or those where accurate work is expected, involves Zöllner's horizontal pendulum, the use of which was proposed many years ago, but which was put into the present practical form by Messrs. Ewing and Gray. The group of instruments constituting the seismometer of Prof. J. A. Ewing is arranged to give a complete record of every particular of the earthquake movement, by resolving it into three rectangular components—one vertical and two horizontal—and registering these by three distinct pointers on a sheet of smoked glass which is made to revolve uniformly by clockwork, the clock being started by an arrangement similar to that of the Palmieri seismoscope. To this is added another clock which gives the date of the shock and the interval which has elapsed since it took place. Another and simpler form of seismometer designed by Mr. Ewing, and called the "duplex-pendulum seismograph," does not show the vertical element of the disturbance, nor exhibit anything of the relation of time to displacement; but it is in other respects satisfactory in its performance. Of this latter form, fifteen sets were in use in Japan in 1886, and others were being made for other countries. Compare *seismograph*, and see cut under *seismoscope*.

> Instruments which will in this way measure or write down the earth's motions are called *seismometers* or seismographs. *Milne*, Earthquakes, p. 13.

**seismometric** (sīs-mō-met′rik), *a.* [< *seismometr-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to seismometry or the seismometer; used in or made, produced, or observed by means of a seismometer: as, *seismometric* instruments; *seismometric* observations.

**seismometrical** (sīs-mō-met′ri-kạl), *a.* [< *seismometric* + *-al*.] Same as *seismometric*.

**seismometry** (sīs-mom′e-tri), *n.* [< Gr. σεισμός, an earthquake, + *-μετρία*, < μετρεῖν, measure.] The theory and use of the seismometer; more generally, the scientific study of earthquake phenomena by the aid of observations made either with or without the use of seismometric instruments.




Seismoscope.

*a*, heavy mass supported by loop at point near center of gravity; *b*, point on which upper side of loop rests; *c*, long needle projecting from upper side of loop; *d*, conducting-wire; *e*, binding-post; *f*, long arm of lever pivoted at *k*; *g*, point where end of lever rests on end of needle; *h*, mercury-cup.

**seismoscope** (sīs′mō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. σεισμός, an earthquake, + σκοπεῖν, view.] A name of the simpler form of seismometer. It is generally so arranged that the exact moment of passage is noted by stopping a clock, either by direct mechanical means or by the use of an electric current. The epoch may also be registered on a revolving cylinder or other similar device. The essential part of a seismoscope usually consists of a delicately suspended or balanced mass, the configuration of which is readily disturbed on the passage of the seismic wave.

> To construct an instrument which at the time of an earthquake shall move and leave a record of its motion, there is but little difficulty. Contrivances of this kind are called *seismoscopes*. *Milne*, Earthquakes, p. 13.

**seismoscopic** (sīs-mō-skop′ik), *a.* [< *seismoscope* + *-ic*.] Relating to or furnished by the seismoscope: as, *seismoscopic* data, observations, etc.

**Seison** (sī′son), *n.* [NL. (Grube, 1859), < Gr. σείειν (in comp. σεισ-), shake; cf. σείσων, an earthen vessel for shaking beans in.] A remarkable genus of parasitic leech-like rotifers. *S. nebaliæ* is a wheel-animalcule which is parasitic upon the crustaceans of the genus *Nebalia*.

**seist**†. A Middle English form of *sayest*, second person singular indicative present of *say*[1].

**Seisura** (sī-sū′rạ), *n.* [NL. (Vigors and Horsfield, 1826), more prop. *Sisura* (Strickland, 1841), < Gr. σείειν (in comp. σεισ-), shake, + οὐρά, tail. Cf. *Seiurus*.] A notable genus of Australian *Muscicapidæ* or flycatchers. The best-known species is *S. inquieta*, 8 inches long, slate-colored with glossy-black head and white under parts. Among its English book-names are *vol-*

Restless Flycatcher (*Seisura inquieta*).

*atile, restless,* and *doubtful thrush,* and it is known to the Anglo-Australians as *dish-washer* and *grinder.* A second species is *S. nana.*

**seity** (sē′i-ti), *n.* [< L. *se,* oneself, + *-ity.*] Something peculiar to one's self. [Rare.]

The learned Scotus, to distinguish the race of mankind, gives every individual of that species what he calls a *Seity,* something peculiar to himself, which makes him different from all other persons in the world. This particularity renders him either venerable or ridiculous, according as he uses his talents. *Steele,* Tatler, No. 174.

**Seiurinæ** (sī-ū-rī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Seiurus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Sylvicolidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ,* typified by the genus *Seiurus.* Also called *Enicocichlinæ* or *Henicocichlinæ.*

**Seiurus** (sī-ū′rus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), more prop. *Siurus* (Strickland, 1841), < Gr. *σείειν,* shake, + *οὐρά,* tail.] A genus of *Sylvicolidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ,* giving name to the *Seiurinæ;* the American wagtails or water-thrushes. Three species are common in the United States. *S. auricapillus* is the golden-crowned thrush or oven-bird. (See cut under

New York Water-thrush (*Seiurus nævius*).

*oven-bird.*) *S. noveboracensis* or *nævius* is the New York water-thrush, dark olive-brown above with conspicuous superciliary stripe, and sulphury-yellow below with a profusion of dusky spots in several chains. *S. motacilla* or *ludovicianus* is the Louisiana water-thrush, like the last, but larger, with a longer bill and lighter coloration. Also called *Enicocichla* or *Henicocichla* and *Exochocichla.*

**seive,** *n.* See *seave.*

**seizable** (sē′za-bl), *a.* [< *seize* + *-able.*] Possible to be seized; liable to be taken possession of.

The carts, waggons, and every attainable or *seizable* vehicle were unremittingly in motion.
*Mme. D'Arblay,* Diary, VII. 177. (*Davies.*)

**seize** (sēz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *seized,* ppr. *seizing.* [Early mod. E. also (and still archaically in legal use) *seise;* < ME. *seisen, seysen, sesen, ceesen, saisen, saysen,* < OF. *saisir, seisir,* put one in possession of, take possession of, seize, F. *saisir,* seize, = Pr. *sazir, sayzir* = It. *sagire* (not in Florio), < ML. *sacire* (8th century), later *saisire* (after OF.), take possession of, lay hold of, seize (another's property), prob. < OHG. *sazzan, sezzan,* G. *setzen,* set, put, place, = E. *set,* of which *seize* is thus a doublet: see *set*[1], *v.* Cf. *seizin, seizure.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put in possession; make possessed; possess: commonly with *of* before the thing possessed: as, A. B. was *seized* and possessed *of* the manor; to *seize* one's self *of* an inheritance.

He torned on his pilwes ofte,
And wald of that he myssed han ben *sesed.*
*Chaucer,* Troilus, iii. 445.

& [he] sent his stiward as swithe to *sese* him ther-inne.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5391.

They could scarcely understand the last words, for death began to *seize* himself *of* his heart.
*Sir P. Sidney,* Arcadia, iii.

All those his lands
Which he stood *seized of.*
*Shak.,* Hamlet, i. 1. 89.

[He] standeth *seized of* that inheritance
Which thou that slewest the sire hast left the son.
*Tennyson,* Gareth and Lynette.

**2.** To take possession of—(*a*) By virtue of a warrant or legal authority: as, to *seize* smuggled goods; to *seize* a ship after libeling.

It was judged, by the highest kind of judgment, that he should be banished, and his whole estate confiscated and *seized.* *Bacon.*

(*b*) By force, with or without right.

The Citie to *sese* in the same tyme,
We shall found by my feith, or ellis fay worthe.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1154.

The peple of Claudas recouered, . . . and of his force made hem forsake place, and the tentes and pavilouns that thei hadden take and *sesed.* *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 402.

The grand Caraman, the Turcoman, ruler of Caramania, took the opportunity of these quarrels to *seize* Corycus, the last Frank stronghold of Armenia.
*Stubbs,* Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 202.

**3.** To lay sudden or forcible hold of; grasp; clutch: either literally or figuratively.

There is an hour in each man's life appointed
To make his happiness, if then he *seize* it.
*Beau. and Fl.,* Custom of the Country, ii. 3.

To *seize* his papers, Curll, was next thy care;
His papers, light, fly diverse, tossed in air.
*Pope,* Dunciad, ii. 114.

The predominance of horizontal lines . . . sufficiently proves that the Italians had never *seized* the true idea of Gothic or aspiring architecture.
*J. A. Symonds,* Italy and Greece, p. 47.

**4.** To come upon with sudden attack; have a sudden and powerful effect upon: as, a panic *seized* the crowd; a fever *seized* him.

Such full Conviction *seiz'd* th' astonish'd King
As left no entrance for the least Demurr.
*J. Beaumont,* Psyche, i. 247.

All men who are the least given to reflection are *seized* with an inclination that way. *Steele,* Spectator, No. 386.

A horror *seized* him as he went.
*William Morris,* Earthly Paradise, II. 169.

**5†.** To fasten; fix.

So downe he fell before the cruell beast,
Who on his neck his bloody clawes did *seize.*
*Spenser,* F. Q., I. viii. 15.

**6.** *Naut.,* to bind, lash, or make fast, as one thing to another, with several turns of small rope, cord, or small line; stop: as, to *seize* two fish-hooks back to back; to *seize* or stop one rope on to another.

Sam, by this time, was *seized* up, as it is called—that is, placed against the shrouds, with his wrists made fast to them, his jacket off, and his back exposed.
*R. H. Dana, Jr.,* Before the Mast, p. 113.

**Covenant to stand seized to uses.** See *covenant.* = **Syn. 2** and **3.** To snatch, catch, capture, apprehend, arrest, take, attach.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To lay hold in seizure, as by hands or claws: with *on* or *upon.*

The mortall ating his angry needle shott
Quite through his shield, and in his shoulder *seasd.*
*Spenser,* F. Q., I. ii. 38.

Thee and thy virtues here I *seize upon.*
*Shak.,* Lear, i. 1. 255.

The Tartars in Turkeman use to catch wilde horses with hawkes tamed to that purpose, which *seising on* the necke of the horse, with his beating, and the horses chafing, tireth him, and maketh him an easie prey to his Master.
*Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 422.

This last Ship had been at Merga a considerable time, having been *seized on* by the Siamites, and all the men imprisoned, for some difference that happened between the English and them. *Dampier,* Voyages, II. i. 151.

The text which had "*seized upon* his heart with such comfort and strength" abode upon him for more than a year. *Southey,* Bunyan, p. xxi.

**2.** In *metallurgy,* to cohere.

**seizer** (sē′zėr), *n.* [< *seize* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which seizes.

**seizin, seisin** (sē′zin), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *seasin, seysin;* < ME. *saisine, seisine, seysyne, sesyne,* < OF. *seisine, saisine, saizine,* F. *saisine* (= Pr. *sazina, saizina, sadina* = It. *sagina;* ML. reflex *saisina, seisina*), seizin, possession, < *saisir, seisir,* seize: see *seize.*] In *law:* (*a*) Originally, the completion of the ceremony of feudal investiture, by which the tenant was admitted into his freehold. *Angell.*

A soldier, plucking a handful of thatch from a cottage, placed it in the Duke's hand as *seizin* of all that England held within it. *E. A. Freeman,* Norman Conquest, III. 271.

Hence—(*b*) Possession as of freehold—that is, the possession which a freeholder could assert and maintain by appeal to law. *Digby.* (*c*) Possession of land actual or constructive under rightful title. Seizin is either *seizin in fact* (or *in deed*), actual occupation of the land either by the freeholder himself or by some one claiming under him, or *seizin in law,* the constructive seizin which arises when a person acquires the title and there is no adverse possession; thus, one taking a deed of vacant lands is seized in law before he takes possession.

[They shall] take *sesyne* the same daye that laste waste assygned,
Or elles alle the ostage withowttyne the wallys,
Be hynggyde hye appone hyghte alle holly at ones!
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3589.

The death of the predecessor putteth the successor by blood in *seisin.* *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity, viii. 2.

(*d*) The thing possessed. (*e*†) Ownership and possession of chattels.—**Equitable seizin,** such a possession or enjoyment of an equitable interest or right in lands as may be treated in equity, by analogy to legal seizin. Thus, where a trustee holds the legal estate, the cestui que trust, though in possession and enjoying the rents and profits, cannot be said to hold the seizin in the legal sense, because that is in the trustee; but he is protected by courts of equity as holding an equitable seizin. —**Livery of seizin.** See *livery*[2].—**Seizin by hasp and staple.** See *hasp.*—**Seizin ox,** in *Scots law,* same as *sasine ox* (which see, under *sasine*).

**seizing** (sē′zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *seize, v.*] **1.** The act of taking hold or possession.—**2.** *Naut.,* the operation of fastening, binding, or lashing with several turns of a cord, or the fastening so made; also, the cord used for that purpose; seizing-stuff. See also cut under *rose-lashing.*

Seizings, 2.

Several sailors appeared, bearing among them two stout, apparently very heavy chests, which they set down upon the cabin floor, taking care to secure them by lashings and *seizings* to the stanchions.
*W. C. Russell,* Death Ship, xxi.

**seizing-stuff** (sē′zing-stuf), *n.* *Naut.,* small tarred cord used for seizing.

**seizling†** (sēz′ling), *n.* The yearling of the common carp. *Holme,* 1688.

**seizor** (sē′zor), *n.* [< *seize* + *-or*[1].] In *law,* one who seizes or takes possession.

**seizure** (sē′zūr), *n.* [< *seize* + *-ure.*] **1.** The act of seizing; the act of taking or laying hold; a taking possession, either legally or by force: as, the *seizure* of smuggled goods by revenue officers; *seizure* of arms by a mob.

All things that thou dost call thine
Worth *seizure* do we seize into our hands.
*Shak.,* As you Like it, iii. 1. 10.

First Guyne, next Pontien, and then Aquitain,
To each of which he made his title known,
Nor from their *seizure* longer would abstain.
*Drayton,* Barons' Wars, iii. 28.

After the victory of the appellants in 1388, royal letters were issued for the *seizure* of heretical books and the imprisonment of heretical teachers.
*Stubbs,* Const. Hist., § 404.

Say, is not bliss within our perfect *seizure?*
*Keats,* Endymion, iv.

**2.** The fact of being seized or in possession of anything; possession; hold.

In your hands we leave the queen elected;
She hath *seizure* of the Tower.
*Webster and Dekker,* Sir Thomas Wyatt.

If we had ten years agone taken *seizure* of our portion of dust, death had not taken us from good things, but from infinite evils. *Jer. Taylor,* Holy Dying, iii. 7.

**3.** The thing seized; the thing taken hold or possession of.

Sufficient that thy prayers are heard, and Death,
Then dne by sentence when thou didst transgress,
Defeated of his *seizure* many days.
*Milton,* P. L., xi. 254.

**4.** A sudden onset or attack, as of some malady, emotion, panic, or the like; a spell; a turn.

Myself too had weird *seizures,* Heaven knows what.
*Tennyson,* Princess, i.

**sejant, sejeant** (sē′jant), *a.* [Also *seiant, sedant;* < OF. **seiant, seant,* < L. *sedent(t-)s,* sitting, ppr. of *sedere* (> F. *seoir*), sit: see *sedent, séance.*] In *her.,* sitting, like a cat, with the fore legs upright: applied to a lion or other beast. *Assis* is a synonym. — **Sejant adorsed,** sitting back to back: said of two animals.—**Sejant affronté,** in *her.,* sitting and facing outward, the whole body being turned to the front. See cut under *crest.*—**Sejant gardant,** in *her.,* sitting and with the body seen sidewise, the head looking out from the field.—**Sejant rampant.** See *rampant sejant,* under *rampant.*

Lion sejant.

**sejoint†** (sē-join′), *v. t.* [< ME. *sejoynen,* < OF. **sejoindre,* < L. *sejungere,* separate, disjoin, < *se-,* apart, + *jungere,* join: see *join.*] To separate; part.

The arrow . . . doth *sejoin* and join the air together.
*Middleton,* Solomon Paraphrased, v.

**sejoint†** (sē-joint′), *p. a.* [< ME. *sejointe,* < OF. **sejoint,* < L. *sejunctus,* pp. of *sejungere,* separate: see *sejoin.*] Separated.

Devyde hem that pith be fro pith *serjointe* [read *sejointe*], In thende of March thaire graffyng is in pointe.
*Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

**sejugous** (sē′jū-gus), *a.* [< L. *sejugis,* a team of six (sc. *currus,* a chariot, a vehicle), < *sex,* six (= E. *six*), + *jugum,* a yoke, = E. *yoke.*] In *bot.,* having six pairs of leaflets.

**sejunction†** (sē-jungk′shon), *n.* [< L. *sejunctio(n-),* a separation or division, < *sejungere,* pp. *sejunctus,* disjoin: see *sejoin.*] The act of sejoining or disjoining; separation.

A *sejunction* and separation of them from all other nations on the earth. *Bp. Pearson,* Expos. of Creed, ii.

**sejungible†** (sē-jun′ji-bl), *a.* [< L. *sejungere,* separate, divide (see *sejoin*), + *-ible.*] Capable of being sejoined or separated. *Bp. Pearson,* Expos. of Creed, i.

**sek**[1]**†,** *n.* A Middle English form of *saek*[1].

**sek**[2]**†,** *a.* A Middle English form of *sick*[1].

**seke†.** A Middle English form of *seek*[1], *sick*[1].

**sekel†,** *n.* A Middle English form of *sickle.*

**seker†,** *n.* A Middle English form of *seeker.*

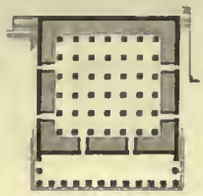
**sekere**†, **sekerly**†. Middle English forms of *sicker*, *siekerly*.

**sekirness**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sickerness*.

**sekli**†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sickly*.

**seknes**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sickness*.

**sekos** (sē'kos), *n.* [< Gr. σηκός, a pen, inclosure.] In *Gr. antiq.*, any sacred inclosure; a shrine or sanctuary; the cella of a temple; a building which none but those initiated or especially privileged might enter: as, the *Sekos* of the Mysteries at Eleusis: used of churches by some early Christian writers.



Sekos.—Plan of the Great Hall of the Mysteries, Eleusis, as excavated in 1888.

**sektour**†, *n.* A variant of *secutour*.

**selt**, *a.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *seel*[1].

**sel'**, *n.* A Scotch variant of *self*.

**Selacha** (sel'ą-kä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Selache*.] Same as *Selachii*. *Bonaparte*, 1837.

**Selache** (sel'ą-kē), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1817), < Gr. σέλαχος, a sea-fish, including all cartilaginous fishes, esp. the sharks: see *seal*[1].] A genus of sharks whence some of the names of selachians are derived. It has been variously used, but oftenest for the common dusky or great basking-shark, *S. maxima*. (See cut under *basking-shark*.) It is now superseded by the prior genus *Cetorhinus* of De Blainville (1816). Also *Selachus*.

**Selachia** (sē-lā'ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Selachii*.

**selachian** (sē-lā'ki-ąn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Selache*, *Selachii*, + *-i-an*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling or related to a shark of the genus *Selache*; pertaining to the *Selachii*, or having their characters; squaloid or raioid; plagiostomous; in the broadest sense, elasmobranchiate. See also cuts under *Elasmobranchii*, *saw-fish*, *shark*, and *skate*.

Port Jackson Shark (*Heterodontus galeatus*), a Selachian.

**II.** *n.* A shark or other plagiostomous fish; any elasmobranch.

**Selachii** (sē-lā'ki-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σέλαχος, a cartilaginous fish, a shark. Cf. *seal*[1].] A large group of vertebrates to which different values and limits have been assigned; the sharks and their allies. (*a*) In Cuvier's system of classification, the first family of *Chondropterygii branchiis fixis*, having the palatines and lower jaw alone armed with teeth and supplying the place of jaws (the usual bones of which are reduced to mere vestiges). (*b*) In Cope's system, a subclass of fishes characterized by the articulation of the hyomandibular bone with the cranium, the absence of opercular or pelvic bones, and the development of derivative radii sessile on the sides of the basal bones of the limbs and rarely entering into articulation. (*c*) In Gill's system, a class of ichthyopsid vertebrates characterized by the absence of dermal or membrane bones from the head and shoulder-girdle, the existence of a cartilaginous cranium, a well-developed brain, and a heart composed of an auricle and a ventricle. It includes the sharks, rays, and chimeras, the first two of these constituting the subclass *Plagiostomi*, the third the subclass *Holocephali*. (*d*) In Jordan's system, a subclass of *Elasmobranchii*, containing the sharks and such other selachians as the rays or skates, or the *Squali* and the *Raiæ*, together contrasted with the chimeras or *Holocephali*. They have the gill-openings in the form of slits, five, six, or seven in number on each side; and the jaws distinct from the rest of the skull. The *Selachii* correspond to the *Plagiostomata*. Also *Selacha*, *Selachia*.

**selachoid** (sel'ą-koid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. σέλαχος, a shark, + εἶδος, form.] **I.** *a.* Shark-like; selachian; plagiostomous; of or pertaining to the *Selachoidei*.

**II.** *n.* A selachoid selachian; any shark.

**Selachoidei** (sel-ą-koi'dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *selachoid*.] In Günther's classification, the first suborder of plagiostomous fishes, contrasting with the *Batoidei*; the sharks, in a broad sense, or *Squali*, as distinguished from the rays. It has been divided by Haswell into the *Palæoselachii* and the *Neoselachii*.

**selachologist** (sel-ą-kol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *selachology* + *-ist*.] One who is devoted to the study of selachology.

**selachology** (sel-ą-kol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. σέλαχος, a shark, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of zoölogy which relates to the selachians.

**selachostome** (sel'ą-kō-stōm), *n.* A ganoid fish of the group *Selachostomi*.

**Selachostomi** (sel-ą-kos'tō-mī). *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *selachostomus*: see *selachostomous*.] A superfamily of ganoid fishes, of the order *Chondrostei*, or an order of the class *Chondrostei*, containing sturgeon-like fishes which have the maxillary and interopercle obsolete and have teeth, or the family *Polyodontidæ*: thus distinguished from *Glaniostomi*. See *Polyodontidæ*, and cut under *paddle-fish*.

**selachostomous** (sel-ą-kos'tō-mus), *a.* [< NL. *selachostomus*, < Gr. σέλαχος, a shark, + στόμα, mouth.] Shark-mouthed; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Selachostomi*.

**Selachus** (sel'ą-kus), *n.* Same as *Selache*.

**selagid** (sel'ą-jid), *n.* A plant of the order *Selagineæ*. *Lindley*.

**Selagineæ** (sel-ą-jin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Jussieu, 1806), < *Selago* (*-gin-*) + *-eæ*.] A small order of gamopetalous plants, of the cohort *Lamiales*. It is characterized by flowers with a corolla of five or sometimes four equal or unequal spreading lobes, four didynamous or two equal stamens, one-celled anthers, and a superior one- or two-celled ovary, forming one or two small nutlets in fruit, often with a fleshy surface and corky furrowed or perforated interior, investing a pendulous cylindrical seed with fleshy albumen. It is distinguished from the related order *Scrophularineæ* by its solitary ovules, from *Labiatæ* and *Verbenaceæ* by an embryo with a superior micropyle and radicle, and from its ally the *Myoporineæ* by habit and terminal inflorescence. It includes about 140 species belonging to 8 genera, of which *Selago* is the type. They are natives of the Old World beyond the tropics, chiefly diminutive heath-like shrubs of South Africa, with alternate, narrow, and rigid leaves, and small flowers grouped in terminal spikes or dense globular heads, commonly white or blue, rarely yellow.

**Selaginella** (sē-laj-i-nel'ą), *n.* [NL. (Spring), dim. of L. *Selago*, a genus separated from *Lycopodium* (*-gin-*), lycopodium: see *Selago*.] A genus of heterosporous vascular cryptogams, typical of the *Selaginellaceæ* and *Selaginelleæ*. They have the general habit of *Lycopodium* (the ground-pine, club-moss, etc.), differing from it mainly by the dimorphic spores. The stems are copiously branched, trailing, suberect, sarmentose, or scandent; in shape they are more or less distinctly quadrangular, with the faces angled or flat. The leaves are small, with a single central vein, usually tetrastichous and dimorphous, and more or less oblique, the two rows of the lower plane larger and more spreading, the two rows of the upper ascending, adpressed, and imbricated; spikes usually tetrastichous, often sharply square, at the end of leafy branches; microsporangia numerous; macrosporangia few, and confined to the base of the spike. About 335 species have been described, from the warmer parts of the globe. Many species are cultivated in conservatories, and numerous forms have resulted. *S. lepidophylla* is well known under the name *resurrection-plant*, and is also called *rock-lily* or *rock-rose*.

Fertile Plant of *Selaginella lepidophylla*.

**Selaginellaceæ** (sē-laj"i-ne-lā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Selaginella* + *-aceæ*.] A group of heterosporous vascular cryptogamous plants, by some called an order, by others raised to the rank of a class coördinate with the *Rhizocarpeæ*, *Lycopodiaceæ*, *Filices*, etc. It embraces only 2 genera, *Selaginella* and *Isoëtes* (which see for characterization).

**Selaginelleæ** (sē-laj-i-nel'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Selaginella* + *-eæ*.] A group of heterosporous vascular cryptogams. By many writers employed as an interchangeable synonym with *Selaginellaceæ*, by others regarded as an order under the class *Selaginellaceæ*. It embraces the single genus *Selaginella*.

**Selago** (sē-lā'gō), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *selago*, a similarly dwarf but unrelated plant, *Lycopodium Selago*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, type of the order *Selagineæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a two- to five-lobed calyx, nearly regular or somewhat two-lipped corolla, four didynamous and perfect stamens, and a two-celled ovary which separates into two nutlets in fruit. There are about 95 species, all South African except one in tropical Africa and one, *S. muralis*, growing on the walls of the capital of Madagascar. They are dwarf heath-like shrubs, sometimes small annuals, often low and diffuse, and with many slender branchlets. They bear narrow leaves, commonly alternate and clustered in the axils, and sessile flowers in dense or slender spikes.

**Selah** (sē'lą). [LL. (Vulgate), < Heb. *selāh*, of unknown meaning; connected by Gesenius with *sālāh*, rest.] A transliterated Hebrew word, occurring in the Psalms frequently, and in Habakkuk iii.: probably a direction in the musical rendering of the passage. It is explained by most authorities as meaning 'Pause,' but occurs also at the end of psalms.

**Selandria** (sē-lan'dri-ą), *n.* [NL. (Leach, 1817); formation uncertain.] An important genus of saw-flies or *Tenthredinidæ*. They have a short thick body, costa of the fore wing thick and dilated before the stigma, and the lanceolate cell petiolate, open, and without a cross-vein. Their larvæ are stout, slimy, slug-like creatures, and feed upon the leaves of various trees. That of *S. cerasi* is the pear- or cherry-slug, now placed in the genus *Eriocampa*, and that of *S. rosæ* is the rose-slug, now placed in the genus *Monostegia*. See cut under *rose-slug*.

**Selasphorus** (sē-las'fō-rus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1831), < Gr. σέλας, light, brightness, + *-φορος*, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] A genus of *Trochilidæ*; the flame-bearers or lightning-hummers. *S. rufus* is the red-backed or Nootka Sound humming-bird, notable as the species which goes furthest north, being found in Alaska. *S. platycercus* is the broad-tailed humming-bird. Both are common in western North America, and several others occur in Mexico and Central America.

**selbite** (sel'bīt), *n.* [< C. J. *Selb*, a German mineralogist (1755–1827), + *-ite*[2].] An ash-gray or black ore of silver, supposed to contain silver carbonate, but later shown to be a mixture of argentite with silver, dolomite, etc. It was found at Wolfach in Baden. A similar mineral mixture is found at some Mexican mines, where it is called *plata azul*.

**selch**, *n.* See *sealgh*.

**selcouth**† (sel'köth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *selcouth*, *selkouth*, *selkoreth*, *selcuth*, *selkuth*, < AS. *selcūth*, *seld-cūth*, strange, wonderful, < *seld*, rarely, + *cuth*, known: see *seld* and *couth*. Cf. *uncouth*.] **I.** *a.* Rarely or little known; unusual; uncommon; strange; wonderful.

I se sondyr a ful *selcouth* syght,
Wher-of be-for no synge was seene.
*York Plays*, p. 74.

Now riden this folk and walken on fote
To seche that seint in *selcouthe* londis.
*Piers Plowman* (A), vi. 2.

Yet nathemore his mesning she ared,
But wondred much at his so *selcouth* case.
*Spenser*, F. Q., IV. viii. 14.

**II.** *n.* A wonder; a marvel.

And sythen I loked vpon the see and so forth vpon the sterres,
Many *selcouthes* I seygh ben nought lo seye nouthe.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 355.

Sore longet the lede lsghер to wende,
Sum *selkouth* to se the sercie with-in.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13506.

**selcouthly**† (sel'köth-li), *adv.* [ME. *selcoutheli*; < *selcouth* + *-ly*[2].] Strangely; wonderfully; uncommonly.

The stiward of spayne, that steru wss & bold,
Hadde bi-seged that cite *selcoutheli* hard.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3263.

**seld**† (seld), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *selde*, *seelde*; < ME. *seld*, < AS. *seld*, adv. (in compar. *seldor*, *seldre*, superl. *seldost*, and in comp.: see *selcouth*, *seldseen*, *selly*, etc.), = OHG. MHG. G. *selt-* = Sw. *säll-* = Dan. *sæl-* = Goth. *silda-* (only in comp. and deriv.); prob. from an orig. adj. (the E. adj. appears much later and evidently as taken from the adverb), with formative *-d* (see *-ed*[2], *-d*[2]), perhaps from the root of Goth. *silan* in *ana-silan*, become silent, = L. *silere*, be silent: see *silent*. Cf. *seldom*.] Rarely; seldom.

For grete power and moral vertu heere
Is *selde* yseyn in o person yfeere.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 168.

Goods lost are *seld* or never found.
*Shak.*, Passionate Pilgrim, l. 175.

**seld**† (seld), *a.* [< ME. *selde*, orig. *seld*, *adv.*, as used to qualify a verbal noun, or in comp., and not directly representing the orig. adj. from which *seld*, *adv.*, is derived: see *seld*, *adv.*] Scarce; rare; uncommon.

For also seur as day cometh after nyght,
The newe love, labour, or other wo,
Or elles *selde* seynge of a wight,
Don olde affeccions alle overgo.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 423.

Honest women are so *selde* and rare,
'Tis good to cherish those poore few that are.
*Tourneur*, Revenger's Tragedy, iv. 4.

**seldent**†, *adv.* An obsolete form of *seldom*.

**seldom** (sel'dum), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *seldome*, also **selden*, *seelden*; < ME. *seldom*, *seldum*, *selden*, *selde*, < AS. *seldan*, *seldon*, *seldum* (= OFries. *sielden* = MD. *selden*, D. *zelden* = MLG. *selden*, LG. *selden*, *sellen* = OHG. *seltan*, MHG. G. *selten* = Icel. *sjaldan* = Sw. *sällan* (for **saldan*) = Dan. *sjelden*), at rare times, seldom, orig. dat. pl. (suffix *-um*) or weak dat. sing. (suffix *-an*) of **seld*, a., rare: see *seld*, *adv.* The term. *-om* is the same as in *whilom*; it once existed also, in part, in *little*, *muckle* (*litlum*, *miclum*), *adv.*] Rarely; not often; infrequently.

For *seelden* is that hous poore there God is steward.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

'Tis *seldom* seen, in men so valiant,
Minds so devoid of virtue.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, ii. 1.

Experience would convince us that, the earlier we left our beds, the *seldomer* should we be confined to them.
*Steele*, Guardian, No. 65.

**seldom** (sel'dum), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *seldome, seldoome;* < late ME. *scldome, seldone* (= MD. *selden*); < *seldom, adv.*] Rare; infrequent. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 328. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The *seldoome* faule of rayne.
*Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 176).

A spare diet, and a thin coarse table, *seldom* refreshment, frequent fasts. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, ii. 3.

**seldomness** (sel'dum-nes), *n.* Rareness; infrequency; uncommonness. [Rare.]

The *seldomness* of the sight increased the more unquiet longing. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

**seldom-times**† (sel'dum-tīmz), *adv.* Rarely; hardly ever.

Which is *seldome times* before 15 yeeres of age.
*Brinsley*, Grammar Schoole, p. 307.

**seldseen**†, *a.* [< ME. *seldsene, seldcene, seltsene* (= MD. *scldsaem*, D. *zeldzaam* = MLG. *selsen, seltsen, seltsem, seltsam* = OHG. *seltsāni*, MHG. *seltsæne*, G. *seltsam* = Icel. *sjaldsēnn* = Sw. *sällsam* = Dan. *sælsom* — the G. Sw. Dan. forms with the second element conformed to the term. *-sam, -som*, = E. *-some*), rarely seen, < *scld*, rarely, + *-sēne*, in comp., < *seón*, see, + adj. formation *-ne* (*-sēne* being thus nearly the same as the pp. *sewen*, with an added formative vowel).] Rarely seen; rare.

Our speche schal be *seldcene*. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 80.

**seld-shown**† (seld'shōn), *a.* [< *seld, adv.*, + *shown*. Cf. *selcouth, seldscen.*] Rarely shown or exhibited.

*Seld-shown* flamens
Do press among the popular throngs, and puff
To win a vulgar station. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 229.

**sele**†. An obsolete spelling of *seal*[1], *seal*[2], *seel*[1].

**select** (sē-lekt'), *v.* [< L. *selectus*, pp. of *seligere*, pick out, choose, < *se-*, apart, + *legere*, pick, choose: see *legend*. Cf. *elect, collect.*] **I.** *trans.* To choose or pick out from a number; pick out; choose: as, to *select* the best; to *select* a site for a monument.

To whom does Mr. Gladstone assign the office of *selecting* a religion for the state from among hundreds of religions? *Macaulay*, Gladstone on Church and State.

=**Syn.** To *Elect, Prefer*, etc. (see *choose*), single out, fix upon, pitch upon.

**II.** *intrans.* To conduct artificial selection methodically. See second quotation under *methodical selection*, below.

**select** (sē-lekt'), *a.* and *n.* [< Sp. Pg. *selecto*, < L. *selectus*, chosen, pp. of *seligere*, choose: see *select, v.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Chosen on account of special excellence or fitness; carefully picked or selected; hence, choice; composed of or containing the best, choicest, or most desirable: as, *select* poems; a *select* party; a *select* neighborhood.

To this must be added industrious and *select* reading.
*Milton*, Church-Government, Pref., ii.

We found a diary of her solemn resolutions tending to practical virtue, with letters from *select* friends, all put into exact method. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 17, 1678.

**2.** Careful or fastidious in choice, or in associating with others; exclusive; also, made with or exhibiting carefulness or fastidiousness. [Colloq.]

And I have spoken for Gwendolen to be a member of our Archery Club — the Brackenshaw Archery Club — the most *select* thing anywhere.
*George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, iii.

**Select committee, vestry,** etc. See the nouns. — **Select Meeting,** in the Society of Friends, a meeting of ministers and elders. In some yearly meetings the name has of late been superseded by that of *Meeting of Ministry and Oversight*, with some additions to the membership. =**Syn. 1.** Picked. See *choose*.

**II.** *n.* **1.** That which is selected or choice. [Colloq. or trade use.] — **2.** Selection. [Rare.]

Borrow of the profligate speech-makers or lyars of the time in print, and make a *select* out of a *select* of them to adorn a party. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 32. (*Davies.*)

**selected** (sē-lek'ted), *p. a.* **1.** Specially chosen or preferred; choice; select: as, *selected* materials.

Great princes are her slaves; *selected* beauties
Bow at her beck.
*Fletcher* (*and another?*), Prophetess, iii. 1.

**2**†. Specially set apart or devoted.

The limbs they sever from th' inclosing hide,
The thighs, *selected* to the gods, divide.
*Pope*, Iliad, ii. 504.

**selectedly** (sē-lek'ted-li), *adv.* With selection.

Prime workmen . . . *selectedly* employed.
*Heywood*, Descrip. of the King's Ship, p. 48. (*Latham.*)

**selection** (sē-lek'shon), *n.* [= F. *sélection* = Sp. *seleccion* = Pg. *selecção*, < L. *selectio(n-)*, a choosing out, selection, < *seligere*, pp. *selectus*, choose: see *select.*] **1.** The act of selecting, choosing, or preferring; a choosing or picking out of one or more from a number; choice.

He who is deficient in the art of *selection* may, by showing nothing but the truth, produce all the effect of the grossest falsehood. *Macaulay*, History.

**2.** A thing or number of things chosen or picked out.

His company generally consisted of men of rank and fashion, some literary characters, and a *selection* from the stage. *W. Cooke*, S. Foote, I. 143.

The English public, outside the coteries of culture, does not pretend to care for poetry except in *selections*.
*Contemporary Rev.*, LII. 479.

**3.** In *biol.*, the separation of those forms of animal and vegetable life which are to survive from those which are to perish; the facts, principles, or conditions of such distinction between organisms; also, the actual result of such principles or conditions; also, a statement of or a doctrine concerning such facts; especially, natural selection. See phrases below. — **Artificial selection,** man's agency in modifying the processes and so changing the results of natural selection; the facts or principles upon which such interference with natural evolutionary processes is based and conducted. This has been going on more or less systematically since man has domesticated animals or cultivated plants for his own benefit. Such selection may be either *unconscious* or *methodical* (see below). It has constantly tended to the latter, which is now systematically conducted on a large scale, and has resulted in numberless creations of utility or of beauty, or of both, which would not have existed had the animals and plants thus improved been left to themselves — that is, to the operation of natural selection. Examples of artificial selection are seen in the breeding of horses for speed, bottom, or strength, or for any combination of these qualities; of cattle for beef or milk; of sheep for mutton or wool; of dogs for speed, scent, courage, docility, etc.; of pigs for fat pork; of fowls for flesh or eggs; of pigeons for fancied shapes and colors, or as carriers; in the cultivation of cereals, fruits, and vegetables to improve their respective qualities and increase their yield, and of flowers to enhance their beauty and fragrance. — **Methodical selection,** artificial selection methodically or systematically carried on to or toward a foreseen desired result; the facts or principles upon which such selection is based, and the means of its accomplishment. See above.

*Methodical selection* is that which guides a man who systematically endeavours to modify a breed according to some predetermined standard.
*Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, xx. 177.

In the case of *methodical selection*, a breeder selects for some definite object, and free intercrossing will wholly stop his work. *Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 103.

**Natural selection,** the preservation of some forms of animal and vegetable life and the destruction of others, in the natural order of such things, by the operation of natural causes which, in the course of evolution, favor some organisms instead of some others in consequence of differences in the organisms themselves. (*a*) The fact of the survival of the fittest in the struggle for existence — which means that those animals and plants which are best adapted, or have the greatest adaptability, to the conditions of their environment do survive other organisms which are less adapted, or less capable of being adapted, to such conditions. This fact rests upon observation, and is unquestionable. (*b*) The means by which or the conditions under which some forms survive while others perish; the law of the survival of the fittest; the underlying principle of such survival, and the agencies which effect that result. These seem to be mainly intrinsic, or inherent in the organism; and they are correlated, in the most vital manner possible, with the varying plasticity of different organisms, or their degree of susceptibility to modification by their environment. Those which respond most readily to external influence are the most modifiable under given circumstances, and consequently the most likely to be modified in a way that adapts them to their surroundings, which adaptation gives them an advantage over less favored organisms in striving to maintain themselves. Hence (and this is the gist of Darwinian natural selection) — (*c*) The gradual development of individual differences which are favorable to the preservation of the life of the individual, with corresponding gradual extinction of those peculiarities which are unfavorable to that end; also, the transmission of such modified characters to offspring, and so the perpetuation of some species and the extinction of others — a fact in nature respecting which there is no question, since we know that more species, genera, etc., have perished than are now living. (*d*) The theory of natural selection; any statement of opinion or belief on that subject, which may or may not adequately reflect the facts in the case. Ignorance alike of these facts and of this theory has been fruitful of misunderstandings and objections respecting the latter. Some of its supporters have made of the theory a cause of the facts which it is simply designed to explain; some of its opponents, unconsciously biased perhaps by such other extremists, have denied that the theory has any validity. Between these extremes, the author of the theory states explicitly that it neither originates variability, nor accounts for the origin of variations, in individuals, still less in species; but that, given the origination and existence of variations, it shows that some of these are preserved while others are not; that favorable variations tend to be perpetuated and unfavorable variations to become extinct; that those variations which best adapt an organism to its environment are most favorable to its preservation; and, consequently, that the theory of natural selection is adequate to explain, to some extent, the observed fact of the survival of the fittest in the struggle for existence — that is, natural selection in sense (*a*) above. Natural selection, in so far as sex is concerned, is specified as *sexual selection* (see below). The facts and principles of natural selection, as recognized and used by man for his own benefit in his treatment of plants and animals, come under the head of *artificial selection* (see above). An extension of the theory of natural selection to the origination (as distinguished from the preservation) of individual variations has been named *physical selection* (see below).

This preservation of favourable variations and the rejections of injurious variations I call *Natural Selection*. Variations neither useful nor injurious would not be affected by *natural selection*, and would be left a fluctuating element, as perhaps we see in the species called polymorphic. *Darwin*, Origin of Species (ed. 1860), iv.

*Natural selection* . . . implies that the individuals which are best fitted for the complex and in the course of ages changing conditions to which they are exposed generally survive and procreate their kind.
*Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, xx. 178.

**Physical selection,** the law of origin for differential changes or modifications in organisms which have arisen through the action of physical causes in the environment, in habits, etc. It is distinguished from *natural selection*, which relates not to the origin but to the preservation of these changes. *A. Hyatt.* — **Sexual selection,** that province or department of natural selection in which sex is especially concerned, or in which the means by which one sex attracts the other comes prominently into play. Thus, anything which exhibits the strength, prowess, or beauty of the male attracts the female, and decides her preference for one rather than another individual of the opposite sex, with the result of affecting the offspring for the better; and this principle of selection, operative through many generations, may in the end modify the specific characters of animals, and thus become an important factor in natural selection.

If it be admitted that the females prefer or are unconsciously excited by the more beautiful males, then the males would slowly but surely be rendered more and more attractive through *sexual selection*.
*Darwin*, Descent of Man (ed. 1881), p. 496.

For my own part, I conclude that of all the causes which have led to the differences in external appearance between the races of men, and to a certain extent between man and the lower animals, *sexual selection* has been by far the most efficient. *Darwin*, Descent of Man (ed. 1871), II. 367.

**Unconscious selection,** artificial selection effected unknowingly, or carried on without system or method; man's agency in unmethodical selection, or the result of that agency. See the extract.

*Unconscious selection* in the strictest sense of the word — that is, the saving of the more useful animals and the neglect or slaughter of the less useful, without any thought of the future — must have gone on occasionally from the remotest period and amongst the most barbarous nations.
*Darwin*, Var. of Animals and Plants, xx. 199.

**selective** (sē-lek'tiv), *a.* [< *select* + *-ive.*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by selection or choice; selecting; using that which is selected or choice.

Who can enough wonder at the pitch of this *selective* providence of the Almighty?
*Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, iii. 122.

*Selective* breeding through many generations has succeeded in producing inherited structural changes, sometimes of very remarkable character.
*W. H. Flower*, Fashion in Deformity, p. 5.

Strange to say, so patent a fact as the perpetual presence of *selective* attention has received hardly any notice from psychologists of the English empiricist school.
*W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, I. 402.

**Selective absorption,** the absorption of substances which arrest certain parts only of the radiation of heat and light from any source: as, the *selective absorption* of the sun's atmosphere, which is the cause of the larger part of the dark lines in the solar spectrum. See *spectrum*.

This power of *absorption* is *selective*, and hence, for the most part, arise the phenomena of color.
*Tyndall*, Light and Elect., p. 69.

**selectively** (sē-lek'tiv-li), *adv.* By means of selected specimens; by selection.

There is no variation which may not be transmitted, and which, if *selectively* transmitted, may not become the foundation of a race. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 269.

**selectman** (sē-lekt'man), *n.*; pl. *selectmen* (-men). [< *select* + *man.*] In New England towns, one of a board of officers chosen annually to manage various local concerns. Their number is usually from three to nine in each town, and they constitute a kind of executive authority. In small towns the office is frequently associated with that of assessor and overseer of the poor. The office was derived originally from that of select vestryman. See *vestry*.

He soon found, however, that they were merely the *selectmen* of the settlement, armed with no weapon but the tongue, and disposed only to meet him on the field of argument. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 235.

As early as 1633, the office of townsman or *selectman* appears, who seems first to have been appointed by the General Court, as here, at Concord, in 1639.
*Emerson*, Hist. Discourse at Concord.

**selectness** (sē-lekt'nes), *n.* Select character or quality. *Bailey.*

**selector** (sē-lek'tor), *n.* [< LL. *selector*, a chooser, < L. *seligere*, pp. *selectus*, choose: see *select.*] **1.** One who selects or chooses.

Inventors and *selectors* of their own systems.
*Knox*, Essays, No. 104.

2. In *mach.*, a device which separates and selects.

A shuttle with jaws that take hold of each hair as it is presented, and a device which is known as the *selector*.
*Nature*, XLII. 357.

**Selenaria** (sel-ē-nā′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Busk), < Gr. *σελήνη*, the moon: see *Selene*.] The typical genus of *Selenariidæ*.

**Selenariidæ** (sel′ē-nā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Selenaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of chilostomatous polyzoans, typified by the genus *Selenaria*. They are orbicular or irregular in outline, convex on one side and plane or concave on the other; the zoœcia are immersed and fluatrine.

**selenate** (sel′ē-nāt), *n.* [< *selen(ic)* + *-ate*[1].] A compound of selenic acid with a base: as, sodium *selenate*.

**Selene** (sē-lē′nē), *n.* [< Gr. Σελήνη, the Moon, a personification of *σελήνη*, dial. *σελάνα*, *σελάννα*, the moon, also a month, a moon-shaped cake; cf. *σέλας*, brightness.] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, the goddess of the moon, called in Latin *Luna*. She is the daughter of Hyperion and Theia, and sister of Helios (the sun) and Eos (the dawn), but is also a double of Artemis (Diana). She is also called *Phœbe*.

2. [NL. (Lacépède, 1803).] In *ichth.*, a genus of carangoid fishes; the moonfishes, whose soft dorsal and anal fins have the anterior rays much produced in the adult. *S. vomer* is known as the *lookdown* and *harsehead*. See cut under *horsehead*.

**seleniate** (sē-lē′ni-āt), *n.* [< *seleni(um)* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *selenate*.

**selenic** (sē-len′ik), *a.* [< *selen(ium)* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to selenium: as, *selenic* acid, $H_2SeO_4$. This acid is formed when selenium is oxidized by fusion with niter. It is a strong corrosive dibasic acid, much resembling sulphuric acid. The concentrated acid has the consistence of oil, and is strongly hygroscopic. Its salts are called *selenates*.

**selenide** (sel′ē-nid or -nīd), *n.* [< *selen(ium)* + *-ide*[1].] A compound of selenium with one other element or radical: same as *hydroselinate*.

**Selenidera** (sel-ē-nid′e-rạ), *n.* [NL. (J. Gould, 1831), also prop. *Selenodera*, < Gr. *σελήνη*, the moon, + *δέρη*, neck: so called from the crescentic collar characteristic of these birds.] A genus of *Rhamphastidæ*, containing toucans of small size, as *S. maculirostris* of Brazil; the toucanets, of which there are several species. See cut under *toucanet*.

**seleniferous** (sel-ē-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *selenium* + L. *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing selenium; yielding selenium: as, *seleniferous* ores.

**selenious** (sē-lē′ni-us), *a.* [< *seleni(um)* + *-ous*.] Of, pertaining to, or produced from selenium. —**Selenious acid**, $H_2SeO_3$, a dibasic acid derived from selenium. It forms salts called *selenites*.

**seleniscope**† (sē-len′i-skōp), *n.* [Prop. **seleno-scope;* < Gr. *σελήνη*, the moon, + *σκοπεῖν*, view.] An instrument for observing the moon.

Mr. Henahaw and his brother-in-law came to visit me, and he presented me with a *seleniscope*.
*Evelyn*, Diary, June 9, 1653.

**selenite** (sel′ē-nīt), *n.* [= F. *sélénite* = Sp. Pg. *selenites*, selenite (Sp. *Selenita*, an inhabitant of the moon), = It. *selenite*, selenite, < L. *selenites*, *selenitis*, moonstone, < Gr. *σεληνίτης*, of the moon (*λίθος σεληνίτης*, moonstone; *οἱ Σεληνῖται*, the men in the moon), < *σελήνη*, the moon: see *Selene*.] 1†. [*cap.*] A supposed inhabitant of the moon.—2. A foliated or crystallized and transparent variety of gypsum, often obtained in large thin plates somewhat resembling mica; also, specifically, a thin plate of this mineral used with the polarizing apparatus of the microscope.—3. In *chem.*, a salt of selenium.

**Selenites** (sel-ē-nī′tēz), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σεληνίτης*, of the moon: see *selenite*.] 1. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects. *Hope*, 1840.—2. In *conch.*, the typical genus of *Selenitidæ*. *Fischer*, 1879.

**selenitic** (sel-ē-nit′ik), *a.* [= F. *sélénitique* = Sp. *selenitico* = It. *selenitico*; < *selenite* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to the moon.—2. Of, pertaining to, resembling, or containing selenite: as, *selenitic* waters.

**Selenitidæ** (sel-ē-nit′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Selenites* + *-idæ*.] A family of geophilous pulmonate gastropods, having a spiral heliciform shell, the mantle submedian or posterior and included within the shell, and the jaw ribless, with aculeate teeth, much as in *Glandinidæ*.

**selenitiferous** (sel′ē-ni-tif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *selenites*, moonstone, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Containing selenite.

**selenium** (sē-lē′ni-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σελήνη*, the moon (cf. *σελήνιον*, moonlight): see *Selene*. The element was so called (by Berzelius) because associated with *tellurium* (< L. *tellus*, earth).] Chemical symbol, Se; atomic weight, 79.5. A non-metallic element extracted from the pyrite of Fahlun in Sweden, and discovered in 1818 by Berzelius. In its general chemical analogies it is related to sulphur and tellurium. It is found in combination with native tellurium, as in selen-tellurium, with sulphur in selen-sulphur; also in very small quantity in some of the varieties of iron pyrites, and in several rare selenides, as clausthalite, or lead selenide, etc. When precipitated it appears as a red powder, which melts when heated, and on cooling forms a brittle mass, nearly black, but transmitting red light when in thin plates. When heated in the air it takes fire, burns with a blue flame, and produces a gaseous compound, oxid of selenium, which has a most penetrating and characteristic odor of putrid horse-radish. Selenium undergoes a remarkable change in electrical resistance under the action of light: hence the use of selenium-cells. See *resistance*, 3, and *photophone*.

**seleniuret** (sē-lē′niū-ret), *n.* [< NL. *selenium* + *-uret*.] Same as *selenide*.

**seleniureted, seleniuretted** (sē-lē′niū-ret-ed), *a.* [< *seleniuret* + *-ed*[2].] Containing selenium; combined or impregnated with selenium.—**Seleniureted hydrogen.** Same as *hydroselenic acid* (which see, under *hydroselenic*).

**selenocentric** (sē-lē-nō-sen′trik), *a.* [< Gr. *σελήνη*, the moon, + *κέντρον*, center: see *centric*.] Having relation to the center of the moon, or to the moon as a center; as seen or estimated from the center of the moon.

**selenod** (sel′ē-nōd), *n.* [< Gr. *σελήνη*, the moon, + *od*, q. v.] The supposed odic or odylic force of the moon; lunar od; artemod. *Reichenbach*.

**selenodont** (sē-lē′nō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *selenodus* (*-odont-*), < Gr. *σελήνη*, the moon, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having crescentic ridges on the crowns, as molar teeth; not bunodont. In this form of dentition the molar tubercles are separated, or united at angles, elevated, narrowly crescentic in section, with deep valleys intervening. 2. Having selenodont teeth, as a ruminant; or pertaining to the *Selenodonta*.

**II.** *n.* A selenodont mammal.

**Selenodonta** (sē-lē-nō-don′tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *selenodus* (*-odont-*): see *selenodont*.] One of two primitive types of the *Artiodactyla*, the other being *Bunodonta*, continued from the Eocene *Anoplotherium* through a long line of descent with modification to the ruminants of the present day. Existing selenodonts are divisible into the three series of *Tylopoda*, or camels, *Traguloidea*, or chevrotains, and *Pecora* or *Cetylophora*, or ordinary ruminants, as cattle, sheep, goats, deer, antelopes, etc.

**selenograph** (sē-lē′nō-grȧf), *n.* [< Gr. *σελήνη*, the moon, + *γράφειν*, write: see *selenography*.] A delineation or picture of the surface of the moon, or of part of it.

**selenographer** (sel-ē-nog′rạ-fėr), *n.* [< *selenograph-y* + *-er*[1].] A student of selenography; one who occupies himself with the study of the moon, and especially with its physiography.

He [Mr. Oughtred] believed the sun to be a material fire, the moon a continent, as appears by the late *Selenographers*.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 28, 1655.

**selenographic** (sē-lē-nō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *selenograph-y* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to selenography.—**Selenographic chart**, a map of the moon.

**selenographical** (sē-lē-nō-graf′i-kạl), *a.* [< *selenographic* + *-al*.] Same as *selenographic*.

**selenographist** (sel-ē-nog′rạ-fist), *n.* [< *selenograph-y* + *-ist*.] Same as *selenographer*.

**selenography** (sel-ē-nog′rạ-fi), *n.* [= F. *sélénographie* = Sp. *selenografía* = Pg. *selenographia* = It. *selenografia*, < Gr. *σελήνη*, the moon, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The scientific study of the moon: chiefly used with reference to study of the moon's physical condition, and especially the form and disposition of the elevations and depressions by which its surface is characterized.

**selenological** (sē-lē-nō-loj′i-kạl), *a.* [< *selenolog-y* + *-ic-al*.] Of or relating to selenology, or the scientific study of the moon, and especially of its physiography; selenographic.

With the solidification of this external crust began the "year one" of *selenological* history.
*Nasmyth and Carpenter*, The Moon, p. 18.

**selenologist** (sel-ē-nol′ō-jist), *n.* [< *selenolog-y* + *-ist*.] Same as *selenographer*. *Nature*, XLI. 197.

**selenology** (sel-ē-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σελήνη*, the moon, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, say, speak: see *-ology*.] Same as *selenography*.

**selenotropic** (sē-lē′nō-trop′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σελήνη*, the moon, + *τρέπειν*, turn: see *tropic*.] In *bot.*, curving or turning toward the moon: said of certain growing plant-organs which under favorable conditions are influenced in the direction of their growth by moonlight.

**selenotropism** (sel-ē-not′rō-pizm), *n.* [< *selenotrop-ic* + *-ism*.] The quality of being selenotropic.

**selenotropy** (sel-ē-not′rō-pi), *n.* [< *selenotrop-ic* + *-y*[3].] In *bot.*, same as *selenotropism*.

**selen-sulphur** (sē-lēn′sul′fėr), *n.* [< *selen(ium)* + *sulphur*.] A variety of sulphur, of an orange-yellow color, containing a small amount of selenium.

**selen-tellurium** (sē-lēn′te-lū′ri-um), *n.* [< *selen(ium)* + *tellurium*.] A mineral of a blackish-gray color and metallic luster, consisting of selenium and tellurium in about the ratio of 2:3, found in Honduras.

**seler**[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *celure*.

**seler**[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *seller*[3].

**Seleucian** (se-lū′si-ạn), *n.* [< L. *Seleucus*, < Gr. Σέλευκος, Seleucus (see def.), + *-ian*.] One of a sect of the third century, which followed Seleucus of Galatia, whose teaching included the doctrines, in addition to those of Hermogenes (see *Hermogenean*), that baptism by water is not to be used, and that there is no resurrection of the body and no visible paradise.

**Seleucid** (se-lū′sid), *n.* One of the Seleucidæ.

**Seleucidæ** (se-lū′si-dē), *n. pl.* [< L. *Seleucides*, < Gr. Σελευκίδης, a descendant of Seleucus, < Σέλευκος, Seleucus.] The members of a dynasty, founded by Seleucus (a general of Alexander the Great), which governed Syria from about 312 B. C. to the Roman conquest (about 64 B. C.).

**Seleucidan** (se-lū′si-dạn), *a.* [< *Seleucid* + *-an*.] Pertaining to the Seleucidæ.—**Seleucidan era.** See *era*.

**Seleucides** (se-lū′si-dēz), *n.* [NL. (Lesson, 1835), < L. *Seleucides:* see *Seleucidæ*.] A genus of *Paradiseidæ*, subfamily *Epimachinæ*, containing the twelve-wired bird of paradise, the male of which has the flank-feathers long and fluffy, with some shafts drawn out into six long wiry filaments on each side of the body. The single species inhabits New Guinea. It is variously called *S.*

Twelve-wired Bird of Paradise (*Seleucides niger*).

*niger*, *S. albus*, *S. acanthylis*, *S. resplendens*, and by other names, as *manucode*, or *promérope à douze filets* of the French ornithologists. The male is about 12 inches long; the "wires" are sometimes drawn out 10 inches; the general color is velvety-black, glancing in different lights oil-green, coppery or bronze, violet and fiery purple; the black breastplate is set in an emerald-green frame; the belly, vent, and silky flank-plumes are tawny-yellow. The female is quite different, with much of the plumage bright chestnut, and she has no "wires." This is one of the slender-billed paradise-birds, ranging with the genera *Ptilorhis*, *Drepanornis*, and *Epimachus*. The genus is also called *Nematophora*.

**self** (self), *a.*, *pron.*, and *n.* [Also Sc. *sel*, *sell;* < ME. *self*, *silf*, *scolf*, *sulf* (pl. *selfe*, *scolfe*, *selve*, *sulve*, *scolve*, later *selves;* in oblique cases *selven*), < AS. *self*, *scolf*, *silf*, *siolf*, *sylf*, same, self, = OS. *self* = OFries. *self*, *selva* = OD. *self*, D. *zelf* = MLG. *self*, *sulf*, LG. *sulv* = OHG. *selb*, MHG. *selp*, G. *selb* (inflected *selber*, etc.), *selbst* (uninflected) = Icel. *sjælfr*, *sjālfr* = Sw. *sjelf* = Dan. *selv* = Goth. *silba*, same, self; origin unknown: (*a*) in one view (Skeat) the orig. form **selba* is perhaps for **seliba*, 'left to oneself,' < *se-*, *si-* (Goth. *si-k* = L. *se*, oneself, = Skt. *sva*, one's own self), + *lib-*, the base of AS. *līfan*, be left, *lāf* = Goth. *laiba*, a remnant, etc. (see *leave*[1], *life*, *live*[1]). (*b*) In another view (Kluge) perhaps orig. 'lord, possessor, owner,' akin to Ir. *selb*, possession; cf. Skt. *patis*, lord, with Lith. *pats*, self; cf. also *own*[1], *v.*, *owner*, with the related *own*[1], *a.*, which in some uses is nearly equiv. to *self*. The use of *self* in comp. to form the reflexive pronouns arose out of the orig. independent use of *self* following the personal pronouns, and agreeing with them in inflection, in AS. as follows: *ie selfa* (*ic self*), 'I self' (I myself), *mīn selfes*, 'of me self' (of

myself), *mē selfum*, 'to me self' (to myself), *mē selfne*, 'me self' (myself), pl. *wē selfe*, 'we self' (we ourselves), etc.; so *thū selfa* (*thū self*), 'thou self' (thyself), *thīn selfes*, 'of thee self' (of thyself), etc., *hē selfa* (*hē self*), 'he self' (himself), *his selfes*, 'of him self' (of himself), etc., the adj. *self* becoming coalesced with the preceding pronoun in the oblique cases *mine, my, me, our, thine, thy, thee, your, his, him, her, their, them*, etc., these being ultimately reduced in each instance to a single form, which is practically the dative *me, thee, him, her, them*, etc. (in which the acc. was merged), mixed in part with the genitive *mine, my, our, thine, thy, your*, etc., these orig. genitives in time assuming the appearance of mere possessives, and *self* thus taking on the semblance of a noun governed by them, whence the later independent use of *self* as a noun (see III.). The reflexive combination *me selfe, him selfe* (*selve*), etc., came to be used, as the dative of reference, to indicate more distinctly the person referred to — 'I (for) myself,' 'he (for) him self,' etc., thus leading to the emphatic use. The former (AS. ME.) adj. pl. *-e* has now changed to the noun pl. *-es* (*selves*, as in *wolves, wives*, etc.). *Itself* and *oneself* retain the original order of simple juxtaposition: *it* + *self*, *one* + *self*. In the more common *one's self*, *self* is treated as an independent noun.] **I.** *a.* 1. Same; identical; very same; very. [Obsolete or archaic except when followed by *same*. See *selfsame*.]

> She was alayn, right in the *selve* place.
> *Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 666.
>
> Than hit semet, for-sothe, that the *selfe* woman
> Wold haue faryn hym fro.
> *Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13828.

As it [discretio] is communely used, it is nat only like to Modestie, but it is the *selfe* modestie.
*Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 25.

> To shoot another arrow that *self* way
> Which you did shoot the first.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 1. 148.

2†. Own; personal.

> Thy *selve* neighebor wol thee despyse.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 17.
>
> Who . . . by *self* and violent hands
> Took off her life. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 8. 70.

3. Single; simple; plain; unmixed with any other: particularly noting colors: as, *self*-colored.

The patterns, large bold scrolls, plain and embossed, generally in blue, upon a *self*-drab ground.
*J. Arrowsmith*, Paper-Hanger's Companion, p. 82.

**II.** *pron.* A pronominal element affixed to certain personal pronouns and pronominal adjectives to express emphasis or distinction, or to denote a reflexive use. Thus, for emphasis, I *myself* will write; I will examine for *myself;* thou *thyself* shalt go; thou shalt see for *thyself;* the writing *itself* shall be exhibited. "I *myself* will decide" not only expresses my determination to decide, but my determination that no other shall decide. Reflexively, I abhor *myself;* he admires *himself;* it pleases *itself*. *Himself, herself, themselves* are used in the nominative case as well as in the objective. When the elements are separated by an adjective, *self* becomes a mere noun: as, *my* own *self*, *our* two *selves*, *his* very *self;* so *one's self* for *oneself*. See III.

> Now chese *yourselven* whether that you liketh.
> *Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 371.

Jesus *himself* baptized not, but his disciples. John iv. 2.

**III.** *n.*; pl. *selves* (selvz). 1. A person in his relations to that very same person. *Self* differs from *ego* as being always relative to a particular individual, and as referring to that person in all his relations to himself and not merely as given in consciousness.

> So they loved, as love in twain
> Had the essence but in one;
> Two distincts, division none; . . .
> Property [individuality] was thus appalled,
> That the *self* was not the same.
> Single nature's double name
> Neither two nor one was called.
> *Shak.*, Phœnix and Turtle, l. 38.

*Self* is that conscious thinking thing . . . which is sensible or conscious of pleasure and pain, capable of happiness or misery.
*Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xxvii. 17.

The best way of separating a man's *self* from the world is to give up the desire of being known to it.
*Steele*, Spectator, No. 264.

The consciousness of *Self* involves a stream of thought, each part of which as 'I' can (1) remember those which went before, and know the things they knew; and (2) emphasize and care paramountly for certain ones among them as 'me,' and appropriate to these the rest.
*W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, I. 400.

2. A thing or class of things, or an attribute or other abstraction, considered as precisely distinguished from all others: as, the separation of church and state is urged in the interest of religion's *self*.

Nectar's *self* grows loathsome to them.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 355.

3. Personal interest and benefit; one's own private advantage.

The circle of his views might be more or less expanded, but *self* was the steady, unchangeable centre.
*Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 24.

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

4. In *hort.*, a flower with its natural plain color; a self-colored flower, as distinguished from one which has become "rectified" or variegated. Compare *self-colored*.

[*Self* is the first element in numerous compounds, nearly all modern. It may be used with any noun having an associated verb, or with any participial adjective (in *-ing*[2] or *-ed*[2] or *-en*[1]), or other adjective implying action. It indicates either the agent or the object of the action expressed by the word with which it is joined, or the person on behalf of whom it is performed, or the person or thing to, for, or toward whom or which a quality, attribute, or feeling expressed by the following word belongs, is directed, or is exerted, or from which it proceeds; or the subject of, or object affected by, such action, quality, attribute, feeling, and the like; and the meaning is frequently negative, implying that the relation exists toward self only, not toward others: as, *self-acting*, etc. Most of these compounds are of obvious meaning; only the more important of them are given below (without etymology, except when of early formation). In words compounded with *self*, the element *self* has a certain degree of independent accent, generally less than that of the following element, but liable to become by emphasis greater than the latter.]—**By one's self.** See *by*[1].—**To be beside one's self.** See *beside*.—**To be one's self,** to be in full possession of one's powers, both mental and physical.

**self-abandonment** (self-ạ-ban′dọn-mẹnt), *n.* Disregard of self or of self-interest.

**self-abasement** (self-ạ-bās′mẹnt), *n.* 1. Abasement or humiliation proceeding from guilt, shame, or consciousness of unworthiness.—2. Degradation of one's self by one's own act.

> Enough — no foreign foe could quell
> Thy soul, till from itself it fell;
> Yes! *Self-abasement* paved the way
> To villain-bonds and despot sway.
> *Byron*, The Giaour.

**self-absorbed** (self-ạb-sôrbd′), *a.* Absorbed in one's own thoughts or pursuits.

He was a dreamy, silent youth, an omnivorous reader, retiring and *self-absorbed*. *Athenæum*, No. 3276, p. 184.

**self-abuse** (self-ạ-būs′), *n.* 1. The abuse of one's own person or powers.

> My strange and *self-abuse*
> Is the initiate fear that wants hard use.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 4. 142.

2. Masturbation.

**self-accusation** (self-ak-ū-zā′shọn), *n.* The act of accusing one's self.

He asked, with a smile, if she thought the *self-accusation* should come from him. *Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 346.

**self-accusatory** (self-ạ-kū′zạ-tọ-ri), *a.* Self-accusing.

He became sensible of confused noises in the air; incoherent sounds of lamentation and regret; wailings inexpressibly sorrowful and *self-accusatory*.
*Dickens*, Christmas Carol, i.

**self-accusing** (self′ạ-kū″zing), *a.* Accusing one's self.

Then held she her tongue, and cast down a *self-accusing* look. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

**self-acting** (self-ak′ting), *a.* Acting of or by itself: noting any automatic contrivance for superseding the manipulation which would otherwise be required in the management of a machine: as, the *self-acting* feed of a boring-mill, whereby the cutters are carried forward by the general motion of the machine.

**self-activity** (self-ak-tiv′ị-ti), *n.* An inherent or intrinsic power of acting or moving.

If it can intrinsically stir itself, . . . it must have a principle of *self-activity*, which is life and sense. *Boyle*.

*Self-activity* may undoubtedly be explained as identical with self-conscious intelligence.
*J. Watson*, Schelling's Transcendental Idealism, p. 200.

**self-adjusting** (self-ạ-jus′ting), *a.* Designed or contrived to adjust itself; requiring no external adjustment in the performance of a specific operation or series of operations: as, a *self-adjusting* screw.

This is an adjustable and *self-adjusting* machine.
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 92.

**self-affected** (self-ạ-fek′ted), *a.* Well-affected toward one's self; self-loving.

> His sail is swell'd too full; he is grown too insolent,
> Too *self-affected*, proud. *Fletcher*, Loyal Subject, i. 2.

**self-appointed** (self-ạ-poin′ted), *a.* Appointed or nominated by one's self.

Leigh Hunt himself was, as Mr. Colvin has observed, a kind of *self-appointed* poet laureate of Hampstead.
*Athenæum*, No. 3277, p. 215.

**self-approving** (self-ạ-prö′ving), *a.* Implying approval of one's own conduct or character; also, justifying such approval.

> One *self-approving* hour whole years outweighs
> Of stupid starers, and of loud huzzas.
> *Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 255.

**self-asserting** (self-ạ-sėr′ting), *a.* Given to asserting one's opinions, rights, or claims; putting one's self forward in a confident or presumptuous manner.

**self-assertion** (self-ạ-sėr′shọn), *n.* The act of asserting one's own opinions, rights, or claims; a putting one's self forward in an over-confident or presumptuous way.

**self-assertive** (self-ạ-sėr′tiv), *a.* Same as *self-asserting*.

**self-assertiveness** (self-ạ-sėr′tiv-nes), *n.* The quality or character of asserting confidently or obtrusively one's opinions or claims; self-assertion.

His own force of character and *self-assertiveness*.
*Nineteenth Century*, XXI. 453.

**self-assumed** (self-ạ-sūmd′), *a.* Assumed by one's own act or authority: as, a *self-assumed* title.

**self-assumption** (self-ạ-sump′shọn), *n.* Self-conceit.

> In *self-assumption* greater
> Than in the note of judgement.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3. 133.

**self-baptizer** (self-bap-tī′zėr), *n.* One who performs the act of baptism upon himself; a Se-Baptist.

**self-begotten** (self-bẹ-got′n), *a.* Begotten by one's own powers; generated without the agency of another.

> That *self-begotten* bird
> In the Arabian woods. *Milton*, S. A., l. 1700.

**self-binder** (self-bīn′dėr), *n.* The automatic binding machinery attached to some harvesters or reapers, by means of which the grain as it is cut is collected into sheaves and bound up with wire or twine before it leaves the machine; also, a harvester fitted with machinery of this nature.

**self-blinded** (self-blīn′ded), *a.* Blinded or led astray by one's self.

> *Self-blinded* are you by your pride.
> *Tennyson*, Two Voices.

**self-blood†** (self-blud′), *n.* 1. Direct progeny or offspring. [Rare.]

> Though he had proper issue of his own,
> He would no less bring up, and foster these,
> Than that *self-blood*. *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 1.

2. The shedding of one's own blood; suicide. [Rare.]

> Do you know
> What 'tis to die thus? how you strike the stars
> And all good things above? do you feel
> What follows a *self-blood?* whither you venture,
> And to what punishment?
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, iv. 1.

**self-born** (self-bôrn′), *a.* Begotten or created by one's self or itself; self-begotten.

> From himself the phœnix only springs,
> *Self-born*.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xv. 580.

**self-bounty†** (self-boun′ti), *n.* Inherent kindness and benevolence.

> I would not have your free and noble nature,
> Out of *self-bounty*, be abused.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 200.

**self-bow** (self′bō), *n.* See *bow*[2].

**self-centered** (self-sen′tėrd), *a.* Centered in self.

**self-charity†** (self-char′ị-ti), *n.* Charity to one's self.

> Nor know I aught
> By me that 's said or done amiss this night;
> Unless *self-charity* be sometimes a vice.
> *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 202.

**self-closing** (self-klō′zing), *a.* Closing of itself; closing or shutting automatically: as, a *self-closing* bridge or door.—**Self-closing faucet.** See *faucet*.

**self-collected** (self-kọ-lek′ted), *a.* Self-possessed; self-contained; confident; calm.

> Still in his stern and *self-collected* mien
> A conqueror's more than captive's air is seen.
> *Byron*, Corsair, ii. 8.

**self-colored** (self-kul′ọrd), *a.* 1. In *textile fabrics:* (*a*) Of the natural color. (*b*) Dyed in the wool or in the thread; retaining the color which it had before weaving: as, a *self-colored* fabric. —2. Colored with a single tint, usually in the glaze, as Oriental porcelain.—3. In *hort.*, having the natural seedling color unmodified by artificial selection; uniform in color: noting flowers.

**self-command** (self-kọ-mand′), *n.* That equanimity which enables one in any situation to be reasonable and prudent, and to do what the circumstances require; self-control.

Suffering had matured his [Frederic's] understanding, while it had hardened his heart and soured his temper. He had learnt *self-command* and dissimulation: he affected to conform to some of his father's views.
*Macaulay*, Frederic the Great.

**self-complacency** (self-kǫm-plā'sen-si), *n.* The state of being self-complacent; satisfaction with one's self, or with one's own opinions or conduct.

What is expressed more particularly by *Self-complacency* is the act of taking pleasure in the contemplation of one's own merits, excellences, productions, and various connexions. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 103.

**self-complacent** (self-kǫm-plā'sent), *a.* Pleased with one's self; self-satisfied.

In counting up the catalogue of his own excellences the *self-complacent* man may beguile a weary hour.
*A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 103.

**self-conceit** (self-kǫn-sēt'), *n.* An overweening opinion of one's self; vanity.

Thyself from flattering *self-conceit* defend.
*Sir J. Denham*, Prudence.

*Self-conceit* comes from a vague imagination of possessing some great genius or superiority; and not from any actual, precise knowledge of what we are.
*J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 105.

=Syn. *Pride, Vanity*, etc. See *egotism*.

**self-conceited** (self-kǫn-sē'ted), *a.* Having self-conceit; having an overweening opinion of one's own person, qualities, or accomplishments; conceited; vain.

Others there be which, *self-conceited* wise,
Take a great pride in their owne vaine surmise,
That all men think them soe.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 34.

Some men are so desperately *self-conceited* that they take every man to be *self-conceited* that is not of their conceits.
*Baxter*, Self-Denial, xiv.

**self-conceitedness** (self-kǫn-sē'ted-nes), *n.* Conceited character or manner; an overweening opinion of one's own person, qualities, or accomplishments; vanity; self-conceit.

Because the papists have gone too far in teaching men to depend on the church and on their teachers, therefore *self-conceitedness* takes advantage of their error to draw men into the contrary extreme, and make every infant Christian to think himself wiser than his most experienced brethren and teachers. *Baxter*, Self-Denial, xiv.

**self-condemnation** (self-kon-dem-nā'shǫn), *n.* Condemnation by one's own conscience or confession.

**self-condemned** (self-kǫn-demd'), *a.* Condemned by one's own conscience or confession.

**self-condemning** (self-kǫn-dem'ing), *a.* Condemning one's self.

Johnson laughed at this good quietist's *self-condemning* expressions. *Boswell*, Johnson, II. 155.

**self-confidence** (self-kon'fi-dens), *n.* Confidence in one's own judgment or ability; reliance on one's own observation, opinions, or powers, without other aid.

The preference of self to those less esteemed, the respect for our own good qualities, is shown in various ways, and perhaps most conspicuously in the feature of *Self-confidence*. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 103.

**self-confident** (self-kon'fi-dent), *a.* Confident of one's own strength or qualifications; relying on the correctness of one's own judgment, or the capability of one's own powers, without other aid.

**self-confidently** (self-kon'fi-dent-li), *adv.* With self-confidence.

**self-confiding** (self-kǫn-fī'ding), *a.* Confiding in one's own judgment or powers; self-confident.

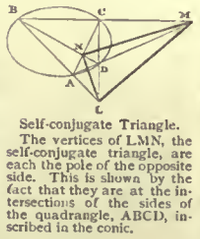
To warn the thoughtless *self-confiding* train
No more unlicens'd thus to brave the main.
*Pope*, Odyssey, xiii. 174.

**self-congratulation** (self-kǫn-grat-ū-lā'shǫn), *n.* The act or state of congratulating or felicitating one's self.

But the crowd drowned their appeal in exclamations of *self-congratulation* and triumph. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 920.

*Self-congratulation* that we do not live under foreign criminal law. *Athenæum*, No. 3272, p. 61.

**self-conjugate** (self-kon'-jō-gāt), *a.* Conjugate to itself.—**Self-conjugate pentagon**, a pentagon every side of which is the polar of the opposite vertex relatively to a given conic. Every plane pentagon is self-conjugate relatively to some conic.—**Self-conjugate subgroup**, a subgroup of substitutions of which each one, T', is related to some other T by the transformation T' = STS$^{-1}$, where S is some operation of the main group.—**Self-conjugate triangle**, a triangle of which each side is the polar of the opposite vertex relatively to a given conic.



Self-conjugate Triangle.
The vertices of LMN, the self-conjugate triangle, are each the pole of the opposite side. This is shown by the fact that they are at the intersections of the sides of the quadrangle, ABCD, inscribed in the conic.

**self-conscious** (self-kon'shus), *a.* 1. Aware of one's self; having self-consciousness.

Speculation and moral action are co-ordinate employments of the same *self-conscious* soul, and of the same powers of that soul, only differently directed.
*T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 149.

2. Conscious of one's self as an object of observation to others; apt to think of how one appears to others.

Barcelona is the only town in Spain where the inhabitants do not appear *self-conscious*, the only one that has at all the cosmopolitan air.
*C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, xxi.

**self-consciousness** (self-kon'shus-nes), *n.* 1. In *philos.*, the act or state of being aware of one's self. (*a*) The state of being aware of the subject as opposed to the object in cognition or volition; that element of a sense of reaction which consists in a consciousness of the internal correlative. Many psychologists deny the existence of a direct sense of reaction, or of any immediate knowledge of anything but an object of knowledge. (*b*) An immediate perception by the soul of itself. This is denied by almost all psychologists. (*c*) A direct perception of modifications of consciousness as such, and as discriminated from external objects; introspection. Many psychologists deny this.

Perception is the power by which we are made aware of the phænomena of the external world; *Self-consciousness* the power by which we apprehend the phænomena of the internal. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xxix.

(*d*) An instinctive idea of a self, or element of cognition, subject to correction or amplification, and thus distinguished from objective reality. (*e*) An acquired knowledge of a self as a center of motives.

2. A state of being self-conscious; the feeling of being under the observation of others.

That entire absence of *self-consciousness* which belongs to keenly felt trouble.
*George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, iii. 3.

Over *self-consciousness*, too much inwardness and painful self-inspection, absence of trust in our instincts and of the healthful study of Nature. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 636.

=Syn. 2. *Pride, Egotism, Vanity*, etc. See *egotism*.

**self-considering** (self-kǫn-sid'ėr-ing), *a.* Considering in one's own mind; deliberating.

In dubious thought the king awaits,
And *self-considering*, as he stands, debates. *Pope*.

**self-consistency** (self-kǫn-sis'ten-si), *n.* The quality or state of being self-consistent.

**self-consistent** (self-kǫn-sis'tent), *a.* Consistent or not at variance with one's self or with itself.

**self-constituted** (self-kon'sti-tū-ted), *a.* Constituted by one's self or by itself: as, *self-constituted* judges; a *self-constituted* guardian.

**self-consuming** (self-kǫn-sū'ming), *a.* Consuming one's self or itself.

What is loose love? a transient gust, . . .
A vapour fed from wild desire,
A wandering, *self-consuming* fire.
*Pope*, Chor. to Tragedy of Brutus, ii.

**self-contained** (self-kǫn-tānd'), *a.* 1. Contained or wrapped up in one's self; reserved; not sympathetic or communicative.

The queen . . . thought him cold,
High, *self-contain'd*, and passionless.
*Tennyson*, Guinevere.

2. Having an entrance for itself, and not approached by an entrance or stair common to others: as, a *self-contained* house. [Scotland.]—3. Complete in itself: as, a *self-contained* motor.—**Self-contained engine**, an engine and boiler in one, complete for working, similar to a portable engine, but without the traveling-gear. *E. H. Knight*.

**self-contempt** (self-kǫn-tempt'), *n.* Contempt for one's self.

Perish in thy *self-contempt!* *Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

**self-content** (self-kǫn-tent'), *n.* Satisfaction with one's self; self-complacency.

There is too much self-complacency and *self-content* in him. *Portfolio*, N. S., No. 6, p. 125.

**self-contradiction** (self-kon-tra-dik'shǫn), *n.* 1. The act or fact of contradicting one's self: as, the *self-contradiction* of a witness.—2. A statement, proposition, or the like which is contradictory in itself, or of which the terms are mutually contradictory: as, the *self-contradictions* of a doctrine or an argument.

**self-contradictory** (self-kon-tra-dik'tǫ-ri), *a.* Contradicting or inconsistent with itself.

Men had better own their ignorance than advance doctrines which are *self-contradictory*. *Spectator*.

**self-control** (self-kǫn-trōl'), *n.* Self-command; self-restraint.

Self-reverence, self-knowledge, *self-control*,
These three alone lead life to sovereign power.
*Tennyson*, Œnone.

**self-convicted** (self-kǫn-vik'ted), *a.* Convicted by one's own consciousness, knowledge, or avowal.

Guilt stands *self-convicted* when arraign'd.
*Savage*, The Wanderer, iii.

**self-conviction** (self-kǫn-vik'shǫn), *n.* Conviction proceeding from one's own consciousness, knowledge, or confession.

No wonder such a spirit, in such a situation, is provoked beyond the regards of religion or *self-conviction*. *Swift*.

**self-correspondence** (self-kor-e-spon'dens), *n.* A system of correspondence by which the points of a manifold correspond to one another.

**self-corresponding** (self-kor-e-spon'ding), *a.* Corresponding to itself: thus, in a one-to-one continuous correspondence of the points of a surface to one another, there are always two or more *self-corresponding* points which correspond to themselves.

**self-covered** (self-kuv'ėrd), *a.* Covered, clothed, or dressed in one's native semblance.

Thou changed and *self-cover'd* thing, for shame.
*Shak.*, Lear, iv. 2. 62.

**self-creation** (self-krē-ā'shǫn), *n.* The act of coming into existence by the vitality of one's own nature, without other cause.

**self-criticism** (self-krit'i-sizm), *n.* Criticism of one's self.

**self-culture** (self-kul'tūr), *n.* Culture, training, or education of one's self without the aid of teachers.

*Self-culture* is what a man may do upon himself: mending his defects, correcting his mistakes, chastening his faults, tempering his passions.
*H. Bushnell*, Sermons on Living Subjects, 2d ser., p. 65.

**self-dangert** (self-dān'jėr), *n.* Danger from one's self.

If you could . . . but disguise
That which, to appear itself, must not yet be
But by *self-danger*. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 4. 149.

**self-deceit** (self-dē-sēt'), *n.* Deception respecting one's self, or which originates from one's own mistake; self-deception.

This fatal hypocrisy and *self-deceit* . . . is taken notice of in these words: Who can understand his errors? cleanse thou me from secret faults. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 399.

**self-deceiver** (self-dē-sē'vėr), *n.* One who deceives himself.

**self-deception** (self-dē-sep'shǫn), *n.* Deception concerning one's self; also, the act of deceiving one's self.

**self-defense** (self-dē-fens'), *n.* The act of defending one's own person, property, or reputation; in *law*, the act of forcibly resisting a forcible attack upon one's own person or property, or upon the persons or property of those whom, by law, one has a right to protect and defend. *Robinson*.—**The art of self-defense**, boxing; pugilism.

**self-defensive** (self-dē-fen'siv), *a.* Tending to defend one's self; of the nature of self-defense.

**self-delation** (self-dē-lā'shǫn), *n.* Accusation of one's self.

Bound to inform against himself, to be the agent of the most rigid *self-delation*. *Milman*.

**self-delusion** (self-dē-lū'zhǫn), *n.* The deluding of one's self, or delusion respecting one's self.

Are not these strange *self-delusions*, and yet attested by common experience? *South*, Sermons.

**self-denial** (self-dē-nī'al), *n.* The act of denying one's own wishes, or refusing to satisfy one's own desires, especially from a moral, religious, or altruistic motive; the forbearing to gratify one's own appetites or desires.

Another occasion of reproach is that the gospel teaches mortification and *self-denial* in a very great degree.
*Watts*, Works, I. 226.

One secret act of *self-denial*, one sacrifice of inclination to duty, is worth all the mere good thoughts, warm feelings, passionate prayers, in which idle people indulge themselves. *J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 188.

=Syn. *Self-denial, Self-sacrifice, Austerity, Asceticism*, self-abnegation, self-forgetfulness. The italicized words agree in representing the voluntary refusal or surrender of personal comfort or desires. *Self-denial* is to be presumed wise, necessary, or benevolent, unless indication is given to the contrary; it may be the denial of selfishness; it may be not only the refusal to take what one might have, but the voluntary surrender of what one has; it may be an act, a habit, or a principle. *Self-sacrifice* goes beyond *self-denial* in necessarily including the idea of surrender, as of comfort, inclination, time, health, while being also presumably in the line of a real duty. The definition of *austerity* is implied in that of *austere* in the comparison under *austere*; it stands just at the edge of that frame of mind which regards self-denial as good for its own sake; it pushes simplicity of living and the refusal of pleasure beyond what is deemed necessary or helpful to right living by the great mass of those who are equally earnest with the austere in trying to live rightly. *Asceticism* goes beyond *austerity*, being more manifestly excessive and more clearly delighting in self-mortification as a good in itself; it also generally includes somewhat of the disposition to retire from the world. See *austere*.

**self-denying** (self-dē-nī'ing), *a.* Denying one's self; characterized by self-denial.

A devout, humble, sin-abhorring, *self-denying* frame of spirit. *South*, Sermons.

**Self-denying Ordinance.** See *ordinance*.

**self-denyingly** (self-dē-nī'ing-li), *adv.* In a self-denying manner.

To the Oxford Press and the labours *self-denyingly* and generously tendered of hard-worked tutors we owe the translation of Ranke's History of England. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 57.

**self-dependence** (self-dē-pen'dens), *n.* Reliance on one's self, with a feeling of independence of others.

Such self-knowledge leads to *self-dependence*, and *self-dependence* to equanimity. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXVIII. 352.

**self-dependent** (self-dē-pen'dent), *a.* Depending on one's self; characterized by self-dependence.

While *self-dependent* pow'r can time defy,
As rocks resist the billows and the sky.
*Goldsmith*, Des. Vil.

**self-depending** (self-dē-pen'ding), *a.* Same as *self-dependent*.

**self-depreciation** (self-dē-prē-shi-ā'shon), *n.* Depreciation of one's self.

**self-depreciative** (self-dē-prē'shi-ā-tiv), *a.* Marked by self-depreciation.

**self-despair** (self-des-pãr'), *n.* Despair of one's self; a despairing view of one's character, prospects, etc.

The history of evangelical theology, with its conviction of sin, its *self-despair*, and its abandonment of salvation by works. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, I. 311.

**self-destruction** (self-dē-struk'shon), *n.* The destruction of one's self, or of itself.

**self-destructive** (self-dē-struk'tiv), *a.* Tending to the destruction of one's self, or of itself.

**self-determination** (self-dē-tėr-mi-nā'shon), *n.* Determination by one's self or itself; determination by one's own will or powers, without extraneous impulse or influence.

Each intermediate idea agreeing on each side with those two, it is immediately placed between; the ideas of men and *self-determination* appear to be connected. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. xvii. 4.

**self-determined** (self-dē-tėr'mind), *a.* Particularized or determined by its own act alone: thus, the will, according to the sectaries of free-will, is *self-determined*.

**self-determining** (self-dē-tėr'mi-ning), *a.* Capable of self-determination.

Every animal is conscious of some individual, self-moving, *self-determining* principle. *Martinus Scriblerus*, l. 12.

**self-development** (self-dē-vel'up-ment), *n.* Spontaneous development.

If the alleged cases of *self-development* be examined, it will be found, I believe, that the new truth affirms in every case a relation between the original subject of conception and some new subject conceived later on. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, I. 465.

**self-devoted** (self-dē-vō'ted), *a.* Devoted by one's self; also, characterized by self-devotion.

**self-devotement** (self-dē-vōt'ment), *n.* Same as *self-devotion*.

**self-devotion** (self-dē-vō'shon), *n.* The act of devoting one's self; willingness to sacrifice one's own interests or happiness for the sake of others; self-sacrifice.

**self-devouring** (self-dē-vour'ing), *a.* Devouring one's self or itself. *Sir J. Denham*, The Sophy.

**self-disparagement** (self-dis-par'āj-ment), *n.* Disparagement of one's self.

Inward *self-disparagement* affords
To meditative spleen a grateful feast.
*Wordsworth*, Excursion, iv. 478.

**self-dispraise** (self-dis-prāz'), *n.* Dispraise, censure, or disapprobation of one's self.

There is a luxury in *self-dispraise*. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iv. 477.

**self-distrust** (self-dis-trust'), *n.* Distrust of, or want of confidence in, one's self or one's own powers.

It is my shyness, or my *self-distrust*. *Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

**self-educated** (self-ej'ū-kā-ted), *a.* Educated by one's own efforts alone, without regular training under a preceptor.

**self-elective** (self-ē-lek'tiv), *a.* Having the right to elect one's self, or (as a body) of electing its own members; of or pertaining to this right.

An oligarchy on the *self-elective* principle was thus established. *Brougham*.

**self-end**† (self-end'), *n.* An end or good for one's self alone.

The sick man may be advertised that in the actions of repentance he separate low, temporal, sensual, and *self-ends* from his thoughts. *Jer. Taylor*, Holy Dying, iv. 6.

But all *Self-ends* and Int'rest set apart.
*Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

**self-endeared** (self-en-dērd'), *a.* Enamored of one's self; self-loving. [Rare.]

She cannot love,
Nor take no shape nor project of affection,
She is so *self-endeared*.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 1. 56.

**self-enjoyment** (self-en-joi'ment), *n.* Internal satisfaction or pleasure.

**self-esteem** (self-es-tēm'), *n.* Esteem or good opinion of one's self; especially, an estimate of one's self that is too high.

Oft-times nothing profits more
Than *self-esteem*. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 572.

**self-estimation** (self-es-ti-mā'shon), *n.* Self-esteem.

**self-evidence** (self-ev'i-dens), *n.* The quality of being self-evident.

Any . . . man knows, that the whole is equal to all its parts, or any other maxim, and all from the same reason of *self-evidence*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. vii. 10.

**self-evident** (self-ev'i-dent), *a.* Evident in itself without proof or reasoning; producing clear conviction upon a bare presentation to the mind.

Where . . . agreement or disagreement [of ideas] is perceived immediately by itself, without the intervention or help of any other, there our knowledge is *self-evident*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, IV. vii. 2.

**self-evidently** (self-ev'i-dent-li), *adv.* By means of self-evidence: without extraneous proof or reasoning.

**self-evolution** (self-ev-ō-lū'shon), *n.* Development by inherent power or quality.

**self-exaltation** (self-eks-âl-tā'shon), *n.* The exaltation of one's self.

**self-examinant** (self-eg-zam'i-nant), *n.* One who examines himself.

The humiliated *self-examinant* feels that there is evil in our nature as well as good. *Coleridge*.

**self-examination** (self-eg-zam-i-nā'shon), *n.* An examination or scrutiny into one's own state, conduct, or motives, particularly in regard to religious affections and duties.

Preach'd at St. Gregories one Darnel on 4 Psalms, v. 4. concerning ye benefit of *selfe examination*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 16, 1655.

**self-example** (self-eg-zam'pl), *n.* One's own example or precedent. [Rare.]

If thou dost seek to have what thou dost hide,
By *self-example* mayst thou be denied!
*Shak.*, Sonnets, cxlii.

**self-executing** (self-ek'sē-kū-ting), *a.* Needing no legislation to enforce it: as, a *self-executing* treaty.

A constitutional provision may be said to be *self-executing* if it applies a sufficient rule by means of which the right given may be enjoyed and protected, or the duty imposed may be enforced. *T. M. Cooley*, Constitutional Limitations, iv.

**self-existence** (self-eg-zis'tens), *n.* The property or fact of being self-existent.

**self-existent** (self-eg-zis'tent), *a.* Existing by one's or its own virtue alone, independently of any other cause.

**self-explanatory** (self-eks-plan'ā-tō-ri), *a.* Explaining itself; needing no explanation; bearing its meaning on its own face; obvious.

**self-explication** (self-eks-pli-kā'shon), *n.* The act or power of explaining one's self or itself.

A thing perplex'd
Beyond *self-explication*.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 4. 8.

**self-faced** (self-fāst'), *a.* Undressed or unhewn: noting a stone having its natural face or surface.

**self-fed** (self-fed'), *a.* Fed by one's self or itself alone.

It [evil] shall be in eternal restless change
*Self-fed* and self-consumed. *Milton*, Comus, l. 597.

**self-feeder** (self-fē'dėr), *n.* One who or that which feeds himself or itself, or does not require to be fed; specifically, a self-feeding apparatus or machine: as, in ore-dressing, an arrangement for feeding ore to the stamps automatically, or without the employment of hand-labor; or a stove having a reservoir for coal which is fed gradually to the fire.

**self-feeding** (self-fē'ding), *a.* Capable of feeding one's self or itself; keeping up automatically a supply of anything of which there is a constant consumption, waste, use, or application for some purpose: as, a *self-feeding* boiler, furnace, printing-press, etc.

**self-fertility** (self-fėr-til'i-ti), *n.* In *bot.*, ability to fertilize itself, possessed by many hermaphrodite flowers.

The degree of *self-fertility* of a plant depends on two elements, namely, on the stigma receiving its own pollen and on its more or less efficient action when placed there. *Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 48.

**self-fertilization** (self-fėr'ti-li-zā'shon), *n.* In *bot.*, the fertilization of a flower by pollen from the same flower. Compare *cross-fertilization*.

*Self-fertilisation* always implies that the flowers in question were impregnated with their own pollen. *Darwin*, Cross and *Self Fertilisation*, p. 10.

**self-fertilized** (self-fėr'ti-līzd), *a.* In *bot.*, fertilized by its own pollen.

**self-flattering** (self-flat'ėr-ing), *a.* Too favorable to one's self; involving too high an idea of one's own virtue or power.

*Self-flattering* delusions. *Watts*.

**self-flattery** (self-flat'ėr-i), *n.* Indulgence in reflections too favorable to one's self.

**self-focusing** (self-fō'kus-ing), *a.* Brought into focus, as an eyepiece, by simply being pushed in as far as it will go.

**self-forgetful** (self-fôr-get'fûl), *a.* So much devoted to others as to subordinate one's own interests or comfort to theirs.

**self-forgetfully** (self-fôr-get'fûl-i), *adv.* With self-forgetfulness.

**self-forgetfulness** (self-fôr-get'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being self-forgetful.

**self-gathered** (self-gaᴛʜ'ėrd), *a.* Gathered, wrapped up, or concentrated in one's self or itself.

There in her place she did rejoice,
*Self-gather'd* in her prophet-mind.
*Tennyson*, Of Old sat Freedom.

**self-glazed** (self-glāzd'), *a.* Covered with glaze of a single tint: noting Oriental porcelain. Compare *self-colored*.

**self-glorious** (self-glō'ri-us), *a.* Springing from vainglory or vanity; vain; boastful. [Rare.]

Then you may talk, and be believ'd, and grow worse,
And have your too *self-glorious* temper rock'd
Into a dead sleep.
*Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iv. 2.

**self-governed** (self-guv'ėrnd), *a.* Governed by one's self or itself: as, a *self-governed* state.

**self-governing** (self-guv'ėr-ning), *a.* That governs itself: as, a *self-governing* colony.

**self-government** (self-guv'ėrn-ment), *n.* 1. The government of one's self; self-control.—2. The government of a nation, province, district, or town by itself, either in all points or in certain particulars (as local affairs).

It is *self-government*, the great principle of popular representation and administration—the system that lets in all to participate in the counsels that are to assign the good or evil to all—that we may owe what we are and what we hope to be. *D. Webster*.

**self-gratulation** (self-grat-ū-lā'shon), *n.* Reflection upon one's own good fortune or success as such.

**self-harming** (self-här'ming), *a.* Injuring or hurting one's self or itself.

**self-heal** (self'hēl), *n.* A name of two or three plants, reputed panaceas, so called as enabling one to do without a physician. The plant most commonly bearing the name is *Brunella* (*Prunella*) *vulgaris* (see *Prunella*2, 2). The sanicle, *Sanicula Europæa*, and the burnet-saxifrage, *Pimpinella Saxifraga*, have also been so named.

Self-heal (*Brunella* (*Prunella*) *vulgaris*).

The upper part of the stem with flowers. *a*, the calyx; *b*, the corolla; *c*, a leaf; *d*, a bract from the inflorescence.

**self-healing** (self-hē'ling), *a.* Having the power or property of becoming healed without external application.

**self-help** (self-help'), *n.* Working for one's self without assistance from others.

**selfhood** (self'hůd), *n.* [< *self* + *-hood*.] The mode of being of an individual person; independent existence; personality.

**self-idolized** (self-ī'dol-īzd), *a.* Regarded with extreme complacency by one's self. *Cowper*, Expostulation, l. 94.

**self-imparting** (self-im-pär'ting), *a.* Imparting by its own powers and will. *Norris*.

**self-importance** (self-im-pôr'tans), *n.* The feeling or the manner of one who too much obtrudes his sense of his own importance; egotism; pomposity.

Our *self-importance* ruins its own scheme.
*Cowper*, Conversation, l. 368.

**self-important** (self-im-pôr'tant), *a.* Important in one's own esteem; pompous.

**self-imposed** (self-im-pōzd'), *a.* Imposed or taken voluntarily on one's self: as, a *self-imposed* task.

**self-impotent** (self-im'pō-tent), *a.* In *bot.*, unable to fertilize itself with its own pollen: said of a flower or a plant.

**self-induction** (self-in-duk'shon), *n.* See *induction*.

**self-inductive** (self-in-duk'tiv), *a.* Of or pertaining to self-induction.

The *self-inductive* capacity of non-magnetic wires of different metals. *Science*, VII. 442.

**self-indulgence** (self-in-dul'jens), *n.* The habit of undue gratification of one's own passions, desires, or tastes, with little or no thought of the cost to others.

**self-indulgent** (self-in-dul'jent), *a.* Given to the undue indulgence or gratification of one's own passions, desires, or the like.

**self-infection** (self-in-fek'shon), *n.* Infection of the entire organism or of a second part of it by absorption of virus from a local lesion.

**self-inflicted** (self-in-flik'ted), *a.* Inflicted by or on one's self: as, a *self-inflicted* punishment; *self-inflicted* wounds.

**self-interest** (self-in'tèr-est), *n.* 1. Private interest; the interest or advantage of one's self, without regard to altruistic gratification.—2. Selfishness; pursuit of egotistical interests exclusively, without regard to conscience.

From mean *self-interest* and ambition clear.
*Cowper*, Expostulation, l. 439.

**self-interested** (self-in'tèr-es-ted), *a.* Having self-interest; particularly concerned for one's self; selfish. *Addison*, Freeholder, No. 7.

**self-involution** (self-in-vō-lū'shon), *n.* Involution in one's self; hence, mental abstraction; reverie.

Heraclitus, as well as psychologists of recent times, seemed to appreciate the dangers of *self-involution*.
*Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 630.

**self-involved** (self-in-volvd'), *a.* Wrapped up in one's self or in one's thoughts.

The pensive mind
Which, all too dearly *self-involved*,
Yet sleeps a dreamless sleep to me.
*Tennyson*, Day-Dream, L'Envoi.

**selfish** (sel'fish), *a.* [= G. *selbstisch* = Sw. *sjelfvisk* = Dan. *selvisk*; as *self* + *-ish*[1].] 1. Caring only for self; influenced solely or chiefly by motives of personal or private pleasure or advantage: as, a *selfish* person.

What could the most aspiring or the most *selfish* man desire more, were he to form the notion of a being to whom he would recommend himself, than such a knowledge as can discover the least appearance of perfection in him?
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 257.

Were we not *selfish*, legislative restraint would be unnecessary. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 243.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of one who cares solely or chiefly for his own personal or private pleasure, interest, or advantage; proceeding from love of self: as, *selfish* motives.

His book
Well chosen, and not sullenly perus'd
In *selfish* silence, but imparted oft.
*Cowper*, Task, iii. 394.

The extinction of all *selfish* feeling is impossible for an individual, and if it were general it would result in the dissolution of society. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 103.

**Selfish theory of morals**, the theory that man is capable of acting only from calculation of what will give him the greatest pleasure. =Syn. Mean, illiberal, self-seeking.

**selfishly** (sel'fish-li), *adv.* In a selfish manner; with regard to private interest only or chiefly.

Who can your merit *selfishly* approve,
And show the sense of it without the love.
*Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 293.

**selfishness** (sel'fish-nes), *n.* Selfish character, disposition, or conduct; exclusive or chief regard for one's own interest or happiness. =Syn. *Selfishness*, *Self-love*. See the quotations.

Not only is the phrase *self-love* used as synonymous with the desire of happiness, but it is often confounded . . . with the word *selfishness*, which certainly, in strict propriety, denotes a very different disposition of mind.
*D. Stewart*, Philos. of Active and Moral Powers, ii. 1.

The mention of *Selfishness* leads me to remind you not to confound that with *Self-love*, which is quite a different thing. *Self-love* is . . . a rational, deliberate desire for our own welfare, and for anything we consider likely to promote it. *Selfishness*, on the other hand, consists not in the indulging of this or that particular propensity, but in disregarding, for the sake of any kind of personal gratification or advantage, the rights or the feelings of other men. *Whately*, Morals and Chr. Evidences, xvi. § 3.

**selfism** (sel'fizm), *n.* [< *self* + *-ism*.] Devotedness to self; selfishness. [Rare.]

This habit [of egotism] invites men to humor it, and, by treating the patient tenderly, to shut him up in a narrower *selfism*. *Emerson*, Culture.

**selfist** (sel'fist), *n.* [< *self* + *-ist*.] One devoted to self; a selfish person. [Rare.]

The prompting of generous feeling, or of what the cold *selfist* calls quixotism. *Jer. Taylor*.

**self-justification** (self-jus"ti-fi-kā'shon), *n.* Justification of one's self.

**self-kindled** (self-kin'dld), *a.* Kindled of itself, or without extraneous aid or power. *Dryden*.

**self-knowing** (self-nō'ing), *a.* 1. Knowing of one's self, or without communication from another.—2. Possessed of self-consciousness as an attribute of man.

A creature who, not prone
And brute as other creatures, but indued
With sanctity of reason, might erect
His stature, and upright with front serene
Govern the rest, *self-knowing*.
*Milton*, P. L., vii. 510.

**self-knowledge** (self-nol'ej), *n.* The knowledge of one's own real character, abilities, worth, or demerit.

**self-left** (self-left'), *a.* Left to one's self or to itself. [Rare.]

His heart I know how variable and vain,
*Self-left*. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 93.

**selfless** (self'les), *a.* [< *self* + *-less*.] Having no regard to self; unselfish.

Lo, now, what hearts have men! they never mount
As high as woman in her *selfless* mood.
*Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

**selflessness** (self'les-nes), *n.* Freedom from selfishness.

**self-life** (self-līf'), *n.* Life in one's self; a living solely for one's own gratification or advantage.

**self-like**† (self'līk), *a.* [< *self* + *like*[2], *a.* Cf. *selfly*.] Exactly similar; corresponding.

Till Strephon's plaining voice him nearer drew,
Where by his words his *self-like* case hee knew.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

**self-limited** (self-lim'i-ted), *a.* Limited by itself only; in *pathol.*, tending to spontaneous recovery after a certain course: applied to certain diseases, as smallpox and many other acute diseases.

**self-love** (self-luv'), *n.* That instinct by virtue of which man's actions are directed to the promotion of his own welfare. Properly speaking, it is not a kind of love; since A is said to love B when B's gratification affords gratification to A. In this sense, love of self would be a meaningless phrase.

*Selfe-loue* is better than any guilding to make that seeme gorgious wherein our selues are parties.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Apol. for Poetrie.

*Self-love* is, in almost all men, such an overweight that they are incredulous of a man's habitual preference of the general good to his own; but when they see it proved by sacrifices of ease, wealth, rank, and of life itself, there is no limit to their admiration. *Emerson*, Courage.

*Self-love* is not despicable, but laudable, since duties to self, if self-perfecting—as true duties to self are—must needs be duties to others.
*Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 166.

*Self-love*, as understood by Butler and other English moralists after him, is . . . an impulse towards pleasure generally, however obtained.
*H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 77.

We see no reason to suppose that *self-love* is primarily or secondarily or ever love for one's mere principle of conscious identity. It is always love for something which, as compared with that principle, is superficial, transient, liable to be taken up or dropped at will.
*W. James*, Psychology, x.

=Syn. *Selfishness*, *Self-love*. See *selfishness*.

**self-loving** (self-luv'ing), *a.* Having egotistical impulses, with deficiency of altruistic impulses or love of others.

With a joyful willingness these *self-loving* reformers took possession of all vacant preferments, and with reluctance others parted with their beloved colleges and subsistence. *I. Walton*.

**self-luminous** (self-lū'mi-nus), *a.* Luminous of itself; possessing in itself the property of emitting light: thus, the sun, fixed stars, flames of all kinds, bodies which shine in consequence of being heated or rubbed, are *self-luminous*.

**selfly** (self'li), *adv.* [Cf. AS. *selflīc*, selfish, < *self*, self, + *-līc*, E. *-ly*[1].] In or by one's self or itself. [Rare.]

So doth the glorious lustre
Of radiant Titan, with his beams, embright
Thy gloomy Front, that *selfly* hath no light.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

**self-made** (self'mād), *a.* 1. Made by one's self or itself.

How sweet was all! how easy it should be
Amid such life one's *self-made* woes to bear!
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 171.

Hence—2. Having attained success in life without extraneous advantages, especially without material aid from one's family: as, a *self-made* man.

The proud Roman nobility had selected a *self-made* lawyer as their representative. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 136.

**self-mastery** (self-mās'tèr-i), *n.* Mastery of one's self; self-command; self-control.

**self-mettle**† (self-met'l), *n.* One's own fiery temper or mettle; inherent courage.

Anger is like
A full-hot horse, who being allow'd his way,
*Self-mettle* tires him. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1. 134.

**self-motion** (self-mō'shon), *n.* Motion or action due to inward power, without external impulse; spontaneous motion.

Matter is not endued with *self-motion*.
*G. Cheyne*, Philos. Prin.

**self-moved** (self-mövd'), *a.* Moved or brought into action by an inward power without external impulse.

By mighty Jove's command,
Unwilling have I trod this pleasing land;
For who *self-mov'd* with weary wings would sweep
Such length of ocean? *Pope*, Odyssey, v. 123.

**self-movent**† (self-mō'vent), *a.* Same as *self-moving*.

Body cannot be self-existent, because it is not *self-movent*. *N. Grew*.

**self-moving** (self-mō'ving), *a.* Moving or acting by inherent power without extraneous influence.

**self-murder** (self-mèr'dèr), *n.* [Cf. AS. *sylf-myrthra*, a self-murderer, *sylf-myrthrung*, suicide; D. *zelf-moord* = G. *selbst-mord* = Sw. *själfmord* = Dan. *selv-mord*, self-murder: see *self* and *murder*.] The killing of one's self; suicide.

By all human laws, as well as divine, *self-murder* has ever been agreed on as the greatest crime.
*Sir W. Temple*.

**self-murderer** (self-mèr'dèr-èr), *n.* One who voluntarily destroys his own life; a suicide. *Paley*.

**self-neglecting** (self-neg-lek'ting), *n.* A neglecting of one's self.

Self-love, my liege, is not so vile a sin
As *self-neglecting*. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 4. 75.

**selfness** (self'nes), *n.* [< *self* + *-ness*.] 1. Egotism; the usurpation of undue predominance by sentiments relating to one's self.

Who indeed infelt affection bears,
So captives to his saint both soul and sense;
That, wholly hers, all *selfness* he forbears.
*Sir P. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 533).

2. Personality.

The analogical attribution to things of *selfness*, efficiency, and design. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 81.

In that religious relation the relation ceases; the self loses sight of its private *selfness*, and gives itself up, to find itself and more than itself.
*F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 19.

**self-offense** (self-o-fens'), *n.* One's own offense.

Grace to stand, and virtue go;
More nor less to others paying
Than by *self-offences* weighing.
*Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 280.

**self-opiniated**† (self-ō-pin'i-ā-ted), *a.* Same as *self-opinionated*.

**self-opinion** (self-ō-pin'yon), *n.* 1. One's own opinion.—2. The tendency to form one's own opinion without considering that of others to be worth much consideration.

There are some who can mix all . . . together, joyning a Jewish obstinacy, with the pride and *self-opinion* of the Greeks, to a Roman unconcernedness about the matters of another life. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

**self-opinionated** (self-ō-pin'yon-ā-ted), *a.* Holding to one's own views and opinions, with more or less contempt for those of others.

For there never was a nation more *self-opinionated* as to their wisdom, goodness, and interest with God than the Jews were when they began their war.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. viii.

**self-opinioned** (self-ō-pin'yond), *a.* Same as *self-opinionated*.

When he intends to bereave the world of an illustrious person, he may cast him upon a bold *self-opinioned* physician, worse than his distemper, who shall make a shift to cure him into his grave. *South*.

**self-originating** (self-ō-rij'i-nā-ting), *a.* Originating in, produced by, beginning with, or springing from one's self or itself.

**self-partiality** (self-pär-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* That partiality by which a man overrates his own worth when compared with others. *Lord Kames*.

**self-perception** (self-pèr-sep'shon), *n.* The faculty of immediate introspection, or perception of the soul by itself. Such a faculty is not universally admitted, and few psychologists would now hold that the soul in itself can be perceived.

**self-perplexed** (self-pėr-plekst'), *a.* Perplexed by one's own thoughts.

Here he look'd so *self-perplext*
That Katie laugh'd. *Tennyson*, The Brook.

**self-pious** (self-pī'us), *a.* Hypocritical. [Rare.]

This hill top of sanctity and goodnesse above which there is no higher ascent but to the love of God, which from this *self-pious* regard cannot be assunder.
*Milton*, Church-Government, ii. 3.

**self-pity** (self-pit'i), *n.* Pity on one's self.

*Self-pity*, . . . an unequivocal effusion of genuine tender feeling towards self — a most real feeling, not well understood by superficial observers, and often very strong in the sentimentally selfish, but quite real in all who have any tender susceptibilities, and sometimes their only outlet. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 104.

**self-pleached** (self-plēcht' or -plē'ched), *a.* Pleached or interwoven by natural growth. [Rare.]

Round thee blow, *self-pleached* deep,
Bramble roses, faint and pale,
And long purples of the dale.
*Tennyson*, A Dirge.

**self-pleasing** (self-plē'zing), *a.* Pleasing one's self; gratifying one's own wishes.

With auch *selfe-pleasing* thoughts her wound she fedd.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. iv. 6.

**self-poised** (self-poizd'), *a.* Poised, or kept well balanced, by self-respect or other regard for self.

*Self-poised* they live, nor pine with noting
All the fever of some differing soul.
*M. Arnold*, Self-Dependence.

**self-pollution** (self-pọ-lū'shọn), *n.* See *pollution*, 3.

**self-possessed** (self-pọ-zest'), *a.* Composed; not disturbed.

She look'd; but all
Suffused with blushes — neither *self-possess'd*
Nor startled, but betwixt this mood and that.
*Tennyson*, Gardener's Daughter.

**self-possession** (self-pọ-zesh'ọn), *n.* The control of one's powers; presence of mind; calmness; self-command.

**self-praise** (self-prāz'), *n.* The praise of one's self; self-applause: as, *self-praise* is no commendation.

*Self-praise* is sometimes no fault. *W. Broome.*

**self-preservation** (self-prez-ėr-vā'shọn), *n.* The preservation of one's self from destruction or injury.

This desire of existence is a natural affection of the soul; 'tis *self-preservation* in the highest and truest meaning.
*Bentley.*

All institutions have an instinct of *self-preservation*, growing out of the selfishness of those connected with them. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics.

**self-preservative** (self-prē-zėr'vạ-tiv), *a.* Of or pertaining to self-preservation.

The *self-preservative* instinct of humanity rejects such art as does not contribute to its intellectual nutrition and moral sustenance. *The Academy*, Aug. 30, 1890, p. 167.

**self-preserving** (self-prē-zėr'ving), *a.* Tending to preserve one's self.

**self-pride** (self-prīd'), *n.* Pride in one's own character, abilities, or reputation; self-esteem. *Cotton.*

**self-profit** (self-prof'it), *n.* One's own profit, gain, or advantage; self-interest.

Thy mortal eyes are frail to judge of fair,
Unbiass'd by *self-profit*. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

**self-propagating** (self-prop'ạ-gā-ting), *a.* Propagating one's self or itself.

**self-protection** (self-prō-tek'shọn), *n.* Self-defense.

**self-raker** (self-rā'kėr), *n.* A reaper fitted with a series of rakes, which gather the grain into gavels as it falls on the platform, and sweep these off to the ground.

**self-realization** (self-rē'ạl-i-zā'shọn), *n.* The making, by an exertion of the will, that actual which lies dormant or in posse within the depths of the soul.

The way to *self-realisation* is through self-renunciation.
*E. Caird*, Hegel, p. 211.

The final end with which morality is identified, or under which it is included, can be expressed not otherwise than by *self-realization*. *F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 74.

**self-reciprocal** (self-rē-sip'rō-kạl), *a.* Self-conjugate.

**self-recording** (self-rē-kôr'ding), *a.* Making, as an instrument of physical observation, a record of its own state, either continuously or at definite intervals: as, a *self-recording* barometer, tide-gage, anemometer, etc. — **Self-recording level.** See *level*1.

**self-regard** (self-rē-gärd'), *n.* Regard or consideration for one's self.

But *selfe-regard* of private good or ill
Moves me of each, so as I found, to tell.
*Spenser*, Colin Clout, l. 682.

**self-regarding** (self-rē-gär'ding), *a.* Having regard to one's self.

**self-registering** (self-rej'is-tėr-ing), *a.* Registering automatically: as, a *self-registering* thermometer. — **Self-registering barometer.** Same as *barograph*.

**self-regulated** (self-reg'ū-lā-ted), *a.* Regulated by one's self or itself.

**self-regulating** (self-reg'ū-lā-ting), *a.* Regulating itself or one's self.

**self-regulative** (self-reg'ū-lā-tiv), *a.* Tending or serving to regulate one's self or itself. *Whewell.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**self-relation** (self-rē-lā'shọn), *n.* See *relation*.

**self-reliance** (self-rē-lī'ạns), *n.* Reliance on one's own powers.

**self-reliant** (self-rē-lī'ạnt), *a.* Relying on one's self; trusting to one's own powers.

It by no means follows that these newer institutions lack naturalness or vigor; in most cases they lack neither — a *self-reliant* race has simply re-adapted institutions common to its political habit. *W. Wilson*, State, § 997.

**self-relying** (self-rē-lī'ing), *a.* Depending on one's self; self-reliant.

**self-renunciation** (self-rē-nun-si-ā'shọn), *n.* The act of renouncing one's own rights or claims; self-abnegation.

In the Christian conception of *self-renunciation*, to live no longer to ourselves is, at the same time, to enter into an infinite life that is dearer to us than our own.
*Faiths of the World*, p. 59.

**self-repellency** (self-rē-pel'ẹn-si), *n.* The inherent power of repulsion in a body.

**self-repelling** (self-rē-pel'ing), *a.* Repelling by its own inherent power.

**self-repression** (self-rē-presh'ọn), *n.* Repression of self; the holding of one's self in the background.

*Self-repression* is a long step toward the love for his fellow-men that made Ben Adhem's name lead all the rest.
*Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 660.

**self-reproach** (self-rē-prōch'), *n.* A reproaching or condemning of one's self; the reproach or censure of one's own conscience.

It was quite in Maggie's character to be agitated by vague *self-reproach*. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 7.

**self-reproaching** (self-rē-prō'ching), *a.* Reproaching one's self.

**self-reproachingly** (self-rē-prō'ching-li), *adv.* By reproaching one's self.

**self-reproof** (self-rē-prōf'), *n.* The reproof of one's self; the reproof of conscience.

**self-reproving** (self-rē-prō'ving), *a.* Reproving one's self.

**self-reproving** (self-rē-prō'ving), *n.* Self-reproach.

He 's full of alteration
And *self-reproving*. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 1. 4.

**self-repugnant** (self-rē-pug'nạnt), *a.* Repugnant to itself; self-contradictory; inconsistent.

A single tyrant may be found to adopt as inconsistent and *self-repugnant* a set of principles as twenty could agree upon. *Brougham.*

**self-respect** (self-rē-spekt'), *n.* Respect for one's self or for one's own character; a proper regard for and care of one's own person and character; the feeling that only very good actions are worthy of the standard which one has generally maintained, and up to which one has acted.

With the consciousness of the lofty nature of our moral tendencies, and our ability to fulfil what the law of duty prescribes, there is connected the feeling of *self-respect*.
*Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaphysics, Lect. xlvi.

The return of *self-respect* will, in the course of time, make them respectable.
*B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 104.

**self-respectful** (self-rē-spekt'fụl), *a.* Self-respecting.

His style, while firm and vigorous, is *self-respectful* with that reticence which in manners we call breeding and in art distinction. *The Academy*, Sept. 6, 1890, p. 192.

**self-respecting** (self-rē-spek'ting), *a.* Actuated by or springing from a proper respect for one's self or character: as, a *self-respecting* man.

One of the most valuable traits of the true New England woman — which had impelled her forth, as might be said, to seek her fortune, but with a *self-respecting* purpose to confer as much benefit as she could anywise receive.
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, v.

Every *self-respecting* nation had, they noticed, a constitution. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 682.

**self-restrained** (self-rē-strānd'), *a.* Restrained by itself or by one's own power of will; not controlled by external force or authority.

Power *self-restrained* the people best obey.
*Dryden.*

**self-restraint** (self-rē-strānt'), *n.* Restraint or control imposed on one's self; self-command; self-control.

**self-reverence** (self-rev'ẹ-rens), *n.* Very high or serious respect for one's own character, dignity, or the like; great self-respect. *Tennyson*, Ulysses.

**self-reverent** (self-rev'ẹ-rent), *a.* Having very serious respect for one's self.

*Self-reverent* each, and reverencing each.
*Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

**self-righteous** (self-rī'tyus), *a.* Righteous in one's own esteem; pharisaical.

**self-righteousness** (self-rī'tyus-nes), *n.* Reliance on one's own supposed righteousness; righteousness the merits of which a person attributes to himself; false or pharisaical righteousness.

**self-righting** (self-rī'ting), *a.* That rights itself when capsized: as, a *self-righting* life-boat.

**self-rolled** (self-rōld'), *a.* Coiled on itself.

In labyrinth of many a round *self-rolled*.
*Milton*, P. L., ix. 183.

**self-sacrifice** (self-sak'ri-fīs), *n.* Sacrifice of what commonly constitutes the happiness of life for the sake of duty or other high motive; the preference for altruistic over egotistical considerations. The sacrifice of the happiness of one's life to an ignoble passion, or to any mere transient motive, is not called *self-sacrifice*.

Give unto me, made lowly wise,
The spirit of *self-sacrifice*.
*Wordsworth*, Ode to Duty.

=Syn. *Austerity*, *Asceticism*, etc. (see *self-denial*), self-abnegation, self-forgetfulness.

**self-sacrificing** (self-sak'ri-fī-zing), *a.* Yielding up one's own selfish interest, feelings, etc.; sacrificing one's egotistical to one's altruistic desires.

**selfsame** (self'sām), *a.* [= Dan. *selvsamme*; as *self*, *a.*, + *same*.] The very same; identical.

And his servant was healed the *selfsame* hour.
Mat. viii. 13.

I am made
Of the *self-same* metal that my sister is.
*Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 70.

**selfsameness** (self'sām-nes), *n.* The fact of being one and the same, or of being the very same self; sameness as regards self or identity.

Now the first condition of the possibility of my guiltiness, or of my becoming a subject for moral imputation, is my *self-sameness*; I must be throughout one identical person. *F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 5.

**self-satisfaction** (self-sat-is-fak'shọn), *n.* Satisfaction with one's own excellence.

In her *self-satisfaction*, she imagined that she had not been influenced by any unworthy motive.
*St. Nicholas*, XVII. 591.

Even the sake seemed gifted to produce the maximum of *self-satisfaction* with the minimum of annoyance to others. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 688.

**self-satisfied** (self-sat'is-fīd), *a.* Satisfied with one's abilities and virtues.

No cavern'd hermit rests *self-satisfied*.
*Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 42.

**self-satisfying** (self-sat'is-fī-ing), *a.* Giving satisfaction to one's self.

**self-scorn** (self-skôrn'), *n.* A mood in which one entertains scorn for another mood or phase of one's self.

Deep dread and loathing of her solitude
Fell on her, from which mood was born
Scorn of herself; again from out that mood
Laughter at her *self-scorn*.
*Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

**self-seeker** (self-sē'kėr), *n.* One who seeks his own selfish interest, to the detriment of justice and mercy.

All great *self-seekers* trampling on the right.
*Tennyson*, Death of Wellington.

**self-seeking** (self-sē'king), *n.* Undue attention to one's own interest.

All your petty *self-seekings* and rivalries done,
Round the dear Alma Mater your hearts beat as one!
*Whittier*, The Quaker Alumni.

**self-seeking** (self-sē'king), *a.* Seeking one's own interest or happiness unduly; selfish.

**self-setting** (self-set'ing), *a.* Working automatically to reset itself after being sprung, as a trap. — **Self-setting brake.** See *car-brake*.

**self-shining** (self-shī'ning), *a.* Self-luminous. *Boyle.*

**self-slaughter** (self-slâ'tėr), *n.* The slaughter of one's self.

Against *self-slaughter*
There is a prohibition so divine
That cravens my weak hand.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 4. 78.

**self-slaughtered** (self-slâ'tėrd), *a.* Slaughtered or killed by one's self.

Till Lucrece' father, that beholds her bleed,
Himself on her *self-slaughter'd* body threw.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1733.

**self-sterile** (self-ster'il), *a.* In *bot.*, unable to fertilize itself: said of certain flowers or plants.

I have often found that plants which are *self-sterile*, unless aided by insects, remained sterile when several plants of the same species were placed under the same net. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 22.

**self-sterility** (self-stē-ril'i-ti), *n.* In *bot.*, the inability of a flower or plant to fertilize itself.

But the strongest argument against the belief that *self-sterility* in plants has been acquired to prevent self-fertilisation, is the immediate and powerful effect of changed conditions in either causing or in removing *self-sterility*. *Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 346.

**self-styled** (self-stīld'), *a.* Called or styled by one's self; pretended; would-be.

You may with those *self-styled* our lords ally
Your fortunes. *Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

**self-subdued** (self-sub-dūd'), *a.* Subdued by one's own power or means.

He . . . put upon him such a deal of man
That worthied him, got praises of the king
For him attempting who was *self-subdued*.
*Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2. 129.

**self-substantial** (self-sub-stan'shal), *a.* Composed of one's own substance. [Rare.]

But thou, contracted to thine own bright eyes,
Feed'st thy light'st flame with *self-substantial* fuel.
*Shak.*, Sonnets, i.

**self-sufficience** (self-su-fish'ens), *n.* Same as *self-sufficiency*.

**self-sufficiency** (self-su-fish'en-si), *n.* The state or quality of being self-sufficient. (*a*) Inherent fitness for all ends or purposes; independence of others; capability of working out one's own ends.

The philosophers, and even the Epicureans, maintained the *self-sufficiency* of the Godhead, and seldom or never sacrificed at all. *Bentley*.

(*b*) An overweening opinion of one's own endowments or worth; excessive confidence in one's own competence or sufficiency.

*Self-sufficiency* proceeds from inexperience. *Addison*.

**self-sufficient** (self-su-fish'ent), *a.* 1. Capable of effecting all one's own ends or fulfilling all one's own desires without the aid of others.

It is well marked that in the holy book, whereasoever they have rendered Almighty, the word is *self-sufficient*. *Donne*, Letters, xxxvii.

Neglect of friends can never be proved rational till we prove the person using it omnipotent and *self-sufficient*, and such as can never need mortal assistance. *South*.

2. Having undue confidence in one's own strength, ability, or endowments; haughty; overbearing.

This is not to be done in a rash and *self-sufficient* manner, but with an humble dependence on divine grace. *Watts*.

**self-sufficing** (self-su-fī'zing), *a.* Sufficing for one's self or itself.

He had to be *self-sufficing:* he could get no help from the multitude of subsidiary industries. *Nature*, XLII. 492.

**self-suggested** (self-su-jes'ted), *a.* Due to self-suggestion.

Whether such *self-suggested* paralysis would be on the opposite side to the head-injury in a person familiar with the physiology of the central nervous system is an interesting point for observation. *Alien. and Neurol.*, X. 444.

**self-suggestion** (self-su-jes'chon), *n.* Determination by causes inherent in the organism, as in idiopathic somnambulism, self-induced trance or self-mesmerization, etc. See *suggestion*.

**self-support** (self-su-pōrt'), *n.* The support or maintenance of one's self or of itself.

**self-supported** (self-su-pōr'ted), *a.* Supported by itself without extraneous aid.

Few *self-supported* flowers endure the wind. *Cowper*, Task, iii. 657.

**self-supporting** (self-su-pōr'ting), *a.* Supporting or maintaining one's self or itself without extraneous help: as, the institution is now *self-supporting*.

State-organized, *self-supporting* farms. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 146.

The revenue derived from the increased sale of charts will finally result in making the [hydrographic] office *self-supporting*. *Science*, XIV. 301.

**self-surrender** (self-su-ren'dėr), *n.* Surrender of one's self; the yielding up of one's will, affections, or person to another.

If Goddess, could she feel the blissful woe
That women in their *self-surrender* know?
*Lowell*, Endymion, ii.

**self-sustained** (self-sus-tānd'), *a.* Sustained by one's own efforts, inherent power, or strength of mind.

**self-sustaining** (self-sus-tā'ning), *a.* Self-supporting.

The strong and healthy yeomen and husbands of the land, the *self-sustaining* class of inventive and industrious men, fear no competition or superiority. *Emerson*, West Indian Emancipation.

**self-sustenance** (self-sus'tē-nans), *n.* Self-support.

Life, unless your father is a millionaire, and does not spend or lose his millions before he dies, sums up practically in an activity in some profession — an activity aiming at a decent *self-sustenance*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVII. 391.

**self-sustentation** (self-sus-ten-tā'shon), *n.* Self-support.

There must be conformity to the law that benefits received shall be directly proportionate to merits possessed: merits being measured by power of *self-sustentation*. *H. Spencer*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVII. 21.

**self-taught** (self'tât), *a.* Taught by one's self only: as, a *self-taught* genius.

**self-thinking** (self-thing'king), *a.* Thinking for one's self; forming one's own opinions, and not borrowing them ready-made from others, or merely following prevalent fashions of thought; of independent judgment.

Our *self-thinking* inhabitants agreed in their rational estimate of the new family. *Mrs. S. C. Hall*.

**self-torture** (self-tôr'tūr), *n.* Pain or torture inflicted on one's self: as, the *self-torture* of the heathen.

**self-trust** (self-trust'), *n.* Trust or faith in one's self; self-reliance.

Then where is truth, if there be no *self-trust?* *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 158.

**self-view** (self-vū'), *n.* 1. A view of one's self, or of one's own actions and character.—2. Regard or care for one's personal interests.

**self-violence** (self-vī'ō-lens), *n.* Violence inflicted upon one's self.

Exact your solemn oath that you'll abstain
From all *self-violence*.
*Young*, Works (ed. 1767), II. 153. (*Jodrell.*)

**self-will** (self-wil'), *n.* [< ME. *selfwille*, < AS. *selfwill*, self-will, adv. gen. *selfwilles*, *silfwilles*, *sylfwilles*, wilfully (OHG. *selb-willo*, self-will); as *self* + *will*[2], *n.*] One's own will; obstinate or perverse insistence on one's own will or wishes; wilfulness; obstinacy.

If ye haue sturdy Sampsons strength and want reason withall,
It helpeth you nothing, this is playne, *selfe-will* makes you to fall. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 95.

A king like Henry VII., who would be a tyrant only in self-defence, to be succeeded by a son who would be a tyrant in very *self-will*. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 227.

**self-willed** (self-wild'), *a.* Obstinately unmindful of the will or wishes of others; obstinate: as, a *self-willed* man; *self-willed* rulers.

Presumptuous are they, *self-willed*. 2 Pet. ii. 10.

**self-willedness** (self-wild'nes), *n.* Self-will; obstinacy.

That is a fitter course for such as the Apostle calls wandring Starres and Meteors, without any certaine motion, hurryed about with tempests, bred of the Exhalations of their own pride and *self-willednesse*. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 21.

And much more is it *self-willedness* when men contradict the will of God, when Scripture saith one thing and they another. *Baxter*, Self-Denial, xv.

**self-willness**†, *n.* Self-willedness. *Cotgrave.*

**self-willy**†, *a.* [< *self* + *will* + *-y*[1].] Self-willed. *Cotgrave.*

**self-worship** (self-wėr'ship), *n.* The idolizing of one's self.

**self-worshiper** (self-wėr'ship-ėr), *n.* One who idolizes himself.

**self-wrong** (self-rông'), *n.* Wrong done by a person to himself.

But lest myself be guilty to *self-wrong*,
I'll stop mine ears against the mermaid's song.
*Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 2. 168.

**selictar** (sē-lik'tär), *n.* [< Turk. *silihdār*, *silahdār*, an armor-bearer, squire, < Pers. *silahdār*, an armed man, < Ar. *silāh*, arms (pl. of *silh*, a weapon, arm) (> Turk. *silāh*, a weapon), + Pers. *-dār*, having.] The sword-bearer of a Turkish chief.

*Selictar!* unsheathe thine own chief's scimitar. *Byron*, Childe Harold, ii. 72 (song).

**selily**†, *adv.* A Middle English spelling of *seelily*. *Chaucer.*

**Selinum** (sē-lī'num), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. *σέλινον*, a kind of parsley, said to be *Apium graveolens:* see *celery* and *parsley*.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, type of the subtribe *Selineæ* in the tribe *Seselineæ*. It is characterized by white flowers having broad or wedge-shaped petals with a slender infolded apex, short or moderately long styles from an entire, conical, or flattened base, and ovoid fruit slightly compressed on the back, with solitary oil-tubes, the ridges prominent or winged, the lateral broader than the dorsal. There are about 25 species, natives of the northern hemisphere, with one species in South Africa and one in the Colombian Andes. They are smooth and tall much-branched perennials, with pinnately decompound leaves, the flowers in many-rayed umbels with few or no involucral bracts, but numerous bractlets in the involucels. See *milk-parsley*.

**selion** (sel'yon), *n.* [< ML. *selio(n-)*, *sellio(n-)*, *seillum*, a certain portion of land, a ridge, a furrow, prob. < OF. *seillon*, *sillon*, F. *sillon*, a ridge, furrow.] A ridge of land rising between two furrows: sometimes applied to the half-acre strips in the open-field system, which were separated by such ridges.

**Seljuk** (sel-jök'), *n.* [Turk.] A member of a Turkish family which furnished several dynasties of rulers in central and western Asia, from the eleventh to the thirteenth century. The chief Seljuks were Toghrul Beg, who defeated the Abbasid califa of Bagdad in the eleventh century, and his successors Alp Arslan and Melik Shah. In distinction from the Ottoman Turks, often called *Seljuk Turks*.

**Seljukian** (sel-jö'ki-an), *a.* [< *Seljuk* + *-ian*.] Pertaining to the Seljuks.

**selk**†, **selke**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *silk*.

**selkouth**†, **selkowth**†, *a.* and *n.* Middle English forms of *selcouth*.

**sell**[1] (sel), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sold*, ppr. *selling*. [< ME. *sellen*, *sillen*, *sullen* (pret. *solde*, *salde*, *sealde*, *sælde*, pp. *sold*, rarely *selled*), < AS. *sellan*, *sillan*, *syllan* (pret. *sealde*, pp. *geseald*), give, hand over, deliver, sell, = OS. *sellian* = OFries. *sella* = OD. *sellen* = MLG. *sellen* = OHG. *saljan*, MHG. *sellen* = Icel. *selja* = Sw. *sälja* = Dan. *sælge*, give, hand over, sell, = Goth. *saljan*, bring an offering, offer, sacrifice; cf. Lith. *sulyti*, proffer, offer, *pa-sula*, an offer: root unknown. Hence ult. *sale*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To give; furnish.

Dispitous Day, thyn be the pyne of helle! . . .
What! profreatow thy light here for to *selle?*
Go *selle* it hem that smale seles grave,
We wol the noght, us nedeth no day have.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1461.

2†. To give over; give up; deliver.—3. To give up or make over to another for a consideration; transfer ownership or exclusive right of possession in (something) to another for an equivalent; dispose of for something else, especially for money: the correlative of *buy*, and usually distinguished from *barter*, in which one commodity is given for another.

At Cayre, that I spak of before, *sellen* Men comounly bothe Men and Wommen of other Lawe, as we don here Bestes in the Markat. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 49.

If thou wilt be perfect, go and *sell* that thou hast, and give to the poor. Mat. xix. 21.

Jack, how agrees the devil and thee about thy soul, that thou *soldest* him on Good-Friday last, for a cup of Madeira and a cold capon's leg? *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 127.

4. To make a matter of bargain and sale; accept a price or reward for, as for a breach of duty or trust; take a bribe for; betray.

Ne *sulde* thu neuer so etheliche . . . his deorewurthe spuse that costnede him so deore. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 290.

You would have *sold* your king to slaughter. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2. 170.

Hence—5. To impose upon; cheat; deceive; disappoint. [Slang.]

We could not but laugh quietly at the complete success of the Rajah's scheme; we were, to use a vulgar phrase, "regularly *sold*." *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, xl.

**Sold notes.** See *bought note*, under *note*[1].—**To sell a bargain**†. See *bargain*.—**To sell one's life dearly**, to cause great loss to those who take one's life; do great injury to the enemy before one is killed.—**To sell one up** or **out**, to sell a debtor's goods to pay his creditors.—**To sell out.** (*a*) To dispose entirely of: as, to *sell out* one's holding in a particular stock: sometimes with a view of closing business in a commodity or a place. (*b*) To betray by secret bargains: as, the leaders *sold out* their candidate for governor. [U. S. political slang.]—**To sell the beart.** See *bear*[2], 5 (*a*).

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To dispose of goods or property, usually for money.

The mayster dyngeres of peyntours in the Citee, that tweyge godmen and trewe be y-chose by commune assent, and y-swore to assaye the chaffare of straunge chapmen that cometh in to the towne to *selle*, and to don trewleche the assys to the seliere and to the hyggere. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 359.

Men ete and drank, ahortly to tell,
Ilkan with other, and *solde* and boght.
*Hampole*, Pricke of Conscience, l. 4849.

I will buy with you, *sell* with you, . . . but I will not eat with you. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 3. 36.

2. To be in demand as an article of sale; find purchasers; be sold.

A turpentine drops from the fruit of this sort [of fir], which they call mastic, and *sells* dear, being used in surgery for wounds. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 120.

Few writings *sell* which are not filled with great names. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 567.

**To sell out.** (*a*) Formerly, in the British army, to sell one's commission and retire from the service. (*b*) To dispose of all one's shares in a company, all of one's interest in a business, or all of one's stock as of a given commodity. (*c*) In *stock-broking*, to dispose in open exchange of shares contracted to be sold, but not paid for at the time speci-

fied for delivery, the original purchaser being required to make good the difference between the contract price and the price actually received.—**To sell short.** See *short*.

**sell**[1] (sel), *n.* [< *sell*[1], *v.*] An imposition; a cheat; a deception; a trick played at another's expense. [Slang.]

In a little note-book which at that time I carried about with me, the celebrated city of Angers is denominated a *sell*. *H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 96.

**sell**[2] (sel), *n.* [< ME. *selle*, < OF. *selle*, *sele*, F. *selle* = Pr. *sella*, *selha*, *cella* = Sp. *silla* = Pg. It. *sella*, < L. *sella*, a seat, chair, stool, saddle, for **sedla*, < *sedere*, sit: see *sit*. Cf. *saddle*.] **1.** A seat, especially an elevated or dignified one; a place of honor and dignity.

The tyrant proud frown'd from his lofty *sell*.
*Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, iv. 7.

Where many a yeoman bold and free
Reveil'd as merrily and well
As those that sat in lordly *selle*.
*Scott*, L. of L. M., vi. 8.

**2.** A saddle.

Hir *selle* it was of reele bone.
*Thomas of Erseldoune* (Child's Ballads, I. 99).

What mightie warriour that mote bee
That rode in golden *sell* with single spere.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. iii. 12.

[Some commentators on Shakspere think that the passage in Macbeth, i. 7. 27,

I have no spur
To prick the sides of my intent, but only
Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps *itself*
And falls on the other,

should read, "Vaulting ambition, which o'erleaps its *sell*."]

[Obsolete or archaic in both uses.]

**sell**[3]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sill*[1].

**sell**[4]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cell*.

**sell**[5] (sel), *n.* A Scotch form of *self*.

I'll hae tools ready, and we'll gang quietly about our job our twa *sells*, and nae body the wiser for 't.
*Scott*, Antiquary, xxiv.

**sella** (sel'ạ), *n.*; pl. *sellæ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *sella*, a seat: see *sell*[2].] In *anat.*, the pituitary fossa (which see, under *fossa*[1]): more fully called *sella turcica*, *sella equina*, and *sella sphenoidalis*.

**sellable** (sel'ạ-bl), *a.* [< *sell*[1] + *-able*.] That can be sold; salable. *Cotgrave*.

**sellablyt** (sel'ạ-bli), *adv.* [< *sellable* + *-ly*[2].] By sale. *Cotgrave*. [Rare.]

**sellaite** (sel'ạ-īt), *n.* [Named after Quintino *Sella*, an Italian statesman and mineralogist (1827–84).] Magnesium fluoride, a rare mineral occurring in tetragonal crystals with anhydrite and sulphur near Moutiers, in the department of Savoie, France.

**sellanders, sellenders** (sel'ạn-dẽrz, -en-dẽrz), *n.* [Also *sallenders* and *solander;* < F. *solandre*, sellanders; origin uncertain.] An eczematous eruption in the horse, occupying the region of the tarsus.

**sellary**[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *celery*.

Pray ask Mr. Synge whether his fenocchio be grown; it is now fit to eat here, and we eat it like *sellary*, either with or without oil. *Swift*, To Dr. Sheridan, July 1, 1727.

**sellary**[2]†, *n.* [< L. *sellarius*, < *sellaria*, a room furnished with chairs, a sitting-room, drawing-room, < *sella*, a seat, chair: see *sell*[2].] A lewd person. [Rare.]

Ravished hence, like captives, and, in sight
Of their most grieved parents, dealt away
Unto his spintries, *sellaries*, and slaves.
*B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iv. 5.

**selle**†. An obsolete or Middle English form of *sell*[1], *sell*[2], *sill*[1], *cell*.

**sellenders**, *n.* See *sellanders*.

**seller**[1] (sel'ẽr), *n.* [< ME. *seller*, *sellere*, *siller*, *sullar*, *sullere* (= Icel. *seljari* = Sw. *säljare* = Dan. *sælger*); < *sell*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1**†. One who gives; a giver; a furnisher.

It is not honest, it may not avaunce,
For to delen with no such porailie,
But al with riche and *sellers* of vitaille.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 248.

**2.** One who sells; a vender.

To things of sale a *seller's* praise belongs.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3. 240.

**Seller's option**, in Exchange transactions, the option which a seller has, or has reserved to himself, of delivering the thing sold at any time within a certain number of days specified: usually abbreviated to *s. o.* (as *s. o.* 3, for a three-days' option). See *buyer's option*, under *buyer*.

**seller**[2]†, *n.* [< OF. *sellier*, F. *sellier* = Sp. *sillero* = Pg. *selleiro* = It. *sellajo*, < ML. *sellarius*, a saddler, < L. *sella*, a saddle: see *sell*[2].] A saddler. *York Plays*.

**seller**[3]† (sel'ẽr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sellar* (?); < ME. *seler*, *saler*, *celere*, < OF. **selere*, *saliere*, *salliere*, F. *salière* = Pr. *saliera*, *saleira* = It. *saliera*, a vessel for salt, < L. *salaria*, fem. of *salarius*, of salt, < *sal*, salt: see *salt*[1], *salary*[1], *salary*[2], and cf. *salt-cellar*.] A small vessel for holding salt: now only in composition *salt-seller*, misspelled *salt-cellar*.

The saltc also touche nat in his *salere*
Withe nokyns mete, but lay it honestly
On youre Trenchoure, for that is curtesy.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

**seller**[4]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cellar*[1], 1.

Then straight into the *seller* hee'l them bring;
'Tis sweetest drinking at the verry spring.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

**selliform** (sel'i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *sella*, a saddle, + *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, *zoöl.*, and *anat.*, saddle-shaped.

**sellok** (sel'ọk), *n.* A variant of *sillock*.

**sellyt**, *a.* and *n.* [ME., also *selli*, *sellich*, *sillich*, *sullich*, *sellie*, < AS. *sellīc*, *sillīc*, *syllīc*, orig. **seldlīc*, wonderful, strange, rare, excellent, = OS. *seldlīk*, wonderful, rare, = Goth. *sildaleiks*, wonderful; as *seld* + *-ly*[1]. See *seld*.] **I.** *a.* Wonderful; admirable; rare. *Layamon*.

**II.** *n.* A wonder; marvel.

**sellyt**, *adv.* [ME., also *sellieche*, < AS. *sellīce*, *sillīce*, wonderfully, < *sellīc*, *sillīc*, wonderful: see *selly*, *a.*] Wonderfully.

Sikuriy I telle the here
Thou shal hit bye ful *selly* dere.
*Cursor Mundi*. (*Halliwell*.)

**Selninger sandpiper.** See *sandpiper*.

**selort**, *n.* Same as *celure*.

**selthet**, *n.* [ME., < AS. *gesǣlth*, happiness, < *ge-* + *sǣl*, happy: see *seel*[1].] Blessedness.

**seltzogene** (selt'sọ-jēn), *n.* [< F. *selzogène;* as *Seltz(er)*, *Selters* (see *Selters water*, under *water*), + *-gen*.] Same as *gazogene*.

**seluret**, *n.* See *celure*.

**selvage, selvedge** (sel'vāj, -vej), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *selvidge*, *selvege;* < ME. *selvage*, < MD. *selfegge*, *selfegghe* (Kilian), D. *zelfegg* (Sewel) = MLG. *self-egge*, *sulf-egge*, selvage, < *self*, *sulf*, extreme, extremity (Kilian), appar. a particular use of *self*, D. *zelf*, same, self, + *egge*, edge: see *self* and *edge*[1]. Cf. MD. *self-ende*, MLG. *selfende*, *sulf-ende* (*ende* = E. *end*), MD. *self-kant*, D. *zelfkant* = LG. *self-kant* (*kant* = E. *cant*[1]), selvage, similarly formed.] **1.** The edge of a web or textile fabric so finished that it does not allow of raveling out the weft.

Tho ouer nape schalle dowbulle be layde,
To tho vttur syde the *seluage* brade;
Tho ouer *seluage* he schalle replye,
As towelle hit were fayrest in hye.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 321.

I end with the prayer after my text, which is like a rich garment, that hath facing, guards, and *selvage* of its own.
*Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 112.

The trees have ample room to expand on the water side, and each sends forth its most vigorous branch in that direction. There Nature has woven a natural *selvage*.
*Thoreau*, Walden, p. 202.

**2.** That part of a web at either edge which is not finished like the surface of the cloth, and which is meant to be torn away when the material is made up, or for use in making the seam. See *list*[4], 2.—**3.** In *mining*, the part of a vein or lode adjacent to the walls on each side, and generally consisting of fluean or gouge. It is usually formed in part by the decomposition of the rock adjacent to the vein, and in part by the washing in of clayey material to fill any vacancy which may occur along the walls of the fissure. See *vein*.

**4.** The edge-plate of a lock, through which the bolt shoots.—**5.** Same as *selvagee*.

**selvage, selvedge** (sel'vāj, -vej), *v.* To hem. *Minsheu*.

**selvaged, selvedged** (sel'vājd, -vejd), *a.* [< *selvage, selvedge*, + *-ed*[2].] Having a selvage.

**selvagee** (sel-vā-jē'), *n.* [< *selvage* + *-ee* (here appar. a mere extension).] *Naut.*, an untwisted skein of rope-yarn marled together and used for any purpose where a strong and pliant strap is required. Also *selvage*. See cut under *nipper*[1], 8.

**selvet**, *a.* An obsolete variant of *self*.

**selvedge, selvedged.** See *selvage, selvaged*.

**selvert**, *n.* A Middle English form of *silver*.

**selves**, *n.* Plural of *self*.

**selyt**, *a.* See *seely, silly*.

**selynesst**, *n.* See *seeliness, sillíness*.

**semæologyt**, *n.* See *semiology*.

**semantron** (sē-man'tron), *n.*; pl. *semantra* (-trạ). [< Gr. *σήμαντρον*, a seal, signet, MGr. a semantron, < *σημαίνειν*, show by a sign, give a signal, MGr. strike the semantron, < *σῆμα*, a mark, sign: see *sematic*.] In the *Gr. Ch.*, a long bar or piece of wood or metal struck with a mallet, and used instead of a bell to summon worshipers to service. The use of semantra seems older than that of church-bells, and they have continued in use in Mohammedan countries, as in these the ringing of bells is usually forbidden. The mallet with which the large semantron is struck is also called a *semantron* (a *hand-semantron*, *χειροσήμαντρον*). The iron semantra are called *hagiosidera*. (See *hagiosideron*.) A wooden semantron is called *the wood* or *the holy wood* (*τὸ ἱερὸν ξύλον*). Also *hagiosemantron*, *semanterion*.

**semantus** (sē-man'tus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σημαντός*, marked, emphatic, < *σεμαίνειν*, mark: see *semantron*.] In *anc. pros.* See *trochee semantus*, under *trochee*.

**semaphore** (sem'ạ-fōr), *n.* [= F. *sémaphore;* irreg. < Gr. *σῆμα*, a sign, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] A mechanical device for displaying signals by means of which information is conveyed to a distant point. The word is now confined almost entirely to apparatus used on railways employing the block system. The blade is a day signal, the lantern is used at night. A vertical position of the blade or a white light exhibited by the lantern indicates safety; a horizontal position of the blade or a red light indicates danger; an intermediate position of the blade or a green light demands a cautious approach with lessened speed.

Railway Semaphore.
*a*, lever, which operates both *b*, blade, and *c*, lantern.

**semaphore-plant** (sem'ạ-fōr-plant), *n.* The telegraph-plant, *Desmodium gyrans*.

**semaphoric** (sem-ạ-for'ik), *a.* [< *semaphore* + *-ic*.] Relating to a semaphore or to semaphores; telegraphic.

**semaphorical** (sem-ạ-for'i-kạl), *a.* [< *semaphoric* + *-al*.] Same as *semaphoric*.

**semaphorically** (sem-ạ-for'i-kạl-i), *adv.* By means of a semaphore.

**semaphorist** (sem'ạ-fōr-ist), *n.* [< *semaphore* + *-ist*.] One who has charge of a semaphore. *Athenæum*, No. 3284, p. 450.

**semasiological** (sē-mā'si-ọ-loj'i-kạl), *a.* Pertaining to semasiology or meaning. *Athenæum*, No. 3284, p. 450.

**semasiology** (sē-mā-si-ol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σημασία*, the signification of a word (< *σημαίνειν*, show by a sign, signify: see *semantron*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of the development and connections of the meanings of words; the department of significance in philology.

*Semasiology* in all its various aspects does not offer much that is as regular even as the phonetic life of words; so much more worthy of attention are the parallelisms in the development of meanings, which repeat themselves oftentimes in most varied surroundings, inviting even to a search for a psychological cause for this persistence. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VII. 100.

**semasphere** (sem'ạ-sfēr), *n.* [Irreg. < Gr. *σῆμα*, a sign, + *σφαῖρα*, a ball.] An aërostatic signaling apparatus, consisting of a powerful electric light attached to a balloon which is steadied by kites or parachutes, and secured by ropes. The latter may also serve as conductors.

**sematic** (sē-mat'ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σῆμα*, a sign, mark, token.] Significant; indicative, as of danger; serving as a sign or warning; ominous; monitory; repugnatorial.

The second great use of colour is to act as a warning or signal (*sematic* colour), repelling enemies by the indication of some unpleasant or dangerous quality.
*Nature*, XLII. 557.

**sematology** (sem-ạ-tol'ọ-ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σῆμα(τ-)*, a sign, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, say, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of signs, particularly of verbal signs, in the operations of thinking and reasoning; the science of language as expressed by signs.

For the proper understanding of Hebrew a knowledge of the related tongues is indispensable; and in every comprehensive Hebrew dictionary all the new facts that can be gained from any of them to illustrate Hebrew phonology, etymology, or *sematology* must be accurately and judiciously presented. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, IV. 343.

**sematrope** (sem'ạ-trōp), *n.* [< Gr. *σῆμα*, a mark, sign, + *-τροπος*, < *τρέπειν*, turn.] *Milit.*, an adaptation of the heliotrope to the purpose of transmitting military signals in the day-time by means of the number and the grouping of the flashes.

**semawe**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sea-mew*.

**semblable**† (sem'bla-bl), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *semblable*, < OF. (and F.) *semblable* (= Pr. *semblable, semlable* = It. *sembiabile, semblabile, sembrabile*), like, resembling, < *sembler*, be like, resemble: see *semble*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* Like; similar; resembling.

I woot wel that my lord can moore than I;
What that he seith I holde it ferme and stable;
I seye the same or elles thyng *semblable*.
*Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 256.

And the same tyme, in *semblable* wise, there to be redde the Maires Commission of the Staple.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 419.

It is a wonderful thing to see the *semblable* coherence of his men's spirits and his. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 72.

**II.** *n.* Likeness; resemblance; representation; that which is like or represents a certain thing.

His *semblable* is his mirror. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 124.

**semblably**† (sem'bla-bli), *adv.* [< ME. *semblably*; < *semblable* + *-ly*².] In a similar manner; similarly.

After hys hoires *semblably* werkyng,
Regnyng after hym as men full myghty.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5330.

A gallant knight he was, his name was Blunt;
*Semblably* furnish'd like the king himself.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 3. 21.

*Semblably* he intended for to winne the plaine earth.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 88.

**semblance** (sem'blans), *n.* [< ME. *semblance*, *semblaunce*, < OF. *semblance*, F. *semblance* (= Pr. *semblansa*, *semlansa* = Sp. *semblanza* = Pg. *semelhança* = It. *sembianza*), < *semblant*, appearing, seeming: see *semblant*.] 1. The state or fact of being like or similar; likeness; similarity; resemblance.

I thought nobody had been like me; but I see there was some *semblance* betwixt this good Man and me.
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 298.

The Reins were cloath'd in whitest silk, to hold
Some *semblance* to the Hand that them controlled.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 67.

2. Likeness; image; exterior form.

And Meriyn com to Vlfyn, and transfigured hym to the *semblaunce* of Iurdan, and than sente hym to the kynge. And whan the kynge saugh Vlfyn, he hym blissed, and seide, "Mercy God! how may eny man make oon man so like a-nother?" *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), l. 76.

No more than wax shall be accounted evil
Wherein is stamp'd the *semblance* of a devil.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1246.

3†. Face; countenance; aspect.

Their *semblance* kind, and mild their gestures were.
*Fairfax.*

4. Appearance; outward seeming; show.

His words make a *semblance* as if hee were magnanimously exercising himself. *Milton*, Elkonoklastes, xxvii.

If you could be alarmed into the *semblance* of modesty, you would charm everybody.
*Sydney Smith*, To Francis Jeffrey.

**semblandt**, *n.* See *semblant*.

**semblant** (sem'blant), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. **semblant*, **semblaunt* (only as a noun ?), < OF. (and F.) *semblant* (= Pr. *semblant*, *semlant* = Sp. *semblante* = Pg. *semelhante* = It. *sembiante*), like, similar, apparent, ppr. of *sembler*, seem, simulate: see *semble*. II. *n.* Early mod. E. *semblaunt*, < ME. *semblant*, *semblaunt*, *sembland*, *semlant*, *semelant*, *semelaunt*, < OF. *semblant*, **semlant*, F. *semblant* (= Pr. *semblant*, *semlant* = Sp. *semblante* = Pg. *semblante* = It. *sembiante*, *semblante*), resemblance, appearance, aspect, countenance, < *semblant*, like, apparent: see I.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Like; resembling.

Comparing them together, see
How in their *semblant* Vertues they agree.
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 275.

Thy Picture, like thy Fame,
Entire may last, that as their Eyes survey
The *semblant* Shade, Men yet unborn may say
Thus Great, thus Gracious look'd Britannia's Queen.
*Prior*, An Epistle, desiring the Queen's Picture.

2. Appearing; seeming, rather than real; specious.

Thou art not true; thou art not extant — only *semblant*.
*Carlyle.*

**II.**† *n.* 1. Appearance; aspect; show; semblance.

Mekely she leet her eyen falle,
And thilke *semblant* sat her wel withalle.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1735.

It semes by his *semblaud* he had leuere be sette
By the feruent fire, to fleme hym fro colde.
*York Plays*, p. 257

Be of fayre *semelaunt* and contenannce,
For by fayre manerys men may thee a-vaunce.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 401.

Tho, backe returning to that sorie Dame,
He shewed *semblant* of exceeding mone
By speaking signes, as he them best could frame.
*Spenser*, F. Q., VI. v. 4.

2. Face; countenance; aspect.

Sothli whenne thei dredden, and bowiden her *semelant* in to erthe, thei seiden to hem, What seke ye the lynynge with deede men? *Wyclif*, Luke xxiv. 5.

With glad *semblaunt* and pure good cher.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 305.

All dreri then was his *semblaunte*.
*Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 48).

**semblative**† (sem'bla-tiv), *a.* [< *semble*¹ + *-ative*.] In simulation or likeness; like (to). [Rare.]

And all is *semblative* a woman's part.
*Shak.*, T. N., i. 4. 34.

**semblaunt**†, *n.* See *semblant*.

**semble**¹ (sem'bl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sembled*, ppr. *sembling*. [< ME. *semblen*, *sembelen*, seem, < OF. (and F.) *sembler*, resemble, appear, seem, = Pr. *semblar*, *semlar* = Sp. *semblar* (obs.), *semejar* = It. *sembrare*, *sembiare*, < L. *simulare*, simulate, resemble: see *simulate*, and cf. *dissemble*, *resemble*.] 1†. To appear; seem.

Ite *sembetes* that he slepand is.
*Old Eng. Metr. Hom.* (ed. Small), p. 134.

2. In *law*, used impersonally (generally abbreviated *sem.* or *semb.*) as Old French, *semble*, it appears, it seems, preceding a statement of opinion, thus qualified, on a point of law (not necessary to be decided in the case) which has not been directly settled. — 3†. To dissemble.

He tell thee what, thou wilt even *semble* and cog with thine own father,
A couple of false knaves together, a theefe and a broker.
*Three Ladies of London* (1584). (*Nares.*)

4†. To make a likeness; practise the art of imitation.

Let Europe, sav'd, the column high erect,
Than Trajan's higher, or than Antonine's,
Where *sembling* art may carve the fair effect,
And full atchievement of thy great designs.
*Prior*, Ode to the Queen.

**semble**¹† (sem'bl), *a.* [Irreg. < *semble*¹, *v.*, as if ult. < L. *similis*, like: see *similar*.] Like; similar. [Rare.]

A tyrant vile,
Of name and deed that bare the *semble* stile
That did this King.
*Hudson*, tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, i.

**semble**²†, *v. t.* and *i.* [< ME. *semblen*, *semelen*, by apheresis from *assemblen*: see *assemble*¹, *v.*] To assemble; meet; gather together.

Than aswithe thei *sembled* to-gader,
& alie maner menstracie maked was sone.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3811.

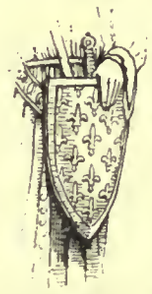
He *sembled* all his men full stili.
*Specimens of Early English* (ed. Morris and Skeat), II. 129.

**semble**²†, *n.* [ME. *semble*; by apheresis from *assemble*: see *assemble*¹, *n.*, *assembly*.] A gathering; a meeting; an assembly.

Barouns and burgeis and bonde-men also
I saug in that *semble* as ze schul heren her-aftur.
*Piers Plowman* (A), Prol., l. 97.

**semet**. An obsolete spelling of *seem*, *seam*².

**semé** (se-mā'), *a.* and *n.* [F., pp. of *semer*, < L. *seminare*, sow: see *seminate*.] **I.** *a.* In *her.*, covered with small bearings whose number is not fixed, and which form a sort of pattern over the surface: said of the field or of any bearing. Where the bearings are distributed equally, and those which come next to the edges of the escutcheon are cut off, it is held by some writers that the blazon must be *semé*, and not *sans nombre* (see *sans nombre*). Also *powdered*, *aspersed*.



A Shield Semé of Fleurs-de-lis.

Heralds in blew velvet *semée* with fleurs de lys.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 7, 1651.

**II.** *n.* In *decorative art*, a powdering; a small, constantly repeated figure; a decoration of which the different units do not touch one another, but are separated by the background.

**Semecarpus** (sem-ē-kär'pus), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus filius, 1781), so called from the use of the unripe fruit in Ceylon in marking cotton cloths; irreg. < Gr. σημεῖον, a mark or badge, + καρπός, fruit.] A genus of polypetalous trees, of the order *Anacardiaceæ* and tribe *Anacardieæ*. It is characterized by simple flowers with five imbricated petals, five stamens, a one-celled ovary with three styles, and a single ovule pendulous from the apex. There are about 40 species, chiefly natives of the East Indies, especially in Ceylon. They are trees with alternate coriaceous leaves, and small flowers in terminal or lateral bracted panicles, followed by hard kidney-shaped nuts with a thick resinous cellular pericarp, the source, in the lesding species, of an indelible ink, and, after ripening, of a varnish and of a corrosive application used by the Hindus for rheumatism. See *marking-nut*, and *Oriental cashew-nut* (under *cashew-nut*).

**semeia**, *n.* Plural of *semeion*.

**semeiography, semeiologic,** etc. See *semiography*, etc.

**semeion** (sē-mī'on), *n.*; pl. *semeia* (-ä). [< Gr. σημεῖον, a mark, sign, token, < σῆμα, a mark, sign, token, etc.: see *sematic*.] 1. In *anc. pros.*: (*a*) The unit of time; a primary time, or mora. See *time*. (*b*) One of the two divisions of a foot, known as *thesis* and *arsis*, or an analogous division of a measure or colon — for instance, ⏑ | –; ⏑ – | – –; ⏑ – – – | – – – –. — 2. In *paleog.*, a mark, such as the coronis, asterisk, diple, etc., used to indicate metrical and other divisions.

**semelant**†, **semelaunt**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *semblant*.

**semele**¹†, *v.* A Middle English form of *semble*².

**Semele**² (sem'e-lē), *n.* [L., < Gr. Σεμέλη.] 1. In *classical myth.*, the mother of Bacchus, by Zeus (Jupiter). — 2. In *conch.*, a genus of bivalves, regarded by some as typical of the family *Semelidæ*.

**semelichet, semely**†, *a.* Middle English forms of *seemly*.

**Semelidæ** (sē-mel'i-dē), *n. pl.* [< *Semele*² + *-idæ*.] A family of bivalves, typified by the genus *Semele*, generally united with the family *Scrobiculariidæ*.

**semeline** (sem'e-lin), *n.* [< L. *semen lini*, flaxseed (from the form of the crystals): *semen*, seed; *lini*, gen. of *linum*, flax.] A variety of titanite found in volcanic rocks near the Laacher See near the Eifel.

**semelinesst**, *n.* A Middle English form of *seemliness*.

**semelyhedet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *seemlihead*.

**semen** (sē'men), *n.* [NL., < L. *semen*, seed, < *serere*, pp. *satus* (√ *se*, *sa*), sow: see *sow*.] 1. In *bot.*, the seed of plants, or the matured ovule. — 2. A thick whitish fluid of a peculiar odor, the combined product of the testes and accessory generative glands, containing spermatozoa as its essential constituent. — **Semen contra.** Same as *semencine*.

**semencine** (sē'men-sin), *n.* [< F. *semeneine*, < NL. *semen cinæ*: L. *semen*, seed; *cinæ*, gen. of *cina*, a local name of *santonica*, 1.] Same as *santonica*, 2.

**semen-multiplex** (sē'men-mul'ti-pleks), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *sporidesm*.

**semese** (se-mēs'), *a.* [< L. *semesus*, half-eaten, < *semi-*, half, + *esus*, pp. of *edere*, eat, = E. *eat*.] Half-eaten. [Rare.]

No; they're sons of gyps, and that kind of thing, who feed on the *semese* fragments of the high table.
*Farrar*, Julian Home, vii.

**semester** (sē-mes'tėr), *n.* [< F. *semestre* = G. *semester*, < L. *semestris*, half-yearly, < *sex*, six (see *six*), + *mensis*, a month: see *month*.] A period or term of six months; specifically, one of the half-year courses in German and many other Continental universities, and hence in some colleges in the United States: as, the summer and winter *semesters*.

**semestral** (sē-mes'tral), *a.* [< L. *semestris*, half-yearly, + *-al*.] Relating to a semester; half-yearly; semiannual.

**semi-** (sem'i). [F. *semi-* = Sp. Pg. It. *semi-*, < L. *sēmi-* = Gr. *ἡμι-*, half, = Skt. *sāmi*, half-way, = AS. *sām-*, half: see *hemi-* and *sam-*.] A prefix of Latin origin, meaning 'half': much used in English in the literal sense, and, more loosely, to mean 'in part, partly, almost, largely, imperfectly, incompletely.' It may be used, like *half*, with almost any adjective or noun. Only a few compounds are given below (without etymology, if of recent formation in English).

**semiacid** (sem-i-as'id), *n.* and *a.* Half-acid; subacid.

**semi-adherent** (sem'i-ad-hēr'ent), *a.* In *bot.*, having the lower half adherent, as a seed, stamen, etc.

**semiamplexicaul** (sem'i-am-plek'si-kâl), *a.* In *bot.*, half-amplexicaul; embracing half of the stem, as many leaves.

**semianatropal, semianatropous** (sem'i-a-nat'rō-pal, -pus), *a.* In *bot.*, same as *amphitropous*.

**semiangle** (sem'i-ang-gl), *n.* The half of a given or measuring angle.

**semiannual** (sem-i-an'ū-al), *a.* Half-yearly.

**semiannually** (sem-i-an'ū-al-i), *adv.* Once every six months.

**semiannular** (sem-i-an'ū-lär), *a.* Forming a half-circle; semicircular.

Another boar tusk, somewhat slenderer, and of a *semiannular* figure. *N. Grew*, Museum.

**semi-anthracite** (sem-i-an'thra-sīt), *n.* Coal intermediate in character between anthracite and semibituminous coal. In anthracite the volatile matter is usually less than 7 per cent. in quantity; in semi-anthracite, less than 10 per cent.

*Semi-anthracite* is neither as hard nor as dense as anthracite, its luster not so brilliant; its percentage of volatile matter is greater, and the cleavage planes or "cleats" are much closer, the fracture often approaching the cuboidal.
*Penn. Survey*, Coal Mining, p. 16.

**semi-ape** (sem-i-āp'), *n.* A lemur or allied animal; a prosimian; any one of the *Prosimiæ*.

**semiaquatic** (sem′i-ạ-kwat′ik), *a.* In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, living close to water, and sometimes entering it, but not necessarily existing by it: as, the *semiaquatic* spiders, which run over the surface of water, or dive and conceal themselves beneath it; *semiaquatic* plants, which grow between tides, or in pools that periodically become dry, etc.

**Semi-Arian** (sem-i-ā′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Semi-Arianism.

**II.** *n.* In *eccles. hist.*, a member of a body of the Arians which arose in the fourth century.

The Semi-Arians held the strict Arian doctrine that the Son was created by the will of the Father, but maintained that the Father and the Son are of similar and not of different substances. See *Arian*[1], *homoiousian*, and *homoüsian*.

**Semi-Arianism** (sem-i-ā′ri-ạn-izm), *n.* [< *Semi-Arian* + *-ism.*] The doctrines or tenets of the Semi-Arians.

**semi-articulate** (sem′i-är-tik′ū-lāt), *a.* Loose-jointed; half-invertebrate.

A most indescribable thin-bodied *semi-articulate* but altogether helpful kind of a factotum manservant.
*Carlyle*, in Froude, I. 256.

**semi-attached** (sem′i-ạ-tacht′), *a.* Partially attached or united; partially bound by affection, interest, or special preference of any kind.

We would have been *semi-attached*, as it were. We would have locked up that room in either heart where the skeleton was, and said nothing about it.
*Thackeray*, Lovel the Widower, ii.

**Semi-Augustinianism** (sem-i-â-gus-tin′i-ạn-izm), *n.* A moderate form of Augustinianism, prevalent in the sixth century.

**semi-band** (sem′i-band), *n.* In *entom.*, a band of color extending half-way around a part or half-way across a wing: as, *semi-bands* of black on the fore wings. Also *semifascia*. [Rare.]

**semibarbarian** (sem′i-bär-bā′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Half-savage; partially civilized.

**II.** *n.* One who is but partially civilized.

**semibarbaric** (sem′i-bär-bar′ik), *a.* Half-barbarous; partly civilized: as, *semibarbaric* display.

**semibarbarism** (sem-i-bär′bạ-rizm), *n.* The state or quality of being semibarbarous or half-civilized.

**semibarbarous** (sem-i-bär′bạ-rus), *a.* [< L. *semibarbarus*, < *semi-*, half, + *barbarus*, barbarous.] Half-civilized.

**semibituminous** (sem′i-bi-tū′mi-nus), *a.* Partly bituminous, as coal.

**semibreve** (sem′i-brēv), *n.* [Also *semibrief*; = F. *semi-brève* = Sp. Pg. *semibreve*, < It. *semibreve*, < *semi-*, half, + *breve*, a short note: see *semi-* and *breve*, *brief*.] In *music*, a whole note, or the space of time measured by it. See *note*[1], 13. —**Semibreve rest.** See *rest*[1], 8 (*b*).

**semibrief** (sem′i-brēf), *n.* Same as *semibreve*. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Great red coals roll out on the hearth, sparkle a *semibrief*, . . . and then dissolve into brown ashes.
*S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

**semi-bull** (sem′i-bůl), *n.* *Eccles.*, a bull issued by a pope between the time of his election and that of his coronation. A semi-bull has an impression on only one side of the seal. After the consecration the name of the pope and the date are stamped on the reverse, thus constituting a double bull.

**semi-cadence** (sem-i-kā′dens), *n.* In *music*, same as *imperfect cadence* (which see, under *cadence*).

**semicalcareous** (sem′i-kal-kā′rē-us), *a.* Partly chalky; imperfectly calcareous; approaching chalk in substance or appearance. Compare *corneocalcareous*.

**semi-calcined** (sem-i-kal′sind), *a.* Half-calcined: as, *semi-calcined* iron.

**semi-canal** (sem′i-ka-nal′), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a channeled sheath open at one side, so that it does not form a complete tube.

**semicartilaginous** (sem-i-kär-ti-laj′i-nus), *a.* Gristly; imperfectly cartilaginous.

**semicastrate** (sem-i-kas′trāt), *v. t.* To deprive of one testicle.

**semicastration** (sem′i-kas-trā′shọn), *n.* Deprivation of one testicle.

For one [testicle] sufficeth unto generation, as hath been observed in *semicastration*, and ofttimes in carnous ruptures. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

**semicaudate** (sem-i-kâ′dāt), *a.* Having a small or rudimentary tail, as man. See *tailed*, *a.*

**semicell** (sem′i-sel), *n.* In *bot.*, one of the two parts of a cell which is constricted in the middle, as in the *Desmidiaceæ*.

**semi-centennial** (sem′i-sen-ten′i-al), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Occurring at the end of, or celebrating the completion of, fifty years, or half a century: as, a *semi-centennial* celebration.

**II.** *n.* A semi-centennial celebration.

**semichoric** (sem-i-kō′rik), *a.* Partaking somewhat of the character of a chorus, or noting an utterance half sung, half spoken.

**semichorus** (sem′i-kō-rus), *n.* In *music:* (*a*) Either a small number of singers selected for lighter effects from all the parts of a large chorus, or a chorus made up of fewer than the full number of parts, as a male chorus or a female chorus: opposed to *full chorus*. Also called *small chorus*. (*b*) A movement intended to be performed by such a partial chorus.

**semichrome**, *n.* Same as *semicrome*.

**semicircle** (sem′i-sėr-kl), *n.* [= Sp. *semicírculo* = Pg. *semicirculo* = It. *semicircolo*, < L. *semicirculus*, a semicircle, as adj. semicircular, < *semi-*, half, + *circulus*, circle: see *circle*.] 1. The half of a circle; the part of a circle comprehended between a diameter and the half of a circumference; also, the half of the circumference itself.—2. Any body or arrangement of objects in the form of a half-circle.

Looking back, there is Trieste on her hillside, . . . backed by the vast *semicircle* of the Julian Alps.
*E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 97.

3. An instrument for measuring angles; a species of theodolite with only half a graduated circle; a graphometer.

**semicircled** (sem′i-sėr-kld), *a.* [< *semicircle* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *semicircular*.

The firm fixture of thy foot would give an excellent motion to thy gait in a *semi-circled* farthingale.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3. 68.

**semicircular** (sem-i-sėr′kū-lạr), *a.* [= F. *semi-circulaire* = Sp. *semicircular* = Pg. *semicircular* = It. *semicircolare*, < L. *semicirculus*, semicircle: see *semicircle*.] 1. Having the form of a half-circle.—2. Specifically, in *anat.*, noting the three canals of the internal ear, whatever their actual shape. They are usually horseshoe-shaped or oval, and cuts under *Crocodilia*, *ear*[1], and *periotic*.

**semicircularly** (sem-i-sėr′kū-lạr-li), *adv.* In the form of a semicirele.

**semicirque** (sem′i-sėrk), *n.* A semicircle; a semicircular hollow.

Upon a *semicirque* of turf-clad ground,
The hidden nook discovered to our view
A mass of rock. *Wordsworth*, Excursion, iii.

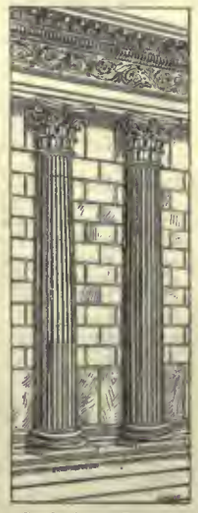
**semiclosure** (sem-i-klō′zụr), *n.* Half or partial closure.

Ferrier's experiments on monkeys . . . had the effect of "torsion of the lip and *semiclosure* of the nostril."
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVII. 519.

**semicolon** (sem′i-kō-lọn), *n.* [= F. Sp. *semicolon* = G. Sw. Dan. *semikolon;* as *semi-* + *colon*[1].] In *gram.* and *punctuation*, the point (;). It is used to mark a division of a sentence somewhat more independent than that marked by a comma. (See *punctuation*.) In old books a mark like the semicolon was often used as a mark of abbreviation, being in fact another form of the abbreviative character ȝ, z, in *oz.*, *viz.*, etc.: thus, "Senatus populusq; Romani"; and in Greek the semicolon mark (;) is the point of interrogation.

Caxton had the merit of introducing the Roman pointing as used in Italy; . . . the more elegant comma supplanted the long, uncouth | ; the colon was a refinement; . . . but the *semicolon* was a Latin delicacy which the obtuse English typographer resisted.
*I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 242.

**Semicolon butterfly**, the butterfly *Polygonia interrogationis:* so called from a silver mark on the under side of the lower wings which resembles a semicolon. [U. S.]



Semi-columns (Roman).—Engaged columns of the Maison Carrée, Nimes, France.

**semi-column** (sem′i-kol-um), *n.* A half column; an engaged column of which one half protrudes from the wall.

**semi-columnar** (sem′i-kō-lum′nạr), *a.* Like a half column; flat on one side and rounded on the other: applied in botany to a stem, leaf, or petiole.

**semi-complete** (sem′i-kọm-plēt′), *a.* In *entom.*, incomplete: applied by Linnæus and the older entomologists to pupæ which have only rudiments of wings, but otherwise resemble the imago, as in the *Orthoptera*, *Hemiptera*, etc. —**Semi-complete metamorphosis**, metamorphosis in which the pupa is semi-complete. The terms *incomplete* and *subincomplete metamorphosis* are now used instead. See *hemimetaboly*.

**semiconfluent** (sem-i-kon′flö-ẹnt), *a.* In *pathol.*, half-confluent: noting specifically certain cases of smallpox in which some of the pustules run together but most of them do not. See *confluent*, 4 (*b*).

**semiconjugate** (sem-i-kon′jö-gāt), *a.* Conjugate and halved: thus, *semiconjugate* diameters are conjugate semi-diameters.

**semiconscious** (sem-i-kon′shus), *a.* Imperfectly conscious; not fully conscious. *De Quincey*.

**semiconvergent** (sem′i-kọn-vėr′jẹnt), *a.* Convergent as a series, while the series of moduli is not convergent: thus, $1-\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}-\frac{1}{4}+\ldots$ is a *semiconvergent* series.

**semicopet** (sem′i-kōp), *n.* [< ME. *semi-cope*, *semy-cope;* < *semi-* + *cope*[1].] An outer garment worn by some of the monastic clergy in the middle ages.

Of double worsted was his *semy-cope*,
That roundede as a belle out of the presse.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 262.

**semicorneous** (sem-i-kôr′nē-us), *a.* Partly horny; imperfectly corneous; intermediate between horn and ordinary skin or hair, as the horns of the giraffe and American antelope.

**semicoronate** (sem-i-kor′ọ-nāt), *a.* In *entom.*, having a semicoronet; half surrounded by a line of spines, bristles, or other projections.—**Semicoronate prolegs**, prolegs with a semicircle of crotchets or little hooks on the edge of the apical surface or sole.

**semicoronet** (sem-i-kor′ọ-net), *n.* In *entom.*, a line of spines, bristles, or other projections half surrounding a part, especially at the apex.

**semicostiferous** (sem′i-kos-tif′ẹ-rus), *a.* Half bearing a rib; having a costal demifacet—that is, sharing with another vertebra a costal articulation. Most vertebræ which bear ribs are semicostiferous.

Seventh cervical *semicostiferous*, without vertebrarterial canal. *Coues*, Monographs of N. A. Rodentia (1877), p. 549.

**semicritical** (sem-i-krit′i-kal), *a.* Related to a differential equation and its criticoids as a seminvariant is related to an algebraic equation and its invariants.

**semicroma** (sem-i-krō′mạ), *n.* A variant of *semicrome*.

**semicrome** (sem′i-krōm), *n.* [< It. *semicroma*, < *semi-*, half, + *croma*, croma.] In *music*, a sixteenth-note. Some old writers apply the name to the eighth-note. Also *semichrome*, *semicroma*.

**semi-crotchet**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *semie crochet;* < *semi-* + *crotchet*.] Same as *semicrome*. *Florio*.

**semicrustaceous** (sem′i-krus-tā′shius), *a.* Half hard or crusty (and half membranous): said of the fore wings of hemipterous insects.

**semi-crystalline** (sem-i-kris′tạ-lin), *a.* Half or imperfectly crystallized.

**semicubical** (sem-i-kū′bi-kal), *a.* Of the degree whose exponent is $\frac{3}{2}$: now used only in the expression *semicubical parabola*—that is, a parabola whose equation is $y=x^{\frac{3}{2}}$. See *parabola*[2].

**semicubium, semicupium** (sem-i-kū′bi-um, -pi-um), *n.* [= It. *semicupio*, < ML. *semicupium*, < L. *semicupæ*, a half tun, < *semi-*, half, + *cupa*, a tub, tun: see *cup*, *coop*.] A half bath, or a bath that covers only the legs and hips. [Rare.]

**semicylinder** (sem-i-sil′in-dėr), *n.* Half a cylinder in longitudinal section.

**semicylindric** (sem′i-si-lin′drik), *a.* Same as *semicylindrical*.

**semicylindrical** (sem′i-si-lin′dri-kal), *a.* Shaped like or resembling a cylinder divided longitudinally; of semicircular section.—**Semicylindrical leaf**, in *bot.*, a leaf that is elongated, flat on one side, and round on the other.—**Semicylindrical vaulting.** See *cylindrical vaulting*, under *cylindric*.

**semidefinite** (sem-i-def′i-nit), *a.* Half definite. —**Semidefinite some**, some in the sense of an exclusion of all; some, but not all; some only.

**semidemisemiquaver** (sem-i-dem-i-sem-i-kwā′vėr), *n.* In *musical notation*, same as *hemidemisemiquaver*.

**semidependent** (sem′i-dẹ-pen′dẹnt), *a.* Half dependent or depending.

**semidesert** (sem-i-dez′ėrt), *a.* Half-desert; mostly barren, with a sparse vegetation.

**semi-detached** (sem′i-dẹ-tacht′), *a.* Partly separated: noting one of two houses joined together by a party-wall, but detached from other buildings: as, a *semi-detached* villa.

**semidiapason** (sem-i-dī-ạ-pā′zọn), *n.* In *mediæval music*, a diminished octave.

**semidiapente** (sem-i-dī-ạ-pen′tē), *n.* In *mediæval music*, a diminished fifth.

**semidiaphaneity** (sem-i-dī″a-fā-nē′i-ti), *n.* Half-transparency; imperfect transparency.

The transparency or *semi-diaphaneity* of the superficial corpuscles of bigger bodies may have an interest in the production of their colours. *Boyle*, On Colours.

**semidiaphanous** (sem″i-dī-af′a-nus), *a.* Partly diaphanous; somewhat transparent.

Another plate, finely variegated with a *semidiaphanous* grey. *Woodward*, On Fossils.

**semidiatessaron** (sem-i-dī-a-tes′a-ron), *n.* In *medieval music*, a diminished fourth.

**semiditast**, *n.* In *medieval music*, the reduction of the time-value of notes by one half. See *diminution*, 3.

**semi-ditone** (sem-i-dī′tōn), *n.* In *medieval music*, a minor third.—**Diapason semi-ditone.** See *diapason*.

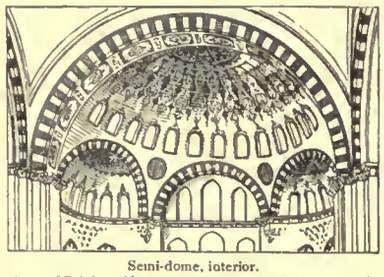
**Semidiurna** (sem″i-dī-ėr′nạ), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1829), < *semi-* + *Diurna*, q. v.] In *entom.*, a group of lepidopterous insects, corresponding to Latreille's *Crepuscularia*, and including the hawk-moths.

**semidiurnal** (sem″i-dī-ėr′nal), *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or accomplished in half a day (either twelve hours or six hours); continuing half a day.—**2.** In *entom.*, partly diurnal; flying in twilight; crepuscular; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Semidiurna*.—**Semidiurnal arc**, in *astron.*, the arc described by a heavenly body in half the time between its rising and setting.

**semi-dome** (sem′i-dōm), *n.* Half a dome, especially as formed by a vertical section; less

Semi-dome, exterior.
Apse of Suleimanié Mosque, Constantinople (A. D. 1550).

properly, any feature of form or construction more or less similar to half a dome. The term applies especially to such quadrantal vaults as those



Semi-dome, interior.
Apse of Suleimanié Mosque, Constantinople (A. D. 1550).

which cover in the apse of most Italian medieval churches, and of many French and German Romanesque churches. See also cut under *apse*.

One of the most beautiful features of French vaulting, almost entirely unknown in this country, is the great polygonal vault of the *semi-dome* of the chevet, which as an architectural object few will be disinclined to admit is, with its walls of painted glass and its light constructive roof, a far more beautiful thing than the plain *semi-dome* of the basilican apse, notwithstanding its mosaics. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 573.

There is an apse at each end of the building, . . . covered with a *semi-dome*. *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 171.

**semi-double** (sem-i-dub′l), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *bot.*, having the outermost stamens converted into petals, while the inner ones remain perfect: said of a flower.

**II.** *n.* A festival on which half the antiphon is repeated before and the whole antiphon after the psalm. See *double*.

**semi-effigy** (sem-i-ef′i-ji), *n.* A portrait or other representation of a figure seen at half length only, as in certain tombs of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, monumental brasses, etc.

**semi-elliptical** (sem″i-e-lip′ti-kal), *a.* Having the form of half an ellipse which is cut transversely; semioval.

**semi-fable** (sem-i-fā′bl), *n.* A mixture of truth and fable; a narrative partly fabulous and partly true. *De Quincey.* [Rare.]

**semi-faience** (sem″i-fa-yons′), *n.* In *ceram.*, pottery having a transparent glaze instead of the opaque enamel of true faience.

**semifascia** (sem-i-fash′i-ạ), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *semi-band*.

**semifibularis** (sem-i-fib-ū-lā′ris), *n.*; pl. *semifibulares* (-rēz). In *anat.*, same as *peroneus brevis*.

**semi-figure** (sem-i-fig′ūr), *n.* A partial human figure in ornamental design, as a head and torso with or without arms, ending in scroll-work, leafage, or the like.

**semiflex** (sem′i-fleks), *v. t.* To half-bend; place in a position midway between extension and complete flexion, as a limb or joint.

After the accident he could more than *semi-flex* the forearm. *Lancet*, No. 3466, p. 242.

**semiflexion** (sem-i-flek′shọn), *n.* The posture of a limb or joint half-way between extension and complete flexion.

**semi-floret** (sem-i-flō′ret), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *semi-floscule*.

**semi-floscular** (sem-i-flos′kū-lạr), *a.* Same as *semi-flosculous*.

**semi-floscule** (sem-i-flos′kūl), *n.* In *bot.*, a floret or floscule with a strap-shaped corolla, as in the *Compositæ*.

**semi-flosculous, semi-flosculose** (sem-i-flos′-kū-lus, -lōs), *a.* [< *semi-* + L. *flosculus*, a little flower.] In *bot.*, having the corolla split, flattened out, and turned to one side, as in the ligular flowers of composites.

**semi-fluid** (sem-i-flō′id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Fluid, but excessively viscous.

**II.** *n.* An excessively viscous fluid.

**semifluidic** (sem″i-flọ̄-id′ik), *a.* Same as *semi-fluid*.

**semi-formed** (sem′i-fôrmd), *a.* Half-formed; imperfectly formed: as, a *semi-formed* crystal.

**semi-frater** (sem-i-frā′tėr), *n.* [ML., < L. *semi-*, half, + *frater*, brother: see *frater*.] In *monasticism*, a secular benefactor of a religious house who for his services is regarded as connected with its order or fraternity, and has a share in its intercessory prayers and masses.

**semi-fused** (sem′i-fūzd), *a.* Half-melted.

By grinding the *semi-fused* mass and treating it with water. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 599.

**semigeometer** (sem″i-jē-om′e-tėr), *n.* A moth or caterpillar of the section *Semigeometræ*.

**Semigeometræ** (sem″i-jē-om′e-trē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Hübner, 1816), < L. *semi-*, half, + NL. *Geometræ*, q. v.] In *entom.*, a section of noctuid moths resembling the *Geometridæ* in general appearance.

**semigeometrid** (sem″i-jē-om′e-trid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Semigeometræ*.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Semigeometræ*; a semigeometer; a semilooper.

**semiglobose** (sem-i-glō′bōs), *a.* Having the shape of half a sphere: applied especially to the eggs of certain insects.

**semiglobularly** (sem-i-glob′ū-lạr-li), *adv.* So as to form a half-sphere: as, a surface *semiglobularly* expanded.

**semi-god** (sem′i-god), *n.* [Tr. L. *semideus*, < *semi-*, half, + *deus*, god.] A demigod. [Rare.]

Yonder souls, set far within the shade,
That in Elysian bowers the blessed seats do keep,
That for their living good now *semi-gods* are made.
*B. Jonson*, Golden Age Restored.

**semiheterocercal** (sem-i-het″e-rō-sėr′kal), *a.* Partly heterocercal. *Smithsonian Report*, 1880, p. 371.

**semihoral** (sem-i-hō′ral), *a.* Half-hourly.

**semi-independent** (sem-i-in-dē-pen′dent), *a.* Not fully independent; half or partly dependent.

**semi-infinite** (sem-i-in′fi-nit), *a.* Limited at one end and extending to infinity away from it.—**Semi-infinite quantity.** See *quantity*.

**semi-ligneous** (sem-i-lig′nē-us), *a.* Half or partially ligneous or woody: in botany noting a stem which is woody at the base and herbaceous at the top, as in common rue, sage, and thyme.

**semi-liquid** (sem-i-lik′wid), *a.* Half-liquid; semi-fluid.

**semi-liquidity** (sem″i-li-kwid′i-ti), *n.* The state of being semi-liquid; partial liquidity.

**semilogical** (sem-i-loj′i-kal), *a.* Pertaining to the expression of ordinary or idiomatic language in strict logical form.—**Semilogical fallacy.** See *fallacy*.

**semilooper** (sem-i-lö′pėr), *n.* A semigeometer.

**semilor** (sem′i-lôr), *n.* Same as *sintilor*.

**semilucent** (sem-i-lū′sent), *a.* Half-transparent.

'Twas Sleep slow journeying with head on pillow, . . .
His litter of smooth *semilucent* mist
Diversely tinged with rose and amethyst.
*Keats*, Endymion, iv.

**semilunar** (sem-i-lū′nạr), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *semilunaire* = Sp. Pg. *semilunar* = It. *semilunare*, < NL. **semilunaris*, < L. *semi-*, half, + *luna*, moon: see *lunar*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a half-moon in form; half-moon shaped; loosely, in *anat.*, *bot.*, and *zoöl.*, crescentic in shape; crescentiform; meniscoid; concavo-convex: noting several structures, without much regard for precision in the implied meaning.

The eyes are guarded with a *semilunar* ridge. *N. Grew.*

**Semilunar aortic valves**, the three pocket-like valves at the origin of the aorta. The free margin is strengthened by a fibrous band, and is thickened at a middle point called the *corpus Arantii*. The valves are attached by their convex borders to the arterial wall at its point of junction with the ventricle.—**Semilunar bone**, the second bone of the proximal row of the carpus, in man a small, irregularly cubic bone articulating with the radius, scaphoid, cuneiform, magnum, and unciform. Also called *lunare*, *intermedium*, and *os lunare*, *semilunare*, or *lunatum*. See *semilunare*.—**Semilunar cartilage.** See *cartilage*, and cut under *knee-joint*.—**Semilunar cavity**, in *anat.*, the sigmoid cavity at the lower end of the radius. See *sigmoid*.—**Semilunar fascia**, a strong, flat, aponeurotic band which passes downward and inward from the inner side of the lower part of the biceps tendon to blend with the deep fascia of the forearm. Also called *bicipital fascia* (which see, under *bicipital*). See cut under *median*.—**Semilunar fibrocartilage.** Same as *semilunar cartilage*.—**Semilunar fold of the eye**, the plica semilunaris or rudimentary third eyelid of man and many other mammals.—**Semilunar fold of Douglas** [James *Douglas*, Scottish physician and anatomist (1675–1741)]. (*a*) The lower concave border of the posterior layer of the sheath of the rectus muscle, lying about midway between the umbilicus and pubis. (*b*) Same as *rectovesical fold* (which see, under *rectovesical*).—**Semilunar folds of the peritoneum**, the recto-uterine folds. See cut under *peritoneum*.—**Semilunar fossa** or **depression**, in *ornith.*, one of a pair of large crescentic cavities on top of the skull, one over each orbit, lodging a supraorbital gland whose secretion is conducted into the nasal cavity. It is very commonly present in water-birds, as loons for example.—**Semilunar ganglion.** See *ganglion*.—**Semilunar lobes of the cerebellum**, the superior posterior and inferior posterior lobes.—**Semilunar membrane**, in *ornith.* See *membrane*.—**Semilunar notch**, in *anat.*: (*a*) The interclavicular notch. (*b*) The suprascapular notch.—**Semilunar pulmonary valve**, one of three pocket-like valves which guard the opening of the pulmonary artery into the right ventricle of the heart. They are very like the aortic valves of the same name (see above).=**Syn.** *Semilunar*, *Sigmoid*. In anatomy, formerly (as still sometimes) these words described the same crescentic figure, for the reason that a later form of the Greek letter sigma, Σ, was like a C. The two forms are distinguished in structures later named. Compare *sigmoid* (cavity of the ulna) with *sigmoid* (flexure of the rectum), under *sigmoid*, *a.*

**II.** *n.* The semilunar or lunar bone of the wrist. See *semilunare*.

**semilunare** (sem″i-lū-nā′rē), *n.*; pl. *semilunaria* (-ri-ạ). [NL.: see *semilunar*.] The semilunar bone of the wrist; the second bone of the proximal row of carpals, between the scaphoid and the cuneiform: so called from its concavo-convex shape in the human wrist. More fully called *os semilunare*. Also *lunare* and *lunatum*. See *scapholunare*, and cuts under *Artiodactyla*, *hand*, *Perissodactyla*, *pisiform*, and *scapholunar*.

**semilunary** (sem-i-lū′na-ri), *a.* [As *semilunar* + *-y*.] Same as *semilunar*. [Rare.]

The Soldania Bay is of a *semi-lunary* forme. *Sir T. Herbert*, Travels in Africa (ed. 1638), p. 13.

**semilunate** (sem-i-lū′nāt), *a.* [< NL. **semiluna*, half-moon, + *-ate*[1] (cf. *lunate*).] Same as *semilunar*.

**semimalignant** (sem″i-mā-lig′nant), *a.* Somewhat but not very malignant: said of tumors.

**semimature** (sem″i-mā-tūr′), *a.* [ME. *semymature*, < LL. *semimaturus*, half-ripe, < *semi-*, half, + *maturus*, ripe.] Half-ripe.

*Semymature* also me may hem giene,
And daies V in salt water hem lene.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 123.

**semimembranose** (sem-i-mem′brạ-nōs), *a.* Same as *semimembranous*.

**semimembranosus** (sem-i-mem-brạ-nō′sus), *n.*; pl. *semimembranosi* (-sī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*): see *semimembranous*.] A long muscle of the back of the thigh, or postfemoral region, arising from the ischial tuberosity, and inserted chiefly into the back part of the inner tuberosity of the tibia: so called from its semimembranous character in man, retained in few other animals. Its tendon forms one of the inner hamstrings, and also expands to enter into the formation of the posterior ligament of the knee-joint. Its action flexes the leg upon the thigh. Also called *membranosus* and *ischiopoplitibialis*.

**semimembranous** (sem-i-mem′brạ-nus), *a.* In *anat.*, partly membranous; intersected by several broad, flat tendinous intervals, as the semimembranosus.

**semi-menstrual** (sem-i-men′strŏ-al), *a.* [< L. *semi-*, half, + *menstrualis*, monthly.] Half-monthly: specifically noting an inequality of the tide which goes through its changes every half-month.

**semi-metal** (sem-i-met′al), *n.* In *old chem.*, a metal that is not malleable, as bismuth, arsenic, antimony, zinc, etc. The semi-metals were at first called "bastards" of the metals proper: thus, antimony was considered to be the bastard of lead, bismuth of tin, etc. The number, character, and relations of the semi-metals were quite differently given by the older chemists: Boerhavé classed various ores among them; Brandt (1735) made them six in number—namely, quicksilver, antimony, bismuth, cobalt, arsenic, and zinc. His putting cobalt (a malleable and ductile metal) among the semi-metals was due to the fact that the nature of this metal was only very imperfectly known at that time.

**semi-metallic** (sem′i-me-tal′ik), *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of a semi-metal; imperfectly metallic in character.

**semi-metamorphosis** (sem-i-met-a-môr′fō-sis), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *demi-metamorphosis*. See also *hemimetaboly*.

**semiminim** (sem′i-min-im), *n.* [< ML. *semiminima*; as *semi-* + *minim*.] In *medieval musical notation*, same as *crotchet*, or, with a hook added to the sign, same as *quaver*, the former being called *major*, the latter *minor*.

**semiminima** (sem-i-min′i-mä), *n.* Same as *semiminim*.

**semimonthly** (sem-i-munth′li), *a.* Occurring twice in each month.

**semi-mute** (sem-i-mūt′), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Noting a person who, owing to the loss of the sense of hearing, has lost also to a great extent the faculty of speech, or who, owing to congenital deafness, has never perfectly acquired that faculty.

**II.** *n.* A person thus affected.

**seminal** (sem′i-nal), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *seminal*, F. *séminal* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *seminal* = It. *seminale*, < L. *seminalis*, relating to seed, < *semen* (*semin-*), seed: see *semen*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to seed or semen or the elements of reproduction. —2. Containing the seed or elements of reproduction; germinal: as, *seminal* principles.

> The Spirit of God produced them [whales] then, and established, and conserves ever since, that *seminal* power which we call nature, to produce all creatures . . . in a perpetual succession. *Donne*, Sermons, xxix.

3. Rudimentary; original; primary.

> These are very imperfect rudiments of "Paradise Lost"; but it is pleasant to see great works in their *seminal* state, pregnant with latent possibilities of excellence. *Johnson*, Milton.

**Seminal animalcule**, a spermatozoön.—**Seminal capsule.** Same as *vesicula seminalis*.—**Seminal cartridge, seminal rope**, in cephalopods. See *spermatophore*.—**Seminal cyst**, a cyst of the testicle near the epididymis.—**Seminal fluid**, semen.—**Seminal leaf.** Same as *seed-leaf* or *cotyledon*.—**Seminal receptacle.** See *spermatheca*.—**Seminal vesicle.** Same as *vesicula seminalis*.

**II.**† *n.* A seed; a seminal or rudimentary element.

> The *seminals* of other iniquities. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 4.

**seminality** (sem-i-nal′i-ti), *n.* [< *seminal* + *-ity*.] Seminal, germinal, or reproductive quality or principle.

> There was a *seminality* and contracted Adam in the rib, which, by the information of a soul, was individuated into Eve. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 1.

[For explanation of this extract, see *theory of incasement* (under *incasement*), and *spermist*.]

**seminally** (sem′i-nal-i), *adv.* As a seed, germ, or reproductive element; as regards germs or germination.

> Presbytera can conferre no more upon any of Bishop than is radically, *seminally*, and eminently in themselves. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 470. (*Davies.*)

> It is the same God that we know and love, here and there; and with a knowledge and love that is of the same nature *seminally*. *Baxter*, Divine Life, I. 1.

**seminar** (sem-i-när′), *n.* [< G. *seminar*, < L. *seminarium*, a seed-plot: see *seminary*.] Same as *seminary*, 5.

**seminarian** (sem-i-nā′ri-an), *n.* [< *seminary* + *-an*.] Same as *seminarist*.

**seminarist** (sem′i-nā-rist), *n.* [< F. *séminariste* = Sp. Pg. It. *seminarista* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *seminarist*; as *seminar-y* + *-ist*.] A member of a seminary; specifically, a Roman Catholic priest educated in a foreign seminary.

> *Seminarists* now come from Rome to pervert souls. *Sheldon*, Miracles (1616), p. 170. (*Latham.*)

**seminary** (sem′i-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* = Pg. It. *seminario*, < L. *seminarius*, of or pertaining to seed, < *semen* (*semin-*), seed: see *semen*. II. *n.* < ME. *semynarie*, < OF. *seminaire*, F. *séminaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *seminario*, a seed-plot, a seminary, = G. *seminar*, a seminary, < L. *seminarium*, a seed-plot, nursery-garden, NL. a school, seminary, neut. of *seminarius*, of or pertaining to seed: see I.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to seed or semen; seminal.

> They [detractors] so comprehend those *seminarie* vertues to men vnknown that those things which, in course of time or by growing degrees, Nature of itselfe can effect, they, by their art and skil in hastning the works of Nature, can contriue and compasse in a moment. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 76.

> *Seminary* vessels, both preparatory and ejaculatory. *J. Smith*, On Old Age (1666), p. 117.

2. Of or pertaining to a seminary (def. II., 3): said of a Roman Catholic priest.

> In 1584, a law was enacted, enjoining all Jesuits, *seminary* priests, and other priests, whether ordained within or without the kingdom, to depart from it within forty days, on pain of being adjudged traitors. *Hallam*, Hist. Eng., I. 153.

3. Of or pertaining to a seminary (def. II., 5): as, a *seminary* course.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *seminaries* (-riz). 1†. A seed-plot; ground where seed is sown for producing plants for transplantation; a nursery: now only in figurative use.

> But in the *semynairie* moost thai roote
> With dounge and moolde admixt unto thaire roote.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 78.

> Some, at the first transplanting trees out of their *seminaries*, cut them off about an inch from the ground, and plant them like quickset. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

> That precious trainment [art] is miserably abused which should be the fountain of skill, the root of virtue, the *seminary* of government, the foundation of all private and public good. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

Figuratively—2. The original place or original stock whence anything is brought.

> But the Arke preuaileth ouer the preuailing waters, a figure of the Church, the remnant of the Church, the remnant of the elder and *Seminarie* of the new world. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 40.

> Whoever shall look into the *seminary* and beginnings of the monarchies of this world he shall find them founded on poverty. *Bacon*, Speech for Naturalization (Works, [ed. Spedding, X. 324).

> The council chamber at Edinburgh had been, during a quarter of a century, a *seminary* of all public and private vices. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

3. A place of education; any school, academy, college, or university in which persons (especially the young) are instructed in the several branches of learning which may qualify them for their future employments; specifically, a school for the education of men for the priesthood or ministry.

> Certaine other Schooles in the towne farre remote from this Colledge, which serueth for another *Seminary* to instruct their Nouices. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 68.

> He [Cardinal Allen] procur'd a *Seminary* to be set up in Doway for the English. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 381.

> I closed the course at our *Seminary* here just two weeks before you returned. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 33.

4. A seminary priest; a Roman Catholic priest educated in a seminary, especially a foreign one; a seminarist.

> Able Christians should rather turne Jesuites and *Seminaries* than run into Convents and Frieries. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 46.

> A while agone, they made me, yea me, to mistake an honest zealous pursuivant for a *seminary*. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, Ii. 1.

> Of a long time I have not only been supposed a Papist, but a *seminary*, a Jesuit, an emissary of Rome. *Penn*, Speech, March 22, 1678.

5. In some universities and institutions, a group of advanced students pursuing some branch by real research, the writing of theses, etc.; also, the course of study engaged in by such students; a seminary course: imitated from German use. Also *seminar*.

**seminate** (sem′i-nāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *seminated*, ppr. *seminating*. [< L. *seminatus*, pp. of *seminare*, sow, engender, also beget, bring forth, produce, propagate, < *semen* (*semin-*), seed: see *semen*. Cf. *disseminate*.] To sow; spread; propagate; inseminate; disseminate.

> Thus all were doctors who first *seminated* learning in the world by special instinct and direction of God. *Waterhouse*, Apology, p. 19. (*Latham.*)

> Sir Thomas More, and others who had intended to *seminate*, engender, and breed among the people and subjects of the King a most mischievous and seditious opinion. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., iv.

**semination** (sem-i-nā′shon), *n.* [= F. *sémination* = It. *seminazione, seminagione*, < L. *seminatio(n-)*, a sowing, propagation, < *seminare*, pp. *seminatus*, sow, propagate: see *seminate*.] 1. The act of sowing; the act of disseminating; insemination.

> If the place you sow in be too cold for an autumnal *semination*. *Evelyn.*

2†. Propagation; breeding.

> Thus thay enduring in lust and delyte
> The spreetes of tham gat that were gyauntes tyte,
> With the nature of themeselves and *syminacion*,
> Thay wer brought forthe by there ymaginacion.
> *MS. Lansdowne* 208, f. 2. (*Halliwell.*)

3. In *bot.*, the natural dispersion of seeds; the process of seeding.

**semine**†, *v. t.* [= F. *semer* = It. *seminare*, < L. *seminare*, sow, < *semen* (*semin-*), seed: see *seminate*.] To sow; scatter.

> Her garments blue, and *semined* with stars. *B. Jonson*, Masque of Hymen.

**seminiferous** (sem-i-nif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *semen* (*semin-*), seed, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] 1. Seed-bearing; producing seed.—2. Serving to carry semen; containing or conveying the seminal fluid.—**Seminiferous scale**, in *bot.*, a scale above the bract-scale in the *Coniferæ*, upon which the ovules, and ultimately the seeds, are placed.

**seminific** (sem-i-nif′ik), *a.* [< L. *semen* (*semin-*), seed (see *semen*), + *-ficus*, < *facere*, make (see *-fic*).] Producing semen; forming the seminal fluid.

**seminifical** (sem-i-nif′i-kal), *a.* [< *seminific* + *-al*.] Same as *seminific*.

**seminification** (sem-i-nif-i-kā′shon), *n.* [< L. *semen* (*semin-*), seed, + *-ficatio(n-)*, < *facere*, make.] Propagation from the seed or seminal parts. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind. [Rare.]

**seminist** (sem′i-nist), *n.* [< L. *semen* (*semin-*), seed, + *-ist*.] In *biol.*, one who believes that the embryo is formed from admixture of male semen with the so-called seed of the female. The theory is an old one, and in its original form was crude; in its present exact form, it declares one of the most fundamental and comprehensive of biological facts, and has been minutely worked out in detail by embryologists. The use of the word *ovum* for *seed* would adapt the old theory to the most exacting of modern conceptions respecting the parts taken by the male and female elements of generation. A *seminist* is in no sense to be confounded with a *spermist* (which see). See also *nucleus, pronucleus, feminonucleus, masculonucleus, gamete, gamogenesis, generation, reproduction, egg*[1], *ovum, spermatozoön*, and *sex*.

**Seminole** (sem′i-nōl), *n.* and *a.* [Ind. (Florida).] **I.** *n.* A member of a tribe of American Indians, allied to the Creeks, and formerly resident in Florida. They were defeated by United States troops in two wars, 1817–18 and 1835–42, and the greater part are now on reservations in the Indian Territory, though a small number still inhabit some parts of Florida.

**II.** *a.* Of or relating to the Seminoles.

**semi-nude** (sem-i-nūd′), *a.* [< L. *seminudus*, half-naked, < *semi-*, half, + *nudus*, naked: see *nude*.] Half-naked.

**seminulum** (sē-min′ū-lum), *n.*; pl. *seminula* (-lä). [NL., dim. of L. *semen* (*semin-*), seed: see *semen*.] A little seed; a spore.

**seminvariant** (sem-in-vā′ri-ant), *n.* [< *sem(i)-* + *invariant*.] A function of the coefficients of a binary quantic which remains unaltered but for a constant factor when $x + l$ is substituted for $x$, but not when $y + l$ is substituted for $y$. A seminvariant is the leading coefficient of a covariant. Otherwise called *peninvariant*.

**seminvariantive** (sem-in-vā′ri-an-tiv), *a.* [< *seminvariant* + *-ive*.] Having the character of a seminvariant.

**seminymph** (sem′i-nimf), *n.* The nymph or pupa of an insect which undergoes only semi-metamorphosis; a hemimetabolic nymph; a propupa.

**semi-obscure** (sem′i-ob-skūr′), *a.* In *entom.*, noting the wings of hymenopterous or other insects when they are deeply tinged with brownish gray, but semidiaphanous or semi-transparent.

**semi-official** (sem′i-o-fish′al), *a.* Partly official; having some degree of official authority; made upon information from those who have official knowledge: as, a *semi-official* confirmation of a report; a *semi-official* organ.

**semi-officially** (sem′i-o-fish′al-i), *adv.* With semi-official authority; as if from official sources or with official authority; in a semi-official manner: as, it is *semi-officially* announced; the statement is made *semi-officially*.

**semiography, semeiography** (sē-mi-og′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *σημεῖον*, a mark, a trace, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The doctrine of signs in general; specifically, in *pathol.*, a description of the marks or symptoms of diseases.

**semiologic, semeiologic** (sē′mi-ō-loj′ik), *a.* [< *semiology* + *-ic*.] Same as *semiological*.

**semiological, semeiological** (sē′mi-ō-loj′i-kal), *a.* [< *semiologic* + *-al*.] Relating to semiology, or the doctrine of signs; specifically, pertaining to the symptoms of diseases. Also *semiologic, semeiologic*.

**semiology, semeiology** (sē-mi-ol′ō-ji), *n.* [Formerly improp. *semæology*: < Gr. *σημεῖον*, a mark,

sign, + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, say, speak: see *-ology*.] 1. The logical theory of signs, of the conditions of their fulfilling their functions, of their chief kinds, etc.—2†. The use of gestures to express thought.

These ways of signifying our thoughts by gestures, called by the learned Bishop Wilkins *semæology*.
*Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, Pref.

3. The sum of scientific knowledge concerning morbid symptoms and their pathological significance; symptomatology; semiotics.

*Semeiology* infers, from the widening of one pupil, which of internal double organs is most diseased. *Mind*, IX. 97.

**semi-opacous**† (sem″i-ō-pā′kus), *a.* Semiopaque.

*Semiopacous* bodies are such as, looked upon in an ordinary light, and not held betwixt it and the eye, are not wont to be discriminated from the rest of opacous bodies.
*Boyle.*

**semi-opal** (sem-i-ō′pal), *n.* A variety of opal not possessing opalescence.

**semi-opaque** (sem″i-ō-pāk′), *a.* Half-transparent; half-opaque.

**Semioptera** (sē-mi-op′te-rä), *n.* [NL. (G. R. Gray, 1859), < Gr. *σημεῖον*, a mark, standard, + *πτερόν*, wing.] A genus of *Paradiseidæ*, char-

Wallace's Standardwing (*Semioptera wallacei*).

acterized by the two long white plumes which project from each wing of the male, and by the extension of a burnished green pectoral shield into long lateral tufts; the standardwings. The only species known is *S. wallacei*, 11½ inches long, inhabiting the islands of Batchian and Jilolo.

**semi-orbicular** (sem″i-ôr-bik′ū-lăr), *a.* 1. Having the shape of a half-orb or -sphere.—2. In *entom.*, bounded approximately by half a circle and its diameter.

**semi-ordinate** (sem-i-ôr′di-nāt), *n.* In *conic sections*, half a chord bisected by the transverse diameter of a conic.

**semiosseous** (sem-i-os′ē-us), *a.* Partly bony; somewhat or incompletely ossified.

**Semiotellus** (sē″mi-ō-tel′us), *n.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), dim. of *Semiotus*, a generic name, < Gr. *σημειωτός*, noted, < *σημεῖον*, a mark: see *semeion*.] A genus of hymenopterous parasites of

*Semiotellus chalcidiphagus.*
*a*, female, from side; *b*, male, from above. (Hair-lines indicate natural sizes.)

the family *Chalcididæ* and subfamily *Pteromalinæ*, of few species, but wide distribution. *S. chalcidiphagus* is a notably beneficial insect, as it is a common parasite of the destructive joint-worm of the United States (*Isosoma hordei*). See *joint-worm* and *Isosoma*.

**semiotic, semeiotic** (sē-mi-ot′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σημειωτικός*, fitted for marking, portending, < *σημειοῦν*, mark, interpret as a portent, < *σημεῖον*, a mark, sign: see *semeion*.] Relating to signs; specifically, relating to the symptoms of diseases; symptomatic.

**semiotics, semeiotics** (sē-mi-ot′iks), *n.* [Pl. of *semiotic, semeiotic* (see *-ics*).] 1. The doctrine or science of signs; the language of signs.—2. Specifically, that branch of pathology which is concerned with the significance of all symptoms in the human body, whether healthy or diseased; symptomatology; semiology.

**semioval** (sem-i-ō′val), *a.* In *zoöl.*, having the form of half an oval; semi-elliptical.

**semiovate** (sem-i-ō′vāt), *a.* In *zoöl.*, having the form of half an ovate surface or plane.

**semioviparous** (sem″i-ō-vip′a-rus), *a.* Imperfectly viviparous, as an implacental mammal: noting the marsupials and monotremes (the latter, however, have been ascertained to be oviparous).

**semiovoid** (sem-i-ō′void), *a.* In *zoöl.*, having the form of half an ovoid solid.

**semipalmate** (sem-i-pal′māt), *a.* Half-webbed, as the toes of a bird; having partly webbed or imperfectly palmate feet, as a bird: applied to many species whose toes are webbed at the base only, or not more than half-way to their ends. Compare cuts under *bicolligate* and *palmate*.

Semipalmate Foot of Willet (*Symphemia semipalmata*).

**semipalmated** (sem-i-pal′mā-ted), *a.* Semipalmate: mostly used of the birds themselves: as, the *semipalmated* plover, snipe, sandpiper, etc. See cut under *Ereunetes*.

**semipalmation** (sem″i-pal-mā′shon), *n.* Half-webbing of the toes, as a bird's; the state of being semipalmated.

Such basal webbing of the toes is called *semipalmation*. It . . . occurs in many birds of prey, in most gallinaceous birds, etc.; the term is mostly restricted, in descriptive ornithology, to those wading birds, or grallatores, in which it occurs.
*Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds, p. 131.

**semi-parabola** (sem″i-pa-rab′ō-lä), *n.* In *math.*, a curve of such a nature that the powers of its ordinates are to each other as the next lower powers of its abscissas.

**semipause** (sem′i-pâz), *n.* In *medieval musical notation*, a semibreve rest. See *rest*[1], 8 (*b*).

**semipectinate** (sem-i-pek′ti-nāt), *a.* Same as *demi-pectinate*.

**semiped** (sem′i-ped), *n.* [< L. *semipes* (*-ped-*), a half-foot, < *semi-*, half, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] In *pros.*, a half-foot.

**semipedal** (sem′i-ped-al), *a.* [< *semiped* + *-al*.] In *pros.*, pertaining to or constituting a half-foot.

**Semi-Pelagian** (sem″i-pē-lā′ji-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Half-Pelagian; pertaining to the Semi-Pelagians or their tenets.

**II.** *n.* One who holds to the system of Semi-Pelagianism.

**Semi-Pelagianism** (sem″i-pē-lā′ji-an-izm), *n.* The compromise between Augustinianism and Pelagianism attempted in the fifth century by Cassian in southern France, who maintained that man is morally sick, in opposition to Augustine, who asserted that he is morally dead, and to Pelagius, who held that he is morally well.

The Semi-Pelagians believe that the free will of man cooperates with divine grace in the attainment of salvation, and that God determines to save those who he sees will of themselves seek salvation. Semi-Pelagianism therefore denies unconditional election, and substitutes a doctrine of predestination conditioned upon man's exercise of his free will to choose the good.

**semipellucid** (sem″i-pe-lū′sid), *a.* Partially pellucid; imperfectly transparent: as, a *semipellucid* gem.

**semipenniform** (sem-i-pen′i-fôrm), *a.* Half penniform; penniform on one side only; in *anat.*, specifically, noting a muscle whose fleshy fibers converge on one side of a tendon, like the web on one side of the shaft of a feather.

**semiperfect** (sem-i-pėr′fekt), *a.* In *entom.*, nearly perfect; deficient in some parts: as, *semiperfect* limbs; a *semiperfect* neuration.

**Semiphyllidia** (sem″i-fi-lid′i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Semiphyllidiana*.] Same as *Semiphyllidiana*.

**Semiphyllidiacea** (sem″i-fi-lid-i-ā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Semiphyllidi*(*ana*) + *-acea*.] Same as *Semiphyllidiana*.

**semiphyllidian** (sem″i-fi-lid′i-an), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Semiphyllidiana*.

**II.** *n.* A semiphyllidian or monopleurobranchiate gastropod.

**Semiphyllidiana** (sem″i-fi-lid-i ā′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *semi-*, half, + Gr. *φύλλον*, a leaf.] In Lamarck's classification, a family of gastropods having the gills in a row on the right side of the body, containing the genera *Pleurobranchus* and *Umbrella*.

**Semiphyllidiæ** (sem″i-fi-lid′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Semiphyllid*(*iana*) + *-idæ*.] Same as *Semiphyllidiana*. More correctly *Semiphyllidiidæ*.

**semipiscine** (sem-i-pis′in), *a.* Half fish-like: as, the *semipiscine* form of Oannes or Dagon. See cut under *Dagon*.

**Semiplantigrada** (sem″i-plan-tig′rā-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *semiplantigradus*: see *semiplantigrade*.] A division of *Carnivora*, including those carnivores which are semiplantigrade. It corresponds to the family *Mustelidæ*.

**semiplantigrade** (sem-i-plan′ti-grād), *a.* [< NL. *semiplantigradus*, < L. *semi-*, half, + NL. *plantigradus*: see *plantigrade*.] Incompletely plantigrade; partly digitigrade; subplantigrade; of or pertaining to the *Semiplantigrada*.

**semiplastic** (sem-i-plas′tik), *a.* Imperfectly plastic; in a state between full plasticity and rigidity.

These impurities had been gathered while the glass was in a *semi-plastic* condition. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 184.

The falling body [meteoric iron] was partly *semiplastic*.
*Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXX. 236.

**Semiplotina** (sem″i-plō-tī′nä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Semiplotus* + *-ina*[2].] In Günther's classification of fishes, the sixth group or subfamily of cyprinoids, typified by the genus *Semiplotus*. They have the air-bladder developed into an anterior and posterior section; the pharyngeal teeth in a single, double, or triple series (the outer never containing more than seven teeth); the anal fin short or of moderate length, with from eight to eleven branched rays not extending forward to below the dorsal fin; the lateral line, if complete, running in or nearly in the middle of the tail; and the dorsal fin elongate, with numerous branched rays and one osseous ray. They are found in Asiatic streams.

**Semiplotinæ** (sem″i-plō-tī′nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Semiplotus* + *-inæ*.] Same as *Semiplotina*.

**Semiplotus** (sem-i-plō′tus), *n.* [NL., < L. *semi-*, half, + Gr. *πλωτός*, sailing, floating: see *Plotus*.] A genus of cyprinoid fishes, typical of the subfamily *Semiplotina*. The sundaree, *S. macelellandi*, of Assam, is a species.

**semipluma** (sem-i-plō′mä), *n.*; pl. *semiplumæ* (-mē). [NL.: see *semiplume*.] In *ornith.*, a semiplume. See *feather*.

**semiplumaceous** (sem″i-plō-mā′shius), *a.* In *ornith.*, having or partaking of the character of a semiplume: noting a feather of partly penuaceous and partly plumulaceous structure.

**semiplume** (sem′i-plōm), *n.* [< NL. *semipluma*, < L. *semi-*, half, + *pluma*, a small soft feather: see *plume*.] In *ornith.*, a feather of partly downy structure, possessing a pennaceous stem and a plumulaceous web. See *feather*.

**semipupa** (sem-i-pū′pä), *n.*; pl. *semipupæ* (-pē). [NL., < L. *semi-*, half, + NL. *pupa*, pupa.] In *entom.*, same as *pseudopupa* or *propupa*.

**semipupal** (sem-i-pū′pal), *a.* [< *semipupa* + *-al*.] Of the character of a semipupa; seminymphal.

**semiquadrate** (sem-i-kwod′rāt), *n.* In *astrol.*, an aspect of two planets when distant from each other 45 degrees, or half a quadrant.

**semiquartile** (sem-i-kwâr′til), *n.* Same as *semiquadrate*.

**semiquaver** (sem′i-kwā-vėr), *n.* 1. In *musical notation*, same as *sixteenth-note*.—2. Figuratively, something of very short duration; a very short space of time.

Till then, earth's *semiquaver*, mirth, farewell.
*Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 15.

**Semiquaver rest.** Same as *sixteenth-note rest*. See *rest*[1], 8 (*b*).

**semiquaver** (sem′i-kwā-vėr), *v. t.* [< *semiquaver*, *n.*] To play or sing in, or as in, semiquavers.

With wire and catgut he concludes the day,
Quav'ring and *semiquav'ring* care away.
*Cowper*, Progress of Error, l. 127.

**Semi-Quietism** (sem-i-kwī′et-izm), *n.* The doctrine of the Semi-Quietists.

**Semi-Quietist** (sem-i-kwī′et-ist), *n.* One of a sect of mystics which maintains with the Quietists that the most perfect state of the soul is passive contemplation, but holds that this state is incompatible with external sinful or sensual action.

**semiquintile** (sem-i-kwin′til), *n.* In *astrol.*, an aspect of two planets when distant from each other half of the quintile, or 36 degrees.

**semirecondite** (sem″i-rē-kon′dit), *a.* Half-hidden or half-concealed; specifically, in *zoöl.*, noting the head of an insect half-concealed within the shield of the thorax.

**semireflex** (sem-i-rē′fleks), *a.* Involuntarily or irreflectively performed, yet not altogether beyond the influence of the will.

**semi-regular** (sem-i-reg'ū-lär), *a.* [< NL. *semi-regularis* (Kepler); as *semi-* + *regular*.] Pertaining to or containing a quadrilateral which has four equal sides, but only pairs of equal angles. A *semi-regular solid* is one whose faces are all alike and semi-regular, which has dissimilar solid angles, distinct in the number of their lines, but not more than two kinds of them, lying on the surfaces of not more than two concentric spheres, and of each class of angles there are the same number as in a regular solid. Of semi-regular solids, so defined, there are but two—the rhombic dodecahedron and the triacontahedron; but modern writers often intend by the semi-regular solids the Archimedean bodies.

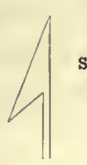
**semi-retractile** (sem-i-rē-trak'til), *a.* Retractile to some extent, as the claws of various carnivores, but incapable of being completely sheathed like a cat's. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 440.

**semirhomb** (sem'i-romb), *n.* One half of the pectinated rhomb or hydrospire of a cystic crinoid, each half being a separate piece. See *hydrospire*.

**semi-ring** (sem'i-ring), *n.* In *zoöl.*, a tracheal or bronchial half-ring. See *tracheal rings* (under *ring*[1]), and cut under *pessulus*.

**semis** (sē'mis), *n.* [L., < *semi-*, half, + *as*, as: see *as*[4].] A bronze coin of the ancient Roman republic, half the value of the as. The obverse type is a head of Jupiter, the reverse type the prow of a vessel, and the mark of value *S*.

**semisagittate** (sem-i-saj'i-tāt), *a.* In *entom.*, shaped like the longitudinal half of a barbed arrow-head, or like the barbed end of a fish-hook; acuminate, rectilinear on one side, and spreading to a sharp projection on the other: noting color-marks, especially on the wings of *Lepidoptera*.



Semisagittate Mark.

**semi-savage** (sem-i-sav'āj), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Semibarbarian; half-civilized.

**II.** *n.* A half-civilized person; a semibarbarian.

**Semi-Saxon** (sem-i-sak'sn), *a.* and *n.* Early Middle English: an inexact term applied to Middle English in its first stage, the period from about 1150 to about 1250, when the Saxon inflections had not wholly fallen away.

**semisection** (sem-i-sek'shọn), *n.* Same as *hemisection*.

Homén also, after *semisection* of the cervical region in dogs, found distinct degenerating fibres in the opposite lateral tract. *Lancet*, No. 3424, p. 720.

**semiseptate** (sem-i-sep'tāt), *a.* In *bot.* and *zoöl.*, half-partitioned; having a dissepiment which does not project into the cavity to which it belongs sufficiently to separate it into two entire cells.

**semisextile** (sem-i-seks'til), *n.* In *astrol.*, an aspect of two planets when they are distant from each other the half of a sextile, or 30 degrees.

**semi-smile** (sem'i-smīl), *n.* A faint smile; a suppressed or forced smile. [Rare.]

Mr. Beaufort put on a doleful and doubtful *semi-smile* of welcome. *Bulwer*, Night and Morning, iv. 3.

**semisolid** (sem-i-sol'id), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A surface composed of facets, like a geometrical solid, but not closing so as to inclose space.

**II.** *a.* Half-solid.

**semisospire** (sem'i-sō-spīr), *n.* [< ML. *semisuspirium*, q. v.] In *medieval musical notation*, same as *eighth-note rest*. Also *semisuspirium*.

**semi-sound** (sem'i-sound), *n.* [< ME. *semisoun*; as *semi-* + *sound*[5].] A half-sound; a low or broken tone. [Rare.]

Softe he cougheth with a *semy soun*.
*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 511.

**semispata** (sem-i-spā'tā), *n.* [ML., also *semispathium*, LL. *semispatha*, < L. *semi-*, half, + *spatha*, a broad two-edged sword: see *spathe*.] A Frankish dagger about 2 feet long, having a single edge, and several grooves in the back of the blade. See *sax*[1], 1.

**semi-spherical** (sem-i-sfer'i-kạl), *a.* Having the figure of a half-sphere; hemispherical.

**semispinalis** (sem″i-spī-nā'lis), *n.*; pl. *semispinales* (-lēz). [NL. (sc. *musculus*).] A deep muscular layer of the back, in the vertebral groove beneath the complexus, splenius, spinalis dorsi, and longissimus. It consists of oblique fascicles extending across several vertebræ, from the transverse and articular processes to the spinous processes. The series extend in man from the lower part of the thoracic to the upper part of the cervical region, and those of the back and neck respectively are sometimes distinguished as *semispinalis dorsi* and *semispinalis colli*. —**Semispinalis capitis.** Same as *complexus*[2].

**semisquare** (sem'i-skwār), *n.* In *astrol.*, an aspect of two planets when they are 45 degrees distant from each other.

**semi-steel** (sem'i-stēl), *n.* Puddled steel. [U.S.]

**semisubstitution** (sem-i-sub-sti-tū'shọn), *n.* A linear transformation of two variables in which one of them remains unaltered.

**semisupernatural** (sem-i-sū-pėr-nat'ū-ral), *a.* Half-divine and half-human: used of the classic demigods or heroes.

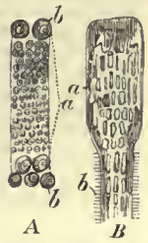
The Greeks . . . were surrounded with a world of *semi-supernatural* beings.
*R. S. Perrin*, Religion of Philosophy, p. 442.

**semisupinated** (sem-i-sū'pi-nā-ted), *a.* Placed in a position between supination and pronation, as the hand.

When the hand is *semisupinated*, i. e. with the radius and ulna parallel.
*Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VIII. 534.

**semisuspirium** (sem″i-su-spir'i-um), *n.*; pl. *semisuspiria* (-ä). [ML., < L. *semi-*, half, + *suspirium*, a breathing, < *suspirare*, breathe: see *suspire*.] Same as *semisospire*.

**semita** (sem'i-tạ), *n.*; pl. *semitæ* (-tē). [NL., < L. *semita*, a narrow way, a path.] In echinoderms, a fasciole; a sort of lesser ambulacrum (having, however, nothing to do with the ambulacral organs proper), consisting of a band of minute close-set tubercles which bear ciliated clubbed spines. Semitæ are characteristic of the spatangoid sea-urchins. See also cut under *Spatangoida*.



*A*



*B*

*A*, Semita, magnified, of a Spatangoid, *Amphidotus cordatus*; *a*, minute semital tubercles; *b*, *b*, ordinary tubercles. *B*, A Semital Spine, more highly magnified, borne upon one of the semital tubercles: *a*, its clubbed end; *b*, its ciliated stem.

**semital** (sem'i-tal), *a.* [< NL. *semita* + *-al*. Cf. L. *semitalis*, of or belonging to a path.] Of or pertaining to a semita: as, a *semital* spine; a *semital* tubercle.—**Semital spine**, the peculiar clavate ciliated spine borne upon a semital tubercle.

**semi-tangent** (sem-i-tan'jent), *n.* In *math.*, the tangent of half an arc.

**semitary**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *simitar*.

Here, disarm me, take my *semitary*.
*B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, v. 2.

**semitaur** (sem'i-târ), *n.* [Formerly *semitaure*, *semitawre*; < L. *semi-*, half, + *taurus*, a bull.] A fabulous animal, half bull and half man. Semitaurs are among the commonest representations in Hindu religious art. The ordinary form is figured under *Durga*, which goddess is usually depicted spearing or cutting off the human head of a semitaur. Also *semitaure*.

He sees Chimeras, Gorgons, Mino-Taures,
Medusas, Hagga, Alectos, *Semi-Taures*.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Bethulia's Rescue, vi.

Some *semitaurres*, and some more halfe a beare,
Other halfe awine deepe wallowing in the miera.
*Breton*, Pilgrimage to Paradise, p. 8. (*Davies.*)

**Semite** (sem'īt), *n.* and *a.* [< NL. **Semites*, < LL. *Sem*, < Gr. Σήμ, Shem.] **I.** *n.* A descendant or supposed descendant of Shem, son of Noah.

**II.** *a.* Of or belonging to Shem or his descendants.

Also *Shemite*.

**semitendinose** (sem-i-ten'di-nōs), *a.* Same as *semitendinous*.

**semitendinosus** (sem-i-ten-di-nō'sus), *n.*; pl. *semitendinosi* (-sī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*): see *semitendinous*.] A fusiform muscle with a remarkably long tendon, on the back of the thigh, at the inner side of the biceps femoris, arising from the tuberosity of the ischium in common with the biceps, and inserted at the inner anterior side of the shaft of the tibia beneath the insertion of the sartorius. This muscle flexes the leg, and its tendon forms one of the inner hamstrings. Also called *tendinosus* and *ischiopretibialis*.

**semitendinous** (sem-i-ten'di-nus), *a.* Tendinous for half its length or thereabouts, as a muscle; having a tendon about as long as its fleshy part, as the semitendinosus.

**semiterete** (sem″i-tē-rēt'), *a.* Half-round; semicylindric, like a cheese-scoop.

**semitertian** (sem-i-tėr'shạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Partly tertian and partly quotidian: applied to intermittent fevers.

**II.** *n.* A semitertian fever.

**semitesseral** (sem-i-tes'ẹ-ral), *a.* Exhibiting the hemihedrism characteristic of forms of the tesseral or isometric system.

*Semitesseral* forms [of crystals]. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 355.

**Semitic** (sē-mit'ik), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Sémitique* = Sp. *Semítico* = Pg. It. *Semitico* (cf. G. *Semitisch* = Dan. Sw. *Semitisk*), < NL. **Semiticus*, < *Semita*, Semite: see *Semite*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to the Semites, or the descendants of Shem; pertaining to the Hebrew race or any of those kindred to it, as the Arabians and the Assyrians. Also *Shemitic*, *Shemitish*.

The term [*Semitic*] . . . was not in general use until the first quarter of this century, having been used in Germany, as it is alleged, by Schlözer in 1781. . . . It could not, however, have been general, since Eichhorn claims to have introduced it in place of Oriental in 1794. . . . It may not improperly be said that the term *Semitic* is authoritative.
*J. S. Blackwell*, in Proc. Amer. Philol. Ass., 1881, p. 28.

**Semitic languages**, an important family of languages distinguished by triliteral verbal roots and vowel-inflection. It comprises two principal branches, the northern and the southern. To the northern branch belong the Assyrian, Aramean (including Syrian), and Palestinian (including Hebrew and Phenician); to the southern belong the Arabic (including Sabean) and its derived subbranch, the Ethiopic.

**II.** *n.* The Semitic languages collectively.

**Semitisation, Semitise.** See *Semitization, Semitize*.

**Semitism** (sem'i-tizm), *n.* [< *Semite* + *-ism*.] 1. A Semitic word or idiom.

So extensively had Semitic influences penetrated Egypt that the Egyptian language, during the period of the nineteenth dynasty, is said by Brugsch to be as full of *Semitisms* as German is of Gallicisms.
*Huxley*, Nineteenth Century, XIX. 498.

2. Semitic ways, life, thought, etc.; especially, the religious doctrines and principles or practices of the Jewish people.

Also *Shemitism*.

**Semitist** (sem'i-tist), *n.* [< *Semite* + *-ist*.] A Semitic scholar; one versed in Semitic language, literature, etc.

Possibly, like some other *Semitists*, Prof. Driver may not regard the results of Assyriology with pre-eminent favour. *The Academy*, July 26, 1890, p. 66.

**Semitization** (sem″i-ti-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *Semitize* + *-ation*.] The act of rendering Semitic in character, language, or other attribute. Also spelled *Semitisation*.

The partial *Semitization* of the southern districts of Abyssinia. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 656.

**Semitize** (sem'i-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Semitized*, ppr. *Semitizing*. [< *Semite* + *-ize*.] 1. To render Semitic in character, language, or religion.

That they [the Philistines] were a Semitic or at least a thoroughly *Semitized* people can now hardly be made a matter of dispute. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 756.

2. To convert to the Hebrew religion.

Also spelled *Semitise*.

**semitone** (sem'i-tōn), *n.* [= F. *semiton* = Sp. *semitono*; < LL. *semitonium*, a half-tone, < L. *semi-*, half, + *tonus*, tone.] In *music*, an interval approximately equal to half of a tone; a minor second; a half-step. The typical semitone is that between the seventh and the eighth tone of the major scale; this is called *diatonic*, and its ratio is 15 : 16. That between any tone and its flat or its sharp is called *chromatic*; its ratio is either 24 : 25 or 128 : 135—the former being called the *less*, and the latter the *greater*. The semitone resulting from a doubly diminished third is called *enharmonic*. The semitone produced by equal temperament is called *tempered* or *mean*; its ratio is $1 : 2^{\frac{1}{12}}$. The semitone is not the same as the ancient hemitone (sometimes called the *Pythagorean semitone*), which was the remnant left from a perfect fourth after subtracting two tones. See *limma*, 1. Rarely called *demitone*.

**semitonic** (sem-i-ton'ik), *a.* [< *semitone* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to a semitone; consisting of a semitone or of semitones.

**semi-transparency** (sem″i-tràns-par'ẹn-si), *n.* Imperfect transparency; partial opaqueness.

**semi-transparent** (sem″i-tràns-par'ẹnt), *a.* Half-transparent or imperfectly transparent.—**Semi-transparent china**, a name given to a fine pottery made at Stoke-upon-Trent in the early years of the factory which afterward produced the famous Spode porcelain.

**semi-tropical** (sem-i-trop'i-kạl), *a.* Belonging in part to the tropics and in part to more temperate regions; characteristic of regions bordering on the tropics; subtropical: as, *semi-tropical* vegetation; a *semi-tropical* climate.

**semitubular** (sem-i-tū'bū-lär), *a.* Like the half of a tube divided longitudinally; elongate, with parallel margins, one surface being strongly convex and the other strongly concave.

**semitychonic** (sem″i-tī-kon'ik), *a.* Approximating to the astronomical system of Tycho Brahe. The *semitychonic system* supposes the earth to revolve on its axis daily, but the sun to revolve around the earth, and the other primary planets to revolve around the sun.

**semi-uncial** (sem-i-un'siạl), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* In *paleography*, intermediate between uncial and minuscule: noting a method of writing Latin and Greek characters found in the sixth or seventh and succeeding centuries.

Where contracting is the main business, it is not well to write, as the fashion now is, uncial or *semiuncial* letters, to look like pig's ribs.
*Roger North*, Lord Guilford, i. 20. (*Davies.*)

Scholia, in two or more fine *semiuncial* hands, are frequent through the entire book. *Classical Rev.*, III. 18.

**II.** *n.* One of the characters exhibiting the transition from uncial to minuscule writing.

It [Irish script] is usually called the Irish uncial or *semi-uncial*, but its connection with the normal uncial script has never been explained.
*Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, v. ii. 173.

**semivitreous** (sem-i-vit'rē-us), *a.* Partially vitreous; having more or less of a vitreous structure: a term used in describing the structure of various minerals, constituents of rocks, especially of volcanic rocks. See *vitreous*.

Finely vesicular rhyolitic rock with compact *semivitreous* green-grey base. *Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLVI. 74.

**semi-vitrification** (sem-i-vit″ri-fi-kā'shon), *n.* 1. The process of partly vitrifying anything, or the state of being partly vitrified.—2. A substance or mass in the state of being semivitrified, or partially converted into glass.

**semi-vitrified** (sem-i-vit'ri-fīd), *a.* Half-vitrified, or imperfectly vitrified; partially converted into glass.

**semivivet**†, *a.* [ME. *semivyf*, < OF. **semivif* = It. *semivivo*, < L. *semivivus*, half-alive, half-dead, < *semi-*, half, + *vivus*, alive, living: see *vivid*.] Half-alive; half-dead.

He myȝte neither steppe ne stonde ne stere fote ne handes,
Ne helpe hym-self sothely for *semiuyf* he semed.
*Piers Ploweman* (B), xvii. 55.

**semivocal** (sem-i-vō'kal), *a.* [< L. *semivocalis*, half-sounding, half-vocal, as a noun a semivowel, < *semi-*, half, + *vocalis*, vocal: see *vocal*, *vowel*.] Of or pertaining to a semivowel; half-voeal; imperfectly sounding.

**semivowel** (sem-i-vou'el), *n.* [< F. *semivoyelle* = It. *semivocale*, < L. *semivocalis*, sc. *litera* (translating Gr. *ἡμίφωνον*, sc. *στοιχεῖον*), semivowel: see *semivocal*.] A half-vowel; a sound partaking of the nature of both a vowel and a consonant; an artieulation lying near the line of division between vowel and consonant, and so capable of being used with either value; also, the sign representing such a sound. The name is very variously applied by different authorities; *w* and *y* are oftenest called semivowels, also *l* and *r*, and sometimes the nasals *m* and *n*.

**semi-weekly** (sem-i-wēk'li), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Made, issued, or occurring twice a week, or once every half-week: as, a *semi-weekly* tour of inspection; a *semi-weekly* newspaper.

**II.** *n.* A journal that is issued twice a week.

**Semla gum.** See *gum*[2].

**semlandt**, *n.* A Middle English form of *semblant*.

**semly**[1]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *seemly*.

**semly**[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *semble*[2].

**semmit** (sem'it), *n.* [Prob. orig. a form of *samite*, q. v.] An undershirt. [Scoteh.]

**semnable**†, (sem'na-bl), *a.* [A eorrupt form of *semblable*.] Similar.

"From Berwick to Dover, three hundred miles over." That is, from one end of the land to the other. *Semnable* the Scripture expression, "From Dan to Beersheba."
*Fuller*, Worthies, Northumberland, II. 542. (*Davies.*)

**semnopithece** (sem″nō-pi-thēs'), *n.* [< *Semnopithecus*.] One of the so-called sacred monkeys, as the entellus or hanuman; any member of the *Semnopithecinæ*.

**Semnopithecidæ** (sem″nō-pi-thē'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Semnopithecus* + *-idæ*.] The *Semnopithecinæ* advaneed to the rank of a family.

**Semnopithecinæ** (sem-nō-pith-ē-sī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Semnopithecus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of eatarrhine monkeys. The stomach is complex and sacculated, with a dilated cardiac and elongated pyloric aperture; there are no cheek-pouches and no vermiform appendix of the colon; the limbs and tail are long; the sternum is narrow; the third lower molar tooth is five-tuberculate; and ischial callosities are present. It includes many large monkeys, most nearly approaching the apes of the family *Simiidæ*. The leading genera, besides *Semnopithecus*, are *Nasalis*, *Colobus*, and *Guereza*. These monkeys are found in Africa and Asia. They date back to the Miocene. Also called *Colobinæ*. See cuts under *entellus*, *guereza*, and *Nasalis*.

**semnopithecine** (sem-nō-pith'ē-sin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Semnopithecinæ*; semnopitheeoid.

**II.** *n.* A monkey of the subfamily *Semnopithecus*; a semnopitheeoid.

**semnopithecoid** (sem″nō-pi-thē'koid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *semnopithecine*.

**Semnopithecus** (sem″nō-pi-thē'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σεμνός*, revered, honored, saered (< *σέβεσθαι*, revere), + *πίθηκος*, an ape.] The typical genus of *Semnopithecinæ*, the so-called saered monkeys of Asia, having a thumb, and not found in Africa. (Compare *Colobus*.) Numerous speeies inhabit wooded portions of the Oriental region, from the Himalayas southwsrd, and extend into Borneo and Java. They are of large size and slender-bodied, with long limbs and tail and often handsome coloration. The best-known is the hanuman, or sacred monkey of the Hindus, *S. entellus*. One speeies, *S. roxellana*, inhabits Tibet. See cut under *entellus*.

**semola** (sem'ō-lä), *n.* [= F. *semoule*, OF. *semole* = Sp. *sémola* = Pg. *semola*, fine flour, < It. *semola*, bran, < L. *simila*, fine wheaten flour; ef. ML. *simella*, wheaten bread; Gr. *σεμίδαλις*, fine wheaten flour. Cf. OHG. *semala*, *simila*, fine wheat, flour, bread, MHG. *semel*, *semele*, *simel*, G. *semmel* (> Sw. *semla*), wheaten bread, a roll; appar. an independent word, < OHG. *semōn*, eat (but influeneed by the L. word).] Same as *semolina*.

**semolina, semolino** (sem-ō-lē'nä, -nō), *n.* [< It. *semolino*, grits, a paste for soups, etc., small seed, dim. of *semola*, bran: see *semola*.] The large hard grains retained in the bolting-machine after the fine flour has been passed through it. It is of various degrees of fineness, and is often made intentionally in considerable quantities, being a favorite food in France, and to some extent used in Great Britain for making puddings. Also called *manna-croup*. Compare *Glyceria*.

**Semostomæ** (sē-mos'tō-mē), *n. pl.* [NL., fem. pl. of *semostomus*: see *semostomous*.] A suborder of *Discomedusæ*, containing ordinary jellyfishes or sea-jellies with the parts in fours and eights, having four genital pouches arranged about the single eentric mouth, which is provided with long arm-like (or flag-like) proeesses. The families *Pelagiidæ*, *Cyaneidæ*, and *Aureliidæ* illustrate this group, which is also called *Monostomea*. The name would be preferably written *Sematostomata* or *Semiostomata*. See cuts under *Aurelia* and *Cyanea*.

**semostomous** (sē-mos'tō-mus), *a.* [< NL. *semostomus*, < Gr. *σῆμα*, sign, mark, + *στόμα*, mouth.] Having long oral proeesses, as a jellyfish; pertaining to the *Semostomæ*, or having their charaeters.

**semoted**† (sē-mō'ted), *a.* [< L. *semotus*, pp. of *semovere*, move apart, separate (< *se-*, apart, + *movere*, move: see *move*), + *-ed*[2].] Separated; removed; remote.

Is it enough if I pray with my mind, the heart being *semoted* from mundane affairs and worldly businesses?
*Becon*, Works, p. 136. (*Halliwell.*)

**Semotilus** (sē-mot'i-lus), *n.* [NL. (Rafinesque, 1820), < Gr. *σῆμα*, a mark, + *πτίλον*, feather, wing (with ref. to the dorsal fin).] An American genus of leueiseine fishes. The species are variously known as *chub* and *dace*. *S. corporalis* is the horned chub or dace, 10 inches long, abounding from New England to Missouri and Georgia. *S. bullaris* is the fallfish or silver chub, the largeat of the *Cyprinidæ* in the regions it inhabits—east of the Alleghanies from Massachusetts to Virginia. It reaches a length of 18 inches; the coloration is brilliant steel-blue above, silvery on the sides and belly; in the spring the males have the belly and lower fins rosy or crimson.

**semper idem** (sem'pėr ī'dem). [L.: *semper* (> Pr. OF. *sempre*), always, ever (< *sem-*, *sim-*, in *semel*, onee, *simul*, at onee, E. *same*, ete., + *-per*, akin to *per*, through: see *per-*); *idem*, the same: see *identic*.] Always the same.

**sempervirent** (sem-pėr-vī'rent), *a.* [< L. *semper*, always, + *viren(t-)s*, ppr. of *virere*, be green or verdant: see *virid*.] Always green or fresh; evergreen.

**sempervive** (sem'pėr-vīv), *n.* [< OF. *sempervive*, < L. *sempervira*, *sempervivum*, fem. or neut. of *sempervivus*, ever-living, < *semper*, always, + *vivus*, living, < *vivere*, live.] The houseleek. See *Sempervivum*.

The greater *semper-vive* . . . will put out branches two or three years; but . . . they wrap the root in a cloth beameared with oil, and renew it once in half a year.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 29.

**Sempervivum** (sem-pėr-vī'vum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *sempervivum*, also *semperviva*, in full *semperviva herba*, houseleek, lit. the 'ever-living plant' (tr. Gr. *ἀείζωον*), so called because it is evergreen and of great vitality; neut. or fem. of *sempervivus*, ever-living: see *sempervive*.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Crassulaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with numerous or more than five calyx-lobes, as many acute narrow petals, which are entirely separate or united only at the base, usually twice as many stamens, and as many carpels as petals, the fruit consisting of many-seeded follicles. There are about 50 species, natives especially of central and southern Europe, also extending to Madeira and the Canaries, into Asia Minor and the western Himalayas, and into Africa in Nubia and Abyssinia. They are plants of peculiarly fleshy habit, in some species with a leaf-bearing stem, but in most stemless and consisting of a rosette of short and broad alternate fleshy and commonly revolute leaves. The flowers are white, red, green, yellow, or purple, and borne in panicled and commonly compactly flowered cymes. They are remarkable, like the related *Sedum*, for tenacity of life: *S. cæspitosum* is said to have grown when plaeted after being for eighteen months pressed in a herbarium. Those with shrubby stems have yellow or rarely white flowers, are all from the Canary Islands, are cultivated under glass, and show many divergences from the typical structure—some, as the subgenus *Greenovia*, having as many as thirty-two petals. The best-known species of outdoor cultivation are *S. globiferum* (see *hen-and-chickens*) and *S. tectorum* (the houseleek). The latter is in England a familiar plant, with such old names as *homewort*, *bullock's-eye*, *imbreke*, *joubarb*, etc. See *houseleek*, *houseleek-tree*.

**sempiternt**† (sem'pi-tėrn), *a.* [< ME. *sempiterne*, < OF. *sempiterne* = Sp. Pg. It. *sempiterno*, < L. *sempiternus*, everlasting, < *sempi-*, for *semper*, always, + *-ternus*, as in *æviternus*, *æternus*, etern, eternal.] Everlasting.

To fle fro synne and derk fire *sempiterne*.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 186.

The god whose . . . beinge is *sempiterne*.
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., vii.

**sempiternal** (sem-pi-tėr'nal), *a.* [< ME. *sempiternal*, < OF. (and F.) *sempiternel*, < ML. *sempiternalis* (in adv. *sempiternaliter*); as *sempitern* + *-al*.] Eternal; everlasting; endless; having no end.

As thou art cyte of God, & *sempiternal* throne,
Here now, blessyd lady, my wofulle mone.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 82.

The *Sempiternall*, Immortall, Omnipotent, Inuisible, and the most consummate and absolute Deitie.
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 90.

All truth is from the *sempiternal* source
Of light divine. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 499.

**sempiternity** (sem-pi-tėr'ni-ti), *n.* [< LL. *sempiternita(t-)s*, < L. *sempiternus*, everlasting: see *sempitern*.] Duration without end; endless duration; perpetuity.

The future eternity or *sempiternity* of the world.
*Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 94.

**sempiternize**†, (sem-pi-tėr'nīz), *v. t.* [< *sempitern* + *-ize*.] To perpetuate.

Nature, nevertheless, did not after that manner provide for the *sempiternizing* of the human race, but, on the contrary, created man naked, tender, and frail.
*Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 8.

**sempiternous**†, (sem-pi-tėr'nus), *a.* [< L. *sempiternus*, everlasting: see *sempitern*.] Sempiternal.

A *sempiternous* crone and old hag was picking up and gathering some sticks in the said forest.
*Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 15.

**sempiternum**†, (sem-pi-tėr'num), *n.* [< L. *sempiternum*, neut. of *sempiternus*, everlasting: see *sempitern*.] A stuff formerly in use in England, named from its durability. It is described as a twilled woolen material used for garments. *Draper's Dict.*

**semple** (sem'pl), *a.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *simple*.

**semplice** (sem'plē-che), *a.* [It., = E. *simple*.] In *music*, simple; unaffeeted: noting passages to be rendered without embellishments or rhythmic liberties.

**sempre** (sem'pre), *adv.* [It., < L. *semper*, always: see *semper idem*.] In *music*, in the same style throughout; similarly: used with some other direction, to prevent this from being forgotten, or its force suspended: as, *sempre piano*, softly throughout. Compare *simile*.

**sempstert**, *n.* See *seamster*.

**sempstress**, *n.* See *seamstress*.

**semseyite** (sem'si-īt), *n.* [Named after A. von *Semsey*.] A sulphid of antimony and lead, near jamesonite in composition, occurring in monoclinic crystals of a gray color and metallic luster: it is found at Felsö-Bánya in Hungary.

**semsterł**, *n.* See *seamster*.

**semuncia** (sē-mun'shi-ä), *n.*; pl. *semunciæ* (-ē). [L., < *semi-*, half, + *uncia*, a twelfth part, an ounce: see *ounce*[1].] A small Roman coin of the weight of four drachmas, being the twenty-fourth part of the Roman pound.

**semuncial** (sē-mun'shial), *a.* [< *semuncia* + *-al*.] Belonging to or based on the semuncia.

Small bronze pieces belonging to the *Semuncial* system.
*B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 43.

**sen**[1]†, *adv.* and *conj.* A Middle English variant of *sine*[1].

**sen**[2] (sen), *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese copper or bronze coin, equal to the one-hundredth part of a yen or dollar; a Japanese eent. One- and

Obverse. Reverse.
Sen. (Size of original.)

two-sen copper pieces and five-, ten-, twenty-, and fifty-sen silver pieces are in circulation.

**sen.**[3] or **Sen.**[3] An abbreviation of *senior*.

**señal** (se-nyal′), *n.* [Sp., a mark, landmark, = E. *signal:* see *signal.*] In parts of the United States acquired from Mexico, a landmark.

**senarius** (sē-nā′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *senarii* (-ī). [L., sc. *versus*, a verse of six feet: see *senary.*] In *Lat. pros.*, a verse of six feet; especially, an iambic trimeter.

**senarmontite** (se-närʹmont-īt), *n.* [Named after H. H. de *Sénarmont* (1808–62), a French mineralogist and physicist.] Native antimony trioxid ($Sb_2O_3$), occurring in isometric octahedrons, also massive: it is colorless or grayish, of a resinous to subadamantine luster.

**senary** (senʹą-ri), *a.* [= F. *senaire* = Sp. Pg. It. *senario*, < L. *senarius*, consisting of six each, < *seni*, six each, < *sex* = E. *six:* see *six.*] Of six; belonging to six; containing six. *Bailey.*

**senate** (senʹāt), *n.* [< ME. *senat*, < OF. *senat*, also *sené*, *sénat* = Pr. *senet* = Sp. Pg. *senado* = It. *senato* = D. *senaat* = G. Dan. Sw. *senat*, < L. *senatus*, council of elders, a senate, < *senex* (*sen-*), old, an old man (compar. *senior*, older; *senium*, old age), = Skt. *sana* = Gr. ἕνος, old, = Goth. *sineigs*, old (superl. *sinista*, eldest), = Lith. *senas* = W. *hen* = Ir. Gael. *sean*, old. From the same L. adj. *senex* (*sen-*) are ult. E. *senile*, *senior*, *signor*, *seignior*, etc., *sir*, *sire*, *sirrah*, etc.; and the same element exists in *seneschal*, q. v.] 1. An assembly or council of citizens invested with a share in the government of a state. Especially—(*a*) In ancient Rome, a body of citizens appointed or elected from among the patricians, and later from among rich plebeians also, or taking seats by virtue of holding or of having held certain high offices of state. Originally the senate had supreme authority in religious matters, much legislative and judicial power, the management of foreign affairs, etc. At the close of the republic, however, and under the empire, the authority of the senate was little more than nominal apart from certain administrative functions, chiefly fiscal, and from its sittings as a high court of justice and as an appellate tribunal. The original senate of the patricians numbered 100; after the adjunction of the tribes Tities or Sabines and Luceres, the number became 300, and remained at this figure for several centuries, with the exception of some temporary changes, until the supremacy of Sulla. Julius Cæsar made the number 900, and after his death it became over 1,000, but was reduced to 600 by Augustus, and varied under subsequent emperors. (*b*) The upper or less numerous branch of a legislature in various countries, as in France, Italy, the United States, and in all the separate States of the Union. The Senate of the United States consists of two senators from each State, and numbers (in 1891) 88 members. A senator must be at least thirty years of age, nine years a citizen of the country, and a resident of the State from which he is chosen. Senators are elected by the State legislatures, and sit for six years, but the terms of office are so arranged that one third of the members retire every two years. In addition to its legislative functions, the Senate has power to confirm or reject nominations and treaties made by the President, and also tries impeachments. The vice-president of the United States is the president of the Senate; in his absence a senator is chosen president pro tempore. The upper house of the Canadian Parliament is also called the Senate; its 80 members are appointed by the crown for life. Hence—(*c*) In general, a legislative body; a state council; the legislative department of a government.

> I am with-owte deffence dampned to proscripcion and to the deth for the studie and bowntes that I haue doon to the *senat*. *Chaucer*, Boëthius (ed. Furnivall), i. prose 4.

2. In an extended use, a body of venerable or distinguished persons.

> There sate on many a sapphire throne
> The great who had departed from mankind,
> A mighty *senate*. *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, l. 54.

3. (*a*) The governing body of the University of Cambridge, and of some other institutions of learning.

> The legislative body of the University is called the *Senate*, and the place in which it assembles is called the Senate-House. The Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Doctors of Divinity, Law, Medicine, Science, and Letters, Bachelors of Divinity, and Masters of Arts, Law, and Surgery, having their names upon the University Register, have votes in this assembly.
> *Cambridge University Calendar for* 1889, p. 1.

(*b*) In certain American colleges, where the students take part in the discipline of the institution, a disciplining and advisory body composed of members of the faculty and representatives of the students.—**Courtesy of the senate.** See *courtesy.*—**Prince of the senate.** See *princeps senatus*, under *princeps.*

**senate-chamber** (senʹāt-chāmʺbėr), *n.* A chamber or hall in which a senate assembles.

**senate-house** (senʹāt-hous), *n.* A house in which a senate meets, or a place of public council.

> *Sic.* The people do admit you, and are summon'd
> To meet anon, upon your approbation.
> *Cor.* Where? at the *senate-house?*
> *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 3. 153.

**Senate-House examination.** See *examination.*

**senator** (senʹą-tėr), *n.* [< ME. *senatour*, *senatur*, < OF. *senatour*, F. *sénateur* = Sp. Pg. *senador* = It. *senatore* = D. G. Sw. Dan. *senator*, < L. *senator*, a senator, < *senex* (*sen-*), old, an old man: see *senate.*] 1. A member of a senate. (See *senate*, 1.) In Scotland the lords of session are called *senators of the College of Justice.*

> But God wot, quod this *senatour* also,
> So vertuous a lyvere in my lyf
> Ne saugh I never.
> *Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 925.
>
> The tyrant custom, most grave *senators*,
> Hath made the flinty and steel couch of war
> My thrice-driven bed of down.
> *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 230.

2. In *old Eng. law*, a member of the king's council; a king's councilor. *Burrill.*

**senatorial** (sen-ą-tōʹri-ąl), *a.* [= F. *sénatorial* = D. *senatoriaal;* as < L. *senatorius*, pertaining to a senator (< *senator*, a senator: see *senator*), + *-al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a senate or senators; appropriate to a senator; consisting of senators: as, a *senatorial* robe; *senatorial* eloquence.

> Go on, brave youths, till in some future age
> Whips shall become the *senatorial* badge.
> *T. Warton*, Newmarket (1751).

2. [*cap.*] Entitled to elect a Senator: as, a *Senatorial* district. [U. S.]—3. Controlled by a senate. [Rare.]

> The other [Roman] provinces, however, remained *senatorial*, their affairs directed by the Senate's decrees, their pro-consuls or proprætors appointed by the Senate, as of old. *W. Wilson*, State, § 167.

**senatorially** (sen-ą-tōʹri-ąl-i), *adv.* In a senatorial manner; in a way appropriate to or becoming a senator; with dignity or solemnity.

> The mother was cheerful; the father *senatorially* grave.
> *A. Drummond*, Travels, p. 17.

**senatorian** (sen-ą-tōʹri-ąn), *a.* [= F. *sénatorien;* as L. *senatorius*, pertaining to a senator: see *senator.*] Same as *senatorial.*

> Propose your schemes, ye *senatorian* band,
> Whose ways and means support the sinking land.
> *Johnson*, Imit. of Third Satire of Juvenal.

**senatorious**† (sen-ą-tōʹri-us), *a.* [< L. *senatorius*, pertaining to a senator, < *senator*, a senator: see *senator.*] Senatorial. *Imp. Dict.*

**senatorship** (senʹą-tėr-ship), *n.* [< *senator* + *-ship.*] The office or dignity of a senator.

**senatory**† (senʹą-tọ-ri), *n.* [< ML. **senatorium*, a place of meeting of senators, neut. of L. *senatorius*, of senators: see *senatorial.*] A senate.

> As for the commens vniuersally,
> And a greate parte of the *senatory*
> Were of the same intencion.
> *Roy and Barlow*, Rede me and be nott Wrothe, p. 40.
> [(*Davies.*)

**senatus** (sē-nāʹtus), *n.* [L.: see *senate.*] A senate; also, a governing body in certain universities.—**Senatus academicus**, one of the governing bodies in Scotch universities, consisting of the principal and professors, and charged with the superintendence and regulation of discipline, the administration of the university property and revenues (subject to the control and review of the university court), and the conferring of degrees through the chancellor or vice-chancellor.—**Senatus consultum**, a decree of the ancient Roman senate, pronounced on some question or point of law.

**senatusconsult** (sē-nāʹtus-kọn-sultʹ), *n.* [< L. *senatusconsultum*, prop. two words, *senatus consultum*, a decree of the senate: *senatus*, gen. of *senatus*, senate (see *senate*); *consultum*, a decree: see *consult, n.*] A senatus consultum.

> It was the *senatusconsults* that were the principal statutory factors of what was called by both emperors and jurists the jus novum. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 704.

**sence**[1], *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *since.*

**sence**[2]†. An obsolete spelling of *sense*[1] and of *sense*[2].

**sencelesst**, *a.* An obsolete form of *senseless.*

**senchi**†, *v. t.* [< ME. *senchen*, < AS. *sencan*, cause to sink, causal of *sincan*, sink: see *sink.*] To cause to sink.

**sencion**†, *n.* [ME., also *senchion*, < OF. (and F.) *seneçon* = Olt. *seneccione*, *senezone*, < L. *senecio*(*n-*), groundsel: see *Senecio.*] Groundsel.

> For to take fysche with thy handys.—Take groundis walle, that ys *senchion*, and hold yt yn thi handes, yn the water, and all fysche wylle gaddar theretoo.
> *Reliq. Antiq.*, i. 324. (*Halliwell.*)

**send** (send), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sent*, ppr. *sending.* [< ME. *senden* (pret. *sende*, *sente*, pp. *send*, *sent*), < AS. *sendan* (pret. *sende*, pp. *sended*) = OS. *sendian* = OFries. *senda*, *sanda*, *scinda* = MD. *senden*, D. *zenden* = MLG. *senden* = OHG. *santan*, *sentan*, MHG. *senden*, *senten*, G. *senden* = Icel. *senda* = Sw. *sända* = Dan. *sende* = Goth. *sandjan*, send, lit. 'make to go' (associated with the noun, AS. *sand*, etc., a sending, message, embassy: see *sand*[2]), causal of AS. as if **sindan* = Goth. **sinthan* (pret. *santh*), go, travel, = OHG. *sinnan* (for **sindan*), MHG. *sinnen*, go, go forth, G. *sinnen* (pret. *sann*), go over in the mind, review, reflect upon (cf. L. *sentire*, feel, perceive: see *scent*, *sentient*, *sense*[1]); hence Goth. *sinth*, a time, = AS. *sīth* (for **sinth*), ME. *sithe*, a journey, time: see *sithe*[2]. Cf. OLith. *suntu*, I send.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cause to go or pass from one place to another; despatch: as, to *send* a messenger.

> The Citizens finding him [Jack Cade] to grow every Day more insolent than other, they sent to the Lord Scales for Assistance, who *sendeth* Matthew Gont, an old Soldier, to them, with some Forces and Furniture out of the Tower.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 191.
>
> God . . .
> Thither will *send* his winged messengers
> On errands of supernal grace.
> *Milton*, P. L., vii. 572.

2. To procure the going, carrying, transmission, etc., of; cause to be conveyed or transmitted; forward: as, to *send* one's compliments or a present; to *send* tidings.

> And he wrote in King Ahasuerus' name, . . . and *sent* letters by posts on horseback. Esther viii. 10.
>
> Dr. M—— *sent* him [Molière] word he would come to him upon two conditions. *Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 173.
>
> To your prayer she *sends* you this reply.
> *M. Arnold*, Balder Dead.

3. To impel; propel; throw; cast; hurl: as, a gun that *sends* a ball 2,000 yards.

> In his right hand he held a trembling dart,
> Whose fellow he before had *sent* apart.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. ii. 6.
>
> There is a physical excitation or disturbance which is *sent* along two different nerves, and which produces two different disturbances in the brain.
> *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 41.

4. To direct to go and act; appoint; authorize.

> I have not *sent* these prophets, yet they ran.
> Jer. xxiii. 21.

5. To cause to come; dispense; deal out; bestow; inflict.

> God *send* them more knowledge and charity.
> *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 343.
>
> He . . . *sendeth* rain on the just and on the unjust.
> Mat. v. 45.

Great numbers regard diseases as things that come arbitrarily, or are *sent* by Divine Providence as judgments or punishments for sins.
*Huxley and Youmans*, Physiol., § 369.

6. To cause to be; grant. [Obs. or archaic.]

> God *send* him well! *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1. 190.
>
> *Send* her victorious,
> Happy and Glorious.
> *H. Carey*, God save the Queen.

God keep you all, Gentlèmen; and *send* you meet, this day, with another Bitch-otter.
*I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 61.

7. To turn; drive.

He had married a worthless girl, who robbed him of all he possessed, and then ran away; this *sent* him mad, and he soon afterwards died.
*J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 45.

8. To cause to go forward doing an act indicated by a verb in the present participle: as, to *send* one packing.

> His son . . . flung him out into the open air with a violence which *sent* him staggering several yards.
> *Warren*, Now and Then, i.

The royal troops instantly fired such a volley of musketry as *sent* the rebel horse flying in all directions. *Macaulay.*

**To be sent up Salt River.** See *Salt River.*—**To send about one's business.** See *business.*—**To send down,** in the University of Oxford, to send away from the university for a period, by way of punishment.—**To send forth** or **out.** (*a*) To produce; to put or bring forth: as, a tree *sends forth* branches. (*b*) To emit: as, flowers *send forth* fragrance.—**To send owls to Athens.** See *owl*[1].—**To send salaam.** See *salaam.*—**To send to Coventry,** to send to an imaginary place of social banishment; exclude from society; treat with conspicuous neglect or contempt, on account of offensive or objectionable conduct; ostracize socially; cut: originally a military phrase implying exclusion from the society of the mess. The reason for this use of the name Coventry is matter of conjecture.

The skilful artisan, who in a given time can do more than his fellows, but who dares not do it because he would be *sent to Coventry* by them, and who consequently cannot reap the benefit of his superior powers.
*H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 248.

**To send to prentice.** See *prentice.*—**To send to the right-about.** See *right-about.*—**To send up.** (*a*) *Naut.*, to hoist (a mast or yard) into its place aloft on shipboard. (*b*) To convict of crime and imprison. [Colloq., U. S.]

Some of them seem rather proud of the number of times they have been "*sent up.*"
*Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 619.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To despatch a missive, message, or messenger; despatch an agent for some purpose.

> See ye how this son of a murderer hath *sent* to take away mine head? 2 Kl. vi. 32.

So great physicians cannot all attend,
But some they visit, and to some they *send*.
*Dryden*, Hind and Panther, ii. 336.

The Cashif *sent* to me to come to him, and I presented him with the liquor I brought for him, and sat with him for some time. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 56.

2. *Naut.*, to pitch or plunge precipitately into the trough of the sea. [In this nautical use partly differentiated, with former variant *sand*, and with preterit *sended*.]

She *sands* or *sends*, when the ship's head or stern falls deep in the trough of the sea.
*J. H. Moore*, Practical Navigator (13th ed., 1798), p. 286.

She *sended* forth heavily and sickly on the long swell. She never rose to the opposite heave of the sea again.
*M. Scott*, Tom Cringle's Log, ii.

**To send for**, to request or require by message to come or be brought: as, *to send for* a physician; *to send for* a coach.

Let not my lord be amused. For to this end
Was I by Cæsar *sent for* to the isle.
*B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 6.

I was civilly received in a good private house, and *sent* out *for* every thing I wanted, there being no inn.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 201.

Next day the Queen tried the plan which the Whigs had for some time cherished, and *sent for* Lord L——.
*Quarterly Rev.*, CXXVII. 537.

**send** (send), *n.* [< ME. *send*, a variant, conformed to the verb, of *sand*, *sond*: see *sand*[2]. In mod. use directly < *send*, *v.*] 1†. That which is or has been sent; a missive or message.—2. A messenger; specifically, in some parts of Scotland, one of the messengers sent for the bride at a wedding.

It 's nae time for brides to lye in bed
When the bridegroom's *send* 's in town.
There are four-and-twenty noble lords
A' lighted on the green.
*Sweet Willie and Fair Maisry* (Child's Ballads, II. 334).

He and Rob set off in the character of "*Sen's*" to Samie Pikshule's, duly to inquire if there was a bride there.
*W. Alexander*, Johnny Gibb of Gushetneuk, xxxix.

3†. That which is given, bestowed, or awarded; a gift; a present.

Thurgh giftes of our goddys, that vs grace leuys,
We most suffer all hor *sendes*, & soberly take.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3330.

Ye're bidden send your love a *send*,
For he has sent you twa.
*The Jolly Goshawk* (Child's Ballads, III. 286).

4. The impulse of a wave or waves by which a ship is carried bodily.

The May Flower sailed from the harbor, . . .
Borne on the *send* of the sea.
*Longfellow*, Miles Standish, v.

5. Same as *seend*.

**sendablet**, *a.* [ME. *sendabylle*; < *send* + *-able*.] That may be sent. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 329.

**sendal** (sen'dal), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sendall*, *sendell*, *cendal*, *cendell*, *syndale*, sometimes *sandal*; < ME. *sendel*, *sendal*, *sendale*, *sendalle*, *sendell*, *cendel*, < OF. *sendal*, *cendal* = Sp. Pg. *cendal* = It. *zendalo*, *zendado*, "a kind of fine thin silken stuffe, called taffeta, sarcenett, or *sendall*" (Florio) (> Turk. *sandal*, brocade), < ML. **sendalum*, *cendalum*, *sendal*, also *cindadus*, *cindatus*, *cindatum*, *sendatum*, etc., equiv. to Gr. *σινδών*, fine linen: see *sindon*.] A silken material used in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries for rich dresses, flags, pennons, etc.; also, a piece of this material. It was apparently of two kinds: the first a thin silk, like sarsenet, used for linings, flags, etc.; the other much heavier and used for ceremonial vestments and the like.

Ioseph Ab Arimathia asked of Pylate the bodye of our Lorde and leyde it in a clene *Sendell*, and put it in a Sepulcre that no man had ben buryed in.
*Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.

In sangwin and in pers he clad was al,
Lined with taffata and with *sendal*.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 440.

*Sendale* . . . was a thynne stuffe lyke sarcenett, . . . but coarser and narrower than the' sarcenett now ys, as myselfe can remember.
*Thynne*, Anim. on Speght's Chaucer (1598). (*Fairholt.*)

Thy smock of silk both fine and white,
With gold embroider'd gorgeously,
Thy petticoat of *sendall* right,
And this I bought thee gladly.
*Greensleeves* (Ellis's Specimens, III. 328). (*Nares.*)

Sails of silk and ropes of *sendal*,
Such as gleam in ancient lore.
*Longfellow*, Secret of the Sea.

**sender** (sen'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *sendere*; < *send* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who sends.

*Exe.* This was a merry message.
*K. Hen.* We hope to make the *sender* blush at it.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 299.

2. In *telegraphy* and *telephony*, the instrument by means of which a message is transmitted, as distinguished from the receiver at the other end of the line; also, the person transmitting. See *curb-sender*.

**sending** (sen'ding), *n.* [< ME. *sendynge* (= MHG. G. *sendunge*, G. *sendung*); verbal n. of *send*, *v.*] 1. The act of causing to go forward; despatching.—2. *Naut.*, pitching bodily into the trough of the sea, as a ship.

**send-off** (send'ôf), *n.* A start, as on a journey or career of any kind, or a demonstration of good-will on the occasion of such a departure; a speeding: as, his friends gave him a hearty *send-off*; an enthusiastic *send-off* to an actor. [Colloq.]

**sendonyt**, *n.* Same as *sindon*.

**sene**[1]†. A Middle English form of *seen*.

**sene**[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *scene*.

**sene**[3]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sign*.

**sene**[4]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *senna*.

**Senebiera** (sen-e-bē'ri̤a), *n.* [NL. (Poiret, 1806), named after Jean *Senebier* (1742–1809), a Swiss naturalist.] A genus of cruciferous plants, of the tribe *Lepidineæ*. It is distinguished by the fruit, a didymous pod of which the rugose and nearly spherical valves separate at maturity into two one-seeded nutlets. There are 6 species, widely diffused through warm and temperate regions of both hemispheres. They are annual or biennial herbs, nearly prostrate and very much branched, bearing alternate entire or dissected leaves, and minute white or rarely purple flowers in short racemes opposite the leaves. *S. Nilotica* of Egypt has been used as a salad, as has *S. Coronopus*, the wart-cress of England, also known as *swine-cress*, *herb-ivy*, and *buck's-horn*. *S. didyma*, the lesser wart-cress, a weed often covering waste ground in western England, is occasionally found naturalized in parts of the Atlantic States.

**Seneca** (sen'ē-kä), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] 1. A member of an Indian tribe which formed part of the former Iroquois confederacy of the Five Nations.—2. [*l. c.*] Same as *senega*.

**seneca-grass** (sen'ē-kä-gras), *n.* See *Hierochloë*.

**Seneca-oil** (sen'ē-kä-oil), *n.* [Also (formerly ?) *Senega-*, *Seneka*-oil, etc.; < *Seneca*, name of a tribe of the Five Nations (Latinized as *Senega*), + *oil*.] Petroleum in a crude state: so called from its having been first collected and used, in their religious ceremonies, by the Seneca Indians.

**Seneca's microscope**. A glass globe filled with water, used as a magnifier.

**Senecio** (sē-nē'si-ō), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *senecio*(*n*-), a plant, groundsel, so called in allusion to the receptacle, which is naked and resembles a bald head; < *senecio*(*n*-), an old man, < *senex*, old: see *senate*. Cf. *sencion*.] 1. A genus of composite plants, type of the tribe *Senecionideæ* and subtribe *Eusenecioneæ*. It is characterized by terminal flower-heads with a broad or cylindrical involucre of one or two rows of narrow bracts, numerous regular and perfect disk-flowers with truncate and cylindrical recurved style-branches and nearly cylindrical five- to ten-ribbed achenes, smooth or but slightly downy, and little or not at all contracted at the summit, which bears a copious soft white pappus of slender simple bristles. Some species have flower-heads calyculate with a few bractlets below, and the majority bear spreading pistillate rays, which are, however, minute in some and in others absent. This has been esteemed the largest genus of flowering plants, containing (including *Cacalia*, with Durand, 1888) at least 960 clearly distinct species; it is yet uncertain whether or not it is surpassed by the leguminous genus *Astragalus*, under which 1,300 species have been described, but perhaps not over 900 of these are genuine. The species of *Senecio* are mostly herbs, of polymorphous habit, either smooth or woolly, and bear alternate or radical leaves which are entire, toothed, or dissected. Their flower-heads are either large or small, corymbed, panicled, or solitary, and are in the great majority of species yellow, especially the disk-flowers. The genus is of almost universal distribution, but the range of individual species is remarkably limited. They are most abundant in temperate climates; probably about two thirds of the species belong to the Old World, and of those half to South Africa and over a fourth to Europe and the Mediterranean region. About 66 species are found in the United States, including the 9 species of *Cacalia* (Tournefort, 1700), separated by many authors; the others are chiefly low or slender herbs with bright-yellow rays, most numerous in the central States. American species are much more abundant in the Andean region, where they assume a shrubby habit and in three fourths of the species develop no ray-flowers, the reverse of the proportion elsewhere. Many of the Andean species grow close to the snow-line, and have leaves quite glossy and glutinous above and clothed with warm wool beneath; some gummy-leaved species have been used for firewood by the Bolivians under the name *tola*. In St. Helena and New Zealand a number of species become small trees. (See *he-cabbagetree* and *puka-puka*.) (For the principal British and American species, see *ragwort*, *liferoot*, and *jacobæa*; for the original species, *S. vulgaris*, a weed sold for cage-birds in London under the names *bird-seed* and *chickenweed*, and also called *sencion* and *simson*, see *groundsel*[1].) Several species have been in repute as remedies for wounds, as *S. Saracenicus* (for which see *Saracen's comfrey*, under *Saracen*). *S. paludosus* is known as *bird's-tongue*, *S. hieracifolius* as *hawkweed*, and *S. Lyallii*, of New Zealand, as *mountain-marigold*. *S. lobatus*, a tall and rather showy species of the southern United States, is known as *butterweed*, from its fleshy leaves. *S. Cineraria*, a bushy yellow-flowered perennial of Mediterranean shores from Spain to Greece and Egypt, is the dusty-miller of gardens, valued for its numerous long and pinnately cleft leaves, remarkably whitened with close down; from it the native dusty-miller of the Atlantic coast, *Artemisia Stelleriana*, is distinguished by its short, roundish, less deeply cut leaves. *S. scandens*, Cape ivy, a tender climber with smooth and shining bright-green angled leaves, from the Cape of Good Hope, is a favorite in cultivation. Several species are cultivated for their flowers under the generic name *Senecio*, as the orange *S. Japonicus*, and the purple and yellow *S. pulcher*, which reach nearly or quite 3 inches in diameter. *S. argenteus*, the silvery senecio, a dwarf 2 inches high, is valued for edgings, and several others for rock-gardens. The most important species, perhaps, are those of the section *Cineraria*, cultivated under glass, some of which have deep-blue rays, a color elsewhere absent from this and most other composite genera.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

**senecioid** (sē-nē'si-oid), *a.* [NL., < *Senecio* + *-oid*.] Resembling *Senecio*.

**Senecionideæ** (sē-nē*-*si-ō-nid'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Lessing, 1832), < *Senecio*(*n*-) + *-id-eæ*.] A tribe of composite plants, characterized by usually radiate flower-heads, nearly equal involucral bracts in one or two rows, pappus composed of bristles, anthers with a tailless base or with two short points, and penciled, truncate or appendaged style-branches in the perfect flowers. It includes 4 subtribes, of which *Liabum*, *Tussilago*, *Senecio*, and *Othonna* are the types, and comprises 43 genera and about 1,300 species, which extend into all parts of the world. They are mainly annual and perennial herbs with alternate leaves and yellow disk-flowers, often also with yellow rays. Among other genera, *Petasites*, *Arnica*, *Doronicum*, and *Erechthites* are represented in the United States.

**senectitude** (sē-nek'ti-tūd), *n.* [< ML. *senectitudo* for L. *senectus* (*senectut*-), old age, < *senex*, old: see *senate*.] Old age. [Rare.]

*Senectitude*, weary of its toils. *H. Miller.*

**senega** (sen'ē-gä), *n.* [NL.: see *Seneca-oil*.] A drug consisting of the root *Polygala Senega*, the Seneca snakeroot. The drug is said to have been used as an antidote for the bite of the rattlesnake. It is now almost exclusively used as an expectorant and diuretic. Also *seneca*.

**Senegal** (sen'ē-gal), *a.* and *n.* [< *Senegal* (see def.).] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Senegal, a river in western Africa, and the region near it. Compare *Senegambian*.—**Senegal crow.** See *crow*[2].—**Senegal galago**, *Galago senegalensis*.—**Senegal gum.** See *gum arabic*, under *gum*[2].—**Senegal jackal**, a variety of the common jackal, *Canis anthus*.—**Senegal mahogany.** See *Khaya*.—**Senegal parrot**, *Palæornis senegalus*.—**Senegal sandpiper**†, **aenna**, **ahrike.** See the nouns.

II. *n.* [*l. c.*] A dealers' name of the small African blood-finches of the genus *Lagonosticta*. They are tiny birds, averaging under 4 inches long, and would be taken for little finches, but belong to the spermestine group of the *Ploceidæ* (not to *Fringillidæ*). More than 20 species of *Lagonosticta* are described, all African; they are closely related to the numerous species of *Spermestes*, all likewise African, and of *Estrelda* and its subdivisions, mainly African, but also Indian, some of which are known to the dealers as *amadavats*, *strawberry-finches*, etc. The blood-finches (*Lagonosticta* proper) are so called from their leading color, a rich crimson, shaded into browns, grays, and black, and often set off with pearly white spots. Several different birds share the name *senegal*. That to which it specially pertains inhabits Senegambia; it is the *sénégali* of the early French and the *fire-bird* or *fire-finch* of the early English ornithologists, the *Fringilla senegala* of Linnæus, and the *Estrelda senegala* of many writers; it is 3½ inches long, the male mostly crimson, with black tail and brown belly, and the back brown washed over with crimson. *L. minima* is scarcely different, but slightly smaller, and has a few white dots on the sides of the breast.


Senegal blood-finch (*Lagonosticta minima*).

**Senegambian** (sen-ē-gam'bi-an), *a.* [< *Senegal* + *Gambia*, the two chief rivers of the region.] Pertaining to Senegambia, a region in western Africa, belonging in great part to France and other European powers.

**senegin** (sen'ē-gin), *n.* Same as *polygaline*.

**senescence** (sē-nes'ens), *n.* [< *senescen*(*t*) + *-ce*.] The condition of growing old, or of decaying by time; decadence.

The world with an unearthly ruddy Hue; such might be the color cast by a nearly burnt-out sun in the *senescence* of a system. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 620.

**senescent** (sē-nes'ent), *a.* [= It. *senescente*. < L. *senescen*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *senescere*, grow old, < *senere*, be old, < *senex*, old: see *senate*.] Growing old; aging: as, a *senescent* beau.

The night was *senescent*,
And star-dials pointed to morn. *Poe*, Ulalume.

It [the Latin of the twelfth century] is not a dead but a living language, *senescent*, perhaps, but in a green old age.
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 153.

**seneschal** (sen'e-shal), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *seneshall;* < ME. *seneschal* (= It. *senesciallo*), < OF. *seneschal, senescal*, F. *sénéchal* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *senescal* = It. *siniscalco, seniscalco*, < ML. *senescalcus, siniscaleus*, later also *senescallus, senescaldus* (> MHG. *seneschalt, sineschalt*, G. *seneschall*), a steward, prefect, majordomo, as if < Goth. **sinaskalks*, 'old servant,' < **sins* (superl. *sinista*), old (= L. *sen-ex*, old: see *senate*), + *skalks*, servant: see *shalk*. The same element *-shal* occurs in *marshal*[1], q. v.] Formerly, an officer in the household of a prince or dignitary, who had the superintendence of domestic ceremonies and feasts; a majordomo; a steward. In some instances the seneschal was a royal officer serving as the presiding magistrate of a district or province.

The disorders of *seneschalls*, captaynes, and theyr souldiours, and many such like. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Thrusting in his rage
To right and left each *seneschal* and page.
*Longfellow*, Wayside Inn, Sicilian's Tale.

**seneschalship** (sen'e-shal-ship), *n.* [< *seneschal* + *-ship*.] The office of seneschal.

**seneshall**†, *n.* See *seneschal*.

**senet**†, *n.* See *sennet*.

**Senex** (sē'neks), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray, 1839), < L. *senex*, old: see *senate*.] 1. A South American genus of polyborine hawks, the type of which is *S. leucurus*.—2†. A South American genus of *Cypselidæ*, the type of which is *Cypselus senex* or *Senex temminckı*, a Brazilian swift. *Streubel*, 1848.

**senge**†, *v.* An obsolete (the original) form of *singe*[1].

**sengelly**†, **sengely**†, *adv.* [ME., also *sengilly, sengeley*, < AS. *singallice*, continually, < *singal*, continual, continuous.] Continually.

Ouere-so-euer I Iugged gemmez gaye,
I sette hyr *sengeley* in synglure.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 8.

Bot I am *sengilly* here, with sex sum of knyghtes.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 471.

**seng-gung** (seng'gung), *n.* [Sunda Javanese.] The teledu or Javan badger, *Mydaus meliceps*. See cut under *teledu*.

**senglet**†, *a.* An obsolete form of *single*[1].

**sengreen** (sen'grēn), *n.* [< ME. *sengrene, singrene*, evergreen, < AS. *sin-grene* (= D. *sempergroen* = MHG. *singruene*, G. *singrün* = Dan. *singrön*, periwinkle), < *sin-*, an intensive prefix, exceeding, very, great (*sin-byrnende*, ever-burning, *sin-grim*, exceeding fierce, *sin-niht*, eternal night, *sin-here*, immense army, etc.) (= MD. OHG. *sin-* = Icel. *si-*; perhaps akin to E. *same*, and L. *semper:* see *semper idem*), + *grēne*, green: see *green*[1].] 1. A plant, the houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum*.—2. In *her.*, a figure resembling the houseleek, used as a bearing.—**Water-sengreen**, the water-soldier, *Stratiotes aloïdes*. Also *knights' water-sengreen*.

**senhor** (se-nyōr'), *n.* [Pg.: see *senior, señor, signor, sir*.] The Portuguese form corresponding to the Spanish *señor* and Italian *signor*. See *señar, signar*.

**senile** (sē'nil), *a.* [< OF. *senile*, F. *sénile* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *senil* = It. *senile*, < L. *senilis*, of or belonging to an old man or old age, < *senex* (*sen-*), old, an old man: see *senate, senior*.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of old age; proceeding from age; especially, pertaining to or proceeding from the weaknesses that usually attend old age: as, *senile* garrulity; *senile* petulance.

Loss of colour of the hair may be accidental, premature, or *senile*. *Copland*, Dict. Pract. Med.

A person in whom nature, education, and time have happily matched a *senile* maturity of judgement with youthful vigour of fancy. *Boyle*, On Colours. (*Latham.*)

Consider briefly the striking phenomena of loss of memory in what is called *senile* imbecility.
*Maudsley*, Mind, XII. 508.

**Senile atrophy**, the emaciation of old age.—**Senile atrophy of bones**, wide-spread lacunar resorption of bone incident to old age.—**Senile bronchitis**, the subacute or chronic bronchitis of old people.—**Senile dementia**. See *dementia*.—**Senile involution**, the shrinking or shriveling up of the body or any organ in aged people.—**Senile tremor**, the shaking movement or tremor seen in old persons.

**senility** (sē-nil'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *sénilité;* as *senile* + *-i-ty*.] The state of being senile; old age; especially, the weakness or imbecility of old age.

Mr. Edwards, when going away, again recurred to his consciousness of *senility*, and, looking full in Johnson's face, said to him, "You'll find in Dr. Young, O my coevals! remnants of yourselves." *Boswell*, Johnson, an. 1778.

It is wonderful to see the unseasonable *senility* of what is called the Peace Party.
*Emerson*, Emancipation Proclamation.

**senior** (sē'niọr), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *seniour;* < L. *senior*, older; as a noun an elder, elderly person, old man, eccl. an elder, ML. a lord, chief; compar. of *senex* (*sen-*), old: see *senate*. From the L. *senior* are also ult. *seignior, signor, señor, senhor, sire, sir;* also the second element in *monsieur* and *monsignor*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Older; elder: when following a personal name, as John Smith, *senior* (usually abbreviated *Sr.* or *Sen.*), it denotes the older of two persons in one family or community of that name.—2. Older in office or service: as, a *senior* judge, colonel, etc.—3. Belonging or pertaining to the fourth or last year of the curriculum of an American college, seminary, or other institution: as, the *senior* class.—**Senior optime**. See *optime*.—**Senior soph**. See *sophister*, 3.—**Senior wrangler**. See *wrangler*.

**II.** *n.* 1. A person who is older than another; one more advanced in life; an elder.

Excepte they washe their handes ofte, eate not, observinge the tradicions of the *seniours*. *Tyndale*, Mark vii. 3.

He [Pope] died in May, 1744, about a year and a half before his friend Swift, who, more than twenty years his *senior*, had naturally anticipated that he should be the first to depart. *Craik*, Hist. Eng. Lit., II. 241.

2. One who is older in office or service, or whose first entrance upon such office or service was anterior to that of another.—3. An aged person; one of the older inhabitants.

A *senior* of the place replies,
Well read, and curious of antiquities. *Dryden*.

4. In the universities of England, one of the older fellows of a college. See *seniority*, 3.—5. In the United States, a student in the fourth year of the curriculum in colleges or seminaries; also, one in the last or most advanced year in certain professional schools; by extension, a student in the most advanced class in various institutions.

**seniority** (sē-niọr'i-ti), *n.* [< ME. *senyoryte*, < ML. *seniorita(t-)s*, < *senior*, elder: see *senior*.] 1. The state of being senior; priority of birth: opposed to *juniority:* as, the elder brother is entitled to the place by *seniority*.

Mr. Treatall, upon the serving up of the supper, desired the ladies to take their places according to their different age and *seniority*, for that it was the way always at his table to pay respect to years.
*Addison*, Trial of Ladies' Quarrels.

2. Priority in office or service: as, the *seniority* of a surgeon or a chaplain.—3. A body of seniors or elders; an assembly or court consisting of the senior fellows of a college.

The Duke Satt in Seynt Markes Churche in ryght hys astate in the Qwer on the ryght syd with *senyoryte*, which they call lords, in Riche aparell, as purpyll veivet, cremsyn veivet, ffyne Scarlett.
*Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 14.

The dons . . . regarded the matter in so serious a light that they summoned a *seniority* for its immediate investigation. *Farrar*, Julian Home, xxiii.

**seniorize**† (sē'niọr-īz), *v. i.* [< *senior* + *-ize*.] To exercise lordly authority; lord it; rule. *Fairfax*.

**seniory**† (sē'niọr-i), *n.* [< ML. *senioria*, < L. *senior*, senior: see *senior*. Cf. *seigniory*.] Same as *seniority*.

If ancient sorrow be most reverend,
Give mine the benefit of *seniory*.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 36.

**senium** (sē'ni-um), *n.* [L.] The feebleness of old age.

**senna** (sen'a), *n.* [Formerly also *sena, seny, senie, sene;* < OF. *senne, sene*, F. *séné* = Sp. *sen, sena* = Pg. *senne* = It. *sena* (= D. *zeneblad* = G. *senesblätter* = Sw. *sennetsblad* = Dan. *sennesblad*) = Hind. *senā*, < Ar. *sena, sana*, senna.] 1. A drug consisting of the dried leaflets of several species of *Cassia*. The officinal species are *C. acutifolia* and *C. angustifolia*, the former being known as *Alexandrian*, the latter as *Indian senna*. The product of some other species is more or less used. (See names below.) Senna is a prompt, efficient, and very safe purgative, especially suited to fevers and febrile complaints. It was introduced into medicine by the Arabs.


Flowering Branch of Senna (*Cassia obovata*). *a*, a pod.

2. Any species of *Cassia* yielding the above drug. The name is extended more or less to other species of *Cassia*, and to a few similar plants.—**Aleppo senna**, the product of *Cassia obovata*, an inferior kind, wild in Syria, Egypt, and Senegambia, formerly cultivated in Italy, etc., but now out of commerce except as an adulterant. The same plant is called *Italian* and *Senegal senna*.—**Alexandrian senna**, one of the officinal sennas exported by way of Alexandria, derived from *Cassia acutifolia*, a species which grows wild abundantly in Upper Egypt, Nubia, etc.—**American senna**, *Cassia Marilandica*, an erect herb 3 or 4 feet high, with from six to nine pairs of leaflets and yellow flowers, abounding southward in the eastern United States. Its leaves are a safe and efficient cathartic, but less active than the Oriental kinds. Also *wild senna*.—**Bastard senna**. Same as *bladder-senna*.—**India** or **Indian senna**, the product of *Cassia angustifolia* (*C. elongata*, etc.), obtained chiefly in Arabia, but reaching western lands by way of Bombay and other Indian ports. Sometimes also called *Mocha senna*, as originally from that port. The same plant in cultivation yields Tinnevelly senna.—**Mecca senna**, the product of *Cassia angustifolia* exported through Mecca.—**Mocha senna**. See *India senna*.—**Scorpion-senna**. See *Coronilla*[2].—**Senegal senna**. See *Aleppo senna*, above.—**Tinnevelly senna**. See *India senna*, above.—**Tripoli senna**, an article ascribed to *Cassia Æthiopica*, and thought to be obtained in Fezzan.—**Wild senna**. See *American senna*, above.

**sennachie, sennachy**, *n.* Same as *scannachie*.

**senna-tree** (sen'ä-trē), *n.* An arborescent species of *Cassia, C. emarginata* of the West Indies.

**sennet**[1]† (sen'et), *n.* [Also written *sennit, senet, sennate, synnet, cynet, signet, signate:* see *signet, signate*.] A particular set of tones on a trumpet or cornet, different from a flourish. The word occurs chiefly in the stage directions of old plays.

Trumpets sound a flourish, and then a *sennet*.
*Dekker*, Satiromastix.

Cornets sound a *cynet*.
*Marston*, Antonio's Revenge. (*Nares.*)

**sennet**[2] (sen'et), *n.* Same as *sennight*. [Prov. Eng.]

**sennight** (sen'it), *n.* [E. dial. *sennet;* early mod. E. *senyght, sevenyght*, < ME. *seve-niht, sove-nyht, scvennyzhte, sefennahht*, a week, < *seven* + *night:* see *seven* and *night*, and cf. *fortnight* (for **fourteennight*).] The space of seven nights and days; a week.

I chanced to show you, most honorable audience, this day *sennight*, what I heard of a man that was slain.
*Latimer*, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

She shall never have a happy hour, unless she marry within this *sen'night*. *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, i. 1.

We agreed to meet at Watertown that day *sen'night*.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 46.

My love for Nature is as old as I;
But thirty moons, one honeymoon to that,
And three rich *sennights* more, my love for her.
*Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

**sennit**[1] (sen'it), *n.* [Also *sinnet*, formerly *sinnett;* said to be < *seven* (contracted to *sen-* as in *sennight*) + *knit:* see *knit*, and for the sense 'seven-knitted' cf. similar formations, as *dimity* ('two-threaded') and *samite* ('six-threaded').] *Naut.*, a sort of flat braided cordage used for various purposes, and formed by plaiting rope-yarns or spun yarn together; also, grass or straw plaited by seamen for making hats.


Plaiting of Sennit.

*Trene*. A threefold rope, cord, string, or twist, called by Mariners a *Sinnet*. *Cotgrave*.

The boys who could not sew well enough to make their own clothes laid up grass into *sinnet* for the men, who sewed for them in return.
*R. H. Dana*, Two Years Before the Mast, p. 269.

**sennit**[2]†, *n.* See *sennet*[1].

**senocular** (sē-nok'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *seni*, six each (< *sex*, six), + *oculus*, eye, + *-ar*[3].] Having six eyes.

Most animals are binocular, spiders for the most part octonocular, and some . . . *senocular*.
*Derham*, Physico-Theology, viii. 3, note.

**Senonian** (sē-nō'ni-an), *n.* [< L. *Senones*, a people in central Gaul, + *-ian*.] In *geol.*, a division of the Upper Cretaceous in France and Belgium. The term is also used to some extent in English geology. The *Senonian* lies between the Turonian and the Danian, and is subdivided into the Santonian and Campanian; it corresponds to the "Upper Chalk with flints" of the English Cretaceous, which is there essentially a white pulverulent mass of chalk, with flints arranged in nearly parallel layers. Although exhibiting in England a remarkable uniformity of lithological character from top to bottom, it has been shown to be paleontologically separable into several distinct zones closely resembling those into which the chalk of the northern Cretaceous basin of France has been divided.

**señor** (se-nyōr'), *n.* [Sp. *señor*, a gentleman, sir, < L. *senior*, elder, ML. a lord: see *senior, sir*.]

A gentleman; in address, sir; as a title, Mr.: in Spanish use.

**señora** (se-nyō′rä), *n.* [Sp. (fem. of *señor*), a lady, madam: see *señor*.] A lady; in address, madam; as a title, Mrs.: the feminine of *señor:* in Spanish use.

**señorita** (sen-yō-rē′tä), *n.* [Sp., dim. of *señora:* see *señor*.] 1. A young lady; in address, miss; as a title, Miss: in Spanish use.—2. In *ichth.*, a graceful little labroid fish of California, *Pseudojulis* or *Oxyjulis modestus.* It is 6 or 7 inches long, prettily marked with indigo-blue, orange, and black upon an olive-brown ground, cream-colored below.

**Senousi** (se-nō′si), *n.* [Algerian: see quot. under *Senousian, n.*] A Mohammedan religious and political society, especially influential in northern Africa. See the quotation.

The Mussulman confraternity of *Senousi.* This sect, which is distinguished by its austere and fanatical tenets, arose forty-six years ago under an Algerian, and appears to have in a greater or less degree permeated the Mohammedan world, and acquired vast political importance. It flourishes especially in Northern Africa, reaching as far south as Timbuctoo. *Nature*, XXX. 478.

**Senousian** (se-nō′si-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Senousi* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Senousi.

Ready at a moment's notice to convey to the interior the persons and property of the *Senousian* authorities. *Science*, IV. 459.

**II.** *n.* One of the Senousi.

*Senousians*, or the Brotherhood of Sidi Mohammed Ben Ali es-Senousi, the founder of the order. *Science*, IV. 457.

**Senoyst**, *a.* and *n.* [< OF. **Sienois* = It. *Sienese*, Sienese: see *Siencse.*] Sienese.

The Florentines and *Senoys* are by the ears. *Shak.*, All's Well, i. 2. 1.

**senst**, *v. t.* Same as *sense*[2] for *incense*[2].

**sensable** (sen′sa-bl), *a.* [< *sense*[1] + *-able.*] Intelligible. [Rare.]

Your second [sort of figures] serues the conceit onely and not th' eare, and may be called *sensable*, not sensible, nor yet sententious. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 133.

**sensart**, *n.* An obsolete form of *censer.*

**sensate** (sen′sāt), *a.* [< L. *sensatus*, endued with sense, < *sensus*, sense: see *sense*[1].] Perceived by the senses.

**sensatet** (sen′sāt), *v. t.* [< *sensate, a.*] To have perception of, as an object of the senses; apprehend by the senses or understanding.

As those of the one are *sensated* by the ear, so those of the other are by the eye. *Hooke*, Hist. Royal Soc., iii. 2. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**sensated,** *a.* Same as *sensate.*

**sensation** (sen-sā′shon), *n.* [< OF. *sensacion*, F. *sensation* = Pr. *sensation* = Sp. *sensacion* = Pg. *sensação* = It. *sensazione*, < ML.**sensatio(n-)*, < L. *sensatus*, endued with sense: see *sensate.*] 1. The action, faculty, or immediate mental result of receiving a mental impression from any affection of the bodily organism; sensitive apprehension; corporeal feeling; any feeling; also, the elements of feeling or immediate consciousness and of consciousness of reaction in perception; the subjective element of perception. *Sensation* has to be distinguished from *feeling* on the one hand, and from *perception* on the other. All are abstractions, or objects segregated by the mind from their concomitants, but perception is less so and feeling more so than sensation. Sensation is feeling together with the direct consciousness of that feeling forcing itself upon us, so that it involves the essential element of the conception of an object; but sensation is considered apart from its union with associated sensations, by which a perception is built up. Sensations are either peripheral or visceral. Among the latter are to be specially mentioned sensations of operations in the brain. No approach to a satisfactory enumeration of the different kinds of sensations, even of the peripheral kind, has been made.

Those that make motion and *sensation* thus really the same, they must of necessity acknowledge that no longer motion, no longer *sensation*, . . . and that every motion or reaction must be a new *sensation*, as well as every ceasing of reaction a ceasing of *sensation*. *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, II. i. 12.

The perception which actually accompanies and is annexed to any impression on the body made by an external object, being distinct from all other modifications of thinking, furnishes the mind with a distinct idea, which we call *sensation*. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xix. 1.

*Sensation*, so long as we take the analytic point of view, differs from perception only in the extreme simplicity of its object or content. . . . From the physiological point of view both *sensations* and perceptions differ from thoughts in the fact that nerve-currents coming in from the periphery are involved in their production. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, xvii.

Impressions may be divided into two kinds, those of *sensation* and those of reflexion. The first kind arises in the soul originally, from unknown causes. *Hume*, Treatise of Human Nature, I. ii.

The feelings which accompany the exercise of these sensitive or corporeal powers, whether cognitive or appetent, will constitute a distinct class, and to these we may with great propriety give the name of *sensations;* whereas on the feelings which accompany the energies of all our higher powers of mind we may with equal propriety bestow the name of sentiments. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xlv.

Unlucky Welsted! thy unfeeling master,
The more thou ticklest, gripes his fist the faster.
While thus each hand promotes the pleasing pain,
And quick *sensations* skip from vein to vein.
*Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 212.

*Sensations* sweet,
Felt in the blood, and felt along the heart.
*Wordsworth*, Tintern Abbey.

She was hardly conscious of any bodily *sensation* except a *sensation* of strength inspired by a mighty emotion. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vii. 5.

2. A state of interest or of feeling; especially, a state of excited interest or feeling.

The *sensation* caused by the appearance of that work is still remembered by many. *Brougham.*

The actor's dress had caught fire, and the house had a *sensation* not bargained for. *J. C. Jeaffreson*, Live it Down, xxii.

An intellectual voluptuary, a moral dilettante [Petrarch], the first instance of that character, since too common, the gentleman in search of a *sensation*. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 366.

3. That which produces sensation or excited interest or feeling: as, the greatest *sensation* of the day.—**Muscular sensations.** See *muscular.*—**Perverse temperature-sensations,** the production of a sensation of heat by a cold body applied to the skin, and of cold by a hot body.—**Sensation novels,** novels that produce their effect by exciting and often improbable situations, by taking as their groundwork some dreadful secret, some atrocious crime, or the like, and painting scenes of extreme peril, high-wrought passion, etc.

**sensational** (sen-sā′shon-al), *a.* [< *sensation* + *-al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to sensation; relating to or implying sensation or perception through the senses.

With *sensational* pleasures and pains there go, in the infant, little else but vague feelings of delight and anger and fear. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 482.

This property of Persistence, and also of recurrence in Idea, belonging more or less to *sensational* states, is their [*i. e.*, sensations'] intellectual property. *A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 17.

2. Having sensation; serving to convey sensation; sentient. *Dunglison.*—3. Intended, as a literary or artistic work, to excite intense emotion; appealing to the love of being moved, as a chief source of interest.

The *sensational* history of the Paston letters, rather than the really valuable matter contained in them, has been the chief element in the demand for their production. *Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 56.

4. Of or pertaining to sensationalism; adhering to philosophical sensationalism.

Are we then obliged to give in our adherence to the *sensational* philosophy? *Farrar*, Origin of Language, p. 148.

He never forgot that Berkeley was a *sensational*, while he was an intellectual, idealist. *A. J. Balfour*, Mind, IX. 91.

**sensationalism** (sen-sā′shon-al-izm), *n.* [< *sensational* + *-ism.*] 1. In *philos.*, the theory or doctrine that all our ideas are solely derived through our senses or sensations; sensualism.

*Sensationalism* at once necessitates and renders impossible a materialistic explanation of the universe. *Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 13.

2. Sensational writing or language; the presentation of matters or details of such a nature or in such a manner as to thrill the reader or to gratify vulgar curiosity: as, the *sensationalism* of the press.

There was an air of *sensationalism* about its news departments that was new in that field. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 695.

**sensationalist** (sen-sā′shon-al-ist), *n.* [< *sensational* + *-ist.*] 1. In *metaph.*, a believer in or an upholder of the doctrine of sensationalism or sensualism: sometimes used adjectively.

Accordingly we are not surprised to find that Locke was claimed as the founder of a *sensationalist* school, whose ultimate conclusions his calm and pious mind would have indignantly repudiated. . . . We consider this on the whole a less objectionable term than "sensualist" or "sensuist"; the latter word is uncouth, and the former, from the things which it connotes, is hardly fair. *Farrar*, Origin of Language, p. 150, and note.

2. A sensational writer or speaker.

**sensationalistic** (sen-sā-shon-a-lis′tik), *a.* [< *sensationalist* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to sensationalists, or sensationalism in philosophy. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 40.

**sensationally** (sen-sā′shon-al-i), *adv.* In a sensational manner.

**sensationary** (sen-sā′shon-ā-ri), *a.* [< *sensation* + *-ary.*] Possessing or relating to sensation; sensational.

**sensationism** (sen-sā′shon-izm), *n.* Same as *sensationalism.*

**sensative** (sen′sa-tiv), *a.* [< *sensate* + *-ive.*] Of or pertaining to sensation; sensatory. [Rare.]

Force vegetine and *sensative* in Man
There is. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 13.

**sensatorial** (sen-sā-tō′ri-al), *a.* [< *sensate* + *-ory* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to sensation; sensational. [Rare.]

A brilliantly original line of research, which may possibly . . . lead to a restatement of the whole psychophysical theory of *sensatorial* intensity as developed by Weber. *The Academy*, Aug. 16, 1890, p. 136.

**sense**[1] (sens), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sence;* Icel. *sansar*, pl., the senses, Sw. *sans* = Dan. *sands*, sense, < OF. (and F.) *sens* = Pg. It. *senso*, < L. *sensus*, feeling, sense, < *sentire*, pp. *sensus*, feel, perceive: see *scent.*] 1. The capacity of being the subject of sensation and perception; the mode of consciousness by which an object is apprehended which acts upon the mind through the senses; the capacity of becoming conscious of objects as actually now and here; sense-perception; mental activity directly concerned in sensations.

*Sense* thinks the lightning born before the thunder:
What tells us then they both together are? . . .
*Sense* outsides knows, the soul through all things sees.
*Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, ii.

We adore virtue, though to the eyes of *sense* she be invisible. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 14.

Wherever there is *sense* or perception, there some idea is actually produced, and present in the understanding. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. ix. 4.

These two doctrines of Leibnitz—that *sense* is confused thought, and that existence in space and time is a phenomenon reale—have a special importance when viewed in relation to the ideas of Kant. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 91.

Errors of *sense* are only special instances where the mind makes its synthesis unfortunately, as it were, out of incomplete data, instantaneously and inevitably interpreting them in accordance with the laws which have regulated all its experience. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 455.

2. A special faculty of sensation connected with a bodily organ; the mode of sensation awakened by the excitation of a peripheral nerve. In this signification, man is commonly said to have five senses—sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch—a correct enumeration, perhaps, according to organs, but each of these organs has several different qualities of sensation. A sixth sense is often specified as the muscular sense (distinguished from touch); a seventh is sometimes spoken of, meaning the inner sense, the common sense of Aristotle, an unknown endowment, or a sexual feeling; and further subdivisions also are made. The seven senses are also often spoken of, meaning consciousness in its totality.

Whiles every *sence* the humour sweet embayd.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. ix. 13.

The flity was soon scared out of her seven *senses*, and began to calcitrate it, to wince it, to frisk it. *Motteux*, tr. of Rabelais, iv. 14.

In June 'tis good to lie beneath a tree,
While the blithe season comforts every *sense*.
*Lowell*, Under the Willows.

The five *senses* just enumerated—sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch—would seem to comprise all our perceptive faculties, and to leave no further *sense* to be explained. *Aristotle*, De Anima (tr. by Wallace).

3. Feeling; immediate consciousness; sensation perceived as inward or subjective, or, at least, not decidedly as objective; also, vague consciousness or feeling.

Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of *sense*,
Lie in three words—health, peace, and competence.
*Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 79.

A *sense* of pleasure, subtle and quiet as a perfume, diffused itself through the room. *C. Brontë*, Shirley, xxxv.

Dim and faint
May be the *sense* of pleasure and of pain.
*Bryant*, Among the Trees.

Such expressions as the abysmal vault of heaven, the endless expanse of ocean, &c., summarize many computations to the imagination, and give the *sense* of an enormous horizon. *W. James*, Mind, XII. 209, note.

At the same time he [Manzoni] had that exquisite courtesy in listening which gave to those who addressed him the *sense* of having spoken well. *Encyc. Brit.*, XV. 515.

Then a cool naked *sense* beneath my feet
Of bud and blossom.
*A. C. Swinburne*, Two Dreams.

4. A power of perceiving relations of a particular kind; a capacity of being affected by certain non-sensuous qualities of objects; a special kind of discernment; also, an exertion of such a power: as, the religious *sense;* the *sense* of duty; the *sense* of humor.

*Sense* of Right and Wrong [is] as natural to us as natural affection itself, and a first principle in our constitution and make. *Shaftesbury*, Inquiry, I. iii. § 1, quoted in Fowler, p. 70.

Tempests themselves, high seas and howling winds,
The gutter'd rocks and congregated sands—
Traitors ensteep'd to clog the guiltless keel—
As having *sense* of beauty, do omit
Their mortal natures. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 71.

And this arrangement into schools, and the definiteness of the conclusions reached in each, are on the increase, so that here, it would seem, are actually two new *senses*, the scientific and the artistic, which the mind is now in the process of forming for itself.
*W. K. Clifford*, Conditions of Mental Development.

And full of cowardice and guilty shame,
I grant in her some *sense* of shame, she flies.
*Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

These investigations show not only that the skin is sensitive, but that one is able with great precision to distinguish the part touched. This latter power is usually called the *sense* of locality, and it is influenced by various conditions. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 480.

From a *sense* of duty the Phœnicians burned their children alive. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 202.

**5.** Mind generally; consciousness; especially, understanding; cognitive power.

And cruell sword out of his fingers slacke
Fell downe to ground, as if the steele had *sence*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vi. 21.

Are you a man? have you a soul or *sense*?
*Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 374.

And for th' Impression God prepar'd their *Sense*;
They saw, believ'd all this, and parted thence.
*Cowley*, Davideis, i.

**6.** Sound or clear mind. (*a*) Ordinary, normal, or clear mental action: especially in the plural, with a collective force.

When his lands were spent,
Troubled in his *sences*,
Then he did repent
Of his late lewd life.
*Constance of Cleveland* (Child's Ballads, IV. 230).

Their Battle-axes was the next; whose piercing bills made sometime the one, sometime the other to have scarce *sense* to keepe their saddles.
*Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 17.

He [George Fox] had the comfort of a short illness, and the blessing of a clear *sense* to the last.
*Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, v.

The patients are commonly brought to their *senses* in three or four days, or a week, and rarely continue longer.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 103.

(*b*) Good judgment approaching sagacity; sound practical intelligence.

The latter is most cried up; but he is more reserved, seems sly and to have *sense*. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 362.

"Nay, madam," said I, "I am judge already, and tell you that you are perfectly in the wrong of it; for, if it was a matter of importance, I know he has better *sense* than you." *Steele*, Tatler, No. 85.

(*c*) Acuteness of perception or apprehension; discernment.

This Basilius, having the quick *sence* of a lover, took, as though his mistress had given him a secret reprehension.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

**7.** Discriminative perception; appreciation; a state of mind the result of a mental judgment or valuation.

Abundance of imaginary great men are put in straw to bring them to a right *sense* of themselves.
*Steele*, Tatler, No. 125.

Beware of too sublime a *sense*
Of your own worth and consequence.
*Cowper*, The Retired Cat.

She dusted a chair which needed no dusting, and placed it for Sylvia, sitting down herself on a three-legged stool to mark her *sense* of the difference in their conditions.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xliii.

**8.** Meaning; import; signification; the conception that a word or sign is intended to convey.

Whereof the allegory and hid *sense*
Is that a well erected confidence
Can fright their pride.
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, Ind.

We cannot determine in what exact *sense* our bodies on the resurrection will be the same as they are at present.
*J. H. Newman*, Parochial Sermons, i. 277.

**9.** The intention, thought, feeling, or meaning of a body of persons, as an assembly; judgment, opinion, determination, or will in reference to a debated question.

It was the universal and unanimous *sense* of Friends "That joining in marriage is the work of the Lord only, and not of priest or magistrate."
*Penn*, Travels in Holland, etc.

The *sense* of the House was so strongly manifested that, after a closing speech of great keenness from Halifax, the courtiers did not venture to divide.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

**10.** That which is wise, judicious, sound, sensible, or intelligent, and accords with sound reason: as, to talk *sense*.

As you have put the words together, they are neither Latin nor *Sense*. *Milton*, Ans. to Salmasius.

When was there ever better and more weighty *sense* spoken by any than by the Apostles after the day of Pentecost? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. ix.

I no more saw *sense* in what she said
Than a lamb does in people clipping wool;
Only lay down and let myself be clipped.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 19.

**Chemical sense**, the sense of taste or of smell, as operating by means of the chemical action of substances on the organ.

In the case of the so-called *chemical senses*, taste and smell, we have as yet no method of reckoning the degree of the physical force which constitutes the stimulus.
*J. Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p. 47.

**Collective, common, divided sense.** See the adjectives.—**Composite sense**, that sense of a modal proposition in which the mode is considered as predicated of the indicative proposition: opposed to *divisive sense*: thus, that it is possible for that which is hot to be cold is true in a *divisive sense*, but not in a *composite sense*.—**Divisive sense.** See *composite sense*, above.—**Esthetic sense.** See *esthetic*.—**Exterior sense**, one of the senses by which the outer world is perceived.—**Fixed sense**, one of the five more definite senses.—**Good sense**, sound judgment.—**Illative sense.** See *illative*.—**In all sense**†, in every respect.

You should *in all sense* be much bound to him.
*Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 136.

**Inner sense.** Same as *internal sense*.—**In one's senses**, in one's right mind; in the enjoyment of a sound mind; of sound mind.—**In sense of**†, in view of; impressed with.

*In sense of* his [Mr. Thompson's] sad condition, [the elders] offered up many prayers to God for him, and, in God's good time, they received a gracious answer.
*N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 324.

**Interior sense**, self-consciousness; the power of perceiving what is in our own minds; also, the noetic reason; the source of first truths.—**Internal sense.** See *internal*.—**Magnetic, moral, muscular, mystical sense.** See the adjectives.—**Out of one's senses**, of unsound mind, or temporarily deprived of a sound use of one's judgment.

*Puff.* You observed how she mangled the metre?
*Dangle.* Yes—egad, it was the first thing made me suspect she was *out of her senses*. *Sheridan*, The Critic, iii. 1.

**Pickwickian sense.** See *Pickwickian*.—**Proper sense**, the original or exact meaning of a word or phrase, as distinguished from later or looser uses.—**Reflex sense.** See *reflex*.—**Sense of effort.** See *effort*.—**Special sense**, one of the five bodily senses.—**Spiritual sense of the Word.** Same as *internal sense of the Word* (which see, under *internal*).—**Strict sense**, the narrow sense of a word or phrase, which it takes as a well-recognized and established term, as of philosophy, or exact science, as distinguished from wider and looser senses.—**To abound in or with one's own sense**†. See *abound*.—**To be frightened out of one's (seven) senses**, to be so frightened as to lose one's understanding for the time being.—**Vague sense**, the less specialized and less objective of the bodily senses, as the sense of heat, the sense of cold, various visceral sensations, etc.—**Vital sense.** See *vital*.

**sense**[1] (sens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sensed*, ppr. *sensing*. [= Dan. *sandse*, perceive, = Sw. *sansa* (refl.), recover oneself; from the noun.] **1.** To perceive by the senses.

Is he sure that objects are not otherwise *sensed* by others than they are by him?
*Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xxii.

**2**†. To give the sense of; expound.

'Twas writ not to be understood, but read;
He that expounds it must come from the dead;
Get —— undertake to *sense* it true,
For he can tell more than himself e'er knew.
*Cartwright's Poems* (1651). (*Nares.*)

**3.** To perceive; comprehend; understand; realize; take into the mind. [Prov. or colloq., Eng. and U. S.]

He button-holed everybody, and offended nobody; found out the designs of every clique, the doings of every secret caucus, got at the plans of the leaders, the temper of the crowd, *sensed* the whole situation.
*G. S. Merriam*, S. Bowles, I. 101.

**sense**[2]†, *n.* and *v.* [< ME. *sensen*, *sencen*, by apheresis from *encensen*, incense: see *incense*[2].] Same as *incense*[2].

Whan thei comen there, thei taken Ensense and other aromatyk thinges of noble Smelle, and *sensen* the Ydole, as we wolde don here Goddes precyouse Body.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 174.

An image of Owr Lady with ij swngeiiis *sensyng*, gilthe.
*Paston Letters*, III. 433.

**sense-body** (sens'bod$''$i), *n.* One of the various peripheral sense-organs or marginal bodies of the disk, bell, or umbrella of acalephs, supposed to have a visual or an auditory function, as a lithocyst, an ocellicyst, or a tentaculicyst. See cut under *lithocyst*.

There are eight *sense-bodies* arranged at regular intervals around the margin of the umbrella, alternately with which arise the tentacles. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXIII. 592.

**sense-capsule** (sens'kap$''$sūl), *n.* A hollow organ of a special sense; a special structure or organ exclusively devoted to the reception of a particular kind of impression, or sensory perception, from without, as the nose, eye, and ear; in the simplest form, a receptive chamber connected by a nerve-commissure with a nerve-center. In man three sense-capsules are distinguished, of the nose, eye, and ear respectively. The excavation of the ethmoid bone is the first; the eyeball is the second; and the petrosal part of the temporal bone is the third; the last is also called *otic capsule*. Many analogous sense-organs of invertebrates are commonly called *sense-capsules*.

**sense-cavity** (sens'kav$''$i-ti), *n.* Same as *sense-capsule*.

**sense-cell** (sens'sel), *n.* Any cell of an organ of special sense; specifically, one of the cells entering into the formation of the nerve-hillocks or neuromasts of the lower vertebrates (batrachians and fishes). See *neuromast*.

The *sense-cells* found in the skin: i. e., differentiated Ectoderm cells. *Claus*, Zoölogy (trans.), p. 45.

**sense-center** (sens'sen$''$tėr), *n.* A center of sensation; a ganglion of gray nerve-tissue, or a part of the cortex of the brain, having immediate relations with some special sensation.

**sensed** (senst), *p. a.* Considered or chosen as to sense or meaning conveyed or to be conveyed. [Rare.]

Words well *sens'd*, best suting subject grave.
*Marston*, Sophonisba, Epil.

**sense-element** (sens'el$''$ē-mẹnt), *n.* An external sensation regarded as an element of a perception.

A percept is a complex psychical product formed by a coalescence of *sense-elements*.
*J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 336.

**sense-epithelium** (sens'ep-i-thē$''$li-um), *n.* A sensory or specially sensitive tract of ectoderm, epiderm, or cuticle which functions as an organ of sense, as in hydrozoans.

**sense-filament** (sens'fil$''$a-mẹnt), *n.* A filament having the function of an organ of sense: as, the peculiar *sense-filaments* of the *Pauropoda*. *A. S. Packard*.

**sensefult** (sens'fûl), *a.* [< *sense*[1] + *-ful*.] **1.** Perceptive.

Prometheus, who celestiall fire
Did steal from heaven, therewith to inspire
Our earthly bodies with a *senseful* mind.
*Marston*, Satires, v. 19.

**2.** Full of sense; hence, reasonable; judicious; sensible; appropriate.

The Ladie, hearkning to his *senseful* speach,
Found nothing that he said unmeet nor geason.
*Spenser*, F. Q., VI. iv. 37.

And giue thee power (as Master) to impose
Fit *sense-full* Names vnto the Hoast that rowes
In watery Regions; and the wandring Heards
Of Forrest people; and the painted Birds.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

**sense-impression** (sens'im-presh$''$ọn), *n.* A sensation due to the excitation of a peripheral organ of sense.

The higher and more revivable feelings are connected with well-discriminated *sense-impressions* and percepts, whereas the lower feelings are the accompaniments of vague undiscriminated mental states.
*J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 487.

**senseless** (sens'les), *a.* [Formerly also *senceless* (= Dan. *sandseslös* = Sw. *sanslös*); < *sense*[1] + *-less*.] **1.** Destitute of sense; having no power of sensation or perception; incapable of sensation or feeling; insensible.

Their lady lying on the *senceless* ground.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. i. 63.

The ears are *senseless* that should give us hearing.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 380.

**2.** Inappreciative; lacking in appreciation; without perception.

His wits are dull,
And *sencelesse* of this wrong.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

I would thank you too, father; but your cruelty
Hath almost made me *senseless* of my duty.
*Fletcher*, Pilgrim, i. 1.

O race of Capernaitans, *senslesse* of divine doctrine, and capable onely of loaves and beliy-cheere.
*Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

**3.** Lacking understanding; acting without sense or judgment; foolish; stupid.

Like *senseless* Chymists their own Wealth destroy,
Imaginary Gold t' enjoy. *Cowley*, Reason, st. 2.

They were a stupid *senseless* race.
*Swift*, Cadenus and Vanessa.

**4.** Without meaning, or contrary to reason or sound judgment; ill-judged; unwise; foolish; nonsensical.

*Sencelesse* speach, and doted ignorance.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. viii. 34.

We should then have had no memory of those times but what your Josippus would afford us, out of whom you transcribe a few *senseless* and useless Apothegms of the Pharisees. *Milton*, Answer to Salmasius.

**senselessly** (sens'les-li), *adv.* In a senseless manner; stupidly; unreasonably: as, a man *senselessly* arrogant.

**senselessness** (sens'les-nes), *n.* The character or condition of being senseless, in any sense.

**sense-organ** (sens'ôr$''$gạn), *n.* Any organ of sense, as the eye, ear, or nose.

**sense-perception** (sens'pėr-sep$''$shọn), *n.* Perception by means of the senses; also, a perception of an object of sense.

**senser**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *censer*.

**sense-rhythm** (sens'riᵺm), *n.* An arrangement of words characteristic of Hebrew poetry, in which the rhythm consists not in a rise and

fall of accent or quantity of syllables, but, as it were, in a pulsation of sense rising and falling through the parallel, antithetic, or otherwise balanced members of each verse; parallelism. *W. Robertson Smith.*

**sense-seta** (sens′sē″tä), *n.* A bristle-like appendage acting as an organ of sense. *A. S. Packard.*

**sense-skeleton** (sens′skel″e-tọn), *n.* The support or framework of a sense-organ, especially when hard or bony.

**sensibility** (sen-si-bil′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *sensibilities* (-tiz). [< ME. *sensibilitee*, < OF. *sensibilitc*, F. *sensibilité* = Pr. *sensibilitat* = Sp. *sensibilidad* = Pg. *sensibilidade* = It. *sensibilità*, sensibility, < LL. *sensibilita(t-)s*, the sense or meaning of words, sensibility, < *sensibilis*, sensible: see *sensible.*] 1. The state or property of being sensible or capable of sensation; capability of sensation.

Having now been exposed to the cold and the snow near an hour and a half, some of the rest began to lose their *sensibility.* *Cook*, Voyages, i. 4.

There are accidental fluctuations in our inner *sensibility* which make it impossible to tell just what the least discernible increment of the sensation is without taking the average of a large number of appreciations. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, I. 539.

2. Mental receptivity or susceptibility in general.

We call *sensibility* the receptivity of our soul, or its power of receiving representations whenever it is in anywise affected. *Kant*, Critique of Pure Reason (tr. by Max Müller), p. 51.

If my granddaughter is stupid, learning will make her conceited and insupportable; if she has talent and *sensibility*, she will do as I have done — supply by address and with sentiment what she does not know. *The Century*, XL. 649.

3. Specifically, the capacity of exercising or being the subject of emotion or feeling in a restricted sense; capacity for the higher or more refined feelings.

As our tenderness for youth and beauty gives a new and just importance to their fresh and manifold claims, so the like *sensibility* gives welcome to all excellence, has eyes and hospitality for merit in corners. *Emerson*, Success.

Her *sensibility* to the supreme excitement of music was only one form of that passionate *sensibility* which belonged to her whole nature. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 6.

4. In a still narrower sense, peculiar susceptibility of impression, pleasurable or painful; unusual delicacy or keenness of feeling; quick emotion or sympathy; sensitiveness: in this sense used frequently in the plural.

Modesty is a kind of quick and delicate feeling in the soul; it is such an exquisite *sensibility* as warns a woman to shun the first appearance of everything hurtful. *Addison*, Spectator.

Virtue and taste are built upon the same foundation of *sensibility*, and cannot be disjoined without offering violence to both. *Goldsmith*, Taste.

The true lawgiver ought to have a heart full of *sensibility.* *Burke.*

'Twere better to be born a stone,
Of ruder shape, and feeling none,
Than with a tenderness like mine,
And *sensibilities* so fine.
*Cowper*, Poet, Oyster, and Sensitive Plant.

By sympathetic *sensibility* is to be understood the propensity that a man has to derive pleasure from the happiness, and pain from the unhappiness, of other sensitive beings. *Bentham*, Principles of Morals, vi. § 20.

5. The property, as in an instrument, of responding quickly to very slight changes of condition; delicacy; sensitiveness (the better word in this use). [Rare.]

All these instruments have the same defect, that their *sensibility* diminishes as the magnets grow weaker. *Science*, XIII. 294.

6†. Sensation.

Philosophres that hyhten Stoyciens that wenden that ymages and *sensibilitees*, that is to seyn sensible ymaginacions or elles ymagynacions of sensible thinges, weeren enpreynted into sowles fro bodies withouteforth. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, v. meter 4.

7†. Feeling; appreciation; sense; realization.

His soul laboured under a sickly *sensibility* of the miseries of others. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

**Recurrent sensibility.** See *recurrent.* = **Syn. 3** and **4.** *Taste, Sensibility.* See *taste.*

**sensible** (sen′si-bl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sencible*; < ME. *sensible*, < OF. (and F.) *sensible* = Sp. *sensibile* = Pg. *sensivel* = It. *sensibile*, < L. *sensibilis*, perceptible by the senses, having feeling, sensible, < *sentire*, pp. *sensus*, feel, perceive: see *sense*[1], *scent.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Capable of affecting the senses; perceptible through the bodily organs.

Reason, vsing sense, taketh his principles and fyrst sedes of thinges *sensyble*, and afterwarde by his owne discourse and searching of causes encresseth the same from a seede to a tree. *R. Eden* (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 9).

Art thou not, fatal vision, *sensible*
To feeling as to sight? Or art thou but
A dagger of the mind, a false creation?
*Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 1. 36.

Return, fair soul, from darkness, and lead mine
Out of this *sensible* hell.
*Webster*, Duchess of Malfi, iv. 2.

Wherever God will thus manifest himself, there is heaven, though within the circle of this *sensible* world.
*Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 49.

When we take a simple *sensible* quality, like light or sound, and say that there is now twice or thrice as much of it present as there was a moment ago, although we seem to mean the same thing as if we were talking of compound objects, we really mean something different.
*W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, I. 546.

2. Perceptible to the mind through observation and reflection; appreciable.

The disgrace was more *sensible* than the pain.
*Sir W. Temple.*

In the present evil world, it is no wonder that the operations of the evil angels are more *sensible* than of the good ones. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., vi. 7.

No *sensible* change has taken place during eighty years in the coral knolls [of Diego Garcia].
*Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 92.

3. Capable of sensation; having the capacity of receiving impressions from external objects; endowed with sense or sense-organs; sensitive: as, the eye is *sensible* to light.

I would your cambric were as *sensible* as your finger, that you might leave pricking it for pity.
*Shak.*, Cor., i. 3. 95.

4. Appreciative; amenable (to); influenced or capable of being influenced (by).

If thou wert *sensible* of courtesy,
I should not make so dear a show of zeal.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 94.

5. Very liable to impression from without; easily affected; highly sensitive.

With affection wondrous *sensible*
He wrung Bassanio's hand.
*Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 8. 48.

Of a *sensible* nostrili. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 29.

Sunderland, though not very *sensible* to shame, flinched from the infamy of public apostasy.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

6. Perceiving or having perception either by the senses or by the intellect; aware; cognizant; persuaded; conscious: generally with *of.*

In doing this I shall be *sensible of* two things which to me will be nothing pleasant. *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

I am glad you are so *sensible of* my attention.
*Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 1.

Hastings, it is clear, was not *sensible of* the danger of his position. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

7. Capable of responding to very slight changes of condition; sensitive (in this sense the better word): as, a *sensible* thermometer or balance. [Rare.] — 8. Possessing or characterized by sense, judgment, or reason; endowed with or characterized by good or common sense; intelligent; reasonable; judicious: as, a *sensible* man; a *sensible* proposal.

To be now a *sensible* man, by and by a fool, and presently a beast! O strange! *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 309.

No *sensible* person in Arrowhead village really believed in the evil eye. *O. W. Holmes*, A Mortal Antipathy, iv.

**Sensible caloric**†, an old term for sensible heat. — **Sensible form, heat, matter.** See the nouns. — **Sensible horizon.** See *horizon*, 1. — **Sensible idea.** Same as *sensual idea.* See *sensual.* — **Sensible note** or **tone**, in *music*, same as *leading tone* (which see, under *leading*[1]). — **Sensible perspiration, quality**, etc. See the nouns. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Sensible, Perceptible.* Literally, these words are of about the same meaning and strength, the difference depending chiefly upon the connection; for example, a *sensible* difference, a *perceptible* difference. — **3** and **4.** *Be Sensible, Be Conscious*, etc. See *feel*[1]. — **3** and **7.** *Sensible, Sensitive, Sentient. Sensible* in its first meaning was passive, but is now quite as often active. As active, it is both physical and mental, and is unemphatic: as, to be *sensible* (that is, aware) of heat or cold, of neglect or injury. *Sensitive* means feeling acutely, either in body or in mind. A *sensible* man will school himself not to be too *sensitive* to criticism. *Sentient* is a physiologically descriptive word, indicating the possession or use of the sense of feeling: as, the fly is a *sentient* being. — **6.** Observant, aware, conscious. — **8.** *Sensible, Judicious*, discreet, sage, sagacious, sound. As compared with *judicious*, *sensible* means possessing common sense, having a sound and practical reason, while *judicious* means discreet in choosing what to do or advise; the one applying to the understanding and judgment, the other to the judgment in its relation to the will. *Sensible, Intelligent, Common-sense.* As compared with *intelligent*, *sensible* means possessed of the power to see things in their true light, the light of a correct judgment, a large, sound, roundabout sense, while *intelligent* means possessed of a clear and quick understanding, so as to apprehend an idea promptly and see it in its true relations. The relation between cause and effect is here so close that *intelligent* often seems to mean essentially the same as *well-informed.* Where the sense implied in *sensible* is thought of as peculiarly general or level to the experience, conclusions, or notions of the mass of men, *common-sense* is, by a new usage, sometimes employed: as, he was a *common-sense* person: he took a *common-sense* view of the matter. All these words apply both to the person and to his opinions, words, writings, etc.

**II.**† *n.* 1. Sensation; sensibility.

Our torments also may in length of time
Become our elements; these piercing fires
As soft as now severe, our temper changed
Into their temper; which must needs remove
The *sensible* of pain. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 278.

2. That which produces sensation; that which impresses itself on the senses; something perceptible; a material substance.

We may them [brutish manners] read in the creation
Of this wide *Sensible.* *Dr. H. More*, Psychozoia, ii. 35.

3. That which possesses sensibility or capability of feeling; a sensitive being.

This melancholy extends itself not to men only, but even to vegetals and *sensibles.* *Burton.*

**sensibleness** (sen′si-bl-nes), *n.* The character or state of being sensible, in any sense of that word.

**sensibly** (sen′si-bli), *adv.* In a sensible manner, in any sense of the word *sensible.*

**sensifacient** (sen-si-fā′shient), *a.* [< L. *sensus*, sense, + *facien(t-)s*, ppr. of *facere*, make: see *fact.*] Producing sensation; sensific. [Rare.]

The epithelium may be said to be receptive, the nerve fibers transmissive, and the sensorium *sensifacient.* *Huxley*, Science and Culture, p. 264.

**sensiferous** (sen-sif′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *sensus*, sense, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Producing or conveying sensation; acting as an organ of sense.

The sense-organ, the nerve, and the sensorium, taken together, constitute the *sensiferous* apparatus. *Huxley*, Science and Culture, p. 267.

The most important functions of the proboscis are of a *sensiferous*, tactile nature. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 327.

In speaking of the antennæ and palpi, I have called them *sensiferous* organs. *Shuckard*, British Bees, p. 55.

**sensific** (sen-sif′ik), *a.* [< LL. *sensificus*, producing sensation, < L. *sensus*, sense, perception, + *facere*, make (see *-fic*).] Producing, causing, or resulting in sensation. *Imp. Dict.*

**sensificatory** (sen-sif′i-kā-tō-ri), *a.* [< LL. *sensificator*, that which produces sensation, < *sensificare*, endow with sensation, < *sensificus*, producing sensation: see *sensific.*] Sensifacient; sensific. *Huxley.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**sensigenous** (sen-sij′e-nus), *a.* [< L. *sensus*, sense, + *-genus*, < *gignere*, produce: see *-genous.*] Giving rise to sensation; sensific; originating a sensory impulse: noting the initial point of a series of molecular movements which are ultimately perceived as a sensation.

And, as respects the ectodermal cells which constitute the fundamental part of the organs of the special senses, it is becoming clear that the more perfect the sensory apparatus the more completely do these *sensigenous* cells take on the form of delicate rods or filaments. *Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 64.

**sensigerous** (sen-sij′e-rus), *a.* [< L. *sensus*, sense, + *gerere*, carry.] Sensiferous.

**sensile** (sen′sil), *a.* [< L. *sensilis*, sensible, < *sensus*, sense: see *sense*[1].] Capable of affecting the senses. — **Sensile quality.** See *quality.*

**sension** (sen′shọn), *n.* [< ML. *sensio(n-)*, thought, lit. perception, < L. *sentire*, pp. *sensus*, perceive: see *sense*[1].] The becoming aware of being affected from without in sensation.

**sensism** (sen′sizm), *n.* [< *sense*[1] + *-ism.*] In *philos.*, same as *sensualism*, 2.

**sensist** (sen′sist), *n.* [< *sense*[1] + *-ist.*] Same as *sensationalist*, 1.

**sensitive** (sen′si-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sencitive*; < OF. (and F.) *sensitif* = Pr. *sensitiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *sensitivo*, < ML. **sensitivus*, < L. *sentire*, pp. *sensus*, perceive: see *sense*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or affecting the senses; depending on the senses.

The *sensitive* faculty may have a *sensitive* love of some *sensitive* objects. *Hammond.*

All the actions of the *sensitive* appetite are in painting called passions, because the soul is agitated by them, and because the body suffers through them and is sensibly altered. *Dryden*, Obs. on Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

2. Having sense, sensibility, or feeling; capable of receiving impressions from external objects: often extended, figuratively, to various inanimate objects.

Wee haue spoken sufficiently of trees, herbes, and frutes. We wyll nowe therefore entreate of thynges *sencitiue.* *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 131).

When in the most *sensitive* condition, the tendril is actively circumnutating, so that it travels over a large area, and there is considerable probability that it will come into contact with some body around which it can twine. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 60.

3. Of keen sensibility; keenly susceptible of external influences or impressions; easily and acutely affected or moved by outward circumstances or impressions: as, a *sensitive* person,

or a person of *sensitive* nature: figuratively extended to inanimate objects.

She was too *sensitive* to abuse and calumny. *Macaulay.*

We are *sensitive* to faults in those we love, while committing them ourselves as if by chartered right.
*Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 137.

What is commonly called a *sensitive* person is one whose sense-organs cannot go on responding as the stimulus increases in strength, but become fatigued.
*J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 145.

Specifically — (*a*) In *entom.*, noting parts of the surface of the antennæ which are peculiarly modified and, it is supposed, subservient to some special sense. These surfaces exhibit an immense number of microscopical pores, covered with a very delicate transparent membrane; they may be generally diffused over the joints or variously arranged in patches, the position of which has been used in the classification of certain families of *Coleoptera*. (*b*) Susceptible in a notable degree to hypnotism; easily hypnotized or mesmerized.

I borrow the term *sensitive*, for magneto-physiological reaction, from vegetable physiology, in which plants of definite irritability . . . are called *sensitive*.
*Reichenbach*, Dynamics (trans., 1851), p. 58.

(*c*) Noting a condition of feverish liability to fluctuation: said of markets, securities, or commodities.

**4.** So delicately adjusted as to respond quickly to very slight changes of condition: said of instruments, as a balance. — **5.** In *chem.* and *photog.*, readily affected by the action of appropriate agents: as, iodized paper is *sensitive* to the action of light. — **6†.** Sensible; wise; judicious.

To Princes, therefore, counsaylours, rulers, gouernours, and magistrates, as to the moast intellectiue and *sensitiue* partes of the societie of men, hath God and nature geuen preeminence.
*R. Eden* (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xl.).

**Sensitive brier.** See *Schrankia*. — **Sensitive cognition.** See *cognition*. — **Sensitive fern,** the fern *Onoclea sensibilis:* so called from the slight tendency of the segments of the fronds, after being detached and while wilting, to fold together. *D. C. Eaton*, Ferns of North America, II. 198. — **Sensitive flames,** flames which are easily affected by sounds, being made to lengthen out or contract, or change their form in various ways. The most sensitive flame is produced by burning gas issuing from a small taper jet. Such a flame will be affected by very small noises, as the ticking of a watch held near it, or the clinking of coins at a considerable distance. The gas must be turned on so that the flame is just at the point of flaring. **Sensitive joint-vetch.** See *vetch*. — **Sensitive love, pea, power.** See the nouns. — **Sensitive plant.** See *sensitive-plant*. = **Syn. 2** and **3.** *Sentient*, etc. See *sensible*.

**II.** *n.* **1†.** Something that feels; a sensorium. — **2.** A sensitive person; specifically, one who is sensitive to mesmeric or hypnotic influences or experiments. See I., 3 (*b*).

For certain experiments it is much to be desired that we should find more *sensitives* of every kind.
*Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, II. 48.

**First sensitive†** [tr. Gr. *πρῶτον αἰσθητικόν*], the common sense in the Aristotelian use.

**sensitively** (sen′si-tiv-li), *adv.* In a sensitive manner.

**sensitiveness** (sen′si-tiv-nes), *n.* The property or character of being sensitive; especially, tendency or disposition to be easily influenced or affected by external objects, events, or circumstances: as, abnormal *sensitiveness;* the *sensitiveness* of a balance or some fine mechanism.

Parts of the body which lose all *sensitiveness* come to be regarded as external things.
*G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 401.

**sensitive-plant** (sen′si-tiv-plant), *n.* The tropical and greenhouse plant *Mimosa pudica;* the humble-plant. It is mechanically irritable in a higher degree than almost any other plant. The leaves are bipinnate, the very numerous linear leaflets ranked on two pairs of branches which are inserted close to the end of the common petiole, thus appearing digitate. At night each leaf curves downward and the leaflets fold together, and in the daytime a slight touch causes them to assume the same position. It has purple flowers in heads on long peduncles. It is widely diffused through the tropics, native at least in South America and naturalized in the southern United States. The name is extended to other sensitive mimosas, as *M. sensitiva*, which is irritable in a less degree, and sometimes to the whole genus. — **Bastard sensitive-plant,** *Æschynomene Americana*. [West Indies.] — **Wild sensitive-plant.** (*a*) *Mimosa strigillosa* of the southern border of the United States. (*b*) Same as *sensitive pea* (which see, under *pea*1).

**sensitivity** (sen-si-tiv′i-ti), *n.* [< *sensitive* + *-ity*.] The state of being sensitive; sensitiveness. Specifically — (*a*) In *chem.* and *photog.*, the quality of being readily affected by the action of appropriate agents: as, the *sensitivity* of silvered paper. More usually expressed by *sensitiveness*. (*b*) In *physiol.*, sensibility; irritability, especially of the receptive organs. (*c*) In *psychol.*, acuteness of sense-discrimination; the difference of sensations produced by any two fixed excitations of like quality but different intensity.

If the *sensitivity* of women were superior to that of men, the self-interest of merchants would lead to their being always employed [as pianoforte-tuners, wine- and tea-tasters, wool-sorters, etc.]. *Galton*, Human Faculty, p. 30.

**sensitization** (sen″si-ti-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *sensitize* + *-ation*.] The act, process, or result of sensitizing, or rendering sensitive.

After *sensitization* — which occupies from thirty to fifty seconds — the plate is removed from the bath by raising it first with a bent silver hook, and then seizing it by one corner with the hand. *Silver Sunbeam*, p. 236.

**sensitize** (sen′si-tīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sensitized*, ppr. *sensitizing*. [< *sensit(ive)* + *-ize*.] To render sensitive; specifically, in *photog.*, to render capable of being acted on by actinic rays of light: as, *sensitized* paper, or a *sensitized* plate. See *sensitized paper*, under *paper*.

It was as if the paper upon his desk was *sensitized*, taking photographs of nature around.
*W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 5.

**sensitizer** (sen′si-tī-zėr), *n.* One who or that which sensitizes; specifically, in *photog.*, the chemical agent or bath by which films or substances are rendered sensitive to light.

**sensitometer** (sen-si-tom′e-tėr), *n.* [< *sensit(ive)* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An apparatus or device of any kind for testing or determining the degree of sensitiveness of photographic films, emulsions, etc.; also, loosely, the sensitiveness of a plate (generally expressed in numbers) as indicated by a sensitometer.

**sensitory** (sen′si-tō-ri), *n.*; pl. *sensitories* (-riz). [< *sense*1 + *-it-ory*.] Same as *sensorium*, 1.

**sensive†** (sen′siv), *a.* [< *sense*1 + *-ive*.] Possessing sense or feeling; sensitive.

Shall *sensive* things be so senseless as to resist sense?
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

The infection,
Which as a subtle vapour spreads itself
Confusedly through every *sensive* part.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 1.

**sensomotor** (sen′sō-mō″tọr), *a.* [< L. *sensus*, sense (see *sense*1), + *motor*, a mover: see *motor*.] Same as *sensorimotor*.

**sensor** (sen′sọr), *a.* [< NL. **sensorius:* see *sensory*.] Sensory.

Various combinations of disturbances in the *sensor* tract lead to the appropriate combinations of disturbances in the motor tract. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, II. 108.

**sensoria,** *n.* Plural of *sensorium*.

**sensorial** (sen-sō′ri-ạl), *a.* [< *sensory* or *sensori(um)* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the sensorium: as, *sensorial* power or effect; also, of or pertaining to sensation; sensory: opposed to *motorial:* as, a *sensorial* nerve.

*Sensorial* images are stable psychic facts; we can hold them still and look at them as long as we like.
*W. James*, Mind, IX. 14.

**sensoridigestive** (sen′sō-ri-di-jes″tiv), *a.* [< NL. **sensorius* (see *sensory*) + E. *digestive*.] Partaking of digestive functions and those of touch or other senses, as the tongue of a vertebrate animal, the maxillæ of insects, etc. *A. S. Packard.*

**sensorimotor** (sen′sō-ri-mō″tọr), *a.* Sensory and motor; pertaining both to sensation and to motion. Also *sensomotor*.

We have seen good reason to believe that certain areas of the cerebral cortex are especially connected with certain corresponding *sensory-motor* activities.
*G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 537.

**Sensorimotor nerve,** a mixed nerve, composed of both sensory and motor fibers.

**sensoriolum** (sen-sō-rī′ō-lum), *n.*; pl. *sensoriola* (-lạ̈). [NL., dim. of LL. *sensorium:* see *sensorium*.] A little sensorium. See second extract under *sensorium*.

**sensorium** (sen-sō′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *sensoria, sensoriums* (-ạ̈, -umz). [= F. *sensorium* = Sp. Pg. It. *sensorio*, < LL. *sensorium*, the seat or organ of sensation, < L. *sensus*, sense: see *sense*1. Cf. *sensory*.] **1.** A supposed point in or part of the brain where sensation resides or becomes manifest; the so-called "seat of the soul"; hence, the undetermined part of the nervous system in which molecular activity of certain kinds and certain grades of intensity immediately causes sensation; loosely, the brain, or the brain and spinal cord; especially, the gray matter of these organs, or any nervous ganglion regarded as a center of sensation. Also *sensory, sensitory*.

The ringing of the bell, and the rap at the door, struck likewise strong upon the *sensorium* of my Uncle Toby.
*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 10.

The noblest and most exalted way of considering . . . infinite space is that of Sir Isaac Newton, who calls it the *sensorium* of the Godhead. Brutes and men have their sensoriols, or little *sensoriums*, by which they apprehend the presence, and perceive the actions, of a few objects that lie contiguous to them. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 565.

**2.** In *biol.*, the whole sensory apparatus of the body, or physical mechanism of sensation, including the skin and entire nervous system as well as the special sense-organs; all the parts, organs, and tissues of the body which are capable of receiving or transmitting impressions from without. In this sense, *sensorium* is correlated with the other three principal apparatus, the motor, nutritive, and reproductive; and *sensorium* and *motorium* are together contrasted, as the "animal organ-system," with the nutritive and reproductive apparatus which constitute the "vegetative organ-system."

**sensorivolitional** (sen′sō-ri-vō-lish′ọn-ạl), *a.* Pertaining to sensation and volition, or voluntary motion: as, the *sensorivolitional* nervous system.

**sensory** (sen′sō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. **sensorius*, pertaining to sense or sensation (cf. LL. *sensorium*, neut., the seat or organ of sensation: see *sensorium*), < L. *sensus*, sense: see *sense*1.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the sensorium, in either sense. — **2.** Conveying sensation, as a nerve; pertaining to sensation; sensorial; giving rise to sensation; sentient; sensitive: as, a *sensory* surface of the body. — **Sensory aphasia.** See *aphasia*. — **Sensory nerve,** a nerve conveying sensory impulses, or, more strictly, one composed exclusively of sensory fibers: nearly equivalent to *afferent nerve*.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *sensories* (-riz). **1.** Same as *sensorium*, 1.

Is not the *sensory* of animals the place to which the sensitive substance is present, and into which the sensible species of things are carried through the nerves of the brain, that there they may be perceived by their immediate presence to that substance? *Newton*, Opticks.

**2†.** An organ or a faculty of sense.

God, who made this *sensorie* [the eye], did with the greatest ease and at once see all that was don thro' the vast universe. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 9, 1690.

**Common sensory.** See *common*.

**sensual** (sen′sū-ạl), *a.* [= F. *sensuel* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *sensual* = It. *sensuale*, < LL. *sensualis*, endowed with feeling, sensual, < L. *sensus*, feeling, sense: see *sense*1.] **1.** Pertaining to, consisting in, or affecting the senses or bodily organs of perception; relating to the senses or sensation; sensible.

Far as creation's ample range extends
The scale of *sensual*, mental pow'rs ascends.
*Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 208.

Scepticism commonly takes up the room left by defect of imagination, and is the very quality of mind most likely to seek for *sensual* proof of supersensual things.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 149.

**2.** Relating to or concerning the body, in distinction from the spirit; not spiritual or intellectual; carnal; fleshly.

The greatest part of men are such as prefer . . . that good which is *sensual* before whatsoever is most divine.
*Hooker.*

This wisdom descendeth not from above, but is earthly, *sensual*, devilish. Jas. iii. 15.

These be they who separate themselves, *sensual*, having not the Spirit. Jude 19.

There is no Religion so purely spiritual, and abstracted from common natural Ideas and *sensual* Happiness, as the Christian. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 9.

**3.** Specifically, pertaining to or consisting in the gratification of the senses, or the indulgence of appetite: as, *sensual* pleasures.

You will talk of the vulgar satisfaction of soliciting happiness from *sensual* enjoyment only.
*Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, vi.

**4.** Given to or characterized by the indulgence of appetite; devoted to the pleasures of sense and appetite; especially, voluptuous; lewd.

No small part of virtue consists in abstaining from that in which *sensual* men place their felicity. *Bp. Atterbury.*

**5.** In *philos.*, asserting sensation to be the only source of knowledge; pertaining, relating, or peculiar to sensualism as a philosophical doctrine. — **Sensual idea,** an idea in the mind, as distinguished from an idea in the brain, or material idea; an idea which exists in the mind by virtue of a sensation. Also *sensible idea*. = **Syn.** *Sensuous, Sensual, Carnal, Voluptuous.* *Sensuous* has taken the not unfavorable meaning connected with the use of the senses, and *sensual* the unfavorable ones, implying degradation or grossness; hence we speak of *sensuous* perception or delight, and of *sensual* pleasures. *Carnal*, connected with the flesh, gratifying the animal nature, sometimes is the same as *sensual*, and sometimes, from its frequent use in the Bible, especially conveys the idea of the sinfulness of the act, character, etc. *Voluptuous* expresses the disposition to gratify the nicer tastes in the pleasures of sense, and to carry this gratification to softness or an elegant sensuality. A *voluptuous* beauty is such as to excite this disposition in him who sees it and to stimulate sexual desire.

**sensualisation, sensualise.** See *sensualization, sensualize*.

**sensualism** (sen′sū-ạl-izm), *n.* [= F. *sensualisme* = Sp. Pg. *sensualismo;* < *sensual* + *-ism*.] **1.** A state of subjection to sensual feelings and appetites; sensuality; especially, lewdness.

Tyrants, by the sale of human life,
Heap luxuries to their *sensualism.*
*Shelley*, Queen Mab, v.

**2.** In *philos.*, the doctrine that the only source of knowledge is sensation; sensationalism. Also *sensism*.

**sensualist** (sen′sū-ạl-ist), *n.* [= F. *sensualiste* = Sp. Pg. *sensualista;* as *sensual* + *-ist*.] **1.**

A person given to the indulgence of the appetites or senses; one who places his chief happiness in carnal pleasures.

There must be some meanness and blemish in the beauty which the *sensualist* no sooner beholds than he covets.
*Bulwer*, What will he Do with it? vii. 23.

The short method that Plato and others have proposed for deciding the issue between the Philosopher and the *Sensualist* is palpably fallacious.
*H. Sidgwick*, Methods of Ethics, p. 127.

2. One who holds the sensual theory in philosophy; a sensationalist. Also *sensuist*.

**sensualistic** (sen″sū-a-lis′tik), *a.* [< *sensualist* + *-ic*.] 1. Upholding the doctrine of sensualism.—2. Sensual.

**sensuality** (sen-sū-al′i-ti), *n.* [< OF. *sensualite*, F. *sensualité* = Pr. *sensualitat* = Sp. *sensualidad* = Pg. *sensualidade* = It. *sensualità*, < LL. *sensualita(t-)s*, capacity for sensation, sensibility, ML. also sensuality, < *sensualis*, endowed with feeling or sense: see *sensual*.] 1†. Sensual or carnal nature or promptings; carnality; worldliness.

A great number of people in divers parts of this realm, following their own *sensuality*, and living without knowledge and due fear of God, do wilfully and schismatically abstain and refuse to come to their own parish churches.
*Act of Uniformity* (1661). (*Trench*.)

2. Unrestrained gratification of the bodily appetites; free indulgence in carnal or sensual pleasures.

Those pamper'd animals
That rage in savage *sensuality*.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, iv. 1. 62.

If some pagan nations deified *sensuality*, this was simply because the deification of the forces of nature, of which the prolific energy is one of the most conspicuous, is among the earliest forms of religion, and long precedes the identification of the Deity with a moral ideal.
*Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 112.

**sensualization** (sen″sū-al-i-zā′shon), *n.* [< *sensualize* + *-ation*.] The act of sensualizing, or the state of being sensualized. Also spelled *sensualisation*. *Imp. Dict.*

**sensualize** (sen′sū-al-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sensualized*, ppr. *sensualizing*. [< *sensual* + *-ize*.] I. *trans.* To make sensual; debase by carnal gratifications.

*Sensualized* by pleasure, like those who were changed into brutes by Circe. *Pope*.

II.† *intrans.* To indulge the appetites.

First they visit the tavern, then the ordinary, then the theatre, and end in the stews; from wine to riot, from that to plays, from them to harlots. . . . Here is a day spent in an excellent method. If they were beasts, they could not better *sensualise*. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 310.

Also spelled *sensualise*.

**sensually** (sen′sū-al-i), *adv.* In a sensual manner.

**sensualness** (sen′sū-al-nes), *n.* Sensual character; sensuality. *Bailey*, 1727.

**sensuism** (sen′sū-izm), *n.* [< L. *sensus*, sense, + *-ism*.] Same as *sensualism*, 2.

**sensuist** (sen′sū-ist), *n.* [< L. *sensus*, sense, + *-ist*.] Same as *sensualist*, 2.

**sensuosity** (sen-sū-os′i-ti), *n.* [< *sensuous* + *-ity*.] Sensuous character or quality. *Imp. Dict.*

**sensuous** (sen′sū-us), *a.* [< L. *sensus*, sense, + *-ous*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, derived from, or ministering to the senses; connected with sensible objects: as, *sensuous* pleasures.

To which [logic] poetry would be made subsequent, or, indeed, rather precedent, as being less subtile and fine, but more simple, *sensuous*, and passionate.
*Milton*, Education.

To express in one word all that appertains to the perception, considered as passive and merely recipient, I have adopted from our elder classics the word *sensuous*.
*Coleridge*.

The agreeable and disagreeable feelings which come through sensations of smell, taste, and touch are for the most part *sensuous* rather than strictly æsthetic.
*G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 521.

2. Readily affected through the senses; alive to the pleasure to be received through the senses.

Too soft and *sensuous* by nature to be exhilarated by the conflict of modern opinions, he [Keats] found at once food for his love of beauty and an opiate for his despondency in the remote tales of Greek mythology. *Quarterly Rev.*

**Sensuous cognition**, cognition through the senses.—**Sensuous indistinctness.** See *indistinctness*, 2.=**Syn. 1.** *Carnal*, etc. See *sensual*.

**sensuously** (sen′sū-us-li), *adv.* In a sensuous manner. *Coleridge*.

**sensuousness** (sen′sū-us-nes), *n.* Sensuous character or disposition.

The *sensuousness* of all perception, and its inability to supply us with the conception of an object.
*E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 323.

**sent**[1]†, *v.* and *n.* An old, and historically more correct, spelling of *scent*.

**sent**[2]†, *n.* [ME. *sent;* an aphetic form of *assent*.] Assent.

Alle the lordes of that lond lelli at o *sent*
Sent William to sele so as was bi-faile.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5253.

**sent**[3] (sent). Preterit and past participle of *send*.

**sent**[4]†. A Middle English contracted form of *sendeth*, third person singular present indicative of *send*.

**sent**[5]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *saint*[1].

**sentence** (sen′tens), *n.* [< ME. *sentence, sentens, scentence*, < OF. (and F.) *sentence* = Pr. *sentencia, sentensa* = Sp. *sentencia* = Pg. *sentença* = It. *sentenza, sentenzia*, < L. *sententia*, way of thinking, opinion, sentiment, for **sentientia*, < *sentien(t-)s*, ppr. of *sentire*, feel, think: see *sentient, sense*[1], *scent*.] 1. Way of thinking; opinion; sentiment; judgment; decision.

When thow me hast geven an audience,
Therefter maiatow telle alle thi *sentence*.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 546.

I have no great cause to look for other than the selfsame portion and lot which your manner hath been hitherto to lay on them that concur not in opinion and *sentence* with you. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, Pref., i. § 1.

My *sentence* is that we trouble not them which from among the Gentiles are turned to God. Acts xv. 19.

My *sentence* is for open war. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 51.

2. A saying; a maxim; an axiom.

Who fears a *sentence* or an old man's saw
Shall by a painted cloth be kept in awe.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 244.

Thou speakest *sentences*, old Bias.
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

3. A verdict, judgment, decision, or decree; specifically, in *law*, a definitive judgment pronounced by a court or judge upon a criminal; a judicial decision publicly and officially declared in a criminal prosecution. In technical language *sentence* is used only for the declaration of judgment against one convicted of a crime or in maritime causes. In civil cases the decision of a court is called a *judgment* or a *decree*. In criminal cases *sentence* is a judgment pronounced; doom.

Than the archebisshop yaf the *scentence* full dolerouse, and cursed of god and with all his power alle tho that in the londe dide eny forfet, or were a-gein the kynge Arthur.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 116.

But it is to be observ'd that in Egypt many causes are carried before leading men, who absolutely decide, even against the *sentence* of the magistrate.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 171.

4. In *gram.*, a form of words having grammatical completeness; a number of words constituting a whole, as the expression of a statement, inquiry, or command; a combination of subject and predicate. A sentence is either assertive, as *he is good;* or interrogative, as *is he good?* or imperative, as *be good!* Sentences are also classed as simple, compound, or complex: *simple*, if divisible into a single subject and a single predicate; *compound*, if containing more than one subject or predicate or both; and *complex*, if including a subordinate sentence or clause: as, he who is good is happy; I like what you like; he goes when I come. Sentences are further classed as independent and as dependent or subordinate (the latter being more often called a clause than a sentence); a dependent sentence is one which enters with the value of a single part of speech — either noun or adjective or adverb — into the structure of another sentence.

5†. Sense; meaning.

I am nat textuel;
I take but the *sentens*, trusteth wel.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Parson's Tale, l. 58.

Go, litel bille, bareyn of eloquence,
Pray yonge children that the shal see or reede,
Thoughe thow be compendious of *sentence*,
Of thi clauses for to taken heede.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 32.

Now to the discours it selfe, voluble anough, and full of *sentence*, but that, for the most part, either specious rather then solid, or to his cause nothing pertinent.
*Milton*, Eikonoklastes, iv.

6†. Substance; matter; contents.

Tales of best *sentence* and most solas
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 798.

7. In *music*, a complete idea, usually consisting of two or four phrases. The term is used somewhat variously as to length, but it always applies to a division that is complete and satisfactory in itself.— **Book of the Sentences**, one of the four Books of Sentences, or dicta of the church fathers, compiled by Peter Lombard ("Master of the Sentences") in the twelfth century, or the whole collection of four books. This formed the great text-book of theology in the middle ages; and most of the treatises on scholasticism during that period are in the form of questions following the divisions of this work. —**Cumulative sentence.** See *cumulative*.—**Loose sentence**, a sentence so constructed as to be grammatically complete at one or more points before its end.—**Master of the Sentences.** See *master*[1], and *Book of the Sentences* (above).—**Sentence arbitrale**, in *French law*, award.—**To serve a sentence.** See *serve*[1].

**sentence** (sen′tens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sentenced*, ppr. *sentencing*. [< OF. (and F.) *sentencier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *sentenciar* = It. *sentenziare*, < ML. *sententiare*, pronounce judgment or sentence upon, judge, decide, assent, < L. *sententia*, opinion, judgment, sentence: see *sentence*, *n.*] 1. To pass or pronounce sentence or judgment on; condemn; doom to punishment.

Nature herself is *sentenced* in your doom.
*Dryden*, Aurengzebe, iii. 1.

Dredge and his two collier companions were *sentenced* to a year's imprisonment with hard labor, and the more enlightened prisoner, who stole the Debarrys' plate, to transportation for life. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xlvi.

Thirty-six children, between the ages of nine and sixteen, were *sentenced* to be scourged with rods on the palms of their hands once a week for a year.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 105.

2†. To pronounce as judgment; express as a decision or determination; decree.

Let them . . .
Enforce the present execution
Of what we chance to *sentence*.
*Shak.*, Cor., iii. 3. 22.

One example of justice is admirable, which he *senteneed* on the Governour of Casbin, convict of many extortions, briberies, and other crimes. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 387.

3†. To express in a short, energetic, sententious manner.

Let me hear one wise man *sentence* it, rather than twenty fools, garrulous in their lengthened tattle.
*Feltham*, Resolves, i. 93.

**sentencer** (sen′ten-sėr), *n.* [< OF. *sentencier, sentenchier*, < ML. *sententiarius*, one who passes sentence, < L. *sententia*, sentence: see *sentence*.] One who pronounces sentence; a judge.

He who can make the best and most differences of things by reasonable and wittie distinction is to be the fittest iudge or *sentencer* of [decency].
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 220.

Haruth and Maruth went,
The chosen *sentencers;* they fairly heard
The appeals of men to their tribunal brought,
And rightfully decided. *Southey*, Thalaba, iv. 9.

**sentential** (sen-ten′shal), *a.* [< L. *sententialis*, in the form of a sentence, < *sententia*, a sentence: see *sentence*.] 1†. Authoritatively binding or decisive.

There is no doubt but our pardon, or constituted justification in covenant title, is a virtual, *sentential* justification. *Baxter*, Life of Faith, iii. 8.

2. Of or pertaining to a sentence, or series of words having grammatical completeness: as, a *sentential* pause; *sentential* analysis.

**sententially** (sen-ten′shal-i), *adv.* 1. By way of sentence; judicially; decisively.

We *sententially* and definitively by this present writing judge, declare, and condemn the said Sir John Oldcastle, Knight, and Lord Cobham, for a most pernicious and detestable heretic. *Bp. Bale*, Select Works, p. 42.

2. In or by sentences.

**sententiarian** (sen-ten-shi-ā′ri-an), *n.* [< *sententiary* + *-an*.] A commentator upon Peter Lombard (twelfth century), who brought all the doctrines of faith into a philosophical system in his four Books of Sentences, or opinions of the fathers.

**sententiary** (sen-ten′shi-ā-ri), *n.*; pl. *sententiaries* (-riz). [< ML. *sententiarius*, one who passes sentence, one who writes sentences, also one who lectured upon the *Liber Sententiarum*, or Book of Sentences, of Peter Lombard, < L. *sententia*, a sentence, precept: see *sentence*.] Same as *sententiarian*.—**Sententiary bachelors.** See *bachelor*, 2.

**sententiosity**† (sen-ten-shi-os′i-ti), *n.* [< *sententious* + *-ity*.] Sententiousness.

Vulgar precepts in morality, carrying with them nothing above the line, or beyond the extemporary *sententiosity* of common conceits with us. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., i. 6.

**sententious** (sen-ten′shus), *a.* [< ME. *sentencyowse*, < OF. *sententieux, sentencieux*, F. *sentencieux* = Sp. Pg. *sentencioso* = It. *sentenzioso*, < L. *sententiosus*, full of meaning, pithy, sententious, < *sententia*, opinion, precept, sentence: see *sentence*.] 1. Full of pithy sentences or sayings; pithy; terse: as, a *sententious* style or discourse; *sententious* truth.

Your third sort serues as well th' eare as the conceit, and may be called *sententious* figures, because not only they properly apperteine to full sentences for bewtifying them with a currant & pleasant numerositie, but also giuing them efficacie.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 133.

2. Given to the use of pithy or axiomatic sayings or sentences.

How he apes his aire!
Ambitiously *sententious!* *Addison*, Cato, i. 2.

He was too *sententious* a person to waste words on mere salutation. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xii.

3†. Same as *sentential*, 2.

The making of figures being tedious, and requiring much room, put men first upon contracting them: as by the most ancient Egyptian monuments it appears they did; next, instead of *sententious* marks, to think of verbal, such as the Chinese still retain. *N. Grew*, Cosmologia Sacra.

=**Syn. 1.** Laconic, pointed, compact.

**sententiously** (sen-ten'shus-li), *adv.* In a sententious manner; in short, expressive periods; with striking brevity.

The poets make Fame a monster; they describe her in part finely and elegantly, and in part gravely and *sententiously*. *Bacon*, Fragment of an Essay on Fame (ed. 1887).

**sententiousness** (sen-ten'shus-nes), *n.* The quality of being sententious or short and energetic in expression; pithiness of sentences; brevity of expression combined with strength.

That curious folio of secret history, and brilliant *sententiousness*, and witty pedantry, the Life of Archbishop Williams by Bishop Hacket.
*I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 330.

**sentery**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sentry*[1]. *Milton.*

**sentience** (sen'shi-ens), *n.* [< *sentien(t)* + *-ce.*] Sentient character or state; the faculty of sense; feeling; consciousness.

This opinion, in its general form, was that of the *sentience* of all vegetable things. *Poe*, Tales, I. 301.

Since, therefore, life can find its necessary mobility in matter, can it not also acquire its necessary *sentience* from the same source? *Nineteenth Century*, XX. 346.

If the term *sentience* be employed as preferable to consciousness, it must be understood as equivalent to consciousness in the broader sense of the latter word.
*G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, Int., p. 3.

**sentiency** (sen'shi-en-si), *n.* [As *sentience* (see *-cy*).] Same as *sentience.*

There are substances which, when added to the blood, render *sentiency* less vivid.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 42.

**sentient** (sen'shi-ent), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sentant* = Sp. *seneiente* = Pg. *sensiente* = It. *sentiente*, < L. *sentien(t-)s*, ppr. of *sentire*, feel, perceive: see *scent*, *sense*[1].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Capable of sensation or of sense-perception; having the power of feeling.

The series of facts by which Socrates manifested himself to mankind, and the series of mental states which constituted his *sentient* existence, went on simultaneously with the series of facts known by the name of the Peloponnesian war. *J. S. Mill*, Logic, I. v. § 6.

How the happiness of any part of the *sentient* creation would be in any respect diminished if, for example, children cut their teeth without pain, we cannot understand.
*Macaulay*, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

**2.** Characterized by the exercise of sense or sense-perception.

A *sentient* and rational life without any self-interest in the examination of its own permanent characteristics, and of the grounds upon which it rests, would be an absurdity. *G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 585.

**3.** In *physiol.*, noting those parts which on stimulation give rise to sensation.—**Sentient soul.** See *soul*[1].=**Syn. 1.** *Sensitive*, etc. See *sensible.*

**II.** *n.* The mind as capable of feeling.

If the *sentient* be carried, "passibus æquis," with the body, whose motion it would observe, supposing it regular, the remove is insensible. *Glanville*, Scep. Sci.

**sentiently** (sen'shi-ent-li), *adv.* In a sentient or perceptive manner.

**sentiment** (sen'ti-ment), *n.* [< ME. *sentement*, < OF. *sentement*, *sentiment*, F. *sentiment* = Pr. *sentiment* = Sp. *sentimiento* = Pg. It. *sentimento*, < ML. *sentimentum*, feeling, affection, sentiment, opinion, < L. *sentire*, feel, perceive: see *sense*[1], *scent.*] **1**†. Feeling; sensation; sentience; life.

She colde was and withouten *sentemente*,
For oght he woot, for breth ne felt he non.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1177.

**2.** Higher feeling; emotion. (*a*) In *psychol.*, an emotional judgment; also, the faculty for a special emotion.

I am apt to suspect . . . that reason and *sentiment* concur in almost all moral determinations and conclusions.
*Hume*, Prin. of Morals, § 1.

We speak of *sentiments* of respect, of esteem, of gratitude; but I never heard the pain of the gout, or any other mere feeling, called a *sentiment.*
*Reid*, Active Powers, v. 7.

The mental or internal feelings — the *sentiments* — may be divided into contemplative and practical. The former are the concomitants of our cognitive powers, the latter of our powers of conation. *Sir W. Hamilton*, Metaph., xlv.

*Sentiment* is nothing but thought blended with feeling; thought made affectionate, sympathetic, moral.
*J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 236.

But immediately that the proper stimuli bring them into action there will be a certain pleasure from the moral exercise, as there is from the exercise of other functions; and that pleasure is naturally felt as moral *sentiment.*
*Maudsley*, Body and Will, p. 172.

Hume seems to have perceived in belief something more than the mere operation of ideas. He speaks frequently of this phenomenon as a *sentiment*, and he appears to have regarded it as an ultimate fact, though governed by the conditions of association and habit.
*J. Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p. 75.

(*b*) Sensibility, or a tendency to make emotional judgments; tender susceptibility.

Inasmuch as religion and law and the whole social order of civilized society, to say nothing of literature and art, are so founded on *sentiment* that they would all go to pieces without it, it is a word not to be used too lightly in passing judgment, as if it were an element to be thrown out or treated with small consideration.
*O. W. Holmes*, Poet at Breakfast-Table.

**3.** Exhibition or manifestation of feeling or sensibility, as in literature, art, or music; a literary or artistic expression of a refined or delicate feeling or fancy.

*Sentiment* is intellectualized emotion, emotion precipitated, as it were, in pretty crystals by the fancy.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 365.

The grace and *sentiment* of French design [medieval painting] are often exquisite, but are less constant than in the work of the early Italian painters.
*C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 306.

**4.** Thought; opinion; notion; judgment; the decision of the mind formed by deliberation or reflection: as, to express one's *sentiments* on a subject.

On questions of feeling, taste, observation, or report, we define our *sentiments*. On questions of science, argument, or metaphysical abstraction, we define our opinions.
*William Taylor*, English Synonyms Discriminated (1850).

It has always been a *sentiment* of mine that to propagate a malicious truth wantonly is more despicable than to falsify from revenge. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 2.

**5.** The sense, thought, or opinion contained in words, but considered as distinct from them: as, we may like the *sentiment* when we dislike the language. Hence—**6.** A thought expressed in striking words; especially, a sentence expressive of some particularly important or agreeable thought, or of a wish or desire; in particular, a toast, often couched in proverbial or epigrammatic language.

Come, Mr. Premium, I'll give you a *sentiment*; here's success to usury! *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 3.

This charming *sentiment*, recommended as much by sense as novelty, gave Catherine a most pleasing remembrance of all the heroines of her acquaintance.
*Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, xv.

**7.** *pl.* In *phren.*, the second division of the moral or affective faculties of the mind, the first being termed *propensities.* See *phrenology.*—**8**†. Taste; quality.

Other Trees there ben also, that beren Wyn of noble *sentement.* *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 189.

**Practical sentiments.** See *practical.*=**Syn. 2–4.** *Sentiment*, *Thought*, *Feeling.* *Sentiment* has a peculiar place between *thought* and *feeling*, in which it also approaches the meaning of *principle.* It is more than that *feeling* which is sensation or emotion, by containing more of *thought* and by being more lofty, while it contains too much *feeling* to be merely *thought*, and it has large influence over the will: for example, the *sentiment* of patriotism; the *sentiment* of honor; the world is ruled by *sentiment.* The *thought* in a *sentiment* is often that of duty, and is penetrated and exalted by *feeling.*

**sentimental** (sen-ti-men'tal), *a.* [= F. *sentimental* = Sp. Pg. *sentimental* = It. *sentimentale* = D. *sentimenteel* = G. Sw. Dan. *sentimental*; as *sentiment* + *-al.*] **1.** Swayed, or apt to be swayed, by sentiment; of a tender and susceptible heart; mawkishly tender or susceptible: as, a *sentimental* person. This quality was highly valued about the third quarter of the eighteenth century, but later was regarded almost with disgust. Hence the word at one time bore a favorable, at a later time an unfavorable implication.

A *sentimental* mind is rather prone to overwrought feeling and exaggerated tenderness. *Whately.*

Some of the most *sentimental* writers, such as Sterne (and Byron), seem to have had their capacities of tenderness excited only by ideal objects, and to have been very hard-hearted towards real persons.
*A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 208.

**2.** Containing or characterized by sentiment; appealing to the feelings rather than to reason: as, a *sentimental* song; *sentimental* works.

I have something else for you, which I am fabricating at a great rate, and that is my *Sentimental* Journey, which shall make you cry as much as it has affected me, or I will give up the business of *sentimental* writing, and write to the body. *Sterne*, Letters, cxiii.

Perhaps there is no less danger in works called *sentimental.* They attack the heart more successfully because more cautiously. *V. Knox*, Essays, No. 171.

=**Syn.** *Romantic*, *Sentimental* (see *romantic*), hysterical, gushing, etc. (in style).

**sentimentalise, sentimentaliser.** See *sentimentalize, sentimentalizer.*

**sentimentalism** (sen-ti-men'tal-izm), *n.* [< *sentimental* + *-ism.*] Tendency to be swayed by sentiment; affected sensibility or sentiment; mawkish susceptibility; specifically, the philosophy of Rousseau and others, which gave great weight to the impulses of a susceptible heart. The French revolution, with its terror, was regarded as in some measure the consequence of this philosophy, which thenceforward fell more and more into contempt. At present, the fact that it was a deliberately defended attitude of mind is almost forgotten, the current of sentiment running now strongly the other way.

Eschew political *sentimentalism.*
*Disraeli*, Coningsby, iv. 15.

In German sentiment, which runs over so easily into *sentimentalism*, a foreigner cannot help being struck with a certain incongruousness.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 296.

**sentimentalist** (sen-ti-men'tal-ist), *n.* [< *sentimental* + *-ist.*] One who is guided by mere sentiment; a sentimental person; in a better sense, one who regards sentiment as more important than reason, or permits it to predominate over reason.

For Burke was himself also, in the subtler sense of the word, a *sentimentalist* — that is, a man who took what would now be called an æsthetic view of morals and politics. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 350.

**sentimentality** (sen"ti-men-tal'i-ti), *n.* [< *sentimental* + *-ity.*] The quality of being sentimental; affectation of fine or tender feeling or exquisite sensibility; sentimentalism.

The false pity and *sentimentality* of many modern ladies.
*T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry, II. 201.

They held many aversions, too, in common, and could have the comfort of laughing together over works of false *sentimentality* and pompous pretension.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xii.

**sentimentalize** (sen-ti-men'tal-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sentimentalized*, ppr. *sentimentalizing.* [< *sentimental* + *-ize.*] **I.** *intrans.* To indulge in sentiment; talk sentiment; play the sentimentalist.

And so they reproach and torment themselves, and refine and *sentimentalize*, till gratitude becomes burdensome, . . . and the very idea of a benefactor odious.
*Miss Edgeworth*, Emilie de Coulanges.

**II.** *trans.* To render sentimental; give a sentimental character to.

The adapters . . . *sentimentalize* the character of Lydia, and almost humanize the hero.
*Athenæum*, No. 3284, p. 457.

Also spelled *sentimentalise.*

**sentimentalizer** (sen-ti-men'tal-ī-zėr), *n.* One who sentimentalizes. Also spelled *sentimentaliser.*

A preacher-up of Nature, we now and then detect under the surly and stoic garb [of Thoreau] something of the sophist and the *sentimentalizer.*
*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 203.

**sentimentally** (sen-ti-men'tal-i), *adv.* In a sentimental manner; as regards sentiment; toward or in reference to sentiment: as, to be *sentimentally* inclined; to speak *sentimentally.*

**sentine**† (sen'tin), *n.* [< OF. *sentine*, F. *sentine* = Pr. Sp. Pg. It. *sentina*, < L. *scntina*, water in the hold of a ship, bilge-water.] A place into which dregs, dirt, etc., are thrown; a sink.

I can say grosely . . . the devil to be a stinking *sentine* of all vices, a foul filthy channel of all mischiefs.
*Latimer*, Sermons (Parker Soc.), p. 42.

**sentinel** (sen'ti-nel), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *sentinell*, *centinel*, *centinell*, *centonell*; = MD. *sentinelle* = Sp. *centinela* = Pg. *sentinella* = It. *sentinella*, a sentinel, < OF. *sentinelle*, F. *sentinelle*, a sentinel, a watch, a sense transferred from the earlier meaning 'a watching at a particular post,' not given by Cotgrave, but apparent from Kilian's def. (MD. "*sentinelle*, excubiæ, vigiliæ, primæ excubiæ, excubitor exstans, statio, stationes"—Kilian, Appendix), and from the phrase *lever de sentinelle*, relieve from sentinel's duty, lit. 'take from his beat,' *sentinelle* being originally, it appears, the post itself, a sentinel's beat, the same as *sentinelle*, a path, a little path, dim., like the equiv. *sentelle*, a little path, of OF. *sente*, a path (cf. OF. *senteret*, a little path, dim. of *sentier*, F. *sentier*, a path, < ML. *semitarius*, a path), < L. *semita*, a path, foot-path, by-path, prob. < *se-*, apart, + *meare* (√ *mi*), go: see *meatus.* This view agrees with a similar explanation of *sentry*[1], q. v.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. Watch or guard kept by a soldier stationed for the purpose at a particular place.

Counsellors are not commonly so united but that one counsellor keepeth *sentinel* over another.
*Bacon*, Counsel (ed. 1887).

Vpon the verge of the Riuer there are fine houses, wherein liue the honester sort of people, as Farmers in England, and they keepe continuall *centinell* for the townes securitie.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 12.

**2.** A soldier stationed as a guard, either to challenge persons drawing near and to allow to pass only those who give a watchword, and, in the absence of this, to resist them and give an alarm, or for display or ceremony only.

I was employ'd in passing to and fro,
About relieving of the *sentinels.*
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 70.

**3.** A sentinel-crab.

**II.** *a.* Acting as a sentinel; watching.

Our bugles sang truce, for the night-cloud had lowered,
And the *sentinel* stars set their watch in the sky.
*Campbell*, Soldier's Dream.

**sentinel** (sen'ti-nel), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sentineled* or *sentinelled*, ppr. *sentineling* or *sentinelling*. [< *sentinel*, *n.*] 1. To watch over as a sentinel.

All the powers
That *sentinel* just thrones double their guarda
About your sacred excellence.
*Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, ii. 1.

2. To furnish with a sentinel or sentinels; place under the guard of sentinels. *R. Pollok.* [Rare.]

**sentinel-crab** (sen'ti-nel-krab), *n.* A crab of the Indian Ocean, *Podophthalmus vigil;* a sentinel: so called from the remarkable length of the eye-stalks.

**sentisection** (sen-ti-sek'shon), *n.* [< L. *sentire*, feel, + *sectio(n-)*, cutting.] Painful vivisection; the dissection of living animals without recourse to anesthetics or other means of preventing pain: opposed to *calliseetion*. *B. G. Wilder.* [Rare.]

**sentoree**, *n.* See *sundoree*.

**sentry**[1] (sen'tri), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *centry*, earlier *sentrie* and in fuller form *sentery*, prob. a transferred use of OF. *senteret*, a path (in the same manner as *sentinelle*, a sentinel, from *sentinelle*, a path), *senteret* being dim. of *sentier* (It. *sentiero*), a path, < ML. *semitarius*, a path, < L. *semita*, a path: see *sentinel*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *sentries* (-triz). 1†. A place of watch; a watch-tower. [Rare.]

*Guerite*, . . . a *sentry* or watch-tower. *Cotgrave.*

2. Watch; guard: same as *sentinel*, 1.

What strength, what art can then
Suffice, or what evasion bear him safe
Through the strict *senteries* and stations thick
Of angels watching round? *Milton*, P. L., ii. 412.

Thou, whose nature cannot sleep,
O'er my temples *sentry* keep.
*Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. § 12.

3. One stationed as a guard: same as *sentinel*, 2. —**Sentry go**, originally, the call made to announce the time of changing the watch; hence, by loose colloquial extension, any active military duty.

**II.** *a.* Acting as a sentry; watching.

**sentry**[2]†, *n.* Same as *centry*[1], *center*[2].

Pleasure is but like *sentries*, or wooden frames set under arches till they be strong by their own weight and consolidation to stand alone.
*Jer. Taylor*, Apples of Sodom. (*Latham.*)

**sentry-board** (sen'tri-bōrd), *n.* A platform outside the gangway of a ship for a sentry to stand upon.

**sentry-box** (sen'tri-boks), *n.* A kind of box or booth intended to give shelter to a sentinel in bad weather.

**sentuary**†, **sentwary**†, *n.* Middle English forms of *sanctuary*.

**senvey**†, **senvie**†, *n.* See *senvy*.

**senvy**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *senvye*, *senvie;* < ME. *senvey*, < OF. *seneve* = It. *senape*, *senapa* = AS. *senep*, *senap* = OFlem. *sennep* = OHG. *senaf*, MHG. *senef*, *senf*, G. *senf* = Sw. *senap* = Dan. *senep*, *sennep*, < L. *sinapi*, also *sinape*, *sinapis* = Goth. *sinap*, < Gr. σίναπι, also σίνηπι, σίναπυ, σίνηπυ, σίνηπυς, in Attic *vāπυ*, mustard: see *sinapis*.] Mustard; mustard-seed.

*Senvey* lete sowe it nowe, and cool sede bothe,
And when the list, weelwrought latte lande thai love.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 83.

*Senvie* . . . is of a most biting and stinging tast, of a fierie effect, but nathelesse very good and wholsom for man's bodie.
*Holland*, tr. of Pliny, [xix. 8. (*Davies.*)

**senza** (sen'tsä), *prep.* [< It. *senza*, without: see *sans.*] In *music*, without: as, *senza sordino* or *sordini*, without the mute (in violin-playing), or without dampers (in pianoforte-playing); *senza tempo*, without strict rhythm or time; *senza organo*, without organ, etc. Abbreviated *S.*

**sep.** An abbreviation used by botanical writers for *sepal*.


Forms of Sepals.

*a*, flower of *Caltha palustris*, showing the petaloid sepals *s*; *b*, one of the sepals, on larger scale; *c*, flower of *Cerastium nutans*, seen from below; *s*, one of the sepals; *d*, calyx of the same, showing the five free sepals.

**sepal** (sep'al or sē'pal), *n.* [= F. *sépale*, < NL. *sepalum*, formed (after the analogy of *petal*, *lepal*) < L. *separ*, separate, different: see *separate*. Cf. ML. *sepalis*, a dubious form, undefined, appar. an error for *separalis*, several: see *several*. The term was proposed by Necker, and adopted by A. P. de Candolle and all later botanists.] In *bot.*, a calyx-leaf; one of the individual leaves or parts that make up the calyx, or outer circle of floral envelops. See *calyx*, cut in preceding column, and cuts under *anti-sepalous* and *dimerous*.

The term *sepal* was devised by Neckar to express each of the divisions of the calyx.
*Whewell*, Philos. Inductive Sciences, I., p. xciv.

**sepaled** (sep'ald or sē'pald), *a.* [< *sepal* + *-ed*[2].] In *bot.*, provided with sepals.

**sepaline** (sep'a-lin), *a.* [< *sepal* + *-ine*[1].] In *bot.*, relating to a sepal or sepals; having the nature of a sepal.

**sepalody** (sep'a-lō-di), *n.* [< *sepal* + *-ode*, a form of *-oid*, + *-y*[3].] In *bot.*, metamorphosis or change of petals or other organs into sepals or sepaloid organs.

**sepaloid** (sep'a-loid), *a.* [< *sepal* + *-oid.*] Like a sepal, or distinct part of a calyx.

**sepalous** (sep'a-lus), *a.* [< *sepal* + *-ous.*] Relating to or having sepals.

**separability** (sep'a-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< L. *separabilis*, admitting of separation, < *separare*, separate: see *separate.*] The property of being separable, or of admitting separation or disunion; divisibility. *Glanville.*

**separable** (sep'a-ra-bl), *a.* [< OF. *separable*, F. *séparable* = Sp. *separable* = Pg. *separavel* = It. *separabile*, < L. *separabilis*, that can be separated, < *separare*, separate: see *separate.*] 1. Capable of being separated, disjoined, or disunited: as, the *separable* parts of plants; qualities not *separable* from the substance in which they exist.

We can separate in imagination any two ideas which have been combined; for what is distinguishable is *separable*. *Leslie Stephen*, Eng. Thought, i. § 51.

2†. Separative.

In our two loves there is but one respect,
Though in our lives a *separable* spite.
*Shak.*, Sonnets, xxxvi.

**separableness** (sep'a-ra-bl-nes), *n.* The character or property of being separable; separability.

Trials permit me not to doubt of the *separableness* of a yellow tincture from gold. *Boyle.*

**separably** (sep'a-ra-bli), *adv.* In a separable manner.

**separata**, *n.* Plural of *separatum*.

**separate** (sep'a-rāt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *separated*, ppr. *separating*. [< L. *separatus*, pp. of *separare* (> It. *separare* = Sp. Pg. *separar* = Pr. *separar*, *sebrar* = F. *séparer* and *serrer* (> E. *sever*)), separate (cf. *separ*, separate, different), < *se-*, apart, + *parare*, provide, arrange: see *se-* and *pare*[1]. Cf. *sever.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To sever the connection or association of; disunite or disconnect in any way; sever.

*Separate* thyself, I pray thee, from me. Gen. xiii. 9.

They ought from false the truth to *separate*,
Error from Faith, and Cockie from the Wheat.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

In the darkness and confusion, the bands of these commanders became *separated* from each other.
*Irving*, Granada, p. 95.

I think it impossible to *separate* the interests and education of the sexes. Improve and refine the men, and you do the same by the women, whether you will or no.
*Emerson*, Woman.

2. To divide, place, or keep apart; cut off, as by an intervening space or body; occupy the space between: as, the Atlantic *separates* Europe from America.

We are *separated* from it by a circumvallation of laws of God and man. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 726.

**Separated flowers**, flowers in which the sexes are separated; diclinous flowers. = **Syn. 1.** To disjoin, disconnect, detach, disengage, sunder, cleave, distinguish, isolate.—2. To dissociate.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To part; be or become disunited or disconnected; withdraw from one another.

When there was not room enough for their herds to feed, they by consent *separated*, and enlarged their pasture.
*Locke.*

The universal tendency to *separate* thus exhibited [by political parties and religious sects] is simply one of the ways in which a growing assertion of individuality comes out. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 476.

2. To cleave; open; come apart.—**Separating post-office**, a post-office where mail is received for distribution and despatched to other post-offices. [U. S.]

**separate** (sep'a-rāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *separatus*, pp. of *separare*, separate: see *separate*, *v.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Divided from the rest; disjoined; disconnected: used of things that have been united or associated.

Come out from among them, and be ye *separate*, saith the Lord. 2 Cor. vi. 17.

Nothing doth more alienate mens affections than withdrawing from each other into *separate* Congregations.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. vi.

2. Specifically, disunited from the body; incorporeal: as, the *separate* state of souls.

Whatever ideas the mind can receive and contemplate without the help of the body it is reasonable to conclude it can retain without the help of the body too; or else the soul, or any *separate* spirit, will have but little advantage by thinking. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. i. § 15.

3. By its or one's self; apart from others; retired; secluded.

Beyond his hope, Eve *separate* he spies.
*Milton*, P. L., ix. 424.

Now in a secret vale the Trojan sees
A *separate* grove. *Dryden*, Æneid, vi. 954.

4. Distinct; unconnected.

Such an high priest became us, who is holy, harmless, undefiled, and *separate* from sinners. Heb. vii. 26.

Have not those two realms their *separate* maxims of policy? *Swift*, Conduct of the Allies.

One poem, which is composed upon a law of its own, and has a characteristic or *separate* beauty of its own, cannot be inferior to any other poem whatsoever.
*De Quincey*, Style, iii.

5. Individual; particular.

While the great body [of the empire], as a whole, was torpid and passive, every *separate* member began to feel with a sense, and to move with an energy, all its own.
*Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

Hepzibah did not see that, just as there comes a warm sunbeam into every cottage window, so comes a love-beam of God's care and pity for every *separate* need.
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xvi.

**Separate cœxæ.** See *coxa*, 3.—**Separate estate, separate property.** (*a*) The property of a married woman, which she holds independently of her husband's interference and control. (*b*) An estate held by another in trust for a married woman.—**Separate form.** See *form.*—**Separate maintenance**, a provision made by a husband for the sustenance of his wife in cases in which they decide to live apart. = **Syn.** *Distinct*, etc. (see *different*), disunited, dissociated, detached. See the verb.

**II.** *n.* 1†. One who is or prefers to be separate; a separatist; a dissenter.

Chusing rather to be a rank *Separate*, a meer Quaker, an arrant Seeker.
*Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 41. (*Davies.*)

2. A member of an American Calvinistic Methodist sect of the eighteenth century, so called because of their organization into separate societies. They maintained that Christian believers are guided by the direct teachings of the Holy Spirit, and that such teaching is in the nature of inspiration, and superior though not contrary to reason.

3. An article issued separately; a separate slip, article, or document; specifically, in *bibliography*, a copy of a printed article, essay, monograph, etc., published separately from the volume of which it forms a part, often retitled and repaged.

It will be noticed that to the questions 16, 17, and 18, in the *separate* of January 18, 1886, no reply is given by the superintendent of the mint.
*Rep. of Sec. of Treasury*, 1886, p. 405.

**separately** (sep'a-rāt-li), *adv.* In a separate or unconnected state; each by itself; apart; distinctly; singly: as, the opinions of the council were *separately* taken.

If you are constrained by the subject to admit of many figures you must then make the whole to be seen together, . . . and not everything *separately* and in particular.
*Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

The allies, after conquering together, return thanks to God *separately*, each after his own form of worship.
*Macaulay*, Gladstone on Church and State.

**separateness** (sep'a-rāt-nes), *n.* Separate or distinct character or state. *Bailey.*

**separatical** (sep-a-rat'i-kal), *a.* [< *separate* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to separation in religion; schismatic. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**separating-disk** (sep'a-rā-ting-disk), *n.* In *dentistry*, an emery-wheel used with a dental engine for cutting a space between teeth.

**separating-funnel** (sep'a-rā-ting-fun'el), *n.* See *funnel*.

**separating-sieve** (sep'a-rā-ting-siv), *n.* In *gunpowder-manuf.*, a compound sieve by which the grains are sorted relatively to size.

**separating-weir** (sep'a-rā-ting-wēr), *n.* A weir which permits the water to flow off in case of flood, but under ordinary circumstances collects it in a channel along the face of the weir.

**separation** (sep-a-rā'shon), *n.* [< OF. *separation*, *separacion*, *separaison*, F. *séparation* = Pr. *separatio* = Sp. *separacion* = Pg. *separação* =

It. *separazione*, < L. *separatio(n-)*, a separating, < *separare*, pp. *separatus*, separate: see *separate*.] 1. The act of separating, removing, or disconnecting one thing from another; a disjoining or disjunction: as, the *separation* of the soul from the body; the *separation* of the good from the bad.—2. The operation of disuniting or decomposing substances; chemical analysis.

I remember to have heard . . . that a fifteenth part of silver, incorporate with gold, will not be recovered by any water of *separation*, except you put a greater quantity of silver, . . . which . . . is the last refuge in *separations*.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 798.

3. The state of being separate; disunion; disconnection; separate existence.

Remove her where you will, I walk along still;
For, like the light, we make no *separation*.
*Fletcher (and another)*, Elder Brother, iii. 5.

The soul is much freer in the state of *separation;* and if it hath any act of life, it is much more noble and expedite.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 85.

4. Specifically, a limited divorce, or divorce from bed and board without a dissolution of the marriage tie. This may be by common consent or by decree of a court; in the latter case it is called a *judicial separation*. See *divorce*.

A *separation*
Between the king and Katharine.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 1. 148.

5. In *music:* (*a*) A passing-note between two tones a third apart. (*b*) In organ-building, a contrivance introduced into instruments where the great organ keyboard has a pneumatic action, enabling the player to use that keyboard without sounding the pipes belonging to it, even though its stops may be more or less drawn. It is particularly useful where the action of the other keyboards when coupled together is too hard to be convenient.

6†. A body of persons separated in fact or doctrine from the rest of the community; a body of separatists or nonconformists; specifically, in the seventeenth century, the Puritans collectively.

These chastisements are common to the saints,
And such rebukes we of the *separation*
Must bear with willing shoulders.
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iii. 1.

If ther come over any honest men that are not of ye *separation*, they will quickly distast them.
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 177.

**Dry separation**, the cleaning of coal or concentration of ore by the aid of a strong current or blast of air, or by the so-called "wind method"; concentration without the use of water.—**Separation of the roots of an equation.** See *root*[1].

**separationist** (sep-ạ-rā′shọn-ist), *n.* [< *separation* + *-ist*.] One who advocates or favors separation, in some special sense.

No excellence, moral, mental, or physical, inborn or attained, can buy for a "man of colour," from these *separationists*, any distinction between the restrictions of his civil liberty and those of the stupidest and squalidest of his race. *G. W. Cable*, Contemporary Rev., LIII. 452.

**separatism** (sep′ạ-rā-tizm), *n.* [< *separate* + *-ism*.] Separatist principles or practices; disposition to separate or withdraw from some combination or union.

**separatist** (sep′ạ-rā-tist), *n.* and *a.* [< *separate* + *-ist*.] **I.** *n.* One who withdraws or separates himself; one who favors separation. Especially —(*a*) One who withdraws from an established or other church to which he has belonged; a dissenter: as, the *separatists* (Brownists) of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries: applied to the members of various specific sects, especially in Germany and Ireland.

After a faint struggle he [Charles II.] yielded, and passed, with the show of alacrity, a series of odious acts against the *separatists*. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., ii.

But at no time in his history was the Nonconformist or Puritan a *Separatist* or Dissenter from the Church of England. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xvii.

(*b*) In recent British politics, an epithet applied by the Unionist party to their opponents, whom they charge with favoring the separation of Ireland from the United Kingdom.

The Home Rule party are properly *separatists*, for their policy leads inevitably to separation.
*Contemporary Rev.*, L. 158.

The transfer of votes from Unionists to *Separatists* at Spalding was not so large as was the transfer in the opposite direction in the St. Austell division of Cornwall.
*Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 253.

**II.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of separatists or separatism; advocating separation: as, *separatist* politics; *separatist* candidates for Parliament; a *separatist* movement.

This majority, so long as they remain united, can always defeat the *Separatist* minority.
*Nineteenth Century*, XX. 9.

**separatistic** (sep′ạ-rā-tis′tik), *a.* [< *separatist* + *-ic*.] Relating to or characterized by separatism; schismatical. *Imp. Dict.*

**separative** (sep′ạ-rā-tiv), *a.* [= F. *séparatif* = Pr. *separatiu* = Sp. Pg. It. *separativo*, < LL. *separativus*, pertaining to separation, disjunctive, < L. *separare*, separate: see *separate*.] 1. Separating; tending to separate; promoting separation.

I shall not insist on this experiment, because of that much more full and eminent experiment of the *separative* virtue of extreme cold that was made against their wills by the forementioned Dutchmen that wintered in Nova Zembla. *Boyle*, Works, I. 491.

The spirit of the synagogue is essentially *separative*.
*Lamb*, Imperfect Sympathies.

God's *separative* judgment-hour.
*Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, i.

2. In *nat. hist.*, distinctive; serving for distinction of species or groups: as, *separative* characters.

**separator** (sep′ạ-rā-tọr), *n.* [< LL. *separator*, one who separates, < L. *separare*, separate: see *separate*.] 1. One who separates.—2. Any implement, machine, or contrivance used for separating one thing from another: as, cream-*separators;* grain-*separators;* magnetic *separators* (for separating valuable ores from the rock or sand by means of powerful magnets); etc. Specifically—(*a*) In *agri.*, a machine for separating from wheat imperfect grains, other seeds, dirt, chaff, etc. The most common form appears in the fanning-mill or fanning attachment to a threshing-machine, and employs a blast of air to blow the light dust out of the grain. Another form of separator uses graduated screens, either flat or cylindrical, the cylindrical screens being made to revolve as the grain passes through them, and the flat screens having often a reciprocating motion to shake the dust out as the grain is passed over the screen. A recent form of separator employs cylinders of dented sheet-metal, the good grain being caught in the indentations and carried away from the chaff, which slips past the cup-like depressions. In still another form, the grain slides down a revolving cone, the round weed-seeds fly off by centrifugal force, while the grain slides into a spout provided to receive it. A variety of screens for sorting fruit and roots according to sizes are also called *separators:* as, a potato-*separator*. There are also special separators for sorting and cleaning barley, grass-seed, oats, etc. (*b*) In *weaving*, a comb-like device for spreading the yarns evenly upon the yarn-beam of a loom; a travel. (*c*) A glass vessel (one form of which is shown in the figure) used to separate liquids which differ in specific gravity and are not miscible. The vessel is filled with the mixture, and left at rest till the liquids separate mechanically, when the fluids can be drawn off by the cocks at their respective levels, or (in the form here figured) the denser liquid may be first drawn off completely through the stop-cock at the bottom, the narrow neck allowing the separation to be almost exactly performed. (*d*) A name given to various modern and more or less complicated forms of apparatus used for dressing ore.—**Chop separator**, in *milling*, a machine for separating the flour from quantities of cracked grain as the meal comes from the roller-mill. *E. H. Knight*.


Separator (*c*).

**separatory** (sep′ạ-rā-tọ-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *separate* + *-ory*.] **I.** *a.* Causing or used in separation; effecting separation; separative: as, *separatory* ducts.

The most conspicuous gland of an animal is the system of the guts, where the lacteals are the emissary vessels or *separatory* ducts. *G. Cheyne*, Phil. Prin.

In distilling with steam, a large quantity of water passes over with the product; as this continues during the whole operation, the distillate is received in a *separatory* apparatus, so as to allow the water to escape.
*Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 643.

**Separatory funnel**, a form of funnel fitted with one or more stop-cocks, like the separator, of which it is a form, and used for separating liquids of different specific gravity. See *separator*, 2 (*c*).

**II.** *n.* A chemical vessel for separating liquids of different specific gravity; a separator. See *separator*, 2 (*c*).

**separatrix** (sep′ạ-rā-triks), *n.* [NL., fem. of LL. *separator:* see *separator*.] Something that separates; specifically, the line separating light and shade on any partly illuminated surface.

**separatum** (sep-ạ-rā′tum), *n.*; pl. *separata* (-tạ). [NL., prop. neut. of *separatus*, pp. of *separare*, separate: see *separate*.] A separate copy or reprint of a paper which has been published in the proceedings of a scientific society. It is now a very general custom to issue such separata for the benefit of specialists who do not care for the complete proceedings.

**separist**† (sep′ạ-rist), *n.* [< *separ(ate)* + *-ist*.] A separatist.

Jove separate me from these *Separists*,
Which think they hold heavens kingdome in their fists.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 15.

**sepawn**, *n.* Same as *supawn*.

**sepelible**† (sep′ẹ-li-bl), *a.* [< L. *sepelibilis*, that may be buried or concealed, < *sepelire*, bury: see *sepulcher*.] Fit for, admitting of, or intended for burial; that may be buried. *Imp. Dict.*

**sepelition**† (sep-ẹ-lish′ọn), *n.* [< ML. *sepelitio(n-)*, misspelled *sepelicio(n-)*, < L. *sepelire*, pp. *sepultus*, bury: see *sepulcher*.] Burial; interment.

The other extreme is of them who do so over-honour the dead that they abridge some parts of them of a due *sepelition*. *Bp. Hall*, Works, V. 416. (*Davies.*)

**Sephardic** (se-fär′dik), *a.* [< *Sephardim* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to the Sephardim: as, *Sephardic* ritual. Also *Scpharadic*.

The *Sephardic* immigration is best known by the converts to Christianity whom it supplied, as Isaac D'Israeli and his son Lord Beaconsfield (who was baptized at the age of twelve). *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 684.

**Sephardim** (se-fär′dim), *n. pl.* [Heb.] Spanish-Portuguese Jews, as distinguished from Ashkenazim, or German-Polish Jews. See *Ashkenazim*.

The *Sephardim*, or Jews descended from the refugees from Spain after the expulsion in 1492, are generally darker in complexion and have darker hair than other Jews.
*Jour. of Anthropological Inst.*, XIX. 83.

**sephen** (sef′en), *n.* [< Arabic.] A sting-ray of the Indian Ocean and Red Sea, *Trygon* (or *Dasybatis*) *sephen*, of commercial value for shagreen.

**Sephiroth** (sef′i-roth), *n. pl.* [Heb., lit. 'enumerations.'] In the cabala, the first ten numerals, as attributes and emanations of the Deity, compared to rays of light, and identified with Scripture names of God. By the Sephiroth the first and highest of four worlds was said to be formed. See *cabalist*.

**sepia** (sē′pi-ạ), *n.* and *a.* [= F. *sèche, seiche* (OF. *seche*), a cuttlefish, *sepia*, its secretion, = Pr. *sepia* = Cat. *sipia, eipia* = Sp. *sepia, jibia* = Pg. *siba* = It. *seppia*, a cuttlefish, its secretion, < L. *sepia*, < Gr. *σηπία*, a cuttlefish, also ink derived from it, sepia.] **I.** *n.* 1. A black secretion or ink produced by the cuttlefish; also, in the arts, a pigment prepared from this substance. The *Sepia officinalis*, common in the Mediterranean, is chiefly sought for the profusion of color which it affords. This secretion, which is insoluble in water, but extremely diffusible through it, is agitated in water to wash it, and then allowed slowly to subside, after which the water is poured off, and the black sediment is formed into cakes or sticks. In this form it is used as a common writing-ink in China, Japan, and India. When prepared with caustic lye it forms a beautiful brown color, with a fine grain, and has given name to a species of monochrome drawing extensively cultivated. See cuts under *Dibranchiata, ink-bag, belemnite*, and *Belemnitidæ*.


Cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*).

2. [*cap.*] [NL.] A genus of cuttles, typical of the family *Sepiidæ*, and containing such species as the common or officinal cuttle, *S. officinalis*. See also cuts under *cuttlefish, Dibranchiata*, and *ink-bag*.—3. A cuttlefish.—4. Cuttlebone: more fully called *os sepiæ*. It is an antacid, used in dentifrices, and given to canaries. See *os* and *sepiost*.—**Roman sepia.** Same as *warm sepia*, but with a yellow instead of a red tone.—**Warm sepia**, a water-color used by artists, prepared by mixing some red pigment with sepia.

**II.** *a.* Done in sepia, as a drawing.

**Sepiacea** (sē-pi-ā′sē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepia* + *-acea*.] A group of cephalopods: same as *Sepiidæ* in a broad sense.

**sepiacean** (sē-pi-ā′sē-ạn), *a.* [< *Sepiacea* + *-an*.] Of or pertaining to the *Sepiacea*.

**Sepiadariidæ** (sē″pi-ạ-dā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepiadarium* + *-idæ*.] A family of decacerous cephalopods, typified by the genus *Sepiadarium*. They have the mantle united to the neck or back, the fins narrow, developed only along the smaller part of the length, and no internal shell. The only two known species are confined to the Pacific.

**Sepiadarium** (sē″pi-ạ-dā′ri-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σηπιάς* (*σηπιαδ-*), a cuttlefish (see *sepia*), + dim. *-άριον*.] A genus of cuttles, typical of the family *Sepiadariidæ*.

**sepiarian** (sē-pi-ā′ri-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *sepiary* + *-an*.] Same as *sepiary*.

**sepiary** (sē′pi-ā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< *sepia* + *-ary*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sepiidæ:* as, a *sepiary* cephalopod.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *sepiaries* (-riz). A member of the *Sepiidæ*.

**sepic** (sē′pik), *a.* [< *sepia* + *-ic*.] 1. Of or pertaining to sepia.—2. Done in sepia, as a drawing.

**sepicolous** (sē-pik′ọ-lus), *a.* [< L. *sæpes, sepes*, a hedge, a fence, + *colere*, inhabit.] In *bot.*, inhabiting or growing in hedge-rows.

**sepidaceous** (sep-i-dā′shius), *a.* [Irreg. < NL. *sepia* + *-d-* (?) *-aceous*, or more prob. an error for *sepiaceous*.] In *zoöl.*, of or relating to sepia or the genus *Sepia*.

**Sepidæ**[1] (sep'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepia* + *-idæ*.] In *conch.*, same as *Sepiidæ*.

**Sepidæ**[2] (sep'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Seps* (*Sep-*) + *-idæ*.] In *herpet.*, a family of scincoid lizards, named from the genus *Seps*. Also *Sepsidæ*.

**Sepidea** (sē-pid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepia* + *-idea*.] A group of decacerous cephalopods: same as *Sepioidea*.

**Sepididæ** (sē-pid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Sepidiidæ*, < *Sepidium* + *-idæ*.] In *entom.*, a family of coleopterous insects, named from the genus *Sepidium*.

**sepiform** (sep'i-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Seps* + L. *forma*, form.] Resembling or related to the lizards of the genus *Seps*: as, a *sepiform* lizard.

**Sepiidæ** (sē-pī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepia* + *-idæ*.] A family of decacerous cephalopods, typified by the genus *Sepia*. They have eyes covered by transparent skin, and lidless; the fourth pair of arms hectocotylized; and an internal flattened calcareous gladius, the sepiost or cuttlebone. The mantle is supported by a cartilaginous button and corresponding pit; the fins are lateral, and extend along most of the body. Cuttles of this family furnish both sepia and the bone which is given to canaries. The family, in a wider or narrower sense, is also called *Sepiacea*, *Sepiadæ*, *Sepidæ*, *Sepiaria*, *Sepiarii*, and *Sepiophora*. See cut under *Sepia*.

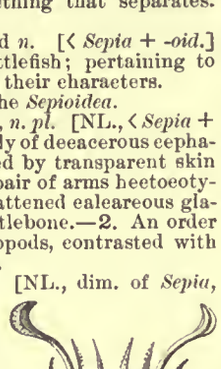
**sepiment** (sep'i-ment), *n.* [< L. *sæpimentum*, *sepimentum*, a hedge, a fenee, < *sæpire*, *sepire*, hedge, fence, < *sæpes*, *sepes*, a hedge, fenee.] A hedge; a fenee; something that separates. [Rare.]

**sepioid** (sē'pi-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sepia* + *-oid*.] I. *a.* Resembling a cuttlefish; pertaining to the *Sepioidea*, or having their characters.

II. *n.* A member of the *Sepioidea*.

**Sepioidea** (sē-pi-oi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepia* + *-oidea*.] 1. A superfamily of decacerous cephalopods with eyes covered by transparent skin and lidless, the fourth pair of arms hectocotylized, and an internal flattened calcareous gladius, the sepiost or cuttlebone.—2. An order of dibranchiato cephalopods, contrasted with *Belemnoidea*. *A. Hyatt.*

**Sepiola** (sē-pī'ō-lä), *n.* [NL., dim. of *Sepia*, q.v.] A genus of squids, typical of the family *Sepiolidæ*, having the body short, and the fins broad, short, and lobe-like, as in *S. atlantica*.



*Sepiola atlantica.*

**Sepiolidæ** (sē-pi-ol'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepiola* + *-idæ*.] A family of decacerous cephalopods, typified by the genus *Sepiola*. They have a small cartilaginous or corneous gladius or cuttlebone, and the first pair of arms hectocotylized.

**Sepiolidea** (sē'pi-ō-lid'ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepiola* + *-idea*.] Same as *Sepioloidea*.

**sepiolite** (sē'pi-ō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *σήπιον*, the bone of the cuttlefish (< *σηπία*, the cuttlefish), + *λίθος*, stone.] The mineralogical name for the hydrous magnesium silicate meersehaum. See *meerschaum*.

**Sepioloidea** (sē'pi-ō-loi'dē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sepiola* + *-oidea*.] A superfamily of decacerous cephalopods with eyes covered by a transparent skin but with false eyelids more or less free, arms of the first pair hectocotylized, and the gladius corneous and rudimentary or absent. Also *Sepiolidea*.

**Sepiophora** (sē-pi-of'ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σηπία*, sepia, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*[1].] The *Sepiidæ* as a group of deeapod cephalopods eharacterized by a calcareous internal bone. Also *Sepiæphora*.

**sepiophore** (sē'pi-ō-fōr), *n.* [< *Sepiophora*.] A member of the *Sepiophora*, as a cuttlefish.

**sepiost** (sē'pi-ost), *n.* [< Gr. *σήπιον*, the bone of the cuttlefish, + *ὀστέον*, a bone.] The bone or internal skeleton of the cuttlefish; cuttlebone. See cuts under *Dibranchiata* and *calamary*.

**sepiostaire** (sē'pi-os-tār'), *n.* [< F. *sépiostaire*: see *sepiost*.] Same as *sepiost*. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 575.

**sepistan**, *n.* Same as *sebesten*.

**sepium** (sē'pi-um), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σήπιον*, the bone of a cuttlefish, < *σηπία*, the cuttlefish: see *sepia*.] Cuttlebone; sepiost or sepiostaire.

**sepometer** (sē-pom'e-tėr), *n.* [< Gr. *σήπειν*, make rotten or putrid, + *μέτρον*, a measure.] An instrument for determining, by means of the decoloration and decomposition produced in sodium permanganate, the amount of organic impurity existing in the atmosphere.

**sepon**, *n.* Same as *supawn*.

**sepose**† (sē-pōz'), *v.* [After the analogy of *pose*[2], *depose*, etc., < L. *seponere*, pp. *sepositus*, lay apart, put aside, < *se-*, apart, + *ponere*, put, place: see *pose*[2]. Cf. *seposit*.] I. *trans.* To set apart.

> God *seposed* a seventh of our time for his exterior worship. *Donne*, To Sir H. G.

II. *intrans.* To go aside; retire.

> That he [a Christian] think of God at all times, but that, besides that, he *sepose* sometimes, to think of nothing but God. *Donne*, Sermons, xix.

**seposit**† (sē-poz'it), *v. t.* [< L. *sepositus*, pp. of *seponere*, put aside: see *sepose*.] To set aside.

> Parents and the neerest bloud must all for this [marriage] be laid by and *seposited*. *Feltham*, Letters, i.

**sepositon**† (sep-ō-zish'ọn), *n.* [< L. *sepositio(n-)*, a laying aside, a separation, < *seponere*, pp. *sepositus*, put aside: see *sepose*.] The act of setting aside or apart; a setting aside.

> We must contend with prayer, with actual dereliction and *sepositon* of all our other affairs. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 230.

**sepoy** (sē'poi, formerly and better sē-poi'), *n.* [Also *seapoy*, formerly also *sipoy*, and (more nearly like the Hind.) *sipahee*, *spahi* (G. *sepoy*, < E.) = F. *spahi*, *cipaye*, a sepoy, = Sp. *espahi*, a eavalryman (in Turkey or Algeria); < Hind. *sipāhī*, a native soldier in distinetion from a European soldier, a beadle, peon or messenger of a court, < Pers. *sipāhi*, a horseman, soldier, < *sipāh*, *supāh* (> Hind. *sipāh*), soldiers, an army, military force.] In India, a native soldier disciplined and uniformed aeeording to European regulations; especially, a native soldier of the British army in India. The officers of sepoys have usually been European, and those of the higher ranks are exclusively so.

> As early as A. D. 1592, the chief of Sind had 200 natives dressed and armed like Europeans; these were the first *Sepoys*. *R. F. Burton*, Camoens: a Commentary, II. 445, note 3.

**Sepoy mutiny.** See *mutiny*.

**seppuku** (sep'pùk'ö), *n.* [Jap., colloquial pronunciation of *setsŭ pukŭ*, 'eut the belly' (the syllable *tsŭ*, exeept when initial, being assimilated in mod. Jap. and Chin. words to a *k*, *p*, or *s* following): *setsŭ*, < Chin. *ts'ieh*, *ts'it*, eut; *fukŭ*, *pukŭ*, < Chin. *fuh*, *fuk*, belly, abdomen.] Same as *hara-kiri*.

> *Seppuku*, which is of Chinese origin, is considered more elegant than the purely native term *hara-kiri*.

**Seps** (seps), *n.* [NL. (Oken, 1816), < L. *seps*, < Gr. *σήψ*, a kind of lizard, also a kind of serpent the bite of which was alleged to cause putrefaetion, < *σήπειν*, make rotten: see *septic*.] 1. A genus of scincoid lizards, of the family *Scincidæ*, giving name to the *Sepidæ*. They have an elongate cylindric body, with very small limbs, and imbricated scales. They are sometimes known as *serpent-lizards*.

2. [*l. c.*] A lizard of this genus.

> Like him whom the Numidian *seps* did thaw
> Into a dew with poison.
> *Shelley*, Prometheus Unbound, iii. 1.

**Sepsidæ** (sep'si-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., prop. *Sepidæ*, < *Seps* (*Sep-*) + *-idæ*.] Same as *Sepidæ*[2].

**sepsine** (sep'sin), *n.* [< *seps*(*is*) + *-ine*[2].] 1. A name loosely applied to the ptomaïnes of septie poisoning.—2. A toxie crystalline substanee obtained by Schmiedeberg and Bergman from deeaying yeast.

**sepsis** (sep'sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σῆψις*, putrefaetion, < *σήπειν*, make rotten: see *Seps*.] 1. Putridity or putrefaetion; deeomposition; rot.—2. Contamination of the organism from ill-conditioned wounds, from abseesses, or eertain other loeal ptomaïne-faetories or bacterial seminaries; septieemia. It ineludes of course similar eonditions produeed experimentally by inoculation.—3. [*cap.*] In *entom.*, a genus of dipterous inseets of the family *Muscidæ*. *Fallen*, 1810.

**sept**[1] (sept), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *septe*; usually regarded as a eorruption of *sect* (perhaps due to assoeiation with L. *sæptum*, *septum*, a fenee, an inclosure: see *sept*[2]): see *sect*[1].] A elan: used espeeially of the tribes or families in Ireland.

> For that is the evill which I nowe finde in all Ireland, that the Irish dwell togither by theyr *septs* and severall nations, soe as they may practize or conspire what they will. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

> The *Sept*, or, in phrase of Indian law, the Joint Undivided Family—that is, the combined descendants of an ancestor long since dead. *Maine*, Early Hist. of Inatitutions, p. 231.

**sept**[2] (sept), *n.* [< L. *sæptum*, *septum*, a fenee, an inclosure.] An inclosure; a railing.

> Men . . . have been made bold to venture into the holy *sept*, and invade the secrets of the temple. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 421.

**Sept.** An abbreviation (*a*) of *September*; (*b*) of *Septuagint*.

**septa**, *n.* Plural of *septum*.

**septæmia**, *n.* See *septemia*.

**septal**[1] (sep'tạl), *a.* [< *sept*[1] + *-al*.] Of or belonging to a sept or clan.

> He had done much to Normanize the country by making large and wholly illegal grants of *septal* territory to his followers. *J. H. McCarthy*, Outline of Irish History, iii.

**septal**[2] (sep'tạl), *a.* [< *sept*[2], *septum*, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to septa; having the character of a septum; septiform; partitioning, or forming a partition.

**septan** (sep'tạn), *a.* [< L. *sept(em)*, seven, + *-an*.] Reeurring every seventh day.—**Septan fever.** See *fever*[1].

**septangle** (sep'tang-gl), *n.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *angulus*, an angle: see *angle*[3].] In *geom.*, a figure having seven sides and seven angles; a heptagon.

**septangular** (sep-tang'gū-lär), *a.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *angulus*, angle, + *-ar*[3].] Having seven angles.

**Septaria**[1] (sep-tā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *sæptum*, *septum*, a fenee, an inclosure: see *septum*.] In *conch.*, a genus of shipworms: synonymous with *Teredo*. *Lamarck*; *Férussac*.

**septaria**[2] (sep-tā'ri-ä), *n.* Plural of *septarium*.

**septarian** (sep-tā'ri-ạn), *a.* [< *septarium* + *-an*.] Having the eharaeter of, containing, or relating to a septarium.

> The "Tealby Beds" are (1) the iron stone, . . . (2) clays with thin sand stones, *septarian* nodules, selenite, and pyrites. *Geol. Mag.*, V. 32.

**septarium** (sep-tā'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *septaria* (-ä). [NL.: see *Septaria*[1].] A coneretion or nodule of eonsiderable size, and roughly spherieal in shape, of whieh the parts nearest the eenter have beeome eracked during the drying of the mass, the open spaces thus formed having been subsequently filled with some infiltrated mineral, usually ealeite. Sueh septaria or septarian nodules are abundant in various shaly rocks, espeeially in the Liassie beds in England.

**Septata** (sep-tā'tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *septatus*, *sæptatus*: see *septate*.] An order of gregarines in whieh the medullary substance is separated into two chambers—an anterior smaller one ealled *protomerite*, and a posterior larger one ealled *deutomerite*, which contains the nueleus. The genera *Gregarina* and *Holorhynchus* are representative of the order. *E. R. Lankester*.

**septate** (sep'tāt), *a.* [< L. *sæptatus*, *septatus*, surrounded with a fenee or inelosure, < *sæptum*, *septum*, a fenee: see *septum*.] Having a septum or septa; partitioned; divided into compartments; septiferous; loeulate; speeifieally, belonging to the *Septata*.—**Septate spore**, Same as *sporidesm*.—**Septate uterus**, a uterus divided into two sections by a septum or partition.

**septated** (sep'tā-ted), *a.* [< *septate* + *-ed*[2].] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, provided with septa or partitions; septate.

**septation** (sep-tā'shọn), *n.* [< *septate* + *-ion*.] Partition; division into parts by means of septa or of a septum.

**sept-chord** (sept'kôrd), *n.* [< F. *sept*, seven, + E. *chord*.] Same as *seventh-chord*.

**September** (sep-tem'bėr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *Septembre*, *Septembyr*, < OF. *Septembre*, *Setembre*, F. *Septembre* = Pr. *Septembre*, *Setembre* = Sp. *Setiembre* = Pg. *Sctembro* = It. *Settembre* = D. G. Dan. Sw. *September*, < L. *September* (> LGr. Σεπτέμβριος), *Septembris*, se. *mensis*, the seventh month of the Roman year, < *septem*, seven, = E. *seven*: see *seven*.] I. *n.* The ninth month of the year. When the year began with Mareh, it was the seventh month (whence the name). Abbreviated *Sept*.

II. *a.* Oeeurring, appearing, or prevailing in September: as, the *September* gales.—**September thorn**, *Ennomos erosaria*, a British geometrid moth.

**Septembral** (sep-tem'brạl), *a.* [< *September* + *-al*.] Of September.

> There were few that liked the ptisane, but all of them were perfect lovers of the pure *septembral* juice. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 1.

**Septembrist** (sep-tem'brist), *n.* [< F. *septembriste* (see def.), < *Septembre*, September.] One

of those who, in the first French Revolution, took part in the massacre of the prisoners in Paris in the beginning of September, 1792; hence, any malignant or bloodthirsty person.

**septemfluous** (sep-tem'flŏ-us), *a.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *fluere*, flow, + *-ous*.] Flowing in seven streams or currents; having seven mouths, as a river. [Rare.]

> The town is seated on the east side of the river Ley [Lea], which not only parteth Hertfordshire from Essex, but also seven times parteth from its self, whose *septemfluous* stream in coming to the town is crossed again with so many bridges.
> *Fuller*, Hist. Waltham Abbey, i. 83. (*Davies.*)
>
> The main streams of this *septemfluous* river [the Nile].
> *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Iniquity, I. xvi. § 11. (*Trench.*)

**septemia, septæmia** (sep-tē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. *septæmia*, < Gr. σηπτός, verbal adj. of σήπειν, make rotten, + αἷμα, blood.] Septicemia; sepsis.

**septempartite** (sep-tem-pär'tīt), *a.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *partitus*, divided: see *partite*.] Divided into seven parts; in *bot.*, so divided nearly to the base.

**septemtrion**†, *n.* See *septentrion*.

**septemvious** (sep-tem'vi-us), *a.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *via*, a way.] Going in seven different directions. [Rare.]

> Officers of state ran *septemvious*, seeking an ape to counteract the bloodthirsty tomfoolery of the human species.
> *C. Reade*, Cloister and Hearth, lxxiii.

**septemvir** (sep-tem'vėr), *n.*; pl. *septemvirs*, *septemviri* (-vėrz, -vi-rī). [L. *septemviri*, a board of seven men; orig. two words: *septem*, seven; *viri*, pl. of *vir*, man.] One of seven men joined in any office or commission: as, the *septemviri* epulones, one of the four chief religious corporations of ancient Rome.

**septemvirate** (sep-tem'vi-rāt), *n.* [< L. *septemviratus* (see def.), < *septemviri*, septemvirs: see *septemvir*.] The office of a septemvir; government or authority vested in seven persons.

**septenarius** (sep-te-nā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *septenarii* (-ī). [L., sc. *versus*, a verse of seven feet; prop. adj., consisting of seven: see *septenary*.] In *Latin pros.*, a verse consisting of seven feet. The name is used especially for the trochaic tetrameter catalectic (*versus quadratus*), which in the older Latin writers admits a spondee or anapest in the first, third, and fifth, as well as in the second, fourth, and sixth places, and for the iambic tetrameter catalectic.

**septenary** (sep'te-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *septénaire* = Pr. *setenari* = Sp. *setenario* = Pg. *septenario* = It. *settenario*, < L. *septenarius*, consisting of seven, < *septeni*, pl., seven apiece, by sevens, < *septem*, seven: see *seven*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Consisting of or relating to seven: as, a *septenary* number.

> They [Mohammedan Arabs] have discovered or imagined an immense number of *septenary* groups in religion, history, art, philosophy, and indeed all branches of human knowledge. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 338.

2. Lasting seven years; occurring once in seven years: as, a *septenary* term; a *septenary* council.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *septenaries* (-riz). 1. The number seven; the heptad. [Rare.]

> These constitutions of Moses, that proceed so much upon a *septenary*, or number of seven, have no reason in the nature of the thing. *Burnet.*

2. A group of seven things.

> The modern literature of Persia abounds in sevens. Native dictionaries enumerate above a hundred *septenaries*, groups of objects designated as the seven so-and-so.
> *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 329.

**septenate** (sep'te-nāt), *a.* [< L. *septeni*, seven apiece (see *septenary*), + *-ate*[1].] In *bot.*, having seven parts, as a compound leaf with seven leaflets springing from one point.

**septennate** (sep-ten'āt), *n.* [= F. *septennat*; as LL. *septennium*, a period of seven years (see *septennium*), + *-ate*[3].] A period of seven years, or an arrangement lasting or intended to last through seven years.

> In sticking to the term of three years they [the Opposition] showed themselves bad tacticians, the more so as the tradition of a double renewal of the *Septennate* was in favour of the Government demand.
> *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 593.

**septennial** (sep-ten'i-ạl), *a.* [Cf. F. *septennal* = Sp. *sieteañal* = Pg. *septenal*; < L. *septennium*, a period of seven years: see *septennium*.] 1. Lasting or continuing seven years: as, *septennial* parliaments.—2. Occurring or returning once in every seven years: as, *septennial* elections.

> Being dispensed with all for his *septennial* visit, . . . he resolved to govern them by subaltern ministers.
> *Howell*, Vocall Forrest, p. 16.

**Septennial Act**, a British statute of 1716 fixing the existence of a parliament at seven years from the date of the writ summoning it, unless previously dissolved.

**septennially** (sep-ten'i-ạl-i), *adv.* Once in seven years.

**septennium** (sep-ten'i-um), *n.* [= It. *settennio*, < L. *septennium*, a period of seven years, < *septennis*, of seven years, < *septem*, seven, + *annus*, a year.] A period of seven years.

**septentrial**† (sep-ten'tri-ạl), *a.* [< *septentri-on* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the north; septentrional. [Rare.]

> Waveny in her way, on this *Septentrial* side,
> That these two Eastern Shires doth equally divide,
> From Laphamford leads on her stream into the East.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xx. 19.

**Septentrio** (sep-ten'tri-ō), *n.* [L., one of the *Septentriones*, the seven stars forming Charles's Wain, or the Great Bear: see *septentrion*.] In *astron.*, the constellation Ursa Major, or Great Bear.

**septentrion**† (sep-ten'tri-ọn), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *septemtrion*, *septemtrioun*, *septemptrion*, < OF. *septemtrion*, F. *septentrion* = Pr. *septentrio* = Sp. *setentrion* = Pg. *septentrião* = It. *settentrione*, < L. *septentrio(n-)*, *septemtrio(n-)*, usually in pl. *septentriones*, *septemtriones*, the seven stars of the Great Bear near the north pole, hence the north; lit. the seven plow-oxen, < *septem*, seven, + *trio(n-)*, a plow-ox.] **I.** *n.* 1. [*cap.*] Same as *Septentrio*.—2. The north.

> But from the colde *Septemptrion* declyne,
> And from northwest there chylling sonnes shyne.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.
>
> This wyde world hadde in subjeccioun,
> Both Est and West, South and *Septemtrioun*.
> *Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, i. 477.
>
> And also that other parte of Indien is aboute *Septentryon*, and there is great plenty of wyne, bredde, and all maner of vytayle.
> *R. Eden* (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xxxii.).
>
> Thou art as opposite to every good . . .
> As the south to the *septentrion*.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 136.

**II.** *a.* Northern; septentrional. [Rare.]

> A ridge of hills,
> That screen'd the fruits of the earth, and seats of men,
> From cold *Septentrion* blasts. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 31.

**septentrional** (sep-ten'tri-ọ-nạl), *a.* [< ME. *septentrional*, *septentrionel*, *septentrianelle*, < OF. *septentrionel*, F. *septentrional* = Sp. *setentrional* = Pg. *septentrional* = It. *settentrionale*, < L. *septentrionalis*, pertaining to the north, < *septentrio(n-)*, the north: see *septentrion*.] Northern; boreal; hyperborean.

> That is at the Northe parties, that men clepen the *Septentrionelle*, where it is alle only cold.
> *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 131.
>
> In the same maner maistow wyrke with any latitude *septentrional* in alle signes. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. § 40.
>
> The parts *Septentrionall* are with these Sp'ryts Much haunted.
> *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 568.
>
> Not only our Saxons, but all the *septentrional* Nations, adored and sacrificed to Thor, a Statue resembling a crown'd King. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 3.

**septentrionality** (sep-ten"tri-ọ-nal'i-ti), *n.* [< *septentrional* + *-i-ty*.] The state of being northern; northerliness. *Bailey.*

**septentrionally** (sep-ten'tri-ọ-nạl-i), *adv.* Northerly; toward the north.

> For if they be powerfully excited and equally let fall, they commonly sink down and break the water at that extream whereat they were *septentrionally* excited.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

**septentrionate** (sep-ten'tri-ọ-nāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *septentrionated*, ppr. *septentrionating*. [< *septentrion* + *-ate*[2].] To tend, turn, or point toward the north. [Rare.]

> True it is, and confirmable by every experiment, that steel and good iron never excited by the loadstone discover in themselves a verticity: that is, a directive or polary faculty, whereby, conveniently placed, they do *septentrionate* at one extream, and australize.
> *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 2.

**Septentriones** (sep-ten-tri-ō'nēz), *n. pl.* [L., pl. of *Septentrio*: see *septentrion*.] The seven stars belonging to the constellation of the Great Bear; hence, this constellation itself.

> This Nero governed by ceptre alle the poeples that ben under the colde sterres that hyhten *vii tyryones*.
> *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. meter 6.

**septet** (sep-tet'), *n.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *-et*.] In *music*: (*a*) A work for seven voices or instruments. Compare *quartet* and *quintet*. (*b*) A company of seven performers who sing or play septets. Also *septette*, *septuar*.

**septfoil** (sept'foil), *n.* [< F. *sept* (< L. *septem*), seven, + *feuille* (< *folium*), a leaf: see *foil*[1].] 1. A plant, *Potentilla Tormentilla*. See *tormentil*.—2. A figure composed of seven lobes or leaves. Compare *einquefoil*, *quatrefoil*, *sexfoil*. Specifically—3. A figure of seven equal segments of a circle, used as an ecclesiastical symbol of the seven sacraments, seven gifts of the Holy Spirit, etc.

**septic** (sep'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. σηπτικός, characterized by putridity, < σηπτός, verbal adj. of σήπειν, make rotten.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to sepsis in general; putrefactive or putrefying; septical: opposed to *antiseptic*.

> If hospitals were not overcrowded, if the system of ventilation were perfect, if there were a continuous water supply, a proper isolation of wards and distribution of patients, the causes of *septic* diseases would not be generated.
> *N. A. Rev.*, CXXIII. 236.

**Septic fever, peritonitis**, etc. See the nouns.—**Septic poisoning.** See *sepsis*.

**II.** *n.* A substance which causes sepsis.

**septicæmia, septicæmic.** See *septicemia*, *septicemic*.

**septical** (sep'ti-kal), *a.* Same as *septic*.

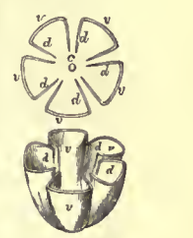
**septically** (sep'ti-kạl-i), *adv.* In a septic manner; by means of septics.

**septicemia, septicæmia** (sep-ti-sē'mi-ä), *n.* [NL. *septicæmia*, irreg. < Gr. σηπτικός, putrefying (see *septic*), + αἷμα, blood.] Sepsis. *Pyemia* is the term used to designate cases in which there are multiple metastatic abscesses. Also *septemia*, *septæmia*.—**Mouse septicemia**, an infectious disease of mice, first described by R. Koch in 1878, who produced it by injecting under the skin minute quantities of putrescent liquids. These contained a very small, slender bacillus, which rapidly multiplies in the body of mice and pigeons, and causes death in a few days. The bacillus closely resembles that of rouget in swine.—**Pasteur's septicemia**, the malignant edema of Koch, produced in rabbits by inserting garden-mold under the skin of the abdomen. Death follows in one or two days. A delicate motile bacillus is found in the edematous tissues.—**Puerperal septicemia.** See *puerperal*.

**septicemic, septicæmic** (sep-ti-sē'mik), *a.* [< *septicemia*, *septicæmia*, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with septicemia.

> A specific *septicæmic* micrococcus not necessarily always present in the sputum and lungs of human croupous pneumonia. *E. Klein*, Micro-Organisms and Disease, p. 50.

**septicidal** (sep'ti-sī-dạl), *a.* [< *septicide* + *-al*.] Dividing at the septa or partitions: in botany, noting a mode of dehiscence in which the pericarp or fruit is resolved into its component carpels by splitting asunder through the dissepiments. See *dehiscence*, 2, and compare *loculicidal*.



Septicidal Dehiscence.
*v*, valves; *d*, dissepiments; *c*, axis.

**septicidally** (sep'ti-sī-dạl-i), *adv.* In a septicidal manner.

> The fruit is described as *septicidally* septifragal. *Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 149.

**septicide** (sep'ti-sīd), *a.* [< L. *sæptum*, *septum*, a fence, an inclosure (see *septum*), + *-cida*, < *cædere*, cut.] Same as *septicidal*.

**septicine** (sep'ti-sin), *n.* [Irreg. < *septic* + *-ine*[2].] A name given by Hager to a ptomaïne resembling conine, obtained from putrefying bodies.

**septicity** (sep-tis'i-ti), *n.* [< *septic* + *-ity*.] Septic character or quality; tendency to promote putrefaction; sepsis.

**septifarious** (sep-ti-fā'ri-us), *a.* [< LL. *septifarius*, sevenfold, < L. *septem*, seven, + *-farius*, as in *bifarius*: see *bifarious*.] Turned seven different ways.

**septiferous** (sep-tif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *sæptum*, *septum*, an inclosure, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] In *zoöl.* and *bot.*, having a septum; septate.

**septifluous** (sep-tif'lŏ-us), *a.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *fluere*, flow: see *fluent*. Cf. *septemfluous*.] Flowing in seven streams.

**septifolious** (sep-ti-fō'li-us), *a.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *folium*, leaf.] Having seven leaves.

**septiform**[1] (sep'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *sæptum*, *septum*, an inclosure, + *forma*, form.] Having the character of a septum; forming a septum; septal.

**septiform**[2] (sep'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *forma*, form.] Sevenfold.—**Septiform litany**, a litany said to have been instituted by St. Gregory the Great, A. D. 590, and used on St. Mark's day (April 25th). Seven processions started, each from a different church, all meeting at one church (whence the name).

**septifragal** (sep-tif'rā-gal), *a.* [< L. *sæptum*, *septum*, an inclosure, + *frangere* (√ *frag*), break, + *-al*.] In *bot.*, literally, breaking from the partitions: noting a mode of dehiscence in which the backs of the carpels separate from the dissepiments, whether formed by their sides or by expansions of the placenta. See *dehiscence*, 2, and compare *septicidal* and *loculicidal*.

**septilateral** (sep-ti-lat'ẹ-ral), *a.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *latus* (*later-*), side: see *lateral*.] Having seven sides: as, a *septilateral* figure.

**septile** (sep′til), *a.* [< L. *sæptum, septum*, an inclosure, + *-ile.*] In *bot.*, of or belonging to septa or dissepiments.

**septillion** (sep-til′yon), *n.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + F. *(m)illion*, million: see *million*[1].] 1. In the British system of numeration, a million raised to the seventh power; a number expressed by unity followed by forty-two ciphers.—2. In the French numeration, generally taught in the United States, the eighth power of a thousand; a thousand sextillions.

**septimal** (sep′ti-mal), *a.* [< L. *septimus, septumus*, seventh (< *septem*, seven), + *-al.*] Relating to the number seven.

**septimanarian** (sep′ti-mā-nā′ri-an), *n.* [< ML. *septimanarius* (see def.) (< LL. *septimana*, a week, < L. *septimanus*, pertaining to the number seven, < *septem*, seven) + *-an.*] A monk on duty for a week. *Imp. Dict.*

**septime** (sep′tēm), *n.* [< L. *septimus*, the seventh, < *septem*, seven, = E. *seven:* see *seven.*] The seventh position assumed by a swordsman after drawing his weapon from the scabbard. The hand being kept opposite the right breast with the nails upward, the point of the foil is directed a little downward and in a section of a circle to the left, thus causing the opponent's point to deviate, and pass the body. Practically this parry is only quart with the point lowered to protect the lower part of the body. Also *thrust* or *point in septime* — that is, defended by the parry called *septime.*

**septimole** (sep′ti-mōl), *n.* [< L. *septem*, seven (*septimus*, seventh), + *-ole.*] In *music*, a group of seven notes to be played in the time of four or six of the same kind. It is indicated by the sign ⁷ placed over the group. Also *septole.*

**septinsular** (sep-tin′sū-lär), *a.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *insula*, island: see *insular.*] Pertaining to or made up of seven islands: as, the *septinsular* republic of the Ionian Islands. [Rare.]

A *Septinsular* or Heptanesian history, as distinguished from the individual histories of the seven islands.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 206.

**septisyllable** (sep′ti-sil-a-bl), *n.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *syllaba*, syllable: see *syllable.*] A word of seven syllables.

**septole** (sep′tōl), *n.* [< L. *septem*, seven, + *-ole.*] Same as *septimole.*

**septomaxillary** (sep-tō-mak′si-lā-ri), *a.* and *n.*; pl. *septomaxillaries* (-riz). [< NL. *septum*, q. v., + E. *maxillary.*] **I.** *a.* Combining characters of a nasal septum and of a maxillary bone; common to or connecting such parts, as a bone or cartilage of some vertebrates.

**II.** *n.* In *ornith.*, a bone which in some birds unites the maxillopalatines of opposite sides across the midline of the skull with each other or with the vomer. *Nature*, XXXVII. 501.

**septonasal** (sep-tō-nā′zal), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *septum*, q. v., + L. *nasus*, nose: see *nasal.*] **I.** *a.* Forming a nasal septum; internasal: as, the *septonasal* cartilage of an embryonic skull.

**II.** *n.* A bone which in some birds forms a nasal septum. *W. K. Parker.*

**septuagenarian** (sep-tū-aj-e-nā′ri-an), *n.* [< *septuagenary* + *-an.*] A person seventy years of age, or between seventy and eighty.

**septuagenary** (sep-tū-aj′e-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *septuagénaire* = Sp. Pg. *septuagenario* = It. *settuagenario*, < L. *septuagenarius*, belonging to the number seventy, < *septuageni*, seventy each, distributive form of *septuaginta*, seventy: see *septuagint.*] **I.** *a.* Consisting of seventy, especially of seventy years; pertaining to a person seventy or seventy odd years old.

Nor can the three hundred years of John, of times, or Nestor, overthrow the assertion of Moses, or afford a reasonable encouragement beyond his *septuagenary* determination. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., Iii. 9.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *septuagenaries* (-riz). A septuagenarian.

**septuagesima** (sep′tū-a-jes′i-mä), *n.* [= F. *septuagésime* = Sp. Pg. *septuagesima* = It. *settuagesima* = G. *septuagesima*, < L. *septuagesima (dies)*, seventieth (day), fem. of *septuagesimus*, seventieth, < *septuaginta*, seventy: see *septuagint.*] 1. A period of seventy days.—2. [*cap.*] The third Sunday before Lent: more fully called *Septuagesima Sunday.* The original history of this name and of *Sexagesima* (applied to the Sunday following) is not known; and any direct reference to sixty and seventy in these periods of sixty-three and fifty-six days before Easter is not to be traced. The probability is that the use of *Quadragesima Sunday* for the first Sunday in Quadragesima or Lent, and the independent use of *Quinquagesima* for the fiftieth day before Easter (both included), led to the extension of the series by the inexact application of the names *Sexagesima* and *Septuagesima* to the two Sundays preceding. Also called *Lost Sunday, Alleluia Sunday.* See *Sunday.*

**septuagesimal** (sep′tū-a-jes′i-mal), *a.* [< *septuagesima* + *-al.*] Consisting of seventy, especially of seventy (or between seventy and eighty) years.

Our abridged and *septuagesimal* ages.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 6.

**Septuagint** (sep′tū-a-jint), *n.* and *a.* [F. *les septante;* G. *septuaginta* (def. 2); < L. *septuaginta* (Gr. ἑβδομήκοντα), seventy: see *seventy.*] **I.** *n.* 1† The Seventy — that is, the seventy (or more) persons who, according to the tradition, made a translation of the Hebrew Scriptures into Greek. The rounded legend is that the translation was made by seventy-two persons in seventy-two days. In another view, the Seventy were members of the sanhedrim (about seventy in number) who sanctioned the translation.

The *Septuagints* translation. *Minsheu.*

2. A Greek version of the Hebrew Scriptures made by the Seventy (see def. 1): usually expressed by the symbol LXX ('the Seventy'). This version is said by Josephus to have been made in the reign and by the order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, King of Egypt, about 270 or 280 years before the birth of Christ. It is supposed, however, by modern critics that this version of the several books is the work, not only of different hands, but of separate times. It is probable that at first only the Pentateuch was translated, and the remaining books gradually; but the translation is believed to have been completed by the second century B. C. The Septuagint is written in the Hellenistic (Alexandrine) dialect, and is linguistically of great importance from its effect upon the diction of the New Testament, and as the source of a large part of the religious and theological vocabulary of the Greek fathers, and (through the Old Latin version of the Bible (see *Italic*) and the influence of this on the Vulgate) of that of the Latin fathers also and of all western nations to the present day. In the Greek Church the Septuagint has been in continuous use from the earliest times, although other Greek versions (see *Hexapla*) were anciently also in circulation, and it is the Old Testament still used in that church. The Septuagint contains the books called *Apocrypha* intermingled among the other books. It is the version out of which most of the citations in the New Testament from the Old are taken. Abbreviated *Sept.*

**II.** *a.* Pertaining to the Septuagint; contained in the Greek copy of the Old Testament.

**Septuagintal** (sep′tū-a-jin′tal), *a.* [< *Septuagint* + *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to the Septuagint; contained in the Septuagint.

The *Septuagintal* tradition was at length set aside.
*Smith*, Dict. of the Bible, III. 1701.

**septuary**† (sep′tū-ā-ri), *n.* [< L. *septem*, seven (after *septua(gint)*), + *-ary.*] Something composed of seven; a week. *Ash.*

**septulate** (sep′tū-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **septulatus*, < *septulum*, a little partition, inclosure: see *septulum.*] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, having a septulum or septula.—2. In *bot.*, noting fruits having imperfect or false septa.

**septulum** (sep′tū-lum), *n.*; pl. *septula* (-lä). [NL., dim. of L. *sæptum, septum*, a partition: see *septum.*] A little septum or small partition.—**Septula renum**, inward prolongations of the cortical substance of the kidneys, extending between the pyramids as far as the sinus and bases of the papillæ. Also called *columnæ Bertini* or *columns of Bertin*, and *cortical columns.*

**septum** (sep′tum), *n.*; pl. *septa* (-tä). [NL., < L. *sæptum, septum*, fence, inclosure, partition, < *sæpire, sepire*, pp. *sæptus, septus*, hedge in, inclose, < *sæpes, sepes*, a hedge, a fence.] A partition; a wall separating two cavities.

It is found upon experiment that hydrogen goes through a *septum* or wall of graphite four times as fast as oxygen.
*W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 205.

Specifically — (*a*) In *bot.*, any kind of a partition, whether a proper dissepiment or not: as, the *septum* in a seed; the *septum* of a spore. (*b*) In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a partition; a wall between two cavities, or a structure which divides a part or an organ into separate portions; a dissepiment. In vertebrates the formations known as *septa* are most frequently situated in the vertical longitudinal median line of the body, but may be transverse or otherwise disposed. A number of them are specified by qualifying words. See phrases following. (*c*) In *corals*, a calcified mesentery; one of the six or more vertical plates which converge from the wall to the axis of the visceral space, dividing this into a number of radiating loculi or compartments. Each septum appears single or simple, but is really a duplicature of closely apposed plates, just as the mesentery itself is a fold. They are to be distinguished from the horizontal dissepiments, or tabulæ, which may cut them at right angles. They are variously modified in details of form, may be connected by synapticulæ, and are divided, according to their formation, into *primary, secondary*, and *tertiary.* (*d*) In *conch.*, one of the transverse partitions which separate the cavity of the shell of a cephalopod into chambers. (*e*) In *Vermes*, a sort of diaphragm, a series of which may partition a worm into several cavities. (*f*) In *Protozoa*, the wall between any two compartments of the test, as of a foraminifer.—**Branchial, crural, intermuscular, nasal, pectiniform, pericardial septum.** See the adjectives.—**Septum aorticum**, the aortic or anterior segment of the mitral valve.—**Septum atrium**, or **septum auricularum**, the partition between the right and left auricles of the heart. It is perfect in the adults of the higher vertebrates, as mammals and birds, but in the embryo is perforated by an opening called *foramen ovale*, from its shape in man.—**Septum cerebelli.** Same as *falx cerebelli.*—**Septum cordis**, the partition between the right and left cavities of the heart.—**Septum crurale**, a layer of condensed areolar tissue which closes the femoral ring in man, serves as a barrier to the protrusion of a femoral hernia, and is perforated for the passage of lymphatics: badly so named by J. Cloquet, and better called *septum femorale.*—**Septum femorale**, the septum crurale. *H. Gray*, Anat. (ed. 1888).—**Septum linguæ**, the partition of the tongue; a vertical median layer of fibrous tissue dividing the tongue into right and left halves. It sometimes includes a cartilaginous rod, as the lytta or so-called "worm" of a dog's tongue. See *lytta.*—**Septum lucidum**, the median partition of the lateral ventricles of the brain, inclosing the camera, pseudocœle, or so-called fifth ventricle. Also called *septum pellucidum, septum medium, septum ventriculorum, ventricular septum, septum medullare triangulare.* See cut under *corpus.*—**Septum narium**, the partition between the right and left nasal cavities or meatus of the nose. In man it is formed chiefly by the mesethmoid, or perpendicular plate of the ethmoid, the vomer, and the triangular cartilage of the nose.—**Septum nasi.** Same as *septum narium.* In zoölogy it is often restricted to the surface between the openings of the right and left nostrils, which may be of this or that character, deeply cleft as in the hare, hairy or naked, etc.—**Septum orbitale** or **orbitarum**, the orbital partition; any formation which separates the right and left eye-sockets. The term is less frequently used in relation to mammals, whose eyes are generally small and far apart, than among lower vertebrates, as birds, whose orbits are very large comparatively, and separated only by a thin vertical plate of bone, which may be perforated, or so far defective that the opposite orbits are thrown into one large cavity.—**Septum pectiniforme**, the pectinated septum of the penis, a median vertical partition between the right and left cavernous bodies of that organ. In man it is a dense, firm fibrous structure with many vertical slits, through which the blood-vessels of the opposite sides communicate freely, this comb-like appearance giving the name. It sometimes includes an ossification, the os penis or penis-bone, as in the dog, racoon, etc. Also called *septum penis.*—**Septum pontis**, the septum of the pons Varolii.—**Septum rectovaginale**, the wall which separates the rectal from the vaginal cavity.—**Septum scroti**, the partition between the right and left cavities of the scrotum.—**Septum sphenoidale**, the mesial partition between the sphenoidal sinuses.—**Septum transversum**, the diaphragm; the transverse partition between the thoracic and abdominal cavities.—**Septum ventriculorum**, or **ventricular septum.** (*a*) The partition between the right and left ventricles of the heart. (*b*) Same as *septum lucidum.*

1. Fruit of Poppy, cut transversely to show the 12 septa (*S*) with the seeds. 2. Diagram of same, the seeds omitted.

**septuor** (sep′tū-ôr), *n.* [F., < L. *sept(em)*, seven, + *(quatt)uor*, four.] Same as *septet.*

**septuple** (sep′tū-pl), *a.* [< F. *septuple*, < LL. **septuplus* (in neut. as a noun *septuplum*, a septuple) (= Gr. ἑπτάπλους, sevenfold), < L. *septem*, seven, + *-plus*, akin to *-fold.* Cf. *duple, quadruple*, etc.] Sevenfold; seven times as much.

**septuple** (sep′tū-pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *septupled*, ppr. *septupling.* [< *septuple, a.*] To multiply by seven; increase sevenfold.

And the fire in an oven whose heat was *septupled* touched not those three servants of the Lord.
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 91.

**septuplet** (sep′tū-plet), *n.* [< LL. *septuplum*, a septuple: see *septuple.*] Same as *septimole.* Compare *triplet, decimole*, etc.

**septuret**, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *scepter.*

**sepulcher, sepulchre** (sep′ul-kėr), *n.* [< ME. *sepulcre, sepulchre, sepuleur*, < OF. *sepulcre*, later *sepulchre*, F. *sépulcre* = Pr. *sepulcre* = Sp. Pg. *sepulcro* = It. *sepolcro*, < L. *sepulcrum*, also erroneously spelled *sepulchrum*, a burial-place, grave, tomb, sepulcher; with formative *-crum* (as in *fulcrum, simulacrum*, etc.), < *sepelire*, pp. *sepultus*, bury, prob. orig. 'honor,' or 'show respect to,' = Skt. *saparya*, worship, < **sapas*, honor, < √ *sap*, honor, worship.] 1. A tomb; a cave, building, etc., for interment; a burial-vault.

The *sepulcur* that therinne was layde
His blessud bodi al be-bled.
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 190.

It is not longe sithen the *Sepulcre* was alle open, that Men myghte kisse it and touche it.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 75.

He rolled a great stone to the door of the *sepulchre*, and departed. Mat. xxvii. 60.

2. In *eccles. arch.*, a recess in some early churches, in which were placed on Good Friday, with appropriate ceremonies, the cross, the reserved sacrament, and the sacramental plate, and from which they were taken at high mass on Easter, to typify the burial and resurrection of Christ.—**Knights of the Holy Sepulcher.** See *knight.*—**Order of the Holy Sepulcher**, the name of several orders. One, said to have been founded by the Crusaders, but in reality probably by Pope Alexander VI., was by Pope Pius IX. divided into three classes.

—**The Holy Sepulcher**, the sepulcher in which the body of Christ lay between his burial and resurrection. Its site is now doubtful or disputed, though professedly marked since very early times by a church at Jerusalem.

**sepulcher, sepulchre** (sep′ul-kėr, formerly also sē-pul′kėr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sepulchered, sepulchred*, ppr. *sepulchering, sepulchring*. [< *sepulcher, n.*] To bury; inter; entomb.

But I am glad to see that time survive
Where merit is not *sepulchred* alive.
*B. Jonson*, Epigrams, To Robert, Earl of Salisbury.

And so *sepulchered*, in such pomp dost lie,
That kings, for such a tomb, would wish to die.
*Milton*, Ep. on Shakspeare, l. 15.

**sepulchral** (sē-pul′krąl), *a.* [< OF. *sepulchral*, F. *sépulcral* = Sp. Pg. *sepulcral* = It. *sepolcrale, sepulcrale*, < L. *sepulcralis*, of or belonging to a sepulcher, < *sepulcrum*, sepulcher: see *sepulcher*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a sepulcher or tomb; connected with burial or the grave; erected on a grave or to the memory of the dead: as, a *sepulchral* stone or statue.

Our wasted oil unprofitably burns,
Like hidden lamps in old *sepulchral* urns.
*Cowper*, Conversation, l. 358.

**2.** Suggestive of a sepulcher or tomb. Hence—(*a*) Deep; grave; hollow in tone: as, a *sepulchral* voice. (*b*) Gloomy; funereal; solemn.

A dismal grove of sable yew,
With whose sad tints were mingled seen
The blighted fir's *sepulchral* green.
*Scott*, Rokeby, ii. 9.

**Sepulchral cone**, a small conical vessel, especially Egyptian, in which the mummy of a bird or other small animal has been interred. They are usually furnished with covers.—**Sepulchral cross.** See *cross*[1], 2.—**Sepulchral mound.** See *barrow*[1], 3.

**sepulchralize** (sē-pul′krąl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sepulchralized*, ppr. *sepulchralizing*. [< *sepulchral* + *-ize*.] To render sepulchral or solemn. [Rare.] *Imp. Diet.*

**sepulchre**, *n.* and *v.* See *sepulcher*.

**sepultural** (sē-pul′tū-rąl), *a.* [< *sepulture* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to sepulture or burial.

Belon published a history of conifers and a treatise on the funeral monuments and *sepultural* usages of the ancients and the substances used by them for the preservation of bodies. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXIV. 697.

**sepulture** (sep′ul-tūr), *n.* [< ME. *sepulture, sepultur*, < OF. *sepulture, sepouture*, F. *sépulture* = Pr. *sepultura, sebultura* = Sp. Pg. *sepultura* = It. *sepoltura, sepultura*, < L. *sepultura*, burial, < *sepelire*, pp. *sepultus*, bury: see *sepulcher*.] **1.** Burial; interment; the act of depositing the dead body of a human being in a burial-place.

That blissed man ne̊uer had *sepulture;*
Wilbelouid sir, this you say sertaiu.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3404.

He foretold, and verified it, that himself would rise from the dead after three days' *sepulture*.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 238.

The common rites of *sepulture* bestow,
To soothe a father's and a mother's woe.
*Pope*, Iliad, xxii. 429.

**2†.** Grave; burial-place; sepulcher; tomb.

But whan ye comen by my *sepulture*,
Remembreth that youre felowe resteth there.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 327.

Oh my soule! what be all these thinges, but certeine cruell summouers, that cite my life to inhabite the sorrowful *sepulture?*
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 135.

Euripides had his tomb in Africa, but his *sepulture* in Macedonia. *Sir T. Browne*, Urn-burial, iii.

**sepulture** (sep′ul-tūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sepultured*, ppr. *sepulturing*. [< OF. *sepulturer*, bury, < *sepulture*, burial: see *sepulture, n.*] To bury; entomb; sepulcher. *Cowper.* [Rare.]

**sepurture** (sep′ėr-tūr), *a.* [Origin obscure.] In *her.*, raised above the back and opened: noting the wings of a bird: as, a falcon's wings *sepurture*. *Berry.*

**sequacious** (sē-kwā′shus), *a.* [< L. *sequax* (*-ac-*), following or seeking after, < *sequi*, follow, pursue: see *sequent.*] **1.** Following; attendant; adhering; disposed to follow a leader.

Trees unrooted left their place,
*Sequacious* of the lyre.
*Dryden*, St. Cecilia's Day, l. 50.

The scheme of pantheistic omniscience so prevalent among the *sequacious* thinkers of the day.
*Sir W. Hamilton.*

And now, its strings
Boldlier swept, the long *sequacious* notes
Over delicious surges sink and rise.
*Coleridge*, The Eolian Harp.

**2†.** Ductile; pliant; manageable.

In the greater bodies the forge was easie, the matter being ductile and *sequacious*, obedient to the hand and stroke of the artificer, apt to be drawn, formed, or moulded into such shapes and machines, even by clumsie fingers.
*Ray*, Works of Creation, ii.

**3.** Logically consistent and rigorous; consecutive in development or transition of thought. [This use of the word is peculiar to Coleridge and his admirers.]

The motions of his mind were slow, solemn, and *sequacious*. *De Quincey.*

**sequaciously** (sē-kwā′shus-li), *adv.* In turn or succession; one after another.

**sequaciousness** (sē-kwā′shus-nes), *n.* Sequacious character or disposition; disposition to follow; sequacity.

The servility and *sequaciousness* of conscience.
*Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 181.

**sequacity** (sē-kwas′i-ti), *n.* [< ML. *sequacita(t-)s*, following, obsequiousness, < L. *sequax* (*-ac-*), following or seeking after: see *sequacious.*] **1.** A following, or disposition to follow; sequaciousness.

Liberty of judgement seemeth almost lost either in lazy or blind *sequacity* of other men's votes.
*Whitlock*, Manners of English People, p. 207.

It proved them to be hypotheses, on which the credulous *sequacity* of philosophers had bestowed the prescriptive authority of self-evident truths. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

**2†.** Ductility; pliableness.

All matter whereof creatures are produced by putrefaction have evermore a closeness, sentour, and *sequacitie*.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 900.

**sequannock** (sē-kwan′ok), *n.* [Amer. Ind.] Same as *poquauhock*. *Roger Williams.*

**sequel** (sē′kwel), *n.* [Formerly also *sequell, sequele;* < OF. *sequelle, sequele*, sequel, consequence, following, train, F. *séquelle*, a band, gang, series, string, = Pr. *sequela* = Sp. *secuela* = Pg. *sequela* = It. *sequela, seguela*, sequel, consequence, < LL. *sequela, sequella*, that which follows, a follower, result, consequence, sequel, ML. also a following, train, etc., < L. *sequi*, follow: see *sequent.*] **1.** That which follows and forms a continuation; a succeeding part: as, the *sequel* of a man's adventures or history.

O, let me say no more!
Gather the *sequel* by what went before.
*Shak.*, C. of E., i. 1. 96.

The *sequel* of the tale
Had touch'd her.
*Tennyson*, Princess, Conclusion.

**2.** Consequence; result; event.

The commodites and good *sequele* of vertue, the discommodies and euyll conclusion of vicious licence.
*Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 11.

Adversity, . . . an occasion of many men's falling from God, a *sequel* of God's indignation and wrath, a thing which Satan desireth and would be glad to behold.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 48.

I argue thus: The World agrees
That he writes well who writes with Ease:
Then he, by *Sequel* logical,
Writes best who never thinks at all.
*Prior*, To Fleetwood Shepherd.

The chaunces of this present life haue in themselues alone no more goode or euil than according to their *sequele* and effect they bring.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 322.

The *sequel* of to-day unsolders all
The goodliest fellowship of famous knights
Whereof this world holds record.
*Tennyson*, Morte D'Arthur.

**3.** Consequence inferred; consequentialness. [Rare.]

What *sequel* is there in this argument? An "archdeacon is the chief deacon": ergo, he is only a deacon.
*Whitgift*, Works (Parker Soc.), I. 305.

**4†.** Succession; order.

The king hath granted every article:
His daughter first, and then in *sequel* all,
According to their firm proposed natures.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., v. 2. 361.

**5†.** Those who follow or come after; descendants.

A goodly meane both to deterre from crime
And to her steppes our *sequele* to enflame.
*Surrey*, Death of Sir T. W.

**6.** In *Scots law*. See *thirlage*.

**sequela** (sē-kwē′lą), *n.*; pl. *sequelæ* (-lē). [L., that which follows, a follower: see *sequel.*] That which follows; a following. (*a*) A band of adherents. (*b*) An inference; a conclusion; a corollary.

*Sequelæ;* or thoughts suggested by the preceding aphorism.
*Coleridge*, Aids to Reflection, Aphorisms on Spiritual [Religion, ix.

(*c*) In *pathol.*, the consequent of a disease; a morbid affection which follows another, as cardiac disease after acute rheumatism, etc.—**Sequela causæ**, the process and depending issue of a cause for trial.—**Sequela curiæ**, in *law*, same as *suit of court* (which see, under *suit*).

**sequence** (sē′kwens), *n.* [< ME. *sequence*, < OF. *sequence*, a sequence at cards, answering verses, F. *séquence* = Sp. *secuencia* = Pg. *sequencia* = It. *seguenza*, < LL. *sequentia*, a following, < L. *sequen(t-)s*, following: see *sequent.*] **1.** A following or coming after; connection of consequent to antecedent in order of time or of thought; succession.

How art thou a king
But by fair *sequence* and succession?
*Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1. 199.

Arms and learning, whereof the one correspondeth to the body, the other to the soul of man, have a concurrence or near *sequence* in times.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, i. 16.

The idea of Time in its most primitive form is probably the recognition of an order of *sequence* in our states of consciousness.
*J. Clerk Maxwell*, Matter and Motion, art. xvii.

We cannot frame ideas of Co-existence, of *Sequence*, and of Difference without there entering into them ideas of quantity. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 93.

Causality, which, as a pure conception, expresses the relation of reason and consequent, becomes schematised as invariable *sequence*. *E. Caird*, Philos. of Kant, p. 412.

**2.** Order of succession or following in time or in logical arrangement; arrangement; order.

Athens, in the *sequence* of degree
From high to low throughout.
*Shak.*, T. of A., v. 1. 211.

Writing in my dungeon of Micham without dating, have made the chronology and *sequence* of my letters perplexed to you. *Donne*, Letters, vi.

Weber next considers the *sequence* of tenses in Homeric final sentences.
*B. L. Gildersleeve*, Amer. Jour. Philol., IV. 425.

**3.** An instance of uniformity in successive following.

He who sees in the person of his Redeemer a fact more stupendous and more majestic than all those observed *sequences* which men endow with an imaginary omnipotence, and worship under the name of Law—to him, at least, there will be neither difficulty nor hesitation in supposing that Christ . . . did utter his mandate, and that the wind and the sea obeyed.
*Farrar*, Life of Christ, I. xxiii.

**4.** A series of things following in a certain order, as a set of cards (three or more) immediately following one after another in order of value, as king, queen, knave, etc.; specifically, in *poker*, a "straight."

In the advertisement of a book on America, I see in the table of contents this *sequence*, "Republican Institutions, American Slavery, American Ladies."
*Marg. Fuller*, Woman in 19th Cent., p. 30.

The only mode by which their ages [those of caves at Ellora] could be approximated was by arranging them in *sequences*, according to our empirical or real knowledge of the history of the period during which they were supposed to have been excavated.
*J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 440.

To deal and shuffle, to divide and sort
Her mingled suits and *sequences*.
*Cowper*, Task, i. 475.

**5.** In *music*, a series of melodic or harmonic phrases or groups repeated three or more times at successive pitches upward or downward, usually without modulation or chromatic deviation from the key. The interval between the repetitions may be uniformly a half-step, a whole step, or even a longer interval, or it may vary diatonically between a step and a half-step. When the repetition is precise, interval for interval, the sequence is called *exact, real*, or *chromatic;* when it uses only the tones of the key, it is *tonal* or *diatonic*. Compare *rosalia*. Also called *progression* and *sequentia*.

Melodious *sequence* owes a considerable part of its expressive character to its peculiar pleasurable effect on the mind. *J. Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p. 226.

**6.** In *liturgies*, a hymn in rhythmical prose or in accentual meter sung in the Western Church after the gradual (whence the name) and before the gospel. The sequence is identical with the *prose* (which see), or the name is given to such a hymn as used in this part of the liturgy. In medieval times a great number of sequences were in use, and a different selection of them in different places. At present in the Roman Catholic Church only four are retained.

Ther clerkis synge her *sequens*.
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 218.

**Halleluiatic sequence.** See *halleluiatic*.—**Sequence of tenses**, a rule or usage by which, in deviation from the strict requirements of sense, one tense is followed by another according with it: as, he *thought* it *was* so; one *might* know it *was* true. Also *consecution of tenses*.

**sequent** (sē′kwent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sequen(t-)s*, ppr. of *sequi*, follow, < Gr. ἕπεσθαι, follow, = Skt. √*sach*, follow; prob. = Goth. *saihwan* = AS. *seón*, see: see *see*[1]. From the L. *sequi* are also ult. E. *consequent, subsequent, consequence, execute, persecute, prosecute, consecutive, executive*, etc., *exequies, obsequies, sequel, sequester, second*[1], *second*[2], *secondary*, etc., *sue, ensue, pursue, suant, pursuant, suit, suite, suitable, suitor, pursuit, pursuivant*, etc.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Continuing in the same course or order; following; succeeding.

The galleys
Have sent a dozen *sequent* messengers
This very night at one another's heels.
*Shak.*, Othello, i. 2. 41.

Either I am
The fore-horse in the team, or I am none
That draw i' the *sequent* trace.
*Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2.

There he dies, and leaves his race
Growing into a nation, and now grown
Suspected to a *sequent* king.
*Milton*, P. L., xii. 165.

2. Following by natural or logical consequence.

Indeed your "O Lord, sir!" is very *sequent* to your whipping. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 2. 56.

Those enemies of the table, heat and haste, are joy-killers, with *sequent* dyspepsia.
*A. Rhodes*, Monsieur at Home, p. 35.

A torpor of thought, a stupefaction of feeling, a purely negative state of joylessness *sequent* to the positive state of anguish. *G. W. Cable*, The Grandissimes, p. 335.

**II.** *n.* 1†. A follower. [Rare.]

He hath framed a letter to a *sequent* of the stranger queen's. *Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 2. 142.

2. A sequence or sequel; that which follows as a result. [Rare.]—3. That which follows by an observed order of succession: used, in opposition to *antecedent*, where one wishes to avoid the implication of the relation of effect to cause that would be conveyed by the use of *consequent*.

We can find no case in which a given antecedent is the only antecedent to a given *sequent*.
*W. R. Grove*, Corr. of Forces, p. 16.

**sequentia** (sē-kwen'shi-ạ), *n.* [LL., a following: see *sequence*.] In *music*, same as *sequence*, 5.

**sequential** (sē-kwen'shal), *a.* [< LL. *sequentia*, sequence, + *-al*.] Being in succession; succeeding; following.

Both years [1688, 1888] are leap years, and the *sequential* days of the week in relation to the days of the month exactly correspond. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 183, note.

**sequentiality** (sē-kwen-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *sequential* + *-ity*.] The state of being sequential; natural connection and progress of thought, incident, or the like.

The story is remarkable for its fresh naturalness and *sequentiality*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXVIII. 158.

**sequentially** (sē-kwen'shal-i), *adv.* By sequence or succession.

**sequest**†, *v. t.* [Abbr. of *sequester*.] Same as *sequester*.

Pemissapan *sequesting* himselfe, I should not importune him for victuall, and to draw his troupes, found not the Chawonests so forward as he expected.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 92.

**sequester** (sē-kwes'tėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. *sequestre*; < OF. *sequestrer*, F. *séquestrer* = Pr. Pg. *sequestrar* = Sp. *secuestrar* = It. *sequestrare*, < LL. *sequestrare*, surrender, remove, lay aside, < L. *sequester*, a mediator, trustee, agent; prob. orig. a 'follower,' one who attends, < *sequi*, follow, attend: see *sequent*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To put aside; remove; separate from other things; seclude; withdraw.

So that I shall now *sequester* the from thyne euill purpose. *William Thorpe* (1407), Trial of Thorpe, 1 Howells [State Tr., 175.

Why are you *sequester'd* from all your train?
*Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 3. 75.

The rest of the holy Sabbath, I *sequester* my body and mind as much as I can from worldly affairs.
*Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 32.

There are few that know how to *sequester* themselves entirely from perishable creatures.
*Thomas a Kempis*, Imit. of Christ (trans.), iii. 31.

The virtue of art lies in detachment, in *sequestering* one object from the embarrassing variety.
*Emerson*, Essays, 1st ser., p. 320.

2. In *law*: (*a*) To separate from the owner for a time; seize or take possession of, as the property and income of a debtor, until the claims of creditors be satisfied.

The process of sequestration is a writ or commission issuing under the Great Seal, sometimes directed to the sheriff or (which is most usual) to certain persons of the plaintiff's own nomination, empowering him or them to enter upon and *sequester* the real and personal estate and effects of the defendant (or some particular part or parcel of his lands), and to take, receive, and *sequester* the rents, issues, and profits thereof.
*E. R. Daniell*, Chancery Pleading and Practice, § 1255.

(*b*) To set aside from the power of either party, as a matter at issue, by order of a court of law. For use in Scots law, see *sequestrate*. See also *sequestration*. Hence—3. To seize for any purpose; confiscate; take possession of; appropriate.

Witherings was superseded, for abuses in the exertion of both his offices, in 1640; and they were *sequestered* into the hands of Philip Burlamachy.
*Blackstone*, Com., I. viii.

The liberties of New York were thus *sequestered* by a monarch who desired to imitate the despotism of France.
*Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., II. 415.

**II.** *intrans.* 1†. To withdraw.

To *sequester* out of the world into Atlantick and Eutopian polities, which never can be drawn into use, will not mend our condition. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 25.

2. In *law*, to renounce or decline, as a widow any concern with the estate of her husband. [Rare.]

**sequester** (sē-kwes'tėr), *n.* [< *sequester*, *v.*] 1†. The act of sequestering; sequestration; separation; seclusion.

This hand of yours requires
A *sequester* from liberty. *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4. 40.

2. In *law*, a person with whom two or more parties to a suit or controversy deposit the subject of controversy; a mediator or referee between two parties; an umpire. *Bouvier*. [Rare.]

Kynge Iohn and pope Iulius dyed both in one day, wherby he [Basilius] lacked a conuenient *sequester* or solicitoure. *R. Eden*, tr. of Paolo Giovio (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 309).

**sequestered** (sē-kwes'tėrd), *p. a.* 1. Secluded; private; retired.

Along the cool *sequester'd* vale of life
They kept the noiseless tenor of their way.
*Gray*, Elegy.

I sing in simple Scottish lays,
The lowly train in life's *sequester'd* scene.
*Burns*, Cottar's Saturday Night.

2. Separated from others; being sent or having gone into retirement.

To the which place a poor *sequester'd* stag,
That from the hunter's aim had ta'en a hurt,
Did come to languish.
*Shak.*, As you Like It, ii. 1. 33.

Mr. Owen, a *sequester'd* and learned minister, preach'd in my parlour. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 5, 1649.

**sequestra**, *n.* Plural of *sequestrum*.

**sequestrable** (sē-kwes'tra-bl), *a.* [< *sequester* + *-able*.] Capable of being sequestered or separated; subject or liable to sequestration. *Boyle*.

**sequestral** (sē-kwes'tral), *a.* [< *sequestrum* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a sequestrum.

Around the *sequestral* tube the bone has the involucral thickening which has been felt in the stump.
*Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, V. 128.

**sequestrate** (sē-kwes'trāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sequestrated*, ppr. *sequestrating*. [< LL. *sequestratus*, pp. of *sequestrare*, surrender, lay aside: see *sequester*.] 1†. To set apart from others; seclude.

In general contagions more perish for want of necessaries than by the malignity of the disease, they being *sequestrated* from mankind. *Arbuthnot*, Effects of Air.

2. In *law*, to sequester. Especially—(*a*) In *Scots law*, to take possession of, as of the estate of a bankrupt, with the view of realizing it and distributing it equitably among the creditors. (*b*) To seize for the use of the state. See *sequestration*, 1 (*f*).

**sequestration** (sek-wes- or sē-kwes-trā'shọn), *n.* [< OF. *sequestration*, F. *séquestration* = Sp. *secuestracion* = Pg. *sequestração* = It. *sequestrazione*, < LL. *sequestratio(n-)*, a sequestration: see *sequestrate*, *sequester*.] 1. The act of sequestering, or the state of being sequestered or set aside; separation; retirement; seclusion from society.

Our comfort and delight expressed by . . . *sequestration* from ordinary labours, the toils and cares whereof are not meet to be companions of such gladness.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 70.

The sacred Book,
In dusty *sequestration* wrapt too long.
*Wordsworth*, Eccles. Sonnets, ii. 29.

There is much that tends to give them [women] a religious height which men do not attain. Their *sequestration* from affairs, and from the injury to the moral sense which affairs often inflict, aids this. *Emerson*, Woman.

2†. Disunion; disjunction; division; rupture. [Some commentators are of opinion that in the quotation from Shakspere the word means 'sequel.']

It was a violent commencement [*i. e.*, the love of Desdemona for Othello], and thou shalt see an answerable *sequestration*. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 351.

Without any *sequestration* of elementary principles.
*Boyle*.

3. In *law*: (*a*) The separation of a thing in controversy from the possession of those who contend for it. (*b*) The setting apart of the goods and chattels of a deceased person to whom no one was willing to take out administration. (*c*) A writ directed by the Court of Chancery to commissioners or to the sheriff, commanding them or him to enter the lands and seize the goods of the person against whom it is directed. It might be issued against a defendant who is in contempt by reason of neglect or refusal to appear or answer or to obey a decree of court. (*d*) The act of taking property from the owner for a time till the rents, issues, and profits satisfy a demand; especially, in ecclesiastical practice, a species of execution for debt in the case of a beneficed clergyman, issued by the bishop of the diocese on the receipt of a writ to that effect, under which the profits of the benefice are paid over to the creditor until his claim is satisfied. (*e*) The gathering of the fruits of a vacant benefice for the use of the next incumbent. (*f*) The seizure of the property of an individual for the use of the state: particularly applied to the seizure by a belligerent power of debts due by its subjects to the enemy. (*g*) The seizing of the estate of an insolvent or a bankrupt, by decree of a competent court, for behoof of the creditors.—4. The formation of a sequestrum; the separation of a dead piece of bone (or cartilage) from the living bone (or cartilage) about it.

**sequestrator** (sek'wes- or sē'kwes-trā-tọr), *n.* [< LL. *sequestrator*, one who hinders or impedes, < *sequestrare*, put aside, sequestrate: see *sequester*.] 1. One who sequesters property, or who takes the possession of it for a time, to satisfy or secure the satisfaction of a demand out of its rents or profits.

He is seared with the menaces of some prating *Sequestrator*. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 238.

I am fallen into the hands of publicans and *sequestrators*, and they have taken all from me.
*Jer. Taylor*, Holy Living, ii. 6.

2. One to whom the keeping of sequestered property is committed.

A sequestration is usually directed to four *sequestrators*, and care ought to be taken that the persons named be such as are able to answer for what shall come to their hands, in case they should be called upon to account.
*E. R. Daniell*, Chancery Pleading and Practice, § 1256.

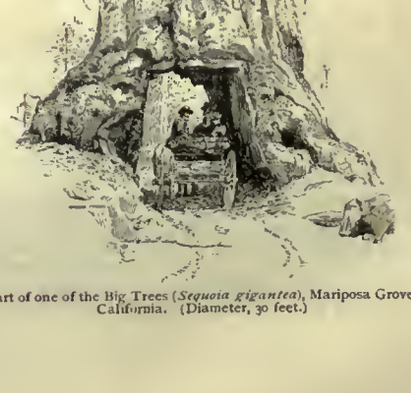
**sequestrotomy** (sē-kwes-trot'ọ̄-mi), *n.* [< NL. *sequestrum* + Gr. *-τομία*, < *τέμνειν*, *ταμεῖν*, cut.] A cutting operation for the removal of a sequestrum.

**sequestrum** (sē-kwes'trum), *n.*; pl. *sequestra* (-trạ). [NL., < ML. *sequestrum*, something put in sequestration: see *sequester*.] A necrosed section of bone (or cartilage) which separates itself from the surrounding living bone (or cartilage).—**Sequestrum forceps**, in *surg.*, a forceps for use in removing a sequestrum.

**sequin** (sē'kwin, formerly and better sek'in), *n.* [Also *zechin*, *chequin*, *secchin*, *sechino* (= G. *zechine*, < It.); < F. *sequin* = Sp. *cequí*, *zequí* = Pg. *sequim*, < It. *zecchino*, a Venetian coin, < *zecca* = Sp. *zeca*, *seca*, a place of coining, a mint, < Ar. *sikka*, a die for coins: see *sicca*.] A gold coin of Venice (Italian *zecchino* or *zecchino d'oro*), first minted about 1280, and issued by the doges till the extinction of the Venetian republic. (See *zecchino*.) It was worth rather more than 9*s.*, about $2.18, and bore on the obverse a representation of St. Mark blessing the banner of the republic held by the doge kneeling, and on the reverse a figure of Christ.

This citie of Ragusa paieth tribute to the Turke yerely fourteene thousand *Sechinos*, and euery *Sechino* is of Venetian money eight liuers and two soldes.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 102.

**Sequoia** (sē-kwoi'ạ), *n.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1847), named from *Sequoiah*, *Sequo Yah* (also called George Guess), an Indian of the Cherokee tribe, who invented an alphabet and taught it to his tribe.] A genus of coniferous trees, of the tribe *Abietineæ* and subtribe *Taxodinæ*. It is characterized by an oval cone, with persistent woody scales each bearing about five ovules, and dilated upward in fruit into a rhomboidal wrinkled and flattened slightly prickle-tip-



Part of one of the Big Trees (*Sequoia gigantea*), Mariposa Grove, California. (Diameter, 30 feet.)

ped apex. The flowers are monœcious, terminal or axillary on young shoots, with their scales spirally set. The small and involucrate staminate flower consists of an oblong column of united stamens, bearing crowded ovate connective scales, each with three to five anthers. The compressed seed bears a thick spongy margin, and contains four to six seed-leaves. There are but two species, both Californian, and ranking among the most remarkable of trees, growing straight, tall, and columnar, with short densely spreading branches, soft red wood, and very thick fibrous and spongy bark. They bear acute, compressed, and keeled decurrent narrow leaves, which are alternate and spirally inserted, or spread in two ranks on the younger branches. Their small cones ripen in the second year. For *S. sempervirens*, discovered by Menzies about 1794, see *redwood*. The other species, *S. gigantea*, by some formerly separated as a genus, *Washingtonia* (Winslow, 1854), and the *Wellingtonia* of English gardens, is the mammoth tree or big tree of California. It is a less graceful tree, with shorter branches, pendulous branchlets, paler appressed leaves, its wood a duller red, with thin white sapwood, its bark near the ground 1 to 2 feet thick, and its cones much larger (2 or 3 inches long). It forms a series of forests in Tulare county, California, isolated groves extending 240 miles northward, and it has been recently (November, 1890) reported from southern Oregon. The tallest tree now known, one of the Calaveras grove, is 325 feet high; one known as the Grizzly Giant, in the Mariposa grove, is 93 feet in circumference at the ground; 1,200 rings were counted in a tree 11 feet in diameter. Both species were early classed under *Taxodium* (which see), their nearest American living relative; a closer ally, however, is *Athrotaxis* (Don, 1839), a genus of three Tasmanian trees distinguished by a cone with mucronate or umbonate scales; their other living relatives are a few distant and mostly monotypic genera of Japan and China. (Compare *Taxodineæ*.) A very large number of fossil species are known with certainty, showing that the genus was much more abundant in late Cretaceous and Tertiary time than at present.

**sert.** An obsolete spelling of *sear*[1], *sere*[2], *sir*, *sure*, *seer*[4].

**ser.** An abbreviation of the word *series*. See *series*, *n.*, 10.

**sera** (sē′rä), *n.*; pl. *seræ* (-rē). [L., < *serare*, bind together, join, < *serere*, join, bind: see *series*.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a lock of any kind. See *lock*[1].

**sérac** (sā-rak′), *n.* [Swiss F. *sérac*, *serac* (De Saussure), prop. a kind of cheese put up in cubic or parallelepipedal lumps.] A name current in the Swiss Alps, and commonly used by writers in English on the glaciers of that region, to designate the grand cuboidal or parallelepipedal masses into which the névé breaks in passing down a steep incline, in consequence of the intersection of the transverse and longitudinal crevasses to which the descent gives rise.

**seraglio** (se-ral′yō), *n.* [Formerly also *serail*, = D. G. Dan. *serail* = Sw. *seralj*, < OF. *serrail*, *sarrail*, an inclosure, seraglio, a bolt, F. *sérail*, a seraglio, = Sp. *serrallo* = Pg. *serralho*, a seraglio; < It. *serraglio*, an inclosure, a close, seraglio, formerly also a padlock; < ML. *serraculum*, found only in the sense of 'a faucet of a cask,' lit. a 'small bolt' or 'bar,' equiv. to LL. *seracula*, a small bolt, dim. of L. *sera*, ML. also *serra*, a bar, bolt: see *sera*. The word *seraglio* in def. 2 has been confused with Turk. Pers. *saray*, *serai*, a palace, court, seraglio: see *serai*.] **1†.** An inclosure; a place to which certain persons are confined, or where they are restricted within prescribed bounds.

I went to the Ghetto, where the Jews dwell as in a suburb by themselves. . . . I passed by the piazza Judea, where their *seraglio* begins, for being invlron'd with walls, they are lock'd up every night. *Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 15, 1645.

**2.** A walled palace; specifically, the chief or official palace of the Sultan of Turkey at Constantinople. It is of great size, and contains government buildings, mosques, etc., as well as the sultan's harem.

On the 1st hill [of Stamboul], the most easterly, are situated the remains of the *Seraglio*, former palace of the Ottoman sultans. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 304.

**3.** A place for the seclusion of concubines; a harem; hence, a place of licentious pleasure.

We've here no gaudy feminines to show,
As you have had in that great *seraglio*.
*W. Broome*, To Mr. J. B.

Back to their chambers, those long galleries
In the *seraglio*, where the ladies lay
Their delicate limbs. *Byron*, Don Juan, vi. 26.

He [Clarendon] pined for the decorous tyranny of the old Whitehall, . . . and could scarcely reconcile himself to a court with a *seraglio* and without a Star-chamber. *Macaulay*, Sir W. Temple.

**serai** (se-rä′i), *n.* [Formerly also *serray*, *sarray*, *suray*, *scrauce*, *serahee*; = Turk. *saray* = Ar. *serāy*, *sarāya* = Hind. *serāi*, < Pers. *sarāi*, a palace, court, seraglio. The word as used in E. is partly from Turk., Hind., or Pers., according to circumstances. Hence ult. in comp. *caravansary*. Cf. *seraglio*.] **1.** In Eastern countries, an inclosed place for the accommodation of travelers; a caravansary; a khan; a choltry.

The whole number of lodgers in and about the *serai* probably did not fall short of 500 persons. What an admirable scene for eastern romance would such an Inn as this afford!
*Bp. Heber*, Journey through India (ed. 1829), III. 70.

The Kumharsen *Serai* is the great four-square sink of humanity where the strings of camels and horses from the North load and unload.
*Rudyard Kipling*, The Man who would be King.

**2.** A seraglio, or place of seclusion for women.

Not thus was Hassan wont to fly
When Leila dwelt in his *Serai*.
*Byron*, The Giaour.

**serail†** (se-rāl′), *n.* [Also *seraile*; < OF. *serail*, F. *serrail*, *serail*, an inclosure, seraglio: see *seraglio*.] Same as *seraglio*.

Of the most part of the Cloister (because it was neare the *Seraile*) they made a stable for Horses.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 298.

The purest monotheism, they discovered, was perfectly compatible with bigotry and ferocity, luxury and tyranny, *serails* and bowstrings. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xxxi.

**Seral** (sē′ral), *n.* [< L. *serus*, late, + *-al*.] In *geol.*, according to the nomenclature proposed by H. D. Rogers for the Paleozoic series in Pennsylvania, same as the *Pottsville Conglomerate* or *Millstone-grit*; No. XII. of the numerical designation of these rocks by the Pennsylvania Survey.

**seralbumin** (sēr-al-bū′min), *n.* [NL., < *serum* + *albumin*.] Serum-albumin; albumin of the blood: so called to distinguish it from ovalbumin, or the albumin of the white of an egg, from which it somewhat differs in its chemical reaction.

**seralbuminous** (sēr-al-bū′mi-nus), *a.* [< *seralbumin* + *-ous*.] Composed of or containing seralbumin.

**serang** (se-rang′), *n.* [Anglo-Ind., < Pers. *sarhang*, commander, overseer.] In the East Indies, the boatswain of a lascar crew; also, the skipper of a small native vessel.

**serape** (se-rä′pe), *n.* [< Mex. *serape*.] A Mexican shawl or wrap for men, often of gay colors, worn by Spanish Americans.

A very fancy *serape* hanging on a hook, with a ranchero's bit and lariat. *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 85.

**Serapeum, Serapeion** (ser-a-pē′um), *n.* [< LL. *Serapeum*, < Gr. Σεραπεῖον, Σαραπεῖον, a temple of Serapis, < Σέραπις, Σάραπις, L. *Serāpis*, Serapis: see *Serapis*.] A temple of Serapis; especially, the great Egyptian sanctuary near Memphis, where the series of Apis bulls were buried. This sanctuary is distinct from the Greek temple and cult of Serapis, which were attached to it by the Ptolemies. See *Serapis*.

The *Serapeum* was at the same time a sanatory institution. *C. O. Müller*, Manual of Archæol. (trans.), § 260.

**seraph** (ser′af), *n.*; pl. *seraphs*, but sometimes the Hebrew plural *seraphim* is used (formerly also *seraphims*). [= D. Sw. Dan. *seraf* = G. *seraph*; < Heb. *serāphīm*, pl., seraphs (Isa. vi. 2) (for Rom. forms, see *seraphin*; LL. *seraphim*, *seraphin*, pl., LGr. σεραφείμ, pl.), < *sāraph*, burn. From the etym. of the name, *seraphs* have usually been regarded as 'burning' or 'flaming' angels, consisting of or like fire, and associated with the ideas of light, ardor, and purity; but some authorities suppose the *serāphīm*, 'seraphs,' of Isa. vi. 2 to be of mythical origin, orig. denoting serpent forms, though this does not agree with the description in the passage, which indicates a shape in the main human), and identify them with the *serāphīm*, 'burning serpents,' of Num. xxi. 6. Cf. *seraphin*.] One of the celestial beings described in Isaiah vi. 1–6 as surrounding the throne of Jehovah. In angelology the seraphs are regarded as the highest order of angels (see *celestial hierarchy*, under *hierarchy*), and as having a twofold office, that of celebrating Jehovah's holiness and power, and serving as messengers and ministers between heaven and earth. See the etymology.

Above it [the throne of God] stood the *seraphims*; each one had six wings; with twain he covered his face, and with twain he covered his feet, and with twain he did fly. Isa. vi. 2.

To thee, Cherubim and *Seraphim* [in the English Book, Cherubin and *Seraphin*] continually do cry.
*Book of Common Prayer*, Te Deum.

The flaming *seraph* [Abdiel], fearless, though alone.
*Milton*, P. L., v. 875.

As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourns
As the rapt *seraph* that adores and burns.
*Pope*, Essay on Man, i. 277.

**Order of the Seraphim**, a Swedish order which was founded in the fourteenth century, or less probably in the thirteenth century, but which remained dormant for many years, until in 1748 it was reorganized as a most limited and exclusive order. The Swedish members must have been members first of the Order of the Polar Star or of that of the Sword, and on obtaining the Seraphim they become commanders in the other order. The badge is an eight-pointed cross of white enamel, with winged angelic heads of red enamel between the arms. Every arm of the cross is charged with a patriarchal cross in gold, and the center is a medallion of blue enamel, bearing the implements of the Passion, the letters I. H. S., and three crowns. The collar consists of alternate winged angelic heads of gold and patriarchal crosses in red enamel.

**seraphic** (se-raf′ik), *a.* and *n.* [< F. *séraphique* = Sp. *seráfico* = Pg. *seraphico* = It. *serafico*, < LL. **seraphicus*, < LGr. σεραφικός, pertaining to seraphs, < σεραφείμ, LL. *seraphim*, seraphs: see *seraph*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a seraph or seraphs; angelic; celestial: as, *seraphic* trophies; *seraphic* harmonics.

The great *seraphic* lords and cherubim
In close recess and secret conclave sat.
*Milton*, P. L., i. 794.

Pierces the keen *seraphic* flame
From orb to orb, from veil to veil.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xxx.

**2.** Worthy of a seraph; superhuman; pure; refined from grossness.

Lloyd tells me that, three or 400 yeares ago, Chymistrey was in a greater perfection much than now. The proces was then more *seraphique* and universall. Now they looke only after medicines. *Aubrey*, Lives, Saint Dunstan.

Whether he at last descends
To act with less *seraphic* ends . . .
Must never to mankind be told.
*Swift*, Cadenus and Vanessa.

*Seraphic* intellect and force
To seize and throw the doubts of man.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, cix.

He has learned not only that art . . . is alluring, but that, when used as a means of expressing what cannot otherwise be quite revealed, it becomes *seraphic*.
*Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 160.

**Seraphic hymn**, the Sanctus. (See Isa. vi. 3.)

**II.** *n.* A zealot; an enthusiastic sectary: in allusion to the burning zeal of such persons. [Rare.]

I could never yet esteem these vapouring *Seraphicks*, these new Gnosticks, to be other than a kind of Gypsy-Christians, or a race of circulators, Tumblers, and Taylers in the Church. *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 200.

**seraphical** (se-raf′i-kal), *a.* [< *seraphic* + *-al*.] Same as *seraphic*.

An thou wert in heaven, I would not pray to thee, for fear of disturbing thy *seraphical* devotion.
*Shirley*, Grateful Servant, ii. 1.

Love is curious of little things, desiring to be of angelical purity, of perfect innocence, and *seraphical* fervour.
*Jer. Taylor*.

**seraphically** (se-raf′i-kal-i), *adv.* In the manner of a seraph; with exalted and burning love or zeal.

**seraphicalness** (se-raf′i-kal-nes), *n.* The state or character of being seraphic. *Bailey*. [Rare.]

**seraphicism†** (se-raf′i-sizm), *n.* [< *seraphic* + *-ism*.] The character of being seraphic. *Cudworth*.

**seraphim, seraphims** (ser′a-fim, -fimz), *n.* Plural of *seraph*.

**seraphim** (ser′a-fim), *n.* [< *seraphim*, pl., used as sing.] **1.** In *entom.*, the geometrid moth *Lobophora halterata*, or *L. hexaptera*: an English collectors' name. The small seraphim is *L. sexalisata*.—**2.** A fossil crustacean of the genus *Pterygotus*, as *P. anglicus*: said to be so called by Scotch quarrymen, from some fancied resemblance of the creatures to their notion of seraphs.

**seraphim-moth** (ser′a-fim-môth), *n.* Same as *seraphim*, 1.

**seraphin†** (ser′a-fin), *n.* [< OF. *seraphin*, F. *séraphin* = Pr. *seraphin* = Sp. *serafin* = Pg. *seraphim* = It. *serafino*, a seraph; dim. in form, but orig. an adaptation as a singular of the LL. *seraphim*, pl.: see *seraph*.] A seraph.

Those eternall burning *Seraphins*
Which from their faces dart out fierie light.
*Spenser*, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty, l. 94.

**seraphina** (ser-a-fē′nä), *n.* [NL.: see *seraphine*.] Same as *seraphine*.

**seraphine** (ser′a-fēn), *n.* [< *seraph* + *-ine*.] A musical instrument essentially similar to the harmonium, of which it was the precursor. It was invented in 1833 by John Green. See *reed-organ*.

**seraphot,** *n.* [Appar. an erroneous form of *serif*.] Same as *serif*.

Coinage of the early Saxon period, when the *seraphs* of the letters were formed by a triangular punch: thus, an E was formed of a straight line with three such triangles before it, more or less elongated according to the slope of the blow in the die. *Fairholt*.

**Serapias** (se-rā′pi-as), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < L. *Serāpis*, an Egyptian god: see *Serapis*.] A genus of orchids, of the tribe *Ophrydeæ*, type of the subtribe *Serapieæ*. It resembles the genus *Orchis* in habit and structure, but is distinguished by flowers with a prolonged anther-connective, and a spurless lip with the middle lobe usually tongue-shaped and appendaged at the base with a glandular lamina. The four or five species are natives of the Mediterranean region, one extend-

ing to the Azores. They are terrestrial herbs, growing from undivided tubers, and bearing narrow leaves and a spike of a few handsome flowers. *S. Lingua* is known as the *tongue-flowered* and *S. cordigera* as the *heart-flowered orchis*, both of which are occasionally cultivated in gardens.

**Serapic** (se-rā′pik), *a.* [Cf. LL. *Serapicus*, *Serapiacus*, *Sarapiacus*, Gr. only as personal name, Σαραπιακός, Σεραπιακός.] Of or pertaining to Serapis or his cult.

They include various types of the god Abraxas, Cnuphic and *Serapic* emblems, Egyptian types.
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXII. 560.

**Serapis** (se-rā′pis), *n.* [< L. *Serāpis*, < Gr. Σάραπις, also Σέραπις, Serapis.] 1. The Roman name of a deity of Egyptian origin whose worship was officially promoted under the Ptolemies, and was introduced into Greece and Rome. Serapis was the dead Apis honored under the attributes of Osiris; he was lord of the under-world, and identified with the Greek Hades. His worship was a combination of Egyptian and Greek cults, and was favored by the Ptolemies for political reasons.

2. In *conch.*, a genus of gastropods.—3. In *entom.*, a genus of hymenopterous insects.

**seraskier** (ser-as-kēr′), *n.* [Also *serasquier*, *siraskier*; < F. *sérasquier*, *séraskier* = Sp. Pg. *serasquier* = G. *seraskier*, < Turk. *serasker* (*seraskyer*), < (Pers.) *sar*, *ser*, head, + (Ar.) *'asker*, *'askar*, army.] A Turkish general or commander of land forces. This title is given by the Turks to every general having command of an army, but especially to the commander-in-chief and minister of war.

The *Seraskier* is knock'd upon the head,
But the stone bastion still remains, wherein
The old Pacha sits among some hundreds dead.
*Byron*, Don Juan, viii. 98.

**seraskierat** (ser-as-kēr′at), *n.* [< *seraskier*.] The central office of the ministry of war at Constantinople.

The great tower of Galata, like that of the *Seraskierat* (War Office) on the opposite height in Stamboul, is used as a fire-tower. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 307.

**Serb** (sėrb), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *serbe* = G. *Serbe*, *Serbier* = Dan. *Serber* = Turk. *Serp*, a Servian, < Serv. *Serb*, lit. 'kinsman': see *Servian*.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Servia or the Servians.

To oppose the *Serb* advance on Sofia, the Prince of Bulgaria had but three battalions on the frontier.
*Contemporary Rev.*, L. 503.

II. *n.* 1. A native of Servia; a Servian.—2. The language of the Servians; Servian.

*Serb* became a proscribed tongue.
*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XXXIX. 146.

**Serbian** (sėr′bi-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Servian*.

There is no *Serbian* original of the Memoirs of a Janissary. *The Academy*, Jan. 18, 1890, p. 41.

**Serbonian** (sėr-bō′ni-an), *a.* [< L. *Serbonis* or *Sirbonis* + *-ian*.] Noting a large bog or lake in Egypt, lying between the Delta and the Isthmus of Suez. It was surrounded by hills of loose sand, which, being blown into it, afforded a treacherous footing, whole armies attempting to cross it having been swallowed up. Hence the phrase *Serbonian bog* has passed into a proverb, signifying a difficult or complicated situation from which it is almost impossible to extricate one's self; a distracting condition of affairs.

A gulf profound as that *Serbonian bog*,
Betwixt Damiata and Mount Casius old,
Where armies whole have sunk.
*Milton*, P. L., ii. 592.

I know of no *Serbonian bog* deeper than a £5 rating would prove to be.
*Disraeli*, in London Times, March 19, 1867. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**sercel** (sėr′sel), *n.* 1. Same as *sarcel*.—2. Same as *sarcelle*.

**serdab** (sėr′dab), *n.* [Ar. *serdāb*, a subterranean chamber.] In the funereal architecture of ancient Egypt, the secret cell of the mastaba (the most ancient and archæologically important form of monumental tomb), in which were preserved statues and other representations of the defunct, to serve as "supports" to the soul, in order to assure its continued existence in the event of the crumbling of the mummified body.

**sere**[1], *a.* and *v.* See *sear*[1].

**sere**[2]†, *a.* [Also *seer*; < ME. *sere*, *ser*, < Icel. *sēr*, for oneself, separately, prop. dat. refl. pron., to oneself; cf. Icel. acc. *sik* (= G. *sich* = L. *se*, etc.), oneself.] Separate; several; many.

I haf seten by your-self here *sere* twyes.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1522.

Be-halde now, ser, and thou schalt see
*Sere* kyngdomes and *sere* contre;
Alle this wile I giffe to the. *York Plays*, p. 183.

Therefore I have seen good shooters which would have for every bow a *sere* case, made of woollen cloth.
*Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 112.

**sere**[3]†, *a.* [ME. *sere*, *ser*, mod. E. dial. *seer*; appar. a var. of *sure*, ME. *seur*, *suir*: see *sure*.] Safe; secure.

And thankyd God ofte-sythe
That sche sawe hur lorde so dere
Comyn home bothe hoole and *sere*.
*MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 222. (*Halliwell.*)

**sere**[4]† (sēr), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *serre*, F. dial. *sarre* = Pr. It. *serra*, a talon, < L. *sera*, a bar to close a door, lock: see *sear*[2], *seraglio*.] A claw or talon.

In spite of all your eagles' wings, we'll work
A pitch above ye; and from our height we'll stoop
As fearless of your bloody *seres*, and fortunate,
As if we prey'd on heartless doves.
*Fletcher*, Bonduca, iv. 4.

Of lions it is said, and eagles,
That, when they go, they draw their *seres* and talons
Close up. *Chapman*, Revenge of Busay D'Ambois, iii. 1.

**serecloth**†, *n.* A bad spelling of *cerecloth*.

**serein** (sè-raṅ′), *n.* [F.: see *serene*[2].] A mist or exceedingly fine rain which falls from a cloudless sky, a phenomenon not unusual in tropical climates.

By local refrigeration, after sunset, the vapour invisibly diffused through the atmosphere is condensed at once into excessively fine drops of liquid water, forming the rain called *serein*. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 40.

**serelepes**†, *adv.* [ME., < *sere*, separate (see *sere*[2]), + *-lepes*, an adv. gen. form of *-lepi* in *anlepi*, < AS. *ānlepig*, single.] Separately; by themselves.

Thus it is, nedeth no man to trowe non other,
That thre thinges biiongeth in owre lorde of heuene,
And aren *serelepes* by hem-seif, asondry were neure.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xvii. 164.

**serelyt**, *adv.* [< ME. *serelyeh*; < *sere*[2] + *-ly*[2].] Severally.

Sone haf thay her sortes sette & *serelych* deled,
& ay the lote, vpon laste, lymped on Ionas.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 193.

**serena**[1]† (sē-rē′nä), *n.* [See *serene*[2], *serein*.] The damp, unwholesome air of evening.

They had already by way of precaution armed themselves against the *Serena* with a candle.
*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 108. (*Davies.*)

**serena**[2] (se-rā′nä), *n.* [< Pr. *serena*: see *serenade*.] Same as *serenade* in its original sense: opposed to *aubade*.

**serenade** (ser-e-nād′), *n.* [Formerly also *serenate* (= D. G. Dan. *serenade* = Sw. *serenad*); < OF. *serenade*, F. *sérénade* = Sp. Pg. *serenata* = It. *serenata*, "music given under gentlewomens windowes in a morning or evening" (Florio) (cf. Pr. *serena*, a serenade), < *serenare*, make serene, < *sereno*, serene: see *serene*[1], and cf. *serene*[2], *soiree*.] 1. In *music*, an evening song; especially, such a song sung by a lover at the window of his lady.

Shall I the neighbours' nightly rest invade
At her deaf doors with some vile *serenade*?
*Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, v. 239.

Be not loud, but pathetic; for it is a *serenade* to a damsel in bed, and not to the Man in the Moon.
*Longfellow*, Spanish Student, i. 2.

2. An instrumental piece resembling such a song; a nocturne.—3. Same as *serenata*.

**serenade** (ser-e-nād′), *v.*; pret. and pp. *serenaded*, ppr. *serenading*. [< *serenade*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To entertain with a serenade or nocturnal music.

Oh, the fiddles, the fiddles! I sent for them hither to oblige the women, not to offend 'em; for I intend to *serenade* the whole Park to-night.
*Wycherley*, Love in a Wood, ii. 1.

II. *intrans.* To perform serenades or nocturnal music.

What, I suppose, you have been *serenading* too! Eh, disturbing some peaceable neighbourhood with villainous catgut and lascivious piping! *Sheridan*, The Duenna, i. 3.

God grant he may soon be married, for then shall all this *serenading* cease. *Longfellow*, Spanish Student, i. 2.

**serenader** (ser-e-nā′dėr), *n.* [< *serenade* + *-er*[1].] One who serenades, or performs nocturnal music.

**serenata** (ser-e-nä′tä), *n.* [< It. *serenata*, a serenade: see *serenade*.] In *music*, either a variety of secular cantata, or (more usually) an instrumental work consisting of several movements, like a suite, and intended more or less distinctly for performance in the open air by a private orchestra or band. The serenata forms an intermediate link between the suite and the symphony, being more emancipated from the control of mere dance-forms than the one, and much less unified and technically elaborate than the other. It was a favorite form of composition with Mozart. Also *cassation* and *divertimento*.

On Saturday we had a *serenata* at the Opera-house, called Peace in Europe, but it was a wretched performance. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 152.

June the 10th will be performed Acis and Galatea, a *serenata*, revised with several additions.
*Burney*, Hist. Music, IV. 361.

**serenate**† (ser-e-nāt′), *n.* [< It. *serenata*, a serenade: see *serenade*.] A serenade.

Or *serenate*, which the starved lover sings
To his prond fair, best quitted with disdain.
*Milton*, P. L., iv. 769.

**serene**[1] (sē-rēn′), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *serein* = Pr. *seren*, *sere* = Sp. Pg. It. *sereno*, < L. *serenus*, bright, clear, calm (of weather); akin to Gr. σέλας, brightness, σελήνη, the moon (see *Selene*), Skt. *svar*, sun, sunlight, heaven.] I. *a.* 1. Clear, or fair, and calm.

Spirits live insphered
In regions mild, of calm and *serene* air.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 4.

The moon, *serene* in glory, mounts the sky.
*Pope*, Winter, l. 6.

Full many a gem of purest ray *serene*
The dark, unfathom'd caves of ocean bear.
*Gray*, Elegy.

2. Calm; placid; unruffled; undisturbed: as, a *serene* aspect; a *serene* soul.

Unruffled and *serene* I've met
The common accidents of life.
*Addison*, Cato, iii. 2.

He who resigns the world has no temptation to envy, hatred, malice, anger, but is in constant possession of a *serene* mind. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 282.

Thine eyes are springs, in whose *serene*
And silent waters heaven is seen.
*Bryant*, Fairest of the Rural Maids.

*Serene*, and resolute, and still,
And calm, and self-possessed.
*Longfellow*, The Light of Stars.

3. An epithet or adjunct to the titles of some persons of very high rank: it is not given to any noble or official in England, and is used chiefly (in the phrase *Serene Highness*) in rendering the German term *Durchlaucht* (given to members of certain mediatized houses, and to some other princes) and the French epithet *sérénissime*.

To the most *serene* Prince Leopold, Archduke of Austria. *Milton*, Letters of State.

Noble adventurers travelled from court to court; . . . they . . . became the favorites of their *Serene* or Royal Highnesses. *Thackeray*, Four Georges, George I.

**Drop serene.** See *drop*.=**Syn.** 1. Bright, peaceful.—1 and 2. *Tranquil*, *Placid*, etc. See *calm*[1].—2. Sedate.

II. *n.* 1. Clearness; serenity; a serene expanse or region.

As winds come whispering lightly from the west,
Kissing, not ruffling, the blue deep's *serene*.
*Byron*, Childe Harold, iv. 70.

How beautiful is night! . . .
No mist obscures, nor cloud, nor speck, nor stain
Breaks the *serene* of heaven. *Southey*, Thalaba, i. 1.

2. Serenity; placidity; tranquillity; calmness. [Rare.]

The *serene* of heartfelt happiness has little of adventure in it. *Brooke*, Fool of Quality, II. 241. (*Davies.*)

My body is cleft by these wedges of pains
From my spirit's *serene*.
*Mrs. Browning*, Rhapsody of Life's Progress.

**serene**[1] (sē-rēn′), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *serened*, ppr. *serening*. [< *serene*[1], *a.*] 1. To make clear and calm; tranquilize.

The Hand
That hush'd the thunder, and *serenes* the sky.
*Thomson*, Summer, l. 1240.

A smile *serenes* his awful brow. *Pope*, Iliad, xv. 178.

2. To clear; clarify. [Rare.]

Take care
Thy muddy beverage to *serene*, and drive
Precipitant the baser ropy lees.
*J. Philips*, Cider, ii.

**serene**[2]† (sē-rēn′), *n.* [Also in mod. technical use *serein* (< mod. F.); formerly also *syrene*; < OF. *serein*, earlier *serain*, F. *serein* = Pr. *seren* = Sp. Pg. *sereno*, the night-dew, the damp of evening, appar. orig. applied to a clear, beautiful evening, < L. *serenum*, neut. of *serenus*, serene (see *serene*[1]), but taken later as a derivative of *serus*, late (see *soiree*).] The chilly damp of evening; unwholesome air; blight.

The fogges and the *Syrene* offends vs more
(Or we made thinke so), then they did before.
*Daniel*, Queen's Arcadia (ed. Grosart), i. 1.

Some *serene* blast me, or dire lightning strike
This my offending face! *B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 6.

**serenely** (sē-rēn′li), *adv.* 1. Calmly; quietly; placidly.

He dyed at his house in Q. street, very *serenely*; asked what was o'clock, and then, sayd he, an hour hence I shall depart; he then turned his head to the other side and expired. *Aubrey*, Lives, Edward Lord Herbert.

The moon was pallid, but not faint, . . .
*Serenely* moving on her way.
*Longfellow*, Occultation of Orion.

2. Without excitement; coolly; deliberately.

Whatever practical rule is, in any place, generally and with allowance broken, cannot be supposed innate; it being impossible that men should, without shame or fear, confidently and *serenely* break a rule which they could not but evidently know that God had set up.
*Locke*, Human Understanding, I. iii. § 13.

**sereneness** (sē-rēn′nes), *n.* The state of being serene or tranquil; serenity.

The *serenenesse* of a healthfull conscience.
*Feltham*, Resolves, I. 5.

**sereness**, *n.* See *searness*.

**serenify**†, *v. i.* [< ML. *serenificare*, make serene, < L. *serenus*, serene, + *facere*, make.] To become serene.

It 's now the faire, virmilion, pleasant spring,
When meadowes laugh, and heaven *serenefies*.
*Benvenuto*, Passengers' Dialogues (1612). (*Nares.*)

**serenitude** (sē-ren′i-tūd), *n.* [< ML. *serenitudo*, for L. *serenitas*, serenity: see *serenity*.] Tranquillity; serenity.

A future quietude and *serenitude* in the affections.
*Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 79.

**serenity** (sē-ron′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *serenities* (-tiz). [< OF. *serenite*, F. *sérénité* = Pr. *serenitat* = Sp. *serenidad* = Pg. *serenidade* = It. *serenità*, < L. *serenita(t-)s*, clearness, serenity, < *serenus*, clear, serene: see *serene*[1].] **1.** The quality or condition of being serene; clearness; calmness; quietness; stillness; peace: as, the *serenity* of the air or sky.

They come out of a Country which never hath any Rains or Fogs, but enjoys a constant *serenity*.
*Dampier*, Voyages, I. 186.

**2.** Calmness of mind; tranquillity of temper; placidity.

I cannot see how any men should ever transgress those moral rules with confidence and *serenity*, were they innate.
*Locke*, Human Understanding, I. iii. § 13.

Like to a good old age released from care,
Journeying in long *serenity* away. *Bryant*, October.

**3.** A title of dignity or courtesy given to certain princes and high dignitaries. It is an approximate translation of the German *Durchlaucht*, more commonly rendered *Serene Highness*. See *serene*[1], 3.

There is nothing wherein we have more frequent occasion to employ our Pens than in congratulating your *Serenities* [the Duke and Senate of Venice] for some signal Victory. *Milton*, Letters of State, Oct., 1657.

The army [of Pumpernickel] was exhausted in providing guards of honor for the Highnesses, *Serenities*, and Excellencies who arrived from all quarters.
*Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lxiii.

**serenize**† (sē-rē′nīz), *v. t.* [< *serene*[1] + *-ize*.] To make serene; hence, to make bright; glorify.

And be my Grace and Goodnesse most abstract,
How can I, wanting both, *serenize* Thee?
*Davies*, Muses' Sacrifice, p. 33. (*Davies.*)

**Serenoa** (sē-rē-nō′ä), *n.* [NL. (Sir J. D. Hooker, 1883), named after Dr. *Sereno* Watson, curator of the herbarium of Harvard University.] A genus of palms, of the tribe *Coryphæ*. It is distinguished from the genus *Sabal*, the palmetto, in which it was formerly included, by its valvate corolla, and fruit tipped with a slender terminal style, and containing a somewhat cylindrical seed with sub-basilar embryo and solid albumen. The only species, *S. serrulata*, is a native of Florida and South Carolina, known as *saw-palmetto* from the spiny-edged petioles. It is a dwarf palm growing in low tufts from a creeping branching caudex, which is clad with a network of fibers. The coriaceous leaves are terminal and orbicular, deeply parted into many narrow two-cleft segments. The white flowers are borne on a long, woolly, and much-branched spadix which is sheathed at the base by numerous spathes. The fruit is black, and about an inch in diameter.

**serenous**† (sē-rē′nus), *a.* [< ME., < L. *serenus*, serene: see *serene*.] Serene.

In lande plesaunt and *serenous* thai cheve,
In every kynde as easy is to preve.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 63.

**serewood**†, *n.* See *searwood*.

**sereyn**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *siren*.

**serf** (sėrf), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *serf*, fem. *serve* = Pr. *serf* = Sp. *siervo* = Pg. It. *servo*, < L. *servus*, a slave: see *serve*[1].] **1.** A villein; one of those who in the middle ages were incapable of holding property, were attached to the land and transferred with it, and were subject to feudal services of the most menial description; in *early Eng. hist.*, one who was not free, but by reason of being allowed to have an interest in the cultivation of the soil, and a portion of time to labor for himself, had attained a status superior to that of a slave.

The slave, indeed, still remained [in the fourteenth century], though the number of pure *serfs* bore a small proportion to the other cultivators of the soil. . . . But even this class had now acquired definite rights of its own; and, although we still find instances of the sale of *serfs* "with their litter," or family, apart from the land they tilled, yet, in the bulk of cases, the amount of service due from the *serf* had become limited by custom, and, on its due rendering, his holding was practically as secure as that of the freest tenant on the estate.
*J. R. Green*, Short Hist. of Eng. People, v. § 4.

The *serf* was bound to the soil, had fixed domestic relations, and participated in the religious life of the society; and the tendency of all his circumstances, as well as of the opinions and sentiments of the time, was in the direction of liberation. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 352.

**2.** A laborer rendering forced service on an estate under seigniorial prescription, as formerly in Russia.

In Russia, at the present moment, the aristocracy are dictated to by their emperor much as they themselves dictate to their *serfs*. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 461.

The next important measure was the emancipation of the *serfs* in 1861. . . . The landlords, on receiving an indemnity, now released the *serfs* from their seigniorial rights, and the village commune became the actual property of the *serf*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 102.

**3.** Figuratively, an oppressed person; a menial. =**Syn.** *Serf*, *Slave*. The *serf* is, in strictness, attached to the soil, and goes with it in all sales or leases. The *slave* is absolutely the property of his master, and may be sold, given away, etc., like any other piece of personal property. See definitions of *peon* and *coolie*. See also *servitude*.

**serfage** (sėr′fāj), *n.* [< *serf* + *-age*. Cf. *servage*.] Same as *serfdom*.

The peasants have not been improved by liberty. They now work less and drink more than they did in the time of *serfage*. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 40.

**serfdom** (sėrf′dum), *n.* [< *serf* + *-dom*.] The state or condition of a serf.

Whenever a lord provided his slave with an outfit of oxen, and gave him a part in the ploughing, he rose out of slavery into *serfdom*.
*Seebohm*, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 405.

The Tories were far from being all oppressors, disposed to grind down the working-classes into *serfdom*.
*George Eliot*, Felix Holt, iii.

**serfhood** (sėrf′hůd), *n.* [< *serf* + *-hood*.] Same as *serfdom*.

**serfism** (sėr′fizm), *n.* [< *serf* + *-ism*.] Same as *serfdom*.

**Serg.** An abbreviation of *sergeant*.

**sergant**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sergeant*.

**serge**[1] (sėrj), *n.* [< ME. **serge*, *sarge* (= D. *sergie* = G. *sersche*, *sarsche* = Dan. Sw. *sars*), < OF. *serge*, *sarge*, F. *serge* = Pr. *serga*, *sirgua* = Sp. *sarga* = Pg. *sarja* = It. *sargia* (ML. reflex *serga*, *sarga*, *sargea*), cloth of wool mixed with silk or linen, serge (cf. ML. *serica*, *sarica*, a silken tunic, later applied to a coarse blouse), < L. *serica*, fem. of *sericus*, silken, neut. pl. *serica*, silken garments: see *Seric*, *sericeous*, *silk*.] **1**†. A woolen cloth in use throughout the middle ages, apparently of coarser texture than say.

By ordinaunce thurghout the citee large,
Hanged with cloth of gold, and nat with *sarge*.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1710.

Ah, thou say, thou *serge*, nay, thou buckram lord!
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 7. 27.

**2.** A kind of twilled fabric, woven originally of silk, but now commonly of worsted. It is remarkably strong and durable. Silk serges are used chiefly for tailors' linings.—**Serge de Berry**, a soft woolen material used for women's dresses.—**Silk serge**. See *silk*.

**serge**[2]†, *n.* See *eerge*.

The candelstik . . . wat3 cayred thider sone; . . .
Hit wat3 not wonte in that wone [place] to wast [burn] no *serges*. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1489.

**serge**[3]†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *search*. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 453.

**serge**[4]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *searee*. *Halliwell*.

**sergeancy, serjeancy** (sär′- or sėr′jen-si), *n.* [< *sergean(t)* + *-cy*.] Same as *sergeantship*.

The lord keeper who congratulated their adoption to that title of *serjeancy*.
*Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, p. 110. (*Latham.*)

**sergeant, serjeant** (sär′- or sėr′jent), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *serjant*; < ME. *sergeant*, *sergeaunt*, *serjant*, *serjaunt*, *serjawnt*, *sergant*, < OF. *sergeant*, *sergent*, *serjant*, *sergient*, *sergant*, F. *sergent* = Pr. *servent*, *sirvent* = Sp. Pg. *sargento*, also Sp. *sirviente* = Pg. *serrente*, a servant, = It. *sergente*, sergeant, also *servente*, servant, < ML. *servien(t-)s*, a servant, vassal, soldier, apparitor (cf. *serviens ad legem*, 'sergeant at law'; *serviens armorum*, 'sergeant at arms'), prop. adj., < L. *servien(t-)s*, ppr. of *servire*, serve: see *serve*[1]. Doublet of *servant*. For the variations of spelling, *sergeant*, *serjeant*, see below.] **1**†. [In this and the next four senses usually spelled *serjeant*.] A servant; a retainer; an armed attendant; in the fourteenth century, one holding lands by tenure of military service, commonly used as not including those who had received knighthood (afterward called *esquires*). Serjeants were called to various specific lines of duty besides service in war.

Holdest thou thanne hym a myhty man that hath envyrowned hyse sides with men of armes or *seriauntz*.
*Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. prose 5.

A maner *sergeant* was this privee man,
The which that faithful ofte he founden hadde
In thinges grete. *Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 563.

Than com oute of the town knyghtes and *sergeauntes* two thousande, and be-gonne the chase vpon hem that turned to flight. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 211.

Hence—**2**†. An officer of an incorporated municipality who was charged with duties corresponding to those previously or elsewhere performed by an officer of the crown.

And the xxiiij. Comyners that cheseth the lawe Bailly, at that tyme beynge present, to chese the ij. *seriaunts* for the lowe Bailly. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 395.

He gave Licence to the City of Norwich to have Coroners and Bailiffs, before which Time they had only a *Serjeant* for the King to keep Courts.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 50.

Hence, also—**3**†. A substitute upon whom a serjeant was allowed to devolve the personal discharge of his duties; a bailiff.

*Seriawnt*, undyr a domys mann, for to a-rest menn, or a catchepol (or baly). Apparitor, satelles, angarius.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 453.

This fell *sergeant*, death,
Is strict in his arrest. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 347.

**4.** One of a body or corps attendant on the sovereign, and on the lord high steward on the trial of a peer; a serjeant-at-arms.—**5.** [In this sense the modern spelling is *serjeant*.] In England and Ireland, a lawyer of high rank. Serjeants at law are appointed by writ or patent of the crown, from among the utter barristers. While they have precedence socially, they are professionally inferior to queen's counsel; formerly, however, the king's (or queen's) premier serjeant and ancient serjeant had precedence of even the attorney-general and solicitor-general. Till the passing of the Judicature Act, 1873, the judges of the superior English common-law courts had to be serjeants; but this is not now required. No serjeants have been created since 1868, and the rank will in all likelihood soon become extinct.

*Seriauntes* hij semede that serneu atte barre,
To plede for penyes and pounides the lawe.
*Piers Plowman* (C), I. 160.

A *Sergeant* of the Lawe, war and wys, . . .
And every statut coude he pleyn by rote.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 309.

"*Serjeant* Buzfuz and Mr. Skimpin for the plaintiff," said the judge. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxiv.

**6.** In Virginia, an officer in towns having powers corresponding to those of constable; in cities, an officer having powers connected with the city court corresponding to those of sheriff, and also charged with collecting city revenues. —**7.** A non-commissioned officer of the army and marines in the grade next above corporal, and usually selected from among the corporals for his intelligence and good conduct. He is appointed to preserve discipline, to teach the drill, and to command detachments, as escorts and the like. Every company has four sergeants, of whom the senior is the *color-sergeant*. A superior class are the *staff-sergeants* (see *staff-sergeant*); and above all is the *sergeant-major*. See also *color-sergeant*, *commissary-sergeant*, *drill-sergeant*, *lance-sergeant*, *quartermaster-sergeant*. Abbreviated *Serg.*

Why should I pray to St. George for victory when I may go to the Lord of Hosts, Almighty God himself; or consult with a *serjeant*, or corporal, when I may go to the general? *Donne*, Sermons, ix.

Two color-*sergeants*, seizing the prostrate colors, continued the charge. *Preble*, Hist. Flag, p. 154.

**8.** A police officer of superior rank.

The *sergeants* are presented. . . . We have the whole Detective Force from Scotland Yard, with one exception.
*Dickens*, The Detective Police.

**9.** A servant in monastic offices.—**10.** In *ichth.*, the sergeant-fish.—**Common sergeant** or **serjeant.** See *common*.—**Covering sergeant**, a sergeant who, during the exercise of a battalion, stands or moves behind each officer commanding or acting with a platoon or company. [Eng.]—**Inferior sergeants** or (preferably) **serjeants**, serjeants of the mace in corporations, officers of the county, etc. There are also serjeants of manors, etc. [Eng.]—**King's** or **queen's sergeant** or (preferably) **serjeant**, the name given to one or more of the serjeants at law (see def. 5), whose presumed duty is to plead for the king in causes of a public nature, as indictments for treason. [Eng.]—**Orderly sergeant.** See *orderly*.—**Pay-sergeant**, a sergeant appointed to pay the men and to account for all disbursements.—**Prime** or **premier sergeant** or (preferably) **serjeant**, the queen's (or king's) first serjeant at law. [Eng.]—**Provost sergeant.** See *provost*.—**Sergeant-at-arms, serjeant-at-arms.** (*a*) An armed attendant; specifically, a member of a corps said to have been instituted by Richard I. of England. It consisted originally of twenty-four persons, not under the degree of knight, whose duty it was to be in immediate attendance on the king's person. One is assigned by the crown to attend each house of parliament. The lord chancellor, the lord treasurer, and on great occasions the lord mayor of London were each thus attended. One, usually the one attending the House of Lords, is an officer of the Supreme Court, to make arrests, etc.

For the bailiffes of a Cite purvey ye must a space,
A yemañ of the crowne, *Sargeaunt of armes* with mace.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 187.

Each house had also its *serjeant-at-arms*, an officer whose duty it was to execute the warrants and orders of the house while in session. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 434.

(*b*) A similar attendant on the king's person in France. (*c*) An executive officer in certain legislative bodies. In the United States Senate he serves processes, makes arrests,

and aids in preserving order; the sergeant-at-arms in the House of Representatives has similar duties, and also has charge of the pay-accounts of the members.—**Sergeant** or (usually) **serjeant at law.** See def. 5, above.—**Sergeant-** (or **serjeant-**)**at-mace,** an officer of a corporation bearing a mace as a staff of office.—**Sergeant's** (or **serjeant's**) **mace.** See *mace*1.—**Sergeants** or (usually) **serjeants of the household,** officers who execute several functions within the royal household in England, as the serjeant-surgeon, etc.—**Sergeant's** or (usually) **serjeant's ring,** a ring which an English serjeant at law presented on the occasion of his "taking the coif," or assuming the rank of serjeant. The custom seems to have existed since the fourteenth century. The rings were presented to the eminent persons who might be present, their value differing greatly: thus, in 1429, Sir John Fortescue mentions the most costly rings as being given to any prince, duke, or archbishop, and to the lord chancellor and lord treasurer of England, rings of less value to earls, bishops, and certain officials, of less value again to members of Parliament, and so on.—**Sergeant trumpeter,** an officer of the British royal household since the sixteenth century, originally charged with the direction of a band of sixteen trumpeters.

[The two spellings *sergeant* and *serjeant* are both correct, and were formerly used indifferently. *Sergeant*, however, is more in accordance with modern analogies, and now generally prevails except in the legal sense, and as applied to feudal tenants, to certain officers of the royal household, and, in part, to officers of municipal and legislative bodies, where the archaic spelling *serjeant* is retained. See defs. 1–5, above.]

**sergeantcy, serjeantcy** (sär'- or sėr'jent-si), *n.* Same as *sergeantship*.

**sergeant-fish** (sär'jent-fish), *n.* The cobia, *Elacate canada*: so called from the lateral stripes, suggesting a sergeant's chevrons. It is of a fusiform shape, with a broad depressed head, with a few free dorsal spines in advance of the dorsal fin, and of a grayish or brownish color with a longitudinal blackish lateral band. The sergeant-fish is common in the West Indies and along the southern coast of the United States. It is voracious, but quite savory, and along the coast of Virginia and Maryland is commonly called *bonito*. Also called *crab-eater* and *snook*. See cut under *cobia*. [Florida.]

**sergeant-major** (sär'jent-mā'jor), *n.* **1.** In the army, the highest non-commissioned officer in a regiment. He acts as assistant to the adjutant.—**2.** The cow-pilot, a fish.

**sergeantry, serjeantry** (sär'- or sėr'jen-tri), *n.* [< OF. *sergenterie, serjanterie* (ML. *serrientaria, sergenteria*), the office of a sergeant, a tenure so called, < *sergent, serjant*, etc., servant, sergeant, etc.: see *sergeant*.] Same as *sergeanty*.

**sergeantship, serjeantship** (sär'- or sėr'jent-ship), *n.* [< *sergeant* + *-ship*.] The office of a sergeant or serjeant.

**sergeanty, serjeanty** (sär'- or sėr'jen-ti), *n.* [< OF. *sergentie, serjantie, serjeantie* (ML. *serrientia, sergentia*), equiv. to *sergenterie*, etc.: see *sergeantry*.] An honorary kind of feudal tenure, on condition of service due, not to any lord, but to the king only.—**Grand sergeanty** or **serjeanty,** a particular kind of knight service, a tenure by which the tenant was bound to attend on the king in person, not merely in war, but in his court, and at all times when summoned.—**Petit sergeanty** or **serjeanty,** a tenure in which the services stipulated for bore some relation to war, but were not required to be executed personally by the tenant, or to be performed to the person of the king, as the payment of rent in implements of war, as a bow, a pair of spurs, a sword, or a lance.

**serge-blue** (sėrj'blö), *n.* Same as *soluble blue* (which see, under *blue*).

**sergedusoy**† (sėrj'dū-soi), *n.* [F. *serge de soie*, silk serge: see *serge*1, *de*2, *say*3.] A material of silk, or of silk and wool, used in the eighteenth century for men's coats. *Planché.*

**sergette** (sėr-jet'), *n.* [F., dim. of *serge*, serge: see *serge*1.] A thin serge.

**serial** (sē'ri-al), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *seriel*; as *series* + *-al*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Arranged or disposed in a series, rank, or row, as several like things set one after another; placed seriatim; successive, as beads on a string. Also *seriate*.—**2.** Characterized by or exhibiting serial arrangement; having the nature or quality of a series; of or pertaining to series: as, *serial* homology (see *homology*).

> Subjecta . . . specially adapted to *serial* preaching.
> *Austin Phelps*, Theory of Preaching, p. 600.

**3.** Published at regularly recurring or successive times; periodical, as a publication; pertaining to a serial.—**Serial sections,** in *microscopic anat.*, sections arranged in consecutive order as cut from the object.—**Serial symmetry,** in *biol.*, the relation between like parts which succeed one another in the long axis of the body; the resemblance of metameric divisions, as the rings of an annelid; metamerism (which see). This kind of symmetry is distinguished from *bilateral symmetry*, from *actinomeric* or *radial symmetry*, and from *dorsabdominal symmetry*. It is concerned with the same disposition of parts as is anteroposterior symmetry, but views them differently. The appreciation or recognition of this symmetry constitutes serial homology.

**II.** *n.* **1.** A tale or other composition published in successive numbers of a periodical.—**2.** A work or publication issued in successive numbers; a periodical.

> The quality of the shilling *serial* mistakenly written for her amusemeot, . . . and, in short, social institutions generally, were all objectionable to her.
> *George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, vii.

**seriality** (sē-ri-al'i-ti), *n.* [< *serial* + *-ity*.] Succession or sequence; the quality of a series; the condition of being serial.

> No apparent simultaneity in the consciousness of the two things between which there is a relation of coexistence can be taken as disproving their original *seriality*.
> *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 365.

**serially** (sē'ri-al-i), *adv.* So as to be serial; in the manner of a series; seriatim. Also *seriately*.

**Serian** (sē'ri-an), *a.* [< L. *Seres*, < Gr. Σῆρες, Chinese: see *Seric, silk*.] Same as *Seric*.

> No *Serian* worms he knows, that with their thread
> Draw out their silken lives.
> *P. Fletcher*, Purple Island, xii. 3.

**seriate** (sē'ri-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *seriated*, ppr. *seriating*. [< ML. *seriatus*, pp. of *seriare*, arrange in a series, < *series*, a row, series: see *series*.] To put into the form of a series, or a connected or orderly sequence.

> Feeling is Change, and is distinguishable from Cosmic Change in that it is a special and *seriated* group of changes in an organism.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, 1st ser., VI. iv. § 56.

> The gelatinous tubes or sheaths in which the cells are *seriated* are very obvious.
> *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 227.

**seriate** (sē'ri-āt), *a.* [< ML. *seriatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Arranged in a series or order; serial.

**seriately** (sē'ri-āt-li), *adv.* [< ME. **seriatly, ceriatly*; < *seriate* + *-ly*2.] Same as *serially*.

> With-out taryng to wash ther handes weant;
> After went to sitte ther *ceriatly*.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1836.

**seriatim** (sē-ri-ā'tim), *adv.* [ML., < L. *series*, a series, + *-atim*, as in *verbatim*, q. v.] Serially or seriately; so as to be or make a series; one after another.

**seriation** (sē-ri-ā'shon), *n.* [= F. *sériation*; as *seriate* + *-ion*.] The formation of an orderly sequence or series.

> Thinking is *seriation*.
> *G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, 1. ii. § 36.

**Seric** (ser'ik), *a.* [< L. *Sericus*, < Gr. Σηρικός, of the Seres, < Σήρ, pl. Σῆρες, L. *Seres*, the Seres (see def.). Hence ult. E. *silk* and *serge*1.] Of or pertaining to the Seres, an Asiatic people, from whom the ancient Greeks and Romans got the first silk. The name *Seres* is used vaguely, but their land is generally understood to be China in its northern aspect, or as known by those approaching it from the northwest.

**Serica** (ser'i-kä), *n.* [NL. (MacLeay, 1819), < Gr. σηρικός, silken: see *Seric, silk*.] A genus of melolonthine beetles, giving name to a disused family *Sericidæ*, having an ovate convex form and the tarsal claws cleft. *S. brunnea* is a British species.

**Sericaria** (ser-i-kā'ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < Gr. σηρικός, silken: see *Seric, silk*.] A genus of bombycid moths, important as containing the mulberry-silkworm, or common silkworm of commerce, *S. mori*. Many authors, however, retain the old generic name *Bombyx* for this species. See cut under *Bombyx*.

**sericate** (ser'i-kāt), *a.* [< L. *sericus*, < Gr. σηρικός, silken, + *-ate*1.] Same as *sericeous*.

**sericated** (ser'i-kā-ted), *a.* [< *sericate* + *-ed*2.] Covered with a silky down.

**sericeous** (sē-rish'ius), *a.* [< LL. *sericeus*, of silk, < L. *sericum*, silk: see *serge*1, *silk*.] **1.** Containing, pertaining to, or consisting of silk; having the character of silk; silky.—**2.** Resembling silk; silky or satiny in appearance; smooth, soft, and shiny, as the plumage of a bird, the surface of an insect, etc.—**3.** In *bot.*, silky; covered with soft shining hairs pressed close to the surface: as, a *sericeous* leaf.

**sericicultural** (ser'i-si-kul'tūr-al), *a.* [< *sericiculture* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to sericiculture. Also *sericultural*.

**sericiculture** (ser'i-si-kul'tūr), *n.* [= F. *sericiculture*, < LL. *sericum*, silk (see *silk, sericeous*), + *cultura*, culture.] The breeding, rearing, and treatment of silkworms; that part of the silk-industry which relates to the insects that yield silk. Also *sericulture*.

**sericiculturist** (ser'i-si-kul'tūr-ist), *n.* [< *sericiculture* + *-ist*.] One who breeds, rears, and treats silkworms; one who is engaged in sericiculture. Also *sericulturist*.

**Sericidæ** (sē-ris'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Serica* + *-idæ*.] The *Sericides* rated as a family of scarabæoid *Coleoptera*.

**Sericides** (sē-ris'i-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Serica* + *-ides*.] A section or series of melolonthine beetles, including the genus *Serica* and related forms.

**sericin** (ser'i-sin), *n.* [< LL. *sericum*, silk, + *-in*2.] The gelatinous substance of silk; silk-gelatin.

**sericite** (ser'i-sīt), *n.* [< LL. *sericum*, silk, + *-ite*2.] A variety of potash mica, or muscovite, occurring in fine scales of a greenish- or yellowish-white color: so named from its silky luster. It forms an essential part of a silky schist called *sericite-schist*, which is found near Wiesbaden in Germany.

**sericite-gneiss** (ser'i-sīt-nīs), *n.* Gneiss containing sericite in the place of the ordinary micaceous constituent.

**sericite-schist** (ser'i-sīt-shist), *n.* A variety of mica-schist, made up of quartzose material through which sericite is distributed, in the manner of muscovite in the typical mica-schist.

**sericitic** (ser-i-sit'ik), *a.* [< *sericite* + *-ic*.] Made up of, characterized by, or containing sericite.—**Sericitic gneiss.** Same as *sericite-gneiss*.

**Sericocarpus** (ser"i-kō-kär'pus), *n.* [NL. (C. G. Nees, 1832), so called in allusion to the silky hairs covering the achenes; < Gr. σηρικός, silken, + καρπός, fruit.] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Asteroideæ* and subtribe *Heterochromeæ*. It is distinguished from the closely related genus *Aster* by the usually ovoid involucre with coriaceous whitish green-tipped squamose bracts, imbricated in several ranks, by few-flowered heads with about five white rays, and by always silky hairy achenes. The 4 species are natives of the United States, and are known as *white-topped aster*. They are erect perennials, usually low, and spreading in colonies by horizontal rootstocks. They bear alternate sessile undivided leaves, and numerous small heads of whitish flowers, borne in a flat corymb. *S. asteroides* and *S. linifolius*, respectively the *S. conyzoides* and *S. solidagineus* of many American authors, are the common species of the Atlantic States.

**sericon** (ser'i-kon), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *alchemy*, a red tincture: contrasted with *bufo*, black tincture. The words were used to terrify the uninitiated.

> Out goes
> The fire; and down th' alembecs, and the furnace;
> Both *sericon* and bufo shall be lost.
> Piger Henricus, or what not. Thou wretch!
> *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

**Sericostoma** (ser-i-kos'tō-mä), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), < Gr. σηρικός, silken, + στόμα, mouth.] The typical genus of *Sericostomatidæ*. Seventeen species are known, all European. The adults are elongate, appear in summer, and do not stray from the margins of their breeding-places. The larvæ live in cylindrical cases in small and moderately swift streams. *S. personatum* is a British species.

**Sericostomatidæ** (ser"i-kō-stō-mat'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1836, as *Sericostomidæ*), < *Sericostoma*(*t*-) + *-idæ*.] A family of trichopterous neuropterous insects or caddis-flies, typified by the genus *Sericostoma*. It is a large and wide-spread group, represented in nearly all parts of the world, and comprises (usually) excessively hairy insects, for the most part uniform in color or with few markings. The larvæ generally inhabit streams, and their cases, usually formed of sand or small stones, vary greatly in form.

**sericterium** (ser-ik-tē'ri-um), *n.*; pl. *sericteria* (-ä). [NL., irreg. < Gr. σηρικόν, silk, + term. *-τήριον*.] A spinning-gland; a glandular apparatus in insects for the secretion of silk. Sericteria have been compared to salivary glands when consisting of larger or smaller tubes opening near the mouth. Such organs occur in various insects, and in different parts of their bodies. The most important are those of silkworms.

> The larva of the antlion has its spinning organs at the opposite end of the body, the wall of the rectum . . . taking the place of the *sericteria*. *Claus*, Zoöl. (trans.), p. 532.

**sericultural** (ser'i-kul-tūr-al), *a.* Same as *sericicultural*.

**sericulture** (ser'i-kul-tūr), *n.* Same as *sericiculture*.

**sericulturist** (ser'i-kul-tūr-ist), *n.* [< *sericulture* + *-ist*.] Same as *sericiculturist*.

**Sericulus** (sē-rik'ū-lus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1825), dim. of LL. *sericum*, silk: see *Seric, silk*.] An Australian genus of *Oriolidæ* or of *Paradiseidæ*, with sericeous black and golden-yellow plumage; regent-birds, as *S. melinus* or *chrysocephalus*, the common regent-bird. The position of the genus has been much questioned. See cut under *regent-bird*.

**serie**†, *n.* [ME., also *serye*, < OF. **serie*, < L. *series*, a row: see *series*.] A series.

> What may I conclude of this longe *serye*,
> But after wo I rede us to be merye?
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 2209.

**seriema** (ser-i-ē'mä), *n.* [See *cariama*.] A remarkable South American bird, whose name is as unsettled in orthography as is its position in the ornithological system. It is usually regarded as grallatorial, and related to the cranes, but sometimes placed with the birds of prey, next to the African secretary-bird, which it resembles in some respects. It is 3 feet long; the wing 15 inches, the tail 13, the tarsus 7½;

the legs are bare above the anffrago; the head is crested with a frontal egret; the bill is red; the bare orbit bluish; the iris yellow; the plumage is dark, but somewhat variegated with lighter colors, and the tail is tipped with white. The seriema inhabits the campos of Brazil and northern Paraguay, and may be domesticated. For its technical names, see *Cariama* and *Cariamidæ*.

Seriema (*Cariama cristata*).

**series** (sē′rēz or sē′ri-ēz), *n.*; pl. *series*. [In earlier use (ME.) *serie*, < OF. **serie*, F. *série* = Sp. Pg. It. *serie;* < L. *series*, a row, succession, course, series, connection, etc., < *serere*, pp. *sertus*, join together, bind, = Gr. εἱρειν, fasten, bind; cf. σειρά, a rope, Skt. √ *si*, bind. From the same L. verb are also ult. E. *assert, desert, dissert, exert, exsert, insert, scraglio, serial,* etc.] **1.** A continued succession of similar things, or of things bearing a similar relation to one another; an extended order, line, or course; sequence; succession: as, a *series* of kings; a *series* of calamitous events; definitions arranged in several distinct *scries*.

> A dreadful *series* of intestine wars,
> Inglorious triumphs and dishonest scars.
> *Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 325.

> A *series* of unmerited mischances had pursued him from that moment. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vi. 13.

**2.** In *geol.*, a set of strata possessing some common mineral or fossil characteristic: as, the greensand *series;* the Wenlock *series*.—**3.** In *chem.*, a number of elements or compounds which have certain common properties and relations, or which exhibit, when arranged in orderly succession, a constant difference from member to member. Thus, the elements lithium, sodium, potassium, rubidium, and cæsium form a natural series having the familiar properties of the alkalis, and certain striking physical relations to the other elements. The hydrocarbons methane ($CH_4$), ethane ($C_2H_6$), propane ($C_3H_8$), etc., form a series having the constant difference $CH_2$ between successive members, but all the members having in common great chemical stability, slight reactive properties, and incapacity to unite directly with any element or radical.

**4.** In *numis.*, a set of coins made at any one place or time, or issued by any one sovereign or government.

> In the Thracian Chersonese the most important *series* is one of small autonomous silver pieces, probably of the town of Cardia. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 640.

**5.** In *philately*, a set of similar postage- or revenue-stamps.—**6.** In *math.*, a progression; also, more usually, an algebraic expression appearing as a sum of a succession of terms subject to a regular law. In many cases the number of terms is infinite, in which case the addition cannot actually be performed; it is, however, indicated.

**7.** In *systematic bot.*, according to Gray, the first group below *kingdom* and the next above *class:* equivalent to *subkingdom* or *division* (which see). In actual usage, however, this rule is by no means always observed. In Bentham and Hooker's "Genera" it is a group of cohorts with two stages between it and kingdom; and in the same and other good works it may be found denoting the first subdivision of an order, a tribe, a subtribe, a genus, and doubtless still other groups. It appears, however, always to mark a comprehensive and not very strongly accentuated division.

**8.** In *zoöl.*, a number of genera in a family, of families in an order, etc.; a section or division of a taxonomic group, containing two or more groups of a lower grade: loosely and variably used, like *grade, group, cohort, phalanx,* etc.—**9.** In *anc. pros.*, same as *colon*[1], 2.—**10.** In *bibliography*, a set of volumes, as of periodical publications or transactions of societies, separately numbered from another set of the same publication. Abbreviated *ser.*—**Abel's series,** the series

$$fx = f0 + xf'\beta + \frac{x(x-2\beta)}{2!}f''(2\beta) + \dots + \frac{x(x-n\beta)^{n-1}}{n!}f^{(n)}(n\beta) + \dots$$

**Arithmetical series,** a succession of quantities each differing from the preceding by the addition or subtraction of a constant difference, as 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, etc., or 10, 8, 6, 4, 2, 0, −2, −4, −6, etc.; algebraically, $a$, $a+d$, $a+2d$, $a+3d$, $a+4d$, etc., or $z$, $z-d$, $z-2d$, $z-3d$, $z-4d$, etc., where $a$ represents the least term, $z$ the greatest, and $d$ the common difference.—**Ascending series,** a series according to ascending powers of the variable, as $a_0+a_1x+a_2x^2+a_3x^3+a_4x^4+\dots$.—**Bernoullian series.** See *Bernoullian.*—**Binet's series,** the series

$$\phi(\mu) = \frac{1}{\mu}\int_0^1 x(x-\tfrac{1}{2})dx + \frac{1}{2\mu(\mu+1)}\int_0^1 x(1-x)(x-\tfrac{1}{2})dx + \dots + \frac{1}{n\mu(\mu+1)\dots(\mu+n-1)}\int_0^1 x(1-x)\dots(n-1-x)(x-\tfrac{1}{2})dx + \dots,$$

where $\phi(\mu)$ is defined by the equation

$$\Gamma(\mu) = \sqrt{2\pi}\,\mu^{\mu-1}e^{-\mu+\phi(\mu)}.$$

**Binomial series,** the series of the binomial theorem.—**Bürmann's series,** the series of Bürmann's theorem (which see, under *theorem*).—**Cayley's series,** the series

$$f(x+a+b+c+e+\dots) = f(x+b+c+e+\dots) + \int_0^a da.\,f'(x+c+e+\dots) + \int_0^a da\int_0^{a+b} d(a+b)\,f''(x+e+\dots) + \dots$$

**Circular series,** a series whose terms depend on circular functions, as sines, cosines, etc.—**Contact series of the metals.** Same as *electromotive series.*—**Continued series,** a continued fraction.—**Convergent** or **converging series.** See *converging.*—**Descending series.** See *descending.*—**De Stairville's series,** the series

$$(1-kz)^{-a/k} = 1 + az + a(a+k)z^2/2! + a(a+k)(a+2k)z^3/3! + \dots$$

**Determinate series,** a series whose terms depend on different powers or other functions of a constant.—**Dirichlet's series,** the series $\Sigma\left(\frac{n}{p}\right)\frac{1}{n}$, where $\left(\frac{n}{p}\right)$ is the Legendrian symbol.—**Discontinuous series,** a series the value of the sum of which does not vary continuously with the independent variable, so that for certain values of the variable the series represents one function and for other values another. Thus, the series

$$\sin\phi - \tfrac{1}{2}\sin 2\phi + \tfrac{1}{3}\sin 3\phi - \dots$$

is equal to $\frac{1}{2}\phi$ for values of $\phi$ between $-\pi$ and $+\pi$; but for values between $\pi$ and $2\pi$, it is equal to $\frac{1}{2}(\pi-\phi)$.—**Divergent series.** See *divergent.*—**Double series,** a series the general term of which contains two variable integers. Such a series is the following:

$$\begin{array}{llll} a_{00} & +a_{01}x & +a_{02}x^2 & +\dots \\ +a_{10}\cos x & +a_{11}x\cos x & +a_{12}x^2\cos x & +\dots \\ +a_{20}\cos 2x & +a_{21}x\cos 2x & +a_{22}x^2\cos 2x & +\dots \\ +\dots & & & \end{array}$$

**Eisenstein's series,** the double series the general term of which is $1/(M^2+N^2+\dots)^x$, where M, N, are integers varying independently from 1 to ∞.—**Electrochemical, electromotive, equidifferent series.** See the adjectives.—**Exponential series,** a series whose terms depend on exponential quantities.—**Factorial series,** a series proceeding by factorials instead of powers of the variable.—**Farey series,** a succession of all proper vulgar fractions whose terms do not exceed a given limit, arranged in order of their magnitudes.—**Fibonacci's series,** the phyllotactic succession of numbers: 0, 1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 13, 21, 34, 55, 89, etc. These numbers are such that the sum of any two successive ones gives the next, a property possessed also by the series 2, 1, 3, 4, 7, 11, 18, 29, 47, 76, etc., and by no other series except derivatives of these. The series is named from the Italian mathematician Fibonacci or Leonardo of Pisa (first part of the thirteenth century), who first considered it. Also called *Lamé's series.*—**Figurate series,** a regular succession of figurate numbers.—**Finite series,** a polynomial consisting of all the terms which satisfy a certain general condition, especially when, by virtue of that condition, they have a determinate linear order.—**Fluent by series.** See *fluent.*—**Fourier's series,** the series

$$fx = \frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\beta)d\beta + \cos x.\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\beta)\cos\beta.d\beta + \sin x.\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\beta)\sin\beta.d\beta + \cos 2x.\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\beta)\cos 2\beta.d\beta + \sin 2x.\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(\beta)\sin 2\beta.d\beta + \dots$$

**Functional series,** a series in which the general term contains a variable operational exponent.—**Gaussian series.** See *Gaussian.*—**Geometrical series,** a series in which the terms increase or decrease by a common multiplier or common divisor, termed the *common ratio.* See *progression.*—**Gregory's series,** the series arc tan $x = x - \frac{1}{3}x^3 + \frac{1}{5}x^5 - \frac{1}{7}x^7 + \dots$.—**Harmonic series,** the finite series $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{4} + \dots + 1/n$, which is nearly equal to nat log $\sqrt{n(n+1)} + 1/6n(n+1) + 0.5772156649$.—**Heine's series,** or **Heinean series,** the series

$$1 + \frac{1-q^a}{1-q}\frac{1-q^b}{1-q^c}x + \frac{1-q^a}{1-q}\frac{1-q^{a+1}}{1-q^2}\frac{1-q^b}{1-q^c}\frac{1-q^{b+1}}{1-q^{c+1}}x^2 + \dots,$$

invented by Heine in 1847.—**Hyperbolic series,** a series whose sum depends upon the quadrature of the hyperbola, as the harmonic series.—**Hypergeometric series.** Same as *Gaussian series.*—**Indeterminate series.** See *indeterminate.*—**Infinite series,** an algebraical expression appearing as a sum of terms, but differing therefrom in that the terms are infinite in number. The most usual way of writing an infinite series is to set down a few of the first terms added together, and then to append "+ . . . , or + etc.," which is not addition, certainly, but is the indication of something analogous to the addition of the terms given. Another way is to write a general expression for any one of the terms of the series, and to prefix to this Σ, the sign for summation.—**In series.** See *in parallel,* under *parallel.*—**Jet-rock series.** See *jet*[2].—**Karoo series.** See *karoo.*—**Lagrange's series,** the series of Lagrange's theorem (which see, under *theorem*).—**Lambert's series,** the series

$$\frac{x}{1-x} + \frac{x^2}{1-x^2} + \frac{x^3}{1-x^3} + \dots$$

That the $n$th differential coefficient relatively to $x$ should be equal to $2n!$ is the necessary and sufficient condition of $n$ being prime.—**Lamé's series.** Same as *Fibonacci's series.*—**Laplace's series,** the series of Laplace's theorem (which see, under *theorem*).—**Law of a series,** that relation which subsists between the successive terms of a series, and by which their general term may be expressed.—**Leibnitz's series,** the series

$$D^m uv = uD^m v + mDu.\,D^{m-1}v + \frac{m(m-1)}{2}D^2u.\,D^{m-2}v + \dots$$

**Logarithmic series,** a series whose terms depend on logarithms.—**Maclaurin's series,** the series of Maclaurin's theorem (which see, under *theorem*).—**Malacozoic series.** See *malacozoic.*—**Mixed series,** a series whose summation partly depends on the quadrature of the circle and partly on that of the hyperbola.—**Nummulitic series.** See *nummulitic.*—**Oölitic series.** See *oölite.*—**Osborne series,** in *geol.*, a division of the Lower Tertiary series, forming a subgroup in the Older Miocene, or Oligocene, of the Hampshire basin, England, and the Isle of Wight. It consists of clays, marls, sands, and limestones, with fresh-water shells, and is about 70 feet in thickness. Also called *St. Helen's beds.*—**Pea-grit series.** See *pea-grit.*—**Reciprocal series,** a series each term of which is the reciprocal of the corresponding term of another series.—**Recurrent series,** a series in which each term is a given linear function of a certain number of those which precede it.—**Recurring series.** See *recurring.*—**Red Marl series.** See *marl*[1].—**Reversion of series.** See *reversion.*—**Rhizoristic series.** See *rhizoristic.*—**Schwab's series,** the succession of positive numbers A, B, C = ½(A + B), D = $\sqrt{BC}$, E = ½(C + D), F = $\sqrt{DE}$, etc.—**Semi-convergent series.** (*a*) A series which is at first convergent and afterward divergent. Such series are of great value, and frequently afford extremely close approximations. (*b*) A series which is convergent although if the signs of all the terms were the same (or their arguments considered as imaginaries were the same) it would be divergent.—**Series dynamo.** See *electric machine,* under *electric.*—**Summation of series,** the method of finding the sum of a series whether the number of terms is finite or infinite. See *progression.*—**Syllogistic series,** a logical sorites.—**Taylor's series,** the series of Taylor's theorem (which see, under *theorem*).—**The general term of a series,** a function of some indeterminate quantity $x$, which, on substituting successively the numbers 1, 2, 3, etc., for $x$, produces the terms of the series.—**Thermo-electric series.** See *thermo-electricity.*—**To arrange in series,** as voltaic cells. See *battery,* E (*b*).—**To revert a series.** See *revert.*—**Trigonometric series,** a series in which the successive terms are sines and cosines of successive multiples of the variables multiplied by coefficients—that is, the series

$$A_0 + A_1\cos x + A_2\cos 2x + \dots + B_1\sin x + B_2\sin 2x + \dots$$

**series-wound** (sē′rēz-wound), *a.* Noting dynamos or motors wound in series, or so that the wire of the field-magnets forms a part of the armature and exterior circuit. See *electric machine,* under *electric.*

**serif** (ser′if), *n.* [Also *ceriph* and *seriph;* origin obscure.] The short cross-line put as a finish at the ends of the terminating or unconnected strokes of roman or italic types, as in H, l, d, and y. Its form varies with the style of the type: in the Elzevir it is short and stubby; in some French styles

IHL IHL IHL

Elzevir. French. Scotch-face.

it is long, flat, and slender; in the Scotch-face it is curved like a bracket on the inner side. See *sans-serif.*

**Seriform** (sē′ri-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *Seres*, Gr. Σῆρες, the Chinese, + *forma*, form.] Noting a section of the Altaic family of languages, comprising the Chinese, Siamese, Burmese, etc. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**Serilophus** (sē-ril′ō-fus), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), emended to *Sericolophus* (Reichenbach, 1850), < Gr. σηρικός, silken, + λόφος, crest.] An Indian genus of broadbills of the subfamily *Eurylæminæ*, containing such species as *S. lunatus*, the lunated broadbill, which ranges from Tenasserim to Rangoon. *S. rubropygius* is a Nepaulese species.

**serin** (ser′in), *n.* [< F. *serin*, m., *serine*, f. (NL. *Serinus*), OF. *serin, sercin* = Pr. *serin* (ML. *serena*), according to some < L. *citrinus*, citrine, i. e. yellow (see *citrine*), according to others a seriu, canary; lit. a siren, = OF. *screne:* see *siren.*] A small fringilline bird of central and southern Europe, the finch *Fringilla serinus* or *Serinus hortulanus*, closely related to the canary. It very closely resembles the wild canary in its natural coloration, and the canary is in fact a kind of serin-finch. See *Serinus* (with cut).

**serinette** (ser-i-net′), *n.* [F., < *seriner*, teach a bird to sing, < *serin*, a serin: see *serin.*] A small hand-organ used in the training of songbirds; a bird-organ.

**serin-finch** (ser′in-finch), *n.* The serin or other finch of the genus *Serinus*, as a canary-bird.

**seringa** (se-ring′gä), *n.* [So called because caoutchouc was used to make syringes; < Pg.

*seringa* = Sp. *xeringa* = It. *seiringa, scilinga* = OF. *siringue, syringue*, F. *seringue*, a syringe: see *syringe*.] A name of several Brazilian trees of the genus *Hevea*, yielding india-rubber.—**Seringa-oil.** Same as *siringa-oil* (which see, under *oil*).

**seringhi** (se-ring'gē), *n.* [E. Ind.] A musical instrument of the viol class, used in India.

**Serinus** (sē-rī'nus), *n.* [NL. (Koch, 1816), from the specific name of *Fringilla serinus*, < F. *serin*, a serin: see *serin*.] A genus of birds of the family *Fringillidæ*; the serins, serin-finches, or canaries. The common serin is *S. hortulanus*; the canary is *S. canarius* of Madeira and the Canary Islands and Azores—in its wild state hardly more than a variety of the foregoing; a third species, *S. aurifrons* or *canonicus*, inhabits Palestine. There are more than a dozen other species.

Serin (*Serinus hortulanus*).

**serio-comic** (sē″ri-ō-kom'ik), *a.* Having a mixture of seriousness and comicality.

**serio-comical** (sē″ri-ō-kom'i-kal), *a.* Same as *serio-comic*.

**serio-comically** (sē″ri-ō-kom'i-kal-i), *adv.* In a half-serious, half-comic manner.

**Seriola** (sē-rī'ō-lä), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829), from an Italian name of the type species, *S. dumerili*.] A genus of carangoid fishes; the amber-fishes, of moderate and large size, often of showy coloration, and valuable for food. *S. zonata* is the rudder-fish; *S. rivoliana* and *S. falcata* are known as *rock-salmon* in Florida; *S. lalandi* or *dorsalis* is called *yellowtail*. These fishes inhabit warm waters of the Atlantic, the rudder-fish going as far north as Cape Cod. See cut under *amber-fish*.

**Seriolinæ** (sē-ri-ō-lī'nē), *n. pl.* [< *Seriola* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of *Carangidæ*, typified by the genus *Seriola*, with the premaxillaries protractile, the pectoral fins short and not falcate, maxillaries with a distinct supplemental bone, and the anal fin shorter than the second dorsal. It includes the amber-fishes, pilot-fish, etc. See cuts under *amber-fish* and *Naucrates*.

**serioline** (sē-rī'ō-lin), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of, or having characteristics of, the *Seriolinæ*.

**II.** *n.* A carangoid fish of the subfamily *Seriolinæ*.

**serioso** (sā-ri-ō'sō), *adv.* [It.: see *serious*.] In *music*, in a serious, grave, thoughtful manner.

**serious** (sē'ri-us), *a.* [Early mod. E. *seriouse, seryouse*; < ME. *seryows*, < OF. *serieux*, F. *sérieux* = It. *serioso*, < ML. *seriosus*, an extension of L. *sērius* (> It. Sp. Pg. *serio*), grave, earnest, serious; perhaps for **sevrius*, and in effect another form of *severus*, grave, serious, austere, severe: see *severe*. Some compare AS. *swǣr, swār* = OS. *swār* = OFries. *swēre* = MD. *swaere*, D. *zwaar* = MLG. *swār* = OHG. *swāri, swār*, MHG. *swære*, G. *schwer*, heavy, weighty, = Icel. *svārr* = Sw. *svår* = Dan. *svær*, heavy, = Goth. *swērs*, esteemed, honored (lit. 'heavy'?); cf. Lith. *swarùs*, heavy, *svóras, sváras*, weight.] **1.** Grave in feeling, manner, or disposition; solemn; earnest; not light, gay, or volatile; of things, springing from, expressing, or inducing gravity or earnestness of feeling.

> Away, you fool! the king is *serious*,
> And cannot now admit your vanities.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, iii. 3.
>
> I am more *serious* than my custom; you
> Must be so too, if heed me.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1. 219.
>
> Whether thou choose Cervantes' *serious* air,
> Or laugh and shake in Rabelais' easy chair.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, i. 21.
>
> Retracing step by step our homeward walk,
> With many a laugh among our *serious* talk.
> *Lowell*, Agassiz, iv. 1.

**2.** In earnest; not jesting or making pretense.

> I hear of peace and war in newspapers; but I am never alarmed, except when I am informed that the sovereigns want treasure; then I know that the monarchs are *serious*. *Disraeli.*

**3.** Important; weighty; not trifling.

> Socrates . . . was nat ashamed to account daunsinge amonge the *seriouse* disciplines, for the commeodable beautie, for the apte and proportionate meninge, and for the craftie disposition and facionyng of the body.
> *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 20.
>
> I'll hence to London on a *serious* matter.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., v. 5. 47.
>
> The State of Ireland being thus in combustion, a *serious* Consultation is holden whom to send to quench it.
> *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 387.

**4.** Attended with danger; giving rise to apprehension: as, a *serious* illness.

> With *serious* lung-complication a full rash [of measles] may recede. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 926.

**5.** Deeply impressed with the importance of religion; making profession of or pretension to religion. [Now cant.]

> And Peter Bell . . .
> Grew *serious*—from his dress and mien
> 'Twas very plainly to be seen
> Peter was quite reformed.
> *Shelley*, Peter Bell the Third, i. 1.
>
> *Serious* family— . . . each female servant required to join the Little Bethel Congregation three times every Sunday—with a *serious* footman.
> *Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xvi.

=**Syn. 1.** *Solemn*, etc. See *grave*[3].—**1** and **2.** Sedate, staid, sober, earnest.—**3.** Great, momentous.

**seriously**[1] (sē'ri-us-li), *adv.* **1.** In a serious manner; gravely; solemnly; in earnest; without levity: as, to think *seriously* of amending one's life.

> Juno and Ceres whisper *seriously*.
> *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 125.

**2.** In a grave or alarming degree or manner; so as to give ground for apprehension.

> The sounder side of a beam should always be placed downwards. Any flaw on the lower surface will *seriously* weaken the beam.
> *R. S. Ball*, Experimental Mechanics, p. 188.

**seriously**[2]† (sē'ri-us-li), *adv.* [< **serious*[2] (< L. *series*, series) + *-ly*[2].] In a series; seriatim.

> Thus proceeding to the letters, to shewe your Grace summarily, for rehersing everything *seriously*, I shal over long moleste your Grace.
> *State Papers*, i. 299. (*Halliwell.*)

**seriousness** (sē'ri-us-nes), *n.* The condition or character of being serious, in any sense of that word.

**seriph**, *n.* See *serif*.

**Serj.** An abbreviation of *serjeant*.

**Serjania** (ser-jā'ni-ä), *n.* [NL. (Plumier, 1703), named after Paul *Serjeant*, a French botanist.] A genus of polypetalous shrubs of the order *Sapindaceæ* and tribe *Paullinieæ*. It is characterized by irregular flowers with five concave sepals (or with two of them united), four petals, a wavy disk enlarging into four glands, eight stamens united at the base, a three-celled ovary containing three solitary ovules, and ripening into three indehiscent wing-fruits bearing the seed at the apex. About 155 species have been described, all South American, and mostly tropical. They are climbing or twining shrubs, with alternate compound leaves, often pellucid-dotted, and yellowish flowers in axillary racemes or panicles, frequently tendril-bearing. Some of the species are narcotic-poisonous, *S. lethalis*, of Brazil, there called *timboe*, being used as a fish-poison. For *S. polyphylla*, see *basket-wood*.

**serjant**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sergeant*.

**serjeant, serjeancy**, etc. See *sergeant*, etc.

**serk**†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *sark*.

**serkel**†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *circle*.

**serliche**†, *adv.* Same as *screly*.

**sermocinal** (sėr-mos'i-nal), *a.* [Irreg. < L. *sermocinari*, talk, discourse, + *-al*.] Pertaining to speech.

**sermocination** (sėr-mos-i-nā'shon), *n.* [< F. *sermocination*, < L. *sermocinatio(n-)*, < *sermocinari* (> It. *sermocinare*), talk, discourse, harangue, < *sermo(n-)*, speech, talk, discourse: see *sermon*.] **1**†. Speech-making.

> *Sermocinations* of ironmongers, felt-makers, cobblers, broom-men. *Bp. Hall*, Free Prisoner, § 2.

**2.** A form of prosopopœia in which the speaker, having addressed a real or imaginary hearer with a remark or especially a question, immediately answers for the hearer: as, "Is a man known to have received foreign money? People envy him. Does he own it? They laugh. Is he formally convicted? They forgive him."

**sermocinator**† (sėr-mos'i-nā-tor), *n.* [< LL. *sermocinator*, a talker, < L. *sermocinari*, discourse: see *sermocination*.] One who makes speeches; one who talks or harangues.

> These obstreperous *sermocinators* make easy impression upon the minds of the vulgar. *Howell.*

**sermologus** (sėr-mol'ō-gus), *n.*; pl. *sermologi* (-jī). [NL., < L. *sermo*, a speech, + Gr. λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] A volume containing various sermons by the church fathers and the popes, or that section of the "Legenda" which contains such sermons. *F. G. Lee.*

**sermon** (sėr'mon), *n.* [< ME. *sermon, sermone, sermoun, sermun, sarmon, sarmoun*, < OF. *sermon, sermun, sermoun*, F. *sermon* = Pr. *sermon, sermo* = Sp. *sermon* = Pg. *sermão* = It. *sermone* = Icel. *sermon*, < L. *sermo(n-)*, speaking, speech, talk, conversation, discourse, discussion, a speech or discourse, report, rumor, a conversational satire, style, a word, etc., ML. a sermon; perhaps akin to AS. *swerian*, speak: see *swear, answer*.] **1**†. A speech, discourse, or writing.

> But what availeth suche a longe *sermoun*
> Of aventures of love up and doune?
> *Chaucer*, Complaint of Mars, l. 209.
>
> Yelverton mad a fayir *sermone* at the Sesschyonys, and seyd . . . so that the Kyng was informyd that ther was a ryotows felawschep in thys contre. *Paston Letters*, I. 178.

**2.** A discourse delivered by a clergyman, licentiate, or other person, for the purpose of religious instruction and edification, during divine service, usually founded upon or in elucidation of some text or passage of Scripture.

> For alle cunnynge clerkis siththe Crist zede on erthe
> Taken ensaumples of here sawis in *sarmonis* that thei maken,
> And be here werkis and here werdis wissen vs to Dowel.
> *Piers Plowman* (A), xi. 266.
>
> So worthy a part of divine service we should greatly wrong, if we did not esteem Preaching as the blessed ordinance of God, *sermons* as keys to the kingdom of heaven, as wings to the soul, as spurs to the good affections of man.
> *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 22.
>
> A verse may find him who a *Sermon* flies.
> *G. Herbert*, The Temple, The Church Porch.
>
> Upon this occasion . . . he [Sydney Smith] preached in the cathedral two remarkable *sermons*, upon the unjust judge, and the lawyer who tempted Christ.
> *Lady Holland*, Sydney Smith, viii.

Hence—(*a*) A written dissertation of similar character. (*b*) Any serious address on a moral or religious theme, whether delivered or published, by a clergyman or by a layman: as, a lay *sermon*. (*c*) Any serious exhortation, counsel, or reproof: usually in an admonitory or reprobatory sense.

> Perhaps it may turn out a sang,
> Perhaps turn out a *sermon*.
> *Burns*, Epistle to a Young Friend.

**Baccalaureate sermon.** See *baccalaureate*.—**Sermon on the Mount**, the discourse reported in the fifth, sixth, and seventh chapters of Matthew and in the sixth chapter of Luke, as delivered by Christ.—**Syn. 2.** *Sermon, Homily, Exhortation.* *Sermon* is the standard word for a formal address on a religious subject, founded upon a text of Scripture. *Homily* is an old word for the same thing, especially for an exposition of doctrine, but is now more often used for a conversational address, shorter than a sermon, of much directness and seriousness, perhaps upon a point of duty. *Exhortation* is occasionally used for a religious address appealing to one's conscience or calling one to the performance of duty in general or some specific duty.

**sermon** (sėr'mon), *v.* [< ME. *sermonen*, < OF. *sermoner*, F. *sermonner* = It. *sermonare*, discourse, lecture, < LL. *sermonari*, talk, discourse, < *sermo(n-)*, speech, talk, LL. a sermon: see *sermon, n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To discourse of, as in a sermon.

> To some, I know, this Methode will seeme displeasaunt, which had rather have good discipline delivered plainly in way of precepts, or *sermoned* at large.
> *Spenser*, To Sir Walter Raleigh, Prefix to F. Q.

**2.** To tutor; lecture.

> Come, *sermon* me no further. *Shak.*, T. of A., ii. 2. 181.

**II.**† *intrans.* To compose or deliver a sermon; discourse.

> You *sermon* to vs of a dungeon appointed for offendors and miscredents. *Holinshed*, Chron., I., Descrip. of Ireland, iv.

**sermoneer** (sėr-mo-nēr'), *n.* [< *sermon* + *-eer*.] A preacher of sermons; a sermonizer.

> The wits will leave you if they once perceive
> You cling to lords; and lords, if them you leave
> For *sermoneers*. *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, lxviii.

**sermoner** (sėr'mon-ėr), *n.* Same as *sermonizer*.

> This [grandiloquence] is the sin of schoolmasters, governesses, critics, *sermoners*, and instructors of young or old people. *Thackeray*, Roundabout Papers, De Finibus.

**sermonet, sermonette** (sėr'mon-et), *n.* [< *sermon* + *-et*.] A little sermon. [Recent.]

> It [the Rule of Benedict] opens with a *sermonet* or hortatory preface. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 704.
>
> It was his characteristic plan to preach a series of week-day *sermonets*. *Pall Mall Gazette*, Dec. 27, 1883. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**sermonic** (sėr-mon'ik), *a.* [< *sermon* + *-ic*.] Having the character of a sermon. [Rare.]

> Conversation . . . grave or gay, satirical or *sermonic*. *J. Wilson.*

**sermonical** (sėr-mon'i-kal), *a.* [< *sermonic* + *-al*.] Same as *sermonic*.

**sermoning** (sėr'mon-ing), *n.* [< ME. *sermoning*; verbal n. of *sermon, v.*] The act of preaching

or teaching; hence, homily; instruction; advice.

But herof was so long a *sermoning*,
Hit were to long to make rehersing.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1184.

If the like occasion come againe, hee shall lesse need the help of breviates, or historicall rhapsodies, than your reverence to eek out your *sermonings* shall need repaire to Postillis, or Polianthea's.
*Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

**sermonise, sermoniser.** See *sermonize, sermonizer*.

**sermonish** (sėr'mon-ish), *a.* [< *sermon* + *-ish*[1].] Like a sermon. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**sermonist** (sėr'mon-ist), *n.* [< *sermon* + *-ist*.] A writer or deliverer of sermons.

**sermonium** (sėr-mō'ni-um), *n.*; pl. *sermonia* (-ä). [NL. (see def.), < L. *sermo*(*n*-), a speaking, discourse: see *sermon*.] An interlude or historical play formerly acted by the inferior orders of the Roman Catholic clergy, assisted by youths, in the body of the church. *Bailey.*

**sermonize** (sėr'mon-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sermonized*, ppr. *sermonizing*. [< ML. *sermonizari*, < L. *sermo*(*n*-), a discourse: see *sermon*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To preach; discourse; harangue; use a dogmatic or didactic style in speaking or writing.

In sailor fashion roughly *sermonizing*
On providence and trust in Heaven.
*Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

I feel as if I ought to follow these two personages of my *sermonizing* story until they come together or separate.
*O. W. Holmes*, Atlantic Monthly, LXVI. 668.

2. To lecture; lay down the law.

The dictates of a morose and *sermonizing* father.
*Chesterfield.* (*Latham.*)

Though the tone of it is distinctly religious, there is very little *sermonizing* and no false sentiment.
*St. James's Gazette*, Dec. 22, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

3. To make sermons; compose or write a sermon.

**II.** *trans.* To preach a sermon to; discourse to in a formal way; persuade, affect, or influence by or as by a sermon.

We have entered into no contest or competition which of us shall sing or *sermonize* the other fast asleep.
*Landor*, Imag. Conv., Lord Brooke and Sir Philip Sidney.

Also spelled *sermonise*.

**sermonizer** (sėr'mon-ī-zėr), *n.* [< *sermonize* + *-er*[1].] A preacher or writer of sermons: used chiefly in a depreciatory sense. Also spelled *sermoniser*.

He [Crowley] was not less a favorite *sermonizer*. He touched a tremulous chord in the hearts of the people, and his opinions found an echo in their breasts.
*I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 377.

**sermount**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sermon*.

**sermountain** (sėr'moun'tān), *n.* [< OF. *sermontain*, "siler mountain, bastard loveage" (Cotgrave): see *Siler*.] A European umbelliferous plant, said to be a kind of *Laserpitium* or *Siler*.

**sermuncle** (sėr'mung-kl), *n.* [< L. *sermunculus*, a little discourse, common talk, tattle, dim. of *sermo*(*n*-), discourse, talk: see *sermon*.] A little sermon or discourse.

The essence of this devotion is a series of *sermuncles*, meditations, hymns, or prayers.
*Church Times*, April 2, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**serofibrinous** (sē-rō-fī'bri-nus), *a.* [< L. *serum* + E. *fibrin*: see *fibrinous*.] Consisting of serum which contains fibrin.

**seron**, *n.* [Trade-name; cf. *seroon*.] An oblong package of mate, or Paraguay tea, holding about 200 pounds, of which the outer wrapping material is raw hide put on and sewed together while green, the subsequent shrinkage in drying compacting the mass.

**seroon** (se-rön'), *n.* [Also *ceroon, seron, serone*; < Sp. *seron*, a hamper, crate (= Pg. *ceirão*, a great basket), aug. of *sera*, a large pannier or basket, also a rush, = Pg. *ceira*, a basket used by porters, a frail, also a rush. Cf. Cat. Sp. *sarria*, a net or basket woven of rushes, = OF. *sarrie*, a pannier; origin uncertain.] A hamper, pannier, or crate in which raisins, figs, almonds, and other fruit, seeds and other articles, especially from Spain or the Mediterranean, are commonly packed.

**seropneumothorax** (sē-rō-nū-mō-thō'raks), *n.* [< L. *serum*, serum, + Gr. *πνεύμων*, lung, + *θώραξ*, breast.] The presence of serons fluid together with gas or air in a pleural cavity: same as *pneumohydrothorax*.

**seropurulent** (sē-rō-pū'rō-lent), *a.* [< L. *serum*, serum, + *purulentus*, purulent.] Composed of serum mixed with pus.

**serosanguinolent** (sē'rō-sang-gwin'ō-lent), *a.* [< L. *serum*, serum, + *sanguinolentus*, bloody: see *sanguinolent*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of bloody serum.

**serose**† (sē'rōs), *a.* [< NL. **serosus*: see *serous*.] Same as *serous*. *Dr. H. More.*

**serosity** (sē-ros'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *sérosité* = Sp. *serosidad* = Pg. *serosidade* = It. *serosità*, *sierosità*; as *serous* + *-ity*.] 1. The state of being serous or watery.—2. That which is serous or watery; a serous fluid; serum. [Rare.]

In Elephantiasis Arabum . . . the other tissues, for example, of the lower limbs or neck become changed in structure, intumescent, hard, and at times loaded more or less with *serosity*. *J. M. Carnochan*, Operative Surgery, p. 40.

**serotina** (ser-ō-tī'nä), *n.* [NL., fem. of *serotinus*, late: see *serotine*.] The decidua serotina (which see, under *decidua*).

**serotine** (ser'ō-tin), *n.* [= F. *sérotine*, < L. *serotinus*, late, backward, < *sero*, late, at a late time, prob. abl. neut. of *serus*, late.] A small European bat, *Vespertilio* or *Vesperugo serotinus*, of a reddish-brown color above and paler grayish- or yellowish-brown below, about 3 inches long: so called because it flies late in the evening.

**serotinous** (sē-rot'i-nus), *a.* [= It. *serotine, serotino*, < L. *serotinus*, late, backward: see *serotine*.] In *bot.*, appearing late in a season, or later than some allied species.

**serous** (sē'rus), *a.* [< OF. *sereux*, F. *séreux* = Sp. Pg. *seroso* = It. *sieroso*, < NL. **serosus*, < L. *serum*, whey, serum: see *serum*.] 1. Having the character or quality of serum; of or pertaining to serum or serosity: as, a *serous* fluid; *serous* extravasation.—2. Secreting, containing, or conveying serum; causing serosity; concerned in serous effusion: as, a *serous* membrane; a *serous* surface.—3. Consisting of whey.

Bland, a subacid liquor made out of the *serous* part of the milk. *Scott*, Pirate, vi.

**Serous liquid** or **fluid**, any liquid formed in the body similar to blood-serum, such as that which moistens serous membranes, or as the cephalorachidian fluid, or as that which accumulates in tissues or cavities in dropsy. But the liquid part of uncoagulated blood is called *plasma*, and the contents of lymphatic vessels are called *lymph*, and the latter word is used in application to other serous liquids, especially when they are normal in quantity and quality.—**Serous membrane.** See *membrane*.

**serpedinous** (sėr-ped'i-nus), *a.* [< ML. *serpedo* (*-din-*), equiv. to *serpigo* (*-gin-*), ringworm: see *serpiginous*.] Serpiginous. [Rare.]

The itch is a corrupt humour between the skin and the flesh, running with a *serpedinous* course till it hath defiled the whole body. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 501.

**Serpens** (sėr'penz), *n.* [L.: see *serpent*.] An ancient northern constellation intimately connected with, but not treated as a part of, *Ophiuchus* (which see).

**serpent** (sėr'pent), *a.* and *n.* [Orig. adj., but in E. first used as a noun; also formerly and dial. *sarpent*; < ME. *serpent*, < OF. *serpent, sarpent*, F. *serpent*, dial. *sarpent, sarpan*, a serpent, snake, a musical instrument so called, = Pr. *sarpent* = Sp. *serpiente* = Pg. It. *serpente*, a serpent, < L. *serpen*(*t*-)*s*, creeping, as a noun a creeping thing, a serpent (also applied to a louse), ppr. of *serpere*, creep, = Gr. *ἕρπειν*, creep, = Skt. √ *sarp*, creep (> *sarpa*, a snake); usually identified also with L. *repere*, creep (see *repent*[2], *reptile*), the √ *sarp* being perhaps seen also in E. *salve*: see *salve*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Crawling on the belly, as a snake, or reptant, as an ophidian; of or pertaining to the *Serpentia*: correlated with *salient* and *gradient*.—2. Having the form or nature of a serpent; of a kind similar to that which a serpent has or might have.

Back on herself her *serpent* pride had curl'd.
*Tennyson*, Psiace of Art.

3. Serpentine; winding; tortuous.

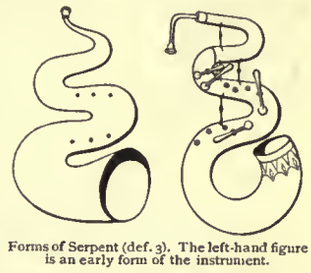
Their *serpent* windings and deceiving crooks.
*P. Fletcher*, Purple Island, ii. 9.

**II.** *n.* 1. A scaly creature that crawls on the belly; a limbless reptile; properly, a snake; any member of the order *Ophidia* (which see for technical characters). *Serpent* and *snake* now mean precisely the same thing; but the word *serpent* is somewhat more formal or technical than *snake*, so that it seldom applies to the limbless lizards, many of which are popularly mistaken for and called snakes, and *snake* had originally a specific meaning. (See *snake*.) Serpents are found all over the world, except in very cold regions. Most of them are timid, inoffensive, and defenseless animals; others are among the most dangerous and deadly of all creatures. Some are very powerful, in consequence of their great size and faculty of constriction, as boas, pythons, and anacondas. Those which are not venomous are known as *innocuous* serpents, or *Innocua*; those which are poisonous are *noxious* serpents, or *Nocua*, sometimes collectively called *Thanatophidia*. All are carnivorous; and most are able, by means of their dilatable mouths and the general distensibility of their bodies, to swallow animals of greater girth than themselves. In cold and temperate countries serpents hibernate in a state of torpidity. They are oviparous or ovoviviparous, and in some cases the young take refuge from danger by crawling into the gullet of the mother, whence the common belief that snakes swallow their young. Most serpents can be tamed, or at least rendered gentle, by handling; others, as the rat-snake of India, are almost domestic; but the more venomous kinds can be safely handled only when the fangs have been removed. There is a very general misapprehension respecting the comparative numbers of venomous and harmless serpents. Out of more than 300 genera of ophidians, only about 50, or one sixth, are poisonous, and more than half of these belong to the two families *Najidæ* and *Crotalidæ* (the cobra and the rattlesnake families). The true vipers (*Viperidæ*) and the sea-serpents (*Hydrophidæ*), all venomous, have six or eight genera apiece; and four other venomous families have but one to three genera apiece. The proportion of venomous to non-venomous species is still smaller than that of the genera, as the latter will average more species to a genus than the former. Poisonous serpents are mainly confined to tropical and warm temperate countries; they are more numerous and diversified in the Old World than in the New, and rather more forms are *Proteroglypha* than *Solenoglypha* (see these words). Serpents large enough to be formidable from their powers of constriction belong to the *Boidæ* and *Pythonidæ*. A few families contain very small species, worm-like in appearance and to some extent in habits. A majority of all serpents belong to one family, the harmless *Colubridæ*. See cuts under the various popular and technical names.

And hadde not ben the doubliet that he hadde of a *serpentes* skyn, deed hadde he ben with-oute recoure.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 336.

Now the *serpent* was more subtil than any beast of the field. Gen. iii. 1.

2. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a constellation in the northern hemisphere. See *Ophiuchus*.—3. A musical instrument, properly of the trumpet family, having a cupped mouthpiece, a conical wooden tube bent to and fro several times and usually covered with leather, and nine finger-holes very irregularly disposed. Its compass extended from two to four octaves upward from about the third C below middle C, and included more or less diatonic and chromatic tones according to the skill of the performer. Its tone was pervasive, though somewhat harsh. It is said to have been invented by a canon of Auxerre in 1590 for use in church music. It was retained in orchestras until the invention of the contrafagotto, and is still occasionally used in French churches.



Forms of Serpent (def. 3). The left-hand figure is an early form of the instrument.

A *serpent* was a good old note; a deep, rich note was the *serpent*. *T. Hardy*, Under the Greenwood Tree, iv.

4. In *organ-building*, a reed-stop similar to the trombone.—5. Figuratively, a person who in looks or ways suggests a serpent; a wily, treacherous person; rarely, a fatally fascinating person.

Ye *serpents*, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell? Mat. xxiii. 33.

He's speaking now,
Or murmuring, "Where's my *serpent* of old Nile?"
For so he calls me. *Shak.*, A. and C., i. 5. 25.

6. A kind of firework which burns with a zigzag, serpentine motion or light.

In fire-works give him leave to vent his spite,
Those are the only *serpents* he can write.
*Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., ii. 452.

7. In *firearms*, same as *serpentin*.—**Naked serpents.** See *naked*.—**Pharaoh's serpent**, a chemical toy consisting of a small quantity of sulphocyanide of mercury enveloped in a cone of tinfoil. The cone is placed upright on a flat dish, and is ignited at the apex, when a bulky ash is at once formed which issues from the burning mass in a serpent-like form.—**Rat-tailed serpent.** See *rat-tailed*.—**Serpent starfish.** Same as *serpent-star*.—**The old serpent**, Satan.

And he laid hold on the dragon, that *old serpent*, which is the Devil, and Satan. Rev. xx. 2.

Some, whose souls *the old serpent* long had drawn
Down, as the worm draws in the wither'd leaf.
*Tennyson*, Geraint.

**serpent** (sėr'pent), *v.* [< OF. *serpenter*, crawl like a serpent, wriggle (= It. *serpentare*, importune, tease), < *serpent*, a serpent: see *serpent*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To wind along like a snake, as a river; take or have a serpentine course; meander.

A circular view to ye utmost verge of ye horizon, which with the *serpenting* of the Thames is admirable.
*Evelyn*, Diary, July 23, 1679.

**II.** *trans.* To entwine; girdle as with the coils of a serpent.

The fields, planted with fruit-trees, whose boles are *serpented* with excellent vines.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Jan. 29, 1645.

[Rare in both uses.]

**serpentaria** (sèr-pen-tā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *serpentaria*, snakeweed: see *serpentary*.] The officinal name of the rhizome and rootlets of *Aristolochia Serpentaria*, the Virginia snakeroot; serpentary-root. It has the properties of a stimulant tonic, acting also as a diaphoretic or diuretic. See *snakeroot*.

**Serpentariidæ** (sèr″pen-tā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Serpentarius* + *-idæ*.] An African family of raptorial birds, named from the genus *Serpentarius:* oftener called *Gypogeranidæ*.

**Serpentariinæ** (sèr-pen-tā-ri-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Serpentarius* + *-inæ*.] The *Serpentariidæ* as a subfamily of *Falconidæ*.

**Serpentarius** (sèr-pen-tā'ri-us), *n.* [NL., < L. **serpentarius* (fem. *serpentaria*, as a noun: see *serpentary*), < *serpen(t-)s*, a serpent: see *serpent*.] 1. The constellation Ophiuchus.—2. In *ornith.*, the serpent-eaters or secretary-birds: Cuvier's name (1797–8) of the genus of *Falconidæ* previously called *Sagittarius*, and subsequently known as *Secretarius*, *Gypogeranus*, and *Ophiotheres*. See cuts under *secretary-bird* and *desmognathous*.

**serpentary** (sèr'pen-tā-ri), *n.* [< ME. *serpentarie*, F. *serpentaire* = It. *serpentaria*, < L. *serpentaria*, snakeweed, fem. of **serpentarius*, adj., < *serpen(t-)s*, a serpent: see *serpent*.] 1. The Virginia snakeroot, *Aristolochia Serpentaria*.—2†. A kind of still.

> Do therto a galun of good reed wyne, . . . and thanne distille him thorow a *serpentarie*.
> *MS. in Mr. Pettigrew's possession*, 15th cent. (*Halliwell.*)

**serpentary-root** (sèr'pen-tā-ri-röt), *n.* Same as *serpentaria*.

**Serpent-bearer** (sèr'pent-bār″èr), *n.* Same as *Serpentarius*, 1, or *Ophiuchus*.

**serpent-boat** (sèr'pent-bōt), *n.* Same as *pamban-manche*.

**serpent-charmer** (sèr'pent-chär″mèr), *n.* One who charms or professes to charm or control serpents by any means, especially by the power of music; a snake-charmer. The practice is of very ancient origin, and is best known in modern times by its application to the cobra-di-capello in India. This most venomous of serpents is allured by the simple monotonous music of a pipe, and easily captured by the expert charmer, who then extracts its fangs and tames the snake for exhibition.

**serpent-charming** (sèr'pent-chär″ming), *n.* The act or practice of fascinating and capturing serpents, especially by means of music. See *serpent-charmer*.

**serpentcleide** (sèr'pent-klīd), *n.* [Irreg. < *serpent* (L. *serpen(t-)s*, equiv. to Gr. *ὄφις*) + (*ophi*)*cleide*.] A musical instrument invented in England in 1851, which was essentially an ophicleide with a wooden tube. It was too large to be carried by the player.

**serpent-cucumber** (sèr'pent-kū″kum-bèr), *n.* Same as *snake-cucumber;* also, a long-fruited variety of the muskmelon. See *cucumber*.

**serpent-deity** (sèr'pent-dē″i-ti), *n.* The deity, divinity, or god of the Ophites, otherwise known as the god Abraxas. He is commonly represented in the form of a man with a hawk's head, legs like twin serpents, and holding in one hand a scourge and in the other a shield. This figure is one of the commonest and most characteristic of the so-called Gnostic gems, and is modified from a conventional figure of Horus or Osiris. Also called *ophis*, *serpent-god*, *snake-deity*, etc. See cuts under *Abraxas*.

**serpent-eagle** (sèr'pent-ē″gl), *n.* A book-name of hawks of the genus *Spilornis*.

**serpent-eater** (sèr'pent-ē″tèr), *n.* 1. One who or that which eats serpents; specifically, a large long-legged raptorial bird of Africa, the secretary-bird (which see, with cut).—2. A kind of wild goat found in India and Cashmere, *Capra megaceros*, the markhor: so called from some popular misapprehension.

**serpenteau** (sèr-pen-tō'), *n.* [< F. *serpenteau*, a young serpent, a serpent (firework), dim. of *serpent*, a serpent: see *serpent*.] An iron circle having small spikes to which squibs are attached, employed in the attack or defense of a breach.

**Serpentes** (sèr-pen'tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *serpen(t-)s*, a serpent: see *serpent*.] 1†. In the Linnean system, the second order of the third class (*Amphibia*), containing limbless reptiles referred to six genera, *Crotalus*, *Boa*, *Coluber*, *Anguis*, *Amphisbæna*, and *Cæcilia*, the first three of which are properly serpents, or *Ophidia*, the fourth and fifth are lizards, or *Lacertilia*, and the sixth is amphibian. See *Amphibia*, 2 (*a*).—2. Same as *Ophidia*.

**serpent-fish** (sèr'pent-fish), *n.* The bandfish or snake-fish, *Cepola rubescens*. See cut under *Cepolidæ*.

**serpent-god** (sèr'pent-god), *n.* A serpent-deity; a snake-god.

**serpent-grass** (sèr'pent-gràs), *n.* The alpine bistort, *Polygonum viviparum*. It is a dwarf herb, 4 to 8 inches high, with a spike of flesh-colored flowers, or in their place little red bulblets which serve for propagation. It grows well northward or on mountains in both hemispheres.

**Serpentia** (sèr-pen'shi-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *serpentia*, serpents, neut. pl. of *serpen(t-)s*, creeping: see *serpent*.] An old name, originating with Laurenti (1768), of serpents (ophidians), or limbless scaled reptiles. Laurenti included some limbless lizards in this order *Serpentia*, which excepted, the term is the same as *Ophidia*. In Merrem's system (1820) *Serpentia* are the same as *Ophidia*, but included the amphisbæniana. See *Serpentes*.

**serpentiform** (sèr-pen'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *serpen(t-)s*, a serpent, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a serpent; serpentine; ophidian in structure or affinity; snake-like: said chiefly of reptiles which are not serpents, but resemble them: as, a *serpentiform* lizard or amphibian.

Serpentiform Lizard (*Chirotes canaliculatus*).

The one here figured is an amphisbænian, with a small pair of limbs like ears just behind the head. (See *Chirotes*.) Other examples are figured under *amphisbæna*, *blind-worm*, *glass-snake*, *Pseudopus*, and *scheltopusik*.

**serpentigenous** (sèr-pen-tij'e-nus), *a.* [< L. *serpentigena*, serpent-born, < *serpen(t-)s*, a serpent, + *-genus*, produced (see *-genous*).] Bred of a serpent. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**serpentine** (sèr'pen-tin or -tīn), *a.* and *n.* [I. *a.* < ME. *serpentyne*, < OF. *serpentin*, F. *serpentin* = Sp. Pg. It. *serpentino*, of a serpent, < LL. *serpentinus*, of a serpent, < L. *serpen(t-)s*, a serpent: see *serpent*. II. *n.* < ME. *serpentin*, a cannon, < OF. *serpentin*, m., the cock of a harquebus, part of an alembic, *serpentine*, f., a kind of alembic, a kind of cannon, F. *serpentine*, serpentine (stone), grass-plantain, = It. *serpentina*, f., a kind of alembic; ML. *serpentina*, f., a kind of cannon, serpentine (stone); from the adj.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to or resembling a serpent.

> The bytter galle pleynly to enchace
> Of the venym callid *serpentyne*.
> *Lydgate*, MS. Ashmole 39, f. 6. (*Halliwell.*)

Especially—(*a*) Having or resembling the qualities or instincts ascribed to serpents; subtle; cunning; treacherous or dangerous.

> I craved of him to lead me to the top of this rock, with meaning to free him from so *serpentine* a companion as I am. *Sir P. Sidney.*

> It is not possible to join *serpentine* wisdom with the columbine innocency.
> *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 282.

> Being themselves without hope, they would drive all others to despair, employing all their force and *serpentine* craft. *Evelyn*, True Religion, I. 142.

(*b*) Moving like a serpent; winding about; writhing; wriggling; meandering; coiling; crooked; bent; tortuous; sinuous; zigzag; anfractuous; specifically, in the *manège*, lolling out and moving over the bit, as a horse's tongue.

> The not inquiring into the ways of God and the strict rules of practice has been instrumental to the preserving them free from the *serpentine* enfoldings and labyrinths of dispute. *Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, Ded., p. 3.

> Till the travellers arrived at Vivian Hall, their conversation turned upon trees, and avennes and *serpentine* approaches. *Miss Edgeworth*, Vivian, i.

(*c*) Beginning and ending with the same word, as a line of poetry, as if returning upon itself. See *serpentine verse*.—**Serpentine nervure**, in *entom.*, a vein or nervure of the wing that forms two or more distinct curves, as in the membranous wings of certain beetles.—**Serpentine verse**, a verse which begins and ends with the same word. The following are examples:

> Crescit amor nummi, quantum ipsa pecunia crescit.
> [Greater grows the love of pelf, as pelf itself grows greater.]
> *Juvenal*, Satires (trans.), xiv. 139.

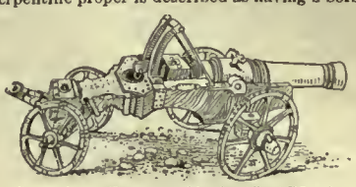
> Ambo florentes ætatibus, Arcades ambo.
> [Both in the bloom of life, Arcadians both.]
> *Virgil*, Eclogues (tr. by Conington), vii. 4.

**Serpentine ware**, a variety of pebbleware. The name is generally given to that variety which is speckled gray and green.

II. *n.* 1†. In French usage, part of the lock of an early form of harquebus; a match-holder, resembling a pair of nippers, which could be brought down upon the powder in the pan.

> The great feature [of the match-lock gun] consisted in holding the match in a *serpentin* or cock (or rather, the prototype of what afterwards became the cock in a gun-lock). *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 45.

2†. A cannon in use in the sixteenth century. The serpentine proper is described as having a bore of 1½



Serpentine. (From an etching by Albert Dürer.)

inches, and the cannon serpentine as having a bore of 7 inches and a shot of 53½ pounds. Compare *organ-gun*.

> Item, iij. gounes, called *serpentins*.
> *Paston Letters*, Inventory, I. 487.

> The *Serpentin*, a long light cannon of small bore, and semi-portable, with the mouth formed to resemble the head of a serpent, griffin, or some fabulous monster.
> *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 31.

3†. A kind of still; a serpentary.

> *Serpentina* (It.), . . . a kind of winding limbecke or still called a *serpentine* or double SS in English. *Florio.*

4. A hydrous silicate of magnesium, occurring massive, sometimes fine, granular, and compact, again finely fibrous, less often slaty. It is usually green in color, but of many different shades, also red, brown, or gray, sometimes with spots resembling a serpent's skin. There are numerous varieties, differing in structure and color. The most important of these are—precious or noble serpentine, under which term are comprised the more or less translucent serpentines, having a rich oil-green color; foliated varieties, including marmolite and antigorite; fibrous varieties, as chrysotile (sometimes called *serpentine asbestos*) and metaxite. Other minerals more or less closely allied to or identical with serpentine are picrolite, williamsite, bowenite, retinalite, baltimorite, vorhauserite, hydrophite, jenkinsite, villarsite, etc. Serpentine occurs widely distributed and in abundance, forming rock-masses, many of which were formerly regarded as being of eruptive origin, but which are now generally conceded to have been formed by the metamorphism of various rocks and minerals; indeed, it has not been proved that serpentine has ever been formed in any other way than this. The peridotites appear to have been peculiarly liable to this kind of alteration, or serpentinization, as it is called. Massive serpentine has been extensively used for both interior and exterior architectural and decorative purposes, but in only a few localities is a material quarried which stands outdoor exposure without soon losing its polish, and eventually becoming disintegrated. The serpentinous rock commonly called *verd-antique*, and known to lithologists as *ophicalcite*, is a very beautiful decorative material, and has been extensively employed for ornament in various parts of the world. See *verd-antique*.

> The Stones are loyn'd so artificially
> That, if the Mason had not checkered fine
> Syre's Alabaster with hard *Serpentine*, . . .
> The whole a whole Quar one might rightly tearm.
> *Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Magnificence.

**serpentine** (sèr'pen-tin or -tīn), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *serpentined*, ppr. *serpentining*. [< *serpentine*, *n.*] To wind like a serpent; move sinuously like a snake; meander; wriggle.

> In those fair vales by Nature form'd to plesse,
> Where Guadalquiver *serpentines* with ease.
> *W. Harte*, Vision of Death.

> The women and men join hands until they form a long line, which then *serpentines* about to a slow movement which seems to have great fascination.
> *J. Baker*, Turkey, p. 90.

**serpentinely** (sèr'pen-tin-li or -tīn-li), *adv.* In a serpentine manner; serpentiningly.

**Serpentinian** (sèr-pen-tin'i-an), *n.* [< LL. *serpentinus*, pertaining to a serpent: see *serpent*.] One of an ancient Gnostic sect: same as *Ophite*2.

**serpentinic** (sèr-pen-tin'ik), *a.* [< *serpentine* + *-ic*.] Same as *serpentinous*.

> Have studied . . . the "blue ground," and have shown that it is a *serpentinic* substance. *Geol. Mag.*, IV. 22.

**serpentiningly** (sèr-pen-tī'ning-li), *adv.* With a serpentine motion or appearance. [Rare.]

> What if my words wind in and out the stone
> As yonder ivy, the god's parasite?
> Though they leap all the way the pillar leads,
> Festoon about the marble, foot to frieze,
> And *serpentiningly* enrich the roof.
> *Browning*, Balaustion's Adventure.

**serpentinization** (sèr-pen-tin-i-zā'shon), *n.* [< *serpentinize* + *-ation*.] Conversion into serpentine, an extremely common result in the course of the metamorphic changes which rock-forming minerals have undergone. It is especially the rocks made up wholly or in part of olivin which have become converted into serpentine. See *peridotite*.

> The mineral [olivin] is quite colorless, . . . and is traversed by irregular cracks, along which *serpentinization* may frequently be seen to have commenced.
> *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., CXXXI. 34.

**serpentinize** (sèr'pen-tin-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *serpentinized*, ppr. *serpentinizing*. [< *serpentine* + *-ize*.] To convert into serpentine.

A specimen of the variety of picrite known as scyelite was discovered by Bonney in the island of Sark, British Channel. It consists of *serpentinized* olivine, altered augite, bleached mica. *Amer. Nat.*, Nov., 1889, p. 1007.

**serpentinoid** (sėr'pėn-tin-oid), *a.* [< *serpentine* + *-oid.*] Having in a more or less imperfect degree the character of serpentine.

The prevalence of serpentines and obscure *serpentinoid* rocks in great masses in these altered portions [the Coast ranges of California] is also a fact of much geological interest. *J. D. Whitney*, Encyc. Brit., XXIII. 801.

**serpentinous** (sėr'pėn-tin-us), *a.* [< *serpentine* + *-ous.*] Relating to, of the nature of, or resembling serpentine.

So as not . . . to disturb the arrangement of the *serpentinous* residuum. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 495.

**serpentive**† (sėr'pėn-tiv), *a.* [< *serpent* + *-ive.*] Serpentine. [Rare.]

And finding this *serpentive* treason broken in the shell — do but lend your reverend ears to his next designs. *Shirley*, The Traitor, iii. 1.

**serpentize** (sėr'pėn-tīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *serpentized*, ppr. *serpentizing*. [< *serpent* + *-ize.*] To wind; turn or bend, first in one direction and then in the opposite; meander. [Rare.]

The path, *serpentizing* through this open grove, leads us by an easy ascent to a . . . small bench. *Shenstone*, Works (ed. 1791), II. 296.

Even their bridges must not be straight; . . . they *serpentise* as much as the rivulets. *Walpole*, On Modern Gardening.

**serpent-like** (sėr'pėnt-līk), *adv.* Like a serpent.

She hath . . . struck me with her tongue,
Most *serpent-like*, upon the very heart.
*Shak.*, Lear, iv. 4. 163.

**serpent-lizard** (sėr'pėnt-liz″ärd), *n.* A lizard of the genus *Seps*.

**serpent-moss** (sėr'pėnt-môs), *n.* A greenhouse plant, *Selaginella serpens*, from the West Indies.

**serpentry** (sėr'pen-tri), *n.*; pl. *serpentries* (-triz). [< *serpent* + *-ry.*] 1. A winding about, or turning this way and that, like the writhing of a serpent; serpentine motion or course; a meandering. *Imp. Dict.*—2. A place infested by serpents. *Imp. Dict.*—3. A number of serpents or serpentine beings collectively. [Rare.]

Wipe away all slime
Left by men-slugs and human *serpentry*.
*Keats*, Endymion, i.

**serpent-star** (sėr'pėnt-stär), *n.* A brittle-star; an ophiuran. Also *serpent starfish*.

**serpent-stone** (sėr'pėnt-stōn), *n.* 1. A porous substance, frequently found to consist of charred bone, which is supposed to possess the virtue of extracting the venom from a snake-bite when applied to the wound. It has been often used for this purpose by ignorant or superstitious people in all parts of the world. Also called *snakestone*. 2. Same as *adder-stone*.

**serpent's-tongue** (sėr'pėnts-tung), *n.* 1. A fern of the genus *Ophioglossum*, especially *O. vulgatum*, so called from the form of its fronds; adder's-tongue. See cut under *Ophioglossum*. —2. A name given to the fossil teeth of a species of shark, because they show resemblance to tongues with their roots.—3. A name given to a short sword or dagger whose blade is divided into two points, especially a variety of the Indian kuttar.—**Serpent's-tongue drill.** See *drill*1.

**serpent-turtle** (sėr'pėnt-tėr″tl), *n.* An enaliosaur.

**serpent-withe** (sėr'pėnt-with), *n.* A twining plant, *Aristolochia odoratissima*, of tropical America. It is said to have properties analogous to those of the Virginia snakeroot.

**serpentwood** (sėr'pėnt-wůd), *n.* An East Indian shrub, *Rauwolfia* (*Ophioxylon*) *serpentina*. The root is used in India medicinally, as a febrifuge, as an antidote to the bites of poisonous reptiles, in dysentery, and otherwise.

**serpet**† (sėr'pet), *n.* [Appar. < OF. **serpet* (?), dim., equiv. to L. dim. *sirpiculus*, *scirpiculus*, a basket made of rushes, < *sirpus*, *scirpus*, a rush.] A basket.

So the troupe returning in order as they came; after are carried in *Serpets* their presents and apparell. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 52.

**serpette** (sėr-pet'), *n.* [F., dim. of *serpe*, a bill, pruning-knife.] A curved or hooked pruning-knife.

**serpierite** (sėr'pi-ėr-īt), *n.* [Named from M. *Serpier*, an explorer at Laurion.] A basic sulphate of copper and zinc, occurring in minute tabular crystals of a greenish-blue color at the zinc-mines of Laurion in Greece.

**serpiginous** (sėr-pij'i-nus), *a.* [< ML. *serpigo* (*-gin-*), ringworm: see *serpigo*.] 1. Affected with serpigo.—2. In *med.*, noting certain affections which creep, as it were, from one part to another: as, *serpiginous* erysipelas.

**serpigo** (sėr-pī'gō), *n.* [ML., ringworm, < L. *serpere*, creep, crawl: see *serpent*. Cf. *herpes*, from the same ult. source.] One or another form of herpes. See *shingles*.

Thine own bowels . . .
Do curse the gout, *serpigo*, and the rheum,
For ending thee no sooner.
*Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 31.

**serplath** (sėr'plath), *n.* [A corrupt form of **serpler, sarplar:* seo *sarplar*.] A weight equal to 80 stones. [Scotch.]

**serplius** (sėr'pli-us), *n.* Same as *sapples*.

**serpolet** (sėr'pō-let), *n.* [< F. *serpolet*, OF. *serpoullet*, dim. of **serpoul* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *serpol* = It. *serpello*, *serpillo*, < L. *serpillum*, *serpyllum*, *serpullum*, wild thyme, < Gr. ἕρπυλλος, wild thyme, < ἕρπειν, creep: see *serpent*.] The wild thyme, *Thymus Serpyllum*.

Pleasant the short slender grass, . . . interrupted . . . by little troops of *serpolet* running in disorder here and there. *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Achilles and Helena.

**Serpolet-oil**, a fragrant essential oil distilled from the wild thyme for perfumery use.

**Serpula** (sėr'pū-lą), *n.* [NL., < L. *serpere*, creep, crawl: see *serpent*.] 1. A Linnean (1758) genus of worms, subsequently used with various restrictions, now type of the family *Serpulidæ*. They are cephalobranchiate tubicolous annelids, inhabiting cylindrical and serpentine or tortuous calcareous tubes, often massed together in a confused heap, and attached to rocks, shells, etc., in the sea. These tubes are so solid as to resemble the shells of some molluskS, and are closed by an operculum formed by a shelly plate on one of the tentacles. They are in general beautifully colored. The largest are found in tropical seas.

Mass of Serpula Tubes, from one of which the tentacles of the worm are shown expanded.

2. [*l. c.*] A worm of this or some related genus; also, a tube or bunch of tubes of such worms; a serpulian or serpulite.

**serpulan** (sėr'pū-ląn), *n.* [< *Serpula* + *-an.*] Same as *serpulian*.

**serpulian** (sėr-pū'li-ąn), *n.* [< *Serpula* + *-ian.*] A member of the genus *Serpula*.

**Serpulidæ** (sėr-pū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Serpula* + *-idæ.*] A family of marine tubicolous cephalobranchiate annelids, typified by the genus *Serpula*, to which different limits have been assigned. See cuts under *Protula* and *Serpula*.

**serpulidan** (sėr-pū'li-dąn), *a.* and *n.* [< *Serpulidæ* + *-an.*] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Serpulidæ*.

II. *n.* A worm of this family.

**serpulite** (sėr'pū-līt), *n.* [< NL. *Serpula* + *-ite*2.] A fossil of the family *Serpulidæ*, or some similar object; specifically, one of the fossils upon which a genus *Serpulites* is founded. Such formations are tubes, sometimes a foot long, occurring in the Silurian rocks, supposed to have been inhabited by worms.

**serpulitic** (sėr-pū-lit'ik), *a.* [< *serpulite* + *-ic.*] Resembling a serpulite; containing or pertaining to serpulites.

**serpuloid** (sėr'pū-loid), *a.* [< *Serpula* + *-oid.*] Resembling the genus *Serpula*; like or likened to the *Serpulidæ*.

**serr**† (sėr), *v. t.* [< OF. (and F.) *serrer*, close, compact, press near together, lock, = Pr. *sarrar*, *serrar* = Sp. Pg. *cerrar* = It. *serrare*, < LL. *serare*, fasten with a bolt or bar, bolt, < L. *sera*, a bar: see *sera*. Hence *serried*, *serry*.] To crowd, press, or drive together.

Let us, *serred* together, forcibly breake into the river, and we shall well enough ride through it. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks (1603). (*Nares.*)

The heat doth attenuate, and . . . doth send forth the spirit and moister part of a body; and, upon that, the more gross of the tangible parts do contract and *serre* themselves together. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 82.

**serra** (ser'ą), *n.*; pl. *serræ* (-ē). [NL., < L. *serra*, a saw: see *serrate*.] In *zoöl.*, *anat.*, and *bot.*, a saw or saw-like part or organ; a serrated structure or formation; a set or series of serrations; a serration, pectination, or dentation: as, (*a*) the saw of a saw-fish (see cut under *Pristis*), (*b*) the saw of a saw-fly (see cuts under *rose-slug* and *Securifera*), (*c*) a serrate suture of the skull (see cuts under *cranium* and *parietal*).

**serradilla** (ser-ą-dil'ą), *n.* [Pg., dim. of *serrado*, serrate: see *serrate*.] A species of bird's-foot clover, *Ornithopus sativus*, cultivated in Europe as a forage-plant. Also *serradella*.

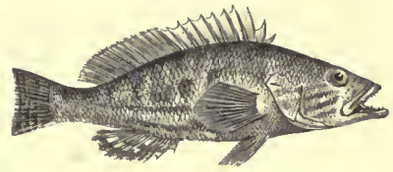
**Serranidæ** (se-ran'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Richardson, 1848), < *Serranus* + *-idæ.*] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Serranus*, related to the *Percidæ* and by most ichthyologists united with that family, and containing about 40 genera and 300 species of carnivorous fishes of all warm seas, many of them known as *groupers*, *sea-bass*, *rockfish*, etc. (*a*) By Sir John Richardson, the name was applied in a vague and irregular manner, but his family included all the true *Serranidæ* of recent ichthyologists. (*b*) By Jordan and Gilbert, the name was applied to all acanthopterygians with the ventral fins thoracic and perfect, the lower pharyngeal bones separate, scales well developed, pectoral fins entire, skull not especially cavernous, maxillary not sloping under the preorbital for its whole length, mouth nearly horizontal, and anal fin rather short. The family thus included the *Centropomidæ* and *Rhypticidæ*, as well as true *Serranidæ*. (*c*) In Gill's system, the name was restricted to serranoids with the body oblong and compressed and covered with scales, the head compressed and the cranium normal, the supramaxillaries not retractile behind under the suborbitals, the spinous part of the dorsal fin about as long as the soft or longer, and three anal spines developed. The family as thus restricted includes about 300 fishes, which chiefly inhabit the tropical seas; but a considerable contingent live in the temperate seas. It includes many valuable food-fishes. The jewfish or black sea-bass is *Stereolepis gigas;* the stone-bass is *Polyprion cernium*. The groupers or garrupas are fishes of this family, of the genera *Epinephelus* and *Trisotropis*. Other notable genera are *Promicrops* and *Dules*. See cuts under *sea-bass*, *Serranus*, and *grouper*.

**serrano** (se-rā'nō), *n.* [< Sp. (Cuban) *serrano*, < NL. *Serranus*.] A fish, *Serranus* or *Diplectrum fasciculare*, the squirrel-fish of the West Indies and southern Atlantic States. See *squirrel-fish*.

**serranoid** (ser'ą-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Serranus* + *-oid.*] I. *a.* Resembling a fish of the genus *Serranus;* of or pertaining to the *Serranidæ* in a broad sense.

II. *n.* A member of the *Serranidæ*.

**Serranus** (se-rā'nus), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1828), < L. *serra*, a saw: see *serrate*.] 1. The typical genus of *Serranidæ;* the sea-perches or sea-bass. The maxillary is not supplemented with another bone, and the lateral canines are stronger than those in front. The type of the genus is the Mediterranean *S. scriba*. *S. cabrilla* is a British species.



Smooth Serranus (*Serranus cabrilla*).

Among American species related and by some referred to *Serranus* may be noted *Centropristis atrarius*, the black sea-bass or blackfish, from Cape Cod to Florida, 12 inches long; the squirrel-fish or serrano, *Diplectrum fasciculare*, West Indies to South Carolina; *Paralabrax clathratus*, the rock-bass or cabrilla of California, attaining a length of 18 inches; and *P. nebulifer*, the Johnny Verde of the same region. See also cut under *sea-bass*.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus: as, the lettered *serranus*, *S. scriba;* the smooth *serranus*, *S. cabrilla*.

**Serrasalmo** (ser-ą-sal'mō), *n.* [NL. (Lacépède, 1803), < L. *serra*, a saw, + *salmo*, a salmon.] A genus of characinoid fishes having an adipose

Piraya or Caribe (*Serrasalmo denticulatus*).

fin like a salmon's, and the belly compressed and armed with scales projecting so as to give it a saw-like appearance: typical of the subfamily *Serrasalminæ*. See *piraya*.

**Serrasalminæ** (ser-ą-sal-mō-nī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Serrasalmo*(*n-*) + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of characinoid fishes, typified by the genus *Serrasalmo*. They have a compressed high body, with the belly sharply compressed and the scales developed to give a serrated appearance to it; the branchial apertures wide; the branchial membrane deeply incised, and free below; the dorsal fin elongated, and an adipose fin. The teeth are well developed and mostly trenchant. The species are characteristic of the fresh waters of tropical South America. Among them are some of the most dreaded and carnivorous of fishes. By means of their sharp teeth they are enabled to cut the flesh of animals as with a pair of scissors, and where they are found it is impossible for an animal to go into the water without danger. They are attracted by the smell of blood, and congregate from considerable distances to any spot where blood has been spilt. They are best known by the name of *caribe*. Many species have been

described, some of which attain the length of 2 feet, but most are much smaller. See *piraya*.

**serrate** (ser′āt), *a.* [= Sp. *serrato*, < L. *serratus*, saw-shaped, saw-like (cf. *serrare*, pp. *serratus*, saw, saw up), < *serra*, a saw, prob. for **secra*, < *secare*, cut, and thus akin to AS. *saga*, E. *saw*, from the same root: see *secant* and *saw*[1].] Notched on the edge like a saw; toothed; specifically, in *bot.*, having small sharp teeth along the margin, pointing toward the apex: as, a *serrate* leaf. When a serrate leaf has small serratures upon the large ones, it is said to be *doubly serrate*, as in the elm. The word is also applied to a calyx, corolla, or stipule. A *serrate-ciliate* leaf is one having fine hairs, like the eyelashes, on the serratures. A *serrate-dentate* leaf has the serratures toothed. In zoölogy and anatomy *serrate* is applied to very many structures much unlike one another, but having more or fewer similar teeth.—**Serrate antennæ**, in *entom.*, antennæ whose joints are triangular and compressed, presenting a serrate outline on the inner margin: sometimes the outer joints (usually three in number) are enlarged, forming a serrate club. See cuts under *Serricornia* and *serricorn*.—**Serrate palpi**, in *entom.*, palpi whose joints are flat, produced, and pointed on one side.—**Serrate preoperculum**, a preoperculum with numerous parallel denticles on its posterior border.—**Serrate suture**, one of several kinds of cranial sutures in which a large number of small irregular teeth of the edge of one bone interlock or interdigitate with similar teeth on another bone, as in the sagittal, coronal, and lambdoidal sutures. The phrase is sometimes restricted to the interfrontal suture, the sagittal being called *dentate*, and the coronal *limbose*, but the difference is slight, if any, and holds for few animals besides man. See cuts under *cranium* and *parietal*.—**Serrate tibiæ**, in *entom.*, tibiæ which have a row of sharp teeth along the greater part of the outer edge, as in the *Scolytidæ*.—**Serrate ungues**, in *entom.*, ungues or claws having a row of sharp teeth on the lower edge. See cut *f* under *Mordella*.

Serrate Leaf of American Linden (*Tilia Americana*).

**serrated** (ser′ā-ted), *a.* [< *serrate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *serrate*.

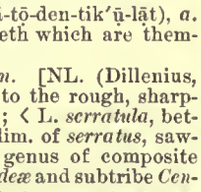
**serrati**, *n.* Plural of *serratus*.

**serration** (se-rā′shọn), *n.* [< *serrate* + *-ion*.] 1. The state of being serrate; a serrated condition; formation in the shape of the edge of a saw.

> Far above, in thunder-blue *serration*, stand the eternal edges of the angry Apennine, dark with rolling impendence of volcanic cloud. *Ruskin.*

2. In *zoöl.*, *anat.*, and *bot.*: (*a*) A serra; a formation like a saw in respect of its teeth; a set or series of saw-like teeth. See cuts under *Priacanthus* and *serratirostral*. (*b*) One of a set of serrate or dentate processes: as, one of the nine *serrations* of the serratus magnus muscle.

**serratirostral** (ser″ā-ti-ros′tral), *a.* [< L. *serratus*, saw-shaped, + *rostrum*, a bill: see *rostral*.] Saw-billed, as a bird; having the cutting edges of the bill serrate, as a sawbill or motmot.



Serratirostral Bill of Motmot (*Momotus natterери*).

**Serratirostres** (ser″ā-ti-ros′trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *serratirostral*.] In Blyth's system (1849), a superfamily of his *Halcyoides*, consisting of the single family *Momotidæ*, the motmots or saw-bills, as distinguished from *Anguirostres* and *Cylindrirostres*. See also cut under *Momotus*.

**serratodenticulate** (ser″ā-tō-den-tik′ū-lāt), *a.* In *entom.*, serrate with teeth which are themselves denticulate.

**Serratula** (se-rat′ū-lä), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1719), named in allusion to the rough, sharp-edged, and toothed leaves; < L. *serratula*, betony, fem. of **serratulus*, dim. of *serratus*, saw-shaped: see *serrate*.] A genus of composite plants of the tribe *Cynaroideæ* and subtribe *Centaureeæ*. It is characterized by involucral bracts with the tip acute, awned, or prolonged by a narrow entire appendage, and destitute of any floral leaves beneath, and by flowers with the anthers usually somewhat tailed, and the achenes smooth and nearly cylindrical. There are about 35 species, natives of Europe, northern Africa, and central and western Asia. They are perennial herbs, bearing alternate toothed or pinnatifid leaves without spines, and either green or hoary with dense wool. The flowers are usually purple or violet, and solitary or grouped in loose corymbs. See *sawwort*.

**serrature** (ser′ā-tūr), *n.* [< NL. *serratura*, a being saw-shaped (cf. L. *scrratura*, a sawing, < *serrare*, pp. *serratus*, saw): see *serrate*.] In *anat.*, *zoöl.*, and *bot.*, same as *serration*.

> These are serrated on the edges; but the *serratures* are deeper and grosser than in any of the rest. *Woodward.*

**serratus** (se-rā′tus), *n.*; pl. *serrati* (-tī). [NL. (sc. *musculus*), a serrate muscle: see *serrate*.] In *anat.*, one of several muscles of the thorax: so named because they arise by a series of digitations from successive ribs, and are thus serrate.—**Great serratus.** Same as *serratus magnus*.—**Serratus magnus**, a broad quadrilateral muscle occupying the side of the chest, an important muscle of respiration. It arises by nine serrations from the outer surface of the eight upper ribs, and is inserted into the whole length of the vertebral border of the scapula. Also called *great serratus*, *magniserratus*, *costoscapularis*. See cut under *muscle*[1].—**Serratus posticus inferior**, a thin, flat muscle on the lower part of the thorax, beneath the latissimus dorsi. Also called *infraserratus*.—**Serratus posticus superior**, a thin, flat quadrilateral muscle on the upper part of the thorax, beneath the rhomboidei. Also called *supraserratus*.

**serraye** (se-rā′), *n.* [F.] The reciprocal pressure exerted between the component parts of any built-up gun, assembled in any manner whatever, in order to produce compression on the inner member with a view to increasing the strength of the system. It is a more comprehensive term than *shrinkage*.

**serricorn** (ser′i-kôrn), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *serra*, a saw, + *cornu*, horn.] **I.** *a.* Having serrate antennæ; of or pertaining to the *Serricornia*.

**II.** *n.* A serricorn beetle; a member of the *Serricornia*.

1. A serricorn beetle (an elater). 2, 3. Enlarged antennæ of other serricorns (species of *Phyllocerus* and of *Pachyderes*).

**Serricornes** (ser-i-kôr′nēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *serricorn*.] The *Serricornia*; in Latreille's system, the third family of pentamerous *Coleoptera*, divided into *Sternoxi*, *Malacodermi*, and *Xylotrogi*.

**Serricornia** (ser-i-kôr′ni-ä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *serricorn*.] A tribe of pentamerous *Coleoptera*, having the fourth and fifth tarsal joints not connate, the first ventral segment visible for its whole length, and the antennæ as a rule serrate, rarely clavate or capitate. Among leading families are *Buprestidæ*, *Elateridæ*, *Ptinidæ*, *Cleridæ*, and *Lampyridæ*. The group is modified from Latreille's *Serricornes*. See also cuts under *Buprestis*, *click-beetle*, and *serricorn*.

*Lampyris noctiluca*, one of the *Serricornia*. (Line shows natural size.)

**serried** (ser′id), *p. a.* [See *serry*.] Crowded; compacted in regular lines.

> But now
> Foul dissipation follow'd, and forced rout;
> Nor served it to relax their *serried* files.
> *Milton*, P. L., vi. 599.

> Like reeds before the tempest's fiown,
> That *serried* grove of lances brown
> At once lay levelled low.
> *Scott*, L. of the L., vi. 17.

**Serrifera** (se-rif′e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Westwood, 1840), neut. pl. of *serrifer*: see *serriferous*.] In *entom.*, a group of hymenopterous insects: same as *Phytophaga* and *Securifera*, the saw-flies and horntails (*Tenthredinidæ* and *Uroceridæ*).

**serriferous** (se-rif′e-rus), *a.* [< NL. *serrifer*, < L. *serra*, a saw, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Having a serra, or serrate part or organ; provided with serration; serrated.

**serriform** (ser′i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *serra*, a saw, + *forma*, form.] In *entom.*, toothed like a saw.—**Serriform palpi**, those palpi in which the last joint is securiform and the two preceding ones are dilated internally, thus giving a serrate outline to the organ.

**serripalp** (ser′i-palp), *a.* [< NL. *serripalpus*, < L. *serra*, a saw, + NL. *palpus*, q. v.] Having serrate palpi; of or pertaining to the *Serripalpi*.

**Serripalpi** (ser-i-pal′pī), *n. pl.* [NL. (Redtenbacher, 1845), pl. of *serripalpus*: see *serripalp*.] Same as *Securipalpi*.

**serriped** (ser′i-ped), *a.* [< L. *serra*, a saw, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*.] Having the feet serrate, or serrations on the feet, as an insect.

**serrirostrate** (ser-i-ros′trāt), *a.* [< L. *serra*, a saw, + *rostrum*, bill.] Having the bill serrated with tooth-like processes; odontorhynchous. See *serratirostral*.

**serro-motor** (ser′ō-mō-tọr), *n.* In marine engines, a steam reversing-gear by which the valve is rapidly brought into the position of front gear, back gear, or mid gear. The serro-motor has a small engine-cylinder, the piston of which is connected with the reversing-lever, the movement of the latter requiring so much power in large marine engines as to render the reversal by hand difficult, and too slow of action in a sudden emergency.

**serrous** (ser′us), *a.* [< L. *serra*, a saw, + *-ous*.] Like the teeth of a saw; irregular; rough. [Rare.]

> If while they [bees and flies] hum we lay our finger on the back or other parts, thereupon will be felt a *serrous* or jarring motion, like that which happeneth while we blow on the teeth of a comb through paper. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

**serrula** (ser′ō-lä), *n.*; pl. *serrulæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *serrula*, dim. of *serra*, a saw: see *serra*.] One of the serrated appendages of the throat of the mudfish (*Amia*). The anterior one is called *præserrula*; the posterior, *postserrula*. Each is paired and placed on either side of the copula or isthmus which connects the shoulder-girdle with the hyoid arch. Also called *flabellum*.

> The serrated appendages (*serrulæ*) of the throat of Amia. *B. G. Wilder*, Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci., XXV. 259.

**serrulate** (ser′ō-lāt), *a.* [< NL. **serrulatus*, < L. *serrula*, dim. of *serra*, a saw: see *serrate*.] Finely serrate; having minute serrations. See cut under *rough-winged*.

**serrulated** (ser′ō-lā-ted), *a.* [< *serrulate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *serrulate*.

**serrulation** (ser-ō-lā′shọn), *n.* [< *serrulate* + *-ion*.] 1. The state of being serrulate; formation of fine serration, minute notches, or slight indentations.—2. One of a set of such small teeth; a denticulation.

**serrurerie** (se-rū-rē-rē′), *n.* [F., ironwork, locksmithing, < *serrure*, a lock, < *serrer*, lock: see *serr*.] In *decorative art*, ornamental wrought-motal work.

**serry** (ser′i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *serried*, ppr. *serrying*. [First and chiefly in the pp. or p. a. *serried*, which is an accom., with pp. *-ed*[2], of F. *serré*, close, compact, pp. of *serrer*, close firmly or compactly together: see *serr*, which is the reg. form from the F. infinitive.] To crowd; press together. [Chiefly in the past participle.]

**sertant, sertaynt, serteynt**, *a.* Obsolete spellings of *certain*.

**sertes**, *adv.* An obsolete spelling of *certes*.

**Sertularia** (sėr-tū-lā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL., < L. *serta*, wreaths or garlands of flowers, < *sertus*, pp. of *serere*, plait, interweave, entwine: see *series*.] A Linnean genus of polyps, corresponding to the modern *Sertulariidæ* or *Sertularida*; the sea-firs, with small sessile lateral hydrothecæ, as *S. pumila* or *S. abietina*.

*Sertularia tubitheca*.

**sertularian** (sėr-tū-lā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Sertularia* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the genus *Sertularia* in a broad sense, or having its characters. Also *sertularidan*.

**II.** *n.* A member of the group to which the genus *Sertularia* belongs.

**sertularid** (sėr′tū-lar-id), *a.* and *n.* Same as *sertularidan*.

**Sertularida** (sėr-tū-lar′i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sertularia* + *-ida*.] An order or suborder of calyptoblastic hydroid polyps, comprising those whose hydrosoma (or entire organism) becomes fixed by an adherent base, called a *hydrorhiza*, developed from the end of the cœnosarc, or the common medium by which the various polypites constituting the compound animal are united. These polypites are invariably defended by little cup-like expansions called *hydrothecæ*. The cœnosarc generally consists of a main stem with many branches, and it is so plant-like in appearance that the common sertularians are often mistaken for seaweed, and are often called *sea-firs*. The young sertularian, on escaping from the ovum, appears as a free-swimming ciliated body, which soon loses its cilia, fixes itself, and develops a cœnosarc, by budding from which the branching hydrosoma of the perfect organism is produced.

**sertularidan** (sėr-tū-lar′i-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sertularida* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *sertularian*.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Sertularida*.

**Sertulariidæ** (sėr′tū-lā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sertularia* + *-idæ*.] A family of sertularian hydroid polyps or calyptoblastic *Hydromedusæ*, typified by the genus *Sertularia*, having sessile polypites in hydrothecæ alternating on either side of the finely branched polyp-stock, and fixed gonophores.

**serum** (sē′rum), *n.* [= F. *sérum* = Sp. *suero* = It. *siero*, *sicro*, < L. *serum*, whey, = Gr. ὀρός, whey, < √ *sar*, flow: see *salt*[1].] 1. The thin part of milk separated from the curd and oil; whey. Also called *serum lactis*.—2. The clear pale-yellow liquid which separates from the clot in coagulation of the blood; blood-serum.—3. Any serous liquid, as chyle or lymph.—**Serum-albumin**, albumin of the blood, similar to but dis-

tinct from egg-albumin.—**Serum globulin**, the globulin which is found in the blood-serum. Also called *paraglobulin* and *serum-casein*.

**serv.** An abbreviation (*a*) of *servant;* (*b*) in *phar.*, of the Latin *serva*, 'keep, preserve'; (*c*) [*cap.*] of *Servian*.

**servable** (sėr'va-bl), *a.* [< *serve*[1] + *-able*.] Capable of being served. *Bailey*, 1731.

**servage**† (sėr'vāj), *n.* [< ME. *servage*, < OF. (and F.) *servage* (ML. *servagium*) = It. *servaggio;* < *serf*, serf: see *serve*[1], *serf*.] Servitude; subjection; service; specifically, the service of a lover.

Servant in love and lord in mariage—
Thanne was he bothe in lordship and *servage*.
*Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, i. 66.

Aftre that the Comaynz, that weren in *Servage* in Egypt, feiten hem self that thei weren of gret Power, thei chesen hem a Soudain amongea hem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 36.

**serval** (sėr'val), *n.* [= F. Sp. Pg. G. *serval*, from a S. African native name (?).] The African tiger-cat, *Felis serval*. It is long-bodied and short-

Serval (*Felis serval*).

tailed, without penciling of the ears, of a tawny color spotted with black, and about 30 inches long, exclusive of the tail, which is 10 inches long and ringed. Also called *bushcat*.

**servaline** (sėr'val-in), *a.* [< *serval* + *-ine*[1].] Resembling or related to the serval: as, the *servaline* cat, *Felis servalina*, of western Africa.

**servandt**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *servant*.

**servant** (sėr'vant), *n.* [< ME. *servant, servaunt, servaint, servand*, < OF. (and F.) *servant*, serving, waiting (as a noun, OF. *servant*, m., usually *sergeant*, etc., an attendant, servant, *servante*, F. *servante*, f., a female servant), = Pr. *servente, sirvente* = Sp. *sirviente* = Pg. It. *servente*, a servant, < ML. *servien(t-)s*, a servant, retainer, officer of a court, sergeant, apprentice, etc., < L. *servien(t-)s*, serving, ppr. of *servire*, serve: see *serve*[1]. Doublet of *sergeant, serjeant, servient*.] **1.** One who serves or attends, whether voluntarily or involuntarily; a person employed by another, and subject to his orders; one who exerts himself or herself, or labors, for the benefit of a master or an employer; an attendant; a subordinate assistant; an agent. The earlier uses of this word seem to imply protection on the part of the sovereign, lord, or master, and the notion of clientage, the relation involved being one in no sense degrading to the inferior. In modern use it denotes specifically a domestic or menial helper. (See (*c*), below.) In law a servant is a person who, for a consideration, is bound to render service under the legal authority of another, such other being called the *master*. Agents of various kinds are sometimes included in the general designation of *servants;* but the term *agent* implies discretionary power, and responsibility in the mode of performing duty, such as is not usually implied in the term *servant:* as, the uniformed *servants* of a railway-company. See *master*[1], 2.

Thou schalt not desire thi neiȝboris feere,
Ne falsli his *seruaunt* from him hent.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 105.

If I sent ouer see my *seruantz* to Bruges,
Or in-to Prusionde my prentys my profit to wayten,
To marchaunden with monoye.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 392.

My learn'd and well-beloved *servant*, Cranmer,
Prithee, return. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 238.

Menatonon sent messengers to me with Pearie, and Okisco King of Weopomeoke, to yeelde himselfe *seruant* to the Queene of England.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 91.

The flag to be used by H. M.'s Diplomatic *Servants*, . . . whether on shore or embarked in boats or other vessels, is the Union Flag, with the Royal Arms in the centre.
*Foreign Office List*, 1890, p. 246.

Specifically—(*a*) A bondman or bondwoman; a slave.

Remember that thou wast a *servant* in the land of Egypt.
Deut. v. 15.

He that is called in the Lord, being a *servant*, is the Lord's freeman. 1 Cor. vii. 22.

In all India were no *seruants*, but all freemen.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 452.

Mrs. M—— had inherited a number of negroes from her father's estate. It is recorded of her that she never allowed any of these *servants* to be punished for any offence whatever.
*S. D. Smedes*, Memorials of a Southern Planter, viii.

(*b*) A person hired for a specified time to do manual or field labor; a laborer.

Penalty of 40. s. a month for useing the Trade of a Joiner or Carpenter, not having served a seven years apprenticeship and been free of the Company, except he work as a *Servant* or Journeyman with a Freeman of the Company.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 209.

Dr. Plott, speaking of the Statutes for hiring *servants*, says that at Bloxham the carters stood with their whips in one place, and the shepherds with their crooks in another. *Hone*, Table-Book, p. 202.

(*c*) A person in domestic service; a household or personal attendant; a domestic; a menial. An *upper servant* is one who has assistants under him or her, as a butler, a head cook, or a head coachman; an *under servant* is one who takes orders from an upper one, as an under-nurse, a scullery-maid, or a groom.

A *servant*, with this clause,
Makes drudgery divine:
Who sweeps a room as for Thy laws
Makes that, and th' action, fine.
*G. Herbert*, The Elixir.

Time was, a sober Englishman would knock
His *servants* up, and rise by five o'clock.
*Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 162.

The servants [at a dinner-party] are not *servants*, but the before-mentioned retail tradesmen.
*Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xx.

**2.** One in a state of subjection.

The rich ruleth over the poor, and the borrower is *servant* to the lender. Prov. xxii. 7.

**3.** One who dedicates himself to the service of another; one who professes himself ready to do the will of another. See phrases below.

O Daniel, *servant* of the living God. Dan. vi. 20.

Paul, a *servant* of Jesus Christ. Rom. i. 1.

**4**†. A professed lover. The correlative term *mistress* is still in use.

If any *servaunt* durst or oghte aryght
Upon his lady pitously compleyne,
Than wene I that I oghte be that wyght.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 1345.

*Valentine.* Madam and mistress, a thousand good-morrows. . . .
*Silvia.* Sir Valentine and *servant*, to you two thousand.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 1. 106.

*Phil.* Peace to your fairest thoughts, dearest mistress!
*Are.* Oh, my dearest *servant*, I have a war within me!
*Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iii. 2.

Where the first question is how soon you shall die? next, if her present *servant* love her? next, if she shall have a new *servant?* and how many? *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 1.

**Civil servant.** See *civil*.—**Company's servant**, an official attached to the civil service of the East India Company.—**His** or **Her Majesty's Servants, the King's Servants**, a name sometimes given to the dramatic profession in Great Britain, in allusion to the names formerly given to actors—*the King's* or *His Majesty's Servants*, etc.

This comœdie was first acted in the yeere 1605 by *the King's Maiesties Servants*.
Title page of *B. Jonson's* Volpone (ed. 1616).

Soon after Charles II.'s entry into London, two theatrical companies are known to have been acting in the capital. For these companies patents were soon granted, under the names of "the Duke (of York)'s" and "*the King's Servants.*" *Encyc. Brit.*, VII. 434.

*The King's Servants* acted then, as they do now, at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane.
*Life of Quin* (reprint 1887), p. 12.

**Proctors' servant.** Same as *bulldog*, 3.—**Religious Servants of the Holy Virgin.** See *Servite*.—**Servant of servants**, one degraded to the lowest condition of servitude.

And he [Noah] said, Cursed be Canaan; a *servant of servants* shall he be unto his brethren. Gen. ix. 25.

**Servant of the servants of God**, a title (Latin *servus servorum Dei*) assumed by the popes since the time of Gregory the Great.—**Servant out of livery** a servant of a higher grade, as a majordomo or butler, who does not wear the livery of his employer.—**Servants' hall**, the room in a house set apart for the use of the servants in common, in which they take their meals together, etc.

Whoever should happen to overhear their character discussed in their own *servants' hall*, must prepare to undergo the scalpel of some such an anatomist as Mr. Fairservice. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxi.

By the time he had told his tale twice or thrice in the *servants'-hall* or the butler's private apartment, he was pretty perfect and consistent. *Thackeray*, Virginians, xvi.

**Solomon's servants**, a certain class of the returned exiles enumerated in Scripture after the Levites and the Nethinim. They were probably connected in some inferior capacity with the temple service. Ezra ii. 55, 58.—**Your (humble** or **obedient**, etc.) **servant**, a phrase of courtesy, used especially in closing a letter, and now purely formal.

Sir, I can nothing say,
But that I am *your most obedient servant*.
*Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 5. 77.

I'll make haste home and prevent her. *Your servant*, sir. *Congreve*, Way of the World, ii. 7.

They [the Blount family] are extremely *your servants*, or else I should not think them my friends.
*Pope*, To the Duchess of Hamilton.

**servant**† (sėr'vant), *v. t.* [< *servant, n.*] **1.** To subject; subordinate.

My affairs
Are *servanted* to others. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 2. 89.

**2.** To furnish with one or more servants.

The uncles and the nephew are now to be double-*servanted* (single-*servanted* they were before), and those servants are to be double-armed when they attend their masters abroad. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, xxxi. (*Davies.*)

**servant-girl** (sėr'vant-gėrl), *n.* A female servant, or maid-servant.

**servant-maid** (sėr'vant-mād), *n.* A maid-servant.

**servant-man** (sėr'vant-man), *n.* A male servant, or man-servant.

**servantry** (sėr'vant-ri), *n.* [< *servant* + *-ry*.] Servants collectively; a body of servants.

The male *servantry* summoned to do homage by the blast of the cowa' horns.
*W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 205.

**servant's-call** (sėr'vants-kâl), *n.* A whistle or small horn used to call attendants: such a call is often found combined with a table-utensil, tobacco-stopper, or the like, of manufacture as late as the eighteenth century.

**servantship** (sėr'vant-ship), *n.* [< *servant* + *-ship*.] The post, station, or relation of a servant.

Usurpation of *servantship* coincides necessarily with wrongful imposition of mastership.
*Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xvi. 43.

**servatory**†, *n.* [< LL. *servatorium*, conservatory, magazine (glossing Gr. *φυλακτήριον*, phylactery), < L. *servare*, keep: see *serve*[1]. Cf. *conservatory*.] That which preserves, keeps, or guards. [Rare.]

Their Phylacteries or *Seruatories*, Defensiues (so the word signifieth), in Hebrew Totsphoth, they vsed as Preseruatiues [read *-tiues*] or Remembrancers of the Law, and ware them larger then other men.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 141.

**serve**[1] (sėrv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *served*, ppr. *serving*. [< ME. *serven, servien, serfen*, < OF. (and F.) *servir* = Pr. *servir, sirvir* = Sp. Pg. *servir* = It. *servire*, < L. *servire*, serve; allied to L. *servus*, a slave, *servare*, keep, protect, < √ *sar*, protect, = Zend *har*, protect, *haurva*, protecting. From the same L. source (*servus, servire*) are also ult. E. *serf, servant, sergeant, deserve, disserve, misserve, subserve, desert*[2], etc. In the ME. sense, 'deserve,' the word is in part an aphetic form of *deserve*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To attend or wait upon; act as servant to; work for; be in the employment of as a slave, domestic, hired helper, or the like.

His master shall bore his ear through with an awl; and he shall *serve* him for ever. Ex. xxi. 6.

No man can *serve* two masters. Mat. vi. 24.

I *serve* the king;
On whose employment I was sent to you.
*Shak.*, Lear, ii. 2. 136.

**2.** To render spiritual obedience and worship to; conform to the law and do the will of.

And if it seem evil unto you to *serve* the Lord, choose you this day whom ye will *serve*. Josh. xxiv. 15.

For ye *serve* the Lord Christ. Col. iii. 24.

For a whole century
Had he been there,
*Serving* God in prayer.
*Longfellow*, Golden Legend, ii.

**3.** To be subordinate or subservient to; minister to.

How happy is he born and taught
That *serveth* not another's will.
*Sir H. Wotton*, The Happy Life.

Bodies bright and greater should not *serve*
The less not bright. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 87.

**4.** To wait on or attend in the services of the table or at meals.

Make ready wherewith I may sup, and gird thyself, and *serve* me, till I have eaten and drunken. Luke xvii. 8.

Others, pamper'd in their shameless pride,
Are *serv'd* in plate. *Dryden.*

With diligence he'll *serve* us while we dine.
*Congreve*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

**5.** To bring forward and place or arrange, as viands or food on a table: often with *up*, formerly with *forth* or *in*.

*Serve* hym [a pheasant] *fourth;* no sawse but salte.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 375.

Bid them cover the table, *serve in* the meat, and we will come in to dinner. *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 5. 63.

Thy care is, under polish'd tins,
To *serve* the hot-and-hot.
*Tennyson*, Will Waterproof.

**6.** To administer the service of; perform the duties required for: as, a curate may *serve* two churches.

In 1823 he [Keble] left Oxford, . . . to *serve* one or two small and poorly endowed curacies.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 24.

7. To contribute or conduce to; promote.

They make Christ and his Gospell onelie *serue* Ciuill policie. *Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 82.

Sir Modred . . . sought
To make disruption in the Table Round
Of Arthur, and to splinter it into feuds,
*Serving* his traitorous end. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

Evil can but *serve* the right,
Over all shall love endure.
*Whittier*, Calef in Boston.

8. To aid by good offices; minister to the wants or well-being of.

For David, after he had *served* his own generation by the will of God, fell on sleep. Acts xiii. 36.

He would lose his life to *serve* his country, but would not do a base thing to save it.
*Sumner*, True Grandeur of Nations.

Not less, tho' dogs of Faction bay,
Would *serve* his kind in deed and word.
*Tennyson*, Love thou thy Land.

9. To be of use to instead of something else: with *for:* as, a sofa may *serve* one *for* a bed.

The cry of Talbot *serves* me *for* a sword.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 79.

Not far from the Castle is an old unfinish'd Palace of Faccardine's, *serving* however the Bassa *for* his Seraglio.
*Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 45.

10. To regulate one's conduct in accordance with the spirit, fashion, or demands of; comply with.

Men who think that herein we *serve* the time, and speak in favour of the present state, because thereby we either hold or seek preferment. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, I. i. § 1.

The Man who spoke,
Who never sold the truth to *serve* the hour,
Nor palter'd with Eternal God for power.
*Tennyson*, Death of Wellington.

11. To behave toward; treat; requite: as, he *served* me very shabbily.

If Pisanio
Have . . . given his mistress that confection
Which I gave him for cordial, she is *served*
As I would *serve* a rat. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 247.

12. To suffice; satisfy; content.

Less than a pound shall *serve* me for carrying your letter. *Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 1. 111.

Nothing would *serve* them then but riding.
*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The 21st day we sent out our Moskito Strikers for Turtle, who brought aboard enough to *serve* both Ships Companies. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 146.

A polite country squire shall make you as many bows in half an hour as would *serve* a courtier for a week.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 119.

Never let me hear you utter any thing like a sentiment; I have had enough of them to *serve* me the rest of my life.
*Sheridan*, School for Scandal, v. 2.

13. To be of use or service to; answer the requirements of; avail.

Our indiscretion sometimes *serves* us well,
When our deep plots do pall.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 8.

Sir, you have now at length this question for the time, and, as my memory would best *serve* me in such a copious and vast theme, fully handl'd.
*Milton*, Reformation in Eng., ii.

14†. To be a professed lover of; be a suitor to.

Syn I have trouthe hire hight
I wol nat ben untrewe for no wight,
But as hire man I wol ay lyve and sterve,
And nevere noon other creature *serve*.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 448.

15. To handle; manipulate; work; manage: as, the guns were well *served*.

But the garrison of Sumter, being destitute of the proper accessories, could only *serve* a small number of guns, and was already suffering from want of provisions.
*Comte de Paris*, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 138.

16. *Naut.*, to bind or wind tightly with small cord, generally spun-yarn or marline: as, to *serve* a backstay.—17. In *law*, to deliver or send to; present to in due form; communicate by delivery or by reading, according to different methods prescribed by different laws: often with *on* or *upon* before the person: as, to *serve* a notice *upon* a tenant.

They required that no bookseller should be allowed to unpack a box of books without notice and a catalogue *served upon* a judge. *Brougham.*

18. To supply; furnish: usually said of regular and continuous supply: as, a newsman *serves* families with papers; a reservoir *serves* a town with water.

The watir cometh all by condite, in grett plente, ffrom Ebrom and Bedelem, which condites *serve* all the Cites in every place. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 38.

And, although the sea be so deep between it [the tower] and the shore that a ship may sail through, yet is it *served* with fresh water. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 30.

19. To earn. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—20. To copulate with; cover: used of male animals, as stallions, jacks, or bulls, kept for breeding purposes at a price.—21. To deliver, as a ball, in the manner of the first player in tennis or lawn-tennis, or the pitcher in base-ball: as, he *served* a swift ball.—22†. To deserve.

Hsf I prys women?
Haue I thryuandely thonk [thanks] thur3 my craft *serued?*
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1380.

I gyfe the grace and graunt, thofe thou hafe greſe *ſervede!*
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2591.

**To serve a cable** (*naut.*). See *cable.*—**To serve a hawk,** in *falconry*, to drive out a quarry which has taken refuge or concealed itself.—**To serve an apprenticeship,** to perform the service or fulfil the legal conditions of an apprentice.—**To serve an attachment** or **writ of attachment,** in *law*, to levy such a writ on the person or goods by seizure.—**To serve an execution,** to levy an execution on the person, goods, or lands by seizure.—**To serve an office,** to discharge the duties incident to an office.—**To serve a person heir to a property,** in *Scots law*, to take the necessary legal steps for putting him in possession. See *service of an heir*, under *service*1.—**To serve a process** or **writ,** to communicate a process or writ to the person to whom it is directed, as by delivering or reading it to him, or by leaving it at his place of residence or business, as the law may direct. The person is said to be *served* with the process or writ.—**To serve a sentence,** to undergo the punishment prescribed by a judicial sentence: as, to *serve a sentence* of eighteen months' hard labor.—**To serve a turn, one's turn,** or **the turn.** See *turn.*—**To serve one a trick,** to play a trick upon one.

Well, if I be *served* such another *trick*, I'll have my brains ta'en out. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5. 6.

**To serve one out,** to punish or take revenge on one; make an example of one.

The Right Honourable Gentleman had boasted he had served his country for twenty years. Served his country! He should have said *served her out!*
*Bulwer*, My Novel, xii. 25.

**To serve one right,** to treat one as he deserves: often used interjectionally.

Webb dated all his Grace's misfortunes from Wyuendall, and vowed that Fate *served the traitor right.*
*Thackeray*, Henry Esmond, iii. 5.

Workhouse funersl—*serve him right!*
*Dickens*, Pickwick, xlii.

**To serve one's self of,** to avail one's self of; use. [A Gallicism.]

If they elevate themselves, it is only to fall from a higher place, because they *serve themselves of* other men's wings, neither understanding their use nor their virtue.
*Dryden*, Obs. on Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

**To serve one's time,** to complete one's apprenticeship.

At first there was a very general desire to reëstablish the apprentice system of the middle ages. The traditions of the past were still strong. The lad must *serve his time*—that is, be legally bound to remain with his master for a term of four or five years.
*The Century*, XXXVII. 402.

**To serve one** (with) **the same sauce.** See *sauce.*—**To serve out,** to deal out or distribute in portions: as, to *serve out* ammunition to soldiers; to *serve out* grog to sailors.—**To serve the purpose of,** to take the place of in use; do the work of; serve for: as, a bent pin *served the purpose of* a fish-hook.—**To serve the vent,** in *gun.*, to stop the vent of a gun while it is being sponged.—**To serve time,** to undergo a term of imprisonment.

The under-world, with the police and detective forces practically in its interest, holds in rigorous bondage every unfortunate or miscreant who has once *served time.*
*Science*, VIII. 287.

=**Syn. 1.** To labor for, attend, aid, assist, help.—7. To advance, forward, benefit.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To be or act as a servant or attendant; be employed in services or ministrations for another: formerly with *to.*

Blessed Angels he sends to and fro,
To *serve to* wicked man. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. viii. 1.

*Serve* by indenture *to* the common hangman.
*Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 6. 187.

They also *serve* who only stand and wait.
*Milton*, Sonnet on his Blindness.

When a man can say I *serve*—to the whole extent of my being I apply my faculty to the service of mankind in my especial place—he therein sees and shows a reason for his being in the world, and is not a moth or incumbrance in it. *Emerson*, Fortune of the Republic.

Specifically—(*a*) To perform domestic offices for another; wait upon one as a servant.

For whether is greater, he that sitteth at meat, or he that *serveth?* . . . but I am among you as he that *serveth.*
Luke xxii. 27.

And now, Mrs. Cook, I proceed to give you my instructions, . . . whether you *serve* in town or country.
*Swift*, Advice to Servants (Cook).

(*b*) To discharge the duties of an office or employment; do duty in any capacity under authority, especially as a soldier or seaman.

Under what captain *serve* you? *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 95.

Leontius, you and I have *serv'd* together,
And run through many a fortune with our swords.
*Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 7.

His talk is all of war and pleasure, and he longs to *serve* in the next campaign. *Thackeray*, Henry Esmond, ii. 6.

"Has he *served* in the army?" "Yes—no—not, strictly speaking, *served;* but he has been . . . trained to arms."
*Scott*, Rob Roy, x.

Is na' this Hester, as *serves* in Foster's shop?
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, vii.

Likewise had he *served* a year
On board a merchantman, and made himself
Full sailor. *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

(*c*) To be in subjection or servitude.

And the Egyptians made the children of Israel to *serve* with rigour; and they made their lives bitter with hard bondage. Ex. i. 13.

Better to reign in hell than *serve* in heaven.
*Milton*, P. L., i. 263.

(*d*) *Eccles.*, to act as server at the celebration of the eucharist. See *server*, 1 (*a*).

"Canstow *seruen,*" he seide, "other syngen in a churche?"
*Piers Plowman* (C), vi. 12.

2. To answer the purpose; accomplish the end; avail; be sufficient; suffice: often followed by a present infinitive of purpose.

*Rom.* Courage, man; the hurt cannot be much.
*Mer.* No, 'tis not so deep as a well, nor so wide as a church-door; but 'tis enough, 'twill *serve.*
*Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 1. 101.

For they say The Riches of the Church are to *serve* as Anchors in Time of a Storm. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 61.

The Indians make use of no more Land than *serves* to maintain their Families in Maiz and to pay their taxes.
*Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 119.

Learning itself, received into a mind
By nature weak, or viciously inclin'd,
*Serves* but to lead philosophers astray.
*Cowper*, Progress of Error, l. 433.

Short greeting *serves* in time of strife!
*Scott*, Marmion, vi. 24.

3. To suit; be convenient; be favorable: said especially of a favoring wind or current.

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune: . . .
And we must take the current when it *serves.*
*Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 223.

His Ships were readie, but the wind *serv'd* not for many days. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

The tide *serving* at half-past two, we got clear of the docks at that hour. *W. C. Russell*, Sailor's Sweetheart, ii.

The sportsman, narrating his feats when opportunity *serves*, keeps such spoils of the chase as he conveniently can. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 349.

4†. To be a professed lover or suitor.

Gode godely [Cryseyde], to whom *serve* I and laboure
As I best can. *Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 458.

5. To deliver or bat the ball, as done by the player who leads off in tennis or lawn-tennis.

**serve**1 (sėrv), *n.* [< *serve*1, *v.*] In *tennis* or *lawn-tennis:* (*a*) The act of the first player in striking the ball, or the style in which the ball is then delivered: as, a good *serve.* (*b*) The right of hitting or delivering the ball first: as, it is my *serve.*

He lost his *serve*, and the next game as well, and before five minutes had passed he was two games to the bad in the last set. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 920.

**serve**2† (sėrv), *n.* [< ME. *serve;* appar. < OF. **sorbe*, F. *sorbe* = Sp. *sorba*, *serba* = Pg. *sorva* = It. *sorba*, f., service-berry, *sorbo*, m., service-tree, < L. *sorbus*, f., the service-tree, *sorbum*, neut., its fruit: see *sorb*, and cf. *service*2.] 1. The service-tree.

He may ont graffe atte Marche in thorn and *serve.*
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 98.

2. The fruit of the service-tree.

Crato . . . utterly forbids all maner of fruits, as peares, apples, plumms, cherries, strawberries, nuts, medlers, *serves*, &c. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 69.

**serveet**, *n.* [ME., < OF. **servie, serve*, service, < *servir*, serve: see *serve*1.] Service.

And make 3oure selfe sogettys to be
To hem that owyn 3ow *servee.*
*MS. Harl.* 1701, f. 8. (*Halliwell.*)

**server** (sėr'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *server;* < *serve*1 + *-er*1.] 1. One who serves.

So are ye image-*servers*—that is, idolaters.
*Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 52.

Specifically—(*a*) In the Roman Catholic and Anglican churches, an attendant on the priest at a low celebration of the eucharist, who helps the priest to vest and unvest, arranges the service-book, lights and extinguishes the altar-lights, places the elements and cruets on the credence and brings them to the priest at the offertory, brings the priest the basin and towel and pours the water at the lavabo, poura out the ablutions of wine and water, and ministers in other ways. The server is usually a boy or other layman, and represents, as far as a layman can, the priest's assistants and the choir at a high celebration. (*b*) One who serves up a meal, or sets the dishes on table.

Byfore the cours tho stuarde comes then,
The *seruer* hit next of alle kyn men
Mays way. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 316.

The medieval baron removed from one to another of his castles with a train of servants and baggage, his chaplains and accountants, steward and carvers, *servers*, cupbearers, clerks, squires, yeomen, grooms and pages, chamberlain, treasurer, and even chancellor.
*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 473.

(*c*) In the game of tennis or of lawn-tennis, the player who serves or strikes the ball first. See *lawn-tennis.*

The game begins by serving the ball upon the left wall of the Hazard Court (which the *server* faces).
*Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 105.

2. That which serves or is used in serving. Specifically—(*a*) A salver or small tray. (*b*) A utensil for

distributing articles of food at the table, differing from the ordinary implement, such as spoon or fork: as, an oyster-*server*; an asparagus-*server*. (*c*) A conduit.

They . . . derived rillea and *servers* of water into every street. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 248. (*Davies.*)

**Servetian** (sėr-vē′shan), *n.* [< *Servetus* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A follower of Servetus (died 1553), who maintained substantially the views regarding the nature of Christ afterward known as *Socinianism*. [Rare.]

**serviablet**, *a.* Same as *serviceable*. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 331.

**Servian** (sėr′vi-an), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Servia* (F. *Servie* = G. *Serbien* = Russ. *Serbiya*; < E. *Serb* = F. *Serbe* = G. *Serbe* = Russ. *Serbŭ*, < Serv. *Srb*, a Servian) + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining or belonging to Servia, a kingdom of Europe, situated south of the Austrian empire, and formerly subject to Turkey; pertaining to the Servians or to their language.

**II.** *n.* 1. A native or an inhabitant of Servia; a member of a branch of the Slavic race dwelling in Servia: the term is applied by extension to inhabitants of Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, Croatia, etc., allied in race and language to the inhabitants of Servia.—2. A Slavic language spoken in Servia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, Dalmatia, Croatia, etc. The dialect spoken in Croatia is often called *Croatian*, *Servian* being restricted to the other dialects; the whole group of dialects is sometimes called *Serbo-Croatian*. Abbreviated *Serv.*

Also *Scrbian*.

**service**[1] (sėr′vis), *n.* [Early mod. E. (and dial.) also *sarvice*; < ME. *servicc*, *servycc*, *scrvisc*, *servyse*, < OF. *scrvise*, *scrvice*, F. *service* = Pr. *servisi* = Sp. *servicio* = Pg. *serviço* = It. *servizio*, < L. *servitium*, ML. also *servicium*, service, servitude, < *scrvire*, serve: see *serve*[1].] 1. The act of serving, or attendance, in any sense; the rendering of duty to another; obedience; the performance of any office or labor for another.

As glad, as humble, as bisy in *servyse*,
And eek in love, as she was wont to be,
Was she to him in every maner wyse.
*Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 549.

Upon your oath of *service* to the pope.
*Shak.*, K. John, v. 1. 23.

Reason, however able, cool at best,
Cares not for *service*, or but serves when press'd.
*Pope*, Essay on Man, iii. 86.

Should this first master claim
His *service*, whom does it belong to? him
Who thrust him out, or him who saved his life?
*Tennyson*, Lover's Tale, iv.

Specifically—2. Spiritual obedience, reverence, and love.

Present your bodies as a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable *service*.
Rom. xii. 1.

God requires no man's *service* upon hard and unreasonable terms. *Tillotson*, Sermons.

3. The duty which a tenant owes to a lord for his fee: thus, *personal service* consists in homage and fealty, etc.; *annual service* in rent, suit to the court of the lord, etc.; *accidental services* in heriots, reliefs, etc.—4. Place or position of a servant; employment as a servant; state of being or acting as a servant; menial employ or capacity: as, to be out of *service*.

To leave a rich Jew's *service*, to become
The follower of so poor a gentleman.
*Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2. 156.

To the jndge's house shee did enquire,
And there shee did a *service* get.
*The Merchant's Daughter* (Child's Ballads, IV. 335).

Answer that . . . a poor servant is not to be blamed if he strives to better himself; that *service* is no inheritance.
*Swift*, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

5. Labor performed for another; assistance rendered; obligation conferred; duty done or required; office.

As thou loveat me, Camillo, wipe not out the rest of thy *services* by leaving me now; the need I have of thee thine own goodness hath made. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 2. 12.

He [Temple] did not betray or oppress his country: nay, he rendered considerable *services* to her.
*Macaulay*, Sir W. Temple.

6. Duty performed in, or appropriate to, any office or charge; official function: as, the diplomatic *service*; the consular *service*; hence, specifically, military or naval duty; performance of the duties of a soldier or sailor; formerly, a bold and daring performance of such duties; also, the army or navy as a profession.

At this day, that Vocation [the esquire's] is growne to be the first degree of gentry, taken out of the *service* in the warrs, from whence all the other degrees of nobility are borowed. *Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 38.

He waylays the reports of *services*, and cons them without book, damning himself he came new from them.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, Prol.

The best room in the dilapidated house was put at the service of the commanding officer of the impress *service*.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxiii.

Men in professions of any kind, except the two *services*, could only belong to society by right of birth and family connections. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 85.

7. A useful office; an advantage conferred or brought about; benefit or good performed, done, or caused; use; employment.

He causeth the grass to grow for the cattle, and herb for the *service* of man. Ps. civ. 14.

I have done the state some *service*, and they know 't.
*Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 339.

All the vessels of the king's house are not for uses of honour; some be common stuff, and for mean *services*, yet profitable. *Spelman.*

Tell Roderick Dhu I owed him naught,
Not the poor *service* of a boat,
To waft me to yon mountain side.
*Scott*, L. of the L., ii. 37.

8. Profession of respect uttered or sent: as, my *service* to you, sir.

Pray do my *service* to his majesty.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 1. 179.

Pray, give my *service* to . . . all my friends and acquaintance in general who do ask after me.
*Steele*, Tatler, No. 87.

9. Suit as a lover; professed love. [Archaic.]

Wel I woot my *servyce* is in vayn,
My gerdoun is but brestyng of myn herte.
*Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 244.

Has Arthur spoken aught? or would yourself,
Now weary of my *service* and devoir,
Henceforth be truer to your faultless lord?
*Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

10. Public religious worship and instruction conducted according to the forms or methods prescribed by ecclesiastical law, precept, or custom in any given communion: as, the *services* for the following week are, etc.

The congregation was discomposed, and divine *service* broken off. *Watts.*

11. A liturgical form prescribed for public worship; also, a form prescribed for public worship or ceremonial of some special character; an office: as, the marriage *service*.

Ther was also a Nonne, a Prioresse, . . .
Fnl wel she song the *service* divyne.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 122.

The next daye, Fryday, we went to Mounte Syon to masse, and there sayde our *seruyce*.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 35.

On Days of Fasting and Thanksgiving, . . . the Minister may appoint such Psalms as he shall think fit, . . . unless any shall have been appointed by the Ecclesiastical Authority in a *Service* set out for the Occasion.
*Book of Common Prayer.*

We should profane the *service* of the dead
To sing a requiem and such rest to her
As to peace-parted souls. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 259.

12. A full set of musical settings of the congregational or choral canticles, chants, etc., of a liturgy, especially of the Anglican liturgy. It does not include metrical hymns or special anthems. The full list of parts for the Anglican morning prayer, communion office, and evening prayer includes the Venite, Te Deum, Benedicite, Benedictus (Dominus), Jubilate, Kyrie, Nicene Creed, Sanctus, Agnus, Benedictus (qui venit), Gloria in Excelsis, Magnificat, Cantate, Nunc Dimittis, and Deus Misereatur; but all of these are not usually contained in any one service.

13. Things required for use; furniture. Especially—(*a*) A set of things required for table use: as, a dinner-*service*; a *service* of plate.

A dinner-party [was] given by a certain noble lord, at which the whole *service* was of silver, a silver hot-water dish being placed under every plate.
*W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 120.

(*b*) An assortment of table-linen.

14. That which is served. (*a*) A course served up at table.

Your fat king and your lean beggar is but variable *service*, two dishes, but to one table; that's the end.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 3. 25.

*Service* is ready to go up, man; you must slip on your coat, and come in; we lack waiters pitifully.
*B. Jonson*, Case is Altered, i. 1.

The entertainment is of a pretty substantial kind. Besides tea, there is a *service* of cheese, of bacon and beef fried, etc. *Jamieson*, Dict. (under *rocking*).

(*b*) The portion served to an individual; an allowance of food or drink.

And whanne thou seest afore thee thi *seruice*,
Be not to hasti upon breed to bite.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

The women, having eaten, drank, and gossiped sufficiently, were each presented with "a *Service* of Sweetmeats, which every Gossip carried away in her Handkerchief."
*J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 6.

With farthing candles, chandeliers of tin,
And *services* of water, rum, and gin.
*Chatterton*, Kew Gardens.

I'll spread your *service* by the door,
That when you eat you may behold
The knights at play where the bowls are rolled.
*R. H. Stoddard*, The Squire of Low Degree.

15. In *law*. See *service of a writ*, etc., below, and *serve*, *v. t.*, 17.—16. In *lawn-tennis*, that striking of the ball with the racket which commences a turn of play; also, the ball thus struck: as, he made a swift *service*.—17. The small cordage wound round a rope in serving. Also *serving*.—18. That which is supplied or furnished; the act or means of supplying something which is in general demand, or of furnishing specific accommodation: said of transportation: as, railway or mail *service*; cab *service*: also of the distribution of water and light: as, electric-light *service*.

A short squat omnibus, . . . which was then the daily *service* between Cloisterham and external mankind.
*Dickens*, Edwin Drood, vi.

19. A service-pipe.

I had taken up about a dozen *services* when I approached one that had been only a comparatively short time in duty.
*Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 9100.

**Active service.** See *active*.—**At one's service**, placed at one's disposal; free for one to use or enjoy.—**At your service**, ready to serve you: a phrase of civility.

I am, sir, a practitioner in panegyric, or, to speak more plainly, a professor of the art of puffing, *at your service* — or anybody else's. *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 2.

**Breakfast-service**, a set of utensils required for the breakfast-table. Compare *dinner-service*.—**Burial, choral, church, civil service.** See the qualifying words.—**Civil-service reform.** See *reform*.—**Claim in a service.** See *claim*[1].—**Constructive service.** See *personal service* (*a*), under *personal*.—**Covenanted civil service.** See *civil*.—**Dessert-service.** See *dessert*.—**Dinner-service**, a set of dishes, plates, and other table-utensils, usually of porcelain or of fine earthenware, sometimes of plate, etc., intended for use at the dinner-table. It may include what is needed for all the courses of an elaborate dinner, but more generally excludes the dessert-service, and also the silverware, knives, etc.—**Divine service.** See *divine*.—**Dry service.** See *dry mass*, under *mass*[1].—**Free services.** See *free*.—**Full service.** (*a*) A setting of the musical parts of a church service for a chorus, without solos. Compare *full anthem*, under *anthem*. (*b*) A service in which music is used as much as possible.—**General service.** See *service of an heir*, below.—**Harlequin, heriot, honorary, life-saving service.** See the qualifying words.—**Lunch-service**, a set of the utensils required for the lunch-table.—**Merchant, personal service.** See the adjectives.—**Plain service**, in Anglican usage, an office which is simply read, sung on one note, or pronounced without any musical or choral accompaniment.—**Predial services.** See *predial*.—**Preventive service.** See *coast-guard*.—**Real services.** Same as *predial services*.—**Revenue-cutter service.** See *revenue*.—**Secret service.** See *secret*.—**Service of an heir**, in *Scots law*, a proceeding before a jury for ascertaining and determining the heir of a person deceased. It is either *general* or *special*. A *general service* determines generally who is heir of another; a *special service* ascertains who is heir to him in respect of particular lands, etc.—**Service of a writ, process**, etc., in *law*, the communication of it to the person concerned in the manner required by law, as by delivering it to him, or by reading it to him, or by leaving an attested copy with him.—**Service of the Horn.** Same as *cornage*, 1.—**Service paste.** See *paste*[1].—**Substituted service**, or **service by substitution**, a mode of serving a process upon a defendant by posting it up in some conspicuous or public place, or delivering it to a neighboring person, or both: allowed when entrance to his dwelling cannot be effected. The phrase is also applied to publication and mailing when allowed (as in some cases of absence, etc.) as substitutes for personal service.—**Table-service**, a set of utensils for the table, of any one kind or material: as, a cut-glass *table-service*, a silver *table-service*, etc., in any case including the articles commonly made of the material in question or required for the purpose in question.—**Tenure by divine service.** See *divine*.—**Three hours' service.** See *hour*.—**To have seen service.** (*a*) To have been in active military or naval service; to have made campaigns. (*b*) Figuratively, to have been put to hard use or wear.

If this be a horseman's coat, it *hath seen* very hot *service*. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 71.

**Uncovenanted civil service.** See *civil*.—**Yeoman's service.** See *yeoman*.

**service**[2] (sėr′vis), *n.* [An extended form of *serve*[2], due to some confusion with *service*[1]: see *serve*[2]. The word has nothing to do, as some have supposed, with L. *cervisia*, beer.] 1. Same as *service-tree*.—2. The fruit of the service-tree.

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; in his left hand a basket of *services*, medlars, and other fruits that ripen late. *Peacham.*

**serviceability** (sėr″vi-sa-bil′i-ti), *n.* [< *serviceable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] Same as *serviceableness*. [Recent.]

There are adjustments by which *serviceability* . . . has power still further to improve all adaptations by some process of self-edification. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII. 73.

**serviceable** (sėr′vi-sa-bl), *a.* [< ME. *servisable*, *servicyable*, *servysiabylle*, < OF. *servisable*, < ML. *serviciabilis*, serving, < L. *servitium*, ML. also *servicium*, service: see *service*[1] and *-able*.] 1. Disposed to be of service; willing; diligent; attentive.

Curteys he was, lowely and *servysable*.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 99.

The servants [were] not so many in number as cleanly in apparel and *serviceable* in behaviour.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

And Enid . . . boil'd the flesh and spread the board,
And stood behind and waited on the three;
And, seeing her so sweet and *serviceable*,
Geraint had longing in him evermore
To stoop and kiss the tender little thumb
That crossed the trencher. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2†. Connected with service; proffering service.

There is an inward reasonable, and there is a solemn outward *serviceable* worship belonging unto God.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 4.

And all about the courtly stable
Bright-harness'd Angels sit, in order *serviceable*.
*Milton*, Nativity, l. 244.

3. Capable of rendering useful service; promoting happiness, interest, advantage, or any good; useful; beneficial; advantageous.

Religion hath force to qualify all sorts of men, and to make them, in public affairs, the more *serviceable*.
*Hooker*.

His gold-headed cane, too—a *serviceable* staff, of dark polished wood—had similar traits.
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iv.

4. Durable; admitting of hard or long use or wear: as, a *serviceable* fabric.

**serviceableness** (sėr'vi-sa-bl-nes), *n.* 1. The state or character of being serviceable; usefulness in promoting good of any kind; beneficialness.

All action being for some end, its aptness to be commanded or forbidden must be founded upon its *serviceableness* or disserviceableness to some end. *Norris*.

2. Helpfulness; readiness to do service.

He might continually be in her presence, shewing more humble *serviceableness* and joy to content her than ever before. *Sir P. Sidney*.

**serviceably** (sėr'vi-sa-bli), *adv.* In a serviceable manner; so as to be serviceable.

**serviceage**† (sėr'vi-sāj), *n.* [< *service*[1] + *-age*.] A state of servitude.

His threats he feareth, and obeyes the raine
Of thraldome base, and *seruiceage*, though loth.
*Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, viii. 83.

**service-berry** (sėr'vis-ber[ʳ]i), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *service-berrie*, *sarviee-berrie*; < *service*[2] + *berry*[1].] 1. A berry of the service-tree.—2. The fruit of the whitebeam, *Pyrus Aria*. [Scotch.]—3. A North American shrub or small tree, *Amelanchier Canadensis*, or its berry-


Service-berry (*Amelanchier Canadensis*).
1, branch with flowers; 2, branch with fruit; *a*, flower; *b*, fruit.

like subacid fruit; the shad-bush or Juneberry. The name extends to the other species of the genus, especially the western *A. alnifolia*.

**service-book** (sėr'vis-bůk), *n.* A book containing the forms for public worship appointed for any given church; an office-book. The service-book of the Anglican Church is the Book of Common Prayer. Among the service-books of the Roman Catholic Church are the Missal, Breviary, Ritual, Pontifical, etc. Among those of the Greek Church are the Euchologion, Horologion, Typicum, Menæa, Triodion, Pentecostarion, Paracletice, Octoëchus, and Menologion. A much greater number of service-books was formerly in use in the Western Church than now, such as the Gradual, Epistolary, Evangeliary, etc.

Although to forbid the *service-book* there be much more reason, as being of itself superstitious.
*Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xvi.

**service-box** (sėr'vis-boks), *n.* A form of expansion-joint used in street-mains of steam-heating systems, serving at once to provide for expansion and contraction in the main pipes, and to supply a convenient connection for the service-pipes of distribution to houses.

**service-cleaner** (sėr'vis-klē[ʳ]nėr), *n.* A portable air-compressing pump and receiver used to free gas service-pipes from obstructions. The holder is filled with compressed air, and connected with the obstructed pipe by a short piece of hose. On turning a cock, the compressed air suddenly escapes into the pipe, and blows the obstruction before it.

**service-line** (sėr'vis-līn), *n.* In *lawn-tennis*, one of the two lines drawn across the court twenty-one feet from the net. See *lawn-tennis*.

**service-magazine** (sėr'vis-mag-a-zēn[ʳ]), *n.* *Milit.*, a magazine for the storage of ammunition intended for immediate use. It may be constructed either wholly or partly under ground or entirely above ground. Its size is regulated by the number of rounds to be held in readiness.

**service-pipe** (sėr'vis-pīp), *n.* A pipe, usually of lead or iron, for the supply of water, gas, or the like from the main to a building.

**service-tree** (sėr'vis-trē), *n.* [< *service*[2] + *tree*.] 1. A tree, *Pyrus* (*Sorbus*) *domestica*, native in continental Europe. It grows from 20 to 60 feet high, has leaves like those of the mountain-ash, and yields a small pear-shaped or apple-shaped fruit which, like the medlar, is pleasant only in an overripe condition. Its wood is hard and close-grained, and is sought after for mill-work and other purposes—being preferred to all other woods for making the screws of wine-presses. Old or local names are *corme* and *checker-tree*.

2†. In some old books, apparently, the common pear.—**Wild service-tree**, *Pyrus torminalis*, native southward in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe. It bears a fruit, which in England is locally produced for market, of similar character to that of the service-tree. See *swallow-pear*, under *pear*[1].

**serviciousf**, *a.* [ME. *servyeyows*, < ML. *serviciosus*, *serviciosus*, serving, < L. *servitium*, service: see *service*[1].] Doing service.

*Serv[yc]yowse* or servyable [var. *servyceyous* or servicyable, servysable], obsequiosus, serviciosus, serviilis.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 453.

**servient** (sėr'vi-ent), *a.* [< L. *servien(t-)s*, ppr. of *servire*: see *serve*[1]. Cf. *servant*, *sergeant*, from the same source.] Subordinate.

My soul is from me fled away,
Nor has of late inform'd my body here,
But in another's breast doth lie,
That neither is nor will be I,
As a form *servient* and assisting there.
*Cowley*, The Soul.

**Servient tenement**, in *law*, a tenement which is subject to an easement in favor of another than its owner, the *dominant tenement* being that to which or to the owner of which the service is due.

**serviette** (ser-vi-et'), *n.* [< F. *serviette*, OF. *serviette* = Sp. *servilleta* = It. *salvieta*, a napkin: origin uncertain, the forms being discordant and appar. in part perverted. (*a*) In one view, orig. It., *salvieta*, 'that which preserves one's garments from soiling,' < *salvare*, preserve, save (see *save*[1]), being in F. conformed to *servir*, serve. (*b*) In another view (Diez), orig. F., *serviette*, for **servitette*, with dim. *-ette*, < OF. *servit* (= Pr. *servit* = It. *servito*), pp. of *servir*, serve: see *serve*[1]. (*c*) Orig. F., *serviette*, directly < *servir*, serve (cf. *serviable*, serviceable), + *-ette*. None of these explanations is free from difficulties.] A napkin.

**servile** (sėr'vil), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *servile*, < OF. (and F.) *servile* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *servil* = It. *servile*, < L. *servilis*, of a slave, servile, < *servus*, a slave: see *serf* and *serve*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to slaves or servants.

Let not the Chairman with assuming Stride
Press near the Wall, and rudely thrust thy Side:
The Laws have set him Bounds; his *servile* Feet
Should ne'er encroach where Posts defend the Street.
*Gay*, Trivia, iii. 153.

The *servile* wars of Sicily, and the still more formidable revolt of Spartacus, had shaken Italy to its centre, and the shock was felt in every household.
*Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 320.

2. Consisting or made up of slaves; belonging to the class of slaves; held in subjection; dependent.

Every *servile* groom jests at my wrongs.
*Marlowe*, Doctor Faustus, iv. 11.

The unfree or *servile* class is divided by Tacitus into two: one answering to the coloni of Roman civilisation, and the other to slaves. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 14.

The employment of *servile* cultivators implies an inequality in the shares of the arable which they cultivate for their respective masters. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 14.

3. Pertaining or appropriate to a slave or dependent; fit or proper for a slave.

Leue *seruile* werkis & nyce aray;
This is the thridde comaundement.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

Yet there is nothing of rigour used by the Master to his Slave, except it be the very meanest, such as do all sorts of *servile* work. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 141.

4. Resembling a slave or dependent; characteristic or worthy of a slave; slavish; hence, mean-spirited; cringing; base; lacking independence.

Scarce their Words of Insolency were out of their Mouths when they fell to Words of most *servile* Submission. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 139.

Such as our motive is our aim must be;
If this be *servile*, that can ne'er be free.
*Cowper*, Charity, i. 568.

A *servile* adoption of received opinions.
*Story*, Oration at Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 31, 1826.

Political talent and ambition, having no sphere for action, steadily decay, and *servile*, enervating, and vicious habits proportionately increase. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 276.

5. Obedient; subject.

A breath thou art
*Servile* to all the skyey influences.
*Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 9.

He is a merchant, a mere wandering merchant,
*Servile* to gain.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), False One, iv. 2.

6. In *gram.*, of secondary or subordinate character; not independent, but answering an orthographic purpose.

One of the three is . . . a weak or *servile* letter, hardly more than a hiatus.
*Whitney*, Lang. and Study of Lang., p. 302.

Case relations are denoted by added syllables, some of which retain their form and sense as independent words, and others have been degraded into *servile* particles.
*John Avery*, Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass., XVI., App., p. xvii.

**II.** *n.* 1. A slave; a menial.

From his foot, in sign of degradation, sprang the Sudra, or *serviles*, doomed to menial duties.
*L. Wallace*, Ben-Hur, p. 19.

2. In *gram.*, a servile element, whether sound or character; a non-radical element.

**servilely** (sėr'vil-li), *adv.* In a servile manner, in any sense of the word *servile*.

**servileness** (sėr'vil-nes), *n.* Same as *servility*.

**servilism** (sėr'vil-izm), *n.* [< *servile* + *-ism*.] The existence of a servile class, regarded as an institution. [Recent.]

The remnants of domination and of *servilism* [in the southern United States] will soon take themselves hence.
*Congregationalist*, Nov. 17, 1880.

**servility** (sėr-vil'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *servilité* = Sp. *servilidad* = Pg. *servilidade* = It. *servilità*; < L. as if **servilita(t-)s*, < *servilis*, servile: see *servile*.] The state or character of being servile. Especially—(*a*) The condition of a slave or bondman; slavery.

To be a queen in bondage is more vile
Than is a slave in base *servility*.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 3. 113.

*Servility* with freedom to contend.
*Milton*, P. L., vi. 169.

(*b*) Mean submission; baseness; slavishness; obsequiousness; slavish deference.

This unhappy *servility* to custom.
*Government of the Tongue*.

Loyalty died away into *servility*.
*Macaulay*, Hallam's Const. Hist.

The *servility* and heart-burnings of repining poverty.
*Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 161.

A desire to conform to middle-class prejudices may produce quite as real a *servility* as the patronage of aristocracies or of courts. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., iii.

**serving** (sėr'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *serve*[1], *v.*] 1. Same as *service*[1], 1.—2. *Naut.*, same as *service*[1], 17.

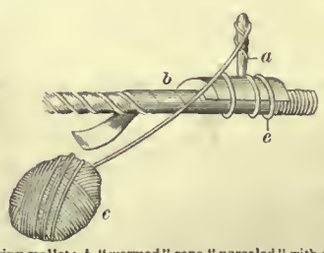
The core travels through another set of machines, which first wrap it with a thick *serving* of tarred jute.
*Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 403.

**serving-board** (sėr'ving-bōrd), *n.* *Naut.*, a piece of hard wood fitted with a handle, used for serving spun-yarn on small ropes.

The second mate . . . has charge of the boatswain's locker, which includes *serving-boards*, marline-spikes, etc.
*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 12.

**serving-maid** (sėr'ving-mād), *n.* A female servant.

**serving-mallet** (sėr'ving-mal[ʳ]et), *n.* *Naut.*, a semicylindrical piece of wood, fitted with a handle, and having a groove on one side to fit




*a*, serving-mallet; *b*, "wormed" rope "parceled" with canvas; *c*, serving-yarn.

the convexity of a rope. It is used for convenience in serving ropes, or wrapping them round with spun-yarn, etc., to prevent chafing.

**serving-man** (sėr'ving-man), *n.* 1. A male servant; a menial.

If ye will be a *Seruingman*,
With attendaunce doe begin.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 82.

Where 's the cook? is supper ready? . . . the *serving-men* in their new fustian? *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1. 49.

**2†.** A professed lover. See *servant*, 4.

A *serving-man*, proud in heart and mind, that curled my hair, wore gloves in my cap, served the lust of my mistress' heart. *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 87.

**serviousť**, *a.* [< ME. *servyowse*, < OF. *serveux*, serving (used as a noun), < *servir*, serve: see *serve*[1].] Obsequious. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 453.

**servisablet, servisett.** Middle English forms of *serviceable*, *service*[1].

**Servite** (sėr'vīt), *n.* [< ML. *Servitæ* (also called *servi beatæ Mariæ*), < L. *servus*, servant: see *serf*, *serve*[1].] One of a mendicant order of monks and nuns, entitled the Religious Servants of the Holy Virgin, founded in Italy in the thirteenth century, and following the Augustine rule. By Innocent VIII. it was granted privileges and prerogatives equal to those enjoyed by the other mendicant orders.

**servitium** (sėr-vish'i-um), *n.* [L.: see *service*[1].] In *law*, service; servitude.

**servitor** (sėr'vi-tọr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *servitour*; < ME. *seritour*, *servytour*, < OF. *servitour*, *serviteur*, < F. *serviteur* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *servidor* = It. *servidore*, *servitore*, < LL. *servitor*, one who serves, < L. *servire*, serve: see *serve*[1].] One who serves or attends; a subordinate; a follower; an adherent.

"No 'maister,' sire," quod he, "but *servitour*."
*Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, i. 485.

Come, I have heard that fearful commenting
Is leaden *servitor* to dull delay.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 3. 52.

His words (by what I can expresse) like so many nimble and airy *servitors* trip about him at command.
*Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

Specifically—(*a*) A male domestic servant; a menial.

Se that ye haue *seruytours* semely the disches for to bere. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 163.

There sat the lifelong creature of the house,
Loyal, the dumb old *servitor*.
*Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

(*bt*) One who serves in the army; a soldier.

Of these souldiers thus trained the Isle it selfe is able to bring forth into the field 4000. And at the instant of all assaies appointed there bee three thousand more of most expert and practiced *servitours* out of Hampshire.
*Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 275. (*Davies.*)

I have beeu a poor *servitor* by sea and land any time this fourteen years, and followed the fortunes of the best commanders in Christendom.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 2.

(*c*) Formerly, in Oxford University, an undergraduate who was partly supported by the college funds, who was distinguished by peculiar dress, and whose duty it was to wait at table on the fellows and gentlemen commoners. This class of scholars no longer exists, and practically has not existed for a century. The statement of Thackeray below is inexact, inasmuch as the Oxford servitors did not correspond to the Cambridge sizars, but to the subsizars.

The term subsizar became forgotten, and the sizar was supposed to be the same as the *servitor*.
*Gentleman's Magazine* for 1787, p. 1147.

The unlucky boys who have no tassels to their caps are called sizars—*servitors* at Oxford—(a very pretty and gentleman-like title). A distinction is made in their clothes because they are poor; for which reason they wear a badge of poverty, and are not allowed to take their meals with their fellow-students. *Thackeray*, Book of Snobs, xiii.

(*dt*) One who professes duty or service: formerly used in phrases of civility.

With a constant Perseverance of my hearty desires to serve your Lordship, I rest, my Lord, Your most humble *Servitor*. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 23.

**servitorship** (sėr'vi-tọr-ship), *n.* [< *servitor* + *-ship*.] The position of a servitor. See *servitor* (*c*).

Dr. Johnson, by his interest with Dr. Adams, master of Pembroke College, Oxford, where he was educated for some time, obtained a *servitorship* for young M'Aulay.
*Boswell*, Tour to the Hebrides.

**servitude** (sėr'vi-tūd), *n.* [< ME. *servitute*, < OF. *servitute*, *serviuit*, *servitu*, *servitude*, F. *servitude* = Pr. *servitut* = OSp. *servitud* = Pg. *servidão* = It. *servitù*, < L. *servitudo* (*-din-*), mixed in Rom. with *servitu(t-)s*, servitude, < *servus*, a slave: see *serf*, *serve*[1].] **1.** The condition of a slave or servant; the state of subjection to a master; slavery; bondage.

Jeroboam and all Israel came and spake to Rehoboam, saying, . . . Ease thou somewhat the grievous *servitude* of thy father, and his heavy yoke that he put upon us.
2 Chron. x. 4.

You would have sold your king to slaughter,
His princes and his peers to *servitude*.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 2. 171.

To the victor, it was supposed, belonged the lives of his captives; and, by consequence, he might bind them in perpetual *servitude*. *Sumner*, Orations, I. 214.

The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of *servitude*. *Const. of U. S.*, 15th Amendment, § 1.

**2.** Menial service or condition.

Sheila . . . devoted all her time to waiting upon her two guests, until Lavender could scarcely eat, through the embarrassment produced by her noble *servitude*.
*W. Black*, A Princess of Thule, v.

**3.** Compulsory service or labor, such as a criminal has to undergo as a punishment: as, penal *servitude*. See *penal*.

When you were a little familiar with colonial phraseology you at once understood that . . . Giles had "left his country for his country's good," not of his own free will, and was what was called a "free by *servitude* man"—i. e., a convict whose sentence of transportation had expired.
*Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 765.

**4.** Service rendered in duty performed in the army or navy. Compare *service*[1], 6. [Specific Anglo-Indian use.]—**5.** A state of spiritual, moral, or mental bondage or subjection; compulsion; subordination.

In greet lordshipe, if I wel avyse,
Ther is greet *servitute* in sondry wyse:
I may nat don as euery plowman may.
*Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 742.

Though it is necessary that some persons in the world should be in love with a splendid *servitude*, yet certainly they must be much beholding to their own fancy that they can be pleased at it. *South.*

**6†.** Servants collectively.

After him a cumbrous train
Of herds and flocks, and numerous *servitude*.
*Milton*, P. L., xii. 132.

**7.** In *law*, the burden of an easement; the condition of a tenement which is subject to some right of enjoyment by another than the owner of the tenement, in virtue of his ownership of another tenement. (See *easement*.) In Roman law, a right to use or deal with, in a given and definite manner, a thing belonging to another. As to real estate, it is nearly equivalent or correlative to the easement of the common law, except that it also embraces rights to take the fruits of the servient estate, which in English law are not called *easements*, but *profits à prendre*.—**Affirmative servitude.** See *negative servitude*, below.—**Discontinuous servitude**, in *law*, an easement which consists in the right to perform a series of distinct acts, as a right of way or of common, or the servitude answering thereto, such as cannot be enjoyed but by the intervention of man: distinguished from a *continuous servitude*, which consists in a constant servitude, or in the reservation of some characteristic of the servient tenement, as a right of view or a right to a watercourse.—**Negative servitude**, a servitude or easement which consists in the right merely to restrict the enjoyment of the owner of the servient tenement, as distinguished from one which entitles one to do an act which without the existence of the easement would be a positive wrong to the owner of that tenement. Thus, the right to receive light and air by windows over the land of another is a *negative servitude*, whereas the right to discharge water upon the land of another is an *affirmative servitude*.—**Personal servitude**, a right constituted over a subject in favor of a person, without reference to possession or property.—**Predial servitude**, a right constituted over one subject or tenement enjoyed by the owner of another subject or tenement. Predial servitudes are either *rural* or *urban*, according as they affect land or houses. The usual *rural servitudes* are passage or road, or the right which a person has to pass over another's land; pasture, or the right to send cattle to graze on another's land; fail and divot, or the right to cut turf and peats on another's land; aqueduct, or the right to have a stream of water conveyed through another's land; thirlage, or the right to have other people's corn sent to one's own mill to be ground. *Urban servitudes* consist chiefly in the right to use a party-wall, or a common drain, or to have the rain from one's roof drop on another's land or house; the right to prevent another from building so as to obstruct the windows of one's house; the right of the owner of a flat above to have his flat supported by the flat beneath, etc. = **Syn. 1.** Serfdom, thraldom, vassalage, peonage.—**1** and **3.** *Servitude*, *Slavery*, *Bondage*. These words express involuntary subjection, and are in the order of strength. *Servitude* is the general word, its application to voluntary service being obsolete. *Slavery* emphasizes the completeness and the degradation of the state. *Bondage*, literally the state of being bound, is used chiefly in elevated style or figurative senses: as, *bondage* to appetite; Egyptian *bondage*. *Servitude* is the only one of these words that applies to compulsory and unpaid service required as a legal penalty; the phrase *penal servitude* is very common. See *serf* and *captivity*.

**serviturett** (sėr'vi-tūr), *n.* [< ML. *servitura*, service, < L. *servire*, serve: see *serve*[1].] **1.** The condition of servant or slave; slavery. [Rare.]

A very *serviture* of Egypt is to be in danger of these papistic bishops. *Bp. Bale*, Select Works, p. 179.

**2.** Servants collectively; the whole body of servants in a family. [Rare.]

The chorus of shepherds prepare resistance in their master's defence, calling the rest of the *serviture*.
*Milton*, Plan of a Tragedy called Sodom.

**3.** Same as *servitor* (*c*). [Erroneous use.]

Trim 's a Critick; I remember him a *Serviture* at Oxon.
*Steele*, Grief A-la-Mode, ii. 1.

**servitus** (sėr'vi-tus), *n.* [LL., service, servitude: see *servitude*.] In *Rom. law*, the right of a person not the owner of the thing to use it or have it serve his interest in a particular manner not wholly exclusive, but by way of exception to the general power of exclusive use belonging to the owner.

**servt.** An abbreviation of *servant*.

**servulatet** (sėr'vū-lāt), *v. i.* [< L. *servulus*, a young servant (dim. of *servus*, a slave, servant), + *-ate*[2].] To do obsequious service. [A euphuistic use.]

*Bri.* I embrace their loves.
*Eyre.* Which we'll repay with *servulating*.
*Fletcher (and another)*, Elder Brother (ed. 1637), i. 2.

**servycet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *service*.

**sest**, *n.* A Middle English form of *cease*.

**sesame** (ses'a-mē), *n.* [ME. *sysame*; < OF. *sesame*, *sisame*, F. *sésame* = Sp. *sésamo* = Pg. *sesamo* = It. *sesamo*, *sisamo* = D. *sesam(-kruid)* = G. Sw. Dan. *sesam*, < L. *sesamum*, *sisamum*, *sesama*, neut., *sesima*, *sesama*, f. (= Turk. *sīsām*, *susam*), sesame, < Gr. *σήσαμον*, Laconian *σάσαμον*, neut., the seed or fruit of the sesame-plant, the plant itself, *σησάμη*, f., the sesame-plant. Cf. Ar. *simsim*, > Pers. *simsim* = Hind. *samsam*, sesame. The E. word is pronounced as if directly from the Gr. *σησάμη*.] An annual herbaceous plant, *Sesamum Indicum* (*S. orientale*), widely cultivated and naturalized in tropical and subtropical countries. Its value lies chiefly in its seeds, from which is expressed the gingili-, sesame-, or til-oil. The seeds are also variously used as food. The oil in large doses is laxative, and the leaves when macerated yield a mucilaginous remedy, useful in cholera infantum, dysentery, etc. The plant is simple of culture, and thrives in sterile soil. It is somewhat grown in the southern United States. Also called *benne*.

*Sysame* in fatte soil and gravel is sowe,
Sex sester in oon acre lande is throwe.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 181.

**Open sesame**, the charm by which the door of the robbers' dungeon in the tale of "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" (in the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments") flew open; hence, a specific for gaining entrance into any place, or means of exit from it.

It [a poet's philosophy] is rather something which is more energetic in a word than in a whole treatise, and our hearts unclose themselves instinctively at its simple *Open sesame!* *Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 237.

**Sesameæ** (se-sā'mē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1819), < *Sesamum* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Pedalineæ*. It is characterized by a two-celled ovary divided into four cells by false partitions, each cell containing numerous ovules. It includes 4 genera, chiefly African and tropical, of which *Sesamum* is the type.

**sesame-oil** (ses'a-mē-oil), *n.* Oil of sesamum. See *sesame* and *oil*.

**sesaminet** (ses'a-min), *a.* [< F. *sesamin*, < L. *sesaminus*, < Gr. *σησάμινος*, of sesame (*ἔλαιον σησάμινον*, sesame-oil), < *σήσαμον*, *σησάμη*, sesame: see *sesame*.] Derived from sesame.

They [Brachmanes] were annointed with *Sesamine* oyle, wherewith, and with hony, they tempered their bread.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 454.

**sesamoid** (ses'a-moid), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. L. *sesamoides*, a plant resembling sesame; < Gr. *σησαμοειδής*, like sesame or its seeds, < *σήσαμον*, *σησάμη*, sesame, + *εἶδος*, form.] **I.** *a.* Having the shape of a grain of sesame: especially applied in anatomy to small independent osseous or cartilaginous bodies occurring in tendinous structures.—**Sesamoid bones**, bony nodules developed in tendons where they pass over an angular projection. The patella, in the tendon of the quadriceps extensor, is the largest in the human body.—**Sesamoid cartilage of the larynx**, a small cartilaginous nodule occasionally developed at the side of each arytenoid, near the tip, in the perichondrium.—**Sesamoid cartilages**, cartilaginous nodules which develop in tendons under the same conditions as do the sesamoid bones.—**Sesamoid fibrocartilages.** Same as *sesamoid cartilages*.—**Sesamoid nasal cartilages**, small nodules of cartilage found on the upper margin of the alar cartilages. Also called *epactal cartilages*.

**II.** *n.* In *anat.*, a bone developed in the tendon of a muscle at or near a joint; a scleroskeletal ossification, usually of a nodular shape. The largest sesamoid of the human body is the patella or kneepan. Smaller sesamoids, in pairs, are normally developed in the metacarpophalangeal and metatarsophalangeal joints of the inner digits (thumb and great toe), and in the black races of men, and many other animals, at these joints of all the digits. Sesamoids may be developed at any joint, as the shoulder-joint of some birds. The so-called navicular bone of the horse's foot is a sesamoid. See cuts under *Artiodactyla*, *hand*, *hoof*, *knee-joint*, *Perissodactyla*, *pisiform*, *scapholunar*, and *solidungulate*.

**sesamoidal** (ses-a-moi'dal), *a.* [< *sesamoid* + *-al*.] Same as *sesamoid*.

**sesamoiditis** (ses#a-moi-dī'tis), *n.* [NL., < *sesamoid* + *-itis*.] Disease of the sesamoid bones and enveloping tissues situated behind the metacarpophalangeal or metatarsophalangeal articulation (fetlock) in the horse.

**Sesamum** (ses'a-mum), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), < L. *sesamum*, < Gr. *σήσαμον*, sesame: see *sesame*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, type of the tribe *Sesameæ* in the order *Pedalineæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a corolla-tube curved down and dilated above a short oblique base, terminating in a somewhat two-lipped limb; with a regular ovary which becomes a usually four-angled oblong capsule, partially loculicidal, and at the apex unarmed, compressed,

and obtuse or shortly acuminate. There are 9 or 10 species, all natives of tropical or southern Africa, though one, *S. Indicum*, is thought by some to be of Asiatic origin. They are erect or prostrate herbs with a rough and gummy surface. They bear opposite leaves below, alternate above, and either entire or cleft. The pale or violet flowers are solitary in the axils. The one important species is *S. Indicum*, the sesame, widely naturalized and cultivated. See *sesame*, and cut under *benne*.—**Oil of sesamum.** See *sesame* and *oil*.

Sesame (*Sesamum Indicum*).

**sesban** (ses'ban), *n.* [< F. *sesban*, < Ar. *seisebān*, *saisabān*, < Pers. *sīsabān*, the plant *Sesbania Ægyptiaca*.] A plant, *Sesbania Ægyptiaca*, native throughout the tropics of the Old World. It is an elegant but soft-wooded and short-lived shrub, from 6 to 10 feet high. Also called *jyntee*.

**Sesbania** (ses-bā'ni-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Persoon, 1807), < *sesban*, q. v.] A genus of leguminous plants, of the tribe *Galegeæ* and subtribe *Robinieæ*. It is characterized by a beardless style with a small stigma, and a long linear and compressed roundish or four-winged pod which is within divided by cross-partitions between the seeds. There are about 30 species, widely dispersed through warm regions of both hemispheres. They are herbs or shrubs, or small short-lived trees, bearing abruptly pinnate leaves with numerous and entire leaflets, and loose axillary racemes of yellow, white, or purplish flowers on slender pedicels. They are known as *swamp pea-tree*. *S. macrocarpa*, a smooth annual of the southern United States, bears very slender pendulous and curving pods about a foot long, and yellow and red purple-dotted flowers; it is thought to be the source of the fiber known as *Colorado-river hemp*. For *S. Ægyptiaca*, see *sesban* and *jyntee*. For other species, see *pea-tree*, 2, and *dhuncheo*.

**sescuncia** (ses-kun'shi-ạ), *n.* [L., < *sesqui-*, one half more, + *uncia*, an ounce: see *ounce*[1].] In *Rom. antiq.*, a weight of an ounce and a half; in the sextantal system of coinage, a piece of one and a half ounces, or one eighth of an as.

**sescuple** (ses'kū-pl), *a.* In *anc. pros.*, same as *hemiolic*.

**sese**[1]†, *v.* A Middle English spelling of *sèize*.

**sese**[2]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *cease*.

**seseli** (ses'e-li), *n.* [Formerly also *seselie*, *sisley*, *cicely* (see *cicely*); < OF. *seseli*, *sesel*, F. *séséli* = Sp. Pg. It. *seseli*, < L. *seselis*, < Gr. σέσελι, σέσελις, also σίλι, name of a plant, *Tordylium officinale*, or, according to others, of several umbellifers of different genera, one of them *Seseli tortuosum*.] 1. A plant of the genus *Seseli*; cicely. See *cicely*.—2. [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnæus, 1737).] A genus of umbelliferous plants, type of the tribe *Seselineæ* and subtribe *Euseseleæ*. It is characterized by flowers with broad petals notched and deeply inflexed at the apex, and smooth, woolly, or bristly beakless fruit with mostly solitary oil-tubes, and obtuse and nearly equal primary ridges, but without corky thickening or secondary ridges. There are about 60 species, or only 40 which are clearly distinct, natives of north temperate regions of the Old World, with 2 in mountains of Australia. They are usually smooth perennials with erect branching stems, tall or slender or rigid, bearing ternately dissected leaves with narrow and often thread-shaped segments. The white flowers are disposed in compound umbels, usually with numerous undivided bracts and bractlets, and often with prominent calyx-teeth, an unusual feature in the order. Some species are known as *meadow-saxifrage* and as *hartwort*. (Compare *cicely*.) *S. Hippomarathrum* is known as *horse-poppy* and *horse-fennel*.

**Seselineæ** (ses-e-lin'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Koch, 1824), < *Seseli* + *-ineæ*.] A large tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Umbelliferæ*. It is characterized by a fruit which is roundish in transverse section or compressed on the back, with a broad commissure, without conspicuous secondary ridges, and with its lateral ridges either distinct or united into a nerve-like or corky margin, but not dilated. It includes about 46 genera, principally of the Old World, classed in 7 subtribes, of which *Seseli*, *Thecocarpus*, *Cachrys*, *Œnanthe*, *Schultzia*, *Selinum*, and *Angelica* are the types. See also *Fœniculum*, *Prangos*, *Silaus*, *Ligusticum*, and *Thaspium*.

**Sesha** (sā'shạ), *n.* [< Skt. *çesha*.] In *Hind. myth.*, the king of the serpents, with a thousand heads, on which the world rests, and on which Vishnu reclines while asleep: it was also used as a rope in churning the ocean.

**Sesia** (sē'shi-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Fabricius, 1775), < Gr. σής (gen. σεός, later σητός), a moth.] A notable genus of clear-winged moths, typical of the family *Sesiidæ*. It contains small or medium-sized species, with antennæ slightly thickened externally, or with a brush of hair at the tip. The fore wings have two or three clear spots, and the hind wings are hyaline. Most of the European and North American species of the family belong to this genus. *Ægeria* is a synonym.

**Sesiades** (sē-sī'ạ-dēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sesia* + *-ades*.] A division of sphinxes, approximately equivalent to the modern family *Sesiidæ*.

**sesiid** (ses'i-id), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Sesiidæ*.

**II.** *n.* A moth of the family *Sesiidæ*.

**Sesiidæ** (sē-sī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Speyer, 1843, as *Scsidæ*), < *Sesia* + *-idæ*.] Same as *Ægeriidæ*. *Sesiidæ* is adopted by most late writers. Also *Sesiæ* (Hübner, 1816), *Sesiariæ* (Boisduval, 1829), *Sesiatica* (Gravenhorst, 1843), *Sesiades*, and *Sesiadæ*.

**Sesleria** (ses-lē'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Scopoli, 1772), named after L. *Sesler*, a botanist of the 18th century.] A genus of grasses of the tribe *Festuceæ*, type of the subtribe *Seslericeæ*. It is characterized by two- to six-flowered spikelets crowded into globose or cylindrical spike-like panicles, and by usually three- to five-nerved flowering glumes which are toothed or pointed or short-awned. There are about 10 species, natives of Europe and western Asia. They are perennial turf-forming grasses with flat or convolute leaves, and usually with short bluish or silvery-shining spikes. See *moor-grass*.

**seson**[1]†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *season*.

**seson**[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *seizin*.

**sesount**, *n.* A Middle English form of *season*.

**sesours**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *scissors*.

**sesqui-** (ses'kwi). [= F. Sp. Pg. It. *sesqui-*, < L. *sesqui-*, usually as a prefix, rarely as an independent word, also *sesque*, one half more, more by one half; perhaps contracted < **semisque*, < *semis*, a half (see *semi-*), + *-que* (= Gr. καί), and.] A Latin prefix, meaning 'one half more'—that is, an amount equal to one and a half times some unit, as in *sesquitone*; or an amount equal to a unit plus some part of itself, as in *sesquialtera*, *sesquitertia*, etc. (*a*) In *chem.*, it is used to designate compounds in which there are one and a half times as many atoms or radicals of one member of the compound as of the other: thus, *sesquioxid* of iron is an oxid containing two atoms of iron to three of oxygen. (*b*) In *arith.*, it expresses a superparticular ratio—that is, a ratio in which the greater term contains the less once, and one aliquot part over: thus, the ratio of 3 to 2 is sesquialteral, that of 4 to 3 sesquitertial, that of 5 to 4 sesquiquartal, etc. But these words are rare in an English form. Thus, T. Hills in 1600 writes: "If the quotient be 1½ then it is named *sesqualtera*, if 1⅓ then *sesquitertia*, if 1¼ then *sesquiquarta*, if 1⅕ then *sesquiquinta*, and so foorth infinitely, which names cannot be englished otherwise but thus, once and a halfe, once and a third, once and a quarter, once and a fift, etc."

**sesquialter** (ses-kwi-al'tėr), *n.* [NL., < L. *sesquialter*, one half more, < *sesqui-*, one half more, + *alter*, another.] In *entom.*, a large spot inclosing a smaller one; a sesquiocellus.

**sesquialtera** (ses-kwi-al'te-rạ), *n.* [L., fem. of *sesquialter*, one half more: see *sesquialter*.] In *music*: (*a*) An interval having the ratio 1:1½ or 2:3—that is, a perfect fifth. (*b*) A rhythm in which three minims are made equal to a preceding two. Compare *hemiolia*. (*c*) In organ-building, a variety of mixture.

**sesquialteral** (ses-kwi-al'te-ral), *a.* [< L. *sesquialter*, one half more (see *sesqualter*), + *-al*.] One and a half more; one half more. Specifically—(*a*) In *math.*, noting a ratio where one quantity or number contains another once and a half as much more: thus, the ratio 9 to 6 is *sesquialteral*. (*b*) In *bot.*, noting that there is half as much more as the number of some other part to which a given part bears special relation, as where the stamens are one half as many more as the petals or sepals, or that a fertile flower is accompanied by an abortive one, as in some grasses; also, noting a large fertile floret accompanied by a small abortive one. (*c*) In *entom.*, noting any part or ornament which is accompanied by another half as large, or much smaller—as (1) an ocellated spot having a smaller one close to it, the two being generally inclosed by a common ring of color (also called *sesquialter* and *sesquiocellus*); (2) a colored band crossing both of the outspread wings, and accompanied on either the primary or the secondary wing alone by another band; or (3) a cell or areolet of the wing to which a much smaller one is appended.

**sesquialterate** (ses-kwi-al'te-rāt), *a.* [< L. *sesquialter*, one half more, + *-ate*[1].] Same as *sesquialteral*.

**sesquialterous** (ses-kwi-al'te-rus), *a.* [< L. *sesquialter*, one half more, + *-ous*.] Same as *sesquialteral*.

**sesquibasic** (ses-kwi-bā'sik), *a.* [< L. *sesqui-*, one half more, + *basis*, a base: see *basic*.] In *chem.*, noting a salt containing one and a half equivalents of the base for each equivalent of acid.

**sesquiduple** (ses-kwi-dū'pl), *a.* [< L. *sesqui-* + E. *duple*: a modern irregular formation.] Of three and a half times.

**sesquiduplicate** (ses-kwi-dū'pli-kāt), *a.* [< L. *sesqui-* + E. *duplicate*.] Being in the ratio of 2⅔ to 1, or 5 to 2.

**sesquih.** In *med.*, an abbreviation of L. *sesquihora*, an hour and a half.

**sesquinona** (ses-kwi-nō'nạ), *n.* [< L. *sesqui-*, one half more, + *nonus*, ninth: see *none*[2].] In *music*, an interval having the ratio 1:1½ or 9:10—that is, a lesser major second.

**sesquinonal** (ses-kwi-nō'nal), *a.* [As *sesquinona* + *-al*.] Being in the ratio of 10 to 9.

**sesquiocellus** (ses'kwi-ō-sel'us), *n.*; pl. *sesquiocelli* (-ī). [< L. *sesqui-*, one half more, + *ocellus*, a little eye: see *ocellus*.] In *entom.*, a large ocellate spot which has a smaller one within it, as on the wings of certain butterflies; a sesquialter. See *sesquialteral* (*c*) (1).

**sesquioctava** (ses'kwi-ok-tā'vạ), *n.* [< LL. *sesquioctava*, fem. of *sesquioctavus*, < L. *sesqui-*, one half more, + *octavus*, eighth: see *octave*.] In *music*, an interval having the ratio 1:1⅛ or 8:9—that is, a greater major second.

**sesquioctaval** (ses-kwi-ok'tā-val), *a.* [As *sesquioctava* + *-al*.] Being in the ratio of 9 to 8.

**sesquioxid, sesquioxide** (ses-kwi-ok'sid, -sid or -sīd), *n.* [< *sesqui-* + *oxid*.] A compound of oxygen and another element in the proportion of three atoms of oxygen to two of the other: as, iron *sesquioxid*, $Fe_2O_3$.

**sesquipedal** (ses'kwi-ped-al), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sesquipedalis*, of a foot and a half, < *sesqui-*, one half more, + *pes* (*ped-*) = E. *foot*: see *pedal*.]

**I.** *a.* Same as *sesquipedalian*.

> Fustian, big *sesquipedal* words.
>
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 660

**II.** *n.* A person or thing a foot and a half high. [Rare.]

> I am but a *sesquipedal* [compared with the giants of the club], having only six foot and a half of stature.
>
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 108.

**sesquipedalian** (ses'kwi-pē-dā'liạn), *a.* [< *sesquipedal* + *-ian*.] 1. Containing or measuring a foot and a half: as, a *sesquipedalian* pygmy: often humorously said of long words, in translation of Horace's *sesquipedalia verba* (words a foot and a half long).

> This "ornate style" introduced *sesquipedalian* Latinisms, words of immense dimensions, that could not hide their vacuity of thought.
>
> *I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., I. 195.

2. Addicted to the use of long words.

> The words gathered size like snow-balls, and toward the end of her letter Miss Jenkyns used to become quite *sesquipedalian*.
>
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, v.

**sesquipedalianism** (ses'kwi-pē-dā'liạn-izm), *n.* [< *sesquipedalian* + *-ism*.] The condition of being sesquipedalian; the practice of using, or fondness for using, long words; also, a long word, or a style abounding in long words.

> Are not these masters of hyperpolysyllabic *sesquipedalianism* using proper language? *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 39.

**sesquipedalism** (ses-kwi-ped'al-izm), *n.* [< *sesquipedal* + *-ism*.] Same as *sesquipedalianism*.

> The era of galvanized *sesquipedalism* and sonorous cadences, inaugurated by Johnson.
>
> *F. Hall*, Mod. Eng., p. 148.

**sesquipedality** (ses'kwi-pē-dal'i-ti), *n.* [< *sesquipedal* + *-ity*.] 1. The condition or property of being sesquipedalian; hence, the condition of being over-large.

> Imagine to yourself a little squat, uncourtly figure of a Doctor Slop, of about four feet and a half perpendicular height, with a breadth of back, and a *sesquipedality* of belly, which might have done honour to a serjeant in the horse-guards. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, ii. 9.

2. The practice of using long words.

**sesquiplicate** (ses-kwip'li-kāt), *a.* [< L. *sesquiplex* (*-plic-*), taken one and a half times, < *sesqui-*, one half more, + *plicare*, pp. *plicatus*, fold: see *plicate*.] Noting the ratio of a cube to a square: as, the *sesquiplicate* proportion of the periodical times of the planets.

**sesquiquadrate** (ses-kwi-kwod'rāt), *n.* [< L. *sesqui-*, one half more, + *quadratus*, square: see *quadrate*.] In *astrol.*, an aspect of two planets when distant from each other 135°, or a quadrant and a half.

**sesquiquarta** (ses-kwi-kwâr'tạ), *n.* [< L. *sesqui-*, one half more, + *quartus*, fourth: see *quart*[1].] In *music*, an interval having the ratio 1:1⅓ or 4:5—that is, a major third.

**sesquiquartal** (ses-kwi-kwâr'tal), *a.* [As *sesquiquarta* + *-al*.] Being in the ratio of 5 to 4.

**sesquiquinta** (ses-kwi-kwin'tạ), *n.* [< L. *sesqui-*, one half more, + *quintus*, fifth.] In *music*, an interval having the ratio 1:1⅕ or 5:6—that is, a minor third.

**sesquiquintal** (ses-kwi-kwin'tal), *a.* [As *sesquiquinta* + *-al*.] Being in the ratio of 6 to 5.

**sesquiquintile** (ses-kwi-kwin'til), *a.* At a distance in the zodiac of about 108°. [Rare.]

**sesquiseptimal** (ses-kwi-sep'ti-mal), *a.* [< L. *sesqui-*, one half more, + *septimus*, seventh, + *-al*.] Being in the ratio of 8 to 7.

**sesquisextal** (ses-kwi-seks'tal), *a.* [< L. *sesqui-*, one half more, + *sextus*, sixth, + *-al*.] Being in the ratio of 7 to 6.

**sesquisulphid, sesquisulphide** (ses-kwi-sul'-fid, -fid or -fīd), *n.* [< *sesqui-* + *sulphid.*] A basic compound of sulphur with some other element in the proportion of three atoms of sulphur to two of the other element.

**sesquitertia** (ses-kwi-tėr'shiä), *n.* [NL., < L. *sesquitertia*, fem. of *sesquitertius*, containing one and a third, bearing the ratio of four to three, < *sesqui-*, one half more, + *tertius*, third, < *tres*, three.] In *music*, an interval having the ratio 1:1⅓ or 3:4—that is, a perfect fourth.

**sesquitertial** (ses-kwi-tėr'shal), *a.* [As *sesquitertia* + *-al.*] Same as *sesquitertian.*

**sesquitertian** (ses-kwi-tėr'shan), *a.* [As *sesquitertia* + *-an.*] Being in the ratio of 4 to 3.

**sesquitertianal** (ses-kwi-tėr'shan-al), *a.* [< *sesquitertian* + *-al.*] Same as *sesquitertian.*

**sesquitone** (ses'kwi-tōn), *n.* [< L. *sesqui-*, one half more, + *tonus*, tone.] In *music*, a minor third—that is, an interval equal to a tone and a half.

**sess**[1]† (ses), *v. t.* [Also misspelled *cess;* by aphæresis from *assess:* see *assess* and *cess*[2].] To assess; tax.

The Grecians were contented a tax should be levied, and that every city should be reasonably *sessed* according to their wealth and ability.
*North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 285.

**sess**[1] (ses), *n.* [Also misspelled *cess;* < *sess*[1], *cess*[2], *v.*: see *cess*[2], *assess.*] A tax.

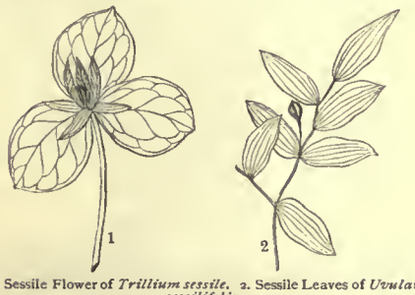
**sess**[2] (ses), *n.* [Perhaps a variant form and particular use of *suss, soss*, as in *cesspool:* see *soss, cesspool.*] In *soap-making*, one of a number of rectangular frames which are fitted one on another, and secured together with screw-rods so as to form a kind of well, in which the soap is left to cool and solidify.

**sessa**† (ses'ä), *interj.* [A variant of *sa sa*, < D. *sa! sa!* "come on, cheer up, quickly: an interjection much used to stir up fighting dogs" (Sewel); a repetition of the sibilant syllable *sa*, come on! used to excite or encourage dogs, etc.] A word used by Shakspere with uncertain and disputed meaning.

Let the world slide: *sessa!*
*Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., i. 6.

Still through the hawthorn blows the cold wind. . . .
Dolphin, my boy, my boy, *sessa!* let him trot by.
*Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 104.

**sessile** (ses'il), *a.* [= F. *sessile* = Sp. *sesil* = Pg. *sessil* = It. *sessile;* < L. *sessilis*, pertaining to sitting, < *sedere*, pp. *sessus*, sit: see *sedent, session.*] 1. In *bot.*, attached without any sensible projecting support; sitting directly on the body to which it belongs without a support; attached by the base: as, a *sessile*



1. Sessile Flower of *Trillium sessile.* 2. Sessile Leaves of *Uvularia sessilifolia.*

leaf, one issuing directly from the main stem or branch without a petiole or footstalk; a *sessile* flower, one having no peduncle; a *sessile* stigma, one without a style, as in the poppy.—2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) Seated flat or low; fixed by a broad base; not stalked or pedunculated.

Such outgrowths . . . are at first *sessile*, but become elongated. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 12.

(*b*) Fixed; not free; sedentary. [Rare.]

It is now important to observe that great numbers of centrifugal animals are sedentary or *sessile*, while the longitudinal are vagrant, moving from place to place.
*E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 193.

(*c*) Specifically, in *Crustacea:* (1) Having no peduncle, as a cirriped; belonging to the *Sessilia.* (2) Having no stalk or ophthalmite, as an eye. (*d*) In *conch.*, having no stalk or ommatophore, as an eye. (*e*) In *entom.*, not petiolate, as an abdomen. (*f*) In *Hydroida*, not detachable or separable, as a gonophore.

**sessile-eyed** (ses'il-īd), *a.* Having sessile eyes. (*a*) Edriophthalmous, as a crustacean: opposed to *stalk-eyed.* See *Arthrostraca.* (*b*) Basommatophorous; not stylommatophorous, as a gastropod.

**Sessilia**† (se-sil'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *sessilis*, pertaining to sitting: see *sessile.*] 1. A group of fixed rotifers; the *Flosculariidæ* and *Melicertidæ:* opposed to *Natantia.* See *Pedata.*—2. In Lamarck's classification (1801–1812), one of two orders of *Cirripedia*, distinguished from *Pedunculata*, and containing the sessile as distinguished from the pedunculate cirripeds; the sessile barnacles, as acorn-shells.

**Sessiliventres** (ses'i-li-ven'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sessilis*, pertaining to sitting, + *venter* (*ventr-*), the belly.] In *entom.*, same as *Securifera.*

**session** (sesh'on), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *session* = Sp. *sesion* = Pg. *sessão* = It. *sessione*, < L. *sessio*(*n-*), a sitting, session, < *sedere*, pp. *sessus*, sit, = E. *sit:* see *sit, sedent.*] 1. The act of sitting, or the state of being seated: now rare except in the specific theological sense of Christ's sitting or enthronement at the right hand of God the Father. Also *assession.*

Christ . . . hath as Man, not as God only, supreme dominion over quick and dead, for so much his ascension into heaven and his *session* at the right hand of God do import. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 55.

The French and Italian translations, expressing neither position of *session* or recubation, do only say that he placed himself at the table. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 6.

But Vivien . . .
Leapt from her *session* on his lap, and stood.
*Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

2. The sitting together of a body of individuals for the transaction of business; the sitting of a court, academic body, council, legislature, etc., or the actual assembly of the members of these or any similar body for the transaction of business: as, the court is now in *session* (that is, the members are assembled for business).

This *sessions*, to our great grief we pronounce,
Even pushes 'gainst our heart: the party tried
The daughter of a king. *Shak.*, W. T., iii. 2. 1.

The Stygian council thus dissolved, . . .
Then of their *session* ended they bid cry
With trumpets' regal sound the great result.
*Milton*, P. L., ii. 514.

3. The time, space, or term during which a court, council, legislature, or the like meets daily for business, or transacts business regularly without breaking up. Thus, a *session* of the legislature commonly means the period from its assembling to its adjournment for the year or season, in contradistinction to its *daily sessions* during that period. So a *session* of Parliament comprises the time from its meeting to its prorogation, of which there is in general but one in each year. Technically at common law it was held that a meeting of Parliament could not be called a *session* unless the sovereign passed an act. The *session* of a judicial court is called a *term.* Also applied in the United States to the daily or half-daily periods of work of a school.

During the twenty-five years of the York dynasty . . . the *sessions* of those parliaments which really met extended over a very few months. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 373.

The *sessions* of the Reichstag must be public; it is not within its choice to make them private. A private *session* is regarded as, legally, only a private conference of the members of the Reichstag, and can have no public authority whatever. *W. Wilson*, State, § 417.

4. *pl.* In *law*, a sitting of justices in court, originally, as in England, upon commission: as, the *sessions* of oyer and terminer. See *oyer.*

God is the Iudge, who keeps continuall *Sessions*
In every place to punish all Transgressions.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

5. *Eccles.*, the lowest court of the Presbyterian Church, composed of the pastor and ruling or lay elders of the local church. It has the power to admit and discipline members, regulate the times of service, and administer all the spiritual affairs of the local church, and is answerable for its acts to the presbytery. In the Established Church of Scotland it is specifically called the *kirk session* (which see, under *kirk*).

Wi' pinch I pat a Sunday's face on,
An' snooved awa' before the *Session.*
*Burns*, To a Tailor.

**Clerk of the Session.** See *clerk.*—**County sessions.** See *county*[1].—**Court of Session,** the supreme civil court of Scotland, having jurisdiction in all civil questions, and an appellate jurisdiction over the principal inferior courts. It was instituted in 1532, and consists of a lord president, a lord justice-clerk, and eleven ordinary lords. They sit in two divisions, the lord president and three ordinary lords forming the first division, and the lord justice-clerk and other three ordinary lords the second division. The first and second divisions form what is called the *inner house.* There are five permanent lords ordinary, each of whom holds a court, the courts of the lords ordinary forming what is called the *outer house.* The junior lord ordinary officiates in the bill-chamber during session. See *bill-chamber.*—**Court of Sessions, Court of General Sessions, Court of Special Sessions,** in the United States, local criminal courts whose jurisdiction does not generally extend to offenses of the highest grades.—**General session of the peace,** in Great Britain, a meeting of the justices held for the purpose of acting judicially for the whole district comprised within their commission. The sessions that are held once every quarter of the year are called the *general quarter-sessions of the peace.*—**Lords of Council and Session.** See *council.*—**Ordinary of assize and sessions.** See *ordinary*, 1 (*b*).—**Petty sessions,** the meeting of two or more justices for trying offenses in a summary way under various acts of Parliament empowering them to do so.—**Quarter sessions.** See *quarter-sessions.*—**Session of Christ,** in *theol.*, the perpetual presence of the human nature of Christ at the right hand of God.—**Sessions of the peace,** in Great Britain, the name given to sessions held by justices of the peace, whether petty, special, quarter, or general. Similar judicial arrangements prevailed in most of the American colonies, also in some of the States subsequently to the Revolution.—**Special sessions,** sessions held by justices acting for a division of a county or riding, or for a burgh, for the transaction of special business, such as granting licenses, etc.

**sessional** (sesh'on-al), *a.* [< *session* + *-al.*] Relating or belonging to a session or sessions.

Each [English] county is divided by its Quarter Sessions into petty *sessional* districts, and every neighborhood is given thus its own court of Petty Sessions—from which in almost all cases an appeal lies to Quarter Sessions.
*W. Wilson*, State, § 744.

**Sessional orders,** in Parliament, certain orders agreed to by both Houses of Parliament at the commencement of each session, which are renewed from year to year, and not intended to endure beyond the existing session. *Sir E. May.*

**session-clerk** (sesh'on-klėrk), *n.* In Scotland, an officer who officially records the transactions and keeps the books and documents of a kirk session.

**sesslet**† (ses'l), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To change seats very often. *Halliwell.*

**sesspool**†, *n.* See *cesspool.*

**sester**, *n.* A variant of *sexter.*

**sesterce** (ses'tėrs), *n.* [< F. *sesterce* = Sp. Pg. *sestercio* = It. *sesterzio*, < L. *sestertius:* see *sestertius.*] A Roman coin: same as *sestertius.*

Put twenty into his hand, twenty *sesterces* I mean, and let nobody see. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

A donative of ten *sesterties*,
I'll undertake, shall make 'em ring your praises
More than they sang your pleasures.
*Fletcher*, Valentinian, i. 3.

**sesternet**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *cistern.*

**sestertium** (ses-tėr'shi-um), *n.*; pl. *sestertia* (-ä). [L.: see *sestertius.*] A money of account used by the ancient Romans in reckoning large sums: it was equal to a thousand sestertii.

**sestertius** (ses-tėr'shi-us), *n.*; pl. *sestertii* (-ī). [L., a silver coin (see def.), prop. adj. (sc. *nummus*, coin), two and a half, for **semistertius*, < *semis*, half (see *semi-*), + *tertius*, third, < *tres*, three.] 1. A silver coin of the Roman republic, first issued in 269 B. C. It was the quarter of the denarius. See *denarius.* In the quotation there is a confusion of *sestertius* and *sestertium.*

Obverse. Reverse.
Sestertius (silver).—British Museum. (Size of original.)

The *sestertius* was a small silver coyne marked H. S. or rather LL^S, valu'd 2 pound and half of silver, viz. 250 denarii, about 25 golden ducati. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 6, 1645.

2. The largest coin of copper alloy of the Roman empire. It was coined in orichalc, or brass, a finer alloy than the bronze of the as and of the usual coinage of antiquity. It was issued by Augustus and by some of his immediate successors, and was equivalent to four asses.

**sestet** (ses'tet), *n.* [< It. *sestetto*, dim. of *sesto*, sixth, < L. *sextus*, sixth, < *sex*, six: see *sixth, six.*] 1. In *music*, same as *sextet.*—2. The two concluding stanzas of a sonnet, consisting of three lines each; the last six lines of a sonnet.

Milton . . . frequently disregards the law which makes separate sections of octave and *sestet*, and welds the two.
*Athenæum*, No. 3253, p. 273.

**sestetto** (ses-tet'tō), *n.* [It.: see *sestet.*] Same as *sextet.*

**sestina** (ses-tē'nä), *n.* [It.: see *sestine.*] A poem in fixed form, borrowed from the French, and said to have been invented by the Provençal troubadour Arnaut Daniel (thirteenth century). It consisted originally of six stanzas of six unrimed lines, with a final triplet or half-stanza, also unrimed—all the lines being of the same length. The terminal words of stanzas 2 to 6 were the same as those of stanza 1, but arranged differently; and they were repeated in the triplet or envoy, partly at the end and partly in the middle of the lines. The modern sestina is written on two or three rimes, and the formula for a two-rimed sestina is thus given in the "Vers Français et leur Prosodie" of the best French authority, M. de Gramont: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; 6, 1, 5, 2, 4, 3; 3, 6, 4, 1, 2, 5; 5, 3, 2, 6, 1, 4; 4, 5, 1, 3, 6, 2; 2, 4, 6, 5, 3, 1; tripiet 2, 4, 6 at the end, and 1, 3, 5 at the beginning of the lines. In stanza 1, lines 1, 3, and 4 rime, and 2, 5, and 6 rime. Sestinas were written in Italy by Dante and Petrarch, in Spain and Portugal by Cervantes and Camoëns, and in England by Drummond of Hawthornden (1585–1649). Mr. Swinburne (in "Poems and Ballads," 2d ser.) has achieved a double sestina.

A *sestina* is a poem written neither in rhyme nor blank verse, but in so-called six-line stanzas, each one of which has to take the last word of the stanza preceding it, and twist it about into some new and fantastic meaning.
*Athenæum*, No. 3141, p. 14.

**sestine** (ses'tin), *n.* [< It. *sestina*, a kind of poem, = Sp. *sextina*, *sextilla* = Pg. *sextina*, *sextilha* = F. *sextine*, < L. *sextus*, sixth, ordinal of *sex*, six: see *six*, *sixth*. Doublet of *sextain*.] In *pros.*, same as *sestina*.

The day was so wasted that onely his riming *Sestine*, delivered by one of great account among them, could obtain favor to bee heard. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iv.

**sestole** (ses'tōl), *n.* [< It. *sesto*, sixth, + *-ole*.] In *music*, same as *sextuplet*, 2.

**sestolet** (ses'tō-let), *n.* [< *sestole* + *-et*.] Same as *sextuplet*, 2.

**sesun**[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *season*.

**sesun**[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *seizin*.

**Sesuvium** (sē-sū'vi-um), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1762).] A genus of apetalous plants, of the order *Ficoideæ* and tribe *Aizoideæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a five-lobed calyx, five or more stamens, and a three- to five-celled ovary with axillary placentæ, numerous ovules, and a circumscissile capsule. There are 4 species, natives of tropical shores throughout the world. They are erect or prostrate branching and succulent herbs, sometimes slightly shrubby. They bear opposite, fleshy, linear or oblong leaves without distinct stipules, and with axillary, solitary or clustered, usually reddish or purplish flowers. They are known as *sea-purslane*. *S. Portulacastrum* is a widely diffused species, useful with others in binding sea-sands, and in western Asia eaten as a salad. See *purslane*.

**set**[1] (set), *v.*; pret. and pp. *set*, ppr. *setting*. [Early mod. E. also *sett*, *sette*; < ME. *setten* (pret. *sette*, *sætte*, also *settide*, pl. *settiden*, pp. *set*, *sette*, *i-set*, *y-set*, *i-sett*, *i-sette*), < AS. *settan* (pret. *sette*, pp. *geset*), set, = OS. *settian* = OFries. *setta* = MD. *setten*, D. *zetten* = MLG. LG. *setten* = OHG. *sazzan*, *sezzan*, *setzan*, MHG. G. *setzen* = Icel. *setja* = Sw. *sätta* = Dan. *sætte* = Goth. *satjan*, set, put, place, etc. (in a wide variety of applications), lit. cause to sit, causal of AS. *sittan* (pret. *sæt*), etc., sit: see *sit*. Cf. *beset*, *seize*. The verb *set*, orig. transitive, by reason of its reflexive use, and ult., by omission of the object, its intransitive use, and by reason of its phonetic similarity or identity in some forms with the primitive verb *sit* (also dial. *set*, obs. or dial. pret. and pp. *set*), has become more or less confused and involved in its later uses. In the sense 'sink,' as the sun or stars, it is partly of Scand. origin, < Icel. refl. *setask*, set, as the sun, etc. Many uses are highly idiomatic, the verb, like *put*, its nearest equivalent, and *do*, *make*, *get*, etc., having become of almost universal application, and taking its distinctive color from the context.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To make or cause to rest as on a seat; cause to be put, placed, or seated; place in a sitting, standing, or any natural or normal posture; put: as, to *set* a box on its end or a table on its feet: often with *up* or *down*: as, to *set up* a statue or a flagstaff; to *set down* a burden.

Thei, castynge her clothis on the colt, *setten* Jhesu on hym. *Wyclif*, Luke xix. 35.

He tooke, he tooke him up a,
All by the lilly-white hand,
And *set* him on his feet.
*By Lands-dale Hey Ho* (Child's Ballads, V. 432).

The dishes have feet like standing boiles, and are so *set* one upon another that you may eat of each without removing of any. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 51.

No man, when he hath lighted a candle, covereth it, . . . but *setteth* it on a candlestick. Luke viii. 16.

Lo! as a careful housewife runs to catch
One of her feather'd creatures broke away,
*Sets down* her babe and makes all swift despatch.
*Shak.*, Sonnets, cxliii.

**2.** To put in a certain place, position, direction, or relation; put; place; fix; establish.

With mete & drynke be-fore the *sette*,
Hold the pleayd, & aske no bette.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 23.

Roben *set* hes horne to hes mowthe,
And blow a blast that was foll god.
*Robin Hood and the Potter* (Child's Ballads, V. 29).

I do *set* my bow in the cloud. Gen. ix. 13.

He *set* his horse head to the water,
Just thro' it for to ride.
*Earl Richard* (Child's Ballads, III. 269).

Come, boy, *set* two chairs; and . . . we will, if you please, talk of some other subject.
*Cotton*, in Walton's Angler, ii. 239.

A design to beguile thee of thy salvation, by turning thee from the way in which I had *set* thee.
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 97.

More specifically—(*a*) To arrange; dispose; adjust; place; station; post.

They went and made the sepulchre sure, sealing the stone, and *setting* a watch. Mat. xxvii. 66.

*Set* we our squadrons on yond side o' the hill,
In eye of Cæsar's battle. *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 9. 1.

If his Princely wisedome and powerfull hand, renowned through the world for admirable government, please but to *set* these new Estates into order, their composure will be singular. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 59.

Then she cast off her lad's attire;
A maiden's weede upon her backe she seemely *set*.
*The Merchant's Daughter* (Child's Ballads, IV. 335).

I . . . could not effecte yt which I aimed at, neither can yet *sett* things as I wished.
*Cushman*, quoted in Bradford's Plymouth Plantation, p. 36.

(*b*) To place or plant firmly: as, he *set* his foot upon his opponent's neck.

To lond he him sette,
And fot on stirop *sette*.
*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), l. 757.

*Set* him breast-deep in earth, and famish him.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., v. 3. 179.

In mosses mixt with violet
Her cream-white mule his pastern *set*.
*Tennyson*, Sir Launcelot and Queen Guinevere.

(*c*) To establish, as in a certain post, office, or relation; appoint; ordain: as, to *set* a person over others; to *set* a man at the head of affairs.

Theose sixe hen *i-set* to saue the castel;
To kepe this wommon this wyse men ben charget.
*Piers Plowman* (A), x. 22.

Behold, this child is *set* for the fall and rising again of many in Israel. Luke ii. 34.

We'll *set* thee to school to an ant. *Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 68.

I look upon myself as one *set* to watch the manners and behaviour of my countrymen and contemporaries.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 435.

(*d*) To place before the mind: often with a direct and an indirect object.

Herein she *sets* me good example of a patience and contentment hard for me to imitate.
*R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xx.

(*e*) To adjust, as an instrument: as, to *set* a clock, a telescope, an alarm, or a metronome; to *set* the feed of a sewing-machine; to *set* the focus of a microscope.

Hath some frolic heart *set* back the hand
Of fate's perpetual clock? *Quarles*, Emblems, v. 7.

The Overseer of the Poor
Is *setting* the Workhouse Clock.
*Hood*, The Workhouse Clock.

**3.** Specifically—(*a*) To put (a domestic fowl when broody) in position for incubation; place (a broody hen or other fowl) on a nest containing eggs, for the purpose of hatching them.

What woman cannot *sette* an hen on broode
And bryng her briddes forth?
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 22.

(*b*) To place (eggs) under a broody hen or other bird in a nest, or in an incubator, for the purpose of hatching them.—**4.** To cause or procure to be or do; dispose; put from one state into another: followed by an object with a predicate to it: as, to *set* at ease; to *set* in order; to *set* matters right. See also phrases below.

I am come to *set* a man at variance against his father.
Mat. x. 35.

Law addressed herself to *set* wrong right.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 152.

**5.** To make or cause to do, act, or be; start; bestir; employ; busy: followed by an object with a further predicate determining the object's action: as, to *set* a faucet running; to *set* a man to work; to *set* one's self to improve matters.

A wys womman wol *sette* [var. *busy*] hire evere in oon
To get hire love ther as she hath noon.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 209.

Where be . . . your flashes of merriment, that were wont to *set* the table on a roar? *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 210.

We were *set* to wipe the feet of the kings horses, and to become ordinarie slaues in the said Court.
*Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 18.

Come, what 's here to do? you are putting the town-pleasures in her head, and *setting* her a-longing.
*Wycherley*, Country Wife, iii. 1.

How utterly they are at a stand until they are *set* a-going by some paragraph in a newspaper.
*Steele*, Spectator, No. 4.

Blow, bugle, blow, *set* the wild echoes flying.
*Tennyson*, Princess, iii. (song).

When now
The good things of the hall were *set* aglow
By the great tapers.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 151.

The twilight that sends the hens to roost *sets* the fox to prowl. *J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 42.

**6.** To fix. (*a*) To make rigid or immovable: as, rust had *set* the weathercock.

Peace, *set* your countenance then, for here he comes.
*Middleton* (*and others*), The Widow, v. 1.

*Set* are her eyes, and motionless her limbs.
*Garth*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiv.

(*b*) To make stiff, firm, or solid: as, to *set* milk with rennet.

They [liquors] are then evaporated to crystallizing point, . . . When *set*, . . . the masses of crystals are drained.
*Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 33.

The coated plate is then left on the stand until it [the gelatin] is quite *set*. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 279.

(*c*) To make fast or permanent, as a color: as, to *set* a blue with alum. (*d*) To fix for preservation; prepare for examination, as a specimen of natural history: technically said, especially in entomology, of transfixing an insect on a pin, and adjusting its wings, legs, and feelers so that these shall dry in a desired position; also, of placing insects thus set in rows in proper boxes; also, in taxidermy, of mounting or posing a stuffed specimen, as a bird on its perch. In some of these processes a simple instrument called a *setting-needle* is much used.

**7.** To fix or settle authoritatively or by arrangement. (*a*) To appoint or determine, as a time or place for a specific purpose.

The king said unto me, . . . For how long shall thy journey be? and when wilt thou return? So . . . I *set* him a time. Neh. ii. 6.

I am to bruise his heel;
His seed, when is not *set*, shall bruise my head.
*Milton*, P. L., x. 499.

Lord Dingwall courted this lady gay,
And so he *set* their wedding-day.
*Lord Dingwall* (Child's Ballads, I. 289).

(*b*) To assign or prescribe, as a copy or a task.

*Set* him such a task, to be done in such a time, as may allow him no opportunity to be idle.
*Locke*, Education, § 127.

**8.** To fix, determine, or regulate beforehand, as a price, value, or amount: as, to *set* a price on a house or a horse.

And as for these whose ransom we have *set*,
It is our pleasure one of them depart.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 139.

Do you not see what feigned prices are *set* upon little stones or rarities? *Bacon*, Riches (ed. 1887).

**9.** To put in order or trim for use; make ready: as, to *set* a razor (that is, to give it a fine edge); to *set* a saw (to incline the teeth laterally to the right and left in order that the kerf may be wider than the thickness of the blade); to *set* a trap; to *set* the table for dinner; to *set* a scene on the stage.

She gan the hons to dyghte,
And tables for to *sette* and beddes make.
*Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 839.

Yeomen of Chambre, IIII, to make beddes, to bere or hold torches, to *sette* bourdes.
Quoted in *Babees Book*, p. 313, note.

Sir, the scene is *set*, and everything is ready to begin, if you please. *Sheridan*, The Critic, ii. 1.

An elaborate scene is *set* when it is arranged upon the stage, and "struck" when it is removed.
*New York Daily Tribune*, July 14, 1889.

**10.** To plant, as a shrub, tree, or vegetable: distinguished from *sow*: often with *out*: as, to *set out* strawberry-plants.

To serue hym for euere,
Bothe to sowe and to *sette*, the while I swynke myghte.
*Piers Plowman* (B), v. 548.

I'll not put
The dibble in earth to *set* one slip of them.
*Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 100.

An honest and laborious servant, whose skill and profession was to *set* or sow all wholesome herbs.
*Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

**11.** To frame or mount, as a precious stone in gold, silver, or other metal: as, to *set* a diamond.

Onyx stones, and stones to be *set*, glistering stones, and of divers colours. 1 Chron. xxix. 2.

He had fine emmands *set* in golde, which were woorth fine hundred or sixe hundred crownes.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 249.

Never so rich a gem
Was *set* in worse than gold.
*Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 7. 55.

**12.** To adorn with or as with one or more precious stones, or with ornaments of any kind; stud: as, to *set* a miniature with diamonds; to *set* a snuff-box with pearls or gold beads; a lawn *set* with statues and vases.

Oon or two
With gemmes fele aboute on hem *ysette*.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 74.

High on their heads, with jewels richly *set*,
Each lady wore a radiant coronet.
*Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 167.

A cup o' the good red goud,
Weel *set* wi' jewels sae fair to see.
*Alison Gross* (Child's Ballads), I. 169.

He had a most rich George in a sardonyx *set* with diamonds. *Evelyn*, Diary, Feb. 9, 1705.

The old Knight . . . bid me observe how thick the City was *set* with Churches. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 383.

A rosebud *set* with little wilful thorns.
*Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

**13.** To reduce from a state of dislocation or fracture, and fix, if necessary, in a position suitable for recovery: as, to *set* a bone or a leg.

In order to get firm osseous union in a case of fracture, the great points to attend to are accurate apposition of the fragments and complete rest of the broken bone. Accurate apposition is termed "*setting* the fracture"; this is best done by the extension of the limb and coaptation of the broken surfaces. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 682.

**14.** To fix with settled or earnest purpose; direct or fix intently, as the hopes or affections; bend: as, she had *set* her heart on going.

In you haue I *sette* all my hope.
*Mertin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 680.

I have *set* my affection to the house of my God.
1 Chron. xxix. 3.

K. John having now gotten a Vacation, and a Time of Ease, which agreed much better with his Nature than Wars, *sets* his Mind wholly upon Pleasures.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 69.

Minds altogether *set* on trade and profit. *Addison.*

**15.** To stake at play; wager; risk; also, to bet with.

I have *set* my life upon a cast,
And I will stand the hazard of the die.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 4. 9.

Give you him all you play for; never *set* him;
For he will have it. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

**16.** To embarrass; perplex; pose; bring to a mental standstill.

Learning was pos'd; Philosophie was *set;*
Sophisters taken in a fisher's net.
*G. Herbert*, The Church Militant.

To shew how hard they are *set* in this particular, there are several who for want of other materials are forced to represent the bill . . . as a kind of grievance.
*Addison*, Freeholder, No. 20.

I was hard *set* what to do. It was rudeness to refuse, but I could not stand it, and sent it away.
*The Century*, XXXVIII. 662.

**17.** In *music:* (*a*) To fit, as words to music or music to words; adapt; arrange for musical performance; also, to arrange or transcribe for a particular voice or instrument.

*Set* thy own songs, and sing them to thy lute. *Dryden.*

He had been very successful in *setting* such old songs as "Orpheus with his lute."
*Tennyson*, The Window, Prefatory Note.

In the same year Purcell *set* Sir Charles Sedley's Ode for the queen's birthday, "Love's Goddess sure was blind."
*Grove*, Dict. Music, III. 49.

Music, *set* to madrigals,
Loitered all day through groves and halls.
*D. G. Rossetti*, Dante at Verona.

(*b*) To pitch.

I had one day *set* the hundredth psalm, and was singing the first line, in order to put the congregation into tune.
*Spectator.*

**18.** To hold; keep (see *keep, v. t.* and *i.*, 1); heed; regard: followed by an object noun or pronoun expressing value (*store, mueh*, etc., especially small value, *mite, groat, haw, straw, tare, eress* (*kers*), etc., *lite, little, naught, short*, etc.), with the thing in question, preceded by *by* (sometimes *of*), in the sense of 'about, concerning.' The object pronouns *much, lite, little, naught* were taken later as adverbs, and the transitive verb, by reason of this construction and by reason also of the mere omission of the object, became intransitive (in the then idiomatic phrase *to set by*)—*set by* in the transitive use being equivalent to a unitary verb, 'value, esteem,' and taking as such a passive construction.

I *sette* nat *an haw of* his proverbes.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, i. 659.

He that good manners seemes to iack,
No wyse man doth *set by;*
Wythout condicions vertuous,
Thou art not worth a flye.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 72.

*Set nought by* golde ne grotes,
Theyr names if I durst tell.
*Skelton*, Colyn Cloute, l. 160.

I do not *set* my life at a pin's fee.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4. 67.

Sir Thomas Clifford, who appears a very fine gentleman, and much *set by* at Court for his activity in going to sea, and stoutness every where, and stirring up and down.
*Pepys*, Diary, II. 456.

God knows how hard it is to help *setting a good deal by* one's children. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

**19†.** To assume; suppose; posit.

I *set* the werste, lest that ye dreden this;
Men woide wondren sen hym come or gon.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 367.

**20.** To contrive; plan.

Most freely I confess, myself and Toby
*Set* this device against Malvolio here.
*Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 368.

**21.** To put in opposition; oppose; offset.

Will you *set* your wit to a fool's?
*Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1. 94.

**22.** To let to a tenant; lease. [Now prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

For to save hym in his ryght
My goodes beth *sette* and solde.
*Robin Hood*, i. 11. (*Halliwell.*)

They care not . . . at how unreasonable rates they *set* their grounds. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, i. 1.

About this time [1750] the custom of *setting* or leasing a mine on tribute came into use.
*R. Hunt*, British Mining, p. 107.

**23.** To write; note; enter, as in a book. Compare *to set down* (*b*), below.

All his faults observed,
*Set* in a note-book, learn'd, and conn'd by rote.
*Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 98.

**24†.** To flute or crimp; adjust the plaits of: as, to *set* a ruff with a poking-stick.

His linen collar labyrinthian *set,*
Whose thousand double turnings never met.
*Bp. Hall*, Satires, III. vii. 39.

**25†.** To point out or mark, as game-birds, by crouching, or standing stiffly, with the muzzle directed toward the scent; point: as, a dog *sets* a covey of partridges. See *setter*[1]. Hence—**26.** To mark or designate for prey, in allusion to a dog which sets birds; hunt, as game, with a setter; formerly, also, to take, as birds, with a net.

He with his squadron overtakes a coach which they had *set* overnight, having intelligence of a booty of four hundred pounds in it.
*Memoirs of Du Vall*, 1670 (Harl. Misc., III. 311). (*Davies.*)

A combination of sharpers, it seems, had long *set* him as a man of fortune.
*Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, IV. 294. (*Davies.*)

**27.** See the quotation.

A bell of about 52 cwt. at Hereford, which he and some other boys used to raise and *set* (i. e. ring till it stands mouth upwards).
*Sir E. Beckett*, Clocks and Watches, p. 370.

**28.** To push; propel by pushing with a pole against the bank or bottom of the stream: said of boats. See *setting-pole.* [Local, Eng., and U. S.]

With rowing, drawing, and *setting* [our boats], we went this day 7 miles more. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 366.

**29.** To direct or accompany part or all of the way: as, to *set* one home; to *set* one on one's way.

He directed me to the Wicket-Gate, which else I should never have found, and so *set* me into the way that hath led me directly to this house.
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 118.

He went out with Will; he said he were going to *set* him a part of the way. . . . So the two lads set off together.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, xxii.

**30.** To form, after fertilization, for development, as fruit or seed.

Flowers legitimately fertilised *set* seeds under conditions which cause the almost complete failure of illegitimately fertilised flowers.
*Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 28.

**31.** In *printing:* (*a*) To place in the proper order for reading, as types representing letters, spaces, punctuation-marks, etc.; compose. (*b*) To put into type: as, to *set* a manuscript: sometimes with *up*. (*c*) To put (newly printed sheets) aside until the ink is perfectly dry, and sets in the paper.—**32.** *Naut.:* (*a*) To loosen and extend; spread to the wind: as, to *set* the sails. (*b*) To observe the bearings of, as a distant object by the compass: as, to *set* the land.—**33.** In *leather-manuf.*, to treat (leather) by wetting it, spreading it on a stone or table, and beating it with the slicker until it adheres to the table by atmospheric pressure.—**34.** To become; suit.

Tak down, tak down the mast o' goud;
Set up the mast o' tree;
Ill *sets* it a forsaken lady
To sail sae gallantlie.
*Fair Annie of Lochroyan* (Child's Ballads, II. 103).

**Lath floated and set fair, lath laid and set.** See *lath*[1].—**Set close,** a printing-house order to compose types in a compact style.—**Set her, him,** or **you up,** a phrase of contempt applied to a person who makes undue show or pretension: as, she must have her new carriage; *set her up! set you up* with your fine company! [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**Set out,** in *printing:* (*a*) [*set*, pp.] Said of a case or a font of type that has been exhausted. (*b*) [*set*, impv.] An order to compose types so as to occupy much space.—**Setting-out rod.** See *rod*[1].—**Setting the wort.** Same as *pitching*, 4.—**Setting-up screw.** See *screw*[1].—**Set wide,** a printing-house order to space words widely in composing.—**To be dead set against.** See *dead.*—**To set abroach.** See *abroach.*—**To set a case,** to assume; suppose; take for granted. Compare *put the case*, under *put*[1].

Yet *sette* I *caas* ye have bothe myght and licence for to venge yow. *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.

**To set against.** (*a*) To set in comparison; oppose; also, to set in wager.

If he [Edward III.] would *set* his Kingdom of England, though much meaner, *against* his of France, he would then accept the Challenge, and meet him in the Field in single Combat. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 119.

*Setting* the probabilities of the story *against* the credit of the witnesses. *Brougham.*

(*b*) To prejudice against; incline to an unfriendly opinion of: as, to *set* one friend *against* another.

**To set an example,** to do that which may or should serve as a pattern or model, as in conduct, manners, or morals.

Their Master Christ gave them this precept, and *set* them *this example.* *Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

And say, to which shall our applause belong, . . .
Or he who bids thee face with steady view
Proud fortune, and look shallow greatness through,
And, while he bids thee, *sets th' example* too?
*Pope*, Imit. of Horace, I. i. 109.

**To set a paper,** in university use, to prepare or formulate an examination-paper.

We are informed that at the Universities there is a difficulty in finding persons capable of *setting papers* in Spanish. *Quarterly Rev.*, CLXII. 43.

**To set apart.** See *apart*[1], 1 (*b*).—**To set a pole,** in *fishing*, to fasten a pole (with a line and baited hook attached) to some support, to be left (generally over night) for fish to take the bait.—**To set aside.** (*a*) To omit for the present; leave out of the question.

*Setting aside* all other considerations, I will endeavour to know the truth, and yield to that. *Tillotson.*

It must not be forgotten that, *setting aside* the coast cities, the land in which Trieste stands has for ages been a Slavonic land. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 75.

(*b*) To reject.

I'll look into the pretensions of each, and shew upon what ground 'tis that I embrace that of the deluge, and *set aside* all the rest.
*Woodward*, Essay towards a Nat. Hist. of the Earth.

(*c*) To discard; annul: as, to *set aside* a verdict.—**To set at defiance.** See *defiance.*—**To set at ease,** to quiet; content: as, to *set* the mind *at ease.*—**To set at liberty,** to release from confinement or imprisonment; free.

At the same time that I was released there were *set at liberty* about xx English men.
*Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 29.

**To set at naught.** See *naught.*—**To set before.** (*a*) To present to the view of; exhibit or display to.

Behold, I have *set before* thee an open door. Rev. iii. 8.

(*b*) To serve up to, as food or drink.

Whatsoever is *set before* you, eat. 1 Cor. x. 27.

The bishop shewed me the convent with great civility, and *set before* us an elegant collation of dryed sweetmeats, prunellas, and pistachio nuts.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. 96.

**To set by.** (*a*) To put aside or away.

It is a custom with the Arabs never to *set by* any thing that comes to the table, so that, when they kill a sheep, they dress it all, call in their neighbours and the poor to finish every thing.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 57.

(*b*) See def. 18.—**To set by the ears.** See *ear*[1].—**To set down.** (*a*) To place upon the floor or ground; deposit: as, to *set down* one's burden; to *set down* a passenger at the station.

The Dorchester man being *set down* at Connecticut, near the Plimouth trading house, the governour, Mr. Bradford, wrote to them, complaining of it as an injury.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 198.

(*b*) To enter in writing; make a note of; note.

My tables—meet it is I *set* it *down*
That one may smile, and smile, and be a villain.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 5. 107.

Even the great Islands, E. Indies many of them, are without Names, or at least so variously *set down* that I find the same Islands named by divers Names.
*Dampier*, Voyages, I. 308.

(*c*†) To ordain; fix; establish.

This law . . . which God before all others hath *set down* with himself, for himself to do all things by. *Hooker.*

(*d*) To ascribe; attribute: as, you may *set* his silence *down* to diffidence. (*e*) To count; consider; regard.

*Set* it *down* that a habit of secrecy is both politic and moral. *Bacon*, Simulation and Dissimulation (ed. 1887).

You may *set* it *down* as mere bewilderment.
*Fitch*, Lects. on Teaching, p. 189.

(*f*†) To lower.

O, you are well tuned now!
But I'll *set down* the pegs that make this music.
*Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 203.

(*g*) To take to task; rebuke; sunb. [Colloq.]—**To set eyes on.** See *eye*[1].

No single soul
Can we *set eye on.*
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 131.

**To set fire on†, set fire to,** to apply fire to; set on fire.

Thenne,
Though *fire* be *sette on* it, it shal not brenne.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 141.

**To set forth.** (*a*) To present to view or consideration; represent by words; make known fully; declare.

When we assemble and meet together . . . to *set forth* his most worthy praise, to hear his most holy Word.
*Book of Common Prayer*, Exhortation to Confession.

I ought diligently to hear and to learn the gospel, and to *set* it *forth* both in word or talking and also in example of living. *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 258.

We wish to *set forth* that we in our island, you on your continent, we in Middle England, you in New, are brethren in one common heritage.
*E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 54.

(*b*) To publish; issue.

All the foresaid publique Readers of arte and the common lawes shall once within every six yeares *set forth* some new bookes in printe.
*Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 9.

Mr. Rogers hath *set forth* a little book of faith.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 415.

(*c*†) To prepare and send out; equip; furnish; fit out.

They are very curious and ambitious in *setting forth* their Funeralis. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 532.

We hope to *sete forth* a ship our seives with in this month.
Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 120.

(*d*†) To adorn; decorate.

Every other day hightherto she hath a newe devyee of heade dressyng without any coste and yett *setteth forthe* a woman gaylie well. Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 23.

(*c*) To arrange; draw up; display.

Up higher to the plain, where we'll *set forth*
In best appointment all our regiments.
*Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 295.

(*f*) To praise; recommend.

Beauty itself doth of itself persuade
The eyes of men without an orator;
What needeth then apologies be made
To *set forth* that which is so singular?
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 32.

**To set forward**, to further the interest of; aid in advancing; help onward.

Amongst them there are not those helps which others have to *set* them *forward* in the way of life. *Hooker.*

**To set hand to fist**†. See *hand.*—**To set in**, to put in the way to do something; give a start to.

If you please to assist and *set* me *in*. *Jeremy Collier.*

**To set in order**, to adjust or arrange; attend to.

The rest will I *set in order* when I come. 1 Cor. xi. 34.

**To set off.** (*a*) To adorn; beautify; enhance the appearance of: as, a garment *sets off* the wearer.

Does . . . [she] want any jewels, in your eyes, to *set off* her beauty? *Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iii.

What strange Dress is this? It is all over *set off* with Shells scollop'd, full of Images of Lead and Tin, and Chains of Straw-Work.
*N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, II. 2.

(*b*) To act as foil to; display to advantage by contrast: as, a dark beauty *sets off* a fair one.

My reformation, glittering o'er my fault,
Shall show more goodly and attract more eyes
Than that which hath no foil to *set* it *off*.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 239.

(*c*) To put forward or plead as an equivalent; reckon against.

It was also felt that though, in the ordinary course of criminal law, a defendant is not allowed to *set off* his good actions against his crimes, a great political cause should be tried on different principles.
*Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

It [the English sparrow] must be regarded as an instance of reciprocity, and be *set off* against the American weed [choke-pondweed, *Anacharis Canadensis*] which chokes our rivers. *Athenæum*, No. 3068, p. 204.

(*d*) To mark off; separate, as by a mark or line: as, this clause is *set off* by a colon; one field was *set off* from another.

In modern wit all printed trash is
*Set off* with numerous breaks and dashes.
*Swift*, On Poetry.

(*e*) To explode; discharge: as, to *set off* fireworks.—**To set on**, to incite; instigate; put up.

Thou, traitor, hast *set on* thy wife to this.
*Shak.*, W. T., ii. 3. 131.

**To set one's cap**†. See *cap*[1].—**To set one's cap at** or **for.** See *cap*[1].—**To set one's face**, to turn, direct, or address one's self; hence, to resolve; determine resolutely.

He rose up, and passed over the river, and *set his face* toward the mount Gilead. Gen. xxxi. 21.

For the Lord God will help me; . . . therefore have I *set my face* like a flint. Isa. l. 7.

When a minority of two hundred, or even of eighty members, *set their faces* to stop all legislation unless they get their will, no rules of procedure which the wit of man can devise will prevent waste of time.
*Edinburgh Rev.*, CLXV. 295.

**To set one's face against**, to discountenance; disapprove of; oppose.

I will even *set my face against* that soul, and will cut him off from among his people. Lev. xx. 6.

**To set one's hand to**, to sign; affix one's signature to.

*Lady Wishfort.* You will grant me Time to consider?
*Fainall.* Yes, while the Instrument is drawing *to* which you must *set your Hand*.
*Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 6.

**To set one's heart at rest, to set one's heart on.** See *heart.*—**To set one's seal to.** See *seal*[2].—**To set one's shoulder to the wheel.** See *shoulder.*—**To set one's teeth**, to press them together forcibly or passionately; hence, to take resolute or desperate measures.—**To set one to the door.** See *door.*—**To set on fire.** See *fire.*—**To set on foot.** See *foot.*—**To set on ground**†. Same as *to bring to ground* (which see, under *ground*[1]).—**To set out.** (*a*) To assign; allot: as, to *set out* the portion of each heir of an estate. (*b*) To publish, as a proclamation.

That excellent proclamation *set out* by the king. *Bacon.*

The other ministers also *set out* an answer to his sermon, confuting the same by many strong arguments.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 264.

(*c*) To mark by boundaries; define.

Determinate portions of those infinite abysses of space and duration, *set out*, or supposed to be distinguished from all the rest by known boundaries. *Locke.*

(*d*) To adorn; decorate; embellish.

A goldsmith's shop *sets out* a city maid.
*Middleton*, Chaste Maid, i. 1.

In this Church are two Altars *set out* with extraordinary splendour, being deck'd with rich Miters, Embroider'd Copes. *Maundrell*, Aleppo to Jerusalem, p. 99.

This day Mrs. Russel did give my wife a very fine St. George in alabaster, which will *set out* my wife's closet mightily. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 71.

(*e*) To equip and send out.

They *set out* a ship the last year with passengers and goods for Providence.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 15.

The Venetians pretend they could *set out*, in case of great necessity, thirty men-of-war.
*Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 389).

(*f*) To show; display; demonstrate; indicate.

What doe they else but, in the abounding of mans sinne, *set out* the superabounding grace of God?
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 108.

Thus have I attempted to describe this duty [of praise], to *set out* the great reasonableness, and to stir you up to the practice of it. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. i.

(*g*) To recite; state at large: as, to *set out* one's complaint. (*h*) In *engineering*, to locate. (*i*) To place, as a stone in masonry, so that it projects beyond the stone next adjoining, especially the stone or course next beneath; cause to jut out; corbel out.

The early Byzantine architects—in Sta. Sophia for instance—did fit pendentives to circular arches, but it was with extreme difficulty, and required very great skill both in *setting out* and in execution.
*J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 450.

**To set over.** (*a*) To appoint or constitute as director or ruler over.

I have *set* thee *over* all the land of Egypt. Gen. xli. 41.

(*b*) To assign; transfer; convey.—**To set right**, to rectify; correct; put right.—**To set sail** (*naut.*). See *sail*[1].—**To set seed**, to form seed within the ovary: said of ovules which develop and become seeds—that is, do not abort. See II., 3, below.—**To set short**†. See *short.*—**To set the hand to.** See *hand.*—**To set the head-band**, in *bookbinding*, to adjust the leather of the cover so as to lap over the head-band.—**To set the heather on fire, to set the land, to set the palette.** See *heather, land*[1], *palette.*—**To set the river on fire.** See *fire.*—**To set the teeth on edge.** See *edge.*—**To set the temperament**, in tuning a pianoforte, organ, or other instrument in which tempered intonation is used, to tune a single octave in accordance with the temperament desired, so that the remaining octaves may be tuned at pure octaves therewith.—**To set to rights.** See *right.*—**To set to sale**†. See *sale*[1].—**To set up.** (*a*) To erect; place upright; put together in an upright or natural form, especially by means of articulating, stuffing the skin, or similar processes; mount: as, the skeleton of a mammoth has been *set up* for the museum.

Nebuchadnezzar the king made an image of gold: . . . he *set* it *up* in the plain of Dura. Dan. iii. 1.

(*b*) In the army, to fit (a man) by drill for military movements and parade. *Wilhelm.* (*c*) To begin, as a new enterprise, institution, or arrangement; put in operation; establish; found; institute: as, to *set up* a factory; to *set up* a school.

There was another printer in town, lately *set up*.
*Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 45.

Is Perry going to *set up* his carriage, Frank? I am glad he can afford it. *Jane Austen*, Emma, xli.

The large number of ice-making machines which have recently been *set up*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXIII. 16.

(*d*) To provide adequately; supply; furnish; fit out; stock: as, I have enough capital to *set* me *up* in trade; she is *set up* in winter gowns.

Two Deskes and a quire of Paper *set* him *up*, where he now sits in state for all commers.
*Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, An Aturney.

Some ends of verse his betters might afford,
And gave the harmless fellow a good word.
*Set up* with these, he ventur'd on the town,
And with a borrow'd play outdid poor Crowne.
*Pope*, Macer.

(*e*) To raise; promote; exalt.

Whom he would he *set up*, and whom he would he put down. Dan. v. 19.

(*f*) To place in view; display: as, to *set up* a notice or a signal.

*Set* this [paper] *up* with wax
Upon old Brutus' statue. *Shak.*, J. C., i. 3. 145.

On all her olive-hills
Shall men *set up* the battle-sign of fire.
*Mrs. Hemans*, Siege of Valencia.

It appears unlikely that Asoka would have been allowed to *set up* two copies of his edicts in the dominions of such powerful kings as Aira and his father seem to have been.
*J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 139.

(*g*) To utter loudly; raise, as a noise, or as the voice.

I'll *set up* such a note as she shall hear.
*Dryden*, Amaryllis, l. 88.

Wherever in a lonely grove
He *set up* his forlorn pipes,
The gouty oak began to move,
And flounder into hornpipes.
*Tennyson*, Amphion.

(*h*) To advance; propose for reception or consideration: as, to *set up* a new doctrine. (*i*) To raise from misfortune or dejection; encourage; restore: as, this good fortune quite *set* him *up*. (*j*) To exhilarate: as, he was a little *set up*. [Colloq.] (*k*) *Naut.*, to haul taut, or take in the slack of, as the standing rigging. (*l*) In *printing:* (1) To put in type: as, to *set up* a page of copy.

He had only written the opening pages, and had them *set up*. *H. James, Jr.*, Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 167.

(2) To arrange in the proper order of words, lines, etc.; compose: as, to *set up* type. (*m*) To offer to bidders at auction: as, the next three lots were *set up* together. (*n*) To bring about; produce; establish: as, a permanent curvature of the spine was *set up*.

Sometimes it [eczema] is *set up* as the result of local or general irritation of the skin in certain occupations.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 122.

(*o*) To place (an instrument) on its support: as, to *set up* a theodolite.—**To set up a side**†, to become partners at cards.—**To set up one's birse.** See *birse.*—**To set up one's rest**†. (*a*) To make up one's mind; resolve; determine; stake one's chances. [The origin of this phrase is obscure, but is generally referred to the old game of primero, in which, it is alleged, a player who stood upon the cards in his hand in the hope that they might prove stronger than those held by his opponent was said to *stand upon his rest*. Compare *rest*[1], *n.*, 14.]

On which resolution the soldier *sets up his rest*, and commonly hazards the winning or loosing of as great a thing as life may be worth.
*Churchyard's Challenge*, p. 62. (*Nares*, under *rest.*)

I have *set up my rest* to run away.
*Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2. 116.

Could I *set up my rest*
That he were lost, or taken prisoner,
I could hold truce with sorrow.
*Middleton*, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 2.

(*b*) To pause for rest; make a halt; sojourn.

'Tis also cheape living which causes travellers to *set up their rest* here more than in Florence.
*Evelyn*, Diary, May 21, 1645.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Place, Lay*, etc. See *put*[1].

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To sink downward; settle down; especially, to decline toward and pass below the horizon, as the sun, moon, or stars.

Now, when the sun was *setting*, all they that had any sick . . . brought them unto him. Luke iv. 40.

His mother'd light
May *set* at noon and make perpetual night.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 784.

This day the ship heaved and *set* more than before, yet we had but few sick.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 11.

He keeped her sae late and lang,
Till the evening *set*, and birds they sang.
*Lord Dingwall* (Child's Ballads, I. 288).

**2.** To become fixed or firmly joined.

Maketh the teeth to *set* hard one against another.
*Bacon.*

(*a*) To become motionless or immovable.

The device [a car-brake] has a brake with a shoe connected to a main body, combined with an interposed spring or springs, to prevent the *setting* and sliding of the wheels.
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 74.

(*b*) To become firm, stiff, or solid: as, the jelly would not *set*.

The frequent application of heat to gelatine destroys its *setting* powers. *Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 278.

**3.** In *bot.* and *hort.*, to develop the ovaries after fertilization; begin the growth of fruit: as, the blossoms were abundant, but failed to *set;* the peaches *set* well, but were blasted; in *fish-culture*, to begin to germinate: said of eggs.

It appears that the *setting* of the flowers—that is, the production of capsules, whether good or bad—is not so much influenced by legitimate and illegitimate fertilisation as is the number of seeds which the capsules contain.
*Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 47.

**4**†. To engage in gambling; gamble. (*a*) To stake money in gambling; wager; bet.

From six to eleven. At basset. Mem. Never *set* again upon the ace of diamonds. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 323.

(*b*) To take part in a game of hazard; play with others for stakes.

Throw boldly, for he *sets* to all that write;
With such he ventures on an even lay,
For they bring ready money into play.
*Dryden*, Secret Love, Prol., ll. (1667).

Sir John Bland and Offley made interest to play at Twelfth-night, and succeeded—not at play, for they lost 1400*l.* and 1300*l.* As it is not usual for people of no higher rank to play, the King thought they would be bashful about it, and took particular care to do the honours of his house to them, *set* only to them, and spoke to them at his levee next morning. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 419.

**5.** To begin a journey, march, or voyage; start: commonly with *on* or *out* (see phrases below).

The king is *set* from London.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., ii., Prol., l. 24.

She gies the herd a pickle nits . . .
To watch, while for the barn she *sets*,
In hopes to see Tam Kipples.
*Burns*, Hallowe'en.

**6.** To have motion in a certain direction; flow; tend: as, the tide *sets* to the north; the current *sets* westward.

The old bookseller with some grumbling opened his shop, and by the twinkling taper (for he was *setting* bedwards) lighted out the relic from his dusty treasures.
*Lamb*, Old China.

And his soul *set* to grief, as the vast tide
Of the bright rocking Ocean *sets* to shore
At the full moon.
*M. Arnold*, Sohrab and Rustum.

Trust me, cousin, all the current of my being *sets* to thee.
*Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

**7.** To point game by crouching, in the original manner, now obsolete, of a setter dog; more rarely, to hunt game with the aid of a setter; also, formerly, to catch birds with a large net.

When I go a-hawking or *setting*, I think myself beholden to him that assures me that in such a field there is a covey of partridges. *Boyle.* (*Johnson.*)

**8.** To make a beginning; apply one's self: as, to *set* to work.

If he *sets* industriously and sincerely to perform the commands of Christ. *Hammond.*

The gale *set* to its work, and the sea arose in earnest.
*R. D. Blackmore*, Maid of Sker, x.

**9.** To face one's partner in dancing.

They very often made use of a . . . Step called *Setting*, which I know not how to describe to you but by telling you that it is the very reverse of Back to Back.
*Budgell*, Spectator, No. 67.

She . . . sometimes makes one in a country-dance, with only one of the chairs for a partner, . . . and *sets* to a corner cupboard. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, xxviii.

A propensity on the part of that unlucky old lady . . . to amble about, and *set* to inanimate objects, accompanying herself with a chattering noise, as in a witch dance.
*Dickens*, Bleak House, xxxiii.

**10.** To acquire a set or bend; get out of shape; become bent; warp: said of an angler's rod.—**11.** To sit, as a broody hen: a wrong use, by confusion with *sit*.—**To set about,** to take the first steps in; begin: as, to *set about* a business or enterprise.

Why, as to reforming, Sir Peter, I'll make no promises, and that I take to be a proof that I intend to *set about* it.
*Sheridan*, School for Scandal, v. 3.

No nation in any age or in any part of the globe has failed to invent for itself a true and appropriate style of architecture whenever it chose to *set about* it in the right way. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 45.

**To set aland†,** to steer landward.

He made his ship *alonde* for *to sette*.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2166.

**To set around a pod.** See *pod*.—**To set forth** or **forward,** to begin to march; advance.

The sons of Gershon and the sons of Merari *set forward*.
Num. x. 17.

I must away this night toward Padua,
And it is meet I presently *set forth*.
*Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 404.

I take this as an unexpected favour, that thou shouldst *set forth* out of doors with me, to accompany me a little in my way. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 237.

**To set in.** (*a*) To begin: as, winter in England usually *sets in* about December.

Yet neither doe the wet or dry Seasons *set in* or go out exactly at one time in all Years; neither are all places subject to wet or dry Weather alike.
*Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 77.

(*b*) To become settled in such or such a state.

When the weather was *set in* to be very bad. *Addison.*

(*c*) To flow toward the shore: as, the tide *sets in:* often used figuratively.

A tide of fashion *set in* in favour of French in the England of the thirteenth century.
*E. A. Freeman*, Amer. Lects., p. 159.

(*d*) To reappear after temporary absence or disappearance, as a school of fish. (*e*†) To go in; make an onset or assault.

Neuertheles thei *sette in* a-monge hem, for thei were moche peple and stronge, and the cristin hem resceyved full fiercely. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 588.

They had allready devoured Uncass & his in their hops; and aurly they had done it in deed, if the English had not timly *sett in* for his aide.
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 431.

**To set off.** (*a*) To start, as on a journey.

Is it true . . . that you are *setting off* without taking leave of your friends? *Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, v.

(*b*) In *printing*, to deface or soil the next sheet: said of the ink on a newly printed sheet when another sheet comes in contact with it before it has had time to dry.

To prevent *setting-off*, the leaves after copying should be removed by blotting paper.
*Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 331.

(*c*†) To make a show or appearance; appear.

I, now, but think how poor their spite *sets off*,
Who, after all their waste of sulphurous terms, . . .
Have nothing left but the unsavoury smoke.
*B. Jonson*, Apol. to Poetaster.

**To set on.** (*a*) [*On*, adv.] To begin; start; set out.

In the dawnynge of the day loke ye *sette on* alle to-geder ther as ye shull here an horne blowe right high and lowde.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 383.

Ha! what strange music? . . .
How all the birds *set on!* the fields redouble
Their odoriferous sweets!
*Fletcher* (*and another*?), Prophetess, v. 3.

(*b*) [*On* (or *upon*), prep.] (1) To begin, as an enterprise.

He that would seriously *set upon* the search of truth ought to prepare his mind with a love of it. *Locke.*

(2) To make an attack; assault: as, they all *set upon* him at once. See *assail.*

We met with v. Rovers or men of war, whom we *set vpon*, and burnt their Admirall, and brought those ships into Narr. *Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 19.

Gather we our forces out of hand,
And *set upon* our boasting enemy.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 103.

It seems to me the time to ask Mr. Lyon to take a little rest, instead of *setting on* him like so many wasps.
*George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxiv.

**To set out.** (*a*) To begin a journey, proceeding, or career: as, to *set out* for London; to *set out* in business or in the world.

Some there be that *set out* for this crown, and, after they have gone far for it, another comes in and takes it from them. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 152.

Thus arm'd, he *set out* on a ramble—alack!
He *set out*, poor dear Soul!—but he never came back!
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 330.

After residing at Cambridge two years, he [Temple] departed without taking a degree, and *set out* upon his travels. *Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

(*b*) To flow out; ebb: as, the tide *sets out* at 4 P. M.—**To set to,** to apply one's self; go at a piece of work.

I wish you were a dog; I'd *set to* this minute, and . . . cut every strip of flesh from your bones with this whip.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Professor, v.

**To set up.** (*a*) To begin business or a scheme of living: as, to *set up* in trade; to *set up* for one's self.

They say [she has gone] to keepe a Taverne in Foy, and that M. Spencer hath given her a stocke to *set up* for her selfe. *Heywood*, Fair Maid of the West (Works, II. 275).

If not the tradesman who *set up* to-day,
Much less the 'prentice who to-morrow may.
*Pope*, Epil. to Satires, ii. 36.

At Bologna he had got into debt, and *set up* as tutor to the young archdeacons.
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 140.

(*b*) To make pretensions; claim to be recognized, admired, or esteemed: as, he *sets up* for a man of wit.

There is nothing more absurd than for a Man to *set up* for a Critick without a good Insight into all the Parts of Learning. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 291.

Besides, it is found by experience that those men who *set up* for morality without regard to religion are generally virtuous but in part. *Swift*, Testimony of Conscience.

**To set upon.** See to *set on* (*b*).=**Syn.** *Attack*, *Set upon*, etc. See *assail.*

**set**[1] (set), *p. a.* **1.** Placed; located; stationary; fixed: as, a *set* range; *set* tubs; a *set* smirk.

Why do you frown? good gods, what a *set* anger
Have you forc'd into your face! come, I must temper you.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), False One, iv. 2.

His love-fit 's upon him;
I know it by that *set* smile and those congees.
How courteous he 's to nothing!
*Fletcher* (*and another*?), Nice Valour, l. 1.

**2.** Fixed; immovable.

O he 's drunk, Sir Toby, an hour agone, his eyes were *set* at eight i' the morning. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 205.

On coming up to him, he saw that Marner's eyes were *set* like a dead man's. *George Eliot*, Silas Marner, i.

**3.** Regular; in due form; formal; deliberate: as, a *set* discourse; of a battle, pitched.

Rail'd on Lady Fortune in good terms,
In good *set* terms, and yet a motley fool.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 17.

I do not love *set* speeches nor long praises.
*Shirley*, Love in a Maze, ii. 1.

She had been . . . to bright hay-making romps in the open air, but never to a *set* stately party at a friend's house. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxx.

**4.** Fixed in opinion; determined; self-willed; obstinate: as, a man *set* in his opinions or way.

I ae thou art *sette* my solace to reue [take away].
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 487.

No woman 's yet so fiercely *set*
But she'll forgive, though not forget.
*Lady Anne Bothwell's Lament* (Child's Ballads, IV. 127).

He was an amazing *set* kind of man, the cap'n was, and would have his own way on sea or shore.
*S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 153.

**5.** Established; prescribed; appointed: as, *set* forms of prayer.

On a season *isett* assembled they bothe.
*Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 339.

An old Colledge Butler is none of the worst Students in the house, for he keepes the *set* hours at his booke more duly then any.
*Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, An Old Colledge Butler.

We might now have expected that his own following Praler should add much credit to *set* Formes; but on the contrary we find the same imperfections in it, as in most before, which he lays heer upon Extemporal.
*Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xvi.

And all sorts of *set* Mourning, both Black and Gray, and all other Furniture sutable to it, fit for any person of Quality. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen [Anne, I. 56.

The town of Berne is plentifully furnished with water, there being a great multitude of handsome fountains planted at *set* distances from one end of the streets to the other.
*Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 519).

**6.** Formed; built; made: noting the person: as, well *set;* thick-*set*. See *set up*, below.

He [Butler] is of a middle stature, strong *sett*, high coloured, a head of sorrell haire, a severe and sound judgement: a good fellowe. *Aubrey*, Lives, S. Butler.

**7.** Astounded; stunned. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**A set match†.** See *match*[1].—**Of set purpose,** with deliberate intention; designedly.

For how should the brightness of wisdom shine where the windows of the soul are *of* very *set purpose* closed?
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 2.

She would fall out with, and anger him *of set purpose*.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 485.

**Set duster.** See *duster*.—**Set piece** (*theat.*), a piece of scenery only moderately high, and permitting more distant pieces to be seen over it.—**Set scenes.** See *scene*.—**Set speech,** a speech carefully prepared beforehand; elaborated discourse.

I affect not *set speeches* in a Historie.
*Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

He [Pitt] was no speaker of *set speeches*. His few prepared discourses were complete failures.
*Macaulay*, William Pitt.

**Set up.** (*a*) Built; formed: noting the person: as, a tall man, and well *set up.*

Very pretty damsels, and well *set up*.
*R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxvii.

(*b*) In the army, noting a man fitted by drill for military movements and parade.

The scouts . . . are lithe, and naturally well *set up*, as the soldiers phrase it. *The Century*, XXXVIII. 544.

(*c*) Unduly uplifted or elated, as by success or prosperity. [Colloq.]

Our nineteenth century is wonderfully *set up* in its own esteem. *The Century*, XXVIII. 116.

**Sharp-set,** keen, as a saw; hence, figuratively, eager; keen in the pursuit of any end; keenly resentful; also, very hungry; ravenous.

The News of this Massacre, adding a new Edge of Revenge to the old Edge of Ambition, made the Danes *sharper set* against the English than ever they had been before. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 13.

The perplexity of mannerlinesse will not let him feed, and he is *sharpe set* at an argument when hee should eat his meate.
*Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Downe-right Scholler.

By this light she looks as *sharp-set* as a sparrow-hawk!
*Fletcher*, Wit without Money, v. 4.

It is a well-known sporting-house, and the breakfasts are famous. Two or three men in pink, on their way to the meet, drop in, and are very jovial and *sharp-set*, as indeed we all are. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 4.

**set**[1] (set), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sett* (still used archaically), *sette;* < *set*[1], *v.* According to Skeat, *set*, in the sense of 'a number of things or persons belonging together,' etc., is a corruption of *sept*[1] and ult. of *seet*[1].] **1.** A young plant fit for setting out; a slip; shoot: as, *sets* of white-thorn or other shrub; onion *sets.*

*Syon*, a yong *sette*. *Palsgrave.*

**2.** A rudimentary fruit: used especially of apples, pears, peaches, etc.: as, the peaches set well, but the *sets* all dropped off. Compare *set*[1], *v. i.*, 3.—**3.** The setting of the sun or other luminary; hence, the close, as of a day.

The weary sun hath made a golden *set*.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 19.

If the sun shine pale, and fall into blacke clouds in his *set*, it signifieth the winde is shifting into the North quarter. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 183.

Thou that faintly smilest still,
As a Naiad in a well,
Looking at the *set* of day.
*Tennyson*, Adeline.

**4†.** A venture; a wager; a stake; hence, a game of chance; a match.

When we have match'd our rackets to these balls,
We will, in France, by God's grace, play a *set*
Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 262.

I would buy your pardon,
Though at the highest *set;* even with my life.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

I give o'er the *set*, throw down the cards.
*Middleton*, Chaste Maid, ii. 1.

**5.** General movement; direction; drift; tendency: used both literally and figuratively.

Individuals, alive to the particular evils of the age, and watching the very *set* of the current. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

The *set* of opinion in England at present.
*Dawson*, Nature and the Bible, App. C, p. 244.

When the storm winds prevail, the *set* is strong from the east. *Scribner's Mag.*, VIII. 101.

**6.** Build; conformation; form; hence, bearing; carriage: said of the person.

A goodly gentleman,
Of a more manly *set* I never look'd on.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Custom of the Country, v. 5.

Should any young lady incline to imitate Gwendolen, let her consider the *set* of her head and neck.
*George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, vii.

He was a young man, and not over middle height; but there was something effective and picturesque in the *set* of his strongly built frame. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 291.

**7.** A permanent change of shape caused by pressure or by being retained long in one position; a bend, warp, or kink; hence, figuratively, a mental or moral warp or bias of character.

The behaviour of men to domestic animals must have been, on the whole, more kind than the reverse. Had it been otherwise, the *set* of the brute's brains, according to modern theory, would have been that of shyness and dread of us. *F. P. Cobbe*, Peak in Darien, p. 137.

**8†.** A settled state.

Ye heate with a long *set* of faire and warm weather had even ignited the aire and prepar'd the materials to conceive the fire. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 3, 1666.

**9.** The lateral deflection of a saw-tooth; the effect produced in a saw by bending alternate teeth slightly in opposite directions. See cuts under *saw-set.*

The less *set* a saw has, the less wood it wastes.
*Ure*, Dict., IV. 961.

**10†.** One of the plaits or flutings of a ruff; also, such plaited or fluted work.

The *set* of my ruff looked like so many organ pipes.
*Randolph*, Hey for Honestie.

11. In *plastering*, the last coat of plaster on walls prepared for papering.—12. Young oysters, planted or fit for planting: occasionally used improperly for *spat* or *spawn;* also, a bed or plant of young oysters. Compare *strike, seed.*

At only a few places does a breed of oysters, or a *set*, as it is termed, occur with any regularity, or of any consequence. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 515.

13. In *mining:* (*a*) A mine or number of mines (including the area necessary for their working) taken on lease: used with this meaning in Cornwall and Devon chiefly, but also to some extent in other coal-mining districts of England. Not used in the United States. (*b*) One of the frames of timber which support the roof and sides of a level: same as *durns, durnz*, or *durnze* (see *durn*[1]); also, one of the horizontal members of the timbering by which a shaft is supported.

A gallery requires what are called frames (*sets* or durnzes) for its proper support. A complete frame consists of a sole-piece (foot-piece, sill, or sleeper), two side props (legs or arms), and a crown (cap or collar).
*Callon*, Lectures on Mining (trans.), i. 257.

(*c*) In some coal-mining districts of England, nearly the same as *lift*[2], 6 (*b*). (*d*) A measure of length along the face of a stall by which holers and drivers are paid: it is usually from 6 to 10 feet. *Gresley.* [Midland coal-fields, Eng.] In all these senses commonly spelled *sett.*—14. The pattern or combination of colors of a tartan. [Scotch.]

A tartan plaid, spun of good hawslock woo,
Scarlet and green the *sets*, the borders blew.
*Ramsay*, Gentle Shepherd (ed. 1852), i. 1.

The petticoat was formed of tartan silk, in the *set* or pattern of which the colour of blue greatly predominated.
*Scott*, Legend of Montrose, ix.

15. In theaters, a set scene. See *set*[1], *p. a.*, and *scene.*—16. In *type-founding*, the type-founder's adjustment of space between types of the same font. Types with too much blank on one or both sides are wide-set; with too little space, close-set.—17. In *whaling:* (*a*) A stroke; a thrust: as, a *set* of the lance. (*b*) A chance or opportunity to strike with the lance: as, he got a good *set*, and missed.—18. In *mach.:* (*a*) A tool used to close the plates around a rivet before upsetting the point of the latter to form the second head. (*b*) An iron bar bent into two right angles on the same side, used in dressing forged iron. *E. H. Knight.* (*c*) A hook-wrench having three sides equal and the fourth long, to serve as a lever. It is a form of key, spanner, or screw-wrench for turning bolts, etc.—19. In *saddlery*, the filling beneath the ground-seat of a saddle, which serves to bring the top seat to its shape. *E. H. Knight.*—20. A number of things which belong together and are intended to be used together. (*a*) Such a collection when the articles are all alike in appearance and use: as, a *set* of chairs; a *set* of table-knives; a *set* of buttons; a *set* of dominoes; a *set* of teeth.

I'll give my jewels for a *set* of beads.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 3. 147.

A *set* or pack of cards, but not equally ancient with those above mentioned, were in the possession of Dr. Stukeley.
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 432.

(*b*) Such a collection when of varied character and purpose, but intended to be used together and generally of similar or harmonizing design: as, a *set* of parlor furniture; a dinner-*set;* a toilet-*set. Set* was formerly used specifically of horses, to mean six, as distinguished from a pair or four-in-hand.

He found the windows and streets exceedingly thronged, . . . and in many places *sets* of loud music.
*England's Joy* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 30).

Shortly after, Bourchier, returning into England, he bought a most rich Coach and Curious *Sett* of Six Horses to it. *T. Lucas*, in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of Queen [Anne, I. iii.

Here to-day about five o'clock arrived Lady Sarah Sadleir and Lady Betty Lawrence, each in her chariot-and-six. Dowagers love equipage, and these cannot travel ten miles without a *sett*. *Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, VI. 226.

21. A number of things having some other relation to each other, as resemblance or natural affinity.

There are a *set* of heads that can credit the relations of mariners, yet question the testimonies of St. Paul.
*Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 21.

I say a *set* rather than a "series," because the articles were written on various occasions, and have therefore little formal connection, or necessary logical sequence.
*Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 50.

22. A number of persons customarily or officially associated: as, a *set* of bankers; a *set* of officers; or a number of persons drawn together by some affinity, as of taste, character, position, or pursuits; hence, a clique or coterie: as, he belonged to the fast *set.*

There's nothing we Beaus take more Pride in than a *Sett* of Genteel Footmen.
*Tunbridge Walks*, quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign [of Queen Anne, I. 76.

We should be as weary of one *Set* of Acquaintance, tho' never so good, as we are of one Suit tho' never so fine.
*Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 10.

This *set* of ladies, indeed, as they daily do duty at court, are much more expert in the use of their airs and graces than their female antagonists, who are most of them bred in the country. *Addison*, Meeting of the Association.

Choose well your *set;* our feeble nature seeks
The aid of clubs, the countenance of cliques.
*O. W. Holmes*, Urania.

23. A number of particular things that are united in the formation of a whole: as, a *set* of features.—24. In *music* and *dancing:* (*a*) The five figures or movements of a quadrille or a country-dance. (*b*) The music adapted to a quadrille.

Then the discreet automaton [at the piano] . . . played a blossomless, tuneless *set*.
*Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, i. 11.

(*c*) The number of couples required to execute a square dance.

Emma was . . . delighted to see the respectable length of the *set* as it was forming, and to feel that she had so many hours of unusual festivity before her.
*Jane Austen*, Emma, xxxviii.

Quadrilles were being systematically got through by two or three *sets* of dancers. *Dickens*, Pickwick, ii.

25. One of a number of games or matches which together make up a series: as, A won the first *set*, B the second and third *sets.*—26. In *ornith.*, specifically, the number of eggs found in one nest at any time; especially, the full number of eggs laid by any bird before incubation; a clutch.—**A dead set.** (*a*) The act of a setter dog when it finds the game, and stands stiffly pointing; a point (originally, the crouching attitude of the setter when making a point, now wholly obsolete). (*b*) A state or condition which precludes further progress. (*c*) A concerted scheme to defraud a player in gaming. *Grose.* (*d*) A determined stand in argument or in proceeding; a determined attack. [Colloq.]

There should be a little filagree about a woman—something of the coquette. . . . The more of *a dead set* she makes at you the better. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, x.

**Clock-set**, a set of three or more decorative pieces of which the centerpiece is a clock, usually of bronze or porcelain wholly or in part.—**Egg-set**, a set of egg-cups and spoons with a stand for holding boiled eggs, or, in some cases, an egg-boiler with sand-glass and often separate salt-cellars, the whole forming a more or less decorative set.—**First set**, in *whaling.* See *first.*—**Harlequin set.** See *harlequin.*—**Render and set; render, float, and set.** See *render*[2].—**Set** or **sett of a burgh**, in *Scots law*, the constitution of a burgh. The sets are either established by immemorial usage, or were at some time or other modeled by the convention of burghs.—**Set of exchange**, the different parts of a bill of exchange (the bill and its duplicates), which are said to constitute a set. Each part is complete by itself, but the parts are numbered successively, and when one part is paid the others become useless.—**Set of the reed.** Same as *number of the reed* (which see, under *number*).—**Sets and eyes of potatoes**, slices of the tubers of the potato for planting, each slice having at least one eye or bud.

**set**[2] (set), *v. i.* A dialectal variant of *sit*, common in rustic use.

**set**[2] (set). A form of the preterit and past participle of *sit*, now usually regarded, in the preterit, as an erroneous form of *sat*, or, in the past participle, as identical with *set*, past participle of *set*[1]. See *sit.*

When he was *set*, his disciples came unto him.
Mat. v. 1.

**set**[2] (set), *n.* [A var. of *sit.*] Fit; way of conforming to the lines of the figure.

"The Marchioness of Granby," with her graceful figure in profile, her hands at her waist, and her head turned towards you as though she were looking at the *set* of her dress in a glass. *The Academy*, May 25, 1889, p. 366.

**set**[3]†. A Middle English contracted form of *setteth*, third person singular present indicative of *set*[1].

**seta** (sē'tạ), *n.*; pl. *setæ* (-tē). [NL., < L. *seta, sæta*, a thick stiff hair, a bristle; etym. doubtful.] 1. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, a bristle; a chæta; a stiff, stout hair; a fine, slender spine or prickle; any setaceous appendage. (*a*) One of the bristles of swine and other mammals. See *Setifera.* (*b*) One of the rough hairy appendages of the legs or other parts of crustaceans. See cut under *Podophthalmia.* (*c*) One of the mouth-parts characteristic of hemipterous insects; a bristle. These lie within the rostrum; the upper pair, or superior setæ, are the mandibles, and the lower pair, or inferior setæ, are the maxillæ. See cut under *mosquito.* (*d*) A vibrissa; a rictal bristle, as of a bird, or one of the whiskers of a cat. Such setæ show well in the cut under *Platyrhynchus.* See also *setirostral*, and cuts under *Antrostomus, panther*, and *serval.* (*e*) A chæta; one of the setaceous appendages of the parapodia of a chætopod worm. These are supposed to be tactile setæ in some cases. See cuts under *Polynoë* and *pygidium.* (*f*) In *Infusoria*, a hair-like flexible but non-vibratile cilium. *W. S. Kent.*

2. In *bot.*, a bristle of any sort; a stiff hair; a slender, straight prickle; also, the stalk that supports the theca, capsule, or sporangium of mosses.

**setaceous** (sē-tā'shius), *a.* [< NL. *setaceus*, < L. *seta, sæta*, a hair, bristle: see *seta.* Cf. *scarce.*] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*: (*a*) Bristly; setiform; having the character of a seta, chæta, or bristle. (*b*) Bristling; setiferous or setigerous; setose; provided with bristles or stiff, stout hairs.—2. In *bot.*, bristle-shaped; having the character of setæ: as, a *setaceous* leaf or leaflet.—**Setaceous antennæ** or **palpi**, in *entom.*, antennæ or palpi in which the joints are cylindrical, and closely fitted together, and the outer ones are somewhat more slender than the others. They are a variety of the filiform type.

**setaceously** (sē-tā'shius-li), *adv.* In *bot.*, in a setaceous manner; so as to form or possess setæ.

**setal** (sē'tạl), *a.* [< *seta* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to setæ: as, the *setal* bands of a brachiopod, which may run along the pallial margin and denote the site of the setæ. *T. Davidson.*

**Setaria** (sē-tā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Beauvois, 1807), so called from the awned flower-spikes: see *setarious.*] A genus of grasses, of the tribe *Paniceæ.* It is characterized by flowers with four glumes, all crowded into a dense cylindrical spike or a narrow thyrsus, the joints of which are set with rigid bristles much longer than the ovate spikelets. There are about 10 species, very variable and difficult of distinction, widely scattered through both tropical and temperate regions, and some of them now cosmopolitan weeds of cultivated land. They are annuals with flat leaves and bristly spikes which are sometimes long and tail-like, whence their popular names *foxtail* and *pussytail.* (For *S. Italica*, see *Italian millet* (under *millet*) and *Bengal grass* (under *grass*). For *S. glauca*, also known as *bottle-grass*, see *pigeon-grass.*) *S. viridis*, the green foxtail-grass, which accompanies the last, also furnishes an inferior hay, and its seeds are a favorite food of poultry.

**setarious** (sē-tā'ri-us), *a.* [< NL. *setarius*, < L. *seta*, a bristle: see *seta.*] In *entom.*, ending in or bearing a bristle; aristate: specifically noting aristate antennæ in which the arista is naked: opposed to *plumate.*

**set-back** (set'bak), *n.* 1. Same as *backset*, 1. [U. S.]

Every point gained by the political conservative is a *set-back* and a hindrance to the attainment of the liberal's greatest ends. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXIII. 165.

2. Same as *backset*, 2. [U. S.]—3. A pool or overflow setting back over the land, as from a freshet. [U. S.]—4. In *arch.*, a flat plain set-off in a wall.

**set-bolt** (set'bōlt), *n.* In *ship-building*, an iron bolt for faying planks close to each other, or for forcing another bolt out of its hole.

**set-down** (set'doun), *n.* A depressing or humiliating rebuke or reprehension; a rebuff; an unexpected and overwhelming answer or reply.

**sete**[1]†. A Middle English spelling of *seat* and *sat. Chaucer.*

**sete**[2]†, *a.* [ME., also *sety*, < Icel. *sætt*, endurable, suitable, < *sitja*, sit: see *sit.*] Suitable; fit.

Take ij. of the flysshmongers, to be indifferently chosen and sworn, to se that alle suche vytelle be able and *sete* for mannys body. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 397.

And his Alekonner with hym, to taste and vndirstand that the ale be gode, able, and *sety*.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 425.

**sete**[4]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *city.*

**setee**, *n.* See *settee*[2].

**setelt**, *n.* A Middle English form of *settle*[1].

**seten**†. A Middle English form of the past participle of *sit.*

**Seterday**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *Saturday.*

**setewale**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *setwall.*

**set-fair** (set'fâr), *n.* 1. The coat of plaster used after roughing in, and floated, or pricked up and floated.—2. A word sometimes inscribed on barometers at a point where the instrument is supposed to indicate settled fair weather. Also *set fair.*

**set-foil** (set'foil), *n.* Same as *septfoil.* [Rare.]

**set-gun** (set'gun), *n.* A spring-gun.

**seth**[1]†, *adv.* Same as *sith*[1] for *since.*

**seth**[2], *n.* Same as *saith*[2].

**set-hammer** (set'ham'ėr), *n.* A hammer of which the handle is not wedged, but merely inserted or set in. It is the form used for being struck on the work with a sledge-hammer.

**sethe**[1]†, *v.* A Middle English form of *scethe.*

**sethe**[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *saith*[2].

**sethen**†, *adv.* Same as *sithen* for *since.*

**Sethian** (seth'i-ạn), *n.* Same as *Sethite.*

**Sethite** (seth'īt), *n.* [< LL. **Sethitæ, Sethoitæ*, < *Seth* (see def.).] One of a branch of the Gnostic sect of Ophites. They received their name from the fact that they regarded Seth, the son of Adam, as the

first pneumatic (spiritual) man, and believed that he reappeared as Christ. Also *Sethian*.

**Setifera** (sē-tif'ẹ-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *setifer:* see *setiferous*.] A superfamily of artiodactyl ungulates, whose body is covered with stiff hairs or bristles; the swine. They are unguligrade and cloven-footed, with false hoofs not functionalized. The snout is more or less discoidal, and the nostrils open forward in it. The mammæ are from four to ten, ventral as well as inguinal. The *Setifera* comprise the living families *Phacochœridæ*, or wart-hogs; *Suidæ*, or swine proper; *Dicotylidæ*, or peccaries; and probably the fossil *Anthracotheriidæ*. Also *Setigera*. See cuts under *babirussa*, *boar*, *peccary*, *Phacochœrus*, and *Potamochœrus*.

**setiferous** (sē-tif'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< NL. *setifer*, < L. *seta*, *sæta*, bristle, + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bristling; having bristles or bristly hairs; setaceous; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Setifera*, as swine. Also *setigerous*.

**setiform** (sē'ti-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *seta*, *sæta*, a bristle, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a seta; shaped like or resembling a bristle; setaceous.—**Setiform antennæ**, in *entom.*: (*a*) Antennæ having a short and thick basal joint, the rest of the organ being reduced to a bristle-like appendage, as in the dragon-flies. (*b*) Same as *setaceous antennæ* (which see, under *setaceous*).—**Setiform palpi**, palpi that are minute and bristle-shaped, as in the bedbug.

**setiger** (sē'ti-jėr), *n.* [< L. *setiger*, *sætiger:* see *setigerous*.] A setigerous or chætopodous worm; a member of the *Setigera*.

**Setigera** (sē-tij'ẹ-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *setiger*, *sætiger*, bristle-bearing: see *setigerous*.] 1†. In *Vermes*, same as *Chætopoda*.—2. In Illiger's classification (1811), a family of his *Multungulata;* the swine or *Setifera*.

**setigerous** (sē-tij'ẹ-rus), *a.* [< L. *setiger*, *sætiger*, bristle-bearing, having coarse hair, < *seta*, *sæta*, a bristle, + *gerere*, bear.] Same as *setiferous*.

> The head is bare of frontal horns, but carries a pair of *setigerous* antennæ. *W. B. Carpenter*, Micros., § 598.

**set-in** (set'in), *n.* A beginning; a setting in.

> The early and almost immediate *set-in* of the drift. *Virginia Cor. N. Y. Tribune.* (*Bartlett.*)

**setiparous** (sē-tip'a-rus), *a.* [< L. *seta*, *sæta*, a bristle, + *parere*, bear, bring forth.] Giving rise to setæ; producing bristles: applied to certain organs of annelids.

> The *setiparous* glands of the inner row of setæ. *Rolleston*, Forms of Anim. Life, p. 125.

**setireme** (sē'ti-rēm), *n.* [< L. *seta*, *sæta*, a bristle, a coarse stiff hair, + *remus*, an oar.] The fringed or setose leg of an aquatic insect, serving as an oar.

**setirostral** (sē-ti-ros'tral), *a.* [< L. *seta*, *sæta*, a bristle, + *rostrum*, bill.] Having the bill furnished with conspicuous bristles along the gape; having long rictal vibrissæ: opposed to *glabrirostral*. *P. L. Sclater*.

**Setirostres** (sē-ti-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *setirostral*.] In *ornith.*, a division of *Caprimulginæ*, including those which are setirostral, as the true goatsuckers or night-jars: distinguished from *Glabrirostres*. See cuts under *fissirostral* and *night-jar*. *P. L. Sclater*.

**setling**† (set'ling), *n.* [Also, erroneously, *settling;* < *set*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A sapling; a young set or shoot.

> For such as be yet infirm and weak, and newly planted in the religion of Christ, and have taken no sure root in the same, are easily moved as young *setlings*, and carried away. *Becon*, Early Works (Parker Soc.), p. 18.
>
> For *setlings* — they are to be preferred that grow nearest the stock. *Evelyn.*

**setness**[1]† (set'nes), *n.* [< ME. *setnesse*, < AS. *gesetnes*, constitution, statute, appointed order (cf. G. *gesetz*, a law, statute; cf. also ME. *asetnesse*, < AS. *asetnis*, institute), < *settan*, set: see *set*[1].] A law; statute.

**setness**[2] (set'nes), *n.* [< *set*, pp. of *set*[1], + *-ness*.] The state or character of being set, in any sense.

**set-net** (set'net), *n.* A net stretched on a conical frame, which closes the outlet of a fishway, and into which fish may fall.

**set-off** (set'ôf), *n.*; pl. *sets-off* (setz'ôf). 1. That which is set off against another thing; an offset.

> An example or two of peace broken by the public voice is a poor *set-off* against the constant outrages upon humanity and habitual inroads upon the happiness of the country subject to an absolute monarch. *Brougham.*
>
> He pleaded his desertion of Pompey as a *set-off* against his faults. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 454.

2. That which is used to improve the appearance of anything; a decoration; an ornament.

> This coarse creature,
> That has no more *set-off* but his jugglings,
> His travell'd tricks.
> *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, iii. 1.

3. In *arch.*, a connecting member interposed between a lighter and a more massive structure projecting beyond the former, as between a lower section of a wall or a buttress and a section of less thickness above; also, that part of a wall, or the like, which is exposed horizontally when the part above it is reduced in thickness. Also called *offset*.

> The very massive lower buttress, *c*, is adjusted to the flying buttress, *b*, by a simple *set-off*, *d*.
> *C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 78.

4. A counter-claim or -demand; a cross-debt; a counterbalancing claim.

> If the check is paid into a different bank, it will not be presented for payment, but liquidated by *set-off* against other checks. *J. S. Mill*, Polit. Econ., III. xii. § 6.

5. In *law:* (*a*) The balancing or countervailing of one debt by another. (*b*) The claim of a debtor to have his debt extinguished in whole or in part by the application of a debt due from his creditor, or from one with whom his creditor is in privity. *Set-off* is that right which exists between two persons each of whom, under an independent contract, owes an ascertained amount to the other, to set off their respective debts, by way of mutual deduction, so that the person to whom the larger debt is due shall recover the residue only after such deduction. (*Kerr.*) *Set-off*, *counter-claim*, and *recoupment* are terms often used indiscriminately. *Counter-claim* is more appropriate of any cross-demand on which the claimant might if he chose maintain an independent action, and on which, should he establish it as a cause of action, either in such independent action or by way of counter-claim when sued, he would be entitled to an affirmative judgment in his own favor for payment of the claim except so far as his adversary's claim might reduce or extinguish it. This use of the word distinguishes it from such claims as may be set off in favor of a person, which yet would not sustain an action by him, nor any affirmative judgment in his favor. *Recoupment* is appropriate only to designate a cross-demand considered as dependent on the concession of plaintiff's demand, subject to a right to cut down the amount recoverable by virtue of it. In these, which are the strict senses of the words, a *recoupment* only reduces plaintiff's demand, and leaves him to take judgment for what remains after the deduction; a *set-off* extinguishes the smaller of two independent demands and an equal amount of the larger, but may leave the residue of the latter unenforced; a *counter-claim* is one that may be established irrespective of the adversary's success or failure in establishing his claim, and, although subject to be reduced or extinguished by the adversary's success, may otherwise be enforced in the same action.

6. In *printing*, same as *offset*, 9. Also *setting off*.—**Set-off sheet**, in *printing*, paper laid between newly printed sheets to prevent the transfer or set-off of moist ink; the sheet of tissue-paper put before prints in books.

**seton** (sē'ton), *n.* [< OF. *seton*, *sedon*, F. *séton* (cf. Sp. *sedal*, a seton) = It. *setone*, < LL. **seto*(*n*-), < L. *seta*, *sæta*, a bristle, thick stiff hair, also (LL.) silk: see *say*[3], *satin*.] In *surg.*: (*a*) A skein of silk or cotton, or similar material, passed under the true skin and the cellular tissue beneath, in order to maintain an artificial issue.

> *Seton* (in Surgery) is when the Skin of the Neck, or other Part, is taken up and run thro' with a kind of Pack-Needle, and the Wound afterwards kept open with Bristles, or a Skean of Thread, Silk, or Cotton, which is moved to and fro, to discharge the ill Humours by Degrees.
> *E. Phillips*, 1706.

(*b*) The issue itself.

**seton-needle** (sē'ton-nē"dl), *n.* In *surg.*, a needle by which a seton is introduced beneath the skin.

**Setophaga** (sē-tof'a-gä), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σής, later σητός, a moth, + φαγεῖν, eat.] The leading genus of *Setophaginæ*. The bill is broad and flat, with long rictal bristles (as in the Old World *Muscicapidæ*); the wings are pointed, not shorter than the rounded tail; the slender tarsi are acutellate in front; and the coloration is various, usually bright or strikingly contrasted. *S. ruticilla* is the common redstart. *S. picta* and *S. miniata* are two painted fly-catching warblers, black, white, and carmine-red. Numerous others inhabit subtropical and tropical America. They are all small birds, about 5 inches long, insectivorous, and with the habits and manners of flycatchers. See second cut under *redstart*.

**Setophaginæ** (sē-tof-a-jī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Setophaga* + *-inæ*.] American fly-catching warblers, a subfamily of *Sylvicolidæ* or *Mniotiltidæ*, chiefly inhabiting the warmer parts of America, represented by several genera besides *Setophaga*, as *Myiodioctes*, *Cardellina*, *Basileuterus*, and about 40 species.

**setophagine** (sē-tof'a-jin), *a.* Pertaining to the *Setophaginæ*, or having their characters.

**setose** (sē'tōs), *a.* [< L. *setosus*, *sætosus*, abounding in bristles, < *seta*, *sæta*, a bristle, a coarse stiff hair: see *seta*.] 1. In *bot.*, bristly; having the surface set with bristles: as, a *setose* leaf or receptacle.—2. In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, bristling or bristly; setaceous; covered with setæ, or stiff hairs; setous. See cut under *Hymenoptera*.

**setous** (sē'tus), *a.* [< L. *setosus*, *sætosus:* see *setose*.] Same as *setose*. [Rare.]

**set-out** (set'out), *n.* 1. Preparations, as for beginning a journey.

> A committee of ten, to make all the arrangements and manage the whole *set-out*. *Dickens*, Sketches, Tales, vii.

2. Company; set; clique. [Rare.]

> She must just hate and detest the whole *set-out* of us. *Dickens*, Hard Times, i. 8.

3. A display, as of plate, or china, or elaborate dishes and wines at table; dress and accessories; equipage; turn-out.

> "When you are tired of eating strawberries in the garden, there shall be cold meat in the house." "Well, as you please; only don't have a great *set-out*."
> *Jane Austen*, Emma, xlii.
>
> His "drag" is whisked along rapidly by a brisk chestnut pony, well-harnessed; the whole *set-out*, I was informed, pony included, cost £50 when new.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 46.

4. In *leather-manuf.*, the act or process of smoothing out or setting a moistened hide with a slicker on a stone or table. See *set*[1], *v. t.*, 33. [Colloq. in all senses.]

**set-pin** (set'pin), *n.* A dowel.

**set-pot** (set'pot), *n.* In *varnish-making*, a copper pan heated by a pipe or flue wound spirally about it: used to boil oil, gold-size, japans, etc. *E. H. Knight*.

**set-ring** (set'ring), *n.* A guide above the main frame of a spoke-setting machine, on which the spokes are rested to be set and driven into the hub.

**set-screw** (set'skrö), *n.* (*a*) A screw, as in a cramp, screwed through one part tightly upon another, to bring pieces of wood, metal, etc., into close contact. (*b*) A screw used to fix a pulley, collar, or other detachable part to a shaft, or to some other part of a machine, by screwing through the detachable part and bearing against the part to which it is to be fastened. Such screws have usually pointed or cup-shaped ends, which bite into the metal.

**set-stitched** (set'sticht), *a.* Stitched according to a set pattern. *Sterne*.

**sett**, *n.* See *set*[1], *set*[2].

**settable** (set'a-bl), *a.* [< *set*[1] + *-able*.] That may be set, in any sense of the verb.

> They should only lay out *settable* or tillable land, at least such of it as should butt on y[e] water side.
> *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 216.

**sette**†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *set*[1].

**settee**[1] (se-tē'), *n.* [A fanciful variation, perhaps orig. in trade use, of *settle*[1], *n.* (with substitution of suffix *-ee*[2]): see *settle*[1].] A seat or bench of a particular form. (*a*) A sofa; especially, a sofa of peculiar pattern, as a short one for two persons only (compare *tête-à-tête*), or one having two or three chair-backs instead of a continuous back.

> Ingenious Fancy . . . devised
> The soft *settee:* one elbow at each end,
> And in the midst an elbow it received,
> United yet divided, twain at once.
> *Cowper*, Task, i. 75.
>
> There was a green *settee*, with three rockers beneath and an arm at each end. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, i.

(*b*) A small part taken off from a long and large sofa by a

Sofa with two Settees, 18th century.

kind of arm: thus, a long sofa may have a settee at each end partly cut off from the body of the piece.

**settee**[2] (se-tē'), *n.* [Also *setee*, < F. *scétie*, *sétie*, also *scitie*, *setie*, prob. < It. *saettia*, a light vessel: see *satty*.] A vessel with one deck and a very long sharp prow, carrying two or three

Settee.

masts with lateen sails, used on the Mediterranean.

**setter**[1] (set'ėr), *n.* [= D. *zetter* = G. *setzer* = Sw. *sättare* = Dan. *sætter;* as *set*[1] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which sets: as, a *setter* of precious stones; a *setter* of type (a compositor); a *setter* of music to words (a musical composer): chiefly in composition. Specifically—(*a*) In *hort.*, a plant which sets or develops fruit.

Some of the cultivated varieties are, as gardeners say, "bad *setters*"—i. e., do not ripen their fruit, owing to imperfect fertilization. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 237.

(*b*) In the game of hazard. See *hazard*, 1.

**2.** An implement or any object used in or for setting. Specifically—(*a*) In *gun.*, a round stick for driving fuses, or any composition, into cases made of paper. (*b*) In *diamond-cutting*, a wooden handle into the end of which is cemented the diamond to be cut. It is held in the left hand of the workman, while the cutter is held in the right. (*c*) In *seal-engraving*, a steel tool provided with square wrench-like incisions, used in setting the tools in the quill of the lathe-head. (*d*) In *ceram.*, a variety of saggar used for porcelain, and made to hold one piece only, which it nearly fits, whereas the saggar often holds several pieces.

The *setters* for china plates and dishes answer the same purpose as the saggers, and are made of the same clay. They take in one dish or plate each, and are "reared" in the oven in "bungs" one on the other.
*Ure*, Dict., III. 614.

**3.** A kind of hunting-dog, named from its original habit of setting or crouching when it scented game. These dogs are now, however, trained to stand rigidly when they have found game. The setter is of about the same size and form as the pointer, from which it differs chiefly in the length of the coat. The ears are well fringed with long hair, and the tail and hind legs are fringed or feathered with hair still longer than that on the ears. There are three distinct varieties of setters — the *Irish*, which are of a solid dark mahogany-red color; the *Gordon*, black with red or tan marks on each side of the muzzle from set on of neck to nose, on the hind legs below the hocks, and on the fore legs below the knees; and the *English*, which are divided into two classes, Llewelyns and Lavcracks, the former being black, white, and tan in color, the latter black and white.

Ponto, his old brown *setter*, . . . stretched out at full length on the rug with his nose between his fore paws, would wrinkle his brows and lift up his eyelids every now and then, to exchange a glance of mutual understanding with his master. *George Eliot*, Mr. Gilfil's Love-Story, i.

Hence—**4.** A man who is considered as performing the office of a setting-dog—that is, who seeks out and indicates to his confederates persons to be plundered.

*Gads.* Stand.
*Fal.* So I do, against my will.
*Poins.* O, 'tis our *setter:* I know his voice.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 53.

Another set of men are the devil's *setters*, who continually beat their brains how to draw in some innocent unguarded heir into their hellish net. *South.*

We have *setters* watching in corners, and by dead walls, to give us notice when a gentleman goes by.
*Swift*, Last Speech of Ebenezer Elliston.

**Clock-setter** (*naut.*), one who tampers with the clock to shorten his watch; hence, a busybody or mischief-maker aboard ship; a sea-lawyer.—**Rough-setter**, a mason who merely builds rough walling, in contradistinction to one who is competent to hew as well.—**Setter forth**, one who sets forth or brings into public notice; a proclaimer; formerly, a promoter.

He seemeth to be a *setter forth* of strange gods.
Acts xvii. 18.

One Sebastian Cabota hath bin the chiefest *setter forth* of this iourney or voyage. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 268.

**Setter off**, one who or that which sets off, decorates, adorns, or recommends.

They come as refiners of thy dross; or gilders, *setters off*, of thy graces.
*Whitlock*, Manners of the English, p. 30. (*Latham.*)

**Setter on**, one who sets on; an instigator; an inciter.

I could not look upon it but with weeping eyes, in remembering him who was the only *setter-on* to do it.
*Ascham.*

**Setter out**, one who sets out, publishes, or makes known, as a proclaimer or an author.

Duke John Frederick, . . . defender of Luther, a noble *setter out*, and as true a follower of Christ and his gospell.
*Ascham*, Affairs of Germany.

**Setter up**, one who sets up, in any sense of the phrase.

Thou *setter up* and plucker down of kings.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 37.

Old occupations have
Too many *setters-up* to prosper; some
Uncommon trade would thrive now.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, ii. 1.

I am but a young *setter up;* the uttermost I dare venture upon't is threescore pound.
*Middleton*, Michaelmas Term, ii. 3.

**setter**[2] (set'ėr), *v. t.* [Appar. < **setter*[2], *n.* (as in *setter-grass, setterwort*), a corruption (simulating *setter*[1]) of *seton* (?).] To cut the dewlap of (an ox or a cow), helleboraster, or setterwort, being put into the cut, and an issue thereby made for ill-humors to vent themselves. Compare *setterwort*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Husbandmen are used to make a hole, and put a piece of the root [setterwort] into the dewlap . . . as a seton in cases of diseased lungs, and this is called pegging or *settering*. *Gerarde*, Herbal, p. 979.

**setter-grass** (set'ėr-gràs), *n.* [< late ME. *setyrgrysse;* appar. < **setter*[2], *n.* (see *setter*[2], *v.*), + *grass.*] Same as *setterwort*.

*Setyr grysse*, eleborus niger, herba est.
*Cath. Ang.*, p. 331.

**setterwort** (set'ėr-wėrt), *n.* [< **setter*[2], *n.* (see *setter*[2], *v.*), + *wort*[1].] The bear's-foot or fetid hellebore, *Helleborus fœtidus*. Its root was formerly used as a "setter" (seton) in the process called *settering* (see *setter*[2]). The green hellebore, *H. viridis*, for a similar reason was called *peg-roots*. (*Dale*, Pharmacologia (Prior).) The former has also the names *setter-grass, helleboraster*, and *oxheal*.

**settima, settimo** (set'ti-mä, -mō), *n.* [It., fem. and masc. respectively of *settimo*, < L. *septimus*, seventh, < *septem*, seven: see *seven*.] In *music*, the interval of a seventh.

**settimetto** (set-ti-met'tō), *n.* [It., dim. of *settimo*, q. v.] A septet.

**setting** (set'ing), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *settynge;* verbal n. of *set*[1], *v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** The act of one who or that which sets, in any sense.

She has contrived to show her principles by the *setting* of her commode; so that it will be impossible for any woman that is disaffected to be in the fashion.
*Addison*, The Ladies' Association.

Specifically—**2.** The adjusting of a telescope to look at an object by means of a setting-circle or otherwise; also, the placing of a micrometer-wire so as to bisect an object.—**3.** In *music*, the act, process, or result of fitting or adapting to music, or providing a musical form for: as, a *setting* of the Psalms.

Arne gave to the world those beautiful *settings* of the songs "Under the greenwood tree," "Blow, blow, thou winter wind," . . . which seem to have become indissolubly allied to the poetry. *Grove*, Dict. Music, I. 84.

**4.** *Theat.*, the mounting of a play or an opera for the stage; the equipment and arrangement of scenery, costumes, and properties; the mise en scène.—**5.** The adjusting of the teeth of a saw for cutting.

The teeth [of a saw] are not in line with the saw-blade, but . . . their points are bent alternately to the right and left, so that their cut will exceed the thickness of the blade to an extent depending upon the amount of this bending, or set, as it is called. Without the clearance due to this *setting*, saws could not be used in hard wood.
*C. P. B. Shelley*, Workshop Appliances, p. 55.

**6.** The hardening of plaster or cement; also, same as *setting-coat*.

*Setting* may be either a second coat upon laying or rendering, or a third coat upon floating.
*Workshop Receipts*, 1st ser., p. 121.

**7.** The hardening process of eggs: a term used by fish-culturists.—**8.** The sinking of the sun or moon or of a star below the horizon.

I have touched the highest point of all my greatness,
And from that full meridian of my glory
I haste now to my *setting*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 225.

The *setting* of a great hope is like the *setting* of the sun.
*Longfellow*, Hyperion, i. 1.

**9†.** The sport of hunting with a setter-dog. See the quotation under *set*[1], *v. i.*, 7.—**10.** Something set in or inserted.

And thou shalt set in it *settings* of stones, even four rows of stones. Ex. xxviii. 17.

**11.** That in which something, as a jewel, is set: as, a diamond in a gold *setting;* by extension, the ornamental surrounding of a jewel, seal, or the like: as, an antique *setting;* hence, figuratively, that which surrounds anything; environment.

Nature is a *setting* that fits equally well a comic or a mourning piece. *Emerson*, Nature, i.

**Heliacal setting.** See *heliacal.*—**Setting off.** (*a*) Adornment; becoming decoration; relief.

Might not this beauty, tell me (it 's a sweet one),
Without more *setting-off*, as now it is,
Thanking no greater mistress than mere nature,
Stagger a constant heart?
*Fletcher*, Double Marriage, iii. 3.

(*b*) In *printing*, same as *offset*, 9.—**Setting out.** (*a*) An outfit; an equipment. [Now provincial.]

Perseus's *setting out* is extremely well adapted to his undertaking. *Bacon*, Fable of Perseus.

(*b*) Same as *location*, 3.

**II.** *a.* Of the sunset; western; occidental. [Rare.]

Conceiv'd so great a pride,
In Severn on her East, Wyre on the *setting* side.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, vii. 266.

**setting-back** (set'ing-bak'), *n.* In *glue-making*, the vessel into which glue is poured from the caldron, and in which it remains until the impurities settle.

**setting-board** (set'ing-bōrd), *n.* A contrivance used by entomologists for setting insects with the wings spread. It is generally a frame made of wood or cork, with a deep groove in which the bodies of the insects lie while the wings are spread out on flat surfaces at the sides, and kept in position with pins and cardboard braces or pieces of glass until they are dry.

**setting-box** (set'ing-boks), *n.* A box containing the setting-boards used by entomologists. Several such boards may be fitted in the box like shelves, and the box itself may resemble a dummy book to stand on a shelf.

**setting-circle** (set'ing-sėr'kl), *n.* A graduated circle attached to a telescope used in finding a star. For a motion in altitude, the most convenient form of setting-circle is one carrying a spirit-level.

**setting-coat** (set'ing-kōt), *n.* The best sort of plastering on walls or ceilings; a coat of fine stuff laid over the floating, which is of coarse stuff.

**setting-dog** (set'ing-dog), *n.* A setter.

Will is a particular favourite of all the young heirs, whom he frequently obliges . . . with a *setting-dog* he has made himself. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 108.

**setting-fid** (set'ing-fid), *n.* See *fid*.

**setting-gage** (set'ing-gāj), *n.* In *carriage-building*, a machine for obtaining the proper pitch or angle of an axle to cause it to suit the wheels; an axle-setter. *E. H. Knight.*

**setting-machine** (set'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for setting the wire teeth in cards for the card-clothing of carding-machines.

**setting-needle** (set'ing-nē'dl), *n.* A needle, fixed in a light wooden handle, used in setting the wings of insects in any desired position.

**setting-pole** (set'ing-pōl), *n.* See *pole*[1], and *set*[1], *v. t.*, 28.

*Setting-poles* cannot be new, for I find "some set [the boats] with long poles" in Hakluyt.
*Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 2d ser., Int.

**setting-punch** (set'ing-punch), *n.* In *saddlery*, a punch with a tube around it, by means of which a washer is placed over the shank of a rivet, and so shaped as to facilitate riveting down the shank upon the washer. *E. H. Knight.*

**setting-rule** (set'ing-röl), *n.* In *printing*, same as *composing-rule*.

A *setting-rule*, a thin brass or steel plate which, being removed as successive lines are completed, keeps the type in place. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 700.

**setting-stick** (set'ing-stik), *n.* **1†.** A stick used for adjusting the sets or plaits of ruffs.

Breton (Pasquil's Prognostication, p. 11) says that Doomsday will be near when "maides will use no *setting sticks*."
*Davies.*

**2.** In *printing*, a composing-stick.

**setting-sun** (set'ing-sun'), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the family *Tellinidæ*, *Psammobia vespertina*. It has a shell of an oblong oval shape, and of a whitish color shading to a reddish-yellow at the beaks, and diversified by rays of carmine and purplish or pinkish hue. The epidermis is olivaceous brown. It inhabits the sandy coast, and where it is abundant in some parts of Europe it is used as manure, while in other places it is extensively eaten.

**settle**[1] (set'l), *n.* [< ME. *settle, setle, setel, setil, seotel*, < AS. *setl* = OS. *sedal* = MD. *setel*, D. *zetel* = MLG. *setel* = OHG. *sedal, sezal, sezzal*, MHG. *sedel, sezzel*, G. *sessel* = Goth. *sitls*, a seat, throne, = L. *sella* (for **sedla*) (> E. *sell*[2]), a seat, chair, throne, saddle (see *sell*[2]), = Gr. *ἕδρα*, a seat, base; from the root of *sit:* see *sit*. Cf. *saddle*.] **1.** A seat; a bench; a ledge. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Upon the *setil* of his mageste.
*Hampole*, Prick of Conscience, l. 6122.

Then gross thick Darkness over all he dight. . . .
If hunger driue the Pagans from their Dens,
Ones [sic] 'gainst a *settle* breaketh both his shins.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Lawe.

From the high *settle* of king or ealdorman in the midst to the mead-benches ranged around its walls.
*J. R. Green*, Hist. Eng. People, i.

**2.** Specifically, a seat longer than a chair; a bench with a high back and arms, made to accommodate two or more persons. Old settles were usually of oak, and were often made with a chest or coffer under the seat. Compare *box-settle* and *long settle*, below.

On oaken *settle* Marmion sate,
And view'd around the blazing hearth.
*Scott*, Marmion, iii. 3.

By the fireside, the big arm-chair . . . fondly cronied with two venerable *settles* within the chimney corner.
*J. W. Palmer*, After his Kind, p. 46.

**3†.** A seat fixed or placed at the foot of a bedstead.

Itm. an olde standing bedstead wth a *settle* unto it.
*Archæologia*, XL. 327.

**4.** A part of a platform lower than another part.—**5.** One of the successive platforms or stages leading up from the floor to the great altar of the Jewish Temple.

From the bottom [of the altar] upon the ground even to the lower *settle* shall be two cubits, and the breadth one cubit; and from the lesser *settle* even to the greater *settle* shall be four cubits. Ezek. xliii. 14.

The altar (independently of the bottom) was composed of two stages called *settles*, the base of the upper *settle* being less than that of the lower.
*Bible Commentary*, on Ezek. xliii. 14.

**Box-settle**, a settle the seat of which is formed by the top of a chest or coffer.—**Long settle**, a bench, longer than the ordinary modern settle, with a high solid back which often reached to the floor. As a protection against drafts, these settles were ranged along the walls of ancient halls, and drawn toward the fire in cold weather.

**settle**[1] (set'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *settled*, ppr. *settling*. [< ME. *settlen, setlen*, also *sattelen, sattlen, satlen*, tr. cause to rest, intr. sink to rest, subside, < AS. *setlan*, fix, = D. *zetelen*, < *setel*, a seat (*setl-gang*, the setting of the sun), = Icel. *sjöttask*, settle, subside: see *settle*[1], *n.* This verb has been confused with another verb, which has partly conformed to it: see *settle*[2].]

**I.** *trans.* **1.** To place in a fixed or permanent position or condition; confirm; establish, as for residence or business.

Til that youre [restored] sighte *ysatled* be a while,
Ther may ful many a sighte yow bigile.
*Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 1161.

But I will *settle* him in mine house, and in my kingdom for ever. 1 Chron. xvii. 14.

The God of all grace . . . stablish, strengthen, *settle* you. 1 Pet. v. 10.

The land Salique is in Germany, . . .
Where Charles the Great, having subdued the Saxons,
There left behind and *settled* certain French.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., i. 2. 47.

*Settled* in his face I see
Sad resolution. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 540.

That the glory of the City may not be laid upon the tears of the Orphans and Widows, but that its foundations may be *setled* upon Justice and Piety.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. i.

**2.** To establish or fix, as in any way of life, or in any business, office, or charge: as, to *settle* a young man in a trade or profession; to *settle* a daughter by marriage; to *settle* a clergyman in a parish.

The father thought the time drew on
Of *settling* in the world his only son. *Dryden.*

I therefore have resolved to *settle* thee, and chosen a young lady, witty, prudent, rich, and fair.
*Steele*, Lying Lover, ii. 1.

**3.** To set or fix, as in purpose or intention.

*Settle* it therefore in your hearts, not to meditate before what ye shall answer. Luke xxi. 14.

Hoping, through the blessing of God, it would be a means, in that unsettled state, to *settle* their affections towards us. *Good News from New-England*, in Appendix [to New England's Memorial, p. 367.

**4.** To adjust; put in position; cause to sit properly or firmly: as, to *settle* one's cloak in the wind; to *settle* one's feet in the stirrups.

Yet scarce he on his back could get,
So oft and high he did curvet,
Ere he himself could *settle*.
*Drayton*, Nymphidia.

**5.** To change from a disturbed or troubled state to one of tranquillity, repose, or security; quiet; still; hence, to calm the agitation of; compose: as, to *settle* the mind when disturbed or agitated.

How still he sits! I hope this song has *settled* him.
*Fletcher*, Mad Lover, iv. 1.

'Sfoote,
The Duke's sonne! *settle* your lookes.
*Tourneur*, Revenger's Tragedy, i. 3.

King Richard at his going out of England had so well *settled* the Government of the Kingdom that it might well have kept in good Order during all the Time of his Absence. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 64.

Sir Paul, if you please, we'll retire to the Ladies, and drink a Dish of Tea, to *settle* our heads.
*Congreve*, Double-Dealer, i. 4.

**6.** (*a*) To change from a turbid or muddy condition to one of clearness; clear of dregs; clarify.

So working seas *settle* and purge the wine.
*Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, Int.

(*b*) To cause to sink to the bottom, as sediment.—**7.** To render compact, firm, or solid; hence, to bring to a dry, passable condition: as, the fine weather will *settle* the roads.

Thou waterest her furrows abundantly; thou *settlest* [margin, *loweresi*] the ridges thereof.
Ps. lxv. 10 (revised version).

Cover ant-hills up, that the rain may *settle* the turf before the spring. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

**8.** To plant with inhabitants; colonize; people: as, the Puritans *settled* New England.

No colony in America was ever *settled* under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at the Muskingum.
*Washington*, quoted in Bancroft's Hist. Const., II. 117.

Provinces first *settled* after the flood. *Mitford.*

**9.** To devolve, make over, or secure by formal or legal process or act: as, to *settle* an annuity on a person.—**Settled estate**, in *law*, an estate held by some tenant for life, under conditions, more or less strict, defined by the deed.—**Settled Estates Act**, any one of a number of modern English statutes (1856, 1874, 1876, 1877), facilitating the leasing and sale, through the Court of Chancery, etc., of estates held subject to limitations or in trust. See *settlement*.—**Settled Land Act**, either of the English statutes of 1882 (45 and 46 Vict., c. 38) and 1884 (47 and 48 Vict., c. 18), which authorize the sale, exchange, or leasing of land, including heirlooms, limited or in trust by way of succession.—**To settle the land**, to cause it to appear to sink by receding from it.—**To settle the topsail-halyards** (*naut.*), to ease off the halyards a little so as to lower the yard slightly.—**Syn. I.** To fix, institute, ordain.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To become set or fixed; assume a continuing, abiding, or lasting position, form, or condition; become stationary, from a temporary or changing state; stagnate.

Out, alas! she's cold;
Her blood is *settled*, and her joints are stiff.
*Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 5. 26.

I was but just *settling* to work.
*Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 128.

The Heat with which thy Lover glows
Will *settle* into cold Respect. *Prior*, Ode, st. 5.

The Opposition, like schoolboys, don't know how to *settle* to their books again after the holidays.
*Walpole*, Letters, II. 498.

And ladies came, and by and by the town
Flow'd in, and *settling* circled all the lists.
*Tennyson*, Geraint.

The narrow strip of land . . . on which the name of Dalmatia has *settled* down has a history which is strikingly analogous to its scenery. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 85.

**2.** To establish a residence; take up permanent habitation or abode.

Before the introduction of written documents and title-deeds, the people spread over the country and *settled* wherever they pleased.
*D. W. Ross*, German Land-holding, Notes, p. 171.

Now, tell me, could you dwell content
In such a baseless tenement? . . .
Because, if you would *settle* in it,
'Twere built for love in half a minute.
*F. Locker*, Castle in the Air.

**3.** To be established in a way of life; quit an irregular and desultory for a methodical life; be established in an employment or profession; especially, to enter the married state or the state of a householder, or to be ordained or installed over a church or congregation: as, to *settle* in life: often with *down*. [Largely colloq.]

Having flown over many knavish professions, he *settled* only in rogue. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 106.

Why don't you marry, and *settle*?
*Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

My landlady had been a lady's maid, or a nurse, in the family of the Bishop of Bangor, and had but lately married away and *settled* (as such people express it) for life.
*De Quincey*, Opium Eater (reprint of 1st ed.), p. 25.

**4.** To become clear; purify itself; become clarified, as a liquid.

Moab hath been at ease from his youth, and he hath *settled* on his lees, and hath not been emptied from vessel to vessel: . . . therefore his taste remaineth in him.
Jer. xlviii. 11.

**5.** To sink down more or less gradually; subside; descend: often with *on* or *upon*.

Huntyng holliche that day . . .
Till the semli sunne was *settled* to rest.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2452.

Muche sorge theune *satteled vpon* segge [the man] Ionas.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 409.

As doth the day light *settle* in the west,
So dim is David's glory and his gite.
*Peele*, David and Bethsabe.

Specifically—(*a*) To fall to the bottom, as sediment.

By the *settling* of mud and limous matter brought down by the river Nilus, that which was at first a continued sea was raised at last into a firm and habitable country.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 8.

This reservoir is meant to keep up a stock, and to allow mud, etc., to *settle* out.
*O'Neill*, Dyeing and Calico Printing, p. 450.

(*b*) To sink, as the foundations or floors of a building; become lowered, as by the yielding of earth or timbers beneath: as, the house has *settled*. (*c*) To become compact and hard by drying: as, the roads *settle* after rain or the melting of snow. (*d*) To alight, as a bird on a bough or on the ground.

And, yet more splendid, numerous flocks
Of pigeons, *settling* on the rocks.
*Moore*, Lalla Rookh, Paradise and the Peri.

**6.** To become calm; cease to be agitated.

Then, till the fury of his highness *settle*,
Come not before him. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 482.

**7.** To resolve; determine; decide; fix: as, they have not yet *settled* on a house.

I am *settled*, and bend up
Each corporal agent to this terrible feat.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 79.

**8.** To make a jointure for a wife.

He algha with most success that *settles* well. *Garth.*

**settle**[2] (set'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *settled*, ppr. *settling*. [< ME. *sazilen, sahtlen, saghetelen, sauztlen*, reconcile, make peace, also become calm, subside, < AS. *sahtlian*, reconcile, < *saht*, reconciliation, adjustment of a lawsuit: see *saught*. This verb has been confused in form and sense with *settle*[1], from which it cannot now be wholly separated.]

**I.** *trans.* **1**†. To reconcile.

For when a sawele is *sazttled* & sakred to drystyn,
He holly haldes hit his & haue hit he wolde.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1139.

**2.** To determine; decide, as something in doubt or debate; bring to a conclusion; conclude; confirm; free from uncertainty or wavering: as, to *settle* a dispute; to *settle* a vexatious question; to *settle* one's mind.

I am something wavering in my faith:
Would you *settle* me, and swear 'tis so!
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Noble Gentleman, iii. 1.

The governour told them that, being come to *settle* peace, etc., they might proceed in three distinct respects.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 81.

It will *settle* the wavering, and confirm the doubtful.
*Swift.*

When the pattern of the gown is *settled* with the milliner, I fancy the terror on Mrs. Baynes's wizened face when she ascertains the amount of the bill.
*Thackeray*, Philip, xxiii.

We are in these days *settling* for ourselves and our descendants questions which, as they shall be determined in one way or the other, will make the peace and prosperity or the calamity of the next ages.
*Emerson*, Fortune of the Republic.

**3.** To fix; appoint; set, as a date or day.

The next day we had two blessed meetings; one amongst friends, being the first monthly meeting that was *settled* for Friesland. *Penn*, Travels in Holland, etc.

**4.** To set in order; regulate; dispose of.

Men should often be put in remembrance to take order for the *settling* of their temporal estates whilst they are in health. *Book of Common Prayer*, Visitation of the Sick.

I several months since made my will, *settled* my estate, and took leave of my friends. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 164.

His wife is all over the house, up stairs and down, *settling* things for her absence at church.
*W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 69.

**5.** To reduce to order or good behavior; give a quietus to: as, he was inclined to be insolent, but I soon *settled* him. [Colloq.]—**6.** To liquidate; balance; pay: as, to *settle* an account, claim, or score.—**To settle one's hash.** See *hash*[1].

**II.** *intrans.* **1**†. To become reconciled; be at peace.

I salle hym surelye ensure that *saghetylle* salle we never.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 330.

The se *sazttled* ther-with, as sone as ho mozt.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 232.

**2.** To adjust differences, claims, or accounts; come to an agreement: as, he has *settled* with his creditors.

"Why, hang it all, man, you don't mean to say your father has not *settled* with you?" Philip blushed a little. He had been rather surprised that there had been no settlement between him and his father.
*Thackeray*, Philip, xiv.

Hence—**3.** To pay one's bill; discharge a claim or demand. [Colloq.]

**settle-bed** (set'l-bed), *n.* **1.** A bed which forms a settle or settee by day; a folding bed. Compare *sofa-bed*.

Our maids in the coachman's bed, the coachman with the boy in his *settle-bed*, and Tom where he uses to lie.
*Pepys*, Diary, IV. 112.

But he kept firm his purpose, until his eyes involuntarily rested upon the little *settle-bed* and recalled the form of the child of his old age, as she sate upon it, pale, emaciated, and broken-hearted.
*Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xix.

**2.** A small bed having a narrow canopy: probably so called from the resemblance of this to the small canopy sometimes attached to a settle.

**settled**[1] (set'ld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *settle*[1], *v.*] **1.** Fixed; established; steadfast; stable.

Thou art the Rocke, draw'st all things, all do'st guide,
Yet in deep *setled* rest do'st still abide.
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 107.

All these being against her, whom hath she on her Side but her own Subjects, Papists yesterday and to-day Protestants! who being scarce *settled* in their Religion, how shall they be *settled* in their Loyalty?
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 330.

His virtuous toil may terminate at last
In *settled* habit and decided taste.
*Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 778.

A land of *settled* government,
A land of just and old renown,
Where Freedom broadens slowly down
From precedent to precedent.
*Tennyson*, You ask me why, tho' ill at ease.

**2.** Permanently or deeply fixed; firmly seated; decided; resolved: as, a *settled* gloom; a *settled* conviction.

This outward-sainted deputy,
Whose *settled* visage and deliberate word
Nips youth i' the head, and follies doth enmew.
*Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 90.

Why do you eye me
With such a *settled* look?
*Fletcher*, Valentinian, iii. 3.

I observed a *settled* melancholy in her countenance.
*Addison*, Omens.

3. Quiet; orderly; steady: as, he now leads a *settled* life.

Mercy on me!—he's greatly altered—and seems to have a *settled* married look! *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, ii. 3.

4. Sober; grave.

Youth no less becomes
The light and careless livery that it wears
Than *settled* age his sables and his weeds.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 81.

**settled**[2] (set'ld), *p. a.* [Pp. of *settle*[2], *v.*] Arranged or adjusted by agreement, payment, or otherwise: as, a *settled* account.

**settledness** (set'ld-nes), *n.* The state of being settled, in any sense of the word.

We cannot but imagine the great mixture of innocent disturbances and holy passions that, in the first address of the angel, did . . . discompose her *settledness*.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 27.

When . . . we have attained to a *settledness* of disposition . . . our life is labour.
*Bp. Hall*, Occasional Meditations, § 67.

**settlement**[1] (set'l-ment), *n.* [< *settle*[1] + *-ment*. Cf. *settlement*[2].] 1. The act of settling, or the state of being settled.

I went to Deptford, where I made preparation for my *settlement*, no more intending to go out of England, but endeavour a settl'd life. *Evelyn*, Diary, March 9, 1652.

(*a*) Establishment in life; especially, establishment in a business or profession or in the married state.

Every man living has a design in his head upon wealth, power, or *settlement* in the world. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

(*b*) The act of colonizing or peopling; colonization: as, the *settlement* of a new country.

The *settlement* of Oriental colonies in Greece produced no sensible effect on the character either of the language or the nation. *W. Mure*, Lit. of Greece, I. v. § 1.

The laws and representative institutions of England were first introduced into the New World in the *settlement* of Virginia.
*J. R. Green*, Short Hist. Eng. People, viii. § 4.

(*c*) The ordination or installation of a minister over a church or congregation. [Colloq.] (*d*) Adjustment of affairs, as the public affairs of a nation, with special reference to questions of succession to the throne, relations of church and state, etc.; also, the state of affairs as thus adjusted. Compare the phrase *Act of Settlement*, below.

Owning . . . no religion but primitive, no rule but Scripture, no law but right reason. For the rest, always conformable to the present *settlement*, without any sort of singularity. *Evelyn*, To Dr. Wotton, March 30, 1696.

2. In *law*: (*a*) The conveyance of property or the creation of estates therein to make future provision for one or more beneficiaries, usually of the family of the creator of the settlement, in such manner as to secure to them different interests, or to secure their expectancies in a different manner, from what would be done by a mere conveyance or by the statutes of descent and distribution. (See *strict.*) Thus, a *marriage settlement* is usually a gift or conveyance to a wife or intended wife, or to trustees for her benefit or that of herself for life and her husband or children or both after her, in consideration of which she waives her right to claim dower or to succeed to his property on his death.

An agreement to make a marriage *settlement* shall be decreed in equity after the marriage, though it was to be made before the marriage.
*Blackstone*, Com., I. xv., note 29.

Mr. Casaubon's behaviour about *settlements* was highly satisfactory to Mr. Brooke, and the preliminaries of marriage rolled smoothly along.
*George Eliot*, Middlemarch, ix.

(*b*) A bestowing or granting under legal sanction; the act of conferring anything in a formal and permanent manner.

My flocks, my fields, my woods, my pastures take,
With *settlement* as good as law can make.
*Dryden*, tr. of Idylls of Theocritus, xxvii.

3. A settled place of abode; residence; a right arising out of residence; legal residence or establishment of a person in a particular parish or town, which entitles him to maintenance if a pauper, and pledges the parish or town to his support.

They'll pass you on to your *settlement*, Missis, with all speed. You're not in a state to be let come upon strange parishes 'ceptio' as a Casual.
*Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, iii. 8.

4. A tract of country newly peopled or settled; a colony, especially a colony in its earlier stages: as, the British *settlements* in Australia; a back *settlement*.

Raleigh . . . now determined to send emigrants with wives and families, who should make their homes in the New World; and . . . he granted a charter of incorporation for the *settlement*. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 83.

5. In sparsely settled regions of the United States, especially in the South, a small village, as opposed to scattered houses.

There was a clearing of ten acres, a blacksmith's shop, four log huts facing indiscriminately in any direction, a small store of one story and one room, and a new frame court-house, whitewashed and inclosed by a plank fence. In the last session of the legislature, the *Settlement* had been made the county-seat of a new county; the additional honor of a name had been conferred upon it, but as yet it was known among the population of the mountains by its time-honored and accustomed title [*i. e.*, the *Settlement*]. *M. N. Murfree*, In the Tennessee Mountains, p. 91.

6†. That which settles or subsides; sediment; dregs; lees; settlings.

The waters [of the ancient baths] are very hot at the sources; they have no particular taste, but by a red *settlement* on the stones, and by a yellow scum on the top of the water, I concluded that there is in them both iron and sulphur. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 41.

7. In *building*, etc., a subsidence or sinking, as of a wall or part of a wall, or the effect of such subsidence, often producing a cracked or unstable condition, binding or disadjustment of doors or shutters, etc.—8. A sum of money formerly allowed to a pastor in addition to his regular salary. [U. S.]

Before the war began, my people punctually paid my salary, and advanced one hundred pounds of my *settlement* a year before it was due by contract.
*Rev. Nath. Emmons*, Autobiography. (*Bartlett.*)

9. A pastor's homestead as furnished by a parish, by a gift either of land, with or without buildings, or of money to be applied for its purchase. [U. S.]

I had just purchased a *settlement* and involved myself in debt. *Rev. Nath. Emmons*, Autobiography. (*Bartlett.*)

**Act of Settlement.** Same as *Limitation of the Crown Act* (which see, under *limitation*).—**Disposition and settlement.** See *disposition*.—**Family settlement**, in *Eng. law*, the arrangement now used instead of entail, by which land is transferred in such manner as to secure its being kept in the family for a considerable period, usually by giving it to one child, commonly the eldest son, for his life, and then to his sons and their issue if he have any, and on failure of issue then to the second son of the settlor for his life, and then to his sons, and so on. Under such a settlement a son to whom the land is given for life, and his son on coming of age, can together convey an absolute title and thus part with the family estates.

**settlement**[2] (set'l-ment), *n.* [< *settle*[2] + *-ment*.] The act or process of determining or deciding; the removal or reconciliation of differences or doubts; the liquidation of a claim or account; adjustment; arrangement: as, the *settlement* of a controversy; the *settlement* of a debt.

Taking the paper from before his kinsman, he [Rob Roy] threw it in the fire. Bailie Jarvie stared in his turn, but his kinsman continued "That 's a Hieland *settlement* of accounts." *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxiv.

**Ring settlement.** See *ring*[1].

**settler**[1] (set'lèr), *n.* [< *settle*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who settles; particularly, one who fixes his residence in a new colony.

The vigor and courage displayed by the *settlers* on the Connecticut, in this first Indian war in New England, struck terror into the savages.
*Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., I. 316.

2. A separator; a tub, pan, vat, or tank in which a separation can be effected by settling. (*a*) In *metal.*, a tub for separating the quicksilver and amalgam from the pulp in the Washoe process (which see, under *pan*[1], 3). (*b*) In the manufacture of chlorin and bleaching-powders, a tank for the separation of calcium sulphate and iron oxid from the neutral solution of manganese chlorid after treatment of acid manganese chlorid with sodium carbonate, or one in which the manganese peroxid formed by the treatment of the neutral manganese chlorid with milk of limé settles in the form of thin black mud. The former is technically called a *chlorid of manganese settler*, and the latter the *mud settler*.—**Settlers' clock.** Same as *laughing jackass* (which see, under *jackass*).

**settler**[2] (set'lèr), *n.* [< *settle*[2] + *-er*[1].] That which settles or decides anything definitely; that which gives a quietus: as, that argument was a *settler;* his last blow was a *settler*. [Colloq.]

**settling**[1] (set'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *settle*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which settles, in any sense of that word.—2. *pl.* Lees; dregs; sediment.

Winter Yellow Cotton Seed Oil, to pass as prime, must be brilliant, free from water and *settlings*.
*New York Produce Exchange Report*, 1888-9, p. 292.

**settling**[2] (set'ling), *n.* [< ME. *sagtlyng;* verbal n. of *settle*[2], *v.*] Reconciliation.

Ho [the dove] brogt in hir beke a bronch of olyue, . . .
That wat3 the syngne of sauyté that sende hem oure lorde,
& the *sa3tlyng* of hymself with tho sely bestes.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 490.

**settling-day** (set'ling-dā), *n.* A day set apart for the settling of accounts; specifically, in the stock-exchange, the fortnightly account-day for shares and stocks.

**settlor** (set'lor), *n.* [< *settle*[2] + *-or*[1]. Cf. *settler*[2].] In *law*, the person who makes a settlement.

**set-to** (set'tō'), *n.* A sharp contest; especially, a fight at fisticuffs; a pugilistic encounter; a boxing-match; also, any similar contest, as with foils. [Slang.]

They hurried to be present at the expected scene, with the alacrity of gentlemen of the fancy hastening to a *set-to*.
*Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xxx.

As prime a *set-to*
And regular turn-up as ever you knew.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 317.

**set-trap** (set'trap), *n.* A trap which works with a spring or other device to be released and set in operation by means of a trigger, the animal being caught when the trap is sprung. Most traps are of this description.

**setula** (set'ū-lą), *n.*; pl. *setulæ* (-lē). [NL., dim. of L. *seta, sæta*, a bristle: see *seta*.] A small seta; a little bristle; a setule.

**setule** (set'ūl), *n.* [< NL. *setula:* see *setula*.] A setula.

**setuliform** (set'ū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *setula*, a setule, + L. *forma*, form.] In *bot.*, having the form of a setule, or little bristle; filamentous; thready.

**setulose** (set'ū-lōs), *a.* [< *setule* + *-ose*.] Finely setose; covered with setules.

**set-up** (set'up), *n.* 1. Build; bearing; carriage. [Colloq.]

They [English soldiers] have a *set-up* not to be found in any of the soldiers of the Continental armies.
*T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 147.

2. In *metal.*, the steam-ram of the squeezer, which operates on the ball of iron from the puddling-furnace. It serves to upset or condense the bloom longitudinally after it has been lengthened by the action of the squeezer.

3. In *baking*, one of the wooden scantlings placed like a frame around the loaves in the oven to hold them in position. *E. H. Knight.*—4. A favorable arrangement of the balls in billiards, croquet, etc., especially when left so by one player for the next.—5. A treat. [Slang, U. S.]

**setwall** (set'wâl), *n.* [Formerly also *setywall;* < ME. *setwale, setewale, setuale, cetewale, setwaly*, also *sedwale, sedewale, seduale*, valerian, zedoary, < AF. *cetewale*, OF. *citoual, citoal, citouart*, F. *zédoaire* (> E. *zedoary*), < ML. *zedoaria* (AS. *sideware*), < Pers. *zadwar, zidwar*, also *jadwar*, zedoary: see *zedoary*, another E. form of the same name.] A name early transferred from the Oriental drug zedoary to the valerian. The root was highly popular for its sanatory properties, mixed with many dishes to make them wholesome. The original species was *Valeriana Pyrenaica*, a plant cultivated in gardens, now naturalized in parts of Great Britain. Latterly the name has been understood of the common officinal valerian, *V. officinalis*.

**set-work** (set'wėrk), *n.* 1. In *plastering*, two-coat work on lath.—2. In *boat-building*, the construction of dories and larger boats in which the streaks do not lap, but join edge to edge, and are secured by battens upon the inside of the boat. See *lapstreak*.

**seurement†**, *n.* See *surement*.

**seurtet, seuretee†**, *n.* Obsolete variants of *surety*.

**sevadilla**, *n.* A variant of *cevadilla*.

**seven** (sev'n), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *seaven;* < ME. *seven, sevene, seoven, seofen, seve, seove, seofe,* < AS. *seofon, seofone* = OS. *sibun, sivun* = OFries. *soven, saven, savn, siugun, sigun, sogen* = MD. *seven*, D. *zeven* = MLG. LG. *seven* = OHG. *sibun*, MHG. *siben*, G. *sieben* = Icel. *sjau*, mod. *sjö* = Sw. *sju* = Dan. *syv* = Goth. *sibun* = L. *septem* (> It. *sette* = Sp. *siete* = Pg. *sete, sette* = Pr. *set* = OF. *set, sept*, F. *sept*) = Gr. ἑπτά = W. *saith* = Gael. *seachd* = Ir. *seacht*, seven, = OBulg. *sebd-* in **sebdmŭ, sedmŭ*, seventh, *sedmi*, seven, = Bohem. *sedm* = Pol. *siedm* = ORuss. *seme, sedmi*, Russ. *semĭ* = Lith. *septini* = Lett. *septini* = Zend *hapta* = Skt. *saptan*, seven: ulterior origin unknown.] **I.** *a.* One more than six; the sum of three and four: a cardinal numeral. *Seven* is a rare number in metrology, perhaps its only occurrences being in the seven handbreadths of the Egyptian cubit (for the probable explanation of which, see *cubit*), and in the seven days of the week, certainly early connected, at least, with the astrological assignment of the hours in regular rotation to the seven planets. This astrological association explains the identification by Pythagoras of the number *seven* with the opportune time (καιρός), as well as the fact that light was called *seven* by the Pythagoreans. That they termed it "motherless" may be due to the "seven spirits" of the Chaldeans—that is, the planets—being called "fatherless and motherless." The astrological association further explains why the number *seven* has so frequently been suggested by the conception of divine or spiritual influence, and why it was

made the number of intelligence by Philolaus. The common statement that *seven* implies perfection has no further foundation than that the cabalistic meanings of all odd numbers are modes of perfection. One is the first, and was with the Pythagoreans the number of essence (οὐσία). Two involves otherness, and was the number of opinion, "because of its diversity." Three involves mediation, and was the number of beginning, middle, and end. Four naturally suggests a square, and so equity, and was commonly considered the number of justice; but it further carries the suggestion of system, and often has that signification. Five connects itself with the five fingers, used in counting, and thus is an ordinary synecdoche for a small group ("*Five* of you shall chase an hundred"—Lev. xxvi. 8); but the Pythagoreans, for some unknown reason, made it the number of marriage. Six played an important part in the sexagesimal ayatem of the Chaldeans; but its Pythagorean meaning is doubtful. In the Apocalypse 666 is the number of the beast. Eight, being the first cube, would naturally suggest solidity; but according to Dr. Wordsworth it is the dominical or resurrection number. Nine, or three triads, was the number of the great gods of Egypt, and was considered efficient in all magical operations. Ten, for reasons connected with the history of the Pythagorean brotherhood, was considered by them as the great number of power. To eleven no particular significance is attached. Twelve was important in the Chaldean division of the circle, and was the number of the great gods. Thirteen, according to Dr. Mahan, is the number of schism. *Seven* was formerly used generally and vaguely to indicate a large number.

I can then thanke Sensuall Apetyte;
That is the best daunce without a pype
That I saw this *seven* yere.
*Interlude of the Four Elements*, n. d. (*Halliwell.*)

And thou shalt number *seven* sabbaths of years unto thee, *seven* times *seven* years. Lev. xxv. 8.

Tears *seven* times salt
Burn out the sense and virtue of mine eye!
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 5. 154.

**Case of the seven bishops.** See *bishop*.—**Seven-branched candlestick.** See *candlestick*.—**Seven-day fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Seven great hymns.** See *hymn*.—**Seven Psalms.** See *penitential psalms*, under *penitential*.—**Seven-shilling piece.** See *shilling*.—**Seven wise men of Greece.** Same as *the seven sages*.—**Seven wonders of the world.** See *wonder*.—**The bodies seven.** See *body*.—**The seven arts**†. Same as *the seven liberal sciences*.

Eny science vnder sonne, *the seuene ars* [var. *artz*] and alle. *Piers Plowman* (C), xiii. 93.

**The seven chief or principal virtues,** faith, hope, charity, prudence, temperance, chastity, and fortitude. See *cardinal* and *theological*.—**The seven churches of Asia,** the churches to which special epistles are addressed in the second and third chapters of the Book of Revelation.—**The seven deadly sins.** See *sin*[1].—**The seven dolors of Mary.** See *dolors of the Virgin Mary*, under *dolor*.—**The seven gifts of the Holy Ghost,** wisdom, understanding, counsel, ghostly strength or fortitude, knowledge, godliness, and the fear of the Lord.—**The seven liberal sciences.** See *science*.—**The seven rishis.** See *rishi*.—**The seven sages.** See *sage*[1].—**The seven sleepers (of Ephesus),** seven Christian youths who are said to have concealed themselves in a cavern near Ephesus during the persecution under Decius (A. D. 249–251) and to have fallen asleep there, not awaking till two or three hundred years later, when Christianity had become the religion of the empire.—**The seven stars.** (*a*†) The planets—that is, the sun, the moon, Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn.

Oure sire [Lord] in his sec aboue the *seuene sterris*
Sawe the many mysscheuys that these men dede.
*Richard the Redeless*, iii. 352.

(*b*†) The constellation Ursa Major.

We that take pursea go by the moon and *the seven stars*.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 2. 16.

*The Seuen Starres*, called Charles waine in the North.
*Minsheu*, 1617.

(*c*) The Pleiades.—**To be frightened out of one's seven senses.** See *sense*[1].

**II.** *n.* 1. The number greater by one than six; a group of things amounting to this number.

Of every clean beast thou shalt take to thee by *sevens*.
Gen. vii. 2.

Of every beast and bird, and insect small,
Came *sevens* and pairs. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 735.

Of all numbers, there is no one which has exercised in this way a wider influence, no one which has commanded in a higher degree the esteem and reverence of mankind, than the number *Seven*. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 325.

2. The symbol representing this number, as 7, or VII, or vii.—3. *pl.* In *Eng. hymnology*, a species of trochaic meter having seven syllables to the line, and properly four lines to the stanza. *Sevens double* (7s, D.) has eight lines, and other varieties are marked by the number of lines, as 7s, 6l, or 7s, 3l. *Sevens and fives* is a trochaic meter having three lines of seven syllables with one of five. *Sevens and sixes* is a meter, usually of eight lines, in which trochaic lines of seven syllables alternate with iambic lines of six syllables. Other varieties occur. See *meter*[2], 3.

4. A playing-card with seven spots or pips on it.—**At sixes and sevens.** See *six*.—**Cannon of seven**†. See *cannon*.—**The Seven,** the Pleiades.—**To set on seven**†. (*a*) To set in order.

*Maria.* The fader of heven, God omnypotent,
That *sett* alle *on seven*, his son has he sent.
*Towneley Mysteries* (Surtees' Soc.), p. 118.

(*b*) To set in confusion.

Thus he *settez on sevene* with his sekyre knyghttez; . . .
And thus at the joyenyge the geauntez are dystroyede.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2131.

**seveneyes** (sev'n-īz), *n.* Same as *sevenholes*.

**sevenfold** (sev'n-fōld), *a.* [< ME. *seovenfald, sefenfald, seovevald, seovevold, sevefeald*, < AS. *seofon-feald* = OFries. *savnfald* = D. *zeven-voud, zeven-voudig* = MLG. *sevenvalt, sevenvolt, sevenvaldich, sevenvoldich* = OHG. *sibenfaltig*, MHG. *siben-valt, sibenvaltic*, G. *siebenfältig* = Icel. *sjaufaldr* = Sw. *sjufaldig* = Dan. *syv-fold;* as *seven* + *-fold*.] 1. Having seven plies, folds, or thicknesses.

He said, and, rising, high above the field
Whirl'd the long lance against the *sev'nfold* shield.
*Pope*, Iliad, vii. 296.

2. Repeated seven times; multiplied seven times; increased to seven times the size or amount.

The light of the sun shall be *sevenfold*, as the light of seven days. Isa. xxx. 26.

3. Consisting of seven; having seven parts.

A high and stately Tragedy, shutting up and intermingling her solemn Scenes and Acts with a *sevenfold* Chorus of halleluja's and harping symphonies.
*Milton*, Church-Government, ii., Int.

From Heaven itself though *sevenfold* Nilus flows.
*Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 359.

**sevenfold** (sev'n-fōld), *adv.* 1. Seven times as much or often; in the proportion of seven to one.

Whosoever slayeth Cain, vengeance shall be taken on him *sevenfold*. Gen. iv. 15.

2. In seven coils or folds. [Rare.]

Till that great sea-snake under the sea . . .
Would slowly trail himself *sevenfold*
Round the hall where I sate.
*Tennyson*, The Mermaid.

**seven-foldedt**, *a.* Same as *sevenfold*.

The upper marge
Of his *sevenfolded* shield away it tooke.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. v. 6.

**seven-gilled** (sev'n-gild), *a.* Having seven gill-slits on each side: specifically noting a cow-shark or sevengills.

**sevengills** (sev'n-gilz), *n.* A shark of the genus *Heptanchus* or *Notidanus;* a cow-shark. See cut under *Hexanchus*.

**sevenholes** (sev'n-hōlz), *n.* The river-lamprey: so called from the branchial apertures of each side. Also *seveneyes*. [Local, Eng.]

**sevennight** (sev'n-nīt or -nit), *n.* [< ME. **seven-niht, sevenilt, sovenyht*, < AS. *seofon niht:* see *seven* and *night*. Cf. contr. *se'nnight*.] The period of seven days and nights; a week, or the time from one day of the week to the next day of the same denomination preceding or following. See *sennight*.

Thilke day that she was *sevennight* old.
*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 55.

Having given this public notice of my court, I must further add that I intend to open it on this day *seven-night*, being Monday the twentieth instant.
*Addison*, Tatler, No. 250.

**seven-point** (sev'n-point), *a.* Related to seven points: as, the *seven-point* circle. See *circle*.

**seven-shooter** (sev'n-shō″tėr), *n.* A revolver, or other form of firearm, having seven chambers or barrels. [Colloq.]

**seven-shooting** (sev'n-shō″ting), *a.* Discharging from seven chambers or barrels; firing seven shots without reloading: as, a *seven-shooting* rifle. [Colloq.]

**sevensome** (sev'n-sum), *a.* [< *seven* + *some*. See *some*.] Consisting of seven things or parts; about seven. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

Thair was bot *sevensum* of thame all.
*Wyf of Auchtirmuchty* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 118).

**sevensomeness** (sev'n-sum-nes), *n.* The quality of being sevensome; arrangement or gradation by sevens. *North British Rev.* [Rare.]

**seven-spotted** (sev'n-spot″ed), *a.* Having seven spots: as, the *seven-spotted* ladybird, *Coccinella septenpunctata*.

**seventeen** (sev'n-tēn′), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *seuentene, sewintine*, < AS. *seofon-tyne* = OS. *sivontein* = OFries. *siuguntine* = D. *zeventien* = MLG. *seventein* = MHG. *siben-zehen*, G. *siebzehn* = Icel. *sjautjān, sautjan, seytjan* = Sw. *sjutton* = Dan. *sytten* = L. *septendecim* = Gr. ἑπτα(καί)-δεκα = Skt. *saptadaça;* as *seven* + *ten:* see *ten* and *-teen*.] I. *a.* One more than sixteen or less than eighteen, being the sum of seven and ten: a cardinal numeral.—**Seventeen-day fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Seventeen-year locust.** See *locust*[1], 3, and cut under *Cicadidæ*.

**II.** *n.* 1. The number greater by one than sixteen; the sum of ten and seven.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 17, or XVII, or xvii.

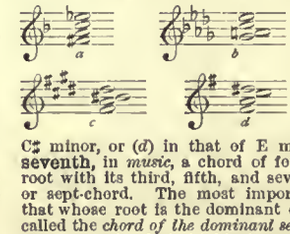
**seventeenth** (sev'n-tēnth′), *a.* and *n.* [With restored *n* in the last syllable, < ME. **seventethe, seventithe*, < AS. *seofon-teótha* = OFries. *siugun-tinda* = D. *zeven-tiende* = MHG. *siben-zehende*, G. *siebzehnte* = Icel. *seytjāndi, sau-tjāndi, sjau-tjāndi* = Sw. *sjuttonde* = Dan. *syttende;* as *seventeen* + *-th*[2].] I. *a.* 1. One next in order after the sixteenth; one coming after sixteen of the same class: an ordinal numeral: as, the *seventeenth* day of the month.—2. Constituting or being one of seventeen equal parts into which a thing may be divided.

**II.** *n.* 1. The next in order after the sixteenth; the seventh after the tenth.—2. The quotient of unity divided by seventeen; one of seventeen equal parts of a whole.—3. In *music*, the melodic or harmonic interval of two octaves and a third; or an organ-stop giving tones at such an interval from the normal pitch of the digitals; a tierce.

**seventh** (sev'nth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *seventhe, seuend, sevende, sefende*, with restored *n*, for earlier *sevethe, seovethe, seofethe, sefthe*, < AS. *seofo-tha* = OS. *sibhondo* = OFries. *sigunda* = D. *zevende* = MLG. *sevende* = OHG. *sibunto*, MHG. *sibende*, G. *siebente* = Icel. *sjaundi* = Sw. *sjunde* = Dan. *syvende* = Goth. **sibunda* = Skt. *sapta-tha*, seventh; as *seven* + *-th*[2]. The L. *septimus*, Gr. ἕβδομος, seventh, have a diff. suffix, the same as that in L. *primus* (AS. *forma*), first: see *prime, former*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Last in order of a series of seven; preceded by six of the same kind; next in order after that which is sixth: an ordinal numeral.—2. Constituting or being one of seven equal parts into which a whole may be divided: as, the *seventh* part.—**Seventh-day,** the name used by the Society of Friends for Saturday, the seventh day of the week.—**To be in the seventh heaven.** See *heaven*, 3.

**II.** *n.* 1. One next in order after the sixth.—2. The quotient of unity divided by seven; one of seven equal parts into which a whole is divided.—3. In *music:* (*a*) A tone on the seventh degree above or below a given tone; the next tone to the octave. (*b*) The interval between any tone and a tone on the seventh degree above or below it. (*c*) The harmonic combination of two tones at the interval thus defined. (*d*) In a scale, the seventh tone from the bottom; the leading-tone: solmizated *si*, or, in the tonic sol-fa system, *ti*. The typical interval of the seventh is that between the first and the seventh tones of a major scale, which is acoustically represented by the ratio 8:15. Such a seventh is called *major*. A seventh a half-step shorter is called *minor;* and one two half-steps shorter is called *diminished*. All kinds of sevenths are classed as dissonances, the minor seventh being the most beautiful and the most useful of dissonant intervals. The seventh produced by taking two octaves downward from the sixth harmonic of the given tone is sometimes called the *natural seventh;* it is sometimes used in vocal music, and on instruments, like the violin, whose intonation is not fixed.

4. In *early Eng. law*, a seventh of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.—**Chord of the diminished seventh,** in *music*, a chord of four tones, consisting in its typical form of the seventh, second, fourth, and sixth tones of a minor scale, and made up, therefore, of three minor thirds superposed. It is usually regarded as a chord of the ninth with the root omitted. Several different resolutions of it are possible. Such a chord on a keyboard instrument like the pianoforte is capable of four enharmonic interpretations, so that it is possible to modulate immediately from it into any one of the keys of the keyboard. Thus, in the key of G minor, the typical chord of the diminished seventh is (*a*), which on the keyboard is identical with either (*b*) in the key of B♭ minor, or (*c*) in that of C♯ minor, or (*d*) in that of E minor.



—**Chord of the seventh,** in *music*, a chord of four tones, comprising a root with its third, fifth, and seventh; a seventh-chord or sept-chord. The most important seventh-chord is that whose root is the dominant of the key; it is often called the *chord of the dominant seventh*. The resolution of seventh-chords is highly important to the close and satisfactory structure of a composition; usually the seventh itself progresses downward. See *chord*, 4.—**Essential seventh.** See *essential*.

**seventh-chord** (sev'nth-kôrd), *n.* In *music*, same as *chord of the seventh* (which see, under *seventh* and *chord*, 4). Also *sept-chord*.

**Seventh-day** (sev'nth-dā), *a.* Pertaining to, occurring upon, or observing in some special manner the seventh day of the week, the Sabbath of the Jews.—**Seventh-day Adventists.** See *Adventist*.—**Seventh-day Baptists.** See *Baptist*.

**seven-thirty** (sev'n-thėr'ti), *a.* and *n.* I. *a.* Bearing interest at 7.30 per cent.: used of certain notes issued by the United States Government. See II.

**II.** *n. pl.* The popular name for certain notes issued by the government of the United

States in 1861, 1864, and 1865, redeemable in three years, and bearing interest at 7.30 per cent.—that is, 2 cents a day on $100.

**seventhly** (sev'nth-li), *adv.* In the seventh place.

**seventieth** (sev'n-ti-eth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *seventiethe*, < AS. **(hund)seofontigotha* = D. *zeventigste* = G. *siebenzigste*, *siebzigste* = Icel. *sjautugti* = Sw. *sjuttionde*, seventieth; as *seventy* + *-eth*[2], *-th*[2].] **I.** *a.* 1. Next in order after the sixty-ninth: an ordinal numeral.—2. Constituting or being one of seventy parts into which a whole may be divided.

**II.** *n.* 1. One next in order after the sixty-ninth; the tenth after the sixtieth.—2. The quotient of unity divided by seventy; one of seventy equal parts.

**seventy** (sev'n-ti), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *seofentig*, *seoventi*, *seventi*, < AS. *hund-seofontig* (the element *hund-* being later dropped: see *hundred*) = OS. *sibuntig* = OFries. *siuguntich* = D. *zeventig* = MLG. *seventich* = OHG. *sibunzug*, *sibunzō*, MHG. *siben-zie*, G. *siebenzig*, *siebzig* = Icel. *sjautugr* = Sw. *sjuttio* = Norw. *sytti* = Goth. *sibun-tehund*, seventy; cf. L. *septuaginta* (> E. *Septuagint*), Gr. *ἑβδομήκοντα*, Skt. *saptati*, seventy; as *seven* + *-ty*[1].] **I.** *a.* Seven times ten; one more than sixty-nine: a cardinal numeral.—**The seventy disciples.** See *disciple*.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *seventies* (-tiz). 1. The number which is made up of seven times ten.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 70, or LXX, or lxx.—**The Seventy**, a title given—(*a*) to the Jewish sanhedrim; (*b*) to the body of disciples mentioned in Luke x. as appointed by Christ to preach the gospel and heal the sick; (*c*) to the body of scholars who, according to tradition, were the authors of the Septuagint: so called from their number seventy-two (see *Septuagint*); (*d*) to certain officials in the Mormon Church whose duty it is, under the direction of the Twelve Apostles, "to travel into all the world and preach the Gospel and administer its ordinances" (*Mormon Catechism*).

**seventy-four** (sev'n-ti-fōr'), *n.* A ship of war rated as carrying 74 guns; a 74-gun ship.

**seven-up** (sev'n-up'), *n.* A game, the same as *all-fours*.

**sever** (sev'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *severen*, < OF. (and F.) *sevrer*, also later *separer*, F. *séparer* = Pr. *sebrar* = Sp. Pg. *separar* = It. *severare*, *sevrare*, also *separare*, < L. *separare*, separate: see *separate*, of which *sever* is a doublet, without the suffix.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To separate; part; put or keep distinct or apart.

> And vynes goode of IV or V have mynde,
> And *severed* by hemself sette everie kynde.
> *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.
>
> Here are *sever'd* lips
> Parted with sugar breath.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2. 118.

We see the chaff may and ought to be *severed* from the corn in the ear. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 367.

2. To part, sunder, or divide; separate into two or more parts: as, to *sever* the body or the arm at a single stroke.

> Our state cannot be *sever'd*; we are one.
> *Milton*, P. L., ix. 958.
>
> The nat'ral bond
> Of brotherhood is *sever'd* as the flax
> That falls asunder at the touch of fire.
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 10.

3. To separate from the rest: said of a part with reference to the whole or main body of anything: as, to *sever* the head from the body.

Than he *seuered* a part of his peple, and aeide to Pounce Antonye and to ffrolle that thei sholde haue mynde to do well, and breke her enmyes. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 402.

The angels shall come forth, and *sever* the wicked from among the just. Mat. xiii. 49.

> A second multitude
> With wondrous art founded the massy ore,
> *Severing* each kind, and scumm'd the bullion dross.
> *Milton*, P. L., i. 704.
>
> His *sever'd* head was toss'd among the throng,
> And, rolling, drew a bloody trail along.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xi. 189.

4. To separate; disjoin: referring to things that are distinct but united by some tie.

> No, God forbid that I should wish them *sever'd*
> Whom God hath join'd together; ay, and 'twere pity
> To sunder them that yoke so well together.
> *Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 21.
>
> Death's proper hateful office 'tis to *sever*
> The loving Husband from his lawful Wife.
> *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 159.

5. To distinguish; discriminate; know apart.

Expedient it will be that we *sever* the law of nature observed by the one from that which the other is tied unto. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 3.

> *Volp.* Am I then like him?
> *Mos.* O sir, you are he:
> No man can *sever* you.
> *B. Jonson*, Volpone, v. 3.

He is a poor Divine that cannot *sever* the good from the bad. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 31.

6. In *law*, to disunite; disconnect; part possession of.

We are, lastly, to inquire how an estate in joint-tenancy may be *severed* and destroyed. *Blackstone*, Com., II. xii.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To separate; part; go asunder; move apart.

> They *seuerid* and sondrid, ffor somere hem ffaylid . . .
> All the hoole herde that helde so to-gedir.
> *Richard the Redeless*, ii. 14.
>
> Ho aweze [atooped] doun, & semly hym kyssed,
> Sithen ho *seueres* hym fro.
> *Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1797.
>
> What envious streaks
> Do lace the *severing* clouds in yonder east!
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 5. 8.
>
> Ae fond kiss, and then we *sever*;
> Ae farewell, alas! for ever!
> *Burns*, Ae Fond Kiss.

2. To make a separation or distinction; distinguish.

The Lord shall *sever* between the cattle of Israel and the cattle of Egypt. Ex. ix. 4.

3. To act separately or independently.

Preaton, Ashton, and Elliot had been arraigned at the Old Bailey. They claimed the right of *severing* in their challenge. It was therefore necessary to try them separately. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., xvii.

**severable** (sev'ėr-a-bl), *a.* [< *sever* + *-able*.] Capable of being severed.

**several** (sev'ėr-al), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *severalle*, < OF. *several*, < ML. **separalis* (also, after OF., *severalis*), adj., separate, as a noun in neut. *separale*, a thing separate, a thing that separates, a dividing line, equiv. to L. *separabilis*, separable (see *separable*), < *separare*, separate: see *separate*, *sever*.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Separated; apart; not together.

So be we now by baptism reckoned to be consigned unto Christ's church, *several* from Jews, paynims, &c. *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 246.

If the King have power to give or deny any thing to his Parlament, he must doe it either as a Person *several* from them or as one greater. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, xi.

2. Individual; not common to two or more; separate; particular.

Let euery line beare his *seuerall* length, euen as ye would haue your verse of measure.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 74.

They haue neuerthelesse *seuerall* cloysters and *seuerall* lodgynges, but they kepe all theyr dyuine sernyce in one quere al togyther. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 79.

Both Armies having their *several* Reasons to decline the Battel, they parted without doing any thing.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 118.

So different a state of things requires a *several* relation. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., ii.

Let every one of us, in our *several* places and stations, do our best to promote the kingdom of Christ within us, by promoting the love and practice of evangelical purity and holiness. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iv.

3. Different; diverse; various: as, they went their *several* ways; it has happened three *several* times.

> For on his back a heavy load he bare
> Of nightly stelths, and pillage *severall*,
> Which he had got abroad by purchas criminall.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., I. iii. 16.

A long coate, wherein there were many *severall* peeces of cloth of divers colours. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 11.

I thank God I have this Fruit of my foreign Travels, that I can pray to him every Day of the Week in a *several* Language, and upon Sunday in seven.
*Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 32.

> Through London they passed along,
> Each one did passe a *severall* streete.
> *Dutchess of Suffolk's Calamity* (Child's Ballads, VII. 300).

4. Single; particular; distinct.

> Each *several* ship a victory did gain.
> *Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis, st. 101.
>
> Each *several* heart-beat, counted like the coin
> A miser reckons, is a special gift
> As from an unseen hand. *O. W. Holmes*, Questioning.

5. In *law*, separable and capable of being treated as separate from, though it may be not wholly independent of, another. Thus, a *several obligation* is one incurred by one person alone, as a bond by a single obligor, or concurrently with others, as in a subscription paper, in which latter case, though his promise is in a measure dependent on that of the other subscribers, the obligation of each may be *several*; while, on the other hand, in a contract by partners or an instrument expressed to be joint, the obligors are not at common law severally liable, but either has the right to have the others joined in an action to enforce payment. So a *several estate* is one which belongs to one person alone, and, although it may in a sense be dependent on others, it is not shared by others during its continuance. (See *estate*, 5.) A *joint and several obligation* is one which so far partakes of both qualities that the creditor may in general treat it in either way, by joining all or suing each one separately.

6. Consisting of or comprising an indefinite number greater than one; more than one or two, but not many; divers.

Adam and Eve in bugle-work; . . . upon canvas . . . *several* filligrane curiosities. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 245.

At Paris I drove to *several* hotels, and could not get admission. *Sydney Smith*, To Mrs. Sydney Smith.

**A joint and several note or bond**, a note or bond executed by two or more persons, each of whom binds himself to pay the whole amount named in the document.—**Several fishery, inheritance**, etc. See the nouns.—**Several tenancy.** See *entire tenancy*, under *entire*.=**Syn. 2-4.** *Distinct*, etc. See *different*.

**II.** *n.* 1†. That which is separate; a particular or peculiar thing; a private or personal possession.

> All our abilities, gifts, natures, shapes,
> *Severals* and generals of grace exact, . . .
> Success or loss, what is or is not, serves
> As stuff for these two to make paradoxes.
> *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 3. 180.

Truth lies open to all; it is no man's *several*.
*B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

2†. A particular person; an individual.

> Not noted, is't,
> But of the finer natures? by some *severals*
> Of head-piece extraordinary?
> *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 226.

3†. An inclosed or separate place; specifically, a piece of inclosed ground adjoining a common field; an inclosed pasture or field, as opposed to an open field or common.

We have in this respect our churches divided by certain partitions, although not so many in number as theirs [the Jews']. They had their *several* for heathen nations, their *several* for the people of their own nation, their *several* for men, their *several* for women, their *several* for the priests, and for the high priest alone their *several*.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 14.

> Of late he 'a broke into a *several*
> Which doth belong to me, and there he spoils
> Both corn and pasture.
> *Sir John Oldcastle*, iii. 1. (*Nares.*)

4. An outer garment for women, introduced about 1860 and named in France from the English word, in allusion to the different uses to which the garment could be put: its form could be changed by folding, buttoning, etc., so that it should make a shawl, a burnoose, or other garment at pleasure.—**In several**, in a state of separation or partition.

> More profit is quieter found,
> Where pastures in *severall* be,
> Of one seely acre of ground,
> Than champion maketh of three.
> *Tusser*, Husbandry (Champion Country and Severall).

**severalt** (sev'ėr-al), *adv.* [< *several*, *a.*] Separately; individually; diversely; in different ways.

> We'll dress us all so *several*,
> They shall not us perceive.
> *Robin Hood and the Golden Arrow* (Child's Ballads, V. 385).

**severalt** (sev'ėr-al), *v. t.* To divide or break up into severals; make several instead of common.

Our *severalling*, distincting, and numbring createth no thing. *Dee*, Pref. to Euclid (1570).

The people of this isle used not to *severall* their grounds. *Harrison*, Descrip. of England, x.

**severalityt** (sev-e-ral'i-ti), *n.* [< *several* + *-ity*.] The character of being several; also, any one of several particulars taken singly; a distinction.

All the *severalities* of the degrees prohibited run still upon the male. *Bp. Hall*, Cases of Conscience, iv. 5.

**severalizet** (sev'ėr-al-īz), *v. t.* [< *several* + *-ize*.] To separate; make several or individual; distinguish.

There is one and the same church of Christ, however far disterminate in places, however segregated and infinitely *severalized* in persons.
*Bp. Hall*, The Peace-Maker, i. 3.

**severally** (sev'ėr-al-i), *adv.* [< *several* + *-ly*[2].] Separately; distinctly; individually; apart from others.—**Conjunctly and severally**, in *Scots law*, collectively and individually.

**severalty** (sev'ėr-al-ti), *n.* [< ME. *severalte*, < OF. **severalte*, < *several*, several: see *several*. Cf. *severality*.] A state of separation from the rest, or from all others: used chiefly of the tenure of property.

> And thi land shal be, after thi diacesse plain,
> Parted in partes I beleue shal be,
> Neuer to-gedera held in *seueralte*.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3640.

Further, there were lands of inheritance held in *severalty* by customary titles, and derived originally, as it is presumed, out of common land.
*F. Pollock*, Land Laws, App., p. 190.

**Estate in severalty**, ownership by one without being joined with other owners connected with him in point of interest during his ownership: as distinguished from joint tenancy, coparcenary, and tenancy in common.—**Land in severalty**, the system of ownership by individuals, as distinguished from ownership or occupancy in common. The phrase is used in reference to recent legislation in the United States, under which Indian reservations in the occupancy of tribes of Indians without any individual proprietorship have been divided, and specific holdings allotted to the respective members of the tribe

to be held in severalty, leaving the residue of the tribal possession to be sold by the government, in part or in whole, for the benefit of the tribe or members of it.

**severance** (sev'ėr-ans), *n.* [< *sever* + *-ance*. Cf. *disseverance*.] The act of severing, or the state of being severed; separation; the act of dividing or disuniting; partition.

A God, a God their *severance* ruled!
And bade betwixt their shores to be
The unplumb'd, salt, estranging sea.
*M. Arnold*, Switzerland, v.

**Severance of a joint tenancy**, in *law*, a severance made by destroying the unity of interest. Thus, when there are two joint tenants for life, and the inheritance is purchased by or descends upon either, it is a severance. —**Severance of an action**, the division of an action, as when two persons are joined in a writ and one is nonsuited: in this case severance is permitted, and the other plaintiff may proceed in the suit.

**severe** (sē-vēr'), *a.* [< OF. *severe*, F. *sévère* = Sp. Pg. It. *severo*, < L. *severus*, severe, serious, grave in demeanor; perhaps orig. 'honored,' 'reverenced,' being prob. < √ *sev*, honor, = Gr. *σέβεσθαι*, honor, reverence. Cf. *serious*, < L. *sērius*, prob. from the same root.] 1. Serious or earnest in feeling, manner, or appearance; without levity; sedate; grave; austere; not light, lively, or cheerful.

Then the justice, . . .
With eyes *severe* and beard of formal cut.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 155.

Happy who in his verse can gently steer
From grave to light, from pleasant to *severe*.
*Dryden*, Art of Poetry, i. 76.

2. Very strict in judgment, discipline, or action; not mild or indulgent; rigorous; harsh; rigid; merciless: as, *severe* criticism; *severe* punishment.

Come, you are too *severe* a moraler.
*Shak.*, Othello, ii. 3. 301.

The boar, that bloody beast,
Which knows no pity, but is still *severe*.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 1000.

In Madagascar . . . the people are governed on the *severest* maxims of feudal law, by absolute chieftains under an absolute monarch. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 460.

I was sorry not to meet a well-known character in the mountains, who has killed twenty-one men. . . . He is called, in the language of the country, a *severe* man.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 270.

3. Strictly regulated by rule or principle; exactly conforming to a standard; rigidly methodical; hence, in *lit.*, *art*, etc., avoiding, or not exhibiting or permitting, unnecessary or florid ornament, amplification, or the like; restrained; not luxuriant; always keeping measure; pure in line and form; chaste in conception; subordinated to a high ideal: as, a *severe* style of writing; the *severest* style of Greek architecture; the *severe* school of German music.

The near scene,
In naked and *severe* simplicity,
Made contrast with the universe.
*Shelley*, Alastor.

The habits of the household were simple and *severe*.
*Froude*, Cæsar, vi.

A small draped female figure, remarkable for the *severe* architectonic composition of the drapery.
*C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 91.

4. Sharp; afflictive; distressing; violent; extreme: as, *severe* pain, anguish, or torture; *severe* cold; a *severe* winter.

See how they have safely surviv'd
The frowns of a sky so *severe*.
*Cowper*, The Winter Nosegay.

This action was one of the *severest* which occurred in these wars. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 14.

5. Difficult to be endured; trying; critical; rigorous: as, a *severe* test; a *severe* examination.

I find you have a Genius for the most solid and *severest* sort of Studies. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 40.

Olympia and the other great agonistic festivals were, as it were, the universities where this elaborate training was tested by competitive examinations of the *severest* kind.
*C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 323.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Harsh*, *Strict*, etc. (see *austere*), unrelenting.—**3**. Exact, accurate, unadorned, chaste.—**4**. Cutting, keen, biting.

**severely** (sē-vēr'li), *adv.* In a severe manner, in any sense of the word *severe*.

**severeness** (sē-vēr'nes), *n.* Severity. *Sir W. Temple*, United Provinces, i.

**severer** (sev'ėr-ėr), *n.* One who or that which severs.

**Severian** (sē-vē'ri-an), *n.* [< *Severus*, a name, + *-ian*.] *Eccles.*: (*a*) A member of an Enceratite sect of the second century. (*b*) A member of a Gnostic sect of the second century: often identified with (*a*). (*c*) A follower of Severus, Monophysite patriarch of Antioch A. D. 512–519, still honored by the Jacobites next after Dioscorus. See *Monophysite*.

**severity** (sē-ver'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *severities* (-tiz). [< OF. *severite*, F. *sévérité* = Sp. *severidad* = Pg. *severidade* = It. *severità*, < L. *severita(t-)s*, earnestness, severity, < *severus*, earnest, severe: see *severe*.] The character or state of being severe. Especially—(*a*) Gravity; austerity; seriousness: the opposite of *levity*.

It is too general a vice, and *severity* must cure it.
*Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 106.

Strict Age, and sour *Severity*,
With their grave saws in slumber lie.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 109.

(*b*) Extreme rigor; strictness; rigidity; harshness.

Behold therefore the goodness and *severity* of God: on them which fell, *severity*; but toward thee, goodness.
Rom. xi. 22.

*Severity*, gradually hardening and darkening into misanthropy, characterizes the works of Swift.
*Macaulay*, Addison.

(*c*) Harshness; cruel treatment; sharpness of punishment: as, *severity* practised on prisoners of war.

The Pharisaical Superstitions, and Vows, and *Severities* to themselves in fetching blood and knocking their heads against the walls. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.

(*d*) In *lit.*, *art*, etc., the quality of strict conformity to an ideal rule or standard; studied moderation; freedom from all exuberance or florid ornament; purity of line and form; austerity of style.

I thought I could not breathe in that fine air,
That pure *severity* of perfect light—
I wanted warmth and colour, which I found
In Lancelot. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

(*e*) The quality or power of afflicting, distressing, or paining; extreme degree; extremity; keenness: as, the *severity* of pain or anguish; the *severity* of cold or heat; the *severity* of the winter.

Lib'ral in all things else, yet Nature here
With stern *severity* deals out the year;
Winter invades the spring.
*Cowper*, Table-Talk, l. 209.

We ourselves have seen a large party of stout men travelling on a morning of intense *severity*. *De Quincey*, Plato.

(*f*) Exactness; rigor; niceness: as, the *severity* of a test. (*g*) Strictness; rigid accuracy.

I may say it with all the *severity* of truth, that every line of yours is precious. *Dryden*, Orig. and Prog. of Satire.

=**Syn.** (*a*) and (*b*) *Asperity*, *Harshness*, etc. (see *acrimony*), unkindness.—(*b*), (*c*), and (*e*) Sharpness, keenness, force. See list under *harshness*.

**severyt**, *n.* See *eivery*. Also spelled *severey*, *severie*, *severee*.

**Sevillan** (se-vil'an), *a.* [< *Seville* (Sp. *Sevilla*) + *-an*.] Pertaining to Seville, a city and province in southern Spain.—**Sevillan ware**, pottery made in Seville; specifically, an imitation of Italian majolica, differing from the original in being coarser and having a thinner glaze.

**sevocationt** (sev-ō-kā'shon), *n.* [< L. *sevocare*, pp. *sevocatus*, call apart or aside, < *se-*, disjunct. prefix, + *vocare*, call.] A calling aside. *Bailey*.

**Sèvres** (sāvr), *n.* [< *Sèvres*, a town of France, near Paris, noted for its porcelain manufactures.] Sèvres porcelain. See *porcelain*[1].—**Jeweled Sèvres**, a variety of Sèvres porcelain decorated with small bubbles or drops of colored enamel, translucent and brilliant, like natural rubies, emeralds, etc., or opaque, like turquoises cut en cabochon. This decoration was introduced about 1780, and is confined to the richest pieces, the jewels being set in bands of gold slightly in relief, and serving to frame medallion pictures.

**sevum** (sē'vum), *n.* [NL., < L. *serum*, *sebum*, suet: see *sebaceous*, *sew*[2], *suet*.] Suet; the internal fat of the abdomen of the sheep (*Ovis aries*), purified by melting and straining. It is used in the preparation of ointments, etc. *U. S. Pharmacopœia*.

**sew**[1] (sō), *v.*; pret. *sewed*, pp. *sewed* or *sewn*, ppr. *sewing*. [Early mod. E. also *sow* (in accordance with the pronunciation sō, the proper historical spelling being *sew*, pron. sū; cf. *shew*, now written *show*, pron. shō), < ME. *sewen*, *sowen*, *souwen* (pret. *sewide*, *souwede*, *sewede*, pp. *sewed*, *sowed*), < AS. *siwian*, *siwigan*, *seowian* (pret. *siwode*) = OFries. *sīa* = OHG. *siuwan*, *siwan*, MHG. *siuwen*, *suwen*, *suen* = Icel. *sýja* = Sw. *sy* = Dan. *sye* = Goth. *siujan* = L. *suere* (in comp. *con-suere*, sew together, in ML. reduced to **cosire*, *cosere*, *cusire*, > It. *cucire*, *cuseire* = Sp. Pg. *coser*, *cusir* = Pr. *coser*, *cuzir* = F. *coudre*, sew) = OBulg. **sjuti*, *shiti* = Serv. Bohem. *shiti* = Pol. *szye* = Russ. *shitĭ* = Lith. *siuti* = Lett. *shūt* = Skt. √ *sīv*, sew. From the Teut. root are ult. *seam*[1], *seamster*, *seamstress*, etc.; from the L. are ult. *suture*, *consute*, *consutile*, etc.; from the Skt., *sutra*. The historical form of the pp. is *sewed*; the collateral form *sewn* is modern, due, as in *shown*, *worn*, and other cases, to conformation with participles historically strong, as *sown*, *blown*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To unite, join, or attach by means of a thread, twine, wire, or other flexible material, with or without the aid of a needle, awl, or other tool.

The wounde to *sewe* fast he began to spede, . . .
And they yet say that the stytches brake.
*Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 45.

"Myselt to medes [for my reward] wol the lettre *sowe*,"
And helde his hondes up, and fil on knowe;
"Now, gode nece, be it never so lite,
Gif me the labour it to *sowe* and plyte [fold]."
*Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1201.

Till over the buttons I fall asleep,
And *sew* them on in a dream!
*Hood*, Song of the Shirt.

2. To put together or construct, or to repair, as a garment, by means of a needle and thread.

And *seouweth* and amendeth chirche clothes.
*Ancren Riwle*, p. 420.

And ȝe, lowely ladyes, with ȝoure longe fyngres,
That ȝe han silke and sendal, to *sowe* [var. *sewen*], whan time is,
Chesibles for chapelleynes, cherches to honoure.
*Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 11.

I *sew'd* his sheet, making my mane.
*The Lament of the Border Widow* (Child's Ballads, III. 87).

*Sewing* at once, with a double thread,
A Shroud as well as a Shirt.
*Hood*, Song of the Shirt.

**Sewed flexible**, noting a book with unsawed sections, on the back of which the cross-bands are placed, projecting outward, giving more flexibility.—**Sewed on bands**, noting a book on the back of which bands of tape or strips of parchment are used instead of twine.—**Sewed on false bands**, noting a book sewed on bands that are drawn out after the sewing has been done.—**Sewed on sunk bands**, noting a book that has its bands of twine sunk in the grooves made by saw-cuts in the backs of the sections.—**Sewn all along**, noting a book sewed the whole length of the back.—**To be sewed**, or **sewed up**. (*a*) *Naut.*, to rest upon the ground, as a ship, when there is not sufficient depth of water to float her. A ship thus situated is said to be *sewed*, or *sewed up*, by as much as is the difference between the surface of the water and her floating-mark or -line. Also spelled *sue* in this sense. (*b*) To be brought to a standstill; be ruined or overwhelmed. [Slang.]

Here's Mr. Winkle reg'larly *sewed up* with desperation.
*Dickens*, Pickwick, xl.

(*c*) To be intoxicated. [Slang.]

He . . . had twice had Sir Rumble Tumble (the noble driver of the Flash-o'-lightning-light-four-inside-post-coach) up to his place, and took care to tell you that some of the party *were* pretty considerably *sewn up* too.
*Thackeray*, Shabby Genteel Story, i.

**To sew up.** (*a*) To secure or fasten within some enveloping fabric or substance by means of stitches. (*b*) To close or unite by sewing: as, to *sew up* a rent.

I commanded the sleeves should be cut out and *sewed up* again. *Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 3. 148.

**To sew up one's stocking**, to put one to silence; discomfit one; confute one. [Prov. Eng.]

At this home thrust Mrs. Wilson was staggered. . . . "Eh! Miss Lucy," cried she, . . . "but ye've got a tongue in your head. Ye've *sewed up my stocking*."
*C. Reade*, Love me Little, xxvi.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To practise sewing; join things by means of stitches.

A time to rend, and a time to *sew*. Eccl. iii. 7.

Fair lady Isabel sits in her bower *sewing*,
Aye as the gowans grow gay.
*Lady Isabel and the Elf-Knight* (Child's Ballads, I. 195).

2. *Naut.*, to be sewed, or sewed up. See phrase above.

**sew**[2]†, *n.* [(*a*) < ME. *sew*, *seew*, *sewe*, *sæw*, juice, broth, gravy, < AS. *seáw* = OHG. MHG. *sou* (*souw*-), juice, sap, = Skt. *sava*, juice, < √ *su*, press out (see *soma*). The ME. word has also been referred to (*b*) OF. *sui*, *sue*, F. *sue* = Pr. *sue* = Sp. *suco* = Pg. *sumo*, *sueco* = It. *sueco*, < L. *sucus*, *succus*, juice, sap (see *sew*[3]), or to (*c*) OF. *seu*, *suis*, *suif*, F. *suif* = Pr. *seu* = Sp. Pg. *sebo* = It. *sevo*, < L. *sebum*, also *sevum*, tallow, suet, fat, grease (> ult. E. *suet*, formerly *sewet*); perhaps akin to L. *sapo*, soap, and to *sapa*, sap, juice: see *soap*, *sap*[1], *sevum*, *suet*. Some confusion with these OF. forms may have occurred. Cf. W. *sewion*, gravy, juice, jelly.] Juice; broth; gravy; hence, a pottage; a made dish.

Fele kyn fischeȝ, . . .
Summe sothen [boiled] summe in *sewe*, sauered with spyces.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 892.

I wol nat tellen of her strange *sewes*.
*Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, l. 59.

Droppe not thi brest with *seew* & other potage.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 31.

**sew**[3] (sū), *v.* [< ME. *sewen*, dry, wipe (the beak), for **essewen*, < OF. *essuier*, *essuyer*, *essuer*, also in partly restored form *essucquer*, F. *essuyer*, dry (pp. *essuyé*, > E. dial. *assue*, drained, as a cow), = Pr. *eisugar*, *essugar*, *eehuear*, *issugar* = Sp. *enjugar* = Pg. *enxugar* = It. *asciugare*, < L. *exsucare*, *exsuccare*, *exucare*, dry, deprive of moisture, suck the juice from, < *ex-*, out (see *ex-*), + *sucus*, *succus*, juice, sap, moisture: see *sew*[2], *succulent*. Cf. *sewer*[3].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To drain dry, as land; drain off, as water. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Rather breake a statute which is but penall then *sew* a pond that maye be perpetuall.
*Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 414.

2†. In *falconry*, to wipe: said of a hawk that cleans its beak. *Berners.* (*Halliwell.*)

II. *intrans.* To ooze out. [Prov. Eng.]

**sew**[3] (sū), *n.* [Also dial. *seugh;* < *sew*[3], *v.*] A drain; a sewer. [Prov. Eng.]

> The town sinke, the common *sew.*
> *Nomenclator* (ed. 1585), p. 391. (*Skeat.*)

**sew**[4]†, *v. i.* [< ME. *sewen*, serve at table, lit. act as a sewer, or bearer of dishes; a back-formation, < *sewer*, one who sets the table, etc.: see *sewer*[2].] To serve at table, as by carving, tasting, etc. *Palsgrave.*

> To *sewe* at ye mete; deponere. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 331.

> The sewer muste *sewe*, & from the borde conuey all maner of potages, metes, & sauces.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 270.

**sew**[5]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sue.*

**sew**[6]. An obsolete or dialectal preterit of *sow*[1].

**sewage** (sū'āj), *n.* [< *sew-*, the apparent base of *sewer*[3], + *-age.* Cf. *sewerage.*] 1. The matter which passes through sewers; excreted and waste matter, solid and liquid, carried off in sewers and drains. Also *sewerage.*

> Rivers which have received *sewage*, even if that *sewage* has been purified before its discharge into them, are not safe sources of potable water.
> *E. Frankland*, Chemistry, p. 555.

2. Same as *sewerage*, 1. [An objectionable use.] =**Syn.** See *sewerage.*

**sewage** (sū'āj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sewaged*, ppr. *sewaging.* [< *sewage*, *n.*] 1. To fertilize by the application of sewage. [Recent.]

> In irrigated meadows, though in a less degree than on *sewaged* land, the reduction of the amount, or even the actual suppression, of certain species of plants is occasionally well-marked. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 364.

2. To furnish with sewers; drain with sewers; sewer. *Encyc. Dict.*

**sewage-fungus** (sū'āj-fung″gus), *n.* A name applied, especially by engineers, to *Beggiatoa alba*, a schizomycetous fungus found in sulphureted waters and the waters discharged from manufactories and sewage-works. It has the remarkable power of extracting sulphur from the water and storing it up in the form of minute refringent globules.

**sewage-grass** (sū'āj-gràs), *n.* Grass grown upon sewaged land; grass manured by the application of sewage.

> That *sewage-grass* is very inferior to normal herbage.
> *Science*, XI. 156.

**sewant**†, *a.* and *n.* See *suant.*

**sewel**†, **sewell**†, *n.* See *shewel.*

**sewellel** (sē-wel'el), *n.* [Amer. Ind.: see quot.] A rodent mammal of the family *Haplodontidæ*, *Haplodon rufus*, inhabiting Washington and Oregon and parts of California. It is most nearly related to the beaver, but resembles the muskrat in size, shape, and general appearance, except that it has almost no tail. The length is about a foot. The color is uniform rich dark brown, paler and grayer below. It is not aquatic, lives in burrows, and feeds on roots, herbs, and seeds. A second species is sometimes distinguished as *H. californicus.* The name *sewellel* first appears in print in this form in the "Travels" of Lewis and Clarke, where the authors say "*sewellel* is a name given by the natives to a small animal found in the timbered country." On this animal Rafinesque based his *Anisonyx rufa* (whence *Haplodon rufus* of Coues), and Richardson his *Aplodontia leporina.* See *Haplodon.* Also called *boomer* and *mountain-beaver.*

> Its name, in the Nisqually language, is *show'l'l* (*show-hurll*, Suckley). . . . The Yakima Indians call it *squallah.* . . . The Chinook name for the animal itself is *o-gwool-lal. She-wal-lal* (*sewellel*, corrupt) is their name for the robe made of its skins.
> Quoted in *Coues*, Monographs of North American [Rodentia (1877), pp. 596, 597.

**sewen**, *n.* See *sewin.*

**sewent**†, *a.* See *suant.*

**sewer**[1] (sō'èr), *n.* [< ME. *sewer, soware, sawere;* < *sew*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who sews or uses the needle.

> Euery seruant that ys of the forayd crafte [tailors] that takyt wagys to the waylor of xx. s. and a-boffe, schall pay xx. d. to be a ffre *sawere* to us.
> *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 314.

> A *sewer*, filstor, sutor-trix. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 331.

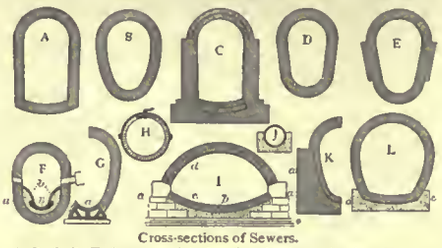
Specifically—(*a*) In *bookbinding*, the operator, usually a woman, who sews together the sections of a book. (*b*) In *entom.*, the larva of a tortricid moth, one of the leaf-rollers or leaf-folders, as *Phoxopteris nubeculana*, the apple-leaf sewer.

**sewer**[2]† (sū'èr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sewar;* < ME. *sewer, seware*, prob. short for *assewer, asseour*, which also occur, in household ordinances and accounts; < AF. *asseour* (ML. *adsessor*), one who sets the table, < *asseoir*, set, place, orig. intr., sit by, < ML. *assidere*, sit by, assess, < L. *ad*, to, by, + *sedere*, sit: see *sit, assize, assess.* Cf. *sew*[4]. The word seems to have been confused with *sew*[5], now *sue*, follow (as if 'an attendant'), or with *sew*[2], juice, broth (as if 'a kitchen officer' or 'a cook').] A person charged with the service of the table, especially a head servant or upper servant in such a capacity.

> To be a *sewere* y wold y hed the connynge; . . .
> y wold se the sizt of a *Sewere* what wey he shewethe in seruynge. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 161.

> Why are not you gone to prepare yourself?
> May be you shall be *sewer* to the first course,
> A portly presence! *Fletcher*, Rule a Wife, iii. 1.

**sewer**[3] (sū'èr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sewar, sure*, also *shore* (where *sh* is due to the pron. of *s* before the diphthongal *ew* or *u*); also dial. (Sc.) *siver* (like *skiver* = *skewer*); < late ME. *sewer*, earlier **sewere* (AL. *sewera, suera*), < OF. *seuwiere*, a canal, as for conducting water to a mill, or for draining a pond, < ML. as if **exaquaria*, equiv. to *exaquatorium*, a canal for draining, < L. *ex*, out, + *aqua*, water: see *ewe*[2]. Similarly, E. *ewer*[1], a water-bearer, is ult. < L. *aquarius*, and *ewer*[2], a water-pitcher, ult. < ML. *aquaria:* see *ewer*[1], *ewer*[2]. The word *sewer*[3] has appar. been confused with *sew*[3], drain.] 1. A conduit or canal constructed, especially




Cross-sections of Sewers.

A, B, C, D, E, forms used in London, Paris, and other European cities; F, G, H, I, J, K, L, special forms used in New York and other American cities. F shows a method of repairing with tiles the bottom of an oval sewer: *a*, concrete; *b*, *b'*, tiles. G, tile-bottomed sewer: *a*, tile bottom. H, barrel sewer, also called *trunk sewer*, of wood bound with iron, for outlets at river-fronts, with a manhole at the top, used under piers, etc. I, a form used for large sewers: *c*, foundation; *a*, stonework; *b*, concrete; *c*, an inverted arch of brickwork; *d*, arch. J, section of pipe-sewer. K, half-section of sewer having section similar to B, but also provided with a spandrel, *a*. L, the aqueduct form, used for large sewers only; it rests on a bed of concrete, *c*.

in a town or city, to carry off superfluous water, soil, and other matters; a public drain.

> *Hect.* Goodnight, sweet Lord Menelaus.
> *Ther.* Sweet draught: sweet quoth-a? sweet sinke, sweet *sure.* *Shak.*, T. and C. (ed. 1623), v. 1. 83.

> Ay, marry, now you speak of a trade [informer] indeed; . . . the common-*shore* of a city; nothing falls amiss into them. *Shirley*, Love Tricks, i. 1.

> Thither flow,
> As to a common and most noisome *sewer*,
> The dregs and feculence of every land.
> *Cowper*, Task, i. 683.

2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a cloaca.—**Courts of Commissioners of Sewers**, in England, temporary tribunals with authority over all defenses, whether natural or artificial, situate by the coasts of the sea, all rivers, watercourses, etc., either navigable or entered by the tide, or which directly or indirectly communicate with such rivers.—**Open sewer**, a sewer of which the channel is open to the air, instead of being concealed underground or covered in.

**sewer**[3] (sū'èr), *v. t.* [< *sewer*[3], *n.*] To drain by means of sewers; provide with sewers.

> A few years ago the place was *sewered*, with the result of a very substantial saving of life from all causes, and notably from phthisis. *Lancet*, No. 3430, p. 1056.

**sewerage** (sū'èr-āj), *n.* [< *sewer*[3] + *-age.*] 1. The process or system of collecting refuse and removing it from dwellings by means of sewers. 2. A system of sewers: as, the *sewerage* of London.—3. Same as *sewage*, 1.=**Syn.** *Sewerage, Sewage.* *Sewerage* is generally applied to the system of sewers, and *sewage* to the matter carried off.

**sewer-basin** (sū'èr-bā″sn), *n.* A catch-basin connected with a sewer, usually by a trap-device.

**sewer-gas** (sū'èr-gas), *n.* The contaminated air of sewers.

**sewer-hunter** (sū'èr-hun″tèr), *n.* One who hunts in sewers for articles of value.

> The mud-larks, the bone-grubbers, and the *sewer-hunters.* *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 5.

**sewerman** (sū'èr-man), *n.*; pl. *sewermen* (-men). [< *sewer*[3] + *man.*] A man who works in sewers.

> Sewers unhealthy! Look at our stalwart *sewermen.* *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IV. 191.

**sewer-rat** (sū'èr-rat), *n.* The ordinary gray or brown Norway rat, *Mus decumanus:* so called as living in sewers.

> The *sewer-rat* is the common brown or Hanoverian rat, said by the Jacobites to have come in with the first George, and established itself after the fashion of his royal family. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 489.

**sewin, sewen** (sū'in, -en), *n.* [< W. *sewyn*, a grayling, sewin.] The scurf, *Salmo trutta cambricus.*

> *Sewin* . . . are the very best fish I catch.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Maid of Sker, i.

**sewing**[1] (sō'ing), *n.* [< ME. *sewynge;* verbal n. of *sew*[1], *v.*] 1. The act or occupation of one who sews or uses the needle.

> A *sewynge;* filatura, sutura. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 331.

2. A piece of work with needle and thread.—3. In *bookbinding*, the operation of fastening together with thread the sections of a book. The thread is passed through the central double leaf of the folded section at intervals of about 1½ inches, and reversed around the cross-bands from the top to the bottom of the book. It is distinct from *stitching.*

4. *pl.* Compound threads of silk wound, cleaned, doubled, and thrown, to be used for sewing.—5. In *lace-making*, the operation of securing one piece of lace to another by any process, as when fresh threads and bobbins are introduced into the work, or when finished pieces are combined by working the background to both of them.—**Plain sewing**, needlework of a simple and useful sort, as the manufacture of garments, preparation of bed-linen, and the like.

**sewing**[2]† (sū'ing), *n.* [< ME. *sewynge;* verbal n. of *sew*[3], *v.*] The serving of food; the duty of a sewer or server.

> Than goo to the borde of *sewynge*, and se ye haue offycers redy to conuey, & seruantes for to bere, your dysshes.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 270.

**sewing**[3]†, *a.* and *n.* See *suing.*

**sewing-bench** (sō'ing-bench), *n.* Same as *sewing-press.*

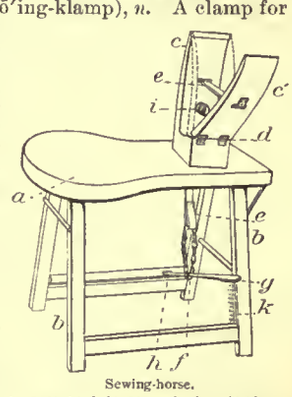
**sewing-bird** (sō'ing-bèrd), *n.* A clamp used by women to hold fabrics in position for stitching by hand. The bird is screwed to the edge of a table or the like; and its beak, which closes by a spring and can be opened by a lever actuated by the tail, holds the material. It is now little used. Compare *sewing-clamp.*

**sewing-circle** (sō'ing-sèr″kl), *n.* 1. A society of women or girls who meet regularly to sew for the benefit of charitable or religious objects.

> *Sewing-circles* are maintained in the most populous neighborhoods. . . . A circle sews, not for the poor, for there are none, but for some public object like an organ for the Sunday meeting or a library for the Sunday school. *The Century*, XL. 563.

2. A meeting of such an organization.

**sewing-clamp** (sō'ing-klamp), *n.* A clamp for holding firmly material to be sewed; especially, in *saddlery*, a stout clamp for holding leather while it is being stitched. Compare *sewing-bird.*




Sewing-horse.

*a*, seat; *b*, legs; *c*, *c'*, clamping-jaws, *c'* hinged to *c* at *d*; *e*, strap fastened to *c'* passing through *c*, and attached by the chain *f* to the foot-lever *g*, the latter pivoted at *h*; *i*, spring which opens the jaws when not pulled together by *c*; *k*, ratch which *g* engages to hold the jaws together.

**sewing-cotton** (sō'ing-kot″n), *n.* Cotton thread made for plain sewing in white or printed cotton goods.

**sewing-horse** (sō'ing-hôrs), *n.* In *saddlery*, a sewing-clamp with its supports.

**sewingly**†, *adv.* See *suingly.*

**sewing-machine** (sō'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* 1. A machine for stitching fabrics, operated by foot or other power. The sewing-machine is the outgrowth of a very great number of experiments and inventions made in France, England, and the United States, and first culminating practically in the machine invented by Elias Howe. It was developed through the simple type of machine using a needle which passes through the fabric—a type which survives in the Bonnaz or embroidery machine. Then followed the chain-stitch machine and the machines making an interwoven stitch, and lastly came the lock-stitch machines, which are the most approved type at the present day. The various kinds of sewing-machines are all essentially alike, and have been adapted, by the aid of numerous mechanical attachments and devices, to perform almost every kind of sewing that can be done by hand. In figs. 1 and 2 (Singer sewing-machine) *a* is the frame and cloth-plate or bed-plate; *b*, arm; *c*, tresdle; *e*, pitman; *d*, main driving-wheel; *f*, band; *g*, small driving-wheel at-

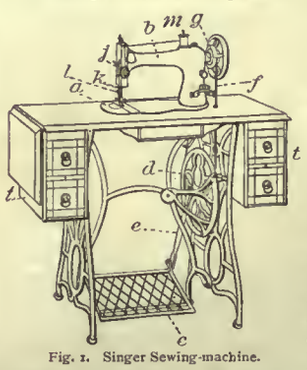



Fig. 1. Singer Sewing-machine.

tached to shaft *h*; *i*, take-up cam with set-screw; *j*, take-up lever with roller and stud; *k*, presser-bar carrying

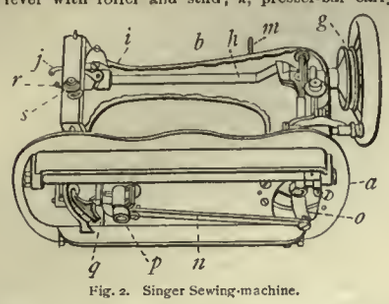


Fig. 2. Singer Sewing-machine.

presser-foot; *l*, needle-bar; *m*, spool-pin; *n*, shuttle-pitman taking motion from crank *o*; *p*, shuttle bell-crank; *q*, shuttle-carrier and shuttle; *r*, thread-guide; *s*, tension-disk; *t*, drawers. In fig. 3 *a* is the body of shuttle for the same machine; *b*, the tension-spring; *c*, the bobbin. In figs. 4 and 5 (Wheeler and Wilson machine) *a* is the frame; *b*, shaft-crank which rocks the hook-shaft *e*, receiving its motion from the double crank on the upper shaft *e'* in the arm *g* through the shaft-connection *c*; *d*, band-wheel turned by a band (not shown) from a wheel on a treadle-shaft below the table; *f*, feed-cam; *h*, feed-bar; *i*, bobbin-case; *j*, rotating hook which is at-

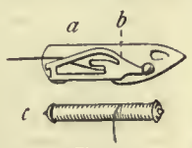


Fig. 3.

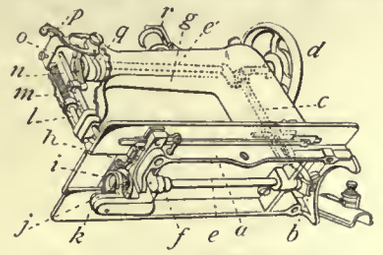


Fig. 4. Wheeler and Wilson Sewing-machine.

tached to *e* and oscillates with it; *k*, bobbin-holder; *l*, presser; *m*, presser-spring; *n*, needle-bar link; *o*, needle-bar; *p*, take-up lever; *q*, take-up cam; *r*, spool-holder; *s*, thread-leader; *t*, face-plate covering parts *l* to *p* inclusive (fig. 4); *v*, presser thumb-screw; *w*, thread-check; *x*, tension-nut by which tension is regulated; *y*, tension-pulley around which the thread is wound, and which is caused to turn less or more easily by the nut *x*; *z*, thread-guide and -controller; *z''*, presser-foot. In fig. 6 (same machine) *a* is the bobbin-case; *c*, bobbin; *b*, thread wound on bobbin; *d*, projection from bobbin-case which keeps it from turning; *e*, thread leading out; and in fig. 7 *a* is the bobbin-holder, partly opened to show hook *b*, and bobbin-case *c*; *d*, feed-points; *e*, presser-foot. In fig. 8 (Wilcox and Gibbs machine) *a* is the frame, which in use is fastened to the stand and which supports all the working parts except the treadle, main driving-wheel and its crank-shaft (not shown in the cut); *b*,

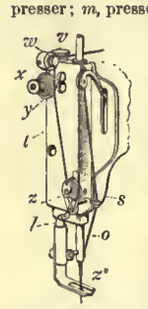


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

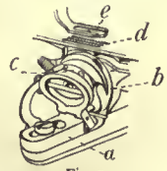


Fig. 7.

shaft of small driving-wheel *c*, which is driven by the belt *d* from the main driving-wheel; *e*, stitch-regulator, which,

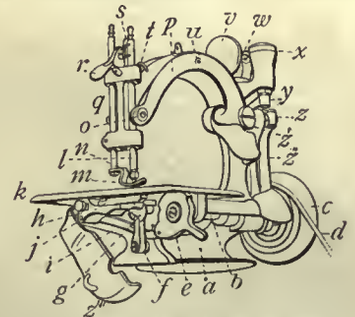


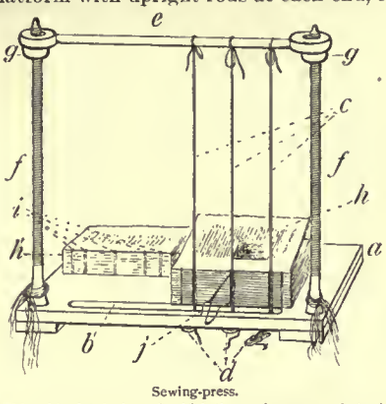
Fig. 8. Wilcox and Gibbs Sewing-machine.

through the link *i*, regulates the reciprocating motion of the feed-bar *h* and attached feed-surface *j*, and hence also the length of the stitches, when it is turned into different positions numbered on its perimeter, which show through a slot in the cloth-plate *k*; *f*, rocker carrying at its upper extremity the looper *g*; *l*, vertically reciprocating needle-bar; *n*, needle-bar nut which clamps the needle in the needle-bar, both parts being moved together by the rock-lever *p*, pivoted by the lever-stud *z'* and having its shorter end connected with the crank on shaft *b* by the connecting-rod *z''*; *m*, presser-foot attached to the vertically movable presser-bar *q*, which is raised by the lifter *r*; *o*, needle-bar screw; *s*, take-up, through which and through the pull-off *u* (a hole in the side of the lever *p*) the thread passes from a spool on the spool-pin holder *w* when the machine is working; *v*, spool-pin; *x*, automatic tension, under the cap of which the thread is passed on its way from the spool to the pull-off; *y*, tension-rod; *t*, embroidery-spring, used only in embroidering, in which work the thread is also passed through its loop; *z*, ball-joint connecting the rod *z''* with the lever *p*; *z'''*, cap. See also cuts under *presser-foot*.

2. In *bookbinding*, a machine used for sewing together the sections of a book.—**Hand sewing-machine.** (*a*) A form of sewing-machine having pivoted jaws working like scissors, one part containing the bobbin and looping-hook, and the other the needle. There are various forms. (*b*) A small sewing-machine operated by hand.—**Sewing-machine gage,** a device connected with a sewing-machine for guiding the fabric to the needle in a direction parallel with the edge, hem, etc., at the will of the operator.—**Sewing-machine hook,** in the mechanism of a sewing-machine, a device by which the needle-thread is caught and opened beneath the work, so as to form a loop, through which the next stitch is passed.—**Sewing-machine needle,** a needle used in a sewing-machine. These needles differ widely in size, form, etc., but agree in having the eye near the point.

**sewing-needle** (sō′ing-nē″dl), *n.* A needle used in ordinary sewing, as distinguished from a sail-needle, an embroidery-needle, and others.

**sewing-press** (sō′ing-pres), *n.* In *bookbinding*, a platform with upright rods at each end, con-



Sewing-press.

*a*, table with slot *b*, through which the cords *c* pass; *d*, staples by which the lower ends of the cords are held from passing through the slot when stretched; *e*, adjustable bar around which the upper ends of the cords are looped; *f*, screw-threaded rods upon which the nuts *g* are turned, to adjust the bar *e*; *h*, *h'*, book-sections to be stitched to the cords; *i*, grooves cut in the backs of the sections for reception of the cords; *j*, needle and thread, illustrating method of stitching.

nected by a top crosspiece, on which strings are fastened, and to which the different sections of an intended book are successively sewed.

**sewing-silk** (sō′ing-silk), *n.* Silk thread made for tailors and dressmakers, and also for knitting, embroidery, or other work. The finer and closely twisted is that which generally bears this name, the others being called *embroidery-silks*, *floss-silk*, etc.—**China sewing-silk,** fine white sewing-silk used by glovemakers. *Dict. of Needlework.*

**sewing-table** (sō′ing-tā″bl), *n.* **1.** A table constructed to hold all the implements for needlework.—**2.** In *bookbinding*, a table for the sewing-press to stand upon.

**sewn** (sōn). A past participle of *sew*[1].

**sewster** (sō′stèr), *n.* [< ME. *sewstare*, *sowstare*, < *sew*[1] + *-stcr*. Cf. *seamster* and *spinster*.] A woman who sews; a seamstress. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

*Sewstare*, or sowstare (sowares). Sutrix.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 454.

At every twisted thrid my rock let fly
Unto the *sewster*, who did sit me nigh.
*B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, ii. 1.

**sewt**†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *suit*.

**sex**[1] (seks), *n.* [< ME. *sexe*, *cexe*, < OF. (and F.) *sexe* = Pr. *sexe* = Sp. Pg. *sexo* = It. *sesso*, < L. *sexus*, also *secus*, sex; perhaps orig. 'division,' i. e. 'distinction,' < *secare*, divide, cut: see *secant*. A less specific designation for 'sex' was L. *genus* = Gr. γένος, sex, gender: see *gender*, *genus*.] **1.** The character of being either male or female; the anatomical and physiological distinction between male and female, evidenced by the physical character of their generative organs, and the part taken by each in the function of reproduction; gender, with reference to living organisms. Sex is properly predicable only of male or female, those organisms which are neither male nor female being sexless or neuter. But the two sexes are often combined in the same individual, then said to be hermaphrodite or monœcious. Sex runs nearly throughout the animal kingdom, even down to the protozoans, with, however, many exceptions here and there among hermaphrodites. The distinction of sex is probably the most profound and most nearly universal single attribute of organized beings, and among the higher animals at least it is accompanied or marked by some psychological as well as physical characteristics. The essential attribute of the male sex is the generation of spermatozoa, that of the female the generation of ova, accomplished in the one case by a testis or a homologous organ, and in the other by an ovary or a homologous organ. The act of procreation or begetting in the male is the uniting of spermatozoa to an ovum; the corresponding function in the female is the fecundation of an ovum by spermatozoa, resulting in conception or impregnation. The organs by which this result is accomplished are extremely varied in physical character; and various organs which characterize either sex, besides those directly concerned in the reproductive act, are known as secondary sexual characters. See *gender*, *generation*, *reproduction*, and quotation from Buck under *sexuality*, 1.

Under his forming hands a creature grew,
Man-like, but different *sex*. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 471.

**2.** Either one of the two kinds of beings, male and female, which are distinguished by sex; males or females, collectively considered and contrasted.

Think you I am no stronger than my *sex*,
Being so father'd and so husbanded?
*Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1. 296.

Which two great *sexes* animate the world.
*Milton*, P. L., viii. 151.

**3.** Especially, the female sex; womankind, by way of emphasis: generally with the definite article.

Twice are the Men instructed by thy Muse,
Nor must she now to teach *the Sex* refuse.
*Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Not that he had no cares to vex;
He loved the Muses and *the sex*.
*Byron*, Mazeppa, iv.

**4.** In *bot.*, the character or structure of plants which corresponds to sex in animals, there being, except in the lowest orders, a clear differentiation of male and female elements. In flowering plants the male organ is the stamen, the female the pistil; in cryptogams different designations are used according to the class of plants, as antheridium, archegonium, etc. See *male*[1], *a.*, 2, and *n.*, 2; *female*, *n.*, 2 (*b*), and *a.*, 2 (*b*); and *Linnean system*, under *Linnean*.—**The fair sex, the gentle** (or **gentler**) **sex, the softer sex, the weaker sex,** the female sex collectively; womankind. [Chiefly colloq.]—**The sterner sex,** the male sex collectively: opposed to the *gentle* (or *gentler*) *sex*. [Chiefly colloq.]

**sex**[1] (seks), *v. t.* [< *sex*[1], *n.*] To ascertain the sex of (a specimen of natural history); mark or label as male or female. [Colloq.]

The still more barbarous phrase of "collecting a specimen" and then of "*sexing*" it.
*A. Newton*, Zoölogist, 3d ser., XII. 101.

**sex**[2], *a.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *six*.

**sexadecimal** (sek-sa-des′i-mal), *a.* [Prop. **sexdecimal*, < L. *sexdecim*, *sedecim*, sixteen, < *sex*, = E. *six*, + *decem* = E. *ten*.] Sixteenth; relating to sixteen.

**sexagecuple** (sek-saj′e-kū-pl), *a.* [Irreg. and barbarous; < L. *sexag(inta)*, sixty, + *-cuple*, as in *decuple*.] Proceeding by sixties: as, a *sexagecuple* ratio. *Pop. Encyc.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**sexagenal** (sek-saj′e-nal), *a.* [< L. *sexageni*, sixty each (see *sexagenary*), + *-al*.] Same as *sexagenary*.

**sexagenarian** (sek″sa-je-nā′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sexagenarius*, belonging to sixty (see *sexagenary*), + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Sixty years old; sexagenary.

**II.** *n.* A person sixty years of age, or between sixty and seventy.

**sexagenary** (sek-saj′e-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< OF. *sexagenaire*, F. *sexagénaire* = Sp. Pg. *sexagenario* = It. *sessagenario*, < L. *sexagenarius*, belonging to sixty, < *sexageni*, sixty each, distributive of *sexaginta*, sixty, = E. *sixty*: see *sixty*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the number sixty; composed of or proceeding by sixties; specifically, sixty years old; sexagenarian. Also *sexagenal*.

I count it strange, and hard to understand,
That nearly all young poets should write old;
That Pope was *sexagenary* at sixteen,
And beardless Byron academical.
*Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, i.

**Sexagenary arithmetic.** Same as *sexagesimal arithmetic* (which see, under *sexagesimal*).—**Sexagenary cycle.** See *cycle*[1].—**Sexagenary table,** a table of proportional parts for units and sixtieths.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *sexagenaries* (-riz). **1.** A sexagenarian.

The lad can sometimes be as dowff as a *sexagenary* like myself. *Scott*, Waverley, xliii.

**2.** A thing composed of sixty parts or containing sixty.

**sexagene** (sek′sa-jēn), *n.* [< L. *sexageni*, sixty each: see *sexagenary*.] An arc or angle of 60°; a sixth of a circumference. See *sexagesimal fractions*, under *sexagesimal*.

Astronomers, for speed and more commodious calculation, have devised a peculiar manner of ordering numbers about their circular motions, by *sexagenes* and sexagesms, by signs, degrees, minutes, etc.
*Dee*, Preface to Euclid (1570).

**Sexagesima** (sek-sa-jes'i-mä), *n.* [Earlier in E. form, ME. *sexagesym*, < OF. *sexagesime*, F. *sexagésime* = Sp. *sexagesima* = Pg. *sexagesima* = It. *sesagesima*; < ML. *sexagesima*, sc. *dies*, the sixtieth day, fem. of L. *sexagesimus*, earlier *sexagensimus*, *sexagensumus*, sixtieth, for **sexagentimus*, ordinal of *sexaginta*, sixty: see *sexagenary*, *sixty*.] The second Sunday before Lent. See *Septuagesima*.

**sexagesimal** (sek-sa-jes'i-mal), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sexagesimus*, sixtieth (see *Sexagesima*), + *-al*.]
**I.** *a.* Sixtieth; pertaining to the number sixty. —**Sexagesimal** or **aexagenary arithmetic**, a method of computation by sixties, as that which is used in dividing minutes into seconds. It took its origin in Babylon.—**Sexagesimal fractions**, or **aexagesimals**, fractions whose denominators proceed in the ratio of sixty: as, $\frac{1}{60}$, $\frac{1}{3600}$, $\frac{1}{216000}$. These fractions are also called *astronomical fractions*, because formerly there were no others used in astronomical calculations. They are still retained in the division of the circle and of the hour. The circle is first divided into six sexagenes, the sexagene into sixty degrees, the degree into sixty minutes, the minute into sixty seconds, and so on. The hour is divided like the degree; and in old writers the radius of a circle in the same manner.
**II.** *n.* A sexagesimal fraction. See I.

**sexagesimally** (sek-sa-jes'i-mal-i), *adv.* By sixties.

So the talent of the 80 grain system was *sexagesimally* divided for the mina which was afterwards adopted by Solon. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 489.

**sexagesm** (sek'sa-jesm), *n.* [< L. *sexagesimus*, sixtieth: see *Sexagesima*.] A sixtieth part of any unit. See *sexagene*.

**Sexagesym**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *Sexagesima*.

**sexangle** (sek'sang-gl), *n.* [< L. *sexangulus*, six-cornered, hexagonal, < *sex*, six, + *angulus*, angle.] In *geom.*, a figure having six angles, and consequently six sides; a hexagon.

**sexangled** (sek'sang-gld), *a.* [As *sexangle* + *-ed*2.] Same as *sexangular*.

**sexangular** (sek-sang'gū-lär), *a.* [< L. *sexangulus*, hexagonal (see *sexangle*), + *-ar*3.] Having six angles; hexagonal.

**sexangularly** (sek-sang'gū-lär-li), *adv.* With six angles; hexagonally.

**sexation** (sek-sā'shon), *n.* [< *sex*1 + *-ation*.] Sexual generation; genesis by means of opposite sexes. See *generation*.

**sexcentenary** (sek-sen'te-nā-ri), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sex*, six, + E. *centenary*.] **I.** *a.* Relating to or consisting of six hundred, especially six hundred years; made up of or proceeding by groups of six hundred.

Bernoulli's *Sexcentenary* Table.
*Philosophical Mag.*, XXV. 2d p. of cover.

Oxford was represented at the *sexcentenary* festival of the University of Montpellier.
*The Academy*, May 31, 1890, p. 371.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *sexcentenaries* (-riz). 1. That which consists of or comprehends six hundred (commonly the space of six hundred years).—2. A six-hundredth anniversary.

**sexdigitate** (seks-dij'i-tāt), *a.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *digitus*, finger: see *digitate*.] Having six fingers or toes on one or both hands or feet, as an anomaly of occasional occurrence in man; six-fingered or six-toed. See cut under *polydactylism*. Also *sedigitated*.

**sexdigitism** (seks-dij'i-tizm), *n.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *digitus*, a finger, + *-ism*.] The possession of six fingers or toes on one or both hands or feet; the state of being sexdigitate. It is a particular case of the more comprehensive term *polydactylism*.

**sexdigitist** (seks-dij'i-tist), *n.* [As *sexdigit(ism)* + *-ist*.] A six-fingered or six-toed person; one who or that which exhibits or is characterized by sexdigitism.

**sexed** (sekst), *a.* [< *sex*1 + *-ed*2.] 1. Having sex; sexual; not being sexless or neuter.—2. Having certain qualities of either sex.

Stay, Sophocles, with this tie up my sight;
Let not soft nature so transform'd be
(And lose her gentle *sex'd* humanitie)
To make me see my Lord bleed.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Four Plays in One.

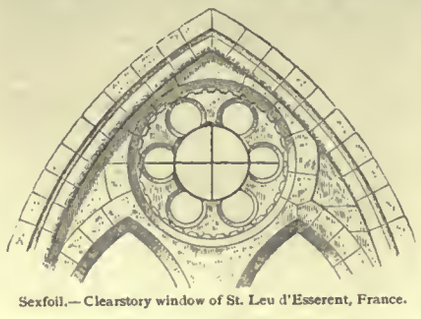
Shamelesse double *sex'd* hermaphrodites,
Virago roaring girles.
*John Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares*.)

**sexennial** (sek-sen'i-al), *a.* [Cf. F. *sexennal*; < L. *sexennium* (> It. *sessennio* = Sp. *sexenio* = Pg. *sexennio*), a period of six years, < *sex*, six, + *annus*, year: see *six* and *annals*.] Lasting six years, or happening once in six years. *Imp. Dict.*

**sexennially** (sek-sen'i-al-i), *adv.* Once in six years.

**sexfid** (seks'fid), *a.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *findere*, pp. *fissus*, cleave, separate: see *bite*.] In *bot.*, six-cleft: as, a *sexfid* calyx or nectary.

**sexfoil** (seks'foil), *n.* [< L. *sex*, six, + E. *foil*1, < L. *folium*, leaf.] 1. A plant or flower with six leaves.—2. In *her.*, *decorative art*, *arch.*, etc., a figure of six lobes or foliations, similar in character to the cinquefoil. Also *sisefoil* (in heraldry).


Sexfoil.—Clearstory window of St. Leu d'Esserent, France.

**sexhindman**†, **sexhindmen** (seks-hind'man), *n.* [ML. or ME. reflex of AS. *sixhynde-man*, < *six*, *syx*, *siex*, six, + *hund*, hundred, + *man*, man.] In *early Eng. hist.*, one of the middle thanes, who were assessed at 600 shillings.

**sexiant** (sek'si-ant), *n.* A function whose vanishing shows that six screws are reciprocal to one.

**sexifid** (sek'si-fid), *a.* Same as *sexfid*.

**sexillion** (sek-sil'yon), *n.* Same as *sextillion*.

**sexisyllabic** (sek'si-si-lab'ik), *a.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *syllaba*, syllable, + *-ic*.] Having six syllables.

The octosyllabic with alternate *sexisyllabic* or other rhythms. *Emerson*, Letters and Social Aims, p. 41.

**sexisyllable** (sek'si-sil-a-bl), *n.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *syllaba*, syllable: see *syllable*.] A word having six syllables.

**sexivalent** (sek-siv'a-lent), *a.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *valen(t-)s*, ppr. of *valere*, have strength or power: see *valent*.] In *chem.*, having an equivalence of six; capable of combining with or becoming exchanged for six hydrogen atoms. Also *sexvalent*.

**sexless** (seks'les), *a.* [< *sex*1 + *-less*.] Having, or as if having, no sex; not sexed; neuter as to gender.

Uttered only by the pure lips of *sexless* priests.
*Kingsley*, Hypatia, xviii. (*Davies*.)

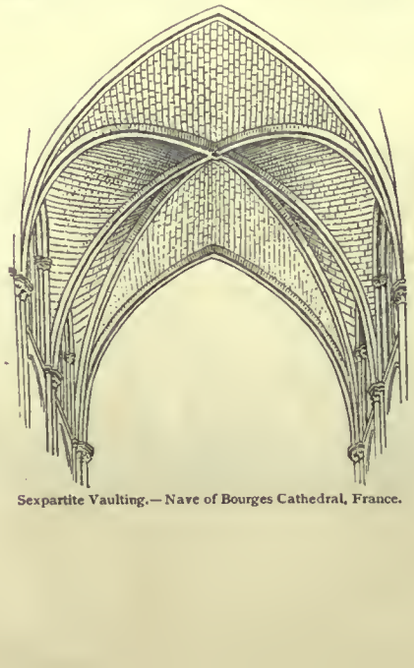
**sexlessness** (seks'les-nes), *n.* The condition or character of being without sex; absence of sex.

**sexlocular** (seks-lok'ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *loculus*, a cell: see *locular*.] Six-celled; having six cells, loculi, or compartments.

**sexly** (seks'li), *a.* [< *sex*1 + *-ly*1.] Belonging to or characteristic of sex, especially of the female sex. [Rare.]

Should I ascribe any of these things to my *sexly* weaknesses, I were not worthy to live.
*Queen Elizabeth*. (*Imp. Dict.*)

**sexpartite** (seks'pär-tīt), *a.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *partitus*, divided: see *partite*.] Consisting of or divided (whether for ornament or in construction) into six parts, as a vault, an arch-head, or any other structure, etc.


Sexpartite Vaulting.—Nave of Bourges Cathedral, France.

The arrangement and forms of the piers [of Senlis cathedral] indicate that the original vaults were *sexpartite*.
*C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 38.

**sexradiate** (seks-rā'di-āt), *a.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *radius*, a ray: see *radiate*.] Having six rays, as a sponge-spicule.

Growth in three directions along three rectangular axes produces the primitive *sexradiate* spicule of the Hexactinellida. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 416.

**sext, sexte** (sekst), *n.* [< F. *sexte* = Sp. Pg. *sexta* = It. *sesta*, < ML. *sexta*, sc. *hora*, the sixth hour, fem. of L. *sextus*, sixth (= E. *sixth*), < *sex*, six: see *six*, *sixth*. Cf. *siesta*, from the same source.] 1. In the Roman Catholic and Greek churches, in religious houses, and as a devotional office in the Anglican Church, the office of the sixth hour, originally and properly said at midday. See *canonical hours*, under *canonical*.—2. In *music*: (*a*) The interval of a sixth. (*b*) In organ-building, a mixture-stop of two ranks separated by a sixth—that is, consisting of a twelfth and a seventeenth.

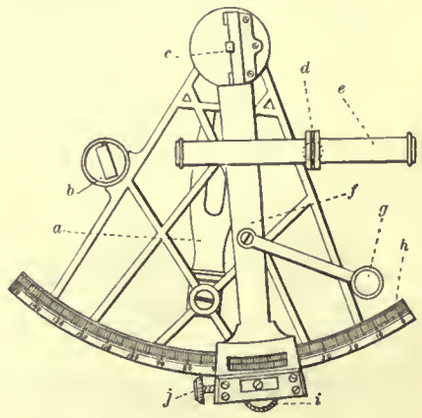
**sextactic** (seks-tak'tik), *a.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *tactus*, touch: see *tact*.] Pertaining to a six-pointic contact.—**Sextactic points on a curve**, points at which a conic can be drawn having six-pointic contact with the curve.

**sextain** (seks'tān), *n.* [< F. **sextain* = It. *sestano*, < ML. as if **sextanus*, < L. *sextus*, sixth, < *sex*, six: see *six*. Cf. *sestina*.] A stanza of six lines.

**sextan** (seks'tan), *a.* [< ML. **sextanus*, < L. *sextus*, sixth. Cf. *sextain*.] Recurring every sixth day.—**Sextan fever**. See *fever*1.

**sextans** (seks'tanz), *n.* [L., a sixth part, < *sex*, six: see *sextant*.] 1. A bronze coin of the ancient Roman republic, in value one sixth of the as. (See *as*4.) The obverse type is the head of Mercury; the reverse type, the prow of a vessel, and two pellets (* *) as the mark of value.
2. [*cap.*] In *astron.*, a constellation introduced by Hevelius in 1690. It represents the instrument used by Tycho Brahe in Uranienborg (island of Hven, Sweden), but it is placed between Leo and Hydra, two animals of a fiery nature according to the astrologers, to commemorate the burning of his own instruments and papers in 1679. The brightest star of the constellation is of magnitude 4.5. Also called *Uranies Sextans*, and *Sextant*.

**sextant** (seks'tant), *n.* [< F. *sextant* = Sp. *sextante* = Pg. *sextante*, *seistante* = It. *sestante*, < L. *sextan(t-)s*, a sixth part (of an as), < *sextus*, sixth, < *sex*, six. Cf. *quadrant*.] 1. In *math.*, the sixth part of a circle. Hence—2. An important instrument of navigation and surveying, for measuring the angular distance of two stars or other objects, or the altitude of a star above the horizon, the two images being brought into coincidence by reflection from the transmitting horizon-glass, lettered *b* in the figure. The frame of a sextant is generally made of brass, the arc *h* being graduated upon a slip of silver. The handle *a* is of wood. The mirrors *b* and *c* are of plate-glass, silvered. The horizon-glass *b* is, however, only half silvered, so that rays from the horizon or other direct object may enter the telescope *e*. This telescope is carried in the ring *d*, and is capable of being adjusted, once for all, by a linear motion perpendicular to the plane of the sextant, so as to receive proper proportions of light from the silvered and unsilvered parts of the horizon-glass. The figure does not show the colored glass shades which may be interposed behind the horizon-glass and between this and the index-glass *c*, upon which the light from one of the objects is first received, in order to make the contact of the images more distinct. This index-glass is attached to the movable arm *f*. The movable arm is clamped by the screw *i*, and is furnished with a tangent screw *j*. The arc is read by means of a vernier carried by the arm,



Sextant.

with the reading-lens *g*. In the hands of a competent observer, the accuracy of work with a sextant is surprising.

The first inventor of the *sextant* (or quadrant) was Newton, among whose papers a description of such an instrument was found after his death—not, however, until after its reinvention by Thomas Godfrey, of Philadelphia, in 1730, and, perhaps, by Hadley, in 1731.
*Chauvenet*, Astronomy, II. § 78.

3. [*cap.*] Same as *Sextans*, 2.—**Box-sextant**, a surveyors' instrument for measuring angles, and for filling in the details of a survey, when the theodolite is used for long lines and for laying out the larger triangles.—**Prismatic sextant**, a sextant in which a rectangular prism takes the place of the common horizon-glass, and with which any angle up to 180° can be measured.

**sextantal** (seks'tan-tal), *a.* [< L. *sextan(t-)s* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the ancient Roman coin called sextans; pertaining to the division of the as into six parts, or to a system based on such division.

Bronze coins of the end of the third century, with marks of value and weights which show them to belong to the *sextantal* system. *B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 38.

**sextarius** (seks-tā'ri-us), *n.*; pl. *sextarii* (-ī). [L.; see *sextary*[1].] A Roman measure of capacity, one sixth of a congius, equal to 1¼ United States pints or $\frac{15}{16}$ imperial pint. Several of the later Eastern systems had sextarii derived from the Roman, and generally somewhat larger.

**sextary**[1] (seks'tā-ri), *n.*; pl. *sextaries* (-riz). [< L. *sextarius*, a sixth part, also a sixteenth part, < *sextus*, sixth, < *sex*, six: see *six*. Cf. *sexter*, *sester*.] A sextarius.

Then must the quantity be two drams of castoreum, one *sextary* of honey and oyle, and the like quantity of water.
*Topsell*, Beasts (1607), p. 49. (*Halliwell.*)

**sextary**[2]†, *n.* Same as *sextry*.

**sexte**, *n.* See *sext*.

**sextent**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sexton*.

**sextennial** (seks-ten'i-al), *a.* [< L. *sextus*, sixth, + *annus*, a year, + *-al*. Cf. *sexennial*.] Occurring every sixth year.

In the seventh place, the legislatures of the several states are balanced against the Senate by *sextennial* elections. *J. Adams*, To J. Taylor (Works, VI. 468).

**sexter** (seks'tėr), *n.* [Also *sextar*, *sester*; < ME. *sexter*, *sexster*, *sester*, < OF. *sextier*, *sestier*, *septier*, *setier*, a measure (of grain, land, wine, etc.) of varying value, < L. *sextarius*, a measure: see *sextary*[1], *sextarius*.] A unit of capacity, apparently a small variety of the French *setier*.

Weede hem wel, let noo weede in hem stande;
V *sexter* shall suffice an acre lande.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 106.

In the time of Edward the Confessor the sheriffwick of Warwick, with the borough and royal manors, rendered £65, and "thirty-six *sextars* of honey, or £24 6*s.* instead of honey (pro omnibus quæ ad mel pertinebant). . . . Now . . . it renders twenty-four *sextars* of honey of the larger measure." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 380.

**sextern** (seks'tėrn), *n.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *-tern*, as in *quartern*.] A set of six sheets: a unit of tale for paper. *Eneye. Brit.*, XVIII. 144.

**sextery**†, *n.* Same as *sextry*.

**sextet, sextette** (seks-tet'), *n.* [< L. *sextus*, sixth (see *sext*), + *-et*, *-ette*. Cf. *sestet*.] In *music:* (*a*) A work for six voices or instruments. Compare *quartet* and *quintet*. Also *sestet*, *sextuor*. (*b*) A company of six performers who sing or play sextets.

**sextetto** (seks-tet'tō), *n.* Same as *sextet*.

**Sextian** (seks'ti-an), *n.* [< *Sextus* (see def.) + *-ian*.] A member of a philosophical school at Rome in the period of the empire, followers of Sextus Empiricus. The Sextians held views intermediate between those of the Cynics, Stoics, and Pythagoreans.

**sextic** (seks'tik), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sextus*, sixth, + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Of the sixth degree; of the sixth order.—**Sextic curve.** See *curve*.

**II.** *n.* A quantic, or equation, of the sixth degree; also, a curve of the sixth order.—**Anharmonic-ratio sextic**, the equation of the sixth degree which gives the six anharmonic ratios of the roots of an equation of the fourth degree.

**sextile** (seks'til), *a.* [= F. Sp. Pg. *sextil* = It. *sestile*, < L. *sextilis*, sixth, used only in the calendar, sc. *mensis*, the sixth month (later called *Augustus*, August), < *sextus*, sixth, < *sex*, six: see *six*. Cf. *bissextile*.] In *astrol.*, noting the aspect or position of two planets when distant from each other sixty degrees or two signs. This position is marked thus, ⚹. The sextile, like the trine, was considered one of the good aspects; the square or quartile an evil one. Used also as a noun.

That planet [the moon] receives the dusky light we discern in its *sextile* aspect from the earth's benignity.
*Glanville*, Vanity of Dogmatizing, xviii.

And yet the aspect is not in trine or *sextile*,
But in the quartile radiation
Or tetragon, which shows an inclination
Averse, and yet admitting of reception.
*Randolph*, Jealous Lovers, v. 2.

**sextillion** (seks-til'yon), *n.* [More prop. *sextillion*, < L. *sex*, six (*sextus*, sixth), + E. (*m*)*illion*.] According to English and original Italian numeration, a million raised to the sixth power; a number represented by unity with thirty-six ciphers annexed; according to French numeration, commonly taught in America, a thousand raised to the seventh power; a thousand quintillions. [For a note on the nomenclature, see *trillion*.]

**sextine**†, *a.* [A false Latin-seeming form, with sense of E. *sixteenth*.] Sixteenth.

From that moment to this *sextine* centurie (or, let me not be taken with a lye, five hundred ninety-eight, that wants but a paire of yeares to make me a true man) they [the sands] would no more live under the yoke of the sea.
*Nashe*, Lenten Stuffe (Harl. Misc., VI. 150).

[Nashe seems to have considered that 1598 belonged to the fifteenth century—an erroneous nomenclature which has only of recent years passed into complete desuetude.]

**sextinvariant** (seks-tin-vā'ri-ant), *n.* [< *sext(ie)* + *invariant*.] An invariant of the sixth degree in the coefficients.

**sextipartite** (seks'ti-pär-tīt), *a.* [< L. *sextus*, sixth, + *partitus*, pp. of *partire*, divide.] Made into six parts; consisting of six parts; sexpartite.

This Device was resolved on; Oaths for Secrecy were taken; and Indentures, *sextipartite* for performing Conditions agreed upon between them, sealed and delivered.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 159.

**sextiply** (seks'ti-plī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sextiplied*, ppr. *sextiplying*. [Irreg. (after *multiply*, etc.) < L. *sextus*, sixth, + *plicare*, fold.] To multiply sixfold.

A treble paire doth our late wracke repaire,
And *sextiplies* our mirth for one mishappe.
*Davies*, Microcosmos, p. 6. (*Davies.*)

**sexto** (seks'tō), *n.* [< L. (NL.) *sexto* (orig. *in sexto*), abl. of *sextus*, sixth: see *sixth*. Cf. *quarto*, *octavo*.] A book formed by folding each sheet into six leaves.

**sexto-decimo** (seks″tō-des'i-mō), *n.* [L. (NL.) *sexto decimo* (orig. *in sexto decimo*), abl. of *sextus decimus*, sixteenth: *sextus*, sixth; *decimus*, tenth.] A sheet of paper when regularly folded in 16 leaves of equal size; also, a pamphlet or book made up of folded sheets of 16 leaves: usually indicated thus, 16*mo* or 16° (commonly read *sixteenmo*). Also used adjectively. When the size of paper is not named, the 16mo leaf untrimmed is supposed to be of the size 4½ by 6⅝ inches. Also *decimo-sexto*.

**sextole** (seks'tōl), *n.* [< L. *sextus*, sixth, + *-ole*.] Same as *sextuplet*, 2.

**sextolet** (seks'tō-let), *n.* [< *sextole* + *-et*.] Same as *sextuplet*, 2.

**sexton** (seks'ton), *n.* [Also dial. *saxton* (which appears also in the surname *Saxton* beside *Sexton*); early mod. E. also *sexten*, *sextin*; < ME. *sextein*, *sexteyne*, *sexesten*, *sexestein*, contr. of *saeristan*, *secristan*, a sexton, sacristan: see *sacristan*. Cf. *sextry*, similarly contracted.] 1. An under-officer of a church, whose duty it is to act as janitor, and who has charge of the edifice, utensils, furniture, etc. In many instances the sexton also prepares graves and attends burials. Usually, in the Church of England, the sexton is a life-officer, but in the United States he is hired in the same manner as the janitor of any public building. See *sacristan*.

The *sexesten* went [weened] welle than
That he had be a wode man.
*MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, *f.* 240. (*Halliwell.*)

The *sexton* of our church is dead,
And we do lack an honest painful man
Can make a grave, and keep our clock in frame.
*Dekker and Webster* (?), Weakest Goeth to the Wall, iii. 1.

They went and told the *sexton*,
And the *sexton* toll'd the bell.
*Hood*, Faithless Sally Brown.

2. In *entom.*, a sexton-beetle; a burying-beetle; any member of the genus *Necrophorus*. See also cut under *Necrophorus*.

Sextons, or Sexton-beetles (*Necrophorus*), burying a dead bird.

**sexton-beetle** (seks'ton-bē″tl), *n.* A coleopterous insect of the genus *Necrophorus:* same as *burying-beetle*.

**sextoness** (seks'ton-es), *n.* [< *sexton* + *-ess*.] A female sexton. [Rare.]

Still the darkness increased, till it reach'd such a pass
That the *sextoness* hasten'd to turn on the gas.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 43.

As the *sextoness* had personally seen it [the coffin of Jefferys] before 1803, the discovery of 1810 can only be called the rediscovery in a manner that made it more public.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 162.

**sextonry**† (seks'ton-ri), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sextenry*; a contraction of *saeristanry*, as *sexton* of *saeristan*; < *sexton* + *-ry*.] Sextonship.

The same maister retayned to hymselfe but a small lyueng, and that was the *sextenry* of our lady churche in Renes, worthe by yere, if he be resydent, a C. frankes.
*Berners*, tr. of Froissart's Chron., II. cxcvii.

**sextonship** (seks'ton-ship), *n.* [< *sexton* + *-ship*.] The office of a sexton.

**sextry**† (seks'tri), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sextery*, *sextary*, *saxtry*; < ME. *sextrye*, a corruption of *saeristy*: see *saeristy*.] A sacristy; vestry.

A *Sextry*, sacrarium. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab., p. 165.

**Sextry land**, land given to a church or religious house for the maintenance of a sexton or sacristan.

**sextubercular** (seks-tū-bėr'kū-lėr), *a.* [< L. *sex*, six, + *tuberculum*, a boil, tubercle: see *tubercular*.] Having six tubercles: as, a *sextubercular* molar. *Nature*, XLI. 467.

**sextumvirate** (seks-tum'vi-rāt), *n.* [Erroneously (after *duumvirate*) for *sexvirate*.] The union of six men in the same office; the office or dignity held by six men jointly; also, six persons holding an office jointly.

A *sextumvirate* to which all the ages of the world cannot add a seventh. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, iii. 7.

**sextuor** (seks'tū-ôr), *n.* [< L. *sextus*, sixth, + (*quatt*)*uor*, four.] In *music*, same as *sextet* (*a*).

**sextuple** (seks'tū-pl), *a.* [< OF. (and F.) *sextuple* = Sp. *sextuplo* = Pg. *sextuplo* = It. *sestuplo*, < ML. as if **sextuplus*, < L. *sextus*, sixth, + *-plus*, as in *duplus*, double, etc.; cf. *duple*, *quadruple*, *septuple*, etc.] Sixfold; six times as much.

Which well agreeth unto the proportion of man; whose length—that is, a perpendicular from the vertex unto the sole of the foot—is *sextuple* unto his breadth.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iv. 5.

**Sextuple rhythm** or **time**, in *music*, a rhythm characterized by six beats or pulses to the measure. It has two distinct forms, the one derived from duple rhythm by subdividing each part into three secondary parts, making a triply compound duple rhythm; and the other derived from triple rhythm by subdividing each part into two secondary parts, making a duply compound triple rhythm. The term is usually applied to the former, especially when indicated by the rhythmic signature $\frac{6}{8}$ or $\frac{6}{4}$.

**sextuple** (seks'tū-pl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sextupled*, ppr. *sextupling*. [< *sextuple*, *a.*] To multiply by six.

We have *sextupled* our students.
*Maine*, Village Communities, p. 248.

**sextuplet** (seks'tū-plet), *n.* [< *sextuple* + *-et*.] 1. A union or combination of six things: as, a *sextuplet* of elliptic springs.—2. In *music*, a group of six notes to be performed in the time of four; a double triplet. Also *sestole*, *sextole*, *sextolet*, etc. Compare *triplet*, *decimole*, etc.

**sextuplex** (seks'tū-pleks), *v. t.* [< **sextuplex*, a., < L. *sextus*, sixth, + *-plex* as in *quadruplex*, etc.] In *teleg.*, to render capable of conveying six messages at the same time.

If the line is already duplexed, the phonophore will quadruplex it. If it is already quadruplexed, the phonophore will *sextuplex* or octuplex it.
*Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XIV. 6.

**sextus** (seks'tus), *n.* [ML., sixth: see *sext*, *sixth*.] In medieval music for more than four voice-parts, the second additional voice or part.

**sexual** (sek'shū-al), *a.* [= F. *sexuel* = Sp. Pg. *sexual* = It. *sessuale*, < L. *sexualis*, < *sexus* (*sexu-*), sex: see *sex*[1].] 1. Of or pertaining to sex or the sexes in general: as, *sexual* characteristics.—2. Distinctive of sex, whether male or female; peculiar to or characteristic of either sex; genital: as, *sexual* organs; the *sexual* system.—3. Of the two sexes; done by means of the two sexes; reproductive: as, *sexual* intercourse; *sexual* reproduction.—4. Peculiar to or affecting the sexes or organs of sex; venereal: as, *sexual* disease or malformation.—5. Having sex; sexed; separated into two sexes; monœcious: the opposite of *asexual:* as, a *sexual* animal.—**Secondary sexual characters**, some or any characteristics, not immediately concerned in reproduction, which one sex has and the other sex has not; any structural peculiarity, excepting the organs of generation, which distinguishes male from female. Thus, the hair on a man's face and breast, the antlers of the

deer, the train of the peacock or any other difference in the plumage of a bird between the male and the female, the scent-glands of any male, the claspers of a fish, and many other features are regarded as secondary sexual characters, and are concerned in sexual selection.—**Sexual affinity.** (*a*) The unconscious or instinctive attraction of one sex for the other, as exhibited by the preference or choice of any one individual, rather than of any other, of the opposite sex, as a matter of sexual selection. In man such selection is often called *elective affinity* (after Goethe). (*b*) Such degree of affinity between the sexes of different species as enables these species to interbreed or hybridize.—**Sexual dimorphism,** difference of form or of other zoölogical character in the members of either sex, but not of both sexes, of any animal. Thus, a species of cirripeds which has two kinds of males, or a species of butterflies whose females are of two sorts, exhibits sexual dimorphism. The term properly attaches to the adults of perfectly sexed animals, and not to the many instances of dimorphism among sexless or sexually immature organisms. Thus, the honey-bee is not a case of sexual dimorphism, as there is only one sort of perfect males (the drones) and one of perfect females (the queen), though the hive consists mostly of a third sort of bees (workers or undeveloped females). Sexual dimorphism is common among invertebrates, rare in the higher animals.—**Sexual method,** in *bot.*, same as *sexual system* (*b*).—**Sexual organs,** organs immediately concerned in sexual intercourse or reproduction; the sexual system.—**Sexual reproduction,** reproduction in which both sexes concur; gamogenesis.—**Sexual selection.** See *selection.*—**Sexual system.** (*a*) In *zoöl.* and *anat.*, the reproductive system; the sexual organs, collectively considered. (*b*) In *bot.*, a system of classification founded on the distinction of sexes in plants, as male and female. Also called *sexual method, artificial system, Linnean system.* See *Linnean.*

**sexualisation, sexualise.** See *sexualization, sexualize.*

**sexualist** (sek′ṣū-ạl-ist), *n.* [< *sexual* + *-ist.*] One who maintains the doctrine of sexes in plants; one who classifies plants by the sexual system.

**sexuality** (sek-ṣū-al′i-ti), *n.* [< *sexual* + *-ity.*] 1. The character of sex; the state of being sexual or sexed or having sex; the distinction between the sexes; sex in the abstract.

It was known even before the time of Linnæus that certain plants produced two kinds of flowers, ordinary open, and minute closed ones; and this fact formerly gave rise to warm controversies about the *sexuality* of plants.
*Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. 310.

Sex is a term employed with two significances, which are often confused, but which it is indispensable to distinguish accurately. Originally sex was applied to the organism as a whole, in recognition of the differentiation of the reproductive function. Secondarily, sex, together with the adjectives male and female, has been applied to the essential reproductive elements, ovum and spermatozoon, which it is the function of the sexual organisms (or organs) to produce. According to a strict biological definition *sexuality* is the characteristic of the male and female reproductive elements (genoblasts), and sex of the individuals in which the reproductive elements arise. A man has sex, a spermatozoon *sexuality.*
*Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, VI. 430.

2. Recognition of sexual relations. [Rare.]

You may . . . say again, as I have heard you say ere now, that the popular Christian paradise and hell are but a Pagan Olympus and Tartarus, as grossly material as Mahomet's, without the honest thoroughgoing *sexuality* which, you thought, made his notion logical and consistent. *Kingsley*, Yeast, viii. (*Davies.*)

**sexualization** (sek″ṣū-ạl-i-zā′shọn), *n.* [< *sexualize* + *-ation.*] The attribution of sex or of sexuality to (a person or thing). Also spelled *sexualisation.* [Rare.]

We are inclined to doubt Pott's confident assumption that *sexualization* is a necessary consequence of personification. *Classical Rev.*, III. 391.

**sexualize** (sek′ṣū-ạl-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sexualized*, ppr. *sexualizing.* [< *sexual* + *-ize.*] To separate by sex, or distinguish as sexed; confer the distinction of sex upon, as a word or a thought; give sex or gender to, as male or female. Also spelled *sexualise.*

*Sexualizing*, as it were, all objects of thought.
*Whitney*, Lang. and Study of Lang., p. 215.

**sexually** (sek′ṣū-ạl-i), *adv.* By means of sex; in the sexual relation; after the manner of the sexes: as, to propagate *sexually.*

**sexus** (sek′sus), *n.*; pl. *sexus.* [L.] Sex; also, either sex, male or female.

**sexvalent** (seks′vā-lẹnt), *a.* Same as *sexivalent.*

**sey**[1]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *say*[1].

**sey**[2]†. A Middle English form of the preterit of *see*[1].

**sey**[3], *v.* A Scotch form of *sie*[1].

**sey**[4]†, *n.* and *v.* Same as *say*[2], *say*[3].

**sey**[5] (sā), *n.* [Prob. < Icel. *segi, sigi*, a slice, bit, akin to *sög*, a saw, *saga*, cut with a saw, etc.: see *saw*[1]. The word spelled *scye* appears to be the same, misspelled to simulate F. *scier*, cut.] Same as *scye.* [Scotch.]

**seybertite** (sī′bėrt-īt), *n.* [Named after H. *Seybert*, an American mineralogist (1802–83).] In *mineral.*, same as *clintonite.*

**Seychelles cocoanut.** Same as *double cocoanut* (which see, under *cocoanut*).

**seyd,** *n.* Same as *sayid.*

**seyet, seynt.** Middle English past participles of *see*[1].

**seyghet.** A Middle English form of the preterit of *see*[1].

**Seymeria** (sē-mē′ri-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Pursh, 1814), named after Henry *Seymer*, an English amateur naturalist.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Scrophularineæ*, tribe *Gerardieæ*, and subtribe *Eugerardieæ.* It is characterized by bractless flowers with a bell-shaped calyx having narrow and slender lobes, a short corolla-tube with broad open throat and five spreading lobes, four short woolly stamens, smooth and equal anther-cells, and a globose capsule with a compressed pointed or beaked apex. There are 10 species, of which one is a native of Madagascar and the rest all of the United States and Mexico. They are erect branching herbs, often turning black in drying, usually clammy-hairy, and bearing chiefly opposite and incised leaves, and yellow flowers in an interrupted spike or raceme. For *S. macrophylla*, of the Mississippi valley, see *mullen foxglove*, under *foxglove.*

**seyndt.** A Middle English past participle of *senge, singe.*

**seynt,** *n.* A Middle English spelling of *saint*[1].

**seyntuariet,** *n.* A Middle English form of *sanctuary.*

**sey-pollack,** *n.* The coalfish. [Local, Eng.]

**sf.** An abbreviation of *sforzando* or *sforzato.*

**sfogato** (sfọ-gä′tọ), *a.* [It., pp. of *sfogare*, evaporate, exhale, vent.] Exhaled; in *music*, noting a passage to be rendered in a light, airy manner, as if simply exhaled.—**Soprano sfogato,** a thin, high soprano.

**'sfoot**† (sfůt), *interj.* [Also written *'udsfoot, 'odsfoot*; abbr. < *God's foot*; cf. *'sblood.*] A minced imprecation.

'*Sfoot*, I'll learn to conjure and raise devils.
*Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3. 6.

'*Sfoot*, what thing is this?
*Beau. and Fl.*, Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

**sforzando** (sfor-tsän′dọ), *a.* [It., ppr. of *sforzare*, force, < L. *ex*, out, + ML. *fortia*, force: see *force*[1].] In *music*, forced or pressed; with sudden, decided energy or emphasis: especially applied to a single tone or chord which is to be made particularly prominent. Abbreviated *sf.* and *sfz.*, or marked >, ∧.—**Sforzando pedal.** See *pedal.*

**sforzato** (sfor-tsä′tọ), *a.* [It., pp. of *sforzare*, force: see *sforzando.*] Same as *sforzando.*

**sfregazzi** (sfre-gät′si), *n.* [It., < *sfregare*, rub, < L. *ex*, out, + *fricare*, rub: see *friction.*] In *painting*, a mode of glazing adopted by Titian and other old masters for soft shadows of flesh, etc. It consisted in dipping the finger in the color and drawing it once, with an even movement, along the surface to be painted. *Fairholt.*

**sfumato** (sfọ-mä′tọ), *a.* [It., smoked, < L. *ex*, out, + *fumatus*, pp. of *fumare*, smoke: see *fume, v.*] In *painting*, smoked: noting a style of painting wherein the tints are so blended that outlines are scarcely perceptible, the effect of the whole being indistinct or misty.

**sfz.** An abbreviation of *sforzando* or *sforzato.*

**sgraffiato** (sgrȧf-fiä′tō), *n.*; pl. *sgraffiati* (-ti). Same as *sgraffito.*

**sgraffito** (sgrȧf-fē′tọ), *n.*; pl. *sgraffiti* (-ti). [It.: see *graffito.*] 1. Same as *graffito decoration* (which see, under *graffito*).

Its [the Austrian Museum of Art and Industry's] exterior is beautifully adorned by *sgraffiti* frescoes and majolica medallions of celebrated artists and masters.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 571.

2. (*a*) Same as *graffito ware* (which see, under *graffito*). (*b*) A kind of pottery made in England, in which clays of different colors are laid one upon another and the pattern is produced by cutting away the outer layers, as in cameos and cameo-glass. [The term is improperly applied in this case, and is in a sense a trade-mark.]—**Sgraffito painting.** See *graffito painting*, under *graffito.*

**sh.** [ME. *sh, ssh, sch*, occasionally *ch, ss, x*, earlier *sc*, partly an assibilated form of AS. *sc* (as in most of the following words in *sh-*, as well, of course, medially and terminally, in many others), partly when medial representing OF. *-ss-*, as in the verbal termination *-ish*[2]; the AS. *sc* = OS. *sk*, *sc* = OFries. *sk* = D. *sch* = MLG. LG. *sch* = OHG. *sc, sk*, MHG. G. *sch* = Icel. *sk* = Sw. Dan. *sk* = Goth. *sk.* The palatalization, so called, of the orig. *c* or *k*, which, when the *c* or *k* was not preceded by *s*, became OF. and ME. *ch*, mod. E. *ch* (pron. tsh), mod. F. *ch* (pron. sh), led to the change of *s*, as combined with the palatalized *c* or *k*, into another sibilant, which in the earlier Teut., as well as in L. and Gr., was unknown, or was not alphabetically represented, and which, at first represented by *sc*, later commonly by *sch* and occasionally by *ch, ss*, or *x*, came to be written reg. *sh.* The cumbrous form *sch*, representing the same sound, is still retained in German. (See *S.*) Many words exist in E. in both the orig. form *sc-* or *sk-* (as *scab, scot*[2], *scrub*[1], etc.) and the assibilated form in *sh-* (as *shab, shot*[2], *shrub*[1], etc.).] A digraph representing a simple sibilant sound akin to *s.* See *S*, and the above etymology.

**sh.** An abbreviation of *shilling.*

**sha** (shä), *n.* [Chin.] A very light, thin silken material made in China; silk gauze.

**shab** (shab), *n.* [< ME. *shab*, **schab*; an assibilated form of *scab*, *n.* Cf. *shabby.*] 1†. A scab.

He shrapeth on his *shabbes.*
*Political Songs* (ed. Wright), p. 239.

2. A disease incident to sheep; a kind of itch which makes the wool fall off; scab: same as *ray*[6] or *rubbers.*

**shab** (shab), *v.* [An assibilated form of *scab*, *v.*; cf. *shab*, *n.*] I. *trans.* To rub or scratch, as a dog or cat scratching itself.—**To shab off,** to get rid of.

How eagerly now does my moral friend run to the devil, having hopes of profit in the wind! I have *shabbed* him *off* purely. *Farquhar*, Love and a Bottle, iv. 3. (*Davies.*)

II. *intrans.* To play mean tricks; retreat or skulk away meanly or clandestinely. [Old cant.]

**shabbed**† (shab′ed), *a.* [< ME. *shabbid, shabbyd, schabbed*; < *shab* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Scabby; mangy.

All that ben sore and *shabbid* eke with synne
Rather with pite thanne with reddour wynne.
*Lydgate.* (*Halliwell.*)

Thyne sheep are ner sl *shabbyd.*
*Piers Plowman* (C), x. 264.

2. Mean; shabby.

They mostly had short hair, and went in a *shabbed* condition, and looked rather like prentices.
*A. Wood*, Athenæ Oxon., II. 743. (*Todd.*)

**shabbily** (shab′i-li), *adv.* In a shabby manner, in any sense of the word *shabby.*

**shabbiness** (shab′i-nes), *n.* Shabby character or condition. Especially—(*a*) A threadbare or worn-out appearance. (*b*) Meanness or paltriness of conduct.

**shabblet,** *n.* See *shable.*

**shabby** (shab′i), *a.* [An assibilated form of *scabby.*] 1. Scabby; mangy. *Halliwell.*—2. Mean; base; scurvy.

They were very *shabby* fellows, pitifully mounted, and worse armed. *Clarendon*, Diary, Dec. 7, 1688.

He 's a *shabby* body, the laird o' Monkbarns; . . . he'll make as muckle about buying a fore quarter o' lamb in August as about a back sey o' beef. *Scott*, Antiquary, xv.

3. Of mean appearance; noting clothes and other things which are much worn, or evidence poverty or decay, or persons wearing such clothes; seedy.

The dean was so *shabby*, and look'd like a ninny.
*Swift*, Hamilton's Baron, an. 1729. (*Richardson.*)

The necessity of wearing *shabby* coats and dirty shirts.
*Macaulay.*

Her mother felt more and more ashamed of the *shabby* fly in which our young lady was conveyed to and from her parties—of her *shabby* fly, and of that *shabby* cavalier who was in waiting sometimes to put Miss Charlotte into her carriage. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxii.

They leave the office, the cotton-broker keeping up a fragmentary conversation with the *shabby* gentleman.
*W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 153.

**shabby-genteel** (shab″i-jen-tēl′), *a.* Retaining in present shabbiness traces of former gentility; aping gentility, but really shabby.

As . . . Mrs. Ganu had . . . only 60*l.* left, she was obliged still to continue the lodging-house at Margate, in which have occurred the most interesting passages of the *shabby genteel* story. *Thackeray*, *Shabby Genteel* Story, ix.

**shablet** (shab′l), *n.* [Also *shabble*; a var. of *sable*[2], itself an obs. var. of *sabre, saber*: see *saber.*] A saber. [It is defined in 1680 as shorter than the sword, but twice as broad, and edged on one side only.]

[He was] mounted upon one of the best horses in the kingdom, with a good clashing *shable* by his side.
*Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 42.

He tugged for a second or two at the bilt of his *shabble*, . . . finding it loth to quit the sheath.
*Scott*, Rob Roy, xxviii.

**shabrack** (shab′rak), *n.* [Also *schabrack, schabraque* (< F.); = D. Sw. *schabrak* = Dan. *skaberak* = F. *chabraque, schabraque*, < G. *schabracke*, < Pol. *czaprak* = Russ. *chaprakŭ* = Sloven. *chaprag* = Lith. *shabrakas* = Lett. *shabraka* = Hung. *csábrág*, < Turk. *chaprak.*] A saddle-cloth or housing used in modern European armies.

**shack**[1] (shak), *v. i.* [A dial. var. of *shake.*] 1. To be shed or fall, as corn at harvest.—2. To feed on stubble, or upon the waste corn of the

field.—3. To hibernate, as an animal, especially the bear: also said of men who "lay up" or "hole up" for the winter, or go into winter quarters. [Western U. S.]

**shack**[1] (shak), *n.* [< *shack*[1], *v.*] 1. Grain fallen from the ear and eaten by hogs, etc., after harvest; also, fallen mast or acorns. [Prov. Eng.] —2. Liberty of winter pasturage. [Prov. Eng.] —3. In the fisheries, bait picked up at sea by any means, as the flesh of porpoises or of seabirds, refuse fish, etc., as distinguished from the regular stock of bait carried by the vessel or otherwise depended upon. Also *shack-bait*. [New Eng.]—4. [< *shack*[1], *v.*, 3.] A very roughly built house or cabin, especially such a one as is put up for temporary occupation while securing a claim under the United States preëmption laws. [Western U. S.]

The onty . . . thing in the shape of a boat on the Little Missouri was a small flat-bottomed scow in the possession of three hard characters who lived in a *shack* or hut some twenty miles above us. *The Century*, XXXVI. 42.

**Common of shack**, the right of persons occupying lands lying together in the same common field to turn out their cattle after harvest to feed promiscuously in that field.

**shack**[2] (shak), *v.* [Origin obscure; perhaps a particular use of *shack*[1]; cf. *shake* and *shog* in like senses.] **I.** *intrans.* To rove about, as a stroller or beggar.

**II.** *trans.* To go after, as a ball batted to a distance. [Local, U. S.]

**shack**[2] (shak), *n.* [Cf. *shack*[2], *v.*] A strolling vagabond; a shiftless or worthless fellow; a tramp. [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]

Great ladies are more apt to take sides with talking flattering Gossips than such a *shack* as Fitzharris.
*Roger North*, Examen, p. 293. (*Davies.*)

I don't believe Bill would have turned out such a miserable *shack* if he'd a decent woman for a wife.
*New England Tales.*

**shackaback** (shak'a-bak), *n.* Same as *shack-bag*. [Prov. Eng.]

**shackatory**† (shak'a-tō-ri), *n.* [Origin obscure: said to be "for *shake a Tory*" (Imp. Dict.), where *Tory* is presumably to be taken in its orig. sense.] An Irish hound.

No *shackatory* comes neere him; if hee once get the start, hee's gone, and you gone too.
*The Wandering Jew.* (*Halliwell.*)

That Irish *shackatory* beat the bush for him.
*Dekker and Middleton*, Honest Whore, ii.

**shackbag** (shak'bag), *n.* [Also *shackaback;* cf. *shake-rag* and *shake-bag*.] An idle vagabond. [Prov. Eng.]

**shack-bait** (shak'bāt), *n.* Same as *shack*[1], 3.

**shack-bolt** (shak'bōlt), *n.* Same as *shackle-bolt*, 3.

**shacked** (shakt), *a.* A dialectal variant of *shagged*.

**shack-fisherman** (shak'fish″er-man), *n.* A vessel which uses shack for bait.

**shack-fishing** (shak'fish″ing), *n.* Fishing with shack for bait.

**shackle**[1] (shak'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shackil;* < ME. *schakkyl, schakylle, schakle, scheakel,* < AS. *sceacul, scacul, sceacel, scecel,* shackle, fetter, prob. also in the general sense, 'a link or ring of a chain' (= MD. *schaeckel*, later *schakel*, a link of a chain, ring of a net, = Icel. *skökull*, the pole of a carriage, = Sw. *skakel*, the loose shaft of a carriage (cf. Sw. dial. *skak*, a chain), = Dan. *skagle*, a trace for a carriage); lit. 'a shaking thing,' with adj. suffix *-ol, -ul*, < *sceacan, scacan*, shake: see *shake*. Cf. *ramshackle*[1].] 1. A bent or curved bar, as of iron, forming a link or staple used independently and not forming part of a continuous chain. (*a*) The bar of a padlock which passes through the staple. (*b*) An iron link closed by a movable bolt. Shackles are mostly used to connect lengths of chain cable together. See cuts under *mooring-swivel* and *anchor-shackle*. (*c*) A long link securing two ankle-rings or wrist-rings together, or an ankle-ring to a wrist-ring, so as to secure a prisoner; hence, in the plural, fetters; manacles.

What, will thy *shackles* neither loose nor break?
Are they too strong, or is thine arm too weak?
*Quarles*, Emblems, v. 9.

(*d*) A form of insulator used for supporting telegraph-wires where the strain is considerable. It is usually of porcelain, with a hole through the center through which a bolt passes. This bolt secures the insulating spool to two iron straps by which it is secured to the pole or other support.

Hence—2. Figuratively, anything which hinders, restrains, or confines.

The fetters and *shackles* which it [sin] brings to enslave men with must be looked on and admired as ornaments.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. iii.

There Death breaks the *Shackles* which Force had put on.
*Prior*, Thief and Cordelier.

3. In *her.*, some part of a chain or fetter used as a bearing, usually a single long, narrow link.—4. The wrist. [Prov. Eng.]=Syn. 1 (*c*). *Shackle, Gyves, Manacle, Fetter.* *Shackle* and *gyves* are general words, being applicable to chains for either the arms or the legs, or perhaps any other part of the body, but *gyves* is now only elevated or poetic. By derivation, *manacles* are for the hands, and *fetters* for the feet.

**shackle**[1] (shak'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shackled*, ppr. *shackling*. [< ME. *schakklen, schaklen;* < *shackle*[1], *n.*] 1. To chain; confine with shackles; manacle or fetter; hence, figuratively, to confine or bind so as to prevent or impede free action; clog; embarrass; hamper; impede; trammel.

You must not *shackle* him with rules about indifferent matters. *Locke*, Education.

And what avails a useless brand
Held by a captive's *shackled* hand?
*Scott*, Rokeby, iv. 17.

2. To join or make fast with a shackle.

**shackle**[2] (shak'l), *n.* [Dim. of *shack*[1], or as if a diff. application of *shackle*[1] as 'that which shakes' in the wind, etc., < *shake, v.*: see *shake*, and cf. *shackle*[1].] Stubble. [Prov. Eng.]

**shackle**[3] (shak'l), *n.* A raffle. [Local, U. S.]

[He] stated that he went to defendant's house on Dec. 24, and was asked by a young man to join in a *shackle* for five tame rabbits. He consented, and a box was brought containing three threepenny pieces, and those who threw the highest gained the rabbits.
*Western Gazette*, Jan. 30, 1885, quoted in N. and Q., 6th ser., XI. 245.

**shackle-bar** (shak'l-bär), *n.* The coupling-bar or link of a railroad-car. [U. S.]

**shackle-bolt** (shak'l-bōlt), *n.* 1. A bolt having a shackle or clevis on the end.—2. A bolt which is passed through the eyes of a clevis or shackle. *E. H. Knight.*—3. A shackle. Also *shack-bolt.*—4. In *her.*, a bearing representing a fetlock for hobbling a horse. Compare *spanceled*. Also called *prisoner's-bolt.*

"What device does he bear on his shield?" replied Ivanhoe. "Something resembling a bar of iron, and a padlock painted blue on the black shield." "A fetterlock and *shackle-bolt* azure," said Ivanhoe; "I know not who may bear the device, but well I ween it might now be mine own." *Scott*, Ivanhoe, xxix.

**shackle-bone** (shak'l-bōn), *n.* [Also Sc. *shackle-bane;* < *shackle*[1] + *bone*[1].] The wrist. [Scotch.]

**shackle-crow** (shak'l-krō), *n.* A bolt-extractor having a shackle in place of a claw, used on shipboard.

**shackle-flap** (shak'l-flap), *n.* A cover for a manhole which is attached to the plate by a shackle. *E. H. Knight.*

**shackle-hammed**† (shak'l-hamd), *a.* Bow-legged. *Halliwell.*

A brave dapper Dicke, . . . his head was holden uppe so pert, and his legges *shackle-ham'd*, as if his knees had beene laced to his thighes with pointa.
*Greene*, Quip for Upatart Courtier (Hart. Misc., V. 403).

**shackle-jack** (shak'l-jak), *n.* An implement used to attach the thills of a vehicle to the shackle on the axle when a box of india-rubber is used to prevent rattling.

**shackle-joint** (shak'l-joint), *n.* A joint involving the principle of the shackle. Specifically, in *anat.*, a kind of articulation, found in the exoskeleton of some fishes, formed by the passing of a bony ring of one part through a perforation of another part, the two being thus movably linked together.

Shackle-joint of a large spine with a bony plate of the skin of a siluroid fish.

The spines of some Teleostei present us with a peculiar kind of articulation—a *shackle-joint*, the base of a spine forming a ring which passes through another ring developed from an ossicle supporting it.
*Mivart*, Elem. Anat., p. 277.

**shackle-pin** (shak'l-pin), *n.* The small pin of wood or iron that confines a shackle-bolt in place.

**shackle-punch** (shak'l-punch), *n.* A punch for driving out shackle-bolts.

**shackle-vein**† (shak'l-vān), *n.* A vein of the horse, apparently the median antebrachial, from which blood used to be let.

The cure is thus: let him blood of his two breast vaines, of his two *shackle vaines*, and of his two vaines above the cronets of his hinder hooves.
*Topsell*, Beasts (1607), p. 400. (*Halliwell.*)

**shackling** (shak'ling), *a.* [< *shackle*[1], taken adjectively (cf. *ramshackle*[1]), + *-ing*[2]. Cf. *shackly.*] Shackly; rickety. [U. S.]

The gate itself was such a *shackling* concern a child couldn't have leaned on it without breaking it down.
*J. T. Trowbridge*, Coupon Bonds, p. 387.

**shack-lock** (shak'lok), *n.* [Short for *shackle-lock*, < *shackle*[1] + *lock*[1], *n.*] A shackle-bolt; a sort of shackle.

The swarthy smith spits in his buckehorne fist,
And bids his men bring out the five-fold twist,
His shackles, *shacklockes*, hampers, gyves, and chaines,
His linked bolts. *W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 5.

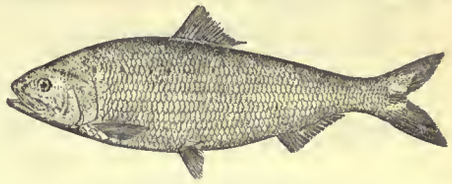
**shackly** (shak'li), *a.* [< *shack*[1] + *-ly*[1]; cf. *shackle*[1], *shackling.*] Shaky; rickety; tottering; ramshackle; especially, in feeble health. [U. S.]

A very small man, slender and brittle-looking, or what old colored nurses call *shackly.*
*J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 55.

They had come to a short lane, from the opening of which was visible an unpainted and *shackly* dwelling.
*The Century*, XXXV. 672.

**shackrag**† (shak'rag), *n.* Same as *shake-rag*.

**shad**[1] (shad), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Early mod. E. *shadde, chad;* < ME. **schad*, < AS. *sceadda*, a kind of fish (explained by Somner, Lye, etc., as a skate, but from the form prob. the shad), = G. dial. *schade*, a shad. Cf. W. *ysgadenyn* (pl. *ysgadan*) = Ir. Gael. *sgadan*, a herring.] 1. A clupeoid fish of the genus *Alosa*, in which there are no palatal teeth and the cheeks are deeper than they are long. The common shad of America, *A. sapidissima*, is one of the most important food-fishes along



American Shad (*Alosa sapidissima*).

the Atlantic coast of the United States, and has lately been introduced on the Pacific coast. It is anadromous, ascending rivers to spawn. It is usually from 18 to 28 inches long, of stout compressed form, the body being comparatively deep. The color is silvery, becoming bluish on the back, with a dark spot behind the opercle, and sometimes several others along the line dividing the color of the back from the white of the sides. The mouth is large, the fins are comparatively small, and the dorsal is much nearer to the snout than to the base of the caudal fin. The shad is taken with the seine, and is highly esteemed for its excellent flavor. The British shad are of two species: the allice-shad, *A. vulgaris*, and the twaite, *A. finta*. The Chinese shad is *A. reevesi*.

And there the eel and *shad* sometimes are caught.
*J. Dennys* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 171).

2. In the Ohio valley, a clupeoid, *Pomolobus chrysochloris*, with persistent and well-developed teeth in the premaxillaries and front of the lower jaw.—3. With a qualifying word, one of several other fishes. See *gizzard-shad*, and phrases below.—**Green-tailed shad**, **hard-head** or **hard-headed shad**, the menhaden. [Local, U. S.]—**Long-boned shad**, any food-fish of the family *Gerridæ* or genus *Gerres*, as found along the Atlantic coast of the United States and in the Bermudas.—**Ohio shad**, *Pomolobus chrysochloris*. See def. 2.—**Rebel shad**, a small shad about as large as a herring or alewife. [Hudson river.]—**White-eyed shad**. Same as *mud-shad*.—**White shad**, the true shad of America. See def. 1.—**Yellow-tailed shad**, the menhaden. [Local, U. S.]

**shad**[2]†. A Middle English past participle of *shed*[1].

**shad-bellied** (shad'bel″id), *a.* 1. Having little abdominal protuberance: as, a *shad-bellied* person.

He was kind o' mournful and thin and *shad-bellied*.
*H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 8.

2. Sloping away gradually in front; cutaway: as, a *shad-bellied* coat.

In this Livingston Company many wore three-cornered hats, *shad-bellied* coats, shoe and knee buckles.
*S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 13.

**shad-bird** (shad'bėrd), *n.* 1. The common American snipe, *Gallinago wilsoni* or *G. delicata*. See cut under *Gallinago*. [Delaware.] —2. The common European sandpiper, *Tringoides hypoleucus*. [Shropshire, Eng.] Both birds are so called with reference to their appearance at the shad-fishing season.

**shad-blossom** (shad'blos″um), *n.* The flower or bloom of the shad-bush; also, the plant itself.

**shad-bush** (shad'bůsh), *n.* The June-berry or service-berry, *Amelanchier Canadensis:* so named in New England because it blossoms just when shad appear in the rivers. (*Gray.*) The name is sometimes given (erroneously) to the flowering dogwood, *Cornus florida*. Also *shad-flower*. See cut under *service-berry*.

**shadde**[1]†. A Middle English preterit and past participle of *shed*[1].

**shadde**[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *shed*[2].

**shaddock** (shad'ok), *n.* [Prob. first in the comp. *shaddock-tree;* named after a Capt. *Shaddock*, who brought it to the West Indies, early in the 18th century.] A tree, *Citrus decumana*, of the orange genus; also, its fruit. The tree grows 30 or

40 feet high, and is the most handsome of the genus. It is a native of the Malayan and Polynesian islands, now cultivated in many warm countries. The fruit is globose or pyriform and orange-like, but very large, weighing sometimes 15 pounds, and of a pale-yellow color; the pulp is yellow, green, pink, or crimson, and is wholesome; the rind and partitions are very bitter. There are numerous varieties, some very juicy and refreshing. The shaddock proper is, however, generally inferior to its smaller variety, the grape-fruit or pomelo, which is further distinguished by bearing its fruit in clusters. Both are to some extent grown in Florida, the latter becoming a considerable article of export to the North. Also *pompelmous*. See *grape-fruit* and *pomelo*.

Leaf of Shaddock (*Citrus decumana*).

**shaddowt**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *shadow*.

**shade**[1] (shād), *n.* [< ME. *schade* (Kentish *ssed*), partly < AS. *sceadu* (gen. *sceadwe*, *sceade*), f., partly < *sceat* (gen. *sceates*, *sceâtes*), neut., shade, the form *sceadu* (gen. *sceadwe*, etc.) producing reg. E. *shadow*: see *shadow*, to which *shade* is related as *mead*[2] is to *meadow*. Cf. *shed*[2], *n.*] **1.** The comparative obscurity, dimness, or gloom caused by the interception or interruption of the rays of light.

The buschya that were blowed grene,
And leued ful louely that lent grete *schade*.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 22.

Sit you down in the *shade*, and stay but a little while.
*I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 65.

The fainty knights were scorch'd, and knew not where
To run for shelter, for no *shade* was near.
*Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 382.

**2.** A place or spot sheltered from the sun's rays; a shaded or shady spot; hence, a secluded or obscure retreat.

Let us seek out some desolate *shade*, and there
Weep our sad bosoms empty.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 3. 1.

These *shades*
Are still the abodes of gladness.
*Bryant*, Inscription for Entrance to a Wood.

**3.** *pl.* Darkling shadows; darkness which advances as light wanes; darkness: as, the *shades* of evening.

Then thus I turn me from my country's light
To dwell in solemn *shades* of endless night.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3. 177.

See, while I speak, the *shades* disperse away;
Aurora gives the promise of a day.
*Addison*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., ii.

**4.** In *painting*, the dark part or parts of a picture; also, deficiency or absence of illumination.

'Tis ev'ry painter's art to hide from sight,
And cast in *shades*, what seen would not delight.
*Dryden.*

**5.** Degree or gradation of defective luminosity in a color: often used vaguely from the fact that paleness, or high luminosity combined with defective chroma, is confounded with high luminosity by itself: as, a dark or deep *shade*; three different *shades* of brown. See *color*, *hue*[1], and *tint*.

White, red, yellow, blue, with their several degrees or *shades* and mixtures, as green, scarlet, . . . and the rest, come in only by the eyes.
*Locke*, Human Understanding, II. iii. § 1.

Her present winter garb was of merino, the same soft *shade* of brown as her hair. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, vi.

It is when two *shades* of the same color are brought side by side that comparison makes them odious to each other.
*O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, v.

**6.** A small or scarcely perceptible degree or amount; a trace; a trifle.

In the golden hour of friendship, we are surprised with *shades* of suspicion and unbelief. *Emerson*, Friendship.

She takes, when harsher moods remit,
What slender *shade* of doubt may flit,
And makes it vassal unto love.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xlviii.

**7.** A person's shadow. [Poetical.]

Since every one hath, every one, one *shade*.
*Shak.*, Sonnets, liii.

Envy will merit, as its *shade*, pursue.
*Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 466.

**8.** The soul after its separation from the body: so called because supposed to be perceptible to the sight, but not to the touch; a departed spirit; a ghost: as, the *shades* of departed heroes.

I shall be made,
Ere long, a fleeting *shade*;
Pray come,
And doe some honour to my tomb.
*Herrick*, To the Yew and Cypresse to Grace his Funerall.

Unknowing to command, proud to obey,
A lifeless King, a Royal *Shade* I lay.
*Prior*, Solomon, ii.

Peter Bell excited his [Byron's] spleen to such a degree that he evoked the *shades* of Pope and Dryden, and demanded of them whether it were possible that such trash could evade contempt? *Macaulay*, Moore's Byron.

The ghost or phantasm seen by the dreamer or the visionary is like a shadow, and thus the familiar term of the *shade* comes in to express the soul.
*E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 388.

**9.** *pl.* The departed spirits, or their unseen abode; the invisible world of the ancients; Hades: with the definite article.

See! on one Greek three Trojan ghosts attend,
This, my third victim, to *the shades* I send.
*Pope*, Iliad, xiii. 561.

**10.** A screen; especially, a screen or protection against excessive heat or light; something used to modify or soften the intensity of heat or light: as, a *shade* for the eyes; a window-*shade*; a sun*shade*.

To keepe vs from the winde we made a *shade* of another Mat. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 204.

He put on his grey cap with the huge green *shade*, and sauntered to the door.
*Thackeray*, Fitz-Boodle Papers, Dorothea.

Specifically—(*a*) A colored glass used in a sextant or other optical instrument for solar observation, for toning down and coloring the sun's image, or that of the horizon, in order to make the outlines more distinct and perceptible. (*b*) A globe, cylinder, or conic frustum of glass, porcelain, or other translucent material surrounding the flame of a lamp or candle, a gas-jet, or the like, to confine the light to a particular area, or to soften and diffuse it. (*c*) A hollow perforated cylinder used to cover a night-light.

She had brought a rushlight and *shade* with her, which, with praiseworthy precaution against fire, she had stationed in a basin on the floor. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxii.

(*d*) A hollow glass covering for protecting ornaments, etc., from dust.

Spar figures under glass *shades*.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 369.

(*e*) A more or less opaque curtain of linen, muslin, paper, or other flexible material, used at a window to exclude light, or to regulate the amount admitted; a blind. Shades are usually attached to a roller actuated by a spring within it, or by a cord.

**11.** *Milit.*, same as *umbrel*.—**12†.** Guise; cover.

So much more full of danger is his vice
That can beguile so under *shade* of virtue.
*B. Jonson*, Volpone, iv. 2.

**13.** In *entom.*, a part of a surface, generally without definite borders, where the color is deepened and darkened either by being intensified or by admixture of black: applied especially to dark, ill-defined spaces on the wings of moths, which in some cases are distinguished by specific names: as, the median *shade*.—**14.** Same as *shutter* (*e*): as, the *shades* of the swell-box in a pipe-organ.—**Median shade**, in *entom.* See *median*[1].—**Syn. 1.** *Shade*, *Shadow*. *Shade* differs from *shadow*, as it implies no particular form or definite limit, whereas a *shadow* represents in form the object which intercepts the light. Hence, when we say, let us resort to the *shade* of a tree, we have no thought of form or size, as of course we have when we speak of measuring a pyramid or other object by its *shadow*.—**8.** *Apparition*, *Specter*, etc. See *ghost*.

**shade**[1] (shād), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shaded*, ppr. *shading*. [< *shade*[1], *n.* The older verb is *shadow*, q. v.; no ME. **shaden* appears.] **1.** To shelter or screen from glare or light; shelter from the light and heat of the sun.

There, while I went to crop the sylvan scenes,
And *shade* our altars with their leafy greens,
I pulled a plant. *Dryden*, Æneid, iii. 35.

Leicester drew the curtain, heavy with entwined silk and gold, so as completely to *shade* his face.
*Scott*, Kenilworth, xxxii.

**2.** To hide; screen; shelter; especially, to shelter or screen from injury.

Ere in our own house I do *shade* my head.
*Shak.*, Cor., ii. 1. 211.

Leave not the faithful side
That gave thee being, still *shades* thee, and protects.
*Milton*, P. L., ix. 266.

Let Myrrha weeping Aromatick Gum,
And ever-living Lawrel, *shade* her Tomb.
*Congreve*, On the Death of Queen Mary.

**3.** To cast a shade over; overspread with darkness, gloom, or obscurity; obscure; cast into the shade.

Bright orient pearl, alack, too timely *shaded!*
*Shak.*, Passionate Pilgrim, l. 133.

The Piece by Virtue's equal Hand is wrought,
Mixt with no Crime, and *shaded* with no Fault.
*Prior*, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 12.

**4.** In *drawing* and *painting*: (*a*) To paint in obscure colors; darken. (*b*) To mark with gradations of color.—**5.** To cover with a shade or screen; furnish with a shade or something that intercepts light, heat, dust, etc.—**6†.** To typify; foreshow; represent figuratively.

A Goddesse of great powre and soverainty,
And in her person cunningly did *shade*
That part of Justice which is Equity.
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. vii. 3.

How fain would I paint thee to all men's eyes,
Or of thy gifts at least *shade* out some part!
*Sir P. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 543).

**7.** To place something near enough to the top of (an open organ-pipe) to affect the vibrating air-column, and thus raise the pitch of its tone.—**8.** To place (a gun-barrel) so that about half the interior shall be in shadow, for the purpose of testing the straightness of the bore.

**shade**[2] (shād). A dialectal form of *shed*[2], *shed*[1], and *sheath*.

**shaded** (shā'ded), *p. a.* **1.** Marked with gradations of color.

Let Thalestris change herself into a motley party-coloured animal: the pearl necklace, the flowered stomacher, the artificial nosegay, and *shaded* furbelow may be of use to attract the eye of the beholder, and turn it from the imperfections of her features and shape.
*Steele*, Tatler, No. 151.

**2.** Screened; sheltered.

He was standing with some papers in his hand by a table with *shaded* candles on it.
*Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, iii. 5.

**shade-fish** (shād'fish), *n.* [Tr. of L. *umbra*, shade.] A book-name of the maigre.

**shadeful** (shād'fûl), *a.* [< *shade*[1] + *-ful*.] Shady.

The eastern Avon vaunts, and doth upon her take
To be the only child of *shadeful* Savernake.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, iii. 78.

**shadeless** (shād'les), *a.* [< *shade* + *-less*.] Without shade or shelter from the light, heat, or the like: as, *shadeless* streets.

A gap in the hills, an opening
*Shadeless* and shelterless. *Wordsworth.*

**shader** (shā'dėr), *n.* [< *shade*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who or that which shades.

**shade-tree** (shād'trē), *n.* A tree planted or valued for its shade, as distinguished from one planted or valued for its fruit, foliage, beauty, etc.

**shad-flower** (shad'flou'ėr), *n.* **1.** An abundant low herb like a miniature sweet alyssum, blooming when the shad appear in the rivers; the whitlow-grass, *Erophila vulgaris*, better known as *Draba verna*. [Local, U. S.]—**2.** Same as *shad-bush*.

**shad-fly** (shad'flī), *n.* An insect which appears when shad are running; a May-fly; a day-fly. The name is given to various *Phryganeidæ*, *Perlidæ*, and especially *Ephemeridæ*. The shad-fly of the Potomac river is *Palingenia bilineata*. See cuts under *caddis-worm* and *day-fly*.

**shad-frog** (shad'frog), *n.* A sort of frog, *Rana halecina*, of the United States, so called because it becomes active in the spring at the same time that shad begin to run. It is a large, handsome, and very agile frog, able to jump 8 or 10 feet.

**shad-hatcher** (shad'hach'ėr), *n.* One who engages in the artificial propagation of shad.

**shadily** (shā'di-li), *adv.* In a shady manner; umbrageously.

**shadine** (sha-dēn'), *n.* [< *shad*[1] + *-ine*, in imitation of *sardine*[1].] The menhaden, prepared and put up in oil like the sardine. Also called *American sardine*.

**shadiness** (shā'di-nes), *n.* Shady character or quality: as, the *shadiness* of the forest; the *shadiness* of a transaction.

**shading** (shā'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shade*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act or process of making a shade; interception of light; obscuration.—**2.** That which represents the effect of light and shade in a drawing; the filling up of an outline.

**shading-pen** (shā'ding-pen), *n.* A pen with a broad flat nib, which when used with the flat side makes a broad ink-mark, with the edge a narrow mark. By changing the position a great variety of marks useful in ornamental penmanship can be made.

**shadoet**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *shadow*.

**shadoof, shaduf** (sha-dōf'), *n.* [Ar. *shādūf*.] A contrivance extensively employed in Egypt and the East generally for raising water. It consists of a long stout rod suspended on a frame at about one fifth of its length from the end. The short end is weighted so as to serve as the counterpoise of a lever, and from the long end a bucket is suspended by a rope. The shadoof is extensively used in Egypt for lifting water from the Nile for irrigation. The worker dips the bucket in the river, and, aided by the counterpoise weight, empties it into a hole dug on the bank, from which a runnel conducts the water to the lands to be irrigated. In the cut (see the following page) two shadoofs are shown, employed side by side.

**shadow** (shad'ō), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shaddow*, *shadoe*; < ME. *schadowe*, *schadewe*, *shadwe*, *schadue*, < AS. *sceadu*, *sceado* (gen. *sceadwe*, *sceade*), f. (also *scead* (gen. *sceades*, *scedes*), neut.), = OS. *skado* = MD. *schaeduwe*, *schaedue*, *schaede*, D. *schaduw* = MLG. *schaduwe*, *schadewe*, *schede* = OHG. *scato*, MHG. *schate*, G. *schatten* = Goth. *skadus*, shadow, shade, = OIr. *scath*, Ir. *sgath*, Gael. *sgath*, shade, shadow, shelter (cf. OIr. *scāil*, shadow), perhaps = Gr. σκότος (also σκοτία), darkness, gloom, < √ *ska*, cover; perhaps akin

Raising Water by Shadoofs.

also to Gr. σκιά, shade, shadow, σκηνή, a tent (> E. *scene*), Skt. *chhāyā*, shade, etc. Hence the later form *shade*[1], q. v.] 1. The fainter light and coolness caused by the interruption or interception of the rays of light and heat from the sun; shade.

Vnder a tri appeltre . . .
That was braunched ful brode & bar gret *schadue*.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 754.

And for further beautie, besides commoditie of *shadow*, they plant trees at their dores, which continue greene all the yeare long. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 436.

2. *pl.* Same as *shade*[1], 3.

Night's sable *shadows* from the ocean rise.
*Sir J. Denham*, Destruction of Troy.

3. Shade within defined limits; the dark figure or image projected by a body when it intercepts the light. In optics *shadow* may be defined as a portion of space from which light is shut off by an opaque body. Every opaque object on which light falls is accompanied with a shadow on the side opposite to the luminous body, and the shadow appears more intense in proportion as the illumination is stronger. An opaque object illuminated by the sun, or any other source of light which is not a single point, must have an infinite number of shadows, though these are not distinguishable from each other, and hence the shadow of such an opaque body received on a plane is always accompanied by a *penumbra*, or partial shadow, the complete shadow being called the *umbra*. See *penumbra*.

There is another Hille, that is cleipt Athos, that is so highe that the *Schadewe* of hym rechethe to Lempne, that is an Ile. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 16.

The *shadow* alts close to the flying ball.
*Emerson*, Woodnotes, ii.

4. Anything which follows or attends a person or thing like a shadow; an inseparable companion.

Sin and her *shadow*, Death. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 12.

5†. An uninvited guest introduced to a feast by one who is invited: a translation of the Latin *umbra*.

I must not have my board pester'd with *shadows*,
That under other men's protection break in
Without invitement.
*Massinger*, Unnatural Combat, iii. 1.

6. A reflected image, as in a mirror or in water; hence, any image or portrait.

Narcissus so himself himself forsook,
And died to kiss his *shadow* in the brook.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 162.

The Basutos . . . think that, if a man walks on the river bank, a crocodile may seize his *shadow* in the water and draw him in. *E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 388.

7. The dark part of a picture; shade; representation of comparative deficiency or absence of light.

Take such advantageous lights, that after great lights great *shadows* may succeed.
*Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.

8. Type; mystical representation. Compare *eidolon* and *paradigm*.

Typea
And *shadows* of that destined seed to bruise.
*Milton*, P. L., xii. 233.

9. An imperfect and faint representation; adumbration; a prefiguration; a foreshowing; a dim bodying forth.

The law having a *shadow* of good things to come, and not the very image of the things, can never with those sacrifices which they offered year by year continually make the comers thereunto perfect. Heb. x. 1.

In the glorious lights of heaven we perceive a *shadow* of his divine countenance. *Raleigh*.

10. The faintest trace; a slight or faint appearance: as, without a *shadow* of doubt.—11. Disguise; pretext; subterfuge.

Their [the priests'] teaching is but a feat and *shadow* to get money. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 915.

12. Anything unsubstantial or unreal, though having the deceptive appearance of reality; an image produced by the imagination.

*Shadows* to-night
Have struck more terror to the soul of Richard
Than can the substance of ten thousand soldiers.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 216.

What *shadows* we are, and what *shadows* we pursue!
*Burke*, Speech at Bristol, Sept. 9, 1780.

13. A phantom; a shade; a spirit; a ghost.

Then came wandering by
A *shadow* like an angel.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 4. 53.

Are ye alive? or wandering *shadows*,
That find no peace on earth till ye reveal
Some hidden secret?
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Sea Voyage, i. 3.

14. A shaded or shady spot or place; an obscure, secluded, or quiet retreat.

In secret *shadow* from the sunny ray
On a sweet bed of lilies softly laid. *Spenser*.

I'll go find a *shadow*, and sigh till he come.
*Shak.*, As you Like It, iv. 1. 222.

15. Shade; retirement; privacy; quiet; rest.

Men cannot retire when they would, neither will they when it were reason, but are impatient of privateness, even in age and sickness, which require the *shadow*.
*Bacon*, Of Great Place (ed. 1887).

16. Shelter; cover; protection; security.

He that dwelleth in the secret place of the Most High shall abide under the *shadow* of the Almighty. Ps. xci. 1.

I doubt not but your honours will as well accept of this as of the rest, & Patronize it under the *shadow* of your most noble vertues. *Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, Ded.

17†. That which shades, shelters, or protects, as from light or heat; specifically, a sunshade, a parasol, or a wide-brimmed hat for women.

Item, for a cale and *shadoe* 4 Sh.
*Wardship of Richard Fermor* (1580).

They [Tallipoles] haue a skin of leather hanging on a string about their neckes, whereon they sit bare-headed and bare-footed, with their right armes bare, and a broad Sombrero or *shadow* in their hands, to defend them in Summer from the Sunne, and in Winter from the raine.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 469.

18. A light four-cornered sail used by yachts in fair winds. It has a special gaff, and is set on the foremast of schooners and on the mainmast of cutters and sloops.

19. In *entom.*, a very slight and undefined darker color on a light ground, as on the wings of *Lepidoptera*.—**Earthquake-shadow.** See *earthquake*.—**Line of shadows.** Same as *quadrat*, 2.—**Shadow of death,** approach of death or dire calamity; terrible darkness. Job iii. 5.; Ps. xxiii. 4.=**Syn. 3.** See *shade*[1].

**shadow** (shad'ō), *v. t.* [< ME. *shadwen, schadowen, schadewen* (Kentish *ssedwi*), < AS. *sceadwian, scadewian* = OS. *skadoian, skadowan* = D. *schaduwen* = OLG. *scadowan* = OHG. *scatewen*, MHG. *schatewen*, G. *überschatten* = Goth. *skadwjan* (in comp. *ufar-skadwjan*, overshadow); from the noun. Cf. *shade*[1], *v.*] 1. To cover or overspread with shade; throw into shade; cast a shadow over; shade.

With grene trees *shadowed* was his place.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 607.

The warlike Elfe much wondred at this tree,
So fayre and great, that *shadowed* all the ground.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 56.

As the tree
Stands in the sun and *shadows* all beneath,
So in the light of great eternity
Life eminent creates the shade of death.
*Tennyson*, Love and Death.

2. To darken; cloud; obscure; bedim; tarnish.

Mislike me not for my complexion,
The *shadow'd* livery of the burnish'd sun,
To whom I am a neighbour and near bred.
*Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 1. 2.

Yet further for my paines to discredit me, and my calling it New-England, they obscured it and *shadowed* it with the title of Canada.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 262.

3. To mark with or represent by shading; mark with slight gradations of color or light; shade; darken slightly.

If the parts be too much distant, . . . so that there be void spaces which are deeply *shadowed*, we are then to take occasion to place in those voids some fold, to make a joining of the parts.
*Dryden*, tr. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, xxii.

It is good to *shadow* carnations, and all yellows.
*Peacham*.

4. To represent in a shadowy or figurative way; hence, to betoken; typify; foreshow: sometimes with *forth* or *out*.

The next figure [on a medal] *shadows out* Eternity to us, by the sun in one hand and the moon in the other.
*Addison*, Dialogues on Medals, ii.

The tales of fairy-spiriting may *shadow* a lamentable verity. *Lamb*, Chimney-Sweepers.

5. To shelter; screen; hide; conceal; disguise.

The dere draw to the dale,
And leve the hilles hee,
And *shadow* hem in the leves grene,
Vndur the grene-wode tre.
*Robin Hood and the Monk* (Child's Ballads, V. 1).

They seek out all shifts that can be, for a time, to *shadow* their self-love and their own selves.
*J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 351.

Let every soldier hew him down a bough,
And bear't before him: thereby shall we *shadow*
The numbers of our host. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 4. 5.

6. To attend closely, like a shadow; follow about closely in a secret or unobserved manner: watch secretly and continuously: as, to *shadow* a criminal. [Colloq.]

**shadow-bird** (shad'ō-bėrd), *n.* The African umbre, umbrette, or hammerhead, *Scopus umbretta*. See cut under *Scopus*.

**shadowed** (shad'ōd), *p. a.* In *her.*, same as *entrailed*.

**shadow-figure** (shad'ō-fig″ūr), *n.* A silhouette.

The *shadow-figures* sold this winter by one of my informants were of Mr. and Mrs. Manning, the Queen, Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, and the Prince of Wales.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 311.

**shadow-house**† (shad'ō-hous), *n.* A summer-house.

One garden, summer, or *shadowe house* covered with blue slate, handsomely benched and waynescotted in parte.
*Archæologia*, X. 419. (*Davies.*)

**shadowiness** (shad'ō-i-nes), *n.* Shadowy or unsubstantial character or quality.

**shadowing** (shad'ō-ing), *n.* [< ME. *shadowing*; verbal n. of *shadow*.] 1†. Shade.

Narcisus, shortly to telle,
By aventure com to that welle
To reaten hym in that *shadowing*.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1503.

2. Shading; gradation of light and shade; also, the art of representing such gradations.

More broken scene made up of an infinite variety of inequalities and *shadowings* that naturally arise from an agreeable mixture of hills, groves, and valleys. *Addison*.

**shadowish** (shad'ō-ish), *a.* [< *shadow* + *-ish*[1].] Shadowy. [Rare.]

Men will answer, as some have done, "that, touching the Jews, first their religion was of far less perfection and dignity than ours is, ours being that truth whereof theirs was but a *shadowish* prefigurative resemblance."
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, VIII. iii. 1.

**shadowless** (shad'ō-les), *a.* [< *shadow* + *-less*.] Having no shadow; hence, weird; supernatural.

She [the nurse] had a large assortment of fairies and *shadowless* witches and banshees.
*Miss Edgeworth*, Ennui, iii.

**shadow-stitch** (shad'ō-stich), *n.* In *lace-making*, a mode of using the bobbins so as to produce delicate openwork borderings and the like, the thread crossing from one solid part of the pattern to another in a sort of ladder-stitch.

**shadow-test** (shad'ō-test), *n.* Same as *skiascopy*.

**shadow-vane** (shad'ō-vān), *n.* The part of a back-staff which received the shadow, and so indicated the direction of the sun.

**shadowy** (shad'ō-i), *a.* [< ME. *shadewy*; < *shadow* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *shady*.] 1. Full of, causing, or affording shadow or shade; shady; hence, dark; gloomy.

Of all these bounds, even from this line to this,
With *shadowy* forests and with champains rich'd,
With pleteous rivers and wide-skirted meads,
We make thee lady. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 1. 65.

The close confines of a *shadowy* vale.
*Wordsworth*, Evening Voluntaries, xiii.

2. Faintly representative; typical.

Those *shadowy* expiations weak,
The blood of bulls and goats.
*Milton*, P. L., xii. 291.

3. Like a shadow; hence, ghostlike; unsubstantial; unreal; obscure; dim.

His [the goblin's] *shadowy* flail hath thresh'd the corn
That ten day-labourers could not end.
*Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 108.

And summon from the *shadowy* Past
The forms that once have been.
*Longfellow*, A Gleam of Sunshine.

4. Indulging in fancies or dreamy imaginations.

Wherefore those dim looks of thine,
*Shadowy*, dreaming Adeline?
*Tennyson*, Adeline.

**shad-salmon** (shad'sam″un), *n.* A coregonoid fish, *Coregonus clupeiformis*, the so-called fresh-water herring of the Great Lakes of North America. See cut under *whitefish*.

**shad-seine** (shad'sān), *n.* See *seine*.

**shad-spirit** (shad'spir″it), *n.* The common American snipe, *Gallinago wilsoni*; the shad-bird. See *snipe*, and cut under *Gallinago*.

The fishermen when drawing their seines at night often start it from its moist resting place, and hear its sharp cry as it flies away through the darkness. They do not know the cause of the sound, and from the association they have dubbed its author the *shad-spirit*.
*G. B. Grinnell*, The Century, Oct., 1883.

**shad-splash** (shad'splash), *n.* Same as *shad-wash*.

**shadnf**, *n.* See *shadoof*.

**shad-waiter** (shad'wā'tėr), *n.* A coregonoid fish, the Menomonee whitefish, *Coregonus quadrilateralis*, also called *pilot-fish* and *roundfish*.

Shad-waiter (*Coregonus quadrilateralis*).

**shad-wash** (shad'wosh), *n.* The wash, swish, or splash of the water made by shad in the act of spawning; hence, a place where shad spawn. The shad spawn generally at night, and select shallow water. They run side by side in pairs, male and female, and come suddenly out of the water as the female deposits her spawn, and the male ejects the milt upon it. Also *shad-splash*.

**shad-working** (shad'wėr'king), *n.* The artificial propagation of shad.

**shady** (shā'di), *a.* [= G. *schattig;* as *shade* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *shadowy*.] 1. Abounding with or affording shade.

Their babble and talk vnder bushes and *shadie* trees, the first disputation and contentious reasoning.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 30.

*Shady* coverts yield a cool retreat.
*Addison*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

2. Sheltered from glare or sultry heat; shaded: as, a *shady* place.

Cast it also that you may have rooms . . . *shady* for summer and warm for winter. *Bacon*, Building (ed. 1887).

We will go home through the wood: that will be the *shadiest* way. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxxvii.

3. Such as cannot bear the light; of doubtful honesty or morality: as, a *shady* transaction. [Colloq.]

There were admirers of Putney: workmen of rebellious repute and of advanced opinions on social and religious questions; nonsuited plaintiffs and defendants of *shady* record, for whom he had at one time or another done what he could. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xxv.

His principal business seems to have been a billiard-marker, which he combined with much *shadier* ways of getting money. *The Century*, XXXV. 558.

**On the shady side of**, beyond: used with reference to age: as, to be *on the shady side of* forty. [Colloq.]—**To keep shady**, to keep dark. [Slang.]

**shafflet** (shaf'l), *v. i.* [Perhaps in part a dial. var. of *shuffle;* but cf. Sc. *shachle, shochle*. Cf. also *shaffling*.] To walk shamblingly; hobble or limp.

**shaffling** (shaf'ling), *a.* and *n.* [Cf. *shaffle, v.*]
I. *a.* Indolent.
II. *n.* An awkward, insignificant person. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**shaffornet, shaffront**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *chamfron*.

**Shafiite** (shaf'i-īt), *n.* [< Ar. *Shāfi'i*, name of the founder, + *-ite*[2].] A member of one of the four divisions or sects into which the orthodox Mohammedans, or Sunnites, are divided.

**shafnet**, *n.* [A corrupt form of *shaftment*.] Same as *shaftmond*.

**shaft**[1] (shåft), *n.* [< ME. *shaft, schaft, scheft, scæft*, an arrow, shaft, rod, pole (of a spear), < AS. *sceaft*, a shaft (of a spear), dart (= OS. *skaft* = D. *schacht* = MLG. LG. *schacht* (*ch* for *f*, as also in D. *lucht* for *luft*, air) = OHG. *scaft*, MHG. G. *schaft* = Icel. *skapt*, prop. *skaft*, shaft, missile, = Sw. Dan. *skaft*, a handle, haft), with formative *-t*, prob. orig. pp., lit. 'a shaven or smoothed rod or stick,' < *scafan*, shave: see *shave*. The L. *scapus*, a stalk, stem, shaft, Gr. σκῆπων, σκᾶπτον, σκῆπτρον, a staff, may be from the same root: see *scape*[2], *scepter*. Cf. *shaft*[2], *shaft*[3].] 1. A long slender rod forming the body of a spear or lance; also, the spear or lance itself.

Hade he no helme ne hawb[e]rgh nauther, . . .
Ne no *schafte*, ne no schelde, to scheone, ne to smyte.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 205.

His sleep, his mete, his drynk is him byraft,
That lene he wex, and drye as is a *shaft*.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 504.

2. An arrow; a long arrow, used with the longbow, as distinguished from the bolt, or quarrel, used with the crossbow. See *arrow, broad-arrow, flight-arrow*.

The sent-strong Swallow sweepeth to and fro,
As swift as *shafts* fly from a Turkish Bowe.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

From the hour that first
His beauty she beheld, felt her soft bosom pierc'd
With Cupid's deadliest *shaft*.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 311.

*Shafts*
Of gentle satire, kin to charity.
*Tennyson*, Princess, ii.

3. Something resembling an arrow or a missile in shape, motion, or effect: as, *shafts* of light.

A mitre . . .
Was forged all of fyne gold, and fret fulle of perrils,
Stiȝt staffulle of stanes that straȝt out bemes
As it ware schemerand *schaftis* of the schire sonne.
*King Alexander*, p. 53, quoted in Alliterative Poems (ed. [Morris), Gloss., p. 189.

A thousand *shafts* of lightning pass.
*Bryant*, Legend of the Delawares.

4. A body of a long cylindrical shape; an unbranched stem, stalk, trunk, or the like; the columnar part of anything. Specifically—(*a*) In *arch.*: (1) The body of a column between the base and the capital; the fust or trunk. It generally diminishes in diameter, sometimes from the bottom, sometimes from a quarter or from a third of its height, and sometimes it has a slight swelling, called the *entasis*. In Ionic and Corinthian columns the difference of the upper and lower diameters of the shaft varies from a fifth to a twelfth of the lower diameter. See *column*. (2) In medieval architecture, one of the small columns often clustered around main pillars, applied against a wall to receive the impost of a rib, an arch, etc., or used in the jambs of doors and windows, in arcades, etc. See cuts under *jamb-shaft* and *pillar*. (3) The spire of a steeple. (4) The part of a chimney which rises above the roof. (*b*) In *ornith.*: (1) The cora hummingbird, *Thaumastura cora*. See cut under *sheartail*. (2) The main stem, stock, or scape of a feather, including both calamus and rachis. (*c*) In *anat.*: (1) The part of a hair which is free and projects beyond the surface of the skin, between the root and the point, or as far as the pith extends. See *hair*, *n.*, 1. (2) The continuity or diaphysis of a long bone, as distinguished from its articular extremities, condyles, or epiphyses. (*d*) In *entom.*, the cylindrical basal part of an organ when it supports a larger head or apex. Specifically—(1) The basal joint or scape of an antenna. (2) The scape or stipe supporting the capitinum in the halter or poiser of a dipterous insect. Also called *scapus* and *stipes*. (*e*) In *mach.*: (1) A kind of large axle: as, the *shaft* of a fly-wheel; the *shaft* of a steamer's screw or paddles; the *shaft* or crank-axle of a locomotive. See cuts under *paddle-wheel, screw propeller*, and *seaming-machine*. (2) A revolving bar or connected bars serving to convey the force which is generated in an engine or other prime mover to the different working machines, for which purpose it is provided with drums and belts, or with cog-wheels. See cuts under *scroll-wheel, shafting*, and *oil-mill*.

5. A handle, as of a tool, utensil, instrument, or the like: as, the *shaft* of a hammer, ax, whip, etc.—6. A long lath at each end of the heddles of a loom.—7. One of the bars or trams between a pair of which a horse is harnessed to a vehicle; a thill; also, the pole or tongue of a carriage, chariot, or the like.

When Alexander came thither, he had a great desire to see the tower in which was the palace of Gordius & Mydas, that he might behold the *shafts* or beam of Gordius his cart, & the indissoluble knot fastned thereto.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 325.

**Cloth-yard shaft.** See *cloth-yard*.—**Regulator-shaft.** See *regulator*.—**To make a shaft or a bolt of it**, to make or do what one can with the material in hand; hence, to take the risk and make the best of it. The shaft was the arrow used with the longbow, the bolt that used with the crossbow.

I'll *make a shaft or a bolt on 't*.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 4. 24.

The Prince is preparing for his Journey; I shall to it [my business] again closely when he is gone, or *make a Shaft or a Bolt of it*. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 24.

**shaft**[2] (shåft), *n.* [In this sense not found in ME. or AS., and due to G. influence (from German miners in England); = Dan. *skakt*, < G. *schacht*, MHG. *schaht*, shaft (of a mine), prop. a LG. form, used only in this sense (G. *schacht* also a square rood), < MLG. LG. (also D.) *schacht*, a shaft (in a mine), a particular use, appar. in allusion to its being straight and narrow, of *schacht*, a shaft or rod (as of a spear): see *shaft*[1].] 1. In *mining*, a vertical or inclined excavation made in opening the ground for mining purposes. A shaft may be sunk vertically, without regard to the dip of the lode, or it may be sunk by an incline following the lode, either closely or approximately, according as its dip is more or less regular. When it is expected that extensive operations will be carried on, the shafts are usually sunk vertically, and connected with the lode at various depths by cross-drifts or levels. When, however, the dip of the lode is pretty uniform and its thickness considerable, all the shafts of the mine may be sunk upon it as inclines. This is the case with the largest mines on Lake Superior. Shafts have various forms, some being round, others oval; but the most common shape is rectangular. In large mines the shaft is usually divided into several compartments, one being used for the pumping-machinery, two or more for hoisting ore, and another for lowering heavy timbers. In the English coalmines the shafts are mostly circular in section; in Belgium, polygonal; in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania the winding shafts are always square or rectangular, and there the largest shafts have a length of from 44 to 52 feet, and a width of 10 or 12.

2. In *milit. mining*, a vertical pit the bottom of which serves as a point of departure for a gallery or series of galleries leading to mines or chambers filled with explosives.—3. The interior space of a blast-furnace above the hearth, and especially the part where the diameter remains nearly the same, or that which is above the boshes. More often called the *body* of the furnace.—**Pumping-shaft**, in *mining*, the shaft in which is placed the "pit-work," or the pumping-machinery used in raising water from the lower portions of the mine.

**shaft**[3], *n.* [ME. *shaft, schaft*, < AS. *sceaft*, a creature, *gesceaft, gescæft, gesceft*, the creation, a created thing or being, a creature, decree, fate, destiny (= OS. *giscfti*, decree of fate, = OHG. *gascaft*, creation, creature, fate, = Goth. *gaskafts*, creation; cf. AS. *gesceap*, a creation, creature, decree of fate, destiny, etc.), < *ge-*, a generalizing prefix (see *i-*[1]), + *sceapan*, shape, form: see *shape*.] 1. Creation; a creation; a creature. *Halliwell.*—2. Make; form; figure.

For be a man faire or foule, it falleth nouȝte for to lakke
The shappe ne the *shafte* that god shope hymselue;
For al that he did was wel ydo.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 387.

**shaft-alley** (shåft'al'i), *n.* A fore-and-aft passage in the after part of a ship, extending from the engine-room to the stern-bearing, and containing the screw-shaft and couplings: known in England as *screw-alley*.

**shaft-bearing** (shåft'bār'ing), *n.* In *mach.*, a bearing for a shaft; a journal-box or pillow-block for shafting, whether resting on the floor, on a bracket, or suspended from the ceiling. When suspended from a ceiling, such bearings are called *shafting-hangers*, or simply *hangers*. See cut under *journal-bearing*.

**shaft-bender** (shåft'ben'dėr), *n.* A person who bends timber by steam or pressure.

**shaft-coupling** (shåft'kup'ling), *n.* 1. A device for connecting two or more lengths of shafting together. See *coupling*.—2. A device for connecting the shafts of a wagon to the front axle.—**Shaft-coupling jack**, a tool for bringing the shaft-eye and the axle-clip of a vehicle into their proper relative position, so that the connecting-bolt will pass through them.

**shafted** (shåf'ted), *a.* [< *shaft*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a shaft or shafts. Specifically—(*a*) In *her.*, noting a spear, arrow, or similar weapon, and denoting a difference of tincture in the shaft from that of the head, feathers, etc. Thus, an arrow *shafted* gules, flighted and barbed argent, denotes that the head and feathers are of argent, while the shaft only is of gules. (*b*) Ornamented with shafts or small clustered pillars; resting upon shafts: as, a *shafted* arch. See cut under *impost*.

When the broken arches are black in night,
And each *shafted* oriel glimmers white.
*Scott*, L. of L. M., ii. 1.

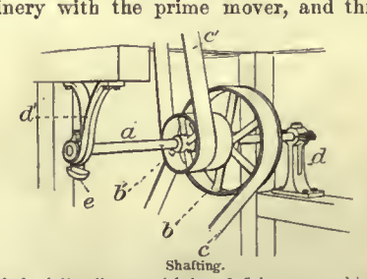
(*c*) In *ornith.*, having the shafts (of feathers) of a specified character: used in composition: as, after*shafted*, red-*shafted*, yellow-*shafted*.—**Shafted imposts.** See *impost*, 2.

**shaft-eye** (shåft'ī), *n.* A hole in a shaft of any kind, through which a pin or bolt is passed.

**shaft-furnace** (shåft'fėr'nās), *n.* An upright furnace; one of which the stack or body occupies a vertical position: a term used rarely, and chiefly in contradistinction to the *reverberatory furnace*, in which the body is horizontal. Roasting-furnaces in which the pulverized ore falls down a shaft through an ascending vertical current of flame, as in the Stetefeldt furnace, are also sometimes called *shaft-furnaces*.

**shaft-horse** (shåft'hôrs), *n.* The horse that goes in the shafts or thills of a cart, chaise, or other vehicle.

**shafting** (shåf'ting), *n.* [< *shaft*[1] + *-ing*[1].] In *mach.*, the system of shafts which connects machinery with the prime mover, and through




Shafting.

*a*, shaft; *b*, *b'*, pulleys; *c*, *c'*, belts; *d*, *d'*, hangers; *e*, drip-cup to receive oil dropping from the bearing in *d'*.

which motion is communicated to the former by the latter. See *shaft*[1], 4 (*e*).—**Flexible shafting**, a form of shafting composed of a number of wires wound spirally one over another, used to convey power for short distances to tools that require to be moved about, or changed in position or direction.

**shafting-box** (shâf'ting-boks), *n.* An inclosed bearing for a shaft. Such a bearing sometimes consists of a perforated box within another box, the latter being kept filled with oil.

**shaft-jack** (shâft'jak), *n.* In a vehicle, a coupling by which the shafts are secured to the axle; a shaft-coupling jack.

**shaft-line** (shâft'līn), *n.* A narrow sharp line of color produced in plumage by the shaft of a feather when it is differently colored from the vanes. *Coues.*

**shaft-loop** (shâft'löp), *n.* In *harness*, a loop or tag on a saddle, serving to support a shaft of a vehicle. Also called *shaft-tug.*

**shaftment**†, **shaftman**†, *n.* Same as *shaftmond.*

**shaftmond**†, *n.* [Also *shaftmound, shaftmont, shaftment, shaflmon, shaftman, shafman, shafmet, shafnet,* etc.; < ME. *schaftmondc,* < AS. *sccaftmund, scæftmund* (Bosworth), a palm, a palm's length, < *sceaft,* a shaft, + *mund,* a hand, also protection, guardianship, = OS. *mund,* hand, = OFries. *mund,* guardian, guardianship, = OHG. MHG. *munt,* palm, hand, cubit, protection, protector, G. *mund* = Icel. *mund,* hand, a hand's measure: see *shaft*[1] and *mound*[1].] A span, a measure of about 6 inches.

Thorowe scheldys they schotte, and scherde thorowe males,
Bothe schere thorowe schoulders a *schaftmonde* large!
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2546.

Therefore let your bow have good big bend, a *shaftment* and two fingers at the least for these which I have spoken of. *Ascham,* Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 104.

**shaft-monture** (shâft'mon″tūr), *n.* See *monture.*

**shaft-spot** (shâft'spot), *n.* A short shaft-line of color somewhat invading the vanes. See *shaft-line. P. L. Sclater.*

**shaft-stripe** (shâft'strīp), *n.* Same as *shaft-line.*

**shaft-tackle** (shâft'tak″l), *n.* Same as *poppet-head,* 2.

**shaft-tip** (shâft'tip), *n.* A cap or ferrule of metal forming a finish at the end of a wagon-shaft.

**shaft-tug** (shâft'tug), *n.* Same as *shaft-loop.*

**shaft-tunnel** (shâft'tun″el), *n.* Same as *screw-alley* or *shaft-alley.*

**shag**[1] (shag), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **shagge,* < AS. *sceacga,* hair, = Icel. *skegg* = Sw. *skägg,* a beard, = Dan. *skæg,* a barb, beard, wattle; perhaps akin to Icel. *skaga,* jut out, *skagi,* a cape, headland (> E. *skaw*). Cf. *shog*[2], *shock*[3], a rough-coated dog. Hence *shagged, shaggy.*] **I.** *n.* 1. Rough matted hair, wool, or the like.

Of the same kind is the goat hart, and differing onely in the beard and long *shag* about the shoulders.
*Holland,* tr. of Pliny, viii. 33.

A sturdy veteran . . . who had cherished, through a long life, a mop of hair not a little resembling the *shag* of a Newfoundland dog.
*Irving,* Knickerbocker, p. 316.

Hence — 2. The nap of cloth, especially when long and coarse.

True Witney Broad Cloth, with its *Shag* unshorn,
Unpierc'd is in the lasting Tempest worn.
Be this the horseman's fence. *Gay,* Trivia, i. 47.

3. Any cloth having a long nap.

Chiorze, where Buls as big
As Elephants are clad in silken *shag,*
Is great Sems Portion.
*Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Colonies.

The King, says Petion, wore a coat of dark *shag,* and his linen was not clean. *Fortnightly Rev.,* N. S., XLII. 294.

4. A strong tobacco cut into fine shreds.

The fiery and wretched stuff [tobacco] passing current as the labourer's and the ploughman's "*shag*" and "roll" of to-day. *Nineteenth Century,* XXIV. 574.

**II.** *a.* 1. Rough and coarse; hairy; shaggy.

Oxen of great strength, with tailes like vnto horses, and with long *shagge* haire vpon their backes.
*Hakluyt's Voyages,* I. 116.

Fetlocks *shag* and long. *Shak.,* Venus and Adonis, l. 295.

2. Made of the cloth called shag.

A new *shag* gown, trimmed with gold buttons and twist.
*Pepys,* Diary, Oct. 31, 1663.

I am going to buy a *shag* ruff.
*Middleton and Dekker,* Roaring Girl, ii. 1.

**Shag tobacco.** See I., 4.

**shag**[1] (shag), *v.*; prct. and pp. *shagged,* ppr. *shagging.* [< *shag*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To roughen or make shaggy: used chiefly in the past participle.

Where very desolation dwells,
By grots and caverns *shagg'd* with horrid shades.
*Milton,* Comus, l. 429.

Where the rude torrent's brawling course
Was *shagg'd* with thorn and tangling sloe.
*Scott,* Cadyow Castle.

The eye reposes on a secret bridge,
Half gray, half *shagged* with ivy to its ridge.
*Wordsworth,* Evening Walk.

**II.** *intrans.* To hang in or form shaggy clusters.

With hollow eyes deepe pent,
And long curld locks that downe his shoulders *shagged.*
*Spenser,* F. Q., V. ix. 10.

**shag**[2] (shag), *n.* [Prob. < *shag*[1], with ref. to its tuft. Cf. Icel. *skegg-lingr,* mod. *skeggla,* a kind of bird, supposed to be the green cormorant.] In *ornith.*, a cormorant; especially, the crested cormorant, or scart, *Phalacrocorax graculus,* of Europe, so called in Great Britain. It is smaller than the common cormorant, when adult of a rich dark glossy green varied with purple and bronze, and in the breeding season has the head crested with bundles of long curly plumes.

**shaganappy** (shag-a-nap'i), *n.* [Also *shagginappi, shaggineppi,* etc.; Amer. Ind.] Raw hide; also, adjectively, tough; rough. [Western U. S.]

*Shaganappi* in this part of the world does all that leather, cloth, rope, nails, glue, straps, cord, tape, and a number of other articles are used for elsewhere.
*G. M. Grant,* Ocean to Ocean, p. 129.

**shagbark** (shag'bärk), *n.* 1. A kind of hickory, *Hicoria ovata* (*Carya alba*), which yields the best hickory-nuts. Also called *shellbark* (which see), and *shagbark walnut.* [U. S.] — 2. Same as *savonette,* 2. [West Indies.]

**shag-bush**† (shag'bûsh), *n.* A hand-gun. *Halliwell.*

**shag-dog** (shag'dog), *n.* A dog with shaggy hair. *Ford,* Lady's Trial, iii. 1.

**shag-eared** (shag'ērd), *a.* Having shaggy ears.

Thou lieat, thou *shag-ear'd* villain!
*Shak.,* Macbeth, iv. 2. 83.

[Some editions read *shag-hair'd.*]

**shagebush**†, *n.* A corrupt form of *sackbut.*

**shagged** (shag'ed), *a.* [< ME. **shagged,* < AS. *sceacgede, sceagode,* hairy (= Icel. *skeggjathr* = Dan. *skægget,* bearded), < *sccacga,* hair: see *shag*[1].] 1. Rough, coarse, thick, or unkempt; long and tangled; shaggy.

In raging mood
(Colossus-like) an armed Giant stood;
His long black locks hung *shagged* (slouen-like)
A-down his sides.
*Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

The animal he bestrode was a broken-down plough-horse, that had outlived almost every thing but his viciousness. He was gaunt and *shagged,* with a ewe neck and a head like a hammer. *Irving,* Sketch-Book, p. 436.

2. Figuratively, covered with scrub, or with some scrubby growth; rugged; rough: as, *shagged* hillsides.

**shaggedness** (shag'ed-nes), *n.* Same as *shagginess. Dr. H. More.*

**shaggily** (shag'i-li), *adv.* [< *shaggy* + *-ly*[2].] Roughly; so as to be shagged: as, *shaggily* pilose.

**shagginess** (shag'i-nes), *n.* [< *shaggy* + *-ness.*] 1. The state of being shagged or shaggy; roughness produced by long hair or wool; hirsuteness. — 2. Roughness of any sort caused by irregular, ragged projections, as of a tree, a forest, or a person in rags.

**shaggy** (shag'i), *a.* [= Sw. *skäggig,* shaggy; as *shag*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Rough, coarse, or unkempt; thick, rough, and irregular.

Their masks were accommodated with long *shaggy* beards and hair. *Scott,* Kenilworth, xxxvii.

His dark, square countenance, with its almost *shaggy* depth of eyebrows, was naturally impressive.
*Hawthorne,* Seven Gables, viii.

2. Rough; covered with long coarse or bushy hair, or with something resembling it.

Liberally the *shaggy* Earth adorn
With Woods, and Buds of fruits, of flowers and corn.
*Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

The sapling tree
Which then was planted stands a *shaggy* trunk,
Moss-grown, the centre of a mighty shade.
*Bryant,* Fifty Years.

3. In *bot.*, pubescent or downy with long and soft hairs; villous. — 4. In *embryol.*, villous: noting specifically that part of the chorion which develops long villous processes, and thus enters into the formation of the placenta, the rest of the chorion remaining smooth.

**shag-haired** (shag'hârd), *a.* Having rough, shaggy hair.

Full often, like a *shag-hair'd* crafty kern,
Hath he conversed with the enemy.
*Shak.,* 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 367.

**shagling** (shag'ling), *a.* [Appar. a var. of *shackling.*] Shackling; rickety; tottering; infirm.

Edmund Crispyne of Oriell coll., lately a *shagling* lecturer of physic, now one of the Proctors of the University.
*A. Wood,* Fasti Oxon., i. 72.

**shagrag**† (shag'rag), *n.* Same as *shake-rag.*

**shagreen** (sha-grēn'), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *chagrin* = D. *segrijn* = G. *schagrin* = Sw. *schagräng* = Dan. *chagrin* = Russ. *shagrinŭ,* < F. *chagrin,* < It. dial. (Venetian) *zagrin,* It. *zigrino* = Pers. *saghrī,* shagreen, < Turk. *sāghrī, saghrī,* shagreen, lit. 'the back of a horse' (this leather being orig. made of the skin of the back of the horse, wild ass, or mule). Hence ult., in a fig. sense, *chagrin*[2], q. v.] **I.** *n.* 1. A kind of leather with a granular surface, prepared without tanning from the skin of the horse, ass, and camel, and sometimes the shark, sea-otter, and seal. Its granular appearance is produced by embedding in the skin, while soft, the seeds of a species of *Chenopodium,* and afterward shaving down the surface, and then, by soaking, causing the parts of the skin which had been indented by the seeds to swell up into relief. It is dyed with the green produced by the action of sal ammoniac on copper filings. Specifically called *Oriental shagreen,* having been originally and most extensively produced in Eastern countries.

A bible bound in *shagreen,* with gilt leaves and clasps, never opened but once. *Steele,* Tatler, No. 245.

2. Specifically, the skin of a shark or some related selachian, which is roughened with calcified papillæ (placoid scales), making the surface harsh and rasping. See cut under *scale*[1], and compare *sephen.*

The integument [of sharks, etc.] may be naked, and it never possesses scales like those of ordinary fishes; but very commonly it is developed into papillæ, which become calcified, and give rise to tooth-like structures; these, when they are very small and close-set, constitute what is called *shagreen. Huxley,* Anat. Vert., p. 111.

3. An imitation of genuine shagreen, made by passing raw hide in a moist state through rollers in contact with a roughened copper plate. — 4†. Chagrin. See *chagrin*[2].

**II.** *a.* Made of the leather called shagreen.

Two Table-Books in *Shagreen* Covers,
Fill'd with good Versa from real Lovers.
*Prior,* Cupid and Ganymede.

**Shagreen ray,** a batoid fish, *Raia fullonica,* about 30 inches long and a foot or more broad, covered with shagreen, common off the British coasts. — **Shagreen skate.** Same as *shagreen ray.*

**shagreened** (sha-grēnd'), *a.* [< *shagreen* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a rough surface like that of shark-skin. — 2. Covered with shagreen.

**shah** (shä), *n.* [Formerly *schah, shaw;* = F. *schah,* a shah, = Ar. Turk. Hind. *shāh,* < Pers. *shāh,* a king; cf. Skt. *kshatra,* dominion (see *satrap*). From the Pers. *shāh,* king, are also ult. E. *check*[1], *chess*[1], *checker*[1], *exchequer,* etc. Cf. also *padishah, pasha, bashaw,* etc.] In the Persian language, the ruler of a land, as either sovereign or vassal. The monarch of Persia (usually called *the Shah* by English writers) is designated by the compound appellation of *padishah.*

**shaheen** (sha-hēn'), *n.* [Also *shahin;* < Hind. *shāhīn,* < Pers. *shāhīn,* a falcon.] A falcon of the peregrine type which does not travel, like the peregrine, all over the world. The true shaheen is Indian, and nearly confined to India. Its technical names are *Falco peregrinator* (Sundevall, 1837); *F. shaheen* (Jerdon, 1839); *F. sultaneus* (Hodgson, 1844); and *F. ruber* (Schlegel, 1862). The adult female is 16 inches long, the wing 12, the tail 6½.

**shahi** (shä'i), *n.* [< Pers. *shāhī,* royal, also royalty, < *shāh,* king: see *shah.*] A current copper coin of Persia. Two-shahi and four-shahi pieces, worth respectively 1½ and 3 United States cents, are also struck in copper. The shahi was originally struck in silver, and weighed in the eighteenth century 18 grains.

**shaik**, *n.* See *sheik.*

**shail**[1]† (shāl), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *shayle, shale;* < ME. *schaylen, scheylen.* also *skailen;* cf. G. *schielen* = Sw. *skela* = Dan. *skele,* squint; Icel. *skelgjask,* come askew: see *shallow.*] To walk crookedly.

You must walk straight, without skiewing and *shailing* to every step you set. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**shail**[2]† (shāl), *n.* [Appar. a var. of *shewel* (ME. *schawles*): see *shewel.*] A scarecrow.

The good husbande, whan he hath sowen his grounde, settethe up cloughtes or thredes, whiche some call *shailes,* some blenchars, or other like showes, to feare away birdes. *Sir T. Elyot,* The Governour, i. 23.

**shaird** (shārd), *n.* A Scotch form of *shard.*

**shairl** (shārl), *n.* [Named from the *shairl* goat.] A very fine fabric, a kind of cashmere, made from the wool of the shairl goat, a variety of goat domesticated in Tibet.

**shakal** (shak'âl), *n.* Same as *jackal.*

Howling like a hundred *shakals.*
*E. Moor,* Hindu Pantheon (1810), p. 118.

**shake** (shāk), *v.*; pret. *shook* (formerly also *shaked*), pp. *shaken* (formerly or dialectally also *shook*), ppr. *shaking.* [< ME. *shaken, schaken* (pret. *shook, schook, shok, schok,* pp. *schaken,*

*shaken, shake, ischake;* also weak pret. *schcked,* etc.), < AS. *sceacan,* pret. *scōc, sccóc,* pp. *sceacen, scaccn*), shake, move, shift, flee, = OS. *skakan,* move, flee, = Icel. *skaka* (pret. *skōk,* pp. *skekinn*), shake, = Sw. *skaka* = Dan. *skage,* shift, veer; akin to D. *schokken,* LG. *schucken,* MHG. *schocken,* shock (> ult. E. *shock*[1]), G. *schaukeln,* agitate, swing. Hence ult. *shack*[1], *shackle*[2], *shock*[1], *shog*[1], *jog.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause to move with quick vibrations; move or sway with a rapid jolting, jerking, or vibratory motion; cause to tremble, quiver, or shiver; agitate: as, to *shake* a carpet; the wind *shakes* the trees; the explosion *shook* the house; to *shake* one's fist at another; to *shake* one's head as in displeasure or negation.

With many a tempest hadde his berd ben *shake.*
*Chaucer,* Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 406.

And as he was thus sayinge he *shaked* his heade, and made a wrie mouthe, and so he helde his peace.
*Sir T. More,* Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

Now the storm in its might would seize and *shake* the four corners of the roof, roaring like Leviathan in anger.
*R. L. Stevenson,* The Merry Men.

**2.** To loosen, unfasten, remove, throw off or aside, expel, dispel, or get rid of, by a jolting, jerking, or abrupt vibrating action or motion, or by rough or vigorous measures: generally with *away, down, off, out, up,* etc.: as, to *shake off* drowsiness; to *shake out* a reef in a sail; also, in colloquial use, absolutely: as, to *shake* a bore.

And but I it had hy other waye atte laste I stale it,
Or pryuiliche his purse *shoke* vnpiked his lokkes.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 368.

*Shake off* the golden slumber of repose.
*Shak.,* Pericles, iii. 2. 23.

Who is in evil once a companion
Can hardly *shake* him *off,* but must run on.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iv. 4.

When he came an hundred miles neerer, his terrible noyse *shooke* the teeth *out* of all the Roman heads.
*Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 223.

At the first reproof he *shook off,* at once and for ever, the practice of profane swearing, the worst if not the only sin to which he was ever addicted.
*Southey,* Bunyan, p. 34.

**3.** To weaken or impair in any respect; make less firm, sure, certain, solid, stable, or courageous; impair the standing, force, or character of; cause to waver or doubt: as, a searching cross-examination failed to *shake* the testimony of the witness.

His fraud is then thy fear; which plain infers
Thy equal fear that my firm faith and love
Can by his fraud be *shaken* or seduced.
*Milton,* P. L., ix. 287.

I would not *shake* my credit in telling an improbable truth.
*Sterne,* Tristram Shandy, i. 11.

But, though the belief in witchcraft might be *shaken,* it still had the advantage of being on the whole orthodox and respectable.
*Lowell,* Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 140.

**4.** To agitate or disturb; rouse: sometimes with *up.*

How he *shook* the King,
Made his soul melt within him, and his blood
Run into whey.
*Beau. and Fl.,* Philaster, i. 1.

Sudden he starts,
*Shook* from his tender trance.
*Thomson,* Spring, l. 1023.

The coachman *shook up* his horses, and carried them along the side of the school close . . . in a spanking trot.
*T. Hughes,* Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

**5.** To give a tremulous sound to; trill: as, to *shake* a note in music.—**6.** To steal. [Slang, Australia.]

I got betting and drinking, . . . as young chaps will, and lost my place, and got from bad to worse till I *shook* a nag and got bowled out and lagged.
*H. Kingsley,* Geoffry Hamlyn, xix.

**To shake a cask,** to knock off the hoops and pack together the staves and head of a cask.—**To shake a foot** or **a leg,** to dance. [Provincial and slang.]

And I'd like to hear the pipers blow,
And *shake a fut* with Fanny there!
*Thackeray,* Mr. Molony's Account of the Ball.

**To shake a loose leg.** See *leg.*—**To shake a vessel in the wind,** to bring a ship's head so near the wind as to shiver the sails.—**To shake down** or **together,** to shake into place; compact by shaking.

Good measure, pressed down, and *shaken together.*
Luke vi. 38.

**To shake hands.** (*a*) To greet or salute by grasping one another's hands; hence, **to shake hands with,** figuratively, to take leave of; part with; say good-by to.

*Shake hands with* earth, and let your soul respect
Her joys no farther than her joys reflect
Upon her Maker's glory.
*Quarles,* Emblems, iii., Entertainment.

Nor can it be safe for a king to tarry among them who are *shaking hands with* their allegiance.
*Eikon Basilike.*

(*b*) To come to an agreement; agree fully: as, *to shake hands* over a bargain.

When two such personages
Shall meete together to *shake hands* in peace.
*Heywood,* 2 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 106).

**To shake off the dust from one's feet,** to disclaim or renounce solemnly all intercourse or dealings with a person or a locality.

And whosoever will not receive you, . . . *shake off the very dust from your feet* for a testimony against them.
Luke ix. 5.

**To shake out a reef,** to let it out and thereby enlarge a sail.—**To shake the bells**†. See *bell*[1].—**To shake the elbow.** See *elbow.*—**To shake the head,** to move the head from side to side—a movement expressing disapprobation, reluctance, dissent, refusal, negation, reproach, disappointment, or the like.

When he *shakes his head* at any piece of public news, they all of them appear dejected.
*Steele,* Spectator, No. 49.

**To shake up.** (*a*) To restore to shape or proper condition by shaking: as, to *shake up* a pillow. (*b*) To shake or jar thoroughly or in such a way as to damage or impair; shock: as, he was badly *shaken up* in the collision. (*c*) To upbraid; berate.

*Adam.* Yonder comes my master, your brother.
*Orl.* Go apart, Adam, and thou shalt hear how he will *shake* me *up.*
*Shak.,* As you Like It, i. 1. 30.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To be agitated with a waving or vibratory motion; tremble; shiver; quake: as, a tree *shakes* with the wind; the house *shook* in the tempest.

But atte laste the statue of Venus *shook*
And made a signe.
*Chaucer,* Knight's Tale, l. 1407.

The foundations of the earth do *shake.*
Isa. xxiv. 18.

Under his burning wheels
The steadfast empyrean *shook* throughout,
All but the throne itself of God.
*Milton,* P. L., vi. 833.

**2**†. To fall; jump.

Out of the sadil he *schok.*
*Sir Perceval,* l. 694.

**3**†. To go quickly; hasten.

Golde and oper goodes gripe it by dene,
And shote into our shippes, *shake* on our way.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3178.

**4.** In *music,* to use shakes or trills; perform a shake or trill; trill.

Bedford, to hear her song, his dice forsakes,
And Nottingham is raptur'd when she *shakes:*
Lull'd statesmen melt awsy their drowsy cares
Of England's safety in Italian Airs.
*Hughes,* Totts and Margaretta.

A minstrel's fire within me burned;
I'd sing, as one whose heart must break,
Lay upon lay; I nearly learned
To *shake.*
*C. S. Calverley,* Changed.

**5.** To steal. [Slang, Australia.]—**6.** To shake hands: usually in the imperative: as, *shake,* stranger. [Colloq., western U. S.]—**Shaking palsy,** paralysis agitans (which see, under *paralysis*).—**Shaking prairie.** See *trembling prairie,* under *tremble.*—**To shake down,** to betake one's self to a shake-down; to occupy an improvised bed. [Colloq.]

An eligible apartment in which some five or six of us *shook down* for the night, and resigned ourselves to the musquitoes and to slumber.
*W. H. Russell,* Diary in India, I. 40.

**To shake together,** to come to be on good terms; get along smoothly together; adapt one's self to another's habits, way of working, etc. [Colloq.]

The rest of the men had *shaken* well *together.*
*T. Hughes,* Tom Brown at Oxford, I. xl.

**To shake up.** Same as *to shake together.*

I can't *shake up* along with the rest of you. . . . I am used to hard lines and a wild country.
*W. Collins,* Hide and Seek, ii. 1.

=**Syn. 1.** *Swing, Roll,* etc. See *rock*[2].

**shake** (shāk), *n.* [< ME. *schak;* < *shake, v.*] **1.** A rapid jolt or jerk one way and then the other; an abrupt wavering or vibrating motion: as, give it a *shake;* a *shake* of the head.

Your pencil rivals the dramatic art of Mr. Puff in the Critic, who crammed a whole complicated sentence into the expressive *shake* of Lord Burleigh's head.
*Scott,* Bride of Lammermoor, l.

**2.** A shock or concussion; especially, a shock that disarranges or impairs; rude or violent attack or treatment.

The great soldier's honour was composed
Of thicker stuff, which could endure a *shake.*
*G. Herbert,* The Church Porch.

His brain has undergone an unlucky *shake.*
*Swift,* Tale of a Tub, ix.

**3.** A tremor; a quaver; a shiver.

'Tis he; I am caught; I must stand to it stoutly,
And shew no *shake* of fear.
*Fletcher,* Rule a Wife, iv. 1.

But Hepzibah could not rid herself of the sense of something unprecedented at that instant passing, and soon to be accomplished. Her nerves were in a *shake.*
*Hawthorne,* Seven Gables, xvi.

**4.** A trembling-fit; a chill; specifically, in the plural and with the definite article, *the shakes,* ague; intermittent fever; also, delirium tremens. [Colloq.]—**5.** In *music,* a melodic embellishment consisting of the rapid alternation of a principal tone with a tone one degree above it; a trill: indicated by the mark *tr.,* with or without the sign ∧∨. According to modern usage, the principal tone is sounded first, and receives the accent throughout; but in old music the reverse was the case. If the subsidiary tone is chromatically altered, this is indicated by a sharp or a flat added to the sign of the shake. A shake is usually concluded with a turn, and often preceded by a prefix of one or more tones; in the latter case it is said to be *prepared.* A shake occurring in two or three voice-parts at once is called *double* or *triple.* A succession of shakes is called a *chain.* A shake inserted in the midst of a rapid or flowing melody is called *passing.*

**6.** A brief moment; an instant: as, to do a thing in a couple or brace of *shakes,* or in the *shake* of a lamb's tail (that is, to do it immediately). [Slang.]

I'll be back in a couple of *shakes,*
So don't, dears, be quivering and quaking.
*Barham,* Ingoldsby Legends, II. 166.

Now Dragon [a mastiff] could kill a wolf in a brace of *shakes.*
*C. Reade,* Cloister and Hearth, xciii. (*Davies.*)

**7.** A crack or fissure in timber, produced during growth by strain of wind, sudden changes of temperature, or causes not well determined, or formed during seasoning. Nearly all exogenous woods are in some degree subject to this defect, which appears in several forms. *Heart-shake* is a fissure through the center or pith, slight or serious, in its simplest form running the length of the trunk in one plane, in some specimens twisted. Another cleft may cross at right angles. *Star-shake* consists of radial fissures, sometimes even reaching the circumference. *Cup-shake* consists of clefts between the concentric layers, occurring most often near the root. All these shakes are commonly called *wind-shakes.*

It [the teak] shrinks very little in seasoning, and has no *shakes* upon the outer surface of the log.
*Laslett,* Timber, p. 113.

**8.** A fissure in the earth. [Prov. Eng.]—**9.** A long shingle or stave: same as *clapboard,* 2. —**10.** In *printing,* a blurred or doubled print made by a shaking or moving of the sheet under impression. [Eng.]—**11.** The redshank, *Totanus calidris:* so called from its constant nodding or bobbing of the body. See cut under *redshank. C. Swainson.* [Connemara, Ireland.] —**Great shakes,** literally, a thing of great account; something extraordinary; something of value or worth: usually in the negative. [Slang.]

I had my hands full, and my head too, just then, so it ["Marino Faliero"] can be *no great shakes.* I mean the play.
*Byron,* To Murray, Sept. 28, 1820.

It were th' Queen's drawing-room, they said, and th' carriages went bowling along toward her house, some wi' dressed up gentlemen . . . in 'em, and rucks o' ladies in others. Carriages themselves were *great shakes* too.
*Mrs. Gaskell,* Mary Barton, ix.

**shake-bag** (shāk'bag), *n.* [< *shake, v.,* + obj. *bag*[1].] A large-sized game-cock. *Halliwell.*

*Wit.* Will you go to a cock-match?
*Sir Wil.* With a wench, Tony? Is she a *shake-bag,* sirrah?
*Congreve,* Way of the World, iv. 11.

**shake-buckler**† (shāk'buk'lėr), *n.* [< *shake, v.,* + obj. *buckler.*] A swaggerer; a swashbuckler; a bully.

Let the parents . . . by no means suffer them to live idly, nor to be of the number of such Sim *Shake-bucklers* as in their young years fall unto serving, and in their old years fall into beggary.
*Becon,* Works, II. 355. (*Davies.*)

**shake-down** (shāk'doun), *n.* A temporary bed made by shaking down or spreading hay, rushes, or the like, or also quilts or a mattress, with coverings, on the floor, on a table, etc. [Colloq.]

I would not choose to put more on the floor than two beds, and one *shake-down,* which will answer for five.
*Miss Edgeworth,* Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, l. 3.

In the better lodging-houses the *shake-downs* are small palliasses or mattresses; in the worst, they are bundles of rags of any kind; but loose straw is used only in the country for *shake-downs.*
*Mayhew,* London Labour and London Poor, I. 272.

**shake-fork** (shāk'fôrk), *n.* [Also dial. *shack-fork;* < *shake* + *fork.*] A fork with which to toss hay about; in *her.,* a bearing resembling the pall, but not reaching the edges of the escutcheon: the three extremities are usually pointed bluntly.


Shake-fork.

**shaken** (shā'kn), *p. a.* **1.** Impaired; weakened; disordered; undermined: as, one *shaken* in health.

Be mov'd with pitty at the afflicted state of this our *shaken* Monarchy, that now lies labouring under her throwes.
*Milton,* Reformation in Eng., ii.

**2.** Cracked or split: as, *shaken* timber.

Nor is the wood *shaken* nor twisted, as those about Cape Town.
*Barrow,* Travels.

**shaker** (shā'kėr), *n.* [< *shake, v.,* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which shakes.

Thou Earth's drad *Shaker* (at whose only Word
Th' Eölian Scouts are quickly still'd and stirr'd),
Lift vp my soule.
*Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, I. 1.

2. Specifically, any mechanical contrivance for shaking: as, a carpet-*shaker*.—3. [*cap.*] A member of a religious denomination founded in Manchester, England, about the middle of the eighteenth century: so called, popularly, from the agitations or movements which form part of their ceremonial. Its members call themselves "the United Society of Believers in Christ's Second Appearing," which they maintain took place in 1770 through Mother Ann Lee, their founder, and continued in those who embraced her testimony. They hold that God is male and female, and that he has given to man four revelations, through the patriarchs as the Great Spirit, through the law of Moses and the prophets as Jehovah, through Christ and the primitive disciples as the Father, and through Ann Lee and her successors as the Eternal Mother: the last is to be continuous. They practise oral confession, celibacy, and community of goods, and hold the doctrines of continence, non-resistance, and non-participation in any earthly government. They wear a peculiar dress, and engage chiefly in agriculture (especially the production of herbs) and the manufacture of simple articles, such as brooms and mats. Their principal settlement is at New Lebanon in New York, where they have been since about 1780.

4. The quaking-grass, *Briza media*. [Prov. Eng.]—5. A breed of domestic pigeons. See *pigeon*, 1 (*c*).

**shake-rag**† (shāk′rag), *n.* [Also *shackrag, shakrag, shagrag*; < *shake, v.*, + obj. *rag*[1]. Cf. *shackbag*.] A ragged fellow; a tatterdemalion: also used attributively.

Was ever Jew tormented as I am?
To have a *shag-rag* knave to come—
Three hundred crowns—and then five hundred crowns!
*Marlowe*, Jew of Malta, iv. 5. 63.

I'd hire some *shag-rag* or other for half a zequine to cut 's throat. *Chapman*, May-Day, ii. 2.

He was a *shake-rag* like fellow, . . . and, he dared to say, had gipsy blood in his veins.
*Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxvi.

**Shakeress** (shā′kėr-es), *n.* [< *Shaker* + *-ess*.] A female Shaker.

**Shakerism** (shā′kėr-izm), *n.* [< *Shaker* + *-ism*.] The principles and practices of the denomination called Shakers.

**shake-scene**† (shāk′sēn), *n.* [< *shake, v.*, + obj. *scene*.] A scene-shifter: so called in contempt (in the passage quoted, with a punning allusion to the name of Shakspere).

There is an vpstart Crow beautified with our Feathers, that with his Tygres heart, wrapt in a Players hyde, supposes hee is as well able to bombast out a Blanke verse as the best of you; and, being an absolute Iohannes factotem, is in his owne conceyt the only *Shake-scene* in a Countrey. *Greene*, Groatsworth of Wit.

**Shakespearian, Shakesperian,** etc., *a.* See *Shaksperian*.

**shake-up** (shāk′up), *n.* [< *shake up*, verb phrase.] A shaking or stirring up; commotion; disturbance. [Colloq.]

**shake-willy** (shāk′wil′i), *n.* In *cotton-manuf.*, a willy or willowing-machine.

**shakily** (shā′ki-li), *adv.* In a shaky, trembling, or tottering manner; feebly.

**shakiness** (shā′ki-nes), *n.* Shaky character or condition.

**shaking** (shā′king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shake, v.*] 1. The act or process of moving with a rapid vibratory motion, jolting, agitating, etc.

There are also nodding movements and lateral *shakings* of the head. *Lancet*, No. 3485, p. 1294.

Specifically—2. A violent jolting or agitation: as, give him a good *shaking*.—3. *pl.* Small pieces of cordage, rope, yarn, or canvas used for making oakum or paper.

**shaking-frame** (shā′king-frām), *n.* 1. In *gunpowder-manuf.*, a form of sifting-machine used in graining, in which a set of sieves are agitated by means of a crank or otherwise.—2. A form of buddle, or ore-sorting sieve.

**shaking-machine** (shā′king-ma-shēn″), *n.* A tumbling-box.

**Shaking-quaker,** *n.* Same as *Shaker*, 3.

**shaking-shoe** (shā′king-shö), *n.* Same as *shoe*, 3 (*f*).

**shaking-table** (shā′king-tā″bl), *n.* Same as *joggling-table*.

**shako** (shak′ō), *n.* [Also *schako*; = F. *shako* = G. *schako* = Pol. *tzako*, < Hung. *csako*, a shako.] A head-dress worn by soldiers, especially infantry, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. It is in form a cylinder or truncated cone, stiff, with a vizor in front, and generally has a plume or pompon.

He had been on duty that morning, and had just come in. His sabre was cast upon the floor before him, and his *shako* was on the table.
*H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, xxxi. (*Davies.*)

**shakrag**†, *n.* Same as *shake-rag*.

**Shaksperian** (shāk-spē′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Shakspere* (see def.) + *-ian*. The surname *Shakspere* has been variously written—namely, *Shakspere, Shakespere, Shakespear, Shakespeare, Shakspeare, Shackespeare*, and in many other ways, the usage in Shakspere's time varying, as with other surnames. The common forms are *Shakespear* (as in Aubrey, Rowe, Pope, Hanmer, Warburton, and others), *Shakspeare* (as in Malone, Steevens, Johnson, Donce, Drake, Ritson, Bowdler, Boswell, Chalmers, Coleridge, and others), *Shakespeare* (as in the first folio), and *Shakspere* (as in one of Shakspere's own signatures). *Shakspere* is the form adopted in the publications of the New Shakspere Society of London, and in this dictionary. According to the etym. (< *shake, v.*, + obj. *spear*), the proper mod. spelling is *Shakespear*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to William Shakspere (1564–1616), the great English dramatist and poet, or his dramas; found in or characteristic of the writings, plays, or poems of Shakspere; relating to Shakspere, or in his style.

No one type of character, feeling, or belief occurs as *Shakespearian;* the word suggests what is vivid and many-sided, and nothing else. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLIX. 87.

**II.** *n.* A Shaksperian scholar; a specialist in the study of Shakspere.

Also *Shakspearian, Shakspearean, Shakespearian, Shakesperian*, etc. See the etymology.

**Shaksperiana** (shāk-spē-ri-ā′nä), *n. pl.* [< *Shakspere* (see def.) + *-i-ana*.] Items, details, or collections of lore of all kinds pertaining to Shakspere and his writings.

**Shaksperianism** (shāk-spē′ri-an-izm), *n.* [< *Shaksperian* + *-ism*.] Something specifically relating to or connected with Shakspere; especially, a word or locution peculiar to Shakspere.

I think that the spirit of modern *Shaksperianism*, among readers, critics, and actors, is quite false to Shakspeare, himself, because true to the traditions of our own times. *Contemporary Rev.*, XLX. 250.

**Shaksperize** (shāk′spėr-īz), *v.* [< *Shakspere* (see *Shaksperian*) + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* To bring into special relation to Shakspere; especially, to imbue with the spirit of Shakspere.

Now, literature, philosophy, and thought are *Shakespearized*. His mind is the horizon beyond which, at present, we do not see. *Emerson*, Shakespeare or the Poet.

**II.** *intrans.* To imitate Shakspere.

The English dramatic poets have *Shakespearized* now for two hundred years. *Emerson*, Misc., p. 78.

[Rare in both uses.]

**shaku** (shak′ö), *n.* [Jap., = Chinese *chih*, a foot.] The Japanese foot, containing 10 tsŭn or inches, and equal to about 11⅔ English inches.

**shakudo** (shak′ö-dō′), *n.* [Jap., < Chinese *ch'ih t'ung*, flesh-colored copper: *shakŭ* (= Chinese *ch'ih*), red, flesh-colored; *dō* (= Chinese *t'ung*), copper.] A Japanese alloy of copper with from one to ten per cent. of gold, much used for ornamental metal-work. It has a bluish-black patina produced by boiling in a solution of copper sulphate, alum, and verdigris, which removes some of the copper and exposes a thin film of gold.

In addition to the castings, the repoussé work should be mentioned; . . . the inlaying of this kind of ware is sometimes of extraordinary delicacy and beauty. The dark blue colour shown by a great number of smaller pieces is that of the *shakudo*, composed of copper, and 3 or 4 per cent. of gold. *Workshop Receipts* (3d ser.), p. 28.

**shaky** (shā′ki), *a.* [< *shake* + *-y*[1].] 1. Disposed to shake or tremble; shaking; unsteady: as, a *shaky* hand.—2. Loosely put together; ready to come to pieces.—3. Full of shakes or cracks; cracked, split, or cleft, as timber.—4. Feeble; weak. [Colloq.]

I feel terribly *shaky* and dizzy; . . . that blow of yours must have come against me like a battering-ram.
*George Eliot*, Adam Bede, xxviii.

5. Wavering; undecided; uncertain: as, there are a good many *shaky* voters in the district. [Colloq.]

Four of the latter [delegation] are adverse, and several others *shaky*. *N. Y. Tribune*, Jan. 21, 1858.

6. Of questionable integrity, solvency, or ability. [Colloq.]

Other circumstances now occurred, . . . which seemed to show that our director was—what is not to be found in Johnson's "Dictionary"—rather *shaky*.
*Thackeray*, Great Hoggarty Diamond, x.

**shalder**[1] (shâl′dėr), *v. i.* [Origin obscure; cf. *shold, shoal*[1], *shelve*[2].] To give way; tumble down. *Halliwell.*

Two hills, betwixt which it ran, did *shalder*, and so choke up his course.
*Harrison*, Descrip. of Britain, xv. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

**shalder**[2] (shâl′dėr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] 1. A kind of slate.—2. A broad, flat rush. [Prov. Eng. in both uses.] *Halliwell.*

**shale**[1] (shāl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shaile*; < ME. *shale, schale*, assibilated form of *scale*, < AS. *sceale*, a shell, husk, rind, scale: see *scale*[1]. Cf. *shale*[2].] A shell or husk.

I saugh him carien a wind-melle
Under a walshe-note *shale*.
*Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1281.

Your fair show shall suck away their souls,
Leaving them but the *shales* and husks of men.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 2. 18.

**shale**[1] (shāl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shaled*, ppr. *shaling*. [E. dial. also *sheal, sheel*; < ME. *schalen*, assibilated form of *scalen*, scale, shell: see *scale*[1], and cf. *shell, v.*] To take off the shell or coat of.

I have beene *shaling* of peascods.
*Marston*, The Fawne, iv.

**shale**[2] (shāl), *n.* [< G. *schale*, a scale, shell, husk, a slice, a thin layer (*schalen-gebirge*, a mountain formed of thin strata), = E. *scale, shale:* see *scale*[1], *shale*[1].] Clay, or argillaceous material, which has a fissile structure, or which splits readily into thin leaves. Shale differs from slate in being decidedly less firmly consolidated; but there is often a gradual passage of one into the other.—**Alum shale.** See *alum*.—**Bituminous shale.** See *bituminous*.—**Kimmeridge shale.** See *Kimmeridgian*.—**Lorraine shale,** a local name in New York (Jefferson county) for a shaly division of the Hudson River group.—**Niagara shale,** a division of the Niagara group, especially interesting from its relation to the recession of Niagara Falls. It is there a shaly rock, and it underlies a more compact limestone, each division being at the present Falls about 80 feet thick. The shale wears away more rapidly than the limestone, which is thus undermined and breaks off in large fragments, greatly aiding the work of the water in causing the recession of the Falls.—**Tarannon shale,** a group of slates and shaly rocks forming a division of the Upper Llandovery series in Wales, and from 1,000 to 1,500 feet in thickness. They were first described by Sedgwick under the name of *paste-rock*, and have also been called the *pale slates*. They are named from the river Tarannon, on which (in Montgomeryshire, near Llanidloes) the group is especially well-developed.

**shaled**† (shāld), *a.* [< *shale*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a shale or shell.

Hasell nuts, . . . as good and thin *shaled* as are our Filberds. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 397.

**shale-oil** (shāl′oil), *n.* The trade-name of a certain grade of naphtha.

**shalk**†, *n.* [ME., also *schalk*, < AS. *sceale* = OS. *scalc* = OFries. *skalk, schalk* = D. MLG. *schalk* = OHG. *scalc, scalk, scalch*, MHG. *schalc, schalch*, G. *schalk* = Icel. *skālkr* = Sw. Dan. *skalk* = Goth. *skalks*, a servant. Cf. It. *scalco* = OF. *escalque*, < OHG.; see also *seneschal* and *marshal*[1].] A servant; man.

He translated it into latyn for likyng to here;
But he shope it so short that no *shalke* might
Haue knowlage by course how the case felle.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 72.

**shall**[1] (shal), originally *v. t.*, now only *auxiliary*. Pres. I *shall*, 2 *shalt*, 3 *shall*, pl. *shall;* imperf. I *should*, 2 *shouldest* or *shouldst*, 3 *should*, pl. *should*. *Shall* has no participles, no imperative, and no infinitive. [A defective verb, classed with *can, may, will*, etc.: (1) Pres. 1st and 3d pers. *shall*, also dial. (Sc.) *sall, sal*, < ME. *shal, schal, schalle, schel, ssel, scheal, sceal, scal*, also *sal, sel, sæl*, < AS. *sceal;* 2d pers. *shalt*, < ME. *shalt, schalt, ssalt, salt*, < AS. *scealt;* pl. *shall*, < ME. *shul, shulen, shullen, schulen, schullen, sholen, sculen, scullen, sulen, sullen*, etc., < AS. *sculon, sculun, sceolon;* (2) pret. 1st and 3d pers. *should*, dial. (Sc.) *suld*, < ME. *sholde, scholde, ssolde, scolde, sculde, soldc*, < AS. *scolde, sceolde;* 2d pers. *shouldest, shouldst*, < ME. *schuldest*, etc.; pl. *should*, < ME. *sholden, scholden, ssolden, scolden, sulden*, etc., < AS. *scoldon, sceoldon;* inf. ME. *schulen*, < AS. *sculan;* = OS. *skal, scal* (pret. *skulda, skolda, sculda, scolda*, inf. *skulan*) = OFries. *skil, skel, schel* (pret. *skolde*, inf. *skila, skela, schela, sela*) = D. *zal* (pret. *zoude*, inf. *zullen*) = OHG. *scal, scol, sal, sol* (pret. *scolta, solta*, inf. *sculan, scolan, solan, suln*), MHG. *sol* (pret. *solte*, inf. *scholn, soln*), G. *soll* (pret. *sollte*, inf. *sollen*) = Icel. *skal* (pl. *skulum*, pret. *skyldi, skyldu*, inf. *skulu*) = Sw. *skall* (pret. *skulle*, inf. *skola*) = Dan. *skal* (pret. *skulde*, inf. *skulle*) = Goth. *skal* (pl. *skulum*, pret. *skulda*, inf. *skulan*); a preterit-present verb, the AS. *sceal*, etc., being orig. pret., from Teut. √ *skal*, owe, be in debt, be liable (whence also AS. *scyld* = D. G. *schuld* = Sw. *skuld, skull* = Dan. *skyld*, fault, debt, guilt); cf. Lith. *skelu*, I am indebted, *skilti*, owe, be liable; L. *scelus*, guilt (> E. *scelerate, scelerous*, etc.); Skt. √ *skhal*, stumble.] **A.**† As an independent transitive verb. To owe; be indebted or under obligation for.

Lhord, ich ne habbe huer-of maki the yeldinge; uoryef me thet ich the *scel*. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 115.

By that feith I *shal* to God and yow.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1649.

Euerych cart[load of wool] y-seld in the town, to men out of fraunchyse, *shal* to the kynge of custome an halpeny. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 355.

**B.** As an auxiliary. **1.** Am (is, are, was, etc.) obliged or compelled (to); will (or would) have (to); must; ought (to): used with an infinitive (without *to*) to express obligation, necessity, or duty in connection with some act yet to be carried out.

Men seyn that sche *schalle* so endure in that forme.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 23.

For ye *shul* nat tarye,
Though in this toun is noon apotecarie,
I shal myself to herbes techen yow.
*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 127.

To folewe that lord we *schulden* be fayn,
in what degree that euere we stood.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 33.

This is a ferly thinge that thow hast seide, I *sholde* venquyse myn enmyes in a litere. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 93.

The baner of a kynge *sholde* not ben hidde, and namly in bataile, but to be born in the formest fronte.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 405.

I *should* report that which I say I saw,
But know not how to do it.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5. 31.

To subdue or expell an usurper *should* be noe unjust enterprize nor wrongfull warre. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

When Kings rise higher than they *should*, they exhale Subjects higher than they would.
*N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 49.

**2.** Am (is, are, was, etc.) to (do something specified by the infinitive): forming verb-phrases having the value of future and conditional tenses, and usually (and properly enough) called such. (*a*) *Shall* is used in direct assertion to form the first persons singular and plural of the future and future-perfect tenses, the second and third persons in these tenses being formed by *will*. In this connection *shall* simply foretells or declares what is about to take place: as, I *shall* go to town to-morrow; we *shall* spend the summer in Europe. The future tense of the verb *go* thus becomes

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| I *shall* | | We *shall* | |
| Thou *wilt* | go; | You *will* | go. |
| He *will* | | They *will* | |

"The use of *shall* instead of *will* in the first person is probably due to the fact that the act thus announced as about to take place ensues from the duty or obligation arising outwardly but contemplated inwardly as proper, and consequently as now about to take place in virtue of a tacit act of the speaker's will. Should the will or resolution of the speaker intervene, or be prominent in his mind, then *will* would be the proper word to express the futurity of the act: thus, 'I *will* go' means 'I am determined to go, 'I have made up my mind to go.' 'I *shall* go home this evening' announces a future event as settled by consideration outside of the speaker's self; 'I *will* go home this evening' announces a future event having both its cause and its accomplishment in the speaker's own mind." (*Dr. Beard.*) In indirect assertion *shall* may express mere futurity in the second and third persons: as, he says that he *shall* go; he said that he *should* go: in these sentences "he" refers to one and the same person, the one who "says." If it referred to any other person, *will* would be used and not *shall*.

That woman had to water her soup with her furtive tears, to sit of nights behind hearts and spades, and brood over her crushed hopes. If I contemplate that wretched old Niobe much longer, I *shall* begin to pity her.
*Thackeray*, Philip, II. xiii.

"Well, we *shall* all miss you quite as much as you will miss us," said the master.
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 8.

I *shall* stay and sleep in the church.
*George Eliot*, Romola, xiv.

(*b*) In the second and third persons *shall* implies authority or control on the part of the speaker, and is used to express (1) promise: as, you *shall* receive your wages; (2) command: as, thou *shalt* not steal; (3) determination: as, you *shall* go.

My glass *shall* not persuade me I am old,
So long as youth and thou are of one date.
*Shak.*, Sonnets, xxii.

Ne'er stare nor put on wonder, for you must
Endure me, and you *shall*.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, i. 1.

But she *shall* have him; I will make her happy, if I break her heart for it. *Colman*, Jealous Wife, ii.

(4) Certainty or inevitability as regards the future.

And if I die, no man *shall* pity me [that is, it is certain no man will pity me]. *Shak.*, Rich. III., v. 3. 201.

(*c*) Interrogatively, *shall* or *will* is used according as the one or the other would be used in reply, and accordingly '*shall* I go?' '*shall* we go?' '*shall* he go?' '*shall* they go?' ask for direction, or refer the matter to the determination of the person asked—that is, '*shall* I go?' anticipates the answer 'you *shall* go.'

*Pan.* But will you tell me? *Shall* I marry?
*Troil.* Perhaps. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, iii. 36.

I was employ'd in passing to and fro,
About relieving of the sentinels:
Then how or which way *should* they first break in?
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 71.

(*d*) After conditionals, such as *if* or *whether*, and after verbs expressing condition or supposition, *shall* expresses simple futurity in all persons, the idea of restraint or necessity involved originally in the word *shall* being excluded by the context—thus:

*If* { I (or we) *shall* / Thou *shalt*, or you *shall* / He (or they) *shall* } say.

*If* then we *shall* [that is, are to] shake off our slavish yoke,
Imp out our drooping country's broken wing,
Away with me! *Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 2. 291.

A man would be laugh'd at by most people who *should* maintain that too much money could undo a nation.
*B. Mandeville*, Fable of the Bees, p. 213.

That man would do a great and permanent service to the ministry who *should* publish a catalogue of the books in history . . .
*Southey*, Wesley, I. 309, note (quoted in F. Hall's False Philol., p. 49).

In the older writers, as for instance in the authorized version of the Bible, *shall* was used of all three persons.

Whose worcheth bi wil, wraththe maketh ofte;
I sigge hit bi thi-seluen, thou *schalt* hit sone fynde.
*Piers Plowman* (A), iv. 57.

Lord, howe ȝe vs lere,
Full wele we take rewarde,
And certis we *schall* not rest.
*York Plays*, p. 152.

The London fleet of twenty sail (whose admiral *shall* be Captain Philpot, a Kentish man, who heretofore fought a duel between the two armies in the Low Countries), being all ready, have this fortnight been suing for their despatch.
*Court and Times of Charles I.*, i. 161.

*Shall*, like other auxiliaries, is often used with an ellipsis of the following infinitive.

Men dreme of thing that nevere was ne *shal*.
*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 274.

It *shall* [sc. go] to the barber's with your beard.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 521.

From the Devil they came, and to the Devil they *shall* [sc. assuredly go]. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 58.

You have not pushed these diseased neither with side nor shoulder, but have rather strewed their way into the Palace with flowers, as you *should*.
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

**3.** The past tense *should*, besides the uses in which it is merely the preterit of *shall*, as above, has acquired some peculiar uses of its own. In some of these uses *should* represents the past subjunctive, not the past indicative. It is not used to express simple past futurity, except in indirect speech: as, I said I *should* [was to] go; I arranged that he *should* [was to] go. *Should* is often used to give a modest or diffident tone to a statement, or to soften a statement from motives of delicacy or politeness: thus, 'I *should* not like to say how many there are' is much the same as 'I hardly like,' or 'I do not like,' etc. Similarly, 'it *should* seem' is often nearly the same as 'it seems.'

He is no suitor then? So it *should* seem.
*B. Jonson.*

*Should* was formerly sometimes used where we should now use *might*.

The scribis and Pharisees aspleden hym that thei *schulden* fynde cause whereof thei *schulden* accuse hym.
*Wyclif*, Luke vi. 7.

The distinctions in the uses of *shall* and *will* and of *should* and *would* are often so subtle, and depend so much upon the context or upon subjective conditions, that they are frequently missed by inaccurate speakers and writers, and often even by writers of the highest rank. There is a tendency in colloquial English to the exclusive use of *will* and (except after a conditional word) *would*. See *will*[1].

Cæsar *should* [would] be a beast without a heart
If he should stay at home to-day for fear.
*Shak.*, J. C., ii. 2. 42.

I will win for him an I can; if not, I *will* [shall] gain nothing but my shame and the odd hits.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 183.

Nay, if you find fault with it, they *shall* [will] whisper, tho I did not like it before; I'll ha' no body wiser than myself. *Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

=Syn. *Ought*, *Should*. See *ought*[2].

**shall**[2] (shal), *n.* [Ar.] An African siluroid fish of the genus *Synodontis;* specifically, *S. schal* of the Nile, a kind of catfish with a small mouth, long movable teeth in the lower jaw, a nuchal buckler, and six barbels. Also *schal*.

**shalli** (shal'i), *n.* [Also *challi*, *challis;* appar. same as Anglo-Ind. *shalee*, *shaloo*, < Hind. *sālū*, a soft twilled cotton stuff of a Turkey-red color.] A red or otherwise colored cotton stuff or piece-goods of soft texture, made in India, and much worn by the poorer natives. The later and finer shallis of England and France seem to be modifications of the Indian fabric.

A large investment of piece-goods, especially of the coarse ones, Byrampauts, *chelloes*, and others, for the Guinea market. *Grose*, Voyage to the East Indies, I. 99.

**shallon** (shal'ǫn), *n.* [Amer. Ind. (reported in this form by Lewis and Clarke); cf. *salal-berry*.] The salal-berry, *Gaultheria Shallon*.

**shalloon** (sha-lön'), *n.* [< ME. *chalon*, *chaloun*, a coverlet (see *chalon*) (= Sp. *chalon*, *chalun* = MHG. *schalūne*, G. *schalun*, shalloon), < OF. *chalons* (cf. F. *ras de Châlons*, Chalons cloth), so called from *Chalons*, F. *Châlons-sur-Marne*, a town in France, < L. *Catalauni*, a tribe that lived in the neighborhood. For similar cloth-names of local origin, see *cambric*, *muslin*, *worsted*, etc.] A light woolen stuff used for the linings of coats and for women's dresses.

*Shalloon*, a sort of woolen stuff, chiefly used for the linings of coats, and so call'd from *Chalons*, a city of France, where it was first made. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

In addition to the woollen fabrics, *shalloons*, calimancoes, and tammies were made in considerable numbers in this town and neighborhood [of Colne].
*Baines*, Hist. Lancashire, II. 30.

**shallop** (shal'ǫp), *n.* [= G. *schaluppe*, < OF. *chaluppe* = Sp. Pg. *chalupa* = It. *scialuppa*, a shallop; origin unknown, but prob. Amer. or E. Ind. Cf. *sloop*.] A light boat or vessel, with or without a mast or masts; a sloop.

A little bote lay hoving her before; . . .
Into the same shee lept, and with the ore
Did thrust the *shallop* from the floting strand.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. vii. 27.

A *shallop* of one Henry Way of Dorchester having been missing all the winter, it was found that the men in her, being five, were all killed treacherously by the eastern Indians. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 95.

**shallot** (sha-lot'), *n.* [Also *schallot*, and formerly *shalot*, *schalote*, *chalot*, *eschalot* (= D. *sjalot* = G. *schalotte* = Sw. *schalott* = Dan. *skalot*); < OF. *eschalote*, *eschalotte*, F. *échalote*, an altered form, simulating a dim. term., of OF. *eschalone*, *escalogne*, *escalone*, whence E. *scallion:* see *scallion*.] A vegetable of the onion kind, *Allium Ascalonicum*, native in Syria, and elsewhere cultivated; the scallion or cibol. The bulb forms bulblets or cloves in the axils of the scales, like the garlic and rocambole. The shallot is considered milder than the onion, and is used in cookery and esteemed for pickles.

Insipid taste, old friend, to them who Paris know,
Where rocombole, *shallot*, and the rank garlic grow.
*W. King*, Art of Cookery, l. 336.

**shallow**[1] (shal'ō), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *shalow*, *schalowe*, shallow, prob. lit. 'sloping, shelving,' for **schelowe*, < AS. **sceolh* (in comp. *scelg-*, *sceol-*, *scul-*, *scyl-*), sloping, oblique, squint (found only in comp. *scelg-ēgede*, *sceol-ēgede*, *scul-ēgede*, *scyl-ēgede*, *scyl-cágede*, *sceol-ēge*, *sceol-īge*, squint-eyed), = MD. *schelwe*, *scheel*, D. *scheel* = MLG. *schēl* = OHG. *scelah* (*scelh-*, *scelaw-*), MHG. *schelch*, *schel* (*schelh-*, *schelw-*), G. *schcel*, sloping, crooked, squint, = Icel. *skjálgr*, oblique, wry, squint (as a noun, applied to the crescent moon, to a fish, and as a nickname of a person), = Sw. dial. *skjalg*, oblique, wry, crooked (not found in Goth.); perhaps, with a formative guttural, from a base **skel* = Gr. σκολιός, crooked, wry, akin to σκαληνός, uneven, scalene, σκελλός, crook-legged: see *scoliosis*, *scalene*. The sense 'shallow' appears only in E. The E. forms are somewhat irregular, the ME. forms *shalow*, *schalowe* being associated with other forms of Scand. origin, *schald*, *schold*, etc., early mod. E. *shold*, E. *shoal*, Sc. *shaul*, shallow, which, together with the related verbs *shail*[1] and *shelve*[2], exhibit variations of the vowel, as well as terminal variations due to the orig. guttural. See *shoal*[1], *shail*[1], *shelve*[2], *shelf*[2].] **I.** *a.* **1.** Not deep; of little depth: as, a *shallow* brook; a *shallow* place; a *shallow* vessel or dish.

Deep sounds make lesser noise than *shallow* fords.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1329.

*Shallow* water, crisp with ice nine months of the year, is fatal to the race of worms. *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Feb., 1832.

**2.** Not deep intellectually; superficial: as, a *shallow* person; a *shallow* mind.

My wit 's too *shallow* for the least Designe
Of thy drad Counsails sacred, and divine.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

In my *shallow* Apprehension your Grace might stand more firm without an Anchor. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 18.

**Shallow ground**, land with gold near the surface. [Miners' slang, Australia.]

**II.** *n.* A place where the water is not deep; a shoal; a shelf; a flat; a bank.

There is a tide in the affairs of men
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune;
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in *shallows* and in miseries.
*Shak.*, J. C., iv. 3. 221.

Thou hast left Life's *shallows*,
And dost possess the deep.
*Lowell*, A Requiem.

**shallow**[1] (shal'ō), *v.* [< *shallow*[1], *a.* Cf. *shoal*[1], *v.*, and *shelve*[2], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* To make shallow; decrease the depth of.

In long process of time, the silt and sands shall . . . choke and *shallow* the sea in and about it [Venice].
*Sir T. Browne*, Misc. Tracts, xii.

That thought alone thy state impairs,
Thy lofty sinks, and *shallows* thy profound.
*Young*, Night Thoughts, ix.

**II.** *intrans.* To become shallow; decrease in depth: as, the water *shallows* rapidly as one approaches the bar.

The involution is regular, being deepest in the centre, and *shallowing* in all directions towards the edge.
*Micros. Sci.*, N. S., XXX. 524.

**shallow**[2] (shal'ō), *n.* [Cf. *shallow*[1].] The rudd, a fish. [Local, Eng.]

The rudd, or red-eye, is the *shallow* of the Cam.
*Yarrell*, Hist. British Fishes. (*Latham.*)

**shallow-brained** (shal′ō-brānd), *a.* Of no depth of intellect; empty-headed.

To this effect the policie of playes is verie necessarie, however some *shallow-brayned* censurers (not the deepest serchers into the secrets of gouernment) mightily oppugne them. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 59.

**shallow-hearted** (shal′ō-här″ted), *a.* Incapable of deep or strong feeling or affection.

Ye sanguine, *shallow-hearted* boys!
*Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 2. 97.

**shallowling** (shal′ō-ling), *n.* [< *shallow*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A shallow or silly person.

Can Wee suppose that any *Shallowling*
Can finde much Good in oft-Tobacconing?
*Sylvester*, Tobacco Battered.

**shallowly** (shal′ō-li), *adv.* In a shallow manner; with little depth; superficially; without depth of thought or judgment; not wisely.

Most *shallowly* did you these arms commence.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 2. 118.

**shallowness** (shal′ō-nes), *n.* The character of being shallow; lack of depth or profundity, either literally or figuratively; superficiality: as, the *shallowness* of a river; *shallowness* of mind or wit.

**shallow-pated** (shal′ō-pā″ted), *a.* Of weak mind; silly.

Some *shallow-pated* Puritan, in reading this, will shoot his Bolt, and presently cry me up to have a Pope in my Belly. *Howell*, Letters, iv. 36.

**shally-shally**† (shal′i-shal″i), *adv.* [An accom. adv. form of the repeated question *Shall I? shall I?* marking hesitation; now by variation *shilly-shally.*] Same as *shilly-shally.*

Why should I stand *shally-shally* like a Country Bumpkin? *Steele*, Tender Husband, iii. 1.

**shalm**, *n.* See *shawm.*

**shalmy**†, **shalmie**†, *n.* Obsolete variants of *shawm.*

**shalot**†, **shalotet**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *shallot.*

**shalt** (shalt). The second person singular of *shall*[1].

**shaltow**†. A Middle English reduction of *shalt thou.*

**shaly** (shā′li), *a.* [< *shale*[2] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of shale; resembling shale: as, a *shaly* soil.

**sham** (sham), *n.* and *a.* [A dial. form of *shame* (like *shack* for *shake*, *tak* for *take*, etc.). The noun depends in part on the verb (see *sham*, *v.*). It came into general literary use, in the later senses, in the last quarter of the 17th century, as if a piece of slang.] **I.** *n.* **1.** Shame; disgrace; fault. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A trick put upon one; a trick or device that deludes or disappoints expectation; fraud; imposture; make-believe; humbug: as, an age of *shams.*

Two young gent. that heard Sr. H. tell this *sham* so gravely rode the next day to St. Alban's to enquire; comeing there, nobody had heard of any such thing, 'twas altogether false. *Aubrey*, Lives, Henry Blount.

Shamming is telling you an insipid dull Lie with a dull Face, which the sly Wag the Author only laughs at himself; and, making himself believe 'tis a good Jest, puts the *Sham* only upon himself. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

That *Sham* is too gross to pass on me.
*Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 10.

If peace is sought to be defended or preserved for the safety of the luxurious and the timid, it is a *sham*, and the peace will be base. *Emerson*, War.

**3.** Some device meant to give a thing a different outward appearance, as of neatness and finish, or to imitate something which it is not. Specifically—(*a*†) A false shirt-front; a dicky.

You put upon me, when I first came to Town, about being orderly, and the Doctrine of wearing *Shams*, to make Linen last clean a Fortnight. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, i. 1.

(*b*) A false pillow-cover; a pillow-sham. (*c*) A strip of fine linen, often embroidered, put under the upper edge of the bed-coverings and turned over, as if forming the upper end of the sheet. (*d*) *pl.* Gaiters. [Local, Eng.]

**II.** *a.* False; counterfeit; pretended: as, a *sham* fight.

The Discovery of your *Sham* Addresses to her, to conceal your Love to her Neice, has provok'd this Separation. *Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 1.

The other two packets he carried with him to Halifax, where he stayed some time to exercise the men in *sham* attacks upon *sham* forts. *B. Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 257.

**Sham answer, sham defense, sham plea,** in *law*, a pleading so clearly false in fact as to present no substantial issue. The phrase is commonly taken to imply a pleading formally sufficient, and interposed for the mere purpose of delay.=**Syn.** Mock, spurious, make-believe.

**sham** (sham), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shammed*, ppr. *shamming.* [< *sham*, *n.*; orig. a var of *shame*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To deceive; trick; cheat; delude with false pretenses.

They find themselves fooled and *shammed* into a conviction. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

*Law.* Why, I'm sure you joked upon me, and *shammed* me all night long.
*Man. Shammed!* prithee what barbarous law-term is that? . . .
*Free. Shamming* is telling you an insipid dull Lie with a dull Face, etc. [see this quotation under *sham*, *n.*, 2].
*Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

**2**†. To obtrude by fraud or imposition.

We must have a care that we do not . . . *sham* fallacies upon the world for current reason. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**3.** To make a pretense of in order to deceive; feign; imitate: as, to *sham* illness.

But pray, why does your master pass only for ensign?—now if he had *shamm'd* general indeed.
*Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 1.

**To sham Abraham,** to pretend to be an Abraham-man; hence, as used by seamen, to pretend illness in order to avoid doing duty in the ship, etc. See *Abraham-man.*

**II.** *intrans.* To pretend; make false pretenses; pretend to be, do, etc., what one is not, does not mean, etc.

Then all your Wits that fleer and *sham*,
Down from Don Quixote to Tom Tram.
*Prior*, To Fleetwood Shepherd.

He *shammed* ill, and his death was given publicly out in the French papers. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxvii.

**sham-Abraham** (sham′ā′bra-ham), *a.* Pretended; mock; sham. See *to sham Abraham*, under *sham*, *v. t.*

I own I laugh at over-righteous men,
I own I shake my sides at ranters,
And treat *sham Abr'am* saints with wicked banters.
*Hood*, Ode to Rae Wilson.

**shamalo-grass** (sham′a-lō-gras), *n.* [E. Ind. *shamalo* + E. *grass.*] A cereal grass, *Panicum frumentaceum*, cultivated in India, probably introduced from tropical Africa. It yields a millet-like grain, a wholesome article of diet, used especially by the poorer classes, and is also a good forage-grass. Also *Deccan grass.*

**Shaman** (sham′an), *n.* and *a.* [< Pers. Hind. *shaman*, pl. *shamandan*, an idolater.] **I.** *n.* A professor or priest of Shamanism; a wizard or conjurer among those who profess Shamanism.

The connexion of the *shamans* or sorcerers with fetish-objects, as where the Tatars consider the innumerable rags and tags, bells and bits of iron, that adorn the *shaman's* magic costume to contain spirits helpful to their owner in his magic craft.
*E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, II. 142.

**II.** *a.* Relating to Shamanism.

**Shamanic** (shā-man′ik), *a.* [< *Shaman* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to Shamans or Shamanism.

**Shamanism** (sham′an-izm), *n.* [< *Shaman* + *-ism.*] A general name applied to the idolatrous religions of a number of barbarous nations, comprehending those of the Finnish race, as the Ostiaks, Samoyeds, and other inhabitants of Siberia as far as the Pacific Ocean. These nations generally believe in a Supreme Being, but to this they add the belief that the government of the world is in the hands of a number of secondary gods both benevolent and malevolent toward man, and that it is absolutely necessary to propitiate them by magic rites and spells. The general belief respecting another life appears to be that the condition of man will be poorer and more wretched than the present; hence death is regarded with great dread.

The earliest religion of Accad was a *Shamanism* resembling that of the Siberian or Samoyed tribes of to-day.
*Encyc. Brit.*, III. 192.

**Shamanist** (sham′an-ist), *n.* [< *Shaman* + *-ist.*] A believer in Shamanism.

**Shamanistic** (sham-a-nis′tik), *a.* [< *Shamanist* + *-ic.*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of Shamanism; characteristic of Shamans or Shamanists.

Colonel Dalton states that the paganism of the Ho and Moondah in all essential features is *shamanistic.*
*Sir J. Lubbock*, Orig. of Civilisation, p. 225.

**shamble**[1] (sham′bl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shammel*, *shamell*; < ME. *schambylle*, earlier *shamel*, *schamel*, *schamil*, *schamylle*, *scheomel*, a butchers' bench or stall, orig. a stool, < AS. *scamol*, *scamel*, *sceamul*, a stool (*fōt-scamel*, a footstool), = OS. *scamel*, *scamil*, stool (*fōt-scamel*, a footstool), = OHG. *scamal*, *scamil*, MHG. *schemel*, *schamel*, G. *schämel*, *schemel* = Icel. *skemill* = Dan. *skammel*, a footstool, = OF. *scamel*, *eschamel*, < L. *scamellum*, a little bench or stool; cf. *scabellum*, a footstool (> It. *sgabello*, a joint-stool, = F. *escabeau*, *escabelle*, a stool); dim. of *scamnum*, a step; cf. L. *scapus*, a shaft, stem, stalk, Gr. σκήπτειν, prop, etc.: see *scape*[2], *scepter*, *shaft*[1].] **1**†. A footstool.

Vor thi alle the halewen makeden of al the worlde asse ane *scheomel* to hore uet [feet]. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 166.

**2.** A bench; especially, a bench or stall in a market on which goods are exposed for sale. Specifically—**3.** *pl.* The tables or stalls on or in which butchers expose meat for sale; hence, a flesh- or meat-market.

Whatsoever is sold in the *shambles*, that eat.
1 Cor. x. 25.

Many there are of the same wretched Kind,
Whom their despairing Creditors may find
Lurking in *Shambles*; where with borrow'd Coin
They buy choice Meats.
*Congreve*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

**4.** *pl.* A slaughter-house; a place of butchery: sometimes treated as a singular.

Far be the thought of this from Henry's heart,
To make a *shambles* of the parliament-house!
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 1. 71.

I will therefore leane their *shambles*, and . . . will visite their holies and holy places.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 844.

Strsightway Virginius led the maid a little space aside,
To where the reeking *shambles* stood, piled up with horn and hide. *Macaulay*, Virginia, l. 148.

**5**†. In *mining.* See *shammel*, 2.—**Clerk of the market and shambles.** See *clerk.*

**shamble**[1] (sham′bl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shambled*, ppr. *shambling.* [< *shamble*[1], *n.*] To slaughter; destine to the shambles. [Rare.]

Must they die, and die in vain,
Like a flock of *shambled* sheep?
*The Century*, XXXVIII. 730.

**shamble**[2] (sham′bl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *shambled*, ppr. *shambling.* [An assibilated form of *scamble.*] To walk awkwardly and unsteadily, as if with weak knees.

Such was the appearance of Ichabod and his steed, as they *shambled* out of the gate of Hans Van Ripper.
*Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 437.

**shamble**[2] (sham′bl), *n.* [< *shamble*[2], *v.*] A shambling walk or gait.

The man in the red cloak put on his old slouch hat, made an awkward bow, and, with a gait which was half stride, half *shamble*, went out of the Raleigh, and disappeared. *J. E. Cooke*, Virginia Comedians, I. xviii.

**shambling** (sham′bling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shamble*[2], *v.*] An awkward, clumsy, irregular pace or gait.

By that *shambling* in his walk, it should be my rich old banker, Gomez, whom I knew at Barcelona.
*Dryden*, Spanish Friar, i. 2.

**shambling** (sham′bling), *p. a.* Characterized by an awkward, irregular, clumsy, weak-kneed motion or gait: as, a *shambling* trot; *shambling* legs.

He was a tall, *shambling* youth.
*Lamb*, Christ's Hospital.

**shambrough**† (sham′brō), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *her.*, a bearing representing an old form of ship or caravel, with two or three masts. *Berry.*

**shame** (shām), *n.* [< ME. *shame*, *schame*, *shome*, *schome*, *scheome*, *scome*, *ssame*, *same*, < AS. *sceamu*, *scamu* = OS. *scama* = OFries. *skome* = D. *schaam* (in comp.) = MLG. *schame* = OHG. *scama*, MHG. *schame*, *scham*, G. *scham*, shame, = Icel. *skömm* (*skamm-*), shame, a wound, = Sw. Dan. *skam*, shame; akin to AS. *sceand*, *sceond*, *scand*, *scond* = D. G. *schande* = Goth. *skanda*, shame, disgrace (see *shand*), and perhaps to Skt. √ *kshan*, wound: see *scathe*, etc. Cf. *sham*, orig. a dial. form of *shame.*] **1.** A painful feeling or sense of degradation excited by a consciousness of having done something unworthy of one's own previous idea of one's excellence; also, a peculiar painful feeling or sense of being in a situation offensive to decency, or likely to bring contempt upon the person experiencing the feeling.

Also here Book seyths that, whan that sche had childed undre a Palme Tree, sche had gret *schame* that sche hadde a Child. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 133.

In all humility,
And with no little *shame*, I ask your pardons.
*Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, i. 2.

*Shame* . . . is an uneasiness of the mind upon the thought of having done something which is indecent, or will lessen the valued esteem which others have for us.
*Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xx. 17.

**2.** Tendency to feel distress at any breach of decorum or decency, especially at any unseemly exposure of one's person.

My purpos hathe ben longe my hert thus to chast,
And til this yeres day y ne durst for *schame*.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 39.

When a woman shall be inflamed with ire, the man ought to suffer her, and after the flame is somewhat quenched, to reprehend her; for if once she begin to loose her *shame* in the presence of her husband, they will euery houre cleaue the house with yels.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 305.

Have you no modesty, no maiden *shame*,
No touch of bashfulness?
*Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 285.

**3.** A thing or person to be ashamed of; that which brings or is a source or cause of con-

tempt, ignominy, or reproach; a disgrace or dishonor.

Why, thou *shame* of women,
Whose folly or whose impudence is greater
Is doubtful to determine!
*Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Cure, iv. 2.

And then eleven great Stars thought it no *shame*
To crouch before me who admired them.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 111.

It isn't for want of cleverness he looks like a poor man, Miss Lyon. I've left off speaking, else I should say it 's a sin and a *shame*. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xxii.

4. Grossly injurious or ignominious treatment or acts; ignominy; disgrace; dishonor; derision; contempt; contumely.

Whenne he to his lorde come,
The lettre sone he hym nome,
And sayde, Alle gose to *schome!*
And went his way.
*MS. Lincoln*, A. i. 17, f. 130. (*Halliwell.*)

Many *shames* that the Iues hym diden; and after that he suffred bitter deth for vs upon the crosse.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 59.

God geve yow bothe on *shames* deth to dyen.
*Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 1133.

Ye have borne the *shame* of the heathen.
Ezek. xxxvi. 6.

I think the echoes of his *shames* have deaf'd
The ears of heavenly justice.
*Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2.

5. The parts of the body which modesty requires to be covered.

Thy nakedness shall be uncovered, yea, thy *shame* shall be seen. Isa. xlvii. 3.

**For shame!** an interjectional phrase, signifying 'you should be ashamed!' 'shame on you!'

*For shame* now; here is some one coming.
*Sheridan*, The Rivals, ii. 2.

**To put to shame**, to cause to feel shame; inflict shame, disgrace, or dishonor on.

Seeing they crucify to themselves the Son of God afresh, and *put* him *to* an open *shame*. Heb. vi. 6.

=**Syn. 1.** Mortification.—**4.** Opprobrium, odium, obloquy, scandal.

**shame** (shām), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shamed*, ppr. *shaming*. [< ME. *shamen, schamen, schamien, schomien, scheomien, scomien*, < AS. *sceamian, scamian, sceomian, scomian*, intr. be ashamed, tr. (refl.) make ashamed, = OS. *scamian* = D. *schamen* = OHG. *scamēn, scamōn*, MHG. *schamen*, G. *schämen* = Icel. *skamma* = Sw. *skämma* = Dan. *skamme* = Goth. *skaman*, refl., make ashamed; from the noun. Cf. *ashame, ashamed*.]

I. *intrans.* To be or feel ashamed.

And thei seyn that God made Adam and Eve all naked, and that no man schoide *shame* that is of kyndely nature.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 178.

I do *shame*
To think of what a noble strain you are,
And of how coward a spirit.
*Shak.*, Pericles, iv. 3. 23.

Art thou a man? and *sham'st* thou not to beg?
*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, ii. 3.

II. *trans.* 1†. To be ashamed of.

For who so *schameth* me and my wordis, mannis sone schal *schame* hym, whanne he cometh in his maieste and of the fadris, and of the hooli aungels.
*Wyclif*, Luke ix. 26.

2. To make ashamed; cause to blush or to feel degraded, dishonored, or disgraced.

Shame enough to *shame* thee, wert thou not shameless.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 120.

Who *shames* a scribbler? break one cobweb through,
He spins the slight, self-pleasing thread anew.
*Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 89.

3. To cover with reproach or ignominy; disgrace.

Alle tho that ben of his kyn, or pretenden hem to ben his Frendes, and thei come not to that Feste, thei ben repreved for evere and *schamed*, and maken gret doel.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 202.

Thou hast in a few days of thy short reign,
In over-weening pride, riot, and lusts,
*Sham'd* noble Diocletian and his gift.
*Fletcher (and another ?)*, Prophetess, v. 1.

4. To force or drive by shame.

In female breasts did sense and merit rule,
The lover's mind would ask no better school;
*Shamed* into sense, the scholars of our eyes,
Our beaux from gallantry would soon be wise.
*Sheridan*, The Rivals, Epil.

5†. To shun through shame.

My master sad—for why, he *shames* the court—
Is fled away. *Greene*, James IV., v. 6. (*Davies.*)

6†. To mock at; deride; treat with contumely or contempt.

Ye have *shamed* the counsel of the poor. Ps. xiv. 6.

=**Syn. 2.** To mortify, humiliate, abash.

**shamefaced** (shām'fāst), *a.* [A corruption of *shamefast*, simulating *face:* see *shamefast*.] Modest; bashful: originally *shamefast*.

Men *shamefaced* and of noble mindes haue greate cause to beware that they begin not to hourd or laye vp mony: for if he once gine him selfe to hourd, . . . he shall euery day fall into a thousand euils, shames, and confusions.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 256.

The rose with its sweet, *shamefaced* look.
*W. Motherwell*, Certain Pleasant Verses.

**shamefacedly** (shām'fāst-li), *adv.* Bashfully; with excessive modesty.

**shamefacedness** (shām'fāst-nes), *n.* [A corruption of *shamefastness*, q. v.] Bashfulness; excess of modesty.

The embarrassed look of shy distress,
And maidenly *shamefacedness*.
*Wordsworth*, To a Highland Girl.

**shamefast** (shām'fast), *a.* [< ME. *shamefast, schamefast, schamfast, sceomefest*, < AS. *sceamfæst, scamfæst*, modest, lit. 'firm' or 'fast in shame,' i. e. modesty, < *sceamu, scamu*, shame, + *fæst*, fast, firm: see *shame* and *fast*[1].] Modest; bashful. [Obsolete or archaic: see *shamefaced*, the form now usual.]

*Shamefast* she was in mayden's shamefastnesse.
*Chaucer*, Doctor's Tale, l. 55.

It is a lamentable thing to see, that a mother shal send her sonne to the house of a Gentleman, clad, shod, *shamefast*, honest, solitarie, well manered, and demonte, and at the yeares end the poore young man shall returne ragged, bare legged, dissolute, . . . and a quareller.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 151.

I'll not meddle with it [conscience]: . . . 'tis a blushing *shamefast* [*shamefac'd* in f. 1623] spirit that mutinies in a man's bosom. *Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 4. 142.

**shamefastness** (shām'fast-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shamfastnes;* < ME. *shamefastnesse, schamefastnesse;* < *shame* + *fast*[1] + *-ness*.] Modesty; bashfulness; shamefacedness. [Obsolete or archaic.]

And ye, sir clerk, let be your *shamefastnesse*.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 840.

To blush with a genuine *shamefastness*.
*E. H. Plumptre*, Sophocles, xxxiii.

**shame-flower** (shām'flou'ėr), *n.* Same as *blushwort*.

**shameful** (shām'fûl), *a.* [< ME. *schamful, scheomeful* (= Sw. *skamfull* = Dan. *skamfuld*), modest; < *shame* + *-ful*.] 1†. Modest; shamefaced.

Wherein he would have hid
His *shamefull* head. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. v. 13.

For certain, sir, his bashfulness undoes him,
For from his cradle he had a *shameful* face.
*Fletcher (and another)*, Queen of Corinth, iv. 1.

2†. Full of shame; tinged or permeated with a feeling of shame.

*Shameful* reflections on all our past behaviours.
*C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., iv. 7.

3. That brings or ought to bring or put to shame; disgraceful; scandalous: as, *shameful* conduct.

And Phœbus, flying so most *shamefull* sight,
His blushing face in foggy cloud implyes,
And hydes for shame. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. vi. 6.

Who submitted himselfe to a death to itselfe bitter, before meo *shamefull*, and of God accursed.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 32.

A change so *shameful*, say, what cause has wrought?
*Pope*, Iliad, xiii. 147.

**Shameful reel.** Same as *shame-reel*. [Scotland.]

"Wio up, wio up, now bride," he says,
"And dance a *shamefu' reel*."
*Sweet Willie and Fair Maisry* (Child's Ballads, II. 336).

=**Syn. 3.** Dishonorable, disreputable, outrageous, villainous, heinous, nefarious.

**shamefully** (shām'fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. **schamfully, ssamvolliche;* < *shameful* + *-ly*[2].] In a shameful manner; with indignity or indecency; disgracefully.

But thou in clumsy verse, unlicked, unpointed,
Hast *shamefully* defied the Lord's anointed.
*Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., ii. 503.

**shamefulness** (shām'fûl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *schamefulnes;* < *shameful* + *-ness*.] 1†. Modesty; diffidence.

To suche as shall see it to be ouer presumptuous, let them lay the fault upon your honour, whiche did first write unto me, and not on me, that do aunswere with *shamefulnesse*.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 75.

2. Shameful character; disgracefulness.—3. Shame; disgrace.

The king debated with himself
If Arthur were the child of *shamefulness*,
Or born the son of Gorlois.
*Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

**shamel†, shamell†,** *n.* Obsolete forms of *shamble*[1].

**shameless** (shām'les), *a.* [< ME. *shameles, shamelees, schameles, schomeles, schomeleas*, < AS. *sceamleás, scamleás* (= D. *schaamteloos* = MLG. *schamelos* = OHG. *scamalōs*, MHG. *schamelōs*, G. *schamlos* = Icel. *skammlauss* = Sw. Dan. *skamlös*), shameless, < *sceamu, scamu*, shame, + *-leás*, E. *-less*.] 1. Having no shame; lacking in modesty; immodest; impudent; audacious; insensible to disgrace.

Thaone Mede for here mysdedes to that man kneled,
And shroue hire of hire shrewednesse *shamelees*, I trowe.
*Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 44.

To tell thee whence thou camest, of whom derived,
Were shame enough to shame thee, wert thou not *shameless*.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 4. 120.

2. Done without shame; indicating or characterized by lack of shame: as, a *shameless* disregard of honesty.

The *shameless* denial hereof by some of their friends, and the more *shameless* justification by some of their flatterers, makes it needful to exemplify. *Raleigh.*

=**Syn. 1.** Unblushing, brazen; profligate, reprobate, abandoned, incorrigible.

**shamelessly** (shām'les-li), *adv.* In a shameless manner; without shame; impudently.

**shamelessness** (shām'les-nes), *n.* The state or character of being shameless; utter want of shame; lack of sensibility to disgrace or dishonor; impudence.

**shamely†** (shām'li), *adv.* [ME. *schameli, schomely, schameliche, schomeliche*, < AS. *sceamlic* (= OHG. *scamalīh*, MHG. *schamelich, schemelich* = Sw. *skamlig* = Dan. *skammelig*), shameful, < *sceamu*, shame, + *-lic*, E. *-ly*[2].] Shamefully.

Bot, I trow, ful tyd, oner-tan that he [Jonah] were,
So that *schomely* to schort he schote of his ame.
*Alliterative Poems* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 128.

**shame-proof** (shām'prōf), *a.* Callous or insensible to shame.

*King.* They will shame us; let them not approach.
*Biron.* We are *shame-proof*, my lord.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 513.

**shamer** (shā'mėr), *n.* [< *shame* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which makes ashamed.

My means and my conditions are no *shamers*
Of him that owes 'em, all the world knows that,
And my friends no reliers on my fortunes.
*Fletcher*, Tamer Tamed, i. 3.

**shamerag†,** *n.* An obsolete form of *shamrock*.

**shame-reel** (shām'rēl), *n.* In some parts of Scotland, the first reel or dance after the celebration of a marriage. It was performed by the bride and best man and the bridegroom and best maid. *Jamieson.*

**shamevous†,** *a.* [ME., irreg. < *shame* + *-evous* as in similar ME. forms of *bounteous, plenteous*.] Shameful.

Yff atwixt his handis he hym haue myght,
He wold make hym ende, and *shameuous* deth dight!
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3444.

**shammatha** (sha-mä'thä), *n.* [< Heb. *shammāthā'*.] The highest degree of excommunication among the ancient Jews, consisting in final exclusion from the Jewish church for life.

**shammel†** (sham'el), *n.* 1. An obsolete form of *shamble*[1]. Specifically—2. In *mining*, a stage or shelf-like arrangement of boards, or a plat cut in the rocks, upon which the ore was shoveled by the miner in the ancient method of working a mine, "cast after cast," as it was called. The shammels were about six feet apart. Also called *shamble*. [Cornwall, Eng.]

If the lode was wide and the walls of it and the adjoining country very hard, solid ground, it was in such case more easy for them to make *shammels* or stages, with such timber, &c., as was cheapest and nearest at hand. *Pryce.*

**shammel†** (sham'el), *v. i.* [< *shammel, n.*] In *mining*, to work a mine by throwing the material excavated on to a shammel (which see) in the "cast after cast" method, which was the usual way before the art of regular mining by means of shafts and leads had been introduced. [Cornwall, Eng.]

This, with streaming, I take to be the plain simple state of mining in general three centuries ago, and from hence is derived the custom of *shammeling* both above and under ground at this time. *Pryce.*

**shammer** (sham'ėr), *n.* [< *sham* + *-er*[1].] One who shams; an impostor; a liar; a trickster.

I shou'd make the worst *Shammer* in England; I must always deal ingenuously. *Wycherley*, Plain Dealer, iii. 1.

**shammish†** (sham'ish), *a.* [< *sham* + *-ish*[1].] Deceitful.

The overture was very *shammish*.
*Roger North*, Examen, p. 100. (*Davies.*)

**shammock†** (sham'ok), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To idle; loaf; lounge.

Pox take you both for a couple of *shammocking* rascals: . . . you broke my tavern, and that broke my heart.
*Tom Brown*, Works, II. 184. (*Davies.*)

**shammy** (sham'i), *n.*; pl. *shammies* (-iz). [Also *shamoy;* formerly *shamois, shamoys, chamois*, < F. *chamois:* see *chamois*.] 1. Same as *chamois*, 2.

Love thy brave man of war, and let thy bounty
Clap him in *shamois*.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, ii.

The day after to-morrow we go in cavalcade with the Duchess of Richmond to her audience; I have got my cravat and *shammy* shoes.
*H. Walpole*, To Gen. Conway, Jan. 12, 1766.

2. A bag of chamois leather in which miners keep their gold-dust. [Australia.]

**shamoy**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shammy*, *chamois*, 2.

**shamoy** (sham'oi), *v. t.* [< *shamoy*, *n.*] To prepare (leather) by working oil into the skin instead of the astringent or ammonium chlorid commonly used in tanning; dress or prepare in the way chamois leather is prepared.

Skivers are split grain sides of sheep skins tanned in sumach, and similarly finished—the flesh split being *shamoyed* for inferior qualities of shamoy or wash leather.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 388.

**shampoo** (sham-pö'), *v. t.* [Also *shampo*, and more prop. *champoo*, *champo;* < Hind. *chāmpnā* (impv. *chāmpo*), shampoo, lit. 'join, press, stuff, thrust in.'] 1. To rub and percuss the whole surface of (the body), and at the same time to extend the limbs and rack the joints, in connection with a hot bath, for the purpose of restoring tone and vigor to the system: a practice introduced from the East. Such kneading and rubbing of the whole body is now commonly called *massage*. Also used figuratively.

Old women and amateurs [at an auction-sale] have invaded the upper apartments, pinching the bed-curtains, poking into the feathers, *shampooing* the mattresses, and clapping the wardrobe drawers to and fro.
*Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xvii.

2. To lather, wash, and rub or brush (the head) thoroughly.

**shampoo** (sham-pö'), *n.* [< *shampoo*, *v.*] The act or operation of shampooing, in either sense.

**shampooer** (sham-pö'ėr), *n.* One who shampooes, in either sense of the word.

**shamrag**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shamrock*.

**shamrock** (sham'rok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shamroke*, *shamrag*, *shamerag;* < Ir. *seamrog* (= Gael. *scamrag*), trefoil, dim. of *seamar*, trefoil.] A plant with trifoliate leaves: the national emblem of Ireland. According to recent authority (Britten and Holland, "English Plant Names") the plant at the present day most in repute as the true shamrock is one of the hop-clovers, *Trifolium minus*, a slender trailing species with small yellow heads, perhaps a variety of *T. procumbens*. It is in use in many counties of Ireland, and forms a great part of the shamrock sold in London on St. Patrick's day. The black medic, *Medicago lupulina*, is also thus used; but the white clover, *T. repens*, is widely understood to be the common shamrock. The identity of the original shamrock which, according to tradition, St. Patrick used to illustrate the doctrine of the Trinity is uncertain. It has been variously supposed to be the common white clover, *T. repens* (which, however, is believed to be of late introduction in Ireland); the red clover, *T. pratense;* the wood-sorrel, *Oxalis Acetosella* (locally called *shamrock* in England); and even the watercress (though its leaves are not trifoliate).

Yf they founde a plotte of water-cresses or *sham-rokes*, there they flocked as to a feast. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

Whilst all the Hibernian kerus, in multitudes,
Did feast with *shamerags* stew'd in usquebagh.
*John Taylor*, Works (1630), II. 4. (*Halliwell.*)

**Blue-flowered shamrock.** See *Parochetus*.—**Indian shamrock**, the birthroot, *Trillium erectum*.

**shamrock-pea** (sham'rok-pē), *n.* See *Parochetus*.

**shan**[1] (shan), *n.* [Cf. *shand*, *n.*] *Naut.*, a defect in spars, most commonly from bad collared knots; an injurious compression of fiber in timber; the turning out of the cortical layers when the plank has been sawed obliquely to the central axis of the tree.

**shan**[2] (shan), *n.* [Cf. *shanny*[1].] Same as *shanny*[1].

**shand** (shand), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *shande*, *schond*, *schonde*, *sconde*, also *schend* (in comp.), < AS. *sceand*, *scand*, *sceond*, *scond* = D. *schande* = MLG. *schande* = OHG. *scanta*, MHG. G. *schande* = Dan. *skand* (in comp. *skand-skrift*, libel) = Goth. *skanda*, shame; akin to AS. *sceamu*, etc., shame: see *shame*.] **I.** *n.* 1†. Shame; scandal; disgrace.

Forr thatt wass, alls he wisste itt wel,
Hiss azhenn shame and *shande*.
*Ormulum*, l. 11956.

My dere dozttur,
Thou most vndor-stonde
For to gowerne well this hous,
And saue thy selfe frow *schond*.
*Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 39.

God shilde his cors fro *shonde*.
*Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 197.

2. Base coin. [Scotch.]

"I doubt Glossin will prove but *shand* after a', Mistress," said Jabos; . . . "but this is a gude half-crown ony way." *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxxii.

**II.** *a.* Worthless. [Scotch.]

**shandry** (shan'dri), *n.*; pl. *shandries* (-driz). A shortened form of *shandrydan*.

In a pause of Mrs. Robson's sobs, Hester heard the welcome sound of the wheels of the returning *shandry*, bearing the bride and bridegroom home.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxix.

**shandrydan** (shan'dri-dan), *n.* [Also *shandery-dan;* appar. of Ir. origin.] A light two-wheeled cart or gig; any old rickety conveyance.

An ancient rickety-looking vehicle of the kind once known as *shandrydan*. *Cornhill Mag.*, V. 440.

**shandygaff** (shan'di-gaf), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A mixture of bitter ale or beer with ginger-beer. The original English recipe is a pint of bitter beer with a small bottle of old-fashioned ginger-beer; but porter or stout or lager-beer is sometimes substituted for the bitter beer, and ginger-ale for the ginger-beer.

If the sun is out, one feels, after scrambling over the rocks and walking home by the dusty road, like taking a long pull at a cup of *shandygaff*.
*C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 187.

**shangan**†, *n.* See *shangie*.

**shanghai** (shang-hī'), *n.* [So called from *Shanghai*, *Shanghae*, a city of China.] 1. A very long-legged hen with feathered shanks, reputed to have been introduced from Shanghai, China. The breed (if, despite its great vogue at one time, it could ever claim to be one) is now obsolete, having been developed or differentiated into the different varieties of brahmas and cochins. Also called *brahmaputra*, *brahmapootra*. Hence—2. A tall person; especially, a tall dandy. [Slang, U. S.]—3. A long, slender oyster; a stick-up or stuck-up; a coon-heel, rabbit-ear, or razor-blade. [Connecticut.]—4. A kind of fish-hook. *Norris*.

**shanghai** (shang-hī'), *v. t.* [Lit. to ship to *Shanghai*, *Shanghae*, a port of China, representing any distant port to which persons so treated are shipped.] *Naut.*, to render insensible, as a person, by drugs, liquor, or violence, and ship him on a vessel wanting hands, for the purpose of fraudulently securing advance-money and any premium offered for procuring seamen.

**shangie, shangan** (shang'i, -an), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps < OF. *chaine*, F. *chaîne*, a chain: see *chain*.] 1. A shackle; the shackle that runs on the stake to which a cow is bound in a cow-house. *Jamieson.*—2. A ring of straw or hemp put round a jumper by miners to prevent the water in the bore-hole from squirting up.—3. A stick cleft at one end, in which the tail of a dog is put by way of mischief. [Scotch in all uses.]

**Shangti** (shang'tē'), *n.* [Chin., < *shang*, high, supreme, + *ti*, ruler.] One of the names (literally, 'supreme ruler') used among Christians in China for God, the others being *Shin* ('god' or 'gods,' 'spirit' or 'spirits'), used (sometimes with the prefix *chin*, true) by those who object to the use of *Shangti* and *Tien-chu* ('lord of heaven'), used by Roman Catholics. Also *Shangte*.

**shaning** (shan'ing), *n.* Same as *shanny*[1].

**shank**[1] (shangk), *n.* [< ME. *shanke*, *schanke*, *schonke*, *scconke*, *sconke*, < AS. *sccanca*, *scanca*, *sceonca*, the bone of the leg, also a hollow bone, = OFries. *skunka*, *schonk* = D. *schonk*, a bone, = LG. *schunke*, also *schake*, leg, = Sw. *skank* = Dan. *skank*, leg, shank; cf. dim. D. *schenkel* = MHG. G. *schenkel*, shank, leg, thigh, = Icel. *skekill*, shank; allied to OHG. *scincho*, *scincha*, shank, hollow bone (> It. dial. *schineo*, *stinco*, shin-bone), MHG. *schinke*, G. *schinken*, ham, = Sw. *skinka* = Dan. *skinke*, ham. From the same ult. source is derived E. *skink*[1].] 1. The leg, or the part of the leg which extends from the knee to the ankle; the tibia or shin-bone.

Eftsoones her white streight legs were altered
To crooked crawling *shankes*, of marrowe empted;
And her faire face to fowle and loathsome hewe,
And her fine corpes to a bag of venim grewe.
*Spenser*, Muiopotmos, l. 350.

His youthful hose, well saved, a world too wide
For his shrunk *shank*.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 161.

(*a*) Technically, in *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the shin, crus, or leg proper, between the knee and the ankle; the second segment of the hind limb, represented by the length of the tibia. (*b*) In a horse, popularly, the part of the fore leg between the so-called knee and the fetlock, corresponding to the metacarpus. See cut under *horse*.

2. In a bird, popularly, the part of the foot between where the feathers usually end and the roots of the toes, commonly held upright and appearing like a part of the leg, not of the foot, as it really is; the tarsometatarsus.—3. In *entom.*, the tibia: same as *shin*, 5.—4. In *bot.*, the footstalk or pedicel of a flower.—5. A stocking, or the part of a stocking which covers the leg; specifically, a stocking in the process of being knitted (a Scotch use); also, a legging or leg-covering.

All the riche clothynge was awaye
That he byfore sawe in that stede;
Hir a [one] *schanke* hlake, hir other graye,
And all hir body lyke the lede.
*Thomas of Erseldoune* (Child's Ballads, I. 102).

Four or five pairs of heavy woollen socks cover his feet, and over them is placed a pair of caribou *shanks* [leggings made of the skin of the caribou worn with the hair outside]. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 510.

6. That part of an instrument, tool, or the like which connects the acting part with a handle or the part by which it is held or moved. Specifically—(*a*) The stem of a key, between the bow and the bit. (*b*) The stem of an anchor, connecting the arms and the stock. (*c*) The tang of a knife, chisel, etc., or part which is inserted in the handle. (*d*) That part of a fish-hook which is toward the head; the straight part above the bend. (*e*) The straight part of a nail between the head and the taper of the point. (*f*) In *printing*, the body of a type, or that part which is between the shoulder and the feet. See cut under *type*. (*g*) The eye or loop on a button. (*h*) That part of an ax-head which is between the edge and the back, which in some old forms is drawn out long and thin. (*i*) Of a spur, one of the two cheeks or side-pieces. (*j*) Of a spoon, the slender part between the flattened handle and the bowl.

7. That part of a shoe which connects the broad part of the sole with the heel. See cut under *boot*.—8. In *metal.*, a large ladle to contain molten metals, managed by a straight bar at one end and a cross-bar with handles at the other end, by which it is tipped to pour out the metal.—9. The shaft of a mine. [Scotch.]—10. *pl.* Flat pliers with jaws of soft iron used for nibbling glass for lenses preparatory to grinding. See *nibbling*.—11. In *arch.*: (*a*) The shaft of a column. (*b*) The plain space between the grooves of the Doric triglyph.—12†. A kind of fur, mentioned as used for trimming outer garments in the sixteenth century, and as derived from the legs of animals.—13. The latter end or part of anything. [Colloq.]

Bimeby, to'rds de *shank* er de evenin', Brer Rabbit sorter stretch hisse'f, he did, en 'low hit 's mos' time fer Brer Fox ter git 'long home. *J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, xv.

**Shanks' mare.** See *mare*[1].

**shank**[1] (shangk), *v.* [< *shank*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To be affected with disease of the pedicel or footstalk; fall off by decay of the footstalk: often with *off*.

The germens of these twelve flowers all swelled, and ultimately six fine capsules and two poor capsules were produced, only four capsules *shanking off*.
*Darwin*, Different Form of Flowers, p. 83.

2. To take to one's legs: frequently with an impersonal *it:* as, to *shank it* (that is, to make the journey on foot). [Scotch.]

**II.** *trans.* 1. To send off without ceremony. [Scotch.]

Some say ye suld baith be *shankit* aff till Edinburgh Castle. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxxvi.

2. In the making of lenses, to break off (the rough edges) with pliers of soft iron.—**To shank ane's sel' awa'**, to take one's self off quickly. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxvii. [Scotch.]

**shank**[2] (shangk), *n.* A shell: same as *chank*[2].

**shank-cutter** (shangk'kut″ėr), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*, a machine or tool for cutting out shanks. *E. H. Knight*.

**shanked** (shangkt), *a.* [< *shank*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a shank; having a shank or shanks of a kind specified: as, spindle-*shanked;* yellow-*shanked*.—2. Affected with disease of the shank or footstalk.

**shanker** (shang'kėr), *n.* An Anglicized spelling of *chancre*.

**shanking** (shang'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shank*[1], *v.*] The process by which lenses are roughly brought to a circular form: same as *nibbling*, 2.

The pressure of the pliers applied near the edges of the glass causes it to crumble away in small fragments, and this process, which is called *shanking* or nibbling, is continued until the glasses are made circular.
*Ure*, Dict., III. 106.

**shank-iron** (shangk'ī″ėrn), *n.* In *shoe-manuf.*: (*a*) A shaping-tool or former for shoe-shanks. (*b*) A plate of iron inserted as a stiffening between the leather parts of a shank.

**shank-laster** (shangk'lâs″tėr), *n.* A shoemakers' tool, combining a gripping-jaw and a lever, for fitting the upper-leather over the shank of the last. *E. H. Knight*.

**shank-painter** (shangk'pān″tėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a short rope and chain sustaining the shank and flukes of an anchor against the ship's side, as the stopper fastens the ring and stock to the cat-head.

**shank-shell** (shangk'shel), *n.* Same as *chank*[2].

The *shank-shell* is carved by the Cingalese; when found reversed it is considered sacred.
*P. P. Carpenter*, Mollusca, p. 33.

**shank-spring** (shangk'spring), *n.* A small piece of elastic steel used to join the sole and heel of a boot or shoe so as to give an elastic support to the instep.

**shank-wheel** (shangk'hwēl), *n.* In *shoemaking*, a tool for giving an ornamental finish to a shank.

**shanna** (shan'ä). A Scotch form of *shall not*.

**shanny**[1] (shan'i), *n.*; pl. *shannies* (-iz). [Also *shan*, *shaning*; origin uncertain.] The smooth blenny, *Blennius* (or *Pholis*) *lævis*, a fish of an oblong form with a smooth skin, and without filaments or appendages to the head. It is found along the coasts of England and of Europe generally, chiefly lurking under stones and in seaweed between tide-marks. By means of its pectoral fins it is able to crawl upon land, and when the tide ebbs will often creep on the shore until it finds a crevice wherein it can hide until the tide returns.

**shanny**[2] (shan'i), *a.* [Origin obscure; cf. *shand*.] Giddy; foolish. [Prov. Eng.]

**Shanscrit**†, *n.* A former spelling of *Sanskrit*.

**sha'n't** (shänt). A contraction of *shall not*. [Colloq.]

**shanty**[1] (shan'ti), *a.* [Also *shawnty*, *shunty*; var. of *janty*, *jaunty*, q. v.] Jaunty; gay; showy. [Prov. Eng.]

**shanty**[2] (shan'ti), *n.*; pl. *shanties* (-tiz). [Formerly also *shantee*; origin obscure. It has been variously guessed to be (*a*) of Ir. origin, < Ir. *sean*, old (or *sion*, weather, storm), + *tig*, a house; (*b*) < F. *chantier*, a yard, timber-yard, < L. *canterius*, *cantherius*, a rafter: see *cant*[1], *cantle*; (*c*) < a supposed F. **chienté*, as if lit. 'dog-kennel,' < *chien*, a dog: see *kennel*[1].] **1.** A hut or mean dwelling; a temporary building of rough and flimsy character. Compare *boist*[2].

This was the second season that le Bourdon had occupied "Castle Mesi," as he himself called the *shanty*.
*Cooper*, Oak Openings, p. 26.

The diamond town of Kimberley is still a huge aggregation of *shanties* traversed by tramways and lit by electric light. *Sir C. W. Dilke*, Probs. of Greater Britain, iii. 1.

**2.** A public house, or place where liquor is sold. [Slang.]—**Sly grog-shanty**, a place where liquor is sold without a license. [Slang, Australia.]

**shanty**[2] (shan'ti), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *shantied*, ppr. *shantying*. [< *shanty*[2], *n.*] To live in a shanty, as lumbermen do: common in Manitoba and the lumber regions of North America.

**shanty**[3] (shan'ti), *n.* [Also *chantey*; prob. < F. *chanter*, sing: see *chant*.] A song with a boisterous chorus, sung by sailors while heaving at the capstan or windlass or hoisting up heavy weights, to enable them to pull or heave together in time with the song.

**shanty-man**[1] (shan'ti-man), *n.* [< *shanty*[2] + *man*.] One who lives in a shanty; hence, a backwoodsman; a lumberer.

**shanty-man**[2] (shan'ti-man), *n.* [Also *chanteyman*; < *shanty*[3] + *man*.] The sailor on board ship who leads the shanty to which the sailors work in heaving at the capstan, hoisting sail, etc.

The *shanty-man*—the chorister of the old packet-ship—has left no successors. . . . It was in the windlass-songs that the accomplished *shanty-man* displayed his fullest powers and his daintiest graces.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXV. 281, 283.

**shapable** (shā'pa-bl), *a.* [< *shape* + *-able*.] **1.** Capable of being shaped.

My task is to sit and study how *shapeable* the Independent way will be to the body of England.
*N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 38.

Soft and *shapeable* into love's aylables. *Ruskin.*

**2**†. Having a proper shape or form; shapely.

I made [earthenware] things round and *shapeable* which before were filthy things indeed to look on.
*De Foe*, Robinson Crusoe, x.

Also *shapeable*.

**shape** (shāp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shaped* (pp. formerly *shapen*), ppr. *shaping*. [(*a*) < ME. *shapen*, *schapen* (pret. *shoop*, *shop*, *schop*, *schape*, *scop*, pp. *shapen*, *schapen*, *shape*, *yshapen*, *yschape*), < AS. *sceapan*, *scapan* (pret. *scōp*, *sceóp*, pp. *sceapen*, *scapen*), form, make, shape, = OS. *scapan* = OFries. *skeppa*, *scheppa* (pret. *skōp*, *schōp*) = MD. *schappen*, do, treat, = OHG. *scaffan*, MHG. G. *schaffen*, shape, create, produce, = Icel. *skapa* = Sw. *skapa* = Dan. *skabe* = Goth. **skapjan*, *ga-skapjan* (pret. *ga-skōp*), create, form, shape; also in secondary forms, partly merged with the preceding, namely (*b*) ME. *shapen*, *schapen*, *schapien*, *schepien* (pret. *shaped*, *schapide*, pp. *shaped*), < AS. *sceppan*, *scyppan*, *scippan* = OS. *sceppian* = OHG. *scepfen*, *skeffen*, create, form; (*c*) OHG. *scaffōn*, MHG. G. *schaffen*, procure, obtain, furnish, be busy about, > MD. D. *schaffen* = Dan. *skaffe* = Sw. *skaffa*, procure, furnish; < Teut. √ *skap*, supposed by some to have meant orig. 'cut (wood) into shape,' and to be connected with AS. *scafan*, etc., shave: see *shave*. Hence ult. *shaft*[3] and *-ship*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To form; make; create; construct.

Swithe go *shape* a shippe of shides and of hordes.
*Piers Plowman* (B), ix. 131.

O blake Nyght! as folk in bokes rede,
That *shapen* art by God this world to hyde
At certein tymes with thy derke wede,
That under that men myghte in reste abyde.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1480.

Behold, I was *shapen* in iniquity; and in sin did my mother conceive me. Ps. li. 5.

**2.** To give shape or form to; cut, mold, or make into a particular form: as, to *shape* a garment; to *shape* a vessel on the potters' wheel.

To the forge with it then; *shape* it.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 2. 239.

But that same weed ye've *shaped* for me,
It quickly shall be sewed for thee.
*John Thomson and the Turk* (Child's Ballads, III. 356).

A Ribbon bound and *shap'd* her slender Waist.
*Prior*, Colin's Mistakes, viii.

Only those items which I notice *shape* my mind.
*W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 402.

Wordsworth was wholly void of that *shaping* imagination which is the highest criterion of a poet.
*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 116.

**3.** To adapt, as to a purpose; cause to conform; adjust; regulate: with *to* or *unto*.

Good sir, *shape* yourself
To understand the place and noble persons
You live with now. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, i. 1.

Charm'd by their Eyes, their Manners I acquire,
And *shape* my Foolishness *to* their Desire.
*Prior*, Solomon, ii.

So, as I grew, I rudely *shaped* my life
*To* my immediate wants. *Browning*, Pauline.

**4.** To form with the mind; plan; contrive; devise; arrange; prepare.

At which the God of Love gan loken rowe,
Right for despit, and *shop* to ben ywroken.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 207.

You may *shape*, Amintor,
Causes to cozen the whole world withal,
And yourself too.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, iii. 2.

I see the bottom of your question; and, with these gentlemen's good leave, I will endeavour to *shape* you an answer. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 166.

**5**†. To get ready; address (one's self to do something).

Upon the chaungynge of the moone,
Whan lightlees is the world a nyght or tweyne,
And that the welkin *shap* hym for to reyne,
He streight o morwe unto his nece wente.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 551.

"ȝe, certes," quath he, "that is soth," and *shop* hym to walke. *Piers Plowman* (C), xiv. 247.

**6.** To direct (one's course); betake (one's self): as, to *shape* one's course homeward.

He will aray hym full rad with a route noble,
And *shape* hym to our shippes with his shene knightes.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), i. 1144.

Now to shores more soft
She [the Muse] *shapes* her prosperous sail.
*Drayton*, Poly-olbion, vii. 5.

Behold, in awful march and dread array
The long-expected squadrons *shape* their way!
*Addison*, The Campaign.

**7.** To image; conceive; call or conjure up.

Oft my jealousy
*Shapes* faults that are not.
*Shak.*, Othello, iii. 3. 148.

Guilt *shapes* the Terror; deep within
The human heart the secret lies
Of all the hideous deities.
*Whittier*, The Over-Heart.

**8**†. To dress; array.

Assemble you soudtours, sure men & nobill,
*Shapyn* in shene ger, with shippis to wynde,
The Grekys to greue, & in grem brynge.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2572.

I woi erly *shape* me therfore.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 809.

**9.** To destine; foreordain; predestine.

If so be my destine be *shape*
By eterne word to deyen in prisoun,
Of oure lynage have sum compassioun.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 250.

**To shape up**, to give form to by stiff or solid material, so that the shape will be retained: said of articles covered with needlework or of textile fabrics.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To take shape or form; be or become adapted, fit, or comformable. [Rare.]

Their dear loss,
The more of you 'twas felt, the more it *shaped*
Unto my end of stealing them.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 346.

**2**†. To turn out; happen.

So *shop* it that hym fil that daye a tene
In love, for whiche in wo to bedde he wente.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 61.

**shape** (shāp), *n.* [< ME. *shape*, *schape*, *shap*, *schap*, *schappe*, *scheap*, shape, way, < AS. *gesceap*, a creature, creation, fate, destiny, form, figure, shape, pl. *gesceapu*, the genitals, = MD. *schap* = OHG. *scaf*, form, MHG. *geschaf*, a creature, = Icel. *skap*, state, condition, temper, mood; from the verb. Cf. *shaft*[3].] **1.** Form; figure; outward contour, aspect, or appearance; hence, guise: as, the two things are dissimilar in *shape*; the *shape* of the head; in man's *shape*.

First a charming *shape* enslaved me,
An eye then gave the fatal stroke;
Till by her wit Corinna saved me,
And all my former fetters broke. *Addison.*

Tulip-beds of different *shape* and dyes,
Bending beneath the invisible West-wind's sighs.
*Moore*, Lalla Rookh, Veiled Prophet.

The martyrdom which in an infinite variety of *shapes* awaits those who have the heart, and will, and conscience to fight a battle with the world.
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vii.

When we say that a body can be moved about without altering its *shape*, we mean that it can be so moved as to keep unaltered all the angles in it.
*W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 312.

**2.** That which has form or figure; a mere form, image, or figure; an appearance; a phantasm.

'Tis strange he will not let me sleep, but dives
Into my fancy, and there gives me *shapes*
That kneel and do me service, cry me king.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, i. 1.

The other *shape*,
If *shape* it might be called that shape had none
Distinguishable in member, joint, or limb.
*Milton*, P. L., ii. 666.

He hears quick footsteps—a *shape* flits by.
*Whittier*, Mogg Megone, i.

**3.** Concrete embodiment or form, as of a thought, conception, or quality.

I am so busy with this frivolous project, and can bring it to no *shape*, that it almost confounds my capacity.
*Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, iii. 2.

Yet the smooth words took no *shape* in action.
*Froude*, Hist. Eng. (ed. 1864), II. 128.

**4.** Appearance; guise; dress; disguise; specifically, a theatrical costume (a complete dress).

Why, quod the somonnour, ride ye thus or goon
In sondry *shape*, and nat alway in oon?
*Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 172.

Now for her a *shape*,
And we may dress her, and I'll help to fit her
With a tuft-taffata cloke. *B. Jonson*, New Inn, ii. 1.

Kinaston, the boy, had the good turn to appear in three *shapes*: first as a poor woman in ordinary clothes to please Monsr; then in fine clothes, as a gallant, and in them was clearly the prettiest woman in the whole house; and lastly, as a man. *Pepys*, Diary, Jan. 7, 1661.

A scarlet cloth *shape* (for Richard).
*Sale Catalogue of Covent Garden Theatre*, Sept., 1829, p. 33.

**5.** Way; manner.

But schortly for to telle the *schap* of this tale,
the duk hade the dougtiere men to deme the sothe.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1160.

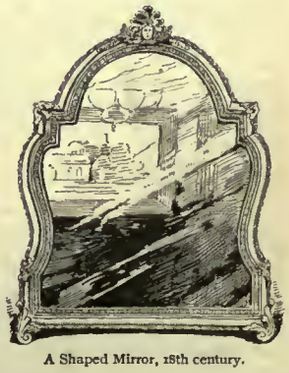
But are ye in any *shape* bound to this birkie Peppercull? *Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xxxv.

**6.** In *industrial art*: (*a*) A pattern to be followed by workmen; especially, a flat pattern to guide a cutter. (*b*) Something intended to serve as a framework for a light covering, as a bonnet-frame.—**7.** In *cookery*, a dessert dish consisting of blanc-mange, rice, corn-starch, jelly, or the like cast in a mold, allowed to stand till it sets or firms, and then turned out for serving.—**8.** The private parts, especially of a female. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]—**To lick into shape.** See *lick*.—**To take shape**, to assume a definite form, order, or plan.=**Syn. 1.** *Form*, *Fashion*, etc. (see *figure*), outline, mold, cut, build, cast.

**shapet**. An obsolete form of the past participle of *shape*.

**shapeable**, *a.* See *shapable*.

**shaped** (shāpt), *p. a.* Having a varied ornamental form: noting an object such as is usually of simple form, as a tray or a panel of a piece of furniture, which, instead of being rectangular, round, or oval, is broken up into various curves.



A Shaped Mirror, 18th century.

**shapeless** (shāp'les), *a.* [< ME. *schaples*, *schapelesse*; < *shape*, *n.*, + *-less*.] **1.** Destitute of regu-

lar form; wanting symmetry of dimensions; deformed; amorphous.

He is deformed, crooked, old and sere,
Ill-faced, worse bodied, *shapeless* everywhere.
*Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 2. 20.

The *shapeless* rock or hanging precipice.
*Pope*, Essay on Criticism, l. 158.

2†. That has no shaping tendency or effect; that effects nothing.

Wear out thy gentle youth with *shapeless* idleness.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., i. 1. 8.

**shapelessness** (shāp'les-nes), *n.* Shapeless character or condition; lack of regular or definite form.

**shapeliness** (shāp'li-nes), *n.* [< ME. *schaplynesse*; < *shapely* + *-ness*.] The state of being shapely; beauty of form.

**shapely** (shāp'li), *a.* [< ME. *shapely, schaply, shapelich, schapelich*; < *shape*, *n.*, + *-ly*[1].] 1. Well-formed; having a regular and pleasing shape; symmetrical.

Unknown to those primeval sires
The well-arch'd dome, peopled with breathing forms
By fair Italia's skilful hand, unknown
The *shapely* column. *J. Warton*, Enthusiast.

The moon on the east oriel shone
Through slender shafts of *shapely* stone.
*Scott*, L. of L. M., ii. 11.

2†. Fit; likely.

Tho sleightes yit that I have herd yow steere,
Ful *shapely* ben to faylen alle yfeere.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1450.

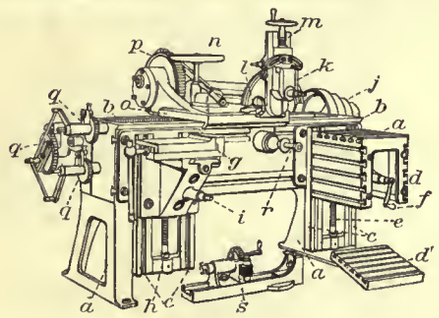
**shapen**†. An obsolete past participle of *shape*.

**shaper** (shā'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *shapere, schapare* (= OHG. *scaffāri*, MHG. *schaffære*, G. *schöpfer* = Icel. *skapari* = Sw. *skapare* = Dan. *skaber*), < *shape* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who makes, forms, or shapes.

The Lord thi *shapere*, that bente heuenes, and foundede the erthe. *Wyclif*, Isa. li. 13.

Unconsciously, and as it were in spite of themselves, the *shapers* and transmitters of poetic legend have preserved for us masses of sound historical evidence.
*E. B. Tylor*, Prim. Culture, I. 376.

2. In *metal-work*, a combined lathe and planer, which can be used, with attachments, for doing a great variety of work.—3. A form of stamping-machine or stamping-press for sheet-metal.—4. In *wood-working*, a paneling- or molding-machine for cutting moldings of irregular forms.



Shaper for Metals.

*a*, frame; *b*, *b*, horizontal ways; *c*, *c*, vertical ways; *d*, work-table; *d'*, extra detachable work-table; *e*, screw for vertical adjustment of the table *d*; *f*, adjusting-crank; *g*, vise for holding work; *h*, screw for vertical adjustment of vise; *i*, crank-shaft which operates gear for adjustment of vise; *j*, cone-pulley which drives the feed-mechanism and the cutter-head or -stock *k*, which moves either vertically, or in lines inclined to the vertical, or longitudinally on the ways *b*, or transversely in the transverse way *l*, or in directions compounded of two or more of these motions; *m*, vertical hand-adjusting screw for cutter-head *k*; *n*, longitudinally adjusting hand-wheel operating a pinion engaging a rack, for longitudinal movement by hand of the saddle *o* on the ways *b*; *p*, quick return transverse stroke gear; *q*, feed-mechanism for saddle *o*; *r*, mandrel for holding work; *s*, centers for chucking work to be rotated by hand.

**shaperoon**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *chaperon*. *J. Taylor*.

**shaper-plate** (shā'pėr-plāt), *n.* A pattern-plate, as a plate in a lathe, by which the cut of the tool is regulated. *E. H. Knight*.

**shaper-vise** (shā'pėr-vīs), *n.* A form of vise for holding the work to a planer at any horizontal angle. *E. H. Knight*.

**shapesmith** (shāp'smith), *n.* [< *shape* + *smith*.] One who undertakes to improve the form of the body. [Burlesque.]

No *shape-smith* set up shop and drove a trade
To mend the work wise Providence had made.
*Garth*, Cleremont, l. 98.

**shapester**†, **shapster**†, *n.* [< ME. *shapster, shepster, shappester*; < *shape* + *-ster*.] A female cutter or shaper of garments; a milliner or dressmaker.

Lyke a *shappesters* shcrea. *Piers Plowman* (C), vii. 75.

Auenge me fele tymes other frete my-selue
Wyth-inne, as a *shepster* shere;—I-shrewed men and curaed! *Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 331.

Mabyll the *shepster* . . . maketh surplys, shertes, breches, keverchiffs, and all that may be wrought of lynnen cloth.
*Caxton*, Boke for Travellers. (*Nares*.)

**shaping** (shā'ping), *n.* [< ME. *shapyng*; verbal n. of *shape*, *v.*] 1. The act of forming or reducing to shape. Specifically—2†. The cutting and fitting of clothes; tailoring.

Ye [tailors] schall take no howse to okepaey *shapyng* unto the tyme ye be amyttyd, by the M. and Wardons, gode and abell to okewpy *shapyn*[*g*].
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 317.

3. Representation; imagination; that which is formed or imagined.

How oft, my Love, with *shapings* sweet
I paint the moment we shall meet!
*Coleridge*, Lines written at Shurton Bars.

**shaping-machine** (shā'ping-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. A shaper.—2. In *block-making*, a machine for turning the outsides of wooden blocks for tackle and rigging, consisting essentially of a rotating horizontal wheel to the periphery of which a series of blocks are fixed, and brought against a cutter which moves in an arc. When one face of the block has been cut, the wheel is stopped, and the blocks are turned one quarter round to receive the next cut. 3. In *hat-making*, a machine, adjustable for various sizes, for giving the final blocking to hats.

**shapournet**, *n.* In *her.*, another form of *chapournet*.

**shaps** (shaps), *n. pl.* [Abbr. of Sp. *chaparejos*.] Stiff leather riding-overalls or -leggings. [Western U. S.]

The spurs, bit, and revolver silver-mounted, the *shaps* of sealskin, etc. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 8.

**sharbat**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sherbet*.

**shard**[1] (shärd), *n.* [Also *sherd*, and formerly *sheard* (Sc. *shaird*); < ME. *scherd, scheard, shord, schord, scheord*, < AS. *sceard*, a broken piece, a fragment (= MD. *schaerde*, a fragment, a crack, D. *schaard*, a fragment, a shard, = MLG. *schart*, LG. *schaard*, a fragment, a crack, = G. *scharte*, a shard); < *sceard*, broken, cut off (= OS. *scard* = OFries. *skerde* = OHG. *scart*, MHG. *schart* = Icel. *skardhr*, diminished, hacked): with orig. pp. suffix *-d* (see *-d*[2], *-ed*[2]), < *sceran*, cut, shear: see *shear*[1], and cf. *shard*[2]. In the sense of 'shell' or 'wing-case' *shard*[1] may be due in part to OF. *escharde*, F. *écharde*, a splinter, = Olt. *scarda*, scale, shell, scurf.] 1. A piece or fragment, as of an earthen vessel; a potsherd; a fragment of any hard material.

For charitable prayers,
*Shards*, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 254.

And scarce ought now of that vast City 'a found
But *Shards* and Rubbish, which weak Signs might keep
Of forepast Glory, and bid Travellers weep.
*Cowley*, Davideis, ii.

And when the auld moon 'a gaun to lea'e them
The hindmost *shaird*, they'll fetch it wi' them.
*Burns*, To William Simpson.

2. A scale; a shell, as of an egg or a snail.

A dragon whos *scherdes* schinen as the sonne.
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., III. 68.

3. The wing-cover or elytrum of a beetle.

They are his *shards*, and he their beetle.
*Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 2. 19.

Like the shining *shards* of beetles.
*Longfellow*, Hiawatha, xii.

**shard**[2] (shärd), *n.* [< ME. **shard* (not found in this sense ?), prob. < Icel. *skardh* = D. *schaard* = MLG. *schart*, a notch, = OHG. *scarti*, MHG. G. *scharte*, a notch, cut, fissure, saw-wort; of like origin with *shard*[1]—namely, < AS. *sceard* = OHG. *scart* = Icel. *skardhr*, etc., adj., cut, notched: see *shard*[1].] 1. A notch. *Halliwell*. —2. A gap in a fence. *Stanihurst*.—3. An opening in a wood. *Halliwell*.—4. A bourn or boundary; a division.

Upon that shore he spyed Atin stand,
There by his maister left, when late he far'd
In Phædrias flitt barck over that perlous *shard*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 38.

5. The leaves of the artichoke and some other vegetables whitened or blanched.

*Shards* or mallows for the pot.
*Dryden*, tr. of Horace's Epodes, ii. 82.

[Obsolete or provincial in all uses.]

**shard**[3] (shärd), *n.* [Cf. *shard*[1], *sharn*.] Dung; excrement; ordure. [Prov. Eng.]

Such souls as *shards* produce, such beetle things.
*Dryden*, Hind and Panther, i. 321.

**shard-beetle** (shärd'bē'tl), *n.* One of the *Geotrypinæ*.

**shard-borne**† (shärd'bōrn), *a.* Borne along by shards or scaly wing-covers. [Rare.]

The *shard-borne* beetle with his drowsy hums.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 2. 42.

[Some take the word here to be *shard-born*, 'produced in shard or dung.']

**sharded** (shär'ded), *a.* [< *shard*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having shards or elytra, as a beetle; coleopterous.

Often, to our comfort, shall we find
The *sharded* beetle in a safer hold
Than is the full-wing'd eagle.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 3. 20.

**shardy** (shär'di), *a.* [< *shard*[1] + *-y*[1].] Resembling a shard; like shards; sharded.

The hornet's *shardy* wings.
*J. R. Drake*, Culprit Fay, vii.

**share**[1] (shār), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *scharc*; < ME. *schare, schere*, < AS. *scearu*, **scaru*, *scaro*, a cutting, shearing, tonsure, also a part or division (chiefly in comp., *land-scearu*, a share of land, *folc-scearu*, a division of the people, etc.), < *sceran* (pret. *scær*, pp. *scoren*), cut, shear: see *shear*[1]. Identity of the AS. word with OHG. *skara*, MHG. *schar*, G. *schaar, schar*, troop, host, division of an army, is not probable, as the orig. (OHG.) sense appears to be 'troop.' Cf. *share*[2], *share*[3].] 1†. A piece cut off; a part cut out; a cut; a slice.

Frae her aark he cut a *share*.
*Clerk Colvill* (Child's Ballads, I. 193).

A large *share* it hewd out of the rest.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. ii. 18.

2. A part or portion.

I found afterwards they expected I should let them have a *share* of everything I had; for it is the nature of the Araba to desire whatever they see.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 81.

The gold could not be granted,
The gallows pays a *share*,
And it 'a for mine offence I must die.
*William Guiseman* (Child's Ballads, III. 52).

3. A part or definite portion of a thing owned by a number in common; that part of an undivided interest which belongs to any one of the proprietors; specifically, one of the whole number of equal parts into which the capital stock of a trading company or corporation is or may be divided: as, *shares* in a bank; *shares* in a railway; a ship owned in ten *shares*. See *stock*.

I thinke it conscionable and reasonable y^t you should beare your *shares* and proportion of y^e stock.
*Sherley*, quoted in Bradford, Plymouth Plantation, p. 259.

4. An allotted part; the part that falls to, or belongs naturally or of right to, one in any division or distribution among a number; apportioned lot: as, to have more than a fair *share* of work, responsibility, or blame; to claim a *share* in the profits.

Such oft is the *share* of fatherlease children.
*Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 2.

Their worth and learning cast a greater *share* of businesse upon them. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

While Fortune favoured . . .
I made some figure there; nor was my name
Obscure, nor I without my *share* of fame.
*Dryden*, Æneid, ii. 115.

And, oh! when Passion rules, how rare
The hours that fall to Virtue's *share*!
*Scott*, Rokeby, v. 23.

**Deferred shares.** See *defer*[2], *v. t.*—**Lion's share.** See *lion*.—**Ordinary shares**, the shares which form the common stock of a company or corporation.—**Preference shares**, or **preferred shares.** See *preference*.—**Share and share alike**, in equal shares: used to indicate a division in which all share alike, or are equally interested.—**To go shares.** Same as *to go halves* (which see, under *go*). = **Syn. 2.** *Portion, Division*, etc. See *part*.—3 and 4. Interest, allotment, apportionment, quota.

**share**[1] (shār), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shared*, ppr. *sharing*. [< *share*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To divide in portions; apportion among two or more.

He part of his small feast to her would *share*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., IV. viii. 5.

The latest of my wealth I'll *share* amongst you.
*Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 2. 23.

Take one day; *share* it into sections; to each section apportion its task. *Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxi.

2. To partake, suffer, bear, or enjoy with others; seize and possess jointly or in common.

Great Jove with Cæsar *shares* his sov'reign sway.
*Logie*. (*Latham*.)

In vain doth Valour bleed,
While Avarice and Rapine *share* the land.
*Milton*, Sonnets, x.

Light is the task when many *share* the toil.
*Bryant*, tr. of Homer's Iliad, xii. 493.

3. To receive as one's portion; enjoy or suffer; experience.

When their brave hope, bold Hector, march'd to field,
Stood many Trojan mothers, *sharing* joy
To see their youthful sons bright weapons wield.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, i. 1431.

= **Syn.** *Participate*, etc. See *partake*.

**II.** *intrans.* To have part; get one's portion; be a sharer; partake.

And think not, Percy,
To *share* with me in glory any more.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., v. 4. 64.

In which sickness the seamen *shared* also deeply, and many died, to about the one half of them before they went away. *N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 51.

A right of inheritance gave every one . . . a title to *share* in the goods of his father. *Locke*, Of Government, § 91.

**share**[2] (shãr), *n.* [< ME. *share, schare, shaar, schar, ssare,* < AS. *scear* (= OFries. *skere, schere* = D. *schaar*, in comp. *ploeg-schaar*, plowshare, = OHG. *scaro*, MHG. *schar*, G. *schaar*, in comp. *pflug-schaar* = Dan. *plovskjær*, plowshare), a plowshare, < *sceran* (pret. *scær*), shear: see *shear*[1]. Cf. *share*[1].] 1. The broad iron or blade of a plow which cuts the bottom of the furrow-slice; a plowshare. See cut under *plow.*

He sharpeth *shaar* and kultour bisily.
*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 577.

If in the soil you guide the crooked *share*,
Your early breakfast is my constant care.
*Gay*, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday.

2. The blade in a seeding-machine or drill which makes a furrow for the seed.

**share**[3] (shãr), *n.* [< ME. *schare, schore, scherc,* < AS. *scaru, scare*, the pubes, < *sceran* (pret. *scær*), cut: see *share*[1], *share*[2].] The pubis; the pubic bone; the share-bone; the private parts.

Heo thurh-stihten dsboset adun into the *schere*.
*Ancren Riwle*, p. 272.

Clad in a coat beset with embossed gold, like unto one of these kings servants, arrayed from the heele to the *share* in manner of a nice and pretie page.
*Holland*, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares.*)

They are vexed with a sharpe fever, they watch, they rave, and speake they wot not what: they vomite pure choler, and they cannot make water; the *share* becometh hard, and hath vehement paine.
*Barrough*, Method of Physick (1624). (*Nares.*)

**share**[4] (shãr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shared*, ppr. *sharing*. [A var. of *shear*[1], depending partly on *share*[1], *share*[2].] To cut; shear; cleave.

Hur skarlet sleve he *schare* of then,
He seyde, lady, be thys ye shalle me ken.
*MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 89. (*Halliwell.*)

Scalp, face, and shoulders the keen steel divides,
And the *shar'd* visage hangs on equal sides. *Dryden.*

It was a thin oaten cake, *shared* into fragments.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, v.

**share-beam** (shãr'bēm), *n.* That part of a plow to which the share is fixed.

**share-bone** (shãr'bōn), *n.* The pubic bone, or os pubis; the pubis.

**share-broker** (shãr'brō'kėr), *n.* A dealer or broker in the shares and securities of joint-stock companies, etc.

**shareholder** (shãr'hōl'dėr), *n.* One who holds or owns a share or shares in a joint-stock or incorporated company, in a common fund, or in some property: as, a *shareholder* in a railway, a mining or banking company, etc.

**share-line** (shãr'lin), *n.* The summit line of elevated ground; the dividing line. *Imp. Dict.*

**share-list** (shãr'list), *n.* A list of the prices of shares of railways, mines, banks, government securities, etc.

**shareman** (shãr'man), *n.* Same as *sharesman.*

**share-penny**† (shãr'pen'i), *n.* [< *share*[4], *v.*, + obj. *penny.*] A niggardly person; a skinflint; a miser.

I'll go near to cosen old father *share-penny* of his daughter.
*Wily Beguiled* (Hawkins's Eng. Dr., III. 299). (*Davies.*)

**sharer** (shãr'ėr), *n.* 1. One who shares, divides, or apportions.—2. One who shares with others. (*a*) A shareholder or proprietor; a stockholder.

They directed a letter to me and my fellow-*sharers*.
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iv. 2.

(*b*) One who participates in anything with another or others; one who enjoys or suffers in common with another or others; a partaker.

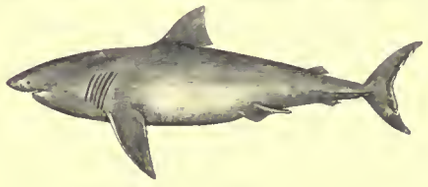
But who are your assistants? though I am
So covetous of your glory that I could wish
You had no *sharer* in it.
*Fletcher*, Double Marriage, i. 1.

Happy is thy cottage, and happy is the *sharer* of it.
*Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 113.

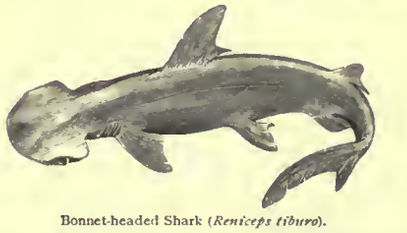
**sharesman** (shãrz'man), *n.*; pl. *sharesmen* (-men). [< *shares*, pl. of *share*[1], + *man.*] A member of the crew of a fishing-vessel who assumes part of the risk of a voyage and has a share in the profits instead of wages.

**sharewort** (shãr'wėrt), *n.* [< *share*[3] + *wort*[1]: tr. L. *inguinalis*, sc. *herba*, a plant supposed to cure diseases of the share or groin.] An old plant-name commonly referred to *Aster Tripolium*, but really belonging to *Pallenis spinosa*, a composite plant of southern Europe. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names.

**shark**[1] (shärk), *n.* [Not found in ME. (the ME. name therefor being *hound-fish*): usually derived < L. *carcharus*, < Gr. καρχαρίας, a kind of shark, so called from its sharp teeth, < κάρχαρος, jagged (of teeth); cf. καρκίνος, a crab; Skt. *karkata*, a crab, *karkara*, hard. But the requisite OF. forms intermediate between E. *shark* and L. *carcharus* are not found, and it is not certain that the name was orig. applied to the fish; it may have been first used of a greedy man (see *shark*[2]).] A selachian of the subclass *Plagiostomi*, of an elongate form, with the pectoral fins moderately developed, the branchial apertures lateral, and the mouth inferior (rarely terminal). Over 150 species are known as inhabitants of the modern seas, and sharks formed a very important or even predominant contingent to the faunæ of early epochs. The internal differences manifested by species having a considerable resemblance externally are so great as to have led some naturalists to propose for them three distinct orders, which have been named *Anarthri, Proarthri*, and *Opistharthri*. Most living sharks belong to the first order and represent therein 15 families, while of the *Proarthri* only one family with 4 species is known, and of the *Opistharthri* two families with 6 or 7 species. Most sharks are carnivorous, and some of them eminently so; their dentition corresponds to this character, the teeth being often compressed, with trenchant and frequently serrated edges, arranged in many rows, and folded back on the jaws, leaving only the outermost erect for action. These rows of teeth successively come into functional position. In others, however, the teeth are flattish and not erectile. In a few, also, which attain a large size, the teeth are extremely small, and the animal feeds upon very small animals, being not truly carnivorous. The skin is generally covered with small scales or plates firmly adherent to the skin and overlapping, forming shagreen. (See cut under *scale*[1].) But various deviations are manifested in different forms, and in one, *Echinorhinidæ*, the surface is mostly naked, only some thorn-like plates being developed. Sharks inhabit for the most part tropical and warm waters; the larger ones live in the open sea, but a few species extend into high north and south latitudes. The largest shark is *Rhinodon typicus*, the whale-shark, said to attain a length of over 50 feet. Next in size is the great basking-shark, *Cetorhinus maximus*, which is reported occasionally to reach a length of 40 feet. (See *Cetorhinus*, and cut under *basking-shark.*) Another large species is *Carcharodon rondeleti*, among those known as *man-eaters*. The ordinary carnivorous sharks belong to the family *Galeorhinidæ* or *Carchariidæ*, as the common blue sharks. The topes also belong to this family. (See cut under *Galeorhinus.*) The hammer-headed sharks belong to the family *Sphyrnidæ* or *Zygænidæ*. Fox-sharks or threshers are *Alopeciidæ*. The porbeagles or mackerel-sharks are *Lamnidæ*. (See cut under *mackerel-shark.*) Gray sharks or cow-sharks are *Notidanidæ*. (See cut under *Hexanchus.*) Dogfishes are sharks of the families *Spinacidæ* and *Scyliorhinidæ*. False sharks are the chimeras or *Holocephali*.—**Angel-shark**, the angel-fish or monk-fish, *Squatina angelus*. See cut under *angel-fish*.—**Beaumaris shark**, the porbeagle, *Lamna cornubica*.—**Blue shark**, a shark of the genus *Carcharhinus* of De Blainville, or *Carcharias* of Cuvier, as the European blue shark, *C. glaucus*. See cut under *Carcharhinus*.—**Bonnet-headed shark**, a hammer-headed shark of the genus *Reniceps*. Also called *shovel-headed shark*.—**Dog-shark**, *Triacis* or *Rhinotriacis semifasciatus* of California. See also *dogfish, Scyllium*, and *Scyliorhinus*.—**Dusky shark**, *Carcharhinus obscurus*, one of the blue sharks common on the Atlantic coast of the United States, of moderate size and not formidable.—**Fresh-water shark**, a pike or pickerel. [U. S.]—**Gray shark**, the sand-shark, *Carcharias americanus*.—**Hammer-headed shark**. See *hammerhead*, 1, *Sphyrna*, and *Zygæna*.—**Hound-shark**, a shark of the genus *Mustelus*, as *M. hinnulus*; also, of *Galeorhinus*, as *G. canis*.—**Liver-shark**, *Cetorhinus maximus*, the great basking-shark: so called from its liver, which may afford several barrels of oil. See def. above, and cut under *basking-shark*.—**Man-eater shark**. See def. above.—**Nurse-shark**. Same as *nurse*, 7. See also cut under *mermaid's-purse*.—**Oblique-toothed shark**, *Scoliodon terræ-novæ*. See *Scoliodon*.—**Port Jackson shark**, a shark of the family *Heterodontidæ* or *Cestraciontidæ*; any cestracionf: notable from their relationship with extinct forms. See *Cestraciontidæ*, and cut under *selachian*.—**Shark's manners**. See *manner*[1].—**Sharp-nosed shark**, *Isogomphodon limbatus*; also, *Scoliodon terræ-novæ*.—**Shovel-headed shark**. Same as *bonnet-headed shark*.—**Smooth-toothed shark**, a species of *Aprionodon*.—**Spinous shark**, a shark of the genus *Echinorhinus*, as *E. spinosus*. See cut under *Echinorhinus*.—**White shark**, a man-eater shark, *Carcharodon rondeleti*. (See also *basking-shark, bone-shark, cow-shark, fox-shark, mackerel-shark, oil-shark, sand-shark, sleeper-shark, thresher-shark, tiger-shark, whale-shark*. See also cut under *Pristiophorus.*)



Man-eating Shark (*Carcharodon rondeleti*).



Bonnet-headed Shark (*Reniceps tiburo*).

**shark**[1] (shärk), *v. i.* [< *shark*[1], *n.*] To fish for or catch sharks.

**shark**[2] (shärk), *n.* [Now regarded as a transferred use of *shark*[1], but prob. orig. of diff. origin (and perhaps itself the source of *shark*[1]); associated with *shark*[2], *v.*] 1. A sharper; a cheat; a greedy, dishonest fellow who eagerly preys upon others; a rapacious swindler.

A thread-bare *shark;* one that never was a soldier, yet lives upon lendings.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, Prol.

We do take away the possibility of a "corner" or of speculation on the part of the bullion owners, and give the Secretary of the Treasury some opportunity to defend himself and the Treasury against the *sharks* who might attempt at the end of each month to force him to purchase at a fabulous price the amount directed by law.
*Congressional Record*, XXI. 7783.

2†. The sharp practice and petty shifts and stratagems of a swindler or needy adventurer.

Wretches who live upon the *shark*.
*South*, Sermons, II. vi.

**Land-shark**, a sailor's name for a sharper.

**shark**[2] (shärk), *v.* [Prob. < *shark*[2], *n.* (according to the usual view, < *shark*[1]). Cf. *shirk*, which is thought to be a var. of *shark*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* To play the shark or needy adventurer; live by one's wits; depend on or practise the shifts and stratagems of a needy adventurer; swindle: sometimes with an impersonal *it:* as, to *shark* for a living.

I left the route,
And closely stole away, having defraide
A great part of the reckning; which I palde . . .
Because they should not think I came to *sharke*
Only for vittailes. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

Ah, captain, lay not all the fault upon officers! you know you can *shark*, though you be out of action.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, iii. 3.

He was one of those vagabond cosmopolites who *shark* about the world, as if they had no right or business in it.
*Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 334.

**To shark out**, to slip out or escape by low artifices. [Vulgar.]

**II.** *trans.* To pick up; obtain or get together by sharking: with *up* or *out.*

Young Fortinbras . . .
Hath in the skirts of Norway here and there
*Shark'd up* a list of lawless resolutes.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1. 98.

If to dig they are too lazy, to beg ashamed, to steal afraid, to cheat want wit, and to live means, then thrust in for a room in the church; and, once crept in at the window, make haste to *shark out* a living.
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 453.

What a detestable set of characters has Ford here *sharked up* for the exercise of his fine talents!
*Gifford*, note in Ford's 'Tis Pity, ii. 4.

**sharker** (shär'kėr), *n.* [< *shark*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who lives by sharking; an artful swindler or adventurer; a sharper.

Though y' are sure of this money again at my hands, yet take heed how this same Lodovico get it from you; he 's a great *sharker*. *Chapman*, May-Day, ii. 5.

Men not worth a groat, but mere *sharkers*, to make a fortune. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 490.

**sharking** (shär'king), *a.* [< *shark*[2], *n.*, + *-ing*[2].] Prowling or voracious like a shark; greedy; always on the outlook for something to snap up.

Alguazeir; a *sharking* panderly constable.
*Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Cure (ed. 1679), Dram. Pers.

His hair hung in straight gallows-locks about his ears, and added not a little to his *sharking* demeanor.
*Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 334.

**shark-moth** (shärk'môth), *n.* A noctuid moth of the subfamily *Cucullinæ:* so called popularly in England from their shape when at rest. *Cucullia umbratica* is an example. *C. chamomillæ* is the camomile-shark, *C. tanaceti* the tansy-shark, *C. lactucæ* the lettuce-shark, etc.

**shark-mouthed** (shärk'moutht), *a.* Having a mouth like a shark's; selachostomous.

**shark-oil** (shärk'oil), *n.* Oil obtained from the liver of sharks: used sometimes in place of cod-liver oil. See *liver-shark* (under *shark*[1]), and cut under *basking-shark.*

**shark-ray** (shärk'rā), *n.* 1. A beaked ray; a selachian of the family *Rhinobatidæ.*—2. The angel-fish.

**shark's-mouth** (shärks'mouth), *n. Naut.*, the opening in an awning to admit a mast or stay.

**sharn** (shärn). *n.* [Also *scarn, shcarn, shern;* < ME. *scharn, *schern,* < AS. *scearn, scærn, scern* = OFries. *skern* = Icel. Sw. Dan. *skarn*, dung.] The dung of cattle. [Scotch.]

**sharnbod**†, *n.* [ME. *sharnbodde, sharnbudc,* < AS. **scearnbudda* (in a gloss, "scarabæus, *scearnbudoa* uel *budda*"), a beetle, < *scearn*,

dung (see *sharn*), + *budda*, beetle.] A dung-beetle.

The *ssarnboddes* . . . beuleth [avoid] the floures and louieth thet dong. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

Nowe *sharnebodde* encombreth the bee.
Pursue on him that slayne anoon he be.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 173.

**sharp** (shärp), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sharp, scharp, scherp, ssarp, scærp*, < AS. *sccarp* = OS. *scarp* = OFries. *skerp, scherp, scharp* = D. *scherp* = MLG. LG. *scharp* = OHG. *scarf, scarph* (rare), MHG. *scharf, scharpf*, G. *scharf* = Icel. *skarpr* = Sw. Dan. *skarp* (Goth. not recorded), sharp; appar. connected with AS. *screpan* (pret. *scræp*), scrape, *sccorpan*, scrape, and perhaps with *sccorfan*, cut up, cut off: see *scrape, scarp*[1], *scarf*[1], etc. The OHG. MHG. *sarf*, sharp, Icel. *snarpr*, sharp, are prob. not connected with *sharp*. The words of similar form and sense are very numerous, and exhibit considerable phonetic diversity, indicating that two or more orig. diff. words have become more or less entangled.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Having a fine cutting edge or point; acute; keen: opposed to *blunt:* as, a *sharp* sword; a *sharp* needle.

Fyrste loke that thy handes be clene,
And that thy knyf be *sharpe* & kene;
And cutte thy breed & alle thy mete
Ryzth euen as thou doste hit ete.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 14.

He dies upon my scimitar's *sharp* point
That touches this my first-born son and heir!
*Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 2. 91.

**2.** Terminating in a point or peak; peaked: opposed to *obtuse, blunt,* or *rounded:* as, a *sharp* roof; a *sharp* ridge.—**3.** Clean-cut; well-defined; distinct: opposed to *blurred, misty,* or *hazy;* specifically, in *optics* and *photog.*, perfectly focused.

Sometimes it was carved in *sharp* relief
With quaint arabesques of ice-fern leaf.
*Lowell*, Vision of Sir Launfal, ii., Prel.

A crag just over us, two thousand feet high, stood out clear and *sharp* against the sky. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 76.

**4.** Abrupt; of acute angle: as, a *sharp* turn of the road: said also of the yards of a square-rigged vessel when they are braced at the most acute angle with the keel.—**5.** Angular and hard; not rounded: as, *sharp* sand.

Two parts clean, *sharp* sand.
*C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 319.

**6.** Angular; having the bones prominent, as in emaciation or leanness: as, a *sharp* visage.—**7.** Keenly affecting the organs of sense. (*a*) Pungent in taste; acrid; acid; sour; bitter: as, *sharp* vinegar.

*Sharp* physic is the last. *Shak.*, Pericles, i. 1. 72.

In the suburbs of St. Privé there is a fountayne of *sharp* water wch they report wholesome against the stone.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 21, 1644.

Its taste is *sharp*, in vales new-shorn it grows,
Where Mella's stream in watery mazes flows.
*Addison*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv.

(*b*) Shrill or piercing in sound: as, a *sharp* voice.

You shall find the sound strike so *sharp* as you can scarce endure it. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 138.

The wood-hird's plaintive cry,
The locust's *sharp* reply.
*Whittier*, The Maids of Attitash.

(*c*) Keenly cold; piercing; biting; severe: as, a *sharp* frost; *sharp* weather.

The Winter is long and *sharpe*, with much snow in Cibola, and therefore they then keepe in their Cellers, which are in place of Stoues vnto them.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 778.

I felt the *sharp* wind shaking grass and vine.
*Swinburne*, Laus Veneris.

(*d*) Intensely bright.

**8.** Cutting; acrimonious; keen; severe; harsh; biting: as, *sharp* words; a *sharp* rebuke.

The loss of liberty
No doubt, sir, is a heavy and *sharp* burden
To them that feel it truly.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iii. 4.

Be thy words severe,
*Sharp* as he merits; but the sword forbear.
*Dryden*, Iliad, i. 317.

(*a*) Stern; rigid; exacting.

Apter to blame than knowing how to mend;
A *sharp*, but yet a necessary friend.
*Dryden and Soames*, tr. of Boileau's Art of Poetry, iv. 1093.

(*b*) Severe; intense; violent; impetuous; fierce: as, a *sharp* struggle or contest.

The contention was so *sharp* between them that they departed asunder one from the other. Acts xv. 39.

Though some few shrunk at these first conflicts & *sharp* beginnings (as it was no marvell), yet many more came on with fresh courage.
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 15.

(*c*) Poignant; painful or distressing; afflictive: as, a *sharp* fit of the gout; a *sharp* tribulation.

*Sharp* misery had worn him to the bones.
*Shak.*, R. and J., v. 1. 41.

One of those small but *sharp* recollections that return, lacerating your self-respect like tiny pen-knives.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xii.

It was a *sharp* fever that destroyed him.
*G. Ticknor*, Span. Lit., I. 358.

**9.** Acute; quick; keen; strong: noting the senses of sight and hearing: as, a *sharp* eye; a *sharp* ear.

He had a *sharp* and piercing sight,
All one to him the day and night.
*Drayton*, Nymphidia.

All ears grew *sharp*
To hear the doom-blast of the trumpet.
*Whittier*, Tent on the Beach.

Hence—**10.** Vigilant; attentive: as, to keep a *sharp* lookout for thieves or for danger.

The only way for us to travel was upon the county roads, always keeping a *sharp* ear for the patrol, and not allowing ourselves to be seen by a white man.
*The Century*, XL. 615.

**11.** Acute of mind; keen-witted; of quick or great discernment; shrewd; keen: as, a *sharp* man.

Skelton a *sharpe* Satirist, but with more rayling and scoffery than became a Poet Lawreat.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 50.

To seem learned, to seem judicious, to seem *sharp* and conceited. *B. Jonson*, Epicœne, ii. 3.

Hence—**12.** Keenly alive to one's interests; quick to see favorable circumstances and turn them to advantage; keen in business; hence, barely honest; "smart": applied to both persons and things: as, *sharp* practices.

They found that the Don had been too *sharp* for them.
*Dampier*, Voyages, I. 228.

There is nothing makes men *sharper*, and sets their hands and wits more at work, than want.
*Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 361).

I will not say that he is dishonest, but at any rate he is *sharp*. *Trollope*, Framley Parsonage, ix.

**13.** Disposed to say cutting things; sarcastic.

Your mother is too *sharp*. The men are afraid of you, Maria. I've heard several young men say so.
*Thackeray*, Philip, iv.

**14.** Subtle; nice; witty; acute: said of things.

*Sharp* and subtile discourses procure very great applause. *Hooker.*

He pleaded still not guilty, and alleged
Many *sharp* reasons to defeat the law.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 1. 14.

Shee hath a wit as *sharpe* as her needle.
*Heywood*, Fair Maid of the Exchange.

**15.** Eager or keen, as in pursuit or quest.

Then he shope hym to ship in a *sharp* haste,
And dressit for the depe as hym dere thught.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1780.

My falcon now is *sharp* and passing empty.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 1. 193.

To satisfy the *sharp* desire I had
Of tasting those fair apples.
*Milton*, P. L., ix. 584.

**16.** Keenly contested: as, a *sharp* race.—**17.** Quick; speedy: as, a *sharp* walk; *sharp* work.

Away goes the Tally-ho into the darkness, forty-five seconds from the time they pulled up; Ostler, Boots, and the Squire stand looking after them under the Peacock lamp. "*Sharp* work," says the Squire, and goes in again to his bed, the coach being well out of sight and hearing.
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 4.

**18.** In *phonetics*, noting a consonant pronounced or uttered with breath and not with voice; surd; non-vocal: as, the *sharp* mutes, *p, t, k.*—**19.** In *music:* (*a*) Of tones, above a given or intended pitch: as, a piano is *sharp*. (*b*) Of intervals, either major or augmented: as, a *sharp* third (a major third); a *sharp* fifth (an augmented fifth). (*c*) Of keys or tonalities, having sharps in the signature: as, the key of D is a *sharp* key. (*d*) Of organ-stops, noting mutation- or mixture-stops that give shrill tones. Opposed to *flat* in all senses but the last.—**Sharp dock.** See *dock*[1], 1.—**Sharp impression,** in *printing*, a clear print which shows the sharp edges of every type without any overlapping of ink.

=**Syn. 1.** *Sharp, Keen, Acute.* *Sharp* is the general word, and is applicable to edges, long or short, coarse or fine, or to points. *Keen* is a strong word, and applies to long edges, as of a dagger, sword, or knife, not to points. *Acute* is not very often used to express sharpness; when used, it applies to a long, fine point, as of a needle.—**6.** (*a*) Biting, pungent, hot, stinging, piquant, highly seasoned. (*c*) Nipping.—**8.** (*c*) Poignant, intense.—**11.** Astute, discerning, quick, ready, sagacious, cunning.—**13.** Caustic, tart.

**II.** *n.* **1.** A pointed weapon; especially, a small sword; a dueling-sword, as distinguished from a blunted or buttoned foil: as, he fences better with foils than with *sharps*. [Obsolete or slang.]

Mony swougninge lay thorw schindringe of *scharpe*.
*Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 17.

If butchers had but the manners to go to *sharps*, gentlemen would be contented with a rubber at cuffs.
*Jeremy Collier*, Essays, Duelling.

The Coast is once more clear, and I may venture my Carcase forth again—though such a Salutation as the last wou'd make me very unfit for the matter in hand.—The Battoon I cou'd bear with the Fortitude and Courage of a Hero; but these dangerous *Sharps* I never lov'd.
*Aphra Behn*, Feigned Curtizans, iii.

**2.** *pl.* One of the three usual grades of sewing-needles, the others being blunts and betweens. The sharps are the longest and most keenly pointed.—**3.** A sharper; a shark.

Gamblers, slugging rings, and pool-room *sharps* of every shape. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XII. 6.

**4.** An expert: as, a mining *sharp*. [Slang.]

One entomological *sharp*, who is spoken of as good authority, estimates the annual loss in the United States from this source [insect parasites] at $300,000,000.
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 249.

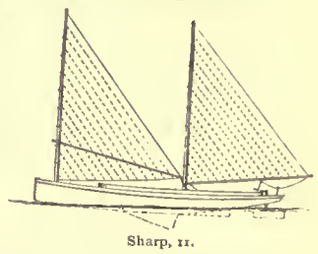
**5.** *pl.* The hard parts of wheat, which require grinding a second time: same as *middlings*. See *middling, n.*, 3.—**6.** A part of a stream where the water runs very rapidly. *C. Kingsley.* (*Imp. Dict.*) [Prov. Eng.]—**7.** An acute or shrill sound.

It is the lark that sings so out of tune,
Straining harsh discords and unpleasing *sharps*.
*Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 5. 28.

**8.** In *music:* (*a*) A tone one half-step above a given tone: as, the *sharp* of F (that is, F sharp).

The lutenist takes flats and *sharps*,
And out of those so dissonant notes does strike
A ravishing harmony.
*Randolph*, Muses' Looking-Glass, iv. 5.

(*b*) On the pianoforte, with reference to any given key, the key next above or to the right. See *flat, n.*, 7 (*b*). (*c*) In musical notation, the character ♯, which when attached to a note or staff-degree raises its significance one half-step. Opposed to *flat* in all senses.—**9.** A sharp consonant. See I., 18.—**10.** In *diamond-cutting*, the edge of the quadrant when an octahedral diamond is cleft into four parts.—**11.** A kind of boat used by oystermen. Also *sharpie, sharpy.*—**Double sharp,** in *music:* (*a*) A tone two half-steps higher than a given tone; the sharp of a sharp. (*b*) On the pianoforte, a key next but one above or to the right of a given key. (*c*) The character ×, which when attached to a note or to a staff-degree raises its significance two half-steps.—**To fight** or **play at sharp**†, to fight with swords or similar weapons.


Sharp, 11.

Nay, sir, your commons seldom *fight at sharp*,
But buffet in a warehouse.
*Fletcher (and another?)*, Nice Valour, v. 3.

The devil, that did but buffet St. Paul, *plays* methinks *at sharp* with me. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 7.

**sharp** (shärp), *v.* [< ME. *sharpen, scharpen*, < AS. *scerpan, scyrpan* (= OS. *scerpan* = MD. D. *scherpen* = MLG. *scharpen, scherpen* = MHG. *scherfen, scherpfen*, G. *schärfen* = Sw. *skärpa* = Dan. *skjærpe*), make sharp, < *sccarp*, sharp: see *sharp, a.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To sharpen; make keen or acute.

He *sharpeth* shaar and kultour bisily.
*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 577.

To *sharpe* my sence with sundry beauties vew.
*Spenser*, To all the gratious and beautifull Ladies in the Court.

Then Lammikin drew his red, red sword,
And *sharped* it on a stane.
*Lammikin* (Child's Ballads, III. 311).

**2.** In *music*, to elevate (a tone); specifically, to apply a sharp to (a note or staff-degree)—that is, to elevate it a half-step. Also *sharpen.*—**To sharp the main bowline.** See *bowline.*

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To indulge in sharp practices; play the sharper; cheat.

Among the rest there are a *sharping* set
That pray for us, and yet against us bet.
*Dryden*, King Arthur, Prol., l. 38.

Went plungin' on the turf; got among the Jews; . . . *sharped* at cards at his club.
*J. W. Palmer*, After his Kind, p. 128.

**2.** In *music*, to sing or play above the true pitch. Also *sharpen.*

**sharp** (shärp), *adv.* [< ME. *sharpe*; < *sharp, a.*] **1.** Sharply.

And cried "Awake!" ful wonderliche and *sharpe*.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, i. 729.

No marvel, though you bite so *sharp* at reasons.
*Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 2. 33.

**2.** Quickly.

Knights gather, riding *sharp* for cold.
*Swinburne*, Laus Veneris.

3. Exactly; to the moment; not a minute later. [Colloq.]

Captain Osborne . . . will bring him to the 150th mess at five o'clock *sharp*. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxvii.

4. In *music*, above the true pitch: as, to sing *sharp*.—**To brace sharp.** See *brace*[1].—**To look sharp.** See *look*[1].

**sharp-cedar** (shärp'sē'där), *n.* A tree, *Juniperus Oxycedrus*, of the Mediterranean region; also, a tree, *Acacia Oxycedrus*, of Australia.

**sharp-cut** (shärp'kut), *a.* Cut sharply and clearly; cut so as to present a clear, well-defined outline, as a figure on a medal or an engraving; hence, presenting great distinctness; well-defined; clear.

**sharpen** (shär'pn), *v.* [< ME. *sharpenen*; < *sharp* + *-en*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make sharp or sharper; render more acute, keen, eager, active, intensive, quick, biting, severe, tart, etc.: as, to *sharpen* a sword or a knife; to *sharpen* the appetite; to *sharpen* vinegar.

To *scharpen* her wittes.
*Piers Plowman's Crede* (E. E. T. S.), l. 773.

Good Archers, *sharpning* their Arrowes with fish bones and stones. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 431.

Iron *sharpeneth* iron; so a man *sharpeneth* the countenance of his friend. Prov. xxvii. 17.

All this served only to *sharpen* the aversion of the nobles. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 17.

2. In *music*, same as *sharp*, *v.*, 2.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To make something sharp; put a keen edge or sharp point on something.

*Cres.* I prithee, Diomed, visit me no more.
*Ther.* Now she *sharpens*; well said, whetstone!
*Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2. 75.

2. To grow or become sharp.

Driven in by Autumn's *sharpening* air
From half-stripped woods and pastures bare,
Brisk Robin seeks a kindlier home.
*Wordsworth*, The Redbreast.

3. In *music*, same as *sharp*.

**sharpener** (shär'pnėr), *n.* One who or that which sharpens.

**sharper** (shär'pėr), *n.* [< *sharp* + *-er*[1].] 1. A man shrewd in making bargains; a tricky fellow; a rascal; a cheat in bargaining or gaming.

*Sharpers*, as pikes, prey upon their own kind.
*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

A *Sharper* that with Box and Dice
Draws in young Deities to Vice.
*Prior*, Cupid and Ganymede.

2. A sharpener; an instrument or tool used for sharpening.

Engine lathes, hand lathes, upright drills, milling-machines, *sharpers*, etc. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XV. vii. 10.

3. A long, thin oyster. [Florida to Texas.]

**sharp-eyed** (shärp'īd), *a.* Sharp-sighted.

To *sharp-eyed* reason this would seem untrue.
*Dryden.*

**Sharpey's fibers.** See *fiber*[1].

**sharp-fin** (shärp'fin), *n.* An acanthopterygian fish. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lxviii. (1886), p. 586.

**sharp-ground** (shärp'ground), *a.* Ground upon a wheel till sharp; sharpened.

Hadst thou no poison mix'd, no *sharp-ground* knife,
No sudden mean of death, though ne'er so mean,
But "banished" to kill me? *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 3. 44.

**sharp-headed** (shärp'hed'ed), *a.* Having a sharp head.—**Sharp-headed finner.** See *finner*[1].

**sharpie** (shär'pi), *n.* Same as *sharpy*.

**sharpling, sharplin** (shärp'ling, -lin), *n.* [= G. *schärfling*, the stickleback; as *sharp* + *-ling*[1].] The stickleback, a fish of which there are several species. Also *jack-sharpling*. See *stickleback* and *Gasterosteus*. [Prov. Eng.]

Th' hidden lone that now-adaies doth holde
The Steel and Load-stone, Hydrargire and Golde,
Th' Amber and straw; that lodgeth in one shell
Pearl-fish and *sharpling*.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Furies.

**sharp-looking** (shärp'lůk'ing), *a.* Having the appearance of sharpness; hungry-looking; emaciated; lean.

A needy, hollow-eyed, *sharp-looking* wretch.
*Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1. 240.

**sharply** (shärp'li), *adv.* [< ME. *scharply, sharpely, scharpliche* (= G. *schärflich*); < *sharp* + *-ly*[2].] In a sharp or keen manner, in any sense of the word *sharp*.

**sharpnails** (shärp'nāls), *n.* The stickleback, or sharpling: more fully *jack-sharpnails*.

**sharpness** (shärp'nes), *n.* [< ME. *scharpnes, scharpnesse*; < *sharp* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being sharp, in any sense of that word.

And the best quarrels in the heat are cursed
By those that feel their *sharpness*.
*Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 57.

That the Tree had power to give *sharpnesse* of wit.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 24.

God sent him *sharpness* and sad accidents to ensober his spirits. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 834.

Hans Reinier Oothont, an old navigator famous for the *sharpness* of his vision, who could see land when it was quite out of sight to ordinary mortals.
*Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 143.

**sharp-nosed** (shärp'nōzd), *a.* 1. Having a sharp, pointed, or peaked nose: specifically said of the common eel, *Anguilla vulgaris*, also called *A. oxyrhyncha*. See cut under *Anguilla*.—2. Keen of scent; having a good nose or faculty of smell, as a dog.—**Sharp-nosed shark.** See *shark*[1].

**sharp-saw** (shärp'sâ), *n.* Same as *saw-sharpener*. [Local, Eng.]

**sharp-set** (shärp'set), *a.* Having a sharp appetite.

What was still more unfortunate, the fare which they were content to live upon themselves was so new to us, that we could not eat it, *sharp set* as we were.
*B. Hall*, Travels in North America, II. 178.

**sharp-shinned** (shärp'shind), *a.* Having slender shanks: specifically noting a hawk, *Accipiter fuscus*, one of the two commonest of the small hawks of North America. The adults are dark-plumbous or slate-gray above, barred transversely

Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter fuscus*); adult female.

below with rufous on a white ground, and marked lengthwise with blackish shaft-lines. The tail is crossed with four blackish bars and tipped with whitish; the primaries are also barred or indented. The male is 10 or 12 inches long, and 21 in extent of wings; the female, 12 or 14 inches long, and 25½ in extent.

**sharp-shod** (shärp'shod), *a.* Having shoes with calks or sharp spikes for safety in moving over ice: correlated with *rough-shod, smooth-shod*.

**sharp-shooter** (shärp'shö'tėr), *n.* 1. One skilled in shooting with firearms, especially with the rifle; specifically, in military use, a skirmisher, or the occupant of a rifle-pit, posted to cut off outlying parties of the enemy, artillerists, or the like, or to prevent approach by the enemy to a ford or other object of importance.—2. A swift, clipper-built schooner. [Massachusetts.]

**sharp-shooting** (shärp'shö'ting), *n.* The act of shooting accurately and with precise aim; practice or service as a sharp-shooter. See *sharp-shooter*.

**sharp-sighted** (shärp'sī'ted), *a.* 1. Having quick or acute sight: as, a *sharp-sighted* eagle or hawk.—2. Having or proceeding from quick discernment or acute understanding: as, a *sharp-sighted* opponent; *sharp-sighted* judgment.

An healthy, perfect, and *sharp-sighted* mind.
*Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, iii.

**Sharp's rifle.** See *rifle*[2].

**sharptail** (shärp'tāl), *n.* 1. The sharp-tailed grouse. See *Pediœcetes*.—2. One of the many synallaxine birds of South America. See *Synallaxinæ*.—3. The pintail duck, *Dafila acuta*. [Local, U. S.]

**sharp-tailed** (shärp'tāld), *a.* In *ornith.*: (*a*) Having a sharp-pointed tail: as, the *sharp-tailed* grouse, *Pediœcetes phasianellus* or *columbianus*, the common prairie-hen of northwestern parts of America. See cut under *Pediœcetes*. (*b*) Having acute or acuminate tail-feathers: specifically said of a finch, *Ammodromus caudacutus*, a small sparrow of the marshes of eastern parts of the United States and Canada, and of a sandpiper, *Actodromas acuminata*, of Alaska and Asia.

**sharp-visaged** (shärp'viz'ājd), *a.* Having a sharp or thin face.

The Welch that inhabit the mountains are commonly *sharp-visaged*. *Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind.

**sharp-witted** (shärp'wit'ed), *a.* Having an acute mind.

The *sharpest witted* lover in Arcadia.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia.

Yet . . . I have known a number of dull-sighted, very *sharp-witted* men. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 82.

**sharpy** (shär'pi), *n.*; pl. *sharpies* (-piz). [Also *sharpie*; < *sharp* + dim. *-y*[2].] Same as *sharp*, *n.*, 11.

**sharrag** (shar'ag), *n.* Same as *shearhog*.

**shasht**, *n.* An obsolete form of *sash*[2].

**shaster, shastra** (shas'tėr, -trä), *n.* [Also *sastra*; < Skt. *çāstra*, < √ *çās*, govern, teach.] A text-book or book of laws among the Hindus: applied particularly to a book containing the authorized institutes of their religion, and considered of divine origin. The term is applied, in a wider sense, to treatises containing the laws or institutes of the various arts and sciences, as rhetoric.

**shathmont**†, *n.* Same as *shaftmond*.

**shatter** (shat'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *schateren*, scatter, dash (of falling water); an assibilated form of *scatter*: see *scatter*.] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To scatter; disperse.

I come to pluck your berries harsh and crude,
And with forced fingers rude
*Shatter* your leaves before the mellowing year.
*Milton*, Lycidas, l. 5.

2. To break or rend in pieces, as by a single blow; rend, split, or rive into splinters, flinders, or fragments.

He raised a sigh so piteous and profound,
As it did seem to *shatter* all his bulk.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 1. 95.

Here *shattered* walls, like broken rocks, from far
Rise up in hideous views, the guilt of war.
*Addison*, The Campaign.

3. To break; disorder; derange; impair; destroy: as, *shattered* nerves; a constitution *shattered* by dissipation.

No consideration in the World doth so break in pieces and confound and *shatter* the Spirit of a Man, like the apprehension of God's wrath and displeasure against him for his sins. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. ix.

I was *shattered* by a night of conscious delirium.
*George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vii. 3.

=**Syn.** 2. *Smash*, etc. See *dash*.

**II.** *intrans.* To scatter; fly apart; be broken or rent into fragments.

Some [fragile bodies] *shatter* and fly in many pieces.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 841.

In welt'ring waves my ship is tost,
My *shattering* sails away be shorn.
*Sonnet* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 460).

**shatter** (shat'ėr), *n.* [< *shatter*, *v.*] 1. One part of many into which anything is broken; a fragment: used chiefly in the plural, and in the phrase to *break* or *rend into shatters*.

You may likewise stick the candle so loose that it will fall upon the glass of the sconce, and *break* it *into shatters*.
*Swift*, Advice to Servants (Butler).

2. A shattered or impaired state.

If the nerves are to be continually in a *shatter* with want of sleep. *Carlyle*, The Century, XXIV. 23.

**shatterbrain** (shat'ėr-brān), *n.* A careless, giddy person; a scatterbrain. *Imp. Dict.*

**shatter-brained** (shat'ėr-brānd), *a.* Disordered in intellect; intellectually weak; scatterbrained.

You cannot . . . but conclude that religion and devotion are far from being the mere effects of ignorance and imposture, whatever some *shatter-brained* and debauched persons would fain persuade themselves and others.
*Dr. J. Goodman*, Winter Evening Conferences, iii.

**shatter-pated** (shat'ėr-pā'ted), *a.* Same as *shatter-brained*.

**shattery** (shat'ėr-i), *a.* [< *shatter* + *-y*[1].] Brittle; that breaks and flies into many pieces; not compact; loose of texture.

A coarse gritstone, . . . of too *shattery* a nature to be used except in ordinary buildings.
*Pennant*, Journey from Chester, p. 272.

**shauchle**[1], **shaughle**[1] (shâch'l), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *shauchled, shaughled*, ppr. *shauchling, shaughling*. [Sc., also *schachle, shochel*; cf. *shaffle*.] To walk with a shuffling gait, as one lame or deformed. [Scotch.]

**shauchle**[2], **shaughle**[2] (shâch'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shauchled, shaughled*, ppr. *shauchling, shaughling*. [Sc., also *schachle* (and *shach*); prob. in part < *shauchle*[1], *v.*, but perhaps in part associated with Icel. *skelgja-sk*, come askew, < *skjälgr*, wry, oblique, squinting, sloping: see *shallow*[1], *shoal*[1].] To distort; deform; render shapeless or slipshod. [Scotch.]

And how her new shoon fit her auld *shachl't* feet.
*Burns*, Last May a Braw Wooer.

**shaul** (shâl), *a.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *shoal*[1].

**shaup, shawp** (shâp), *n.* [Assibilated form of *scaup*[1].] A husk or pod: as, a pea-*shaup*. [Scotch.]

**shave** (shāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shaved* (pp. sometimes *shaven*), ppr. *shaving*. [< ME. *shaven*, *schaven* (pret. *schoof*, *schof*, also *scharyde*, pp. *shaven*, *shave*, *i-schaven*, *y-schuve*), < AS. *sceafan*, *scafan* (pret. *scōf*, pp. *scafen*), shave, = D. MLG. *schaven*, scrape, plane, = OHG. *scaban*, *scapan*, MHG. G. *schaben*, scratch, shave, scrape, = Icel. *skafa* = Sw. *skafva* = Dan. *skave* = Goth. *skaban*, scrape, shave; prob. = L. *scabere*, scratch, scrape; cf. Gr. σκάπτειν, dig, = Lith. *skapoti*, shave, cut; *skopti*, hollow out; Russ. *kopatĭ*, dig; *skobli*, scraping-iron. From *shave* are derived *shaveling*, perhaps *shaft*[1], *shaft*[2]; from the same ult. source are *scab*, *shab*, *scabby*, *shabby*.]

I. *trans.* 1. To remove by a slicing, paring, or sliding action of a keen-edged instrument; especially, to remove by cutting close to the skin with a razor: sometimes with *off*: as, to *shave* the beard.

Also thei seye that wee synne dedly in *schavynge* oure Berdes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 19.

Neither shall they *shave off* the corner of their beard. Lev. xxi. 5.

2. To make bare by cutting off the hair, or the like: as, to *shave* the chin or head; also, to remove the hair or beard of with a razor: as, to *shave* a man: often used figuratively.

Bot war the wel, if thou be waschen wyth water of schryfte, & polysed als playn as parchmen *schauen*. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii.

For I am *shave* as nye as any frere. *Chaucer*, Complaint to his Purse, l. 19.

The labourer with a bending scythe is seen,
*Shaving* the surface of the waving green.
*Gay*, Rural Sports, i. 41.

3. To cut down gradually by taking off thin shavings or parings: as, to *shave* shingles or hoops.

And ten brode arowis heid he there,
Of which five in his right honde were,
But they were *shaven* wel and dight,
Noked and fethered aright.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 941.

The third rule shall be, the making of some medley or mixture of earth with some other plants bruised or *shaved* either in leaf or root. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 528.

4. To skim along or near the surface of; pass very close to; come very near touching or grazing. Compare *shave*, *n.*, 3.

He scours the right-hand coast, sometimes the left;
Now *shaves* with level wing the deep.
*Milton*, P. L., ii. 634.

5. To strip; fleece; cheat; swindle.

I have been *shaved*—mischiefe and a thousand divelis cease him!—I have beeo *shaved!*
*Marston*, Dutch Courtezan, iii. 1.

**Shaven latten.** See *latten*.—**To shave notes,** to purchase promissory notes at a rate of discount greater than is customary. [U. S.]=**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Peel*, *Shave off*, etc. See *pare*[1], *v. t.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To remove the beard with a razor; use a razor in removing the beard or hair from the face or head.—2. To be hard or extortionate in bargains; specifically, to purchase notes or securities at a greater discount than is common. [U. S.]

**shave** (shāv), *n.* [< *shave*, *v.*] 1. The act or operation of shaving; the being shaved.

The proprietors of barbers' shops, where a penny *shave* had beeo the staple trade, burst forth as fashionable perfumers. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 74.

2. A shaving; a thin paring.—3. Motion so close to something as almost to scrape or graze it; a very close approach; hence, an exceedingly narrow miss or escape: often with *close* or *near*.

The next instant the hind coach passed my engine by a *shave*. *Dickens.*

"By Jove, that was a *near shave!*" This exclamation was drawn from us by a bullet which whistled within an inch of our heads. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, xxi.

4. A knife with a long blade and a handle at each end, for shaving hoops, spokes (a spokeshave), etc.; a drawing-knife, used by shoemakers.

Wheel ladder for harvest, light pitch-forks, and tough, *Shave*, whip-lash well knotted, and cart-rope enough. *Tusser*, Husbandly Furniture, st. 6.

5. In *stock transactions*, a premium or consideration paid for an extension of time of delivery or payment, or for the right to vary a contract in some particular.—6. The proportion of receipts paid by a local theatrical manager to a traveling company or combination. [Theatrical cant.]—7. One who is close or hard in bargaining; specifically, one who shaves notes. [Colloq.]—8. A trick; a piece of knavery, especially in money matters; hence, by extension, any piece of deception.

The deep gloom of apprehension—at first "a *shave* of old Smith's," then a well-authenticated report. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, xii.

**shavet.** A Middle English past participle of *shave*.

**shave-grass** (shāv'grȧs), *n.* Same as *scouring-rush*.

**shave-hook** (shāv'hůk), *n.* A tool used for cleaning the surfaces of metal preparatory to soldering, and for smoothing and dressing off solder. Tinmen use a triangular piste of steel with sharpened edges; plumbers have a stouter form of scraper. See cut under *soldering-tool*.

**shaveling** (shāv'ling), *n.* [< *shave* + *-ling*[1].] A shaven person; hence, a friar or religious: an opprobrious term. Compare *beardling*.

About him stood three priests, true *shavelings*, clean shorn, and poiled. *Motteux*, tr. of Rabelais, iv. 45.

It maketh no matter how thou live here, so thou have the favour of the pope and his *shavelings*.
*J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 291.

Then Monsieur le Curé offers you a pinch of snuff, or a poor soldier shows you his leg, or a *shaveling* his box. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, vii. 16.

News spread fast up dale and fiord how wealth such as men never dreamed of was heaped up in houses guarded only by priests and *shavelings*, who dared not draw sword. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., ii. 63.

**shaven** (shā'vn). A past participle of *shave*.

**shaver** (shā'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *schaver*, a barber: see *shave*.] 1. One who shaves, or whose occupation it is to shave; a barber.

She 's gotten him a *shaver* for his beard,
A comber till his hair.
*Young Bekie* (Child's Ballads, IV. 11).

The bird-fancier was an easy *shaver* also, and a fashionable hair-dresser also; and perhaps he had been sent for . . . to trim a lord, or cut and curl a lady. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, xix.

2. One who makes close bargains, or is sharp in his dealings; one who is extortionate or usurious, or who fleeces the simple.

By these *shavers* the Turks were stripped of all they had. *Knolles*, Hist. Turks.

Whoo! the brace are flinch'd,
The pair of *shavers* are sneak'd from us, Don.
*Ford*, Lady's Trial, ii. 1.

"He pays well, I hope?" said Steerforth. "Pays as he speaks, my dear child—through the nose. . . . None of your close *shavers* the Prince an't."
*Dickens*, David Copperfield, xxii.

3. A fellow; a chap; now, especially with the epithet *little* or *young*, or even without the epithet, a young fellow; a youngster. [Colloq.]

*Bar.* Let me see, sirrah, are you not an old *shaver?*
*Slave.* Alas, sir! I am a very youth.
*Marlowe*, Jew of Malta, iii. 3.

If he had not been a merry *shaver*, I would never have had him. *Wily Beguiled* (Hawkins's Eng. Drama, III. 375).

And all for a "Shrimp" not as high as my hat—
A little contemptible "*Shaver*" like that!
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 127.

**shave-weed** (shāv'wēd), *n.* Same as *scouring-rush*.

**shavie** (shā'vi), *n.* [Also *skavie*, perhaps < Dan. *skæv*, wry, crooked, oblique, = Sw. *skef* = Icel. *skeifr* = D. *scheef* = MLG. *schēf* = G. *schief*, skew, oblique: see *skew*.] A trick or prank. [Scotch.]

But Cupid shot a shaft,
That play'd the dame a *shavie*.
*Burns*, Jolly Beggars.

**shaving** (shā'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shave*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who shaves; the removal of the beard or hair of the head with a razor; the use of a razor for removing the beard.

As I consider the passionate griefs of childhood, the weariness and sameness of *shaving*, the agony of corns, and the thousand other ills to which flesh is heir, I cheerfully say, for one, I am not anxious to wear it forever. *Thackeray*, Adventures of Philip, xvii.

Before Alexander's time only the Spartans shaved the upper lip, but after that *shaving* became more general. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 455.

2. A thin slice pared off with a shave, a knife, a plane, or other cutting instrument; especially, a thin slice of wood cut off by a plane or a planing-machine.

Rippe vp the golden Ball that Nero consecrated to Jupiter Capitollinus, you shall haue it stuffed with the *shauinges* of his Beard. *S. Gosson*, The Schoole of Abuse.

3. In *leather-manuf.*, a process which follows skiving, and consists in removing inequalities and roughnesses by means of the curriers' knife, leaving the leather of uniform thickness, and with a fine smooth surface on the flesh side.—4. The act of fleecing or defrauding; swindling.

And let any hook draw you either to a fencer's supper, or to a player's that acts such a part for a wager; for by this means you shall get experience, by being guilty to their abominable *shaving*. *Dekker*, Gull's Hornbook, p. 166.

**shaving-basin** (shā'ving-bā'sn), *n.* Same as *barber's basin* (which see, under *barber*).

**shaving-brush** (shā'ving-brush), *n.* A brush used in shaving for spreading the lather over the face.

**shaving-cup** (shā'ving-kup), *n.* A cup used to hold the soap and lather for shaving.

**shaving-horse** (shā'ving-hôrs), *n.* In *carp.*, a bench fitted with a clamping device, used to hold a piece of timber as it is shaved with a drawing-knife.

**shaving-machine** (shā'ving-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. In *hat-manuf.*, a pouncing-machine.—2. A machine for shaving stereotype plates. *E. H. Knight.*

**shaving-tub** (shā'ving-tub), *n.* In *bookbinding*, the wooden tub or box into which the cuttings of paper are made to fall when the forwarder is cutting the edges of books.

**shaw**[1] (shâ), *n.* [< ME. *shaw*, *schaw*, *schawe*, *schowe*, *schage*, < AS. *scaga*, a shaw; cf. Icel. *skōgr* = Sw. *skog* = Dan. *skov*, a shaw; perhaps akin to Icel. *skuggi* = AS. *scūa*, *scūwa*, a shade, shadow: see *show*[1], *sky*[1].] 1. A thicket; a small wood; a shady place; a grove.

A nos on the north syde & nowhere non eliez
Bot al echet in a *schage* that schaded ful cole.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), l. 452.

Gaillard he was as goldfynch in the *shawe*.
*Chaucer*, Cook's Tale, l. 3.

I have mony steads in the forest *schaw*.
*Sang of the Outlaw Murray* (Child's Ballads, VI. 37).

Close hid under the greenwood *shaw*.
*Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, viii. 52.

2. A stem with the leaves, as of a potato or turnip.

[Now only North. Eng. or Scotch in both senses.]

**shaw**[2] (shâ), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *show*[1].

**shaw**[3]**t,** *n.* An obsolete form of *shah*.

**shawere†,** *n.* An obsolete form of *shower*[2].

**shaw-fowl** (shâ'foul), *n.* [< *shaw*[2], show, + *fowl*[1].] A representation or image of a fowl set up by fowlers to shoot at for practice. [Scotch and North. Eng.]

**shawl**[1] (shâl), *a.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *shoal*[1].

**shawl**[2] (shâl), *n.* [= F. *châle* = Sp. *chal* = Pg. *chale* = It. *sciallo* = D. *sjaal* = G. *schawl*, shawl, = Sw. Dan. *schal*, *sjal* (< E.) = Ar. Hind. *shāl*, < Pers. *shāl*, a shawl or mantle.] A square or oblong article of dress, forming a loose covering for the shoulders, worn chiefly by women. Shawls are of several sizes and divers materials, as silk, cotton, hair, or wool; and occasionally they are made of a mixture of some or all of these staples. Some of the Eastern shawls, as those of Cashmere, are very beautiful and costly fabrics. The use of the shawl in Europe belongs almost entirely to the present century. Compare *chudder*, *cashmere*.—**Camel's-hair shawl.** See *camel*.—**Shawl dance,** a graceful dance originating in the East, and made effective by the waving of a shawl or scarf.

She 'a had t' beat of educatioo—can play on t' instrument, and dance t' *shawl-dance*.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxix.

**Shawl muscle.** Same as *trapezius* and *cucullaris*.

**shawl**[2] (shâl), *v. t.* [< *shawl*[2], *n.*] To cover with a shawl; put a shawl on. [Rare.]

Lady Clonbrony was delighted to see that her son assisted Grace Nugent most carefully in *shawling* the young heiress. *Miss Edgeworth*, Absentee, iii.

The upper part of Mrs. McKillop's body, bonneted and *shawled*, cautiously displayed itself in the aperture.
*L. W. M. Lockhart*, Fair to See, xxxviii.

**shawl-loom** (shâl'löm), *n.* A figure-weaving loom.

**shawl-mantle** (shâl'man'tl), *n.* A mantle or cloak for women's wear, made of a shawl, and usually very simple in its cut, having no sleeves, and often resembling the burnoose.

**shawl-material** (shâl'mā-tē'ri-al), *n.* A textile of silk and wool used for dresses and parts of dresses for women. The material is soft and flexible, and is usually woven in designs of Oriental character.

**shawl-pattern** (shâl'pat'ėrn), *n.* A pattern having decided forms and colors, supposed to be like those of an Eastern shawl, applied to a material or a garment usually of plainer design: also used adjectively: as, a *shawl-pattern* waistcoat.

**shawl-pin** (shâl'pin), *n.* A pin used for fastening a shawl.

**shawl-strap** (shâl'strap), *n.* A pair of leather straps with buckles or automatic catches, fitted to a handle, for carrying shawls, parcels, etc.

**shawl-waistcoat** (shâl′wāst′kōt), *n.* A vest or waistcoat with a large prominent pattern like that of a shawl.

He had a *shawl waistcoat* of many colors; a pair of loose blue trousers; . . . a brown cutaway coat.
*Thackeray*, Shabby Genteel Story, viii.

**shawm, shalm** (shâm), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shaume, shaulm, shalme, shaulme;* < ME. *shalme, shaume, shalmie, shalmye* = D. *scalmei* = MLG. LG. *schalmeide* = MHG. *schalmīe*, G. *schalmei* = Sw. *skalmeja* = Dan. *skalmeie*, < OF. *chalemie*, F. dial. *chalemie* (ML. reflex *scalmeia*), a pipe, a later form (< L. as if **calamia*) for *chalemelle*, f., *chalemel, chalumeau*, m., < ML. *calamella*, f., *calamellus*, m., a pipe, flute, < LL. *calamellus*, a little pipe or reed, dim. of L. *calamus*, a pipe, reed: see *calamus*, and cf. *chalumeau* and *calumet*.] A musical instrument of the oboe class, having a double reed inclosed in a globular mouthpiece. It was akin to the musette and the bagpipe, and passed over into the bassoon. The word survives in the *chalumeau* register of the clarinet. It is inaccurately used in the Prayer-book version of the 98th Psalm for *cornet* or *horn*. Compare *bombard*, 6.

Many thousand tymes twelve,
That maden londe menstralcyes
In cornemuse and *shalmyes*.
*Chaucer*, House of Fame, i. 1218.

As the minstrelles therefore biewe theyr *shaulmes*, the barbarous people drew neare, suspecting that noyse to bee a token of warre, whereupon they made ready theyr bowes and arrowes.
*R. Eden*, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 35).

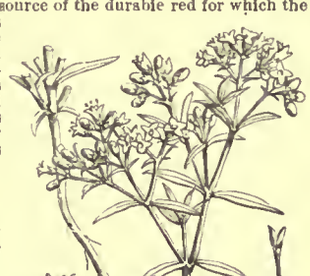
*Cit.* What stately music have you? Have you *shawms*?
*Prol. Shawms!* No.
*Cit.* No? I am a thief if my mind did not give me so. Ralph has a stately part, and he must needs have *shawms:* I'll be at the charge of them myself, rather than that we'll be without them.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Burning Pestle, Ind.

**shawp,** *n.* See *shaup.*

**shay,** *n.* See *chay*[1].

**shayak** (sha′yak), *n.* [Tripoli.] A coarse woolen cloth manufactured at Tripoli and elsewhere in northern Africa.

**shaya-root** (shā′ä-rōt), *n.* [Also *ché-root, choy-root;* prop. *chaya-root* (also simply *chay*); < Tamil *chaya*, a root of *Oldenlandia umbellata*, + E. *root*[1].] The root of *Oldenlandia umbellata*, or the plant itself, also called *Indian madder*. The outer bark of the roots furnishes a dye, in India in great repute, the source of the durable red for which the Indian chintzes are famous. The plant grows wild on the Coromandel coast, and is also cultivated there. The leaves are considered by the native doctors as expectorant.



Shaya-root (*Oldenlandia umbellata*). *a*, flower; *b*, pistil and calyx.

**shaykh,** *n.* Same as *sheik.*

**Shaysite** (shā′-zīt), *n.* [< *Shays* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] In *U. S. hist.*, a follower or supporter of Daniel Shays, who in 1786–7 led an unsuccessful insurrection against the government of Massachusetts, in the western part of that State.

**she** (shē), *pron.* and *n.* [< ME. *she, sche, sheo, schec, sho, scho*, in the earliest form of this type, *scæ* (in the AS. Chronicle), she, pron. 3d pers. fem., taking the place of AS. *heó*, ME. *he, ho*, she, but in form irreg. < AS. *seó* = OS. *siu* = D. *zij* = MLG. *sē*, LG. *se* = OHG. *siu, si*, MHG. *sie, si*, G. *sie* = Icel. *sū, sjā* = Goth. *sō*, the, fem. of the def. art., AS. *se* = Icel. *sā* = Goth. *sa*, the, orig. a demonstrative pron. meaning 'that'; = Russ. *sïia* (fem. of *sei*), this, = Gr. *ἥ*, fem. of *ὁ*, the, = Skt. *sā*, she, fem. of *sas*, he, < √ *sa*, that, distinct from √ *ki*, > E. *he*, etc. The change from AS. *seó* to ME. *sche, scho*, etc., was irreg., and due to some confusion with *heo*, ME. *he, ho*, the reg. fem. pron. of 3d pers. fem. of *he*, he: see *he*[1], *her*.] **I.** *pron.* 3d pers. fem., possessive *her* or *hers*, objective *her;* nom. pl. *they*, possessive *their* or *theirs*, objective *them*. The nominative feminine of the pronoun of the third person, used as a substitute for the name of a female, or of something personified in the feminine. Compare *he*[1], especially for the forms *her, hers*.

And *she* was cleped Madame Eglentine.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 121.

Then followeth *she;* and lastly her slaves, if any have been given her. *Sandys*, Travailes (1652), p. 52.

Then Sarah denied, saying, I laughed not; for *she* was afraid. Gen. xviii. 15.

*She* was the grandest of all vessels,
Never ship was built in Norway
Half so fine as *she!* *Longfellow*, King Olaf.

*She* is often used by people of small education or of comparatively secluded lives for the female that is chief in importance to the speaker, especially a wife; in this case it has a peculiar emphasis, separating the person referred to from all other women: as, "Sit down, *she*'ll be here in a minute." Compare the similar use of *he*.

*She* was formerly and is still dialectally sometimes used as an indeclinable form.

Yet will I weep, vow, pray to cruel *She*.
*Daniel*, Sonnet IV. (Eng. Garner, i. 582).

In the English of the Scotch Highlanders *she* is commonly used for *he;* so *her* for *his*.

**II.** *n.* 1. A female person; a woman: correlativo to *he*, a man. [Now only humorous.]

Lady, you are the cruell'st *she* alive.
*Shak.*, T. N., i. 5. 259.

Whoe'er she be,
That not impossible *she*,
That shall command my heart and me.
*Crashaw*, To his Supposed Mistress.

I stood and gaz'd at high Mall till I forgot 'twas winter, so many pretty *she's* marched by me.
*Steele*, Lying Lover, i. 1.

2. A female animal; a beast, bird, or fish of the female sex: correlative to *he*, a male animal: hence used attributively or as an adjective prefix, signifying 'female,' with names of animals, or, in occasional or humorous use, of other beings: as, a *she*-bear, a *she*-cat, a *she*-devil, etc. See *he*[1], *n.*, 2.

You would think a smock were a *she*-angel, he so chants to the sleeve-hand and the work about the square on 't.
*Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 211.

This is a Dopper, a *she* Anabaptist!
*B. Jonson*, Staple of News, iii. 1.

They say that . . . the Hee and the *She* Eel may be distinguished by their fins.
*I. Walton*, Complete Angler (ed. 1653), x.

**shea** (shē′ä), *n.* The tree yielding shea-butter: same as *karite*. Also *shea-tree*.

**shea-butter** (shē′ä-but′ėr), *n.* See *vegetable butters* (under *butter*[1]), *gutta-shea*, and *karite*.

**sheading** (shē′ding), *n.* [< ME. *scheding, shæding, schodinge*, division, separation, verbal n. of *schæden*, separate: see *shed*[1].] In the Isle of Man, a riding, tithing, or division in which there is a coroner or chief constable. The isle is divided into six sheadings.

**sheaf**[1] (shēf), *n.*; pl. *sheaves* (shēvz). [< ME. *sheef, scheef, shef, scheffe, schof, shaf* (pl. *sheves*), < AS. *sceáf* (pl. *sceáfas*), a sheaf, pile of grain (= D. *schoof* = MLG. LG. *schōf* = OHG. *scoub, scoup*, MHG. *schoup* (*schoub-*), G. dial. *schaub* = Icel. *skauf*, a sheaf), lit. a pile of grain 'shoved' together, < *scūfan* (pret. *scéaf*), shove: see *shove*.] A bundle or collection.

I am so haunted at the court, and at my lodging, with your refined choice spirits, that it makes me clean of another garb, another *sheaf*, I know not how!
*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, ii. 1.

Jermyn, looking gravely and steadily at Felix while he was speaking, at the same time drew forth a small *sheaf* of papers from his side-pocket, and then, as he turned his eyes slowly on Harold, felt in his waistcoat-pocket for his pencil-case. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xvii.

Specifically—(*a*) A quantity of the stalks of wheat, rye, oats, or barley bound together; a bundle of stalks or straw.

The Virgin next, . . .
Milde-proudly marching, in her left hand brings
A *sheaf* of Corn, and in her right hand wings.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 4.

The farmers laughed and nodded, and some bent
Their yellow heads together like their *sheaves*.
*Longfellow*, Birds of Killingworth.

(*b*) A bundle of twenty-four arrows, the number furnished to an archer and carried by him at one time.

A *sheef* of pecok arwes brighte and kene
Under his belt he bar ful thriftily.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 104.

And, at his belt, of arrows keen
A furbish'd *sheaf* bore he.
*Scott*, L. of L. M., iii. 17.

(*c*) A bundle of steel containing thirty gads or ingots.

As for our steele, it is not so good for edge-tooles as that of Colaine, and yet the one is often sold for the other, and like tale vsed in both—that is to saie, thirtie gads to the *sheffe*, and twelue *sheffes* to the burden.
*Holinshed*, Descrip. of Eng., ii. 11.

(*d*) In *geom.*, a doubly infinite manifold of curves or surfaces comprising all which fulfil certain general conditions and also pass through certain fixed points; especially, a manifold of points or planes passing through one fixed point.—**Center of a sheaf.** See *center*[1].—**Syn.** (*a*) *Sheaf, Shock, Stack, Rick.* A *sheaf* is about an armful of the stalks of any small grain, tied at the middle into a bundle; a *shock* is a pile of sheaves, generally from ten to twelve, standing upright or leaning together, sometimes with two or three laid across the top to turn off rain; a *stack* or *rick* is a much larger pile, constructed carefully to stand for some time, and thatched or covered, or so built as to keep out rain. In the United States the word *stack* is much more common than *rick*.

Oak returned to the *stack*-yard. . . . There were five wheat-*ricks* in this yard, and three *stacks* of barley. . . . "Mrs. Tall, I've come for the key of the granary, to get at the *rick*-cloths." . . . Next came the barley. This it was only possible to protect by systematic thatching. . . . She instantly took a *sheaf* upon her shoulders, clambered up close to his heels, placed it behind the rod, and descended for another.
*T. Hardy*, Far from the Madding Crowd, xxxvi., xxxvii.

And he would feed them from the *shock*
With flower of finest wheat.
*Milton*, Ps. lxxxi., l. 65.

When the wild peasant rights himself, the *rick*
Flames, and his anger reddens in the heavens.
*Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

**sheaf**[1] (shēf), *v.* [< *sheaf*[1], *n.* Cf. *sheave*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To collect and bind; make sheaves of.

**II.** *intrans.* To make sheaves.

They that reap must *sheaf* and bind.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 113.

**sheaf**[2] (shēf), *n.* Same as *sheave*[2].

**sheaf-binder** (shēf′bīn′dėr), *n.* A hand-tool for facilitating the binding of sheaves of grain with twine. One form consists of a large wooden needle with a hook at the point, which serves to tighten the cord round the sheaf and form it into a knot. Another form consists of a wooden block, which is attached to the cord and used to make a slip-knot, the block being left on the sheaf.

**sheafy** (shē′fi), *a.* [< *sheaf*[1] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling a sheaf or sheaves.

Ceres, kind mother of the bounteous year,
Whose golden locks a *sheafy* garland bear.
*Gay*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., vi. 190.

**Sheah,** *n.* Same as *Shiah.*

**sheal**[1] (shēl), *n.* [Also *shiel;* a dial. form of *shell*, partly also of the related *shale*[1].] A shell, husk, or pod. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**sheal**[1] (shēl), *v. t.* [Also *sheel, shill;* a dial. form of *shell*, *v.* Cf. *sheal*[1], *n.*] To take the husks or pods off; shell. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

That 's a *shealed* peascod. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 4. 219.

**sheal**[2] (shēl), *n.* [Also *sheel, sheil, shiel;* either (*a*) < Icel. *skāli* = Norw. *skaale*, a hut; or (*b*) < Icel. *skjōl*, a shelter, cover, *skȳli*, a shed, shelter (cf. *skȳla*, screen, shelter, *skȳling*, a screening), = Sw. Dan. *skjul*, a shelter, a shed: all < √ *sku*, cover, Skt. √ *sku*, cover: see *sky*[1], *shaw*[1], *shade*[1], *shed*[2].] A hut or cottage used by shepherds, fishermen, sportsmen, or others as a temporary shelter while engaged in their several pursuits away from their own dwellings; also, a shelter for sheep on the hills during the night. Also *shealing*. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

A martiall kinde of men, who from the moneth of April unto August lye out scatteringe and Summering (as they tearme it) with their cattell, in little cottages here and there, which they call *sheales* and shealings.
*Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 506. (*Davies.*)

To be wi' thee in Heiland *shiel*
Is worth lords at Castlecary.
*Ballad of Lizie Baillie*, ii. (Chambers's Scottish Song, iii. [144).

The swallow jinkin' round my *shiel*.
*Burns*, Bess and her Spinning-Wheel.

**sheal**[2] (shēl), *v. t.* [< *sheal*[2], *n.*] To put under cover or shelter: as, to *sheal* sheep. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**shealing**[1] (shē′ling), *n.* [< *sheal*[1] + *-ing*[1].] 1. The act of removing the shell or husk.—2. The outer shell, pod, or husk of pease, oats, and the like. [Prov. Eng.]

**shealing**[2] (shē′ling), *n.* [Also *sheeling, sheiling, shieling;* < *sheal*[2] + *-ing*[1].] Same as *sheal*[2]. [Scotch.]

You might ha'e been out at the *shealin*,
Instead o' sae lang to tye.
*Lizzie Lindsay* (Child's Ballads, IV. 66).

**shealing-hill** (shē′ling-hil), *n.* A knoll near a mill, where formerly the shelled oats were winnowed. *Scott*, Old Mortality. [Scotch.]

**shear**[1] (shēr), *v.*; pret. *sheared* or (archaic) *shore*, pp. *sheared* or *shorn*, ppr. *shearing*. [< ME. *sheren, scheren, sceren* (pret. *shar, schar, schare, scar*, pp. *schoren, schorn, schore*), < AS. *sceran, sciran* (pret. *scær*, pl. *scæron*, pp. *scoren*), shear, clip, cut, = OFries. *skera, schera* = D. *scheren* = MLG. LG. *scheren* = OHG. *sceran*, MHG. *schern*, G. *scheren* = Icel. *skera* = Sw. *skära* = Dan. *skjære*, shear, cut; prob. = Gr. *κείρειν* (for **σκείρειν*), shear, < √ *skar* = L. *scur-*, cut, in *curtus* (for **scurtus*), short (see *short*[1]). From *shear*[1] or its orig. form are ult. E. *share*[1], *share*[2], *share*[3],

*shard*[1], *shard*[2], *scar*[2], *score*[1], perhaps *scare*[1], *shear*[2], *shears*, *sheer*[2], *shred*, *shore*[1], etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cut; specifically, to clip or cut with a sharp instrument, as a knife, but especially with shears, scissors, or the like: as, to *shear* sheep; to *shear* cloth (that is, to clip the nap).

The mete that she *schar*.
*Sir Degrecant* (Thornton Romances), l. 801.

Eftsoones her shallow ship away did slide,
More swift then swallow *sheres* the liquid sky.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 5.

God tempers the wind, said Maria, to the *shorn* lamb.
*Sterne*, Sentimental Journey (Paris).

How strong, supple, and living the ship seems upon the billows!
With what a dip and rake she *shears* the flying sea!
*R. L. Stevenson*, Virginibus Puerisque, i.

2. To clip off; remove by clipping: as, to *shear* a fleece.

And sleping in hir barm upon a day,
She made to clippe or *shere* his heer awey.
*Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 77.

How many griefs and sorrows that, like shears,
Like fatal shears, are *shearing* off our lives still!
*Fletcher* (*and another*?), Prophetess, iii. 3.

But she, the wan sweet maiden, *shore* away
Clean from her forehead all that wealth of hair.
*Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

Hence—3. To fleece; strip bare, especially by swindling or sharp practice.

Thus is he *shorne*
Of eight score poundes a year for one poore corne
Of pepper. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 66.

In his speculation he had gone out to *shear*, and come home *shorn*. *Mrs. J. H. Riddell*, City and Suburb, xxvii.

4†. To shave.

Not only thou, but every myghty man,
Though he were *shorn* ful hye upon his pan,
Sholde have a wyf.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 64.

The seventeenth King was Egbert, who after twenty Years Reign forsook the World also, and *shore* himself a Monk. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 6.

5. To cut down or reap with a sickle or knife: as, to *shear* grain. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

And ye maun *shear* it wi' your knife,
And no loae a stack [stalk] o' 't for your life.
*The Elfin Knight* (Child's Ballads, I. 129).

6†. To make or produce by cutting.

Till that I see his body bare,
And sithen my fyngir putte in thare within his hyde,
And fele the wound the spere did *schere* right in his syde;
Are schalle I trowe no tales be-twene. *York Plays*, p. 453.

7. To produce a shear in. See *shear*[1], *n.*, 3.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To cut; cut, penetrate, or divide something with a sweeping motion.

This heard Geraint, and, grasping at his sword, . . .
Made but a single bound, and with a sweep of it
*Shore* thro' the swarthy neck. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

2. In *mining*, to make a vertical cut in the coal, or a cut at right angles to that made in "holing." See *hole*[1], *v. t.*, 3.—3. To receive a strain of the kind called a shear. See *shear*[1], *n.*, 3.

**shear**[1] (shēr), *n.* [< *shear*[1], *v.* Cf. *share*[1].] 1. A shearing or clipping: used in stating the age of sheep: as, a sheep of one *shear*, a two-*shear* sheep (that is, a sheep one or two years old), in allusion to the yearly shearing.—2. A barbed fish-spear with several prongs. *E. H. Knight.*—3. A strain consisting of a compression in one direction with an elongation in the same ratio in a direction perpendicular to the first. Thus, in fig. 1, suppose a body in which the axis AC is compressed to *ac*. Suppose there is an axis of equal elongation, upon which take BD equal to *ac*, so that after elongation it will be brought to *bd*, equal to AC. Then, all planes perpendicular to the plane of the diagram and parallel either to AB or to AD will remain undistorted, being simply rotated into positions parallel to *ab* or *ad*. If the body while undergoing strain be so rotated that *a* and *b* remain in coincidence with A and B (see fig. 2), the shear will be seen to be an advance of all planes parallel to a fixed plane in parallel lines in those planes by amounts proportional to their distances from the fixed plane. A shear is often called a *simple shear*, meaning a shear uncompounded with any other strain. Any simple strain may be resolved into a shear, a positive or negative elongation perpendicular to the shear, and a positive or negative expansion.

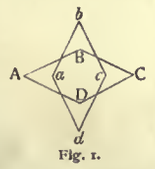


Fig. 1.

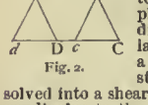


Fig. 2.

4. Deflection or deviation from the straight; curve or sweep; sheer: as, the *shear* of a boat.

Some considerable *shear* to the bow lines will make a drier and safer boat. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 558.

**Complex shear**, a strain compounded of two or more simple shears.—**Double shear.** (*a*) In *dynam.*, a compound of two shears. (*b*) In *practical mech.*, a twofold doubling and welding.

**shear**[2]†, *n.* [< ME. *shere*, *schere*, < AS. *sceara* (also in early glosses *scerero*, *sceruru*) (= OFries. *skere*, *scherc* = D. *schaar* = OHG. *skār*, *skāra*, pl. *scāri*, MHG. *schære* (prob. pl.), G. *scheere*, *schere* = Icel. *skæri*, shears; cf. Sw. *skära*, a reaping-hook, Dan. *skjær*, *skjære*, plow-share, colter), < *sceran* (pret. *scær*), shear: see *shear*[1]. Cf. *share*[2].] Same as *shears*.

This Sampson never sider drank ne wyn,
Ne on his heed cam rasour noon ne *shere*.
*Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 66.

**shear**[3]†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *sheer*[3].

**shearbill** (shēr'bil), *n.* The scissorbill, cutwater, or black skimmer; the bird *Rynchops nigra*: so called from the bill, which resembles a pair of shears. See cut under *Rynchops*.

**sheard**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *shard*[1].

**shearer** (shēr'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *scherere*, *scherer* = D. *scheerder* = OHG. *scerari*, *skerāre*, MHG. G. *scherer*, a barber; as *shear*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who shears. (*a*) One who clips or shears sheep; a sheep-shearer. (*b*) One who shears cloth; a shearman. (*c*) A machine used to shear cloth. (*d*) One who cuts down grain with a sickle; a reaper. [Scotland and Ireland.]

2. A dyadic determining a simple shear.

**shear-grass** (shēr'grȧs), *n.* One of various sedgy or grassy plants with cutting leaves, as the saw-grass, *Cladium Mariscus*.

**shearhog** (shēr'hog), *n.* A sheep after the first shearing. Also, contracted, *sherrug*, *sharrag*. [Prov. Eng.]

He thought it a mere frustration of the purposes of language to talk of *shearhogs* and ewes to men who habitually said *sharrags* and yowes.
*George Eliot*, Mr. Gilfil's Love Story, i. (*Davies.*)

**shear-hooks**, *n. pl.* See *sheer-hooks*.

**shear-hulk**, *n.* See *sheer-hulk*.

**shearing** (shēr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shear*[1], *v.*] 1. The act or operation of cutting by means of two edges of hardened steel, or the like, which pass one another closely, as in ordinary shears and scissors, and in machines made on the same principle.—2. That which is shorn or clipped off; that which is obtained by shearing: as, the *shearings* of cloth; the whole *shearing* of a flock.—3. A shearling.—4. The act, operation, or time of reaping; harvest. [Scotland and Ireland.]

O will ye fancy me, O,
And gae and be the lady o' Drum,
And lat your *shearing* abee, O?
*Laird of Drum* (Child's Ballads, IV. 118).

5. The process of producing shear-steel by condensing blistered steel and rendering it uniform.—6. In *geol.*, the compression, elongation, and deformation of various kinds to which the components of rocks have frequently been subjected in consequence of crust-movements; the dynamic processes by which shear-structure has been produced.—7. In *mining*, the making of vertical cuts at the ends of a part of an undercut seam of coal, serving to destroy the continuity of the strata and facilitate the breaking down of the mass.—8. In *dynam.*, the operation of producing a shear.

**shearing-hooks**† (shēr'ing-hůks), *n. pl.* [Also *sheering-hooks*; < ME. *shering-hokes*.] A contrivance for cutting the ropes of a vessel. Compare *sheer-hooks*.

In goth the grspenel so ful of crokes,
Among the ropes rennyth the *shering-hokes*.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 641.

**shearing-machine** (shēr'ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* 1. A machine used for cutting plates and bars of iron and other metals.—2. A machine for shearing cloth, etc.

**shearing-stress** (shēr'ing-stres), *n.* A stress occasioned by or tending to produce a shear.

**shearing-table** (shēr'ing-tā'bl), *n.* A portable bench fitted with straps or other conveniences for holding a sheep in position for shearing.

**shear-legs** (shēr'legz), *n. pl.* Same as *sheers*, 2.

*Shear-legs* . . . are now frequently used by marine engineers for the purpose of placing boilers, engines, and other heavy machinery on board large steamers.
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 39.

**shearless**† (shēr'les), *a.* [Also *sheerless*; < *shear*[2], *shears*, + *-less*.] Without shears or scissors.

And ye maun shape it knife-, *sheerless*,
And also sew it needle-, threedless.
*The Elfin Knight* (Child's Ballads, I. 129).

**shearling** (shēr'ling), *n.* [< *shear*[1] + *-ling*[1].] A sheep of one shear, or that has been once shorn.

In the European provinces lambs do not pay the tax until they are *shearlings*. *J. Baker*, Turkey, p. 386.

**shearman** (shēr'man), *n.*; pl. *shearmen* (-men). [Formerly also *sheerman*, *sherman*; < ME. *scherman*, *scharman*; < *shear*[1] + *man*. Hence the surname *Shearman*, *Sherman*.] 1. One whose occupation it is to shear cloth.

Villain, thy father was a plasterer,
And thou thyself a *shearman*, art thou not?
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 141.

This Lord Cromwell was born at Putney, a Village in Surrey near the Thames Side, Son to a Smith; after whose Decease his Mother was married to a *Sheer-man*.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 288.

2†. A barber.

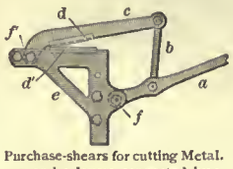
*Scharman*, or *scherman*. Tonsor, attonsor.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 444.

**shearn**, *n.* Same as *sharn*.

**shears** (shērz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* [Formerly also *sheers* (still used in naut. sense: see *sheers*); < ME. *sheres*, *scheres*, pl., also *schere*, *shere*, sing.,

Shears for cutting Cloth.
*a*, screw-pivot on which as a fulcrum each blade with its handle works.

shears: see *shear*[2].] 1. A cutting- or clipping-instrument consisting of two pivoted blades with beveled edges facing each other, such as is used for cutting cloth, or of a single piece of steel bent round until the blades meet, the elasticity of the back causing the blades to spring open when the pressure used in cutting has ceased. The latter is the kind used by farriers, sheep-shearers, weavers, etc. Shears of the first kind differ from scissors chiefly in being larger. Implements of similar form used for cutting metal are also called *shears*. See also cuts under *clipping-shears* and *sheep-shears*.



Purchase-shears for cutting Metal.
*a* and *c*, levers connected by a link-bar *b*, and respectively pivoted at *f* and *f'* to the frame *e*. By the arrangement of the levers the movable blade *d*, attached to *c*, acts with a strong purchase in combination with the stationary blade *d'*, rigidly attached to the frame *e*.

Think you I bear the *shears* of destiny?
*Shak.*, K. John, iv. 2. 91.

Time waited upon the *shears*, and, as soon as the thread was cut, caught the medals, and carried them to the river of Lethe. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii. 132.

Puddled bars are also generally sheared hot, either by crocodile or guillotine *shears*, into lengths suitable for piling. *W. H. Greenwood*, Steel and Iron, p. 347.

2. Something in the form of the blades of shears. (*a*†) A pair of wings.

Two sharpe winged *sheares*,
Decked with diverse plumes, like painted Jayes,
Were fixed at his backe to cut his ayery wayes.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. viii. 5.

(*b*) In *bookbinding*, a long, heavy, curved knife, with a handle at one end and a heavy counterpoise at the other end of the blade, which cuts thick millboards, scissors-fashion, against a fixed straight knife on the side of an iron table. (*c*) An apparatus for raising heavy weights. See *sheers*, 2.

3. The ways or track of a lathe, upon which the lathe-head, poppet-head, and rest are placed.—4. A shears-moth.—**Knight of the shears.** See *knight*.—**Perpetual shears.** Same as *revolving shears*.—**Revolving shears**, a cylinder around which thin knife-blades are carried in a spiral, their edges revolving in contact with a fixed straight-edge called the *ledger-blade*. The machine is used to trim the uneven fibers from the face of woolen cloth.—**Rotary shears.** See *rotary*.—**Sieve and shears.** See *sieve* and *coscinomancy*.—**There goes but a pair of shears**†. See *pair*[1].

**shears-moth** (shērz'môth), *n.* One of certain noctuid moths; a shears or sheartail, as *Hadena dentina*: an English collectors' name. *Mamestra glauca* is the glaucous shears; *Hadena didyma* is the pale shears.

**shear-steel** (shēr'stēl), *n.* [So called from its applicability to the manufacture of shears, knives, scythes, etc.] Blister-steel which has been fagoted and drawn out into bars under the rolls or hammer: a repetition of the process produces what is known as *double-shear steel*. The density and homogeneousness of the steel are increased by this process, and it is generally admitted that a better result is attained by hammering than by rolling. See *steel*.

**shear-structure** (shēr'struk'tūr), *n.* In *geol.*, a structure superinduced in rocks by shearing; a structure varying from lamellar to schistose, somewhat resembling the so-called "fluxion-structure" often seen in volcanic rocks, but produced by the flowing, not of molten, but of solid material, as one of the consequences of the immense strain by which the upheaval or plication of large masses of rock has been accompanied.

**sheartail** (shēr'tāl), *n.* 1. A humming-bird of the genus *Thaumastura*, having a very long forficate tail, like a pair of shears, as *T. cora*, *T. henicura*, etc. In the cora hummer (to which the

genus *Thaumastura* is now usually restricted, the others formerly referred to it being placed in *Doricha*) the structure of the tail is peculiar; for the middle pair of feathers is so short as to be almost hidden by the coverts, while the next pair is suddenly and extremely lengthened, and then the other three pairs rapidly shorten from within outward. In *Doricha* (*D. henicura*, etc.) the shape of the tail is simply forficate, as the feathers lengthen from the shortest middle pair to the longest outer pair, like a

Sheartail (*Thaumastura cora*).

tern's. In all these cases the long feathers are very narrow and linear, or of about uniform width to their ends. The peculiar formation is confined to the males. *T. cora* has the tail (in the male) about 4 inches long, though the length of the bird is scarcely 6 inches; it is golden-green above and mostly white below, with a metallic crimson gorget reflecting blue in some lights, and the tail black and white. The female is 3¾ inches long, the tail being 1¼. It inhabits Peru. Five species of *Doricha* range from the Bahamas and parts of Mexico into Central America.

2. A sea-swallow or tern: from the long forked tail. See cut under *roseate*. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A British shears-moth, as *Hadena dentina*.

**shearwater** (shēr'wâ″tėr), *n.* [Formerly also *sheerwater*, *shcrewater*; < *shear*, *v.*, + obj. *water*.] 1. A sea-bird of the petrel family, *Procellariidæ*, and section *Puffincæ*, having a long and comparatively slender, much-hooked bill, short nasal tubes obliquely truncate and with a thick nasal septum, long pointed wings, short tail, and close oily plumage. There are many species, mostly of the genus *Puffinus*, found on all seas, where they fly very low over the water, seeming to shear, shave, or graze it with their long blade-like wings (whence the name). Some of them are known as *hags* or *hagdens*. Three of the commonest are the greater shearwater, *P. major*; the Manx shearwater, *P. anglorum*; and the sooty shearwater, *P. fuliginosus*, all of the North Atlantic. They nest in holes by the seaside, and the female lays one white egg. See cut under *hagden*.

2. Same as *cutwater*, 3. See *Rhynchops*.

**sheat**[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sheet*[1].

**sheat**[2] (shēt), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *shote*[2] (cf. *sheat*[3], var. of *shote*[1]). Cf. *sheat-fish*.] The shad. *Wright*. [Prov. Eng.]

**sheat**[3], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *shote*[1].

**sheat**[4]†, *a.* [Origin obscure.] Apparently, trim, or some such sense.

> Neat, *sheat*, and fine,
> As brisk as a cup of wine.
> *Greene*, Friar Bacon, p. 163.

**sheat-fish** (shēt'fish), *n.* [Formerly also (erroneously) *sheath-fish*; appar. < *sheat*[2], a shote, + *fish*[1].] A fish of the family *Siluridæ*, especially *Silurus glanis*, the great catfish of central and eastern Europe, the largest fresh-water fish of Europe except the sturgeons, attaining a weight of 300 or 400 pounds. The flesh is edible, the fat is used in dressing leather, and the sound yields a kind of gelatin. It is of elongate form with a small dorsal, no adipose fin, a long anal, and a distinct caudal with a roundish margin; there are six barbels. It takes the place in Europe of the common catfish of North America, and belongs to the same family, but to a different subfamily. (See cut under *Siluridæ*.) With a qualifying term, *sheat-fish* extends to some related families. See phrases following.

> At home a mighty *sheat-fish* smokes upon the festive board.
> *Kingsley*, Hypatia, x. (*Davies*.)

**Electric sheat-fishes**, the electric catfishes, or *Malapteruridæ*.—**Flat-headed sheat-fishes**, the *Aspredinidæ*.—**Long-headed sheat-fishes**, the *Pteronotidæ*.—**Mailed sheat-fishes**, the *Loricariidæ*.—**Naked sheat-fishes**, the *Pimelodidæ*.—**True sheat-fishes**, the *Siluridæ*.

**sheath** (shēth), *n.* [< ME. *shethe*, *schethe*, also *shede*, < AS. *scæth*, *scāth*, *sceáth* = OS. *scēthia*, *scēdia* = D. *scheede* = MLG. *schēde*, LG. *schede*, *schee* = OHG. *sceida*, MHG. G. *scheide* = Icel. *skeithir*, fem. pl., also *skīthi*, a sheath, = Sw. *skida*, a sheath, a husk or pod of a bean or pea, = Dan. *skede*, sheath: appar. orig. applied (as in Sw.) to the husk of a bean or pea, as 'that which separates,' from the root of AS. *scādan*, *sceádan*, etc., separate: see *shed*[1], *v.* Cf. *shide*.] 1. A case or covering, especially one which fits closely: as, the *sheath* of a sword. Compare *scabbard*[1].

> His knif he dragh out of his *schethe*,
> & to his herte hit wolde habbe ismite
> Nadde his moder hit vnder hete.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 104.

> Put up thy sword into the *sheath*. John xviii. 11.

> A dagger, in rich *sheath* with jewels on it
> Sprinkled about in gold.
> *Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

2. Any somewhat similar covering. (*a*) In *bot.*, the part of an expanded organ that is rolled around a stem or other body, forming a tube, as in the lower part of the leaves of grasses, the stipules of the *Polygonaceæ*, the tubular organ inclosing the aeta of mosses, etc.; a vagina; also, an arrangement of cells inclosing a cylindrical body, as the medullary sheath. See cuts under *Equisetum*, *exogen*, and *ocrea*.

Leaf of *Lolium perenne*, showing sheath.

> The cleistogamic flowers are very small, and usually mature their aceds within the *sheaths* of the leaves.
> *Darwin*, Different Forms of Flowers, p. [333.

(*b*) In *zoöl.*, some sheathing, enveloping, or covering part. (1) The preputial sheath into which the penis is retracted in many animals, as the horse, bull, dog, etc. This sheath corresponds in the male with the foreskin of man, and is often called *prepuce*. (2) An elytron, wing-cover, or wing-case of an insect. (3) The horny covering of the bill or feet of a bird; especially, a sort of false cere of some birds, as the sheathbills, jägers, etc. See cuts under *puffin*. (4) The lorica or test which envelops many infusorians or other protozoans, some rotifers, etc. (5) The fold of skin into which the claws of a cat or other feline may be retracted. (*c*) In *anat.*, specifically, a membrane, fascia, or other sheet or layer of condensed connective tissue which closely invests a part or organ, and serves to bind it down or hold it in place. Such sheaths may be cylindrical, as when investing a nerve or blood-vessel and extending in its course; or flat and expansive, as when binding down muscles. A layer of deep fascia commonly forms a continuous sheath of all the muscles of a limb, as notably in the case of the fascia lata, which envelops the thigh, and is made tense by a special muscle (the tensor fasciæ latæ). See *fascia*, 7.

3. A structure of loose stones for confining a river within its banks.—**Carotid, chordal, cortical, crural, femoral sheath.** See the adjectives.—**Cirrus-sheath.** See *cirrus*.—**Dentinal sheath of Neumann**, the proper sheath of the dentinal fibers; the wall of the dentinal canaliculi. Also called *dental sheath*.—**Leaf-sheath**, in *bot.*: (*a*) The sheath of a leaf. Specifically—(*b*) The membranous toothed girdle which surrounds each node of an *Equisetum*, corresponding to the foliage of the higher orders of plants. See cut under *Equisetum*.—**Medullary, mucilaginous, penial, perivascular, rostral sheath.** See the adjectives.—**Protective sheath**, in *bot.*, the sheath or layer of modified parenchyma-cells surrounding a fibrovascular bundle.—**Sheath of Henle**, a delicate connective-tissue envelop of a nerve-fiber outside of the sheath of Schwann, being a continuation of the perineurium.—**Sheath of Mauthner**, the protoplasmic sheath underneath Schwann's sheath, and passing inward at the nodes of Ranvier to separate the myelin from the axis-cylinder. It thus incloses the myelin in a double sac. (*Ranvier*.) The outer leaf becomes thickened about the middle of the internode, inclosing a nucleus.—**Sheath of Schwann.** Same as *neurilemma*, or *primitive sheath* (which see, under *primitive*).—**Sheath of the optic nerve**, that continuation of the membranes of the brain which incloses the optic nerve.—**Sheath of the rectus**, the sheath formed, above the fold of Douglas, by the splitting of the aponeurotic tendon of the internal oblique muscle, and containing between its layers most of the rectus muscle.

**sheath** (shēth), *v. t.* Same as *sheathe*.

**sheathbill** (shēth'bil), *n.* A sea-bird of the family *Chionididæ*. There are two species, *Chionis alba*, in which the sheath is flat like a cere, and *C.* (or *Chionarchus*) *minor*, in which the sheath rises up like the

Sheathbill (*Chionis alba*).

pommel of a saddle. Both inhabit high southern latitudes, as the Falkland Islands and Kerguelen Land; the plumage is pure-white, and the size is that of a large pigeon. They are known to sailors as *kelp-pigeon* and *sore-eyed pigeon*.

**sheath-billed** (shēth'bild), *a.* Having the bill sheathed with a kind of false cere. See *sheath-bill*.

**sheathclaw** (shēth'klâ), *n.* A lizard of the genus *Thecodactylus*.

**sheathe** (shēᵀᴴ), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sheathed*, ppr. *sheathing*. [Also sometimes *sheath*, which is proper only as taken from the mod. noun, and pron. shēth; < ME. *schethen*, *scheden* = Icel. *skeitha*, sheathe; < *sheath*, *n.*] 1. To put into a sheath or scabbard; inclose in or cover with or as with a sheath or case: as, to *sheathe* a sword or dagger.

> 'Tis in my breast she *sheathes* her dagger now.
> *Dryden*, Indian Emperor, iv. 4.

> *Sheathe* thy sword,
> Fair foster-brother, till I say the word
> That draws it forth.
> *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 273.

2. To protect by a casing or covering; cover over or incase, as with armor, boards, iron, sheets of copper, or the like.

> It were to be wished that the whole navy throughout were *sheathed* as some are. *Raleigh*.

> The two knights entered the lists, armed with sword and dagger, and *sheathed* in complete harness.
> *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 11.

3. To cover up or hide.

> Her eyes, like marigolds, had *sheathed* their light.
> *Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 397.

> In the snake, all the organs are *sheathed*; no hands, no feet, no fins, no wings. *Emerson*, Civilization.

4. To render less sharp or keen; mask; dull.

> Other substances, opposite to acrimony, are called demulcent or mild, because they blunt or *sheathe* those sharp salts; as pease and beans. *Arbuthnot*.

**To sheathe the sword**, figuratively, to put an end to war or enmity; make peace.

> Days of ease, when now the weary *sword*
> Was *sheath'd*, and luxury with Charles restored.
> *Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 140.

**sheathed** (shēᵀᴴd), *p. a.* 1. Put into a sheath; incased in a sheath, as a sword; specifically, in *bot.*, *zoöl.*, and *anat.*, having a sheath; put in or capable of being withdrawn into a sheath; invaginated; vaginate.—2. Covered with sheathing or thin material, inside or outside.

**sheather** (shēᵀᴴėr), *n.* [< ME. *schethere*; < *sheathe* + *-er*[1].] One who sheathes, in any sense.

**sheath-fish** (shēth'fish), *n.* A false form of *sheat-fish*. *Encyc. Brit.*; *Web. Int. Dict.*

**sheathing** (shēᵀᴴing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sheathe*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who sheathes.—2. That which sheathes, covers, or protects, or may be used for such purpose. Specifically—(*a*) In *carpenter-work*, boarding applied to any surface, or used to cover a skeleton frame; especially, such boarding when forming the inner or rough covering intended to receive an outer coating of any sort. (*b*) Thin plates of metal used for covering the bottom of a wooden ship, usually copper or yellow metal, and serving to protect it from the boring of marine animals; also, a covering of wood applied to the parts under water of many iron and steel vessels, to prevent corrosion of the metal and to delay fouling of the bottom. (*c*) Anything prepared for covering a surface, as of a wall or other part of a building: applied to tiles, metallic plates, stamped leather hangings, etc.

> Mural *sheathings* imitative of the finest Persian patterns.
> *Art Jour.*, N. S., VII. 36.

(*d*) A protection for the main deck of a whaling-vessel, as pine boards, about one inch in thickness, laid over the deck to prevent it from being cut up by the spades, being burned while trying out oil, etc.

**sheathing** (shē'ᵀᴴing), *p. a.* Inclosing by or as by a sheath: as, the *sheathing* base of a leaf; *sheathing* stipules, etc. See cut under *sheath*, 2.—**Sheathing canal.** See *canal*[1].

**sheathing-nail** (shē'ᵀᴴing-nāl), *n.* A nail suitable for nailing on sheathing. That used in nailing on the metallic sheathings of ships is a cast nail of an alloy of copper and tin.

**sheathing-paper** (shē'ᵀᴴing-pā″pėr), *n.* A coarse paper laid on or under the metallic sheathing of ships, and used for other like purposes; lining-paper.

**sheath-knife** (shēth'nīf), *n.* A knife worn in a sheath attached to the waist-belt, as by merchant seamen and by riggers.

**sheathless** (shēth'les), *a.* [< *sheath* + *-less*.] Having no sheath; not sheathed; evaginate.

**sheath-winged** (shēth'wingd), *a.* Having the wings sheathed or incased in elytra, as a beetle; sharded; eolcopterous; vaginipennate.

**sheathy** (shē'thi), *a.* [< *sheath* + *-y*[1].] Sheath-like. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., iii. 27.

**shea-tree**, *n.* Same as *shea*.

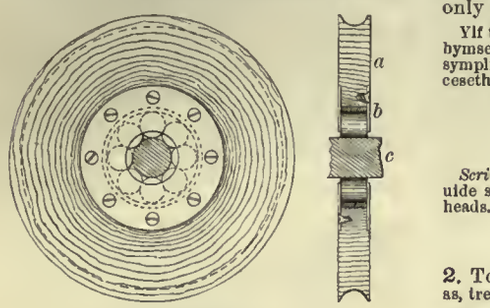
**sheave**[1] (shēv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sheaved*, ppr. *sheaving*. [< *sheaf*[1], *n.* Cf. *sheaf*[1], *v.*, and

*leave*[3], < *leaf*[1], etc.] To bring together into sheaves; collect into a sheaf or into sheaves.

**sheave**[2] (shēv), *n.* [Also *sheeve, sheaf;* a var. of *shive:* see *shive.*] 1. A slice, as of bread; a cut. [Scotch.]

She begs one *sheave* of your white bread,
But and a cup of your red wine.
*Young Beichan and Susie Pye* (Child's Ballads, IV. 8).

2. A grooved wheel in a block, mast, yard, etc., on which a rope works; the wheel of a pulley;



Block-sheave.
*a*, sheave; *b*, brass bushing; *c*, pin.

a shiver. See cut under *block*[1].—3. A sliding scutcheon for covering a keyhole.—**Dumb sheave,** an aperture through which a rope recves without a revolving sheave.—**Patent sheave,** a sheave fitted with metal rollers to reduce friction.

**sheaved** (shēvd), *a.* [< *sheaf*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1†. Made of straw.

Her hair, nor loose nor tied in formal plat,
Proclaim'd in her a careless hand of pride;
For some, untuck'd, descended her *sheaved* hat,
Hanging her pale and pined cheek beside.
*Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 31.

2. Finished around the top with a flare, like that of a sheaf.

A well-*sheaved* wine glass could be made only in England. . . . Wine glasses with tops as well-*sheaved* as the best English work. *Reports to Society of Arts,* II. 134.

**sheave-hole** (shēv'hōl), *n.* A channel cut in a mast, yard, or other timber, in which to fix a sheave.

**sheaves,** *n.* Plural of *sheaf*[1] and of *sheave*[2].

**she-balsam** (shē'bâl'sam), *n.* See *balsam-tree.*

**shebander** (sheb'an-dėr), *n.* [E. Ind. (?).] A Dutch East India commercial officer.

**shebang** (shē-bang'), *n.* [Supposed to be an irreg. var. of *shebeen.*] A shanty; place; "concern": as, who lives in this *shebang?* he threatened to clean out the whole *shebang.* [Slang, U. S.]

There'll be a kerridge for you. . . . We've got a *shebang* fixed up for you to stand behind in No. 1's house, and don't you be afraid. *Mark Twain,* Roughing It, xlvii.

**Shebat,** *n.* See *Sebat.*

**shebbel** (sheb'el), *n.* A certain fish. See the quotation.

The catching of the *shebbel* or Barbary salmon, a species of shad, is a great industry on all the principal rivers of the coast [of Morocco], and vast numbers of the fish, which are often from 5 to 15 pounds in weight, are dried and salted. *Encyc. Brit.,* XVI. 834.

**shebeck** (shē'bek), *n.* Same as *xebec.*

**shebeen** (she-bēn'), *n.* [Of Ir. origin.] A shop or house where excisable liquors are sold without the license required by law. [Ireland and Scotland.]

**shebeener** (she-bē'nėr), *n.* [< *shebeen* + *-er*[1].] One who keeps a shebeen. [Ireland and Scotland.]

**shebeening** (she-bē'ning), *n.* [< *shebeen* + *-ing*[1].] The act or practice of keeping a shebeen. [Ireland and Scotland.]

**Shechinah, Shekinah** (shē-kī'nä), *n.* [< Chal. and late Heb. *shekhīnāh,* dwelling, < Heb. *shākhan,* dwell (the verb used in Ex. xxiv. 16, Num. ix. 17, 22, x. 12).] The Jewish name for the symbol of the divine presence, which rested in the shape of a cloud or visible light over the mercy-seat.

**shecklaton**†, *n.* Same as *ciclaton.*

**shed**[1] (shed), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shed,* ppr. *shedding.* [Early mod. E. also *shead, shede;* < ME. *sheden, scheden, schoden, shæden* (pret. *shedde, shadde, schadde, ssedde, shode,* pp. *shad, i-sched*), < AS. *sceádan, (sceādan), scādan* (pret. *scēd, sceód,* pp. *sceáden, scāden*), part, separate, distinguish, = OS. *skēthan* = OFries. *skētha, skēda, schēda* = D. *scheiden* = MLG. *schēden* = OHG. *sceidan,* MHG. G. *scheiden,* part, separate, distinguish, = Goth. *skaidan,* separate; akin to AS. *scīd,* E. *shide,* AS. *scēath,* E. *sheath,* etc.; Teut. √ *skid,* part, separate; cf. Lith. *skedzu, skedu,* I part, separate, L. *scindere* (perf. *scidi*), split, Gr. σχίζειν, split, σχίζα, a splinter, Skt. √ *chid,* split: see *scission, schedule, schism,* etc. Cf. *sheath, shide, skid,* from the same ult. source. The alleged AS. **sceddan,* shed (blood), is not authenticated, being prob. an error of reading. The OFries. *schedda,* NFries. *schoddjen,* push, shake, G. *schütten,* shed, spill, cast, etc., go rather with E. *shudder.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To part; separate; divide: as, to *shed* the hair. [Now only prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

Yif ther be any thing that knytteth and feiawshippeth hymselfe to thilke mydel poynt it is constreyned into symplicite, that is to seyn unto immoevesbiete, and it ceseth to ben *shad* and to fletyn dyversly.
*Chaucer,* Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

But with no crafte of combis brode,
They myzte hire hore lokkis *schode.*
*Gower.* (*Halliwell.*)

*Scriminale,* . . . a pin or bodkin that women vse to diuide and *shed* their haires with when they dresse their heads. *Florio.*

Then up did start him Childe Vyet,
*Shed* by his yellow hair.
*Childe Vyet* (Child's Ballads, II. 77).

2. To throw off. (*a*) To cast off, as a natural covering: as, trees *shed* their leaves in autumn.

Trees which come into leaf and *shed* their leaves late last longer than those that are early either in fruit or leaf.
*Bacon,* Hist. Life and Death, Nature Durable, § 20.

(*b*) To molt, cast, or exuviate, as a quadruped its hair, a bird its feathers, a crab its shell, a snake its skin, or a deer its antlers. (*c*) To throw or cause to flow off without penetrating, as a roof or covering of oil-cloth, or the like.

3. To scatter about or abroad; disperse; diffuse: as, to *shed* light on a subject.

"Some shal sowe the sakke," quod Piers, "for *shedyng* of the whete." *Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 9.

Yf there were English *shedd* amongest them and placed over them, they should not be able once to styrre or murmure but that it shoulde be knowen.
*Spenser,* State of Ireland.

The love of God is *shed* abroad in our hearts by the Holy Ghost. Rom. v. 5.

All heaven,
And happy constellations, on that hour
*Shed* their selectest influence; the earth
Gave sign of gratulation, and each hill.
*Milton,* P. L., viii. 513.

That still spirit *shed* from evening air!
*Wordsworth,* Prelude, ii.

4. To sprinkle; intersperse. [Rare.]

Her hair,
That flows so liberal and so fair,
Is *shed* with gray.
*B. Jonson,* Masque of Hymen.

5. To let or cause to flow out; let fall; pour out; spill: used especially in regard to blood and tears: as, to *shed* blood; to *shed* tears of joy.

Thou schalt *schede* the oile of anoyntyng on his heed.
*Wyclif,* Ex. xxix. 7.

And many a wilde hertes blood she *shedde.*
*Chaucer,* Monk's Tale, l. 267.

The Copies of those Tears thou there hast *shed* . . . are Already in Heaven's Casket bottled.
*J. Beaumont,* Psyche, ii. 150.

But, after looking a while at the long-tailed imp, he was so shocked by his horrible ugliness, spiritual as well as physical, that he actually began to *shed* tears.
*Hawthorne,* Seven Gables, xi.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To cast, part with, or let fall a covering, vestment, envelop, or seed; molt; lose, cast, throw off, or exuviate a covering: as, the bird *sheds* in August; the crab *sheds* in June.

White oats are apt to *shed* most as they lie, and black as they stand. *Mortimer,* Husbandry.

The *shedding* trees began the ground to strow.
*Dryden,* Hind and Panther, iii. 439.

2†. To be let fall; pour or be poured; be spilled.

Schyre *schedez* the rayn in schowrez ful warme.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 506.

Swich a reyn doun fro the welkne *shadde*
That slow the fyr, and made him to escape.
*Chaucer,* Monk's Tale, l. 741.

Faxe fyltered, & feit flosed hym vmbe,
That *schod* fro his schulderes to his schyre wykes.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1690.

**shed**[1] (shed), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shead, shede,* also dial. *shode;* < ME. *shced, schede, schead, shode, schode, schood, schad, shæd,* separation, division, the parting of the hair, the temple or top of the head, < AS. *scād,* the top of the head, a division, separation, *ge-sceād,* division, separation, = OS. *scēth* = OFries. *skēthe, skēd, scheid* = OHG. *sceit,* MHG. G. *scheit,* distinction, division, etc.; cf. D. (*haar-*)*scheel,* a tress of hair, = MLG. *schēdel* = OHG. *sceitila,* MHG. G. *scheitel,* the parting of the hair, the top of the head, the hair thereon; from the verb. The noun *shed* is most familiar in the comp. *water-shed.*] 1. A division or parting: as, the *shed* of the hair (obsolete or provincial); a water-*shed.*

In heed he had a *sheed* biforn. *Cursor Mundi,* l. 18837.

Her wav'ring hair disparpling flew apart
In seemly *shed.*
*T. Hudson,* tr. of Du Bartas's Judith, iv.

2. In *weaving,* a parting or opening between sets of warp-threads in a loom, made by the action of the heddles, or by the Jacquard attachment, for the passage of the shuttle and the weft-thread.

A double *shed* . . . is used when two tiers of shuttles are used at one time. *A. Barlow,* Weaving, p. 112.

3. The slope of land or of a hill: as, which way is the *shed?*—4†. The parting of the hair; hence, the top of the head; temples.

Ful streight and even lay his joly *shode.*
*Chaucer,* Miller's Tale, l. 130.

**shed**[2] (shed), *n.* [< ME. **shed, *shad,* in pl. *shaddys;* perhaps a particular use of ME. **shed,* written *ssed,* a Kentish form of *shade:* see *shade*[1]. The particular sense is prob. due to association with the diff. word *shud,* a shed: see *shud*[2].] 1. A slight or temporary shelter; a penthouse or lean-to; hence, an outhouse; a hut or mean dwelling: as, a snow-*shed;* a wood-*shed.*

Houses not inhabited, as shoppis, celars, *shaddys,* warehouses, stables, wharfes, kranes, tymbre hawes.
*Arnold's Chron.* (1502), ed. 1811, p. 72.

Courtesy,
Which oft is sooner found in lowly *sheds*
With smoky rafters than in tap'stry halls
And courts of princes. *Milton,* Comus, l. 323.

But when I touched her, lo! she, too,
Fell into dust and nothing, and the house
Became no better than a broken *shed.*
*Tennyson,* Holy Grail.

2. A large open structure for the temporary storage of goods, vehicles, etc.: as, a *shed* on a wharf; a railway-*shed;* an engine-*shed.*

These [wagons] filled the inn-yards, or were ranged side by side under broad-roofed *sheds.*
*Lowell,* Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

**shed**[3]†, *n.* [Appar. ult. < L. *scheda,* a sheet of paper: see *schedule.*] A sheet. [Rare.]

*Scheda* . . . Angl. A sheet or *shed* of paper. . . . *Schedula* . . . Angl. A little sheet or scrow of paper.
*Calepini Dictionarium Undecim Linguarum,* ed. 1590.

**shed**[4] (shed), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The smolt, or young salmon of the first year. [Local, Eng.]

**shedder** (shed'ėr), *n.* [< *shed*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who sheds, pours out, or spills.

A son that is a robber, a *shedder* of blood.
Ezek. xviii. 10.

2. In *zoöl.*, that which sheds, casts, or molts; especially, a lobster or crab which is shedding its shell, or has just done so and is growing a new one.

I'm going to make a cast, as soon as you drop the anchor and give me some of that bait—which, by the way, would be a great deal more tempting to the trout if it were a *shedder* or "buster" instead of a hard-shell crab.
*St. Nicholas,* XVII. 639.

3. An adult female salmon after spawning.

**shedding**[1] (shed'ing), *n.* [< ME. *sheding, shedyng, shæding;* verbal n. of *shed*[1], *v.*] 1. A parting; separation; a branching off, as of two roads or a water-shed; hence, the angle or place where two roads meet. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Forr Farisew [Pharisee] bitacneth uss *shædinng* inn Enneglissh spæche. *Orminn,* 16863.

Then we got out to that *shedding* of the roads which marks the junction of the highways coming down from Glasgow and Edinburgh. *W. Black,* Phaëton, xxix.

2. A pouring out or spilling; effusion: as, the *shedding* of blood.

I thank the, lord, with ruful entent
Of thi peynus and thi turment,
With carful hert and dreri mod,
For *schedynd* of thi swet blod.
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 194.

Almost all things are by the law purged with blood; and without *shedding* of blood is no remission. Heb. ix. 22.

3. The act of letting fall, casting off, or parting with something, as a plant its seed when ripe, or a covering husk: as, the *shedding* of wheat.

Promptly with the coming of the spring, if not even in the last week of February, the buffalo begins the *shedding* of his winter coat.
*W. T. Hornaday,* Smithsonian Report, 1887, ii. 412.

4. That which is shed, cast off, or exuviated; a cast or exuvium.

**shedding**[2] (shed'ing), *n.* [< *shed*[2] + *-ing*[1].] A collection of sheds, or sheds collectively. [Colloq.]

Self-contained Roofs in spans up to 30 ft., of Malleable Iron Columns requiring no foundations, are the most economical forms of durable *shedding* that can be erected.
*The Engineer,* LXIX., p. xv. of adv'ts.

**shedding-motion** (shed'ing-mō″shọn), *n.* In *weaving*, the mechanism for separating the warp-threads in a loom, to form an opening between them for the passage of the shuttle; a dobby: more particularly used with reference to the Jacquard loom. See *loom*[1].

**shed-line** (shed'līn), *n.* The summit line of elevated ground; the line of a water-shed.

**shed-roof** (shed'röf), *n.* Same as *pent-roof*.

**shedulet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *schedule*.

**Sheeah**, *n.* Same as *Shiah*.

**sheeft**, *n.* An obsolete form of *sheaf*[1].

**sheel.** See *sheal*[1], *sheal*[2].

**sheeling** (shē'ling), *n.* Same as *sheal*[2].

**sheen**[1] (shēn), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *shine* (simulating *shine*[1], *v.*); < ME. *sheene, shene, schene, scheene, scene, sceone, scone,* < AS. *scēne, scȳne, sceóne, scióne* = OS. *skōni, scōni* = OFries. *skēne, schēn, schōn* = D. *schoon* = MLG. *schōne*, LG. *schöne, schön* = OHG. *scōni*, MHG. *schœne*, G. *schön*, fair, beautiful, = Sw. *skön* = Dan. *skjön*, beautiful (cf. Icel. *skjōni*, a piebald horse), = Goth. *skauns*, well-formed, beautiful (cf. *ibnaskauns*, of like appearance, **skauns*, n., appearance, form, in comp. *gutha-skaunei*, the form of God); prob., with orig. pp. formative *-n*, from the root of AS. *sceáwian*, etc., look at, show: see *show*[1].] Fair; bright; shining; glittering; beautiful. [Obsolete or archaic.]

"After sharpest shoures," quath Pees, "most *sheene* is the sonne." *Piers Plowman* (C), xxi. 456.

Yonre blisful suster, Lucina the *sheene*,
That of the see is chief goddesse and queene.
*Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 317.

So faire and *sheene*
As on the earth, great mother of us all,
With living eye more fayre was never seene.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 10.

By fountain clear, or spangled starlight *sheen*.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1. 29.

**sheen**[1] (shēn), *v. i.* [< *sheen*[1], *a.*; in part a variant of *shine*[1].] To shine; glisten. [Obsolete or archaic.]

But he lay still, and sleeped sound,
Albeit the sun began to *sheen*.
*Clerk Saunders* (Child's Ballads, II. 48).

Ye'll put on the robes o' red,
To *sheen* thro' Edinburgh town.
*Mary Hamilton* (Child's Ballads, III. 326).

This town,
That, *sheening* far, celestial seems to be.
*Byron*, Childe Harold, i. 17.

**sheen**[1] (shēn), *n.* [< *sheen*[1], *v.* or *a.*] Brightness; luster; splendor. [Chiefly poetical.]

And thirty dozen moons with borrow'd *sheen*.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 167.

The *sheen* of their spears was like stars on the sea.
*Byron*, Destruction of Sennacherib.

**sheen**[2]† (shēn), *n.* An obsolete (Scotch) plural of *shoe*.

She lean'd her low down to her toe,
To loose her true love's *sheen*.
*Willie and Lady Maisry* (Child's Ballads, II. 58).

Four-and-twenty fair ladies
Put on that lady's *sheen*.
*Young Hastings the Groom* (Child's Ballads, I. 189).

**sheenly**† (shēn'li), *adv.* [< ME. *scheenely*; < *sheen*[1] + *-ly*[2].] Brightly.

Senin sterres that stounde stontlich imaked,
Hee showes forthe *scheenely* shynand bright.
*Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), l. 631.

**sheeny**[1] (shē'ni), *a.* [< *sheen*[1] + *-y*[1].] Bright; glittering; shining; beautiful. [Poetical.]

Did of late Earth's sons besiege the wall
Of *sheeny* Heaven, and thou, some goddess fled,
Amongst us here below to hide thy nectar'd head?
*Milton*, Death of Fair Infant, l. 48.

Many a *sheeny* summer-morn
Adown the Tigris I was borne.
*Tennyson*, Arabian Nights.

**sheeny**[2] (shē'ni), *n.*; pl. *sheenies* (-niz). [Origin obscure.] A sharp fellow; hence, a Jew: a term of opprobrium, also used attributively. [Slang.]

**sheep**[1] (shēp), *n.*; pl. *sheep*. [< ME. *sheep, shep, scheep, schepe, sceap, ssep, sep* (pl. *sheep, scheep*), < AS. *sceáp, scēp* (pl. *sceáp, scēp*) = OS. *scāp* = OFries. *skēp, schēp* = D. *schaap* = MLG. *schāp*, LG. *schaap* = OHG. *scāf*, MHG. G. *schaf*, sheep; root unknown. Not found in Goth., where *lamb* (= E. *lamb*) is used, nor in Scand., where Icel. *fær* = Sw. *får* = Dan. *faar*, sheep, appears (see *Faroese*).] 1. A ruminant mammal of the family *Bovidæ*, subfamily *Ovinæ*, and genus *Ovis*; specifically, *Ovis aries*, domesticated in many varieties, and one of the animals most useful to man. The male is a ram, the female a ewe, and the young a lamb; the flesh of the adult is mutton; of the young, lamb; the coat or fleece is wool, a principal material of warm clothing; the prepared hide is sheepskin, used for many purposes; the entrails furnish sausage-cases, and are also dried and twisted into strings for musical instruments ("catgut"); the prepared fat makes tallow or suet; and the twisted horns of the ram are used in the manufacture of various utensils. The milk of the ewe is thicker than that of the cow, yielding a relatively greater quantity of butter and cheese. The sheep is one of the most harmless and timid of animals. The artificial breeds of *O. aries* are numerous; it is not known from what wild stock or stocks they are descended. The mouflon is a probable ancestor of some at least of the domestic varieties, especially those with short tail and crescentic horns. The principal English varieties of the sheep are the large Leicester, the Cotswold, the Southdown, the Cheviot, and the black-faced breeds. The Leicester comes early to maturity, attains a large size, has a fine full form, and carries more mutton, though not of finest quality, in the same apparent dimensions than any other; the wool is not so long as in some other breeds, but is considerably finer. The Cotswolds have been improved by crossing with Leicesters; their wool is fine, and their mutton fine-grained and full-sized. Southdowns have short, close, and curled wool, and their mutton is highly valued for its flavor; they attain a large size. All these require a good climate and rich pasture. The Cheviot is much hardier, and is well adapted for the green, grassy hills of Highland districts; the wool is short, thick, and fine. The Cheviot possesses good fattening qualities, and yields excellent mutton. The black-faced is hardiest of all, and adapted for wild heathery hills and moors; its wool is long and coarse, but its mutton is the very finest. The Welsh resembles the black-faced, but is less hardy; its mutton is delicious, but its fleece weighs only about 2 pounds. The foreign breeds of sheep are numerous, some of the more remarkable being (*a*) the broad-tailed sheep, common in Asia and Egypt, and remarkable for its large heavy tail; (*b*) the Iceland sheep, having three, four, or five horns; (*c*) the fat-rumped sheep of Tatary, with an accumulation of fat on the rump, which, falling down in two great masses behind, often entirely conceals the tail; (*d*) the Astrakhan or Bucharian sheep, with the wool twisted in spiral curls, and of very fine quality; (*e*) the Wallachian or Cretan sheep, with very large, long, and spiral horns, those of the male being upright, and those of the female at right angles with the head. All the wild species of *Ovis* have the book-name *sheep*, and also particular designations. (See *argali, bighorn, mouflon, musimon.*) The only indigenous form in the New World is the Rocky Mountain sheep, or bighorn, *O. montana*. Certain *Ovinæ* of modern genera detached from *Ovis* are called *sheep* with a qualifying term, as the aoudad, or Barbary sheep. See cuts under *aoudad, bighorn, merino, Ovis, quadricorn*, and *Ruminantia*.

In that Lond ben Trees that beren Wolle, as thoghe it were of *Scheep*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 268.

2. Leather made from sheepskin, especially split leather used in bookbinding.—3. In contempt, a silly fellow.—**Barbary sheep**, the bearded argali, or aoudad.—**Black sheep**, one who in character or conduct does little credit to the flock, family, or community to which he belongs; the reprobate or disreputable member: as, the *black sheep* of the family.

Jekyl . . . is not such a *black sheep* neither but what there are some white hairs about him.
*Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xxxvi.

**Indian sheep**†, the llama.—**Marco Polo's sheep**, *Ovis poli*, one of the finest species of the genus.—**Merino sheep**. See *merino*.—**Peruvian sheep**†, the llama.—**Rocky Mountain sheep**, the bighorn.—**Sheep's eye** or **eyes**, a bashful, diffident look; a wishful glance; a leer; an amorous look.

Go to, Nell; no more *sheep's eyes;* ye may be caught, I tell ye; these be liquorish lads.
*Heywood*, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 51).

Well, but for all that, I can tell who is a great admirer of miss; pray, miss, how do you like Mr. Spruce? I swear I have often seen him cast a *sheep's eye* out of a calf's head at you; deny it if you can. *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

Those [eyes] of an amorous, roguish look derive their title even from the sheep; and we say such a one has a *sheep's eye*, not so much to denote the innocence as the simple slyness of the cast. *Spectator*.

A fig for their nonsense and chatter!—suffice it, her Charms will excuse one for casting *sheep's eyes* at her.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 334.

**Sheep's-foot trimmer**, a shears or cutting-pincers for removing superfluous growth from a sheep's foot.—**Sheep's-head porgy.** See *porgy*.—**Vegetable sheep.** Same as *sheep-plant*. See *Raoulia*.

**sheep**[2]†, *n.* [ME., also *scheep, schepe,* < AS. **scēpe*, one who takes charge of sheep, < *sceáp*, sheep: see *sheep*[1]. Cf. *herd*[2], < *herd*[1].] A shepherd.

In a somer seson, whan soft was the sonne,
I shope me in shroudes as I a *shepe* [var. *scheep* (A), *shepherde* (C)] were. *Piers Plowman* (B), Prol., l. 2.

**sheep-backs** (shēp'baks), *n. pl.* Same as *roches moutonnées*.

The rounded knolls of rock along the track of a glacier have been called *sheep-backs* (*roches moutonnées*), in allusion to their forms.
*J. D. Dana*, Man. of Geol. (rev. ed.), p. 699.

**sheepberry** (shēp'ber″i), *n.*; pl. *sheepberries* (-iz). 1. A small tree, *Viburnum Lentago*, of eastern North America. It bears small white flowers in cymes, and black edible drupes.—2. The fruit of the above tree, so called from its fancied resemblance to sheep-droppings. Also *nanny-berry*.

**sheep-biter**† (shēp'bī″tėr), *n.* A mongrel or ill-trained shepherd-dog which snaps at or worries sheep; hence, one who cheats or robs the simple or those he should guard; a petty thief, or perhaps a faultfinding, backbiting, or censorious person. Compare *bite-sheep*.

Wouldst thou not be glad to have the niggardly rascally *sheep-biter* come by some notable shame?
*Shak.*, T. N., ii. 5. 6.

I wish all such old *sheep-biters* might dip their fingers in such sauce to their mutton. *Chapman*, May-Day, iii. 1.

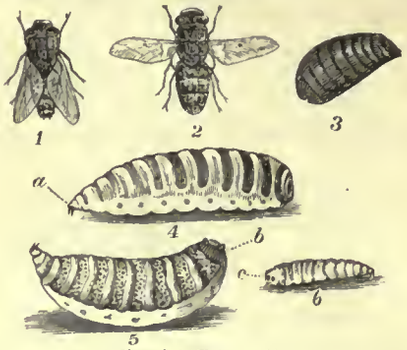
There are political *sheep-biters* as well as pastoral; betrayers of public trust as well as of private.
*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

**sheep-biting** (shēp'bī″ting), *a.* Given to biting, snapping at, or worrying sheep or simple or defenseless persons; hence, given to robbing or backbiting those under one's care.

Why, you bald-pated, lying rascal, you must be hooded, must you? Show your knave's visage, with a pox to you! Show your *sheep-biting* face, and be hanged an hour!
*Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 359.

*Sheep-biting* mongrels, hand-basket freebooters!
*Middleton*, Chaste Maid, ii. 2.

**sheep-bot** (shēp'bot), *n.* A bot-fly, *Œstrus ovis*, or its larva. It is a large yellowish-gray fly, which deposits its young larvæ in the nasal orifices of sheep. The larvæ crawl back into the passages of the nostrils or throat, and usually into the frontal sinuses, where they remain



Sheep-bot (*Œstrus ovis*).
1, adult fly, with wings closed; 2, same, with wings expanded; 3, empty puparium; 4, full-grown larva, dorsal view: *a*, mouth-hooks; 5, full-grown larva, ventral view: *b*, anal appendages; 6, young larva: *c*, anal stigmata.

feeding upon the mucous membrane for nine months, when they crawl out, drop to the ground, and transform to pupæ, issuing as flies in six weeks or more. They are a source of great damage to sheep, and are frequently the indirect or even direct cause of death. The sheep-bot is common to Europe and America, and has been carried in exported sheep to many other parts of the world.

**sheep-cote** (shēp'kōt), *n.* [< ME. *schep-cote;* < *sheep*[1] + *cote*[1].] A small inclosure for sheep with a shepherd's house in it; a pen.

Pray you, if you know,
Where in the purlieus of this forest stands
A *sheep-cote* fenced about with olive trees?
*Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 3. 78.

**sheep-dip** (shēp'dip), *n.* Same as *sheep-wash*.

**sheep-dog** (shēp'dog), *n.* 1. A dog trained to watch and tend sheep; especially, a collie.—2. A chaperon. [Slang.]

"Some men are coming who will only bore you. I would not ask them, but you know it 's for your good, and now I have a *sheep-dog*, I need not be afraid to be alone." "A *sheep-dog*—a companion! Becky Sharp with a companion! Isn't it good fun?" thought Mrs. Crawley to herself.
*Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxxvii.

**sheep-faced** (shēp'fāst), *a.* Sheepish; bashful.

**sheep-farmer** (shēp'fär″mėr), *n.* A farmer whose occupation is the raising of sheep.

**sheepfold** (shēp'fōld), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sheepefould;* < ME. *schepfalde;* < *sheep*[1] + *fold*[2], *n.*] A fold or pen for sheep.

**sheephead** (shēp'hed), *n.* Same as *sheepshead*, a fish.

In fishes which live near the bottom and among the rocks, such as the sea-bass, red snapper, *sheephead*, and perch, the scales are usually thick. *Science*, XV. 211.

**sheep-headed** (shēp'hed″ed), *a.* Dull; simple-minded; silly; stupid.

And though it be a divell, yet is it most idolatrously adored, honoured, and worshipped by those simple *sheepe-headed* fooles whom it hath undone and beggered.
*John Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

**sheepherde**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *shepherd*.

**sheep-holder** (shēp'hōl″dėr), *n.* A cradle or table for holding a sheep during the process of shearing; a sheep-table. *E. H. Knight*.

**sheep-hook** (shēp'hůk), *n.* [< *sheep*[2] + *hook*.] A shepherds' crook.

Thou a sceptre's heir,
That thus affect'st a *sheep-hook!*
*Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 431.

**sheepish** (shē'pish), *a.* [< ME. *shepisshe;* < *sheep*[1] + *-ish*[1].] 1†. Of or pertaining to sheep.

Of other shepherds, some were running after their sheep, strayed beyond their bounds; . . . some setting a bell for an ensign of a *sheepish* squadron.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

Of their *sheepish* Astarte yee heard euen now, and of their Legend of Dagon. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 91.

2. Like a sheep; having the character attributed to sheep or their actions; bashful; timorous to excess; over-modest; stupid; silly.

I haue reade ouer thy *sheepish* discourse of the Lambe of God and his Enemies, and entreated my patience to bee good to thee whilst I read it.
*Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 45.

Wanting there [at home] change of company, . . . he will, when he comes abroad, be a *sheepish* or conceited creature. *Locke*, Education, § 70.

I never felt the pain of a *sheepish* inferiority so miserably in my life. *Sterne*, Sentimental Journey, p. 20.

Reserved and *sheepish;* that 's much against him.
*Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, i. 1.

**sheepishly** (shē′pish-li), *adv.* In a sheepish manner; bashfully; with mean timidity or diffidence; sillily.

**sheepishness** (shē′pish-nes), *n.* The character of being sheepish; bashfulness; excessive modesty or diffidence; mean timorousness.

**sheep-laurel** (shēp′lâ″rel), *n.* The lambkill, *Kalmia angustifolia*, an American shrub the leaves of which are reputed poisonous to animals. Also *sheep-poison*, *calfkill*, *wicky*.

**sheep-louse** (shēp′lous), *n.* [Cf. ME. *schepys lowce*, 'sheep's louse': see *sheep*[1] and *louse*[1].] 1. A parasitic dipterous insect, *Melophagus ovinus;* a sheep-tick. See *Melophagus*, and cut under *sheep-tick*.—2. A mallophagous parasite, *Trichodectes sphærocephalus*, 1 millimeter long, infesting the wool of sheep in Europe and America: more fully called *red-headed sheep-louse*.

**sheepman** (shēp′man), *n.*; pl. *sheepmen* (-men). A sheep-farmer or sheep-master.

Unless reserved or protected, the whole region will soon or late be devastated by lumbermen and *sheepmen*.
*The Century*, XL. 667.

**sheep-market** (shēp′mär″ket), *n.* A place where sheep are sold. John v. 2.

**sheep-master** (shēp′mȧs″tėr), *n.* An owner of sheep; a sheep-farmer.

Suche vengeaunce God toke of their inordinate and vnsasiable couetousnes, sendinge amonge the shepe that pestiferous morrein, whiche much more iustely shoulde haue fallen on the *shepe-masters* owne heades.
*Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

I knew a nobleman in England that had the greatest audits of any man in my time—a great grazier, a great *sheepmaster*, a great timber man, a great collier.
*Bacon*, Riches (ed. 1887).

**sheep-pen** (shēp′pen), *n.* An inclosure for sheep; a sheepfold.

**sheep-pest** (shēp′pest), *n.* 1. The sheep-tick.—2. In *bot.*, a perennial rosaceous herb, *Acæna ovina*, found in Australia and Tasmania. The hardened calyx-tube in fruit is beset with barbed spines, making it a serious nuisance in wool.

**sheep-pick** (shēp′pik), *n.* A kind of hay-fork. See *sheppick*.

His servant Perry one evening in Campden-garden made an hideous outcry, whereat some who heard it coming in met him running, and seemingly frighted, with a *sheep-pick* in his hand, to whom he told a formal story how he had been set upon by two men in white with naked swords, and how he defended himself with his *sheep-pick*, the handle whereof was cut in two or three places.
*Examination of Joan Perry*, etc. (1676). (*Davies.*)

**sheep-plant** (shēp′plant), *n.* See *Raoulia*.

**sheep-poison** (shēp′poi″zn), *n.* 1. Same as *sheep-laurel*.—2. A Californian plant, *Lupinus densiflorus*.

**sheep-pox** (shēp′poks), *n.* An acute contagious febrile disease of sheep, accompanied by an eruption closely resembling that of smallpox; variola ovina. It appears in epizoötics, the mortality ranging from 10 to 50 per cent., according to the type of the disease. The virus is transmitted through the air, as well as by direct contact. The disease, not known in the United States, has been greatly restricted on the continent of Europe in recent years by the strict enforcing of sanitary and preventive measures. Thus, in 1887 it prevailed to a slight extent in France, Italy, and Austria. In Rumania, on the other hand, it attacked during the same year 64,000 sheep. Inoculation was practised during the first half of the present century, and frequently became the source of fresh outbreaks. It is now recommended only when the disease has actually appeared in a flock.

The formidable disorder of *sheep-pox* is confined chiefly to the continent of Europe. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 204.

**sheep-rack** (shēp′rak), *n.* 1. A building for holding sheep, especially for convenience in feeding them. It is provided with suitable gates or doors, and is fitted with a rack for hay and with troughs. It is sometimes mounted on a frame with wheels, so as to be movable.

2. The starling, *Sturnus vulgaris:* so called from its habit of perching on the backs of sheep to feed on the ticks. [Prov. Eng.]

**sheep-range** (shēp′rānj), *n.* See *range*, 7 (*a*).

**sheep-reeve**† (shēp′rēv), *n.* [< ME. *shepe-refe;* < *sheep*[1] + *reeve*[1].] A shepherd.

Item, where as Brome ys not well wyllyng yu my maters, whych for the wrong takyng and wyth haldyng my shepe I ought take a accioun ayenst hym; for declaractoun in whate wyse he dyd it, John Bele my *sheperefe* can enforme you best, for he laboured about the recuvere of it.
*Paston Letters*, I. 175.

**sheep-rot** (shēp′rot), *n.* A name given to the butterwort, *Pinguicula vulgaris*, and the pennywort, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, marsh-plants supposed to produce the rot in sheep. See *rot*, 2, *sheep's-bane*, *flukewort*, and *Hydrocotyle*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]

**sheep-run** (shēp′run), *n.* A large tract of grazing-country fit for pasturing sheep. A sheep-run is properly more extensive than a sheepwalk. It appears to have been originally an Australian term.

**sheep's-bane** (shēps′bān), *n.* A species of pennywort—in England *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, and in the West Indies *H. umbellata:* so named from their association with sheep-rot. See *Hydrocotyle* and *pennyrot*.

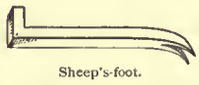
**sheep's-beard** (shēps′bērd), *n.* A composite plant of the genus *Urospermum* (formerly *Arnopogon*), related to the chicory. There are two species, natives of the Mediterranean region. *U. Dalechampii*, a dwarf tufted plant with large lemon-colored heads, is handsome in cultivation.

**sheep's-bit** (shēps′bit), *n.* A plant, *Jasione montana:* so called, according to Prior, to distinguish it from the devil's-bit scabious. The name is somewhat extended to other species of the genus. See *Jasione*. Also called *sheep's-scabious*.

**sheep's-eye** (shēps′ī), *n.* See *sheep's eye*, under *sheep*[1].

**sheep's-fescue** (shēps′fes″kū), *n.* A grass, *Festuca ovina*, native in many mountain regions, also cultivated elsewhere. It is a low tufted perennial with fine leaves and culms, perhaps the best of pasture-grasses in sandy soils, forming the bulk of the sheep-pasturage in the Scotch Highlands. It is also an excellent lawn-grass.

**sheep's-foot** (shēps′fůt), *n.* In *printing*, an iron hammer with a split curved claw at the end which serves for a handle. The claw is used as a pry for lifting forms from the bed of a press.


Sheep's-foot.

**sheep-shank** (shēp′shangk), *n.* 1. The shank or leg of a sheep; hence, something lank, slender, or weak: in the quotation applied to a bridge.

I doubt ns', frien', ye'll think
ye're nae *sheepshank*,
Ance ye were streekit o'er
frae bank to bank!
*Burns*, Brigs of Ayr.


Sheep-shank, 2.

2. *Naut.*, a kind of knot, hitch, or bend made on a rope to shorten it temporarily.

**sheepshead** (shēps′hed), *n.* 1†. A fool; a silly person.

Ah errant *Sheepes-head*, hast thou liu'd thus long,
And dar'st not looke a Woman in the face?
*Chapman*, All Fools (Works, 1873, I. 136).

2. A sparoid fish, *Archosargus* or *Diplodus probatocephalus* (formerly known as *Sargus ovis*), abundant on the Atlantic coast of the United States, and highly esteemed as a food-fish. It is a stout- and very deep-bodied fish, with a steep frontal profile, of a grayish color with about eight vertical black bands, and the fins mostly dark. It attains a length of 30 inches, though usually found of a smaller size.


Sheepshead (*Archosargus probatocephalus*).

3. A sciænoid fish of the fresh waters of the United States, *Haplodnotus grunniens*. Also called *drum*, *croaker*, and *thunder-pumper*.—**Sheepshead** (or **sheep's-head**) **porgy.** See *porgy*.—**Three-banded sheepshead.** Same as *moonfish* (*d*).

**sheepshead** (shēps′hed), *v. i.* To fish for or catch sheepshead. [U. S.]

**sheep-shearer** (shēp′shēr″ėr), *n.* One who shears or clips sheep.

Judah was comforted, and went up unto his *sheep-shearers* to Timnath. Gen. xxxviii. 12.

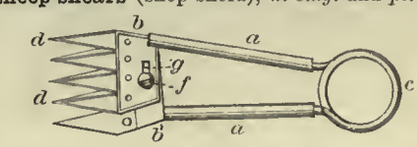
**sheep-shearing** (shēp′shēr″ing), *n.* 1. The act of shearing sheep.—2. The time of shearing sheep; also, a feast made on that occasion.

I must go buy spices for our *sheep-shearing*.
*Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 125.

There are two feasts annually held among the farmers, . . . but not confined to any particular day. The first is the *sheep-shearing*, and the second the harvest home.
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 467.

**Sheep-shearing machine,** a machine for shearing sheep. The cutters usually reciprocate between guard-teeth, like the knives of a mowing-machine.

**sheep-shears** (shēp′shērz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A kind of shears used for shearing sheep. The pointed blades are connected by a steel bow, which renders them self-opening.



Multiple-bladed Sheep-shears.

*a*, *a*, handles joined by coiled spring *c*; *b*, *b′*, plates joined to the handles and sliding upon each other, the motion being limited by the screw *f* working in slot *g*; *d*, *d*, blades.


Sheep-shears.

**sheep-silver** (shēp′sil″vėr), *n.* 1. A sum of money formerly paid by tenants for release from the service of washing the lord's sheep.—2. Mica. Also *sheep's-silver*. [Scotch.]

The walls and roof . . . composed of a clear transparent rock, incrusted with *sheeps-silver*, and spar, and various bright stones.
*Child Rowland* (Child's Ballads, I. 249).

**sheepskin** (shēp′skin), *n.* 1. The skin of a sheep; especially, such a skin dressed or preserved with the wool on, and used as a garment in many parts of Europe, as by peasants, shepherds, etc. The skin of a sheep fastened to the end of a long stick is used in Australia for beating out bush-fires.

Get the women and children into the river, and let the men go up to windward with the *sheep-skins*.
*H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, xxiv.

2. Leather made from the skin of a sheep. See *sheep*[1], 2.—3. A diploma, deed, or the like engrossed on parchment prepared from the skin of the sheep. [Colloq.]

Where some wise draughtsman and conveyancer yet toils for the entanglement of real estate in the meshes of *sheepskin*. *Dickens*, Bleak House, xxxii.

**sheep-sorrel** (shēp′sor″el), *n.* A plant, *Rumex Acetosella*, a slender weed with hastate leaves of an acid taste, abounding in poor dry soils. Also *field-sorrel*. See cut under *Rumex*.

**sheep's-parsley** (shēps′pärs″li), *n.* 1. An umbelliferous plant, *Anthriscus sylvestris*.—2. Another umbelliferous plant, *Chærophyllum temulum*. [Prov. Eng. in both senses.]

**sheep-split** (shēp′split), *n.* The skin of a sheep split by a knife or machine into two sections.

**sheep's-scabious** (shēps′skā″bi-us), *n.* Same as *sheep's-bit*.

**sheep's-silver,** *n.* See *sheep-silver*, 2.

**sheep-station** (shēp′stā″shọn), *n.* A sheep-farm. [Australia.]

**sheep-stealer** (shēp′stē″lėr), *n.* One who steals sheep.

**sheep-stealing** (shēp′stē″ling), *n.* The stealing of sheep: formerly a capital offense in Great Britain.

**sheepswool** (shēps′wůl), *n.* A kind of sponge, *Spongia equina*, var. *gossypina*, of high commercial value, found in Florida. Another sponge, of unmarketable character, is there called *bastard sheepswool*.

The *sheepswool* sponges are by far the finest in texture of any of the American grades.
*Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 820.


Sheep-tick (*Melophagus ovinus*), eight times natural size.

**sheep-tick** (shēp′tik), *n.* 1. A pupiparous dipterous insect of the family *Hippoboscidæ, Melophagus ovinus*, which infests sheep. It is common in pasture-grounds about the commencement of summer. The pupæ laid by the female are shining oval bodies, like the pips of small apples, which are to be seen attached by the pointed ends to the wool of the sheep. From these issues the tick, which is horny, bristly, of a rusty-ocher color, and destitute of wings. It fixes its head in the skin of the sheep, and extracts the blood, leaving a large round tumor. Also called *sheep-louse*. See cut on preceding page.

2. Same as *sheep-louse*, 2.

**sheepwalk** (shēp′wâk), *n.* A pasture for sheep; a tract of considerable extent where sheep feed. See *sheep-run*.

It is only within the last few years that the straths and glens of Sutherland have been cleared of their inhabitants, and that the whole country has been converted into an immense *sheep walk*.
Quoted in *Mayhew's* London Labour and London Poor, [II. 310.

**sheep-walker** (shēp′wâ″kėr), *n.* A sheep-master; one who keeps a sheepwalk. *Encyc. Dict.* [Colloq.]

**sheep-wash** (shēp′wosh), *n.* 1. A lotion or wash applied to the fleece or skin of sheep, either to kill vermin or to preserve the wool.—2. A sheep-washing (preparatory to sheep-shearing), or the feast held on that occasion.

A seed-cake at fastens; and a lusty cheese-cake at our *sheepe-wash*.
*Two Lancashire Lovers* (1640), p. 19. (*Halliwell.*)

Also *sheep-dip*.

**sheep-whistling** (shēp′hwis″ling), *a.* Whistling after sheep; tending sheep.

An old *sheep-whistling* rogue, a ram-tender.
*Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 805.

**sheep-worm** (shēp′wėrm), *n.* A nematoid worm, *Trichocephalus affinis*, infesting the cæcum of sheep.

**sheepy** (shē′pi), *a.* [< *sheep*[1] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to or resembling sheep; sheepish. *Chaucer.*

**sheer**[1] (shēr), *a.* [< (*a*) ME. *sherc, scheere, scherc, skere*, < AS. as if **scēre* = Icel. *skærr* = Sw. *skär* = Dan. *skjær*, bright, clear, sheer, pure; merged in ME. with (*b*) ME. *shire, schire, schyre, shir*, < AS. *scīr*, bright, = OS. *skīr, skīri* = OFries. *skīre* = MD. *schīr* = MLG. *schīr*, LG. *schier* = MHG. *schīr*, G. *schier*, clear, free from knots, = Icel. *skirr* = Sw. *skir* = Goth. *skeirs*, bright, clear; < Teut. √ *ski*, in AS. *scīnan*, etc., shine: see *shine*.] 1†. Pure; clear; bright; shining.

The blod schot for scham in-to his *schyre* face.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), i. 317.

Had lifte awey the grave stone,
That clothed was as snow *shire*.
*Cursor Mundi*, MS. Coll. Trin. Cantab. f. 106. (*Halliwell.*)

Thou *sheer*, immaculate, and silver fountain,
From whence this stream through muddy passages
Hath held his current and defiled himself!
*Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 3. 61.

2. Uncombined with anything else; simple; mere; bare; by itself.

If she say I am not fourteen pence on the score for *sheer* ale, score me up for the lyingest knave in Christendom.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., ii. 25.

Thou never hadst in thy house, to stay men's stomachs,
A piece of Suffolk cheese, or gammon of bacon,
Or any eaculent, but *sheer* drink only.
*Massinger*, New Way to Pay Old Debts, iv. 2.

3. Absolute; utter; downright: as, *sheer* nonsense or ignorance; *sheer* waste; *sheer* stupidity.

Poor Britton did as he was bid — then went home, took to his bed, and died in a few days of *sheer* fright, a victim to practical joking.
*J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 37.

Here is a necessity, on the one side, that I should do that which, on the other side, it appears to be a *sheer* impossibility that I should even attempt. *De Quincey.*

A conviction of inward defilement so *sheer* took possession of me that death seemed better than life.
*H. James*, Subs. and Shad., p. 126.

Mr. Jonathan Rossiter held us all by the *sheer* force of his personal character and will, just as the ancient mariner held the wedding guest with his glittering eye.
*H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 424.

4. Straight up or straight down; perpendicular; precipitous; unobstructed: as, a *sheer* descent.

This "little cliff" arose, a *sheer* unobstructed precipice of black shining rock. *Poe*, Tales, I. 161.

Upon a rock that, high and *sheer*,
Rose from the mountain's breast.
*Bryant*, Hunter's Vision.

5. Very thin and delicate; diaphanous: especially said of cambric or muslin.

Fine white batistes, French lawns, and *sheer* organdies delicately hematitched.
*New York Evening Post*, March 8, 1890.

**sheer**[1] (shēr), *adv.* [< ME. **schere* (= MLG. *schīre* = G. *schier*); < *sheer*[1], *a.*] Quite; right; straight; clean.

You give good fees, and those beget good causes;
The prerogative of your crowns will carry the matter,
Carry it *sheer*. *Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iii. 1.

Sturdiest oaks,
Bow'd their stiff necks, loaden with stormy blasts,
Or torn up *sheer*. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 419.

*Sheer* he cleft the bow asunder.
*Longfellow*, Hiawatha, vii.

She, cut off *sheer* from every natural aid.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, IV. 720.

Then we came to the isle Æolian, where dwelt Æolus, . . . in a floating island, and all about it is a wall of brooze unbroken, and the cliff runs up *sheer* from the sea.
*Butcher and Lang*, Odyssey, x.

**sheer**[1]† (shēr), *v. t.* [< ME. (*a*) *sheren, scheren, skeren* (= OSw. *skæra* = ODan. *skære*), (*b*) also *schiren, skiren*, make bright or pure; < *sheer*[1], *a.*] To make pure; clear; purify.

**sheer**[2]†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *shear*[1].

**sheer**[3] (shēr), *v. i.* [Formerly also *shear, shere;* a particular use of *sheer*[2], now spelled *shear*, due to D. influence, or directly < D. *scheren*, shear, cut, barter, jest, refl. withdraw, go away, warp, stretch, = G. *scheren*, refl., withdraw, take oneself off: see *shear*[1].] *Naut.*, to swerve or deviate from a line or course; turn aside or away, as for the purpose of avoiding collision or other danger: as, to *sheer* off from a rock.

They boorded him againe as before, and threw foure kedgers or grapnalls in iron chaines; then *shearing* off, they thought so to have torne downe the grating.
*Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 52.

As ye barke *shered* by ye canow, he shote him close under her side, in ye head.
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 317.

If they're hard upon you, brother, . . . give 'em a wide berth, *sheer* off and part company cheerily.
*Dickens*, Dombey and Son, xxxix.

**To sheer alongside**, to come carefully or by a curving movement alongside any object.

**sheer**[3] (shēr), *n.* [< *sheer*[3], *v.*] 1. The rise from a horizontal plane of the longitudinal lines of a ship as seen in looking along its side. These lines are more or less curved; when they do not rise noticeably at the bow and stern, as is most common, the ship is said to have a *straight sheer* or *little sheer*. See cut under *forebody*.

The amount of rise which gives the curvilinear form of the top side, decks, etc., is termed the *sheer* of these lines.
*Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 90.

In side-wheel boats the guards are wide enough to inclose the paddle-boxes. There is a very slight *sheer*, or rise, at the bows, and a smaller rise at the stern, so that the deck is practically level. *The Century*, XXVIII. 365.

2. The position in which a ship at single anchor is placed to keep her clear of the anchor.—3. The paint-strake or sheer-strake of a vessel.—4. A curving course or sweep; a deviation or divergence from a particular course.

When she was almost abeam of us they gave her a wide *sheer;* this brought her so close that the faces of the people aboard were distinctly visible.
*W. C. Russell*, Sailor's Sweetheart, v.

[Nautical in all uses.]

**Sheer draft.** See *draft*[1].—**Sheer plan.** Same as *sheer draft*.—**Sheer ratline.** See *ratline*.—**To break sheer.** See *break*.—**To quicken the sheer,** in *ship-building*, to shorten the radius of the curve.—**To straighten the sheer,** to lengthen the radius of the curve.

**sheer-batten** (shēr′bat″n), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, same as *sheer-pole*, 2.—2. In *ship-building*, a strip nailed to the ribs to indicate the position of the wales or bends preparatory to bolting the planks on.

**sheer-hooks** (shēr′hůks), *n. pl.* [Prop. *shear-hooks;* cf. *shearing-hooks. Sheer* is the old spelling, but retained prob. because of association with the also nautical *sheer*[3].] A combination of hooks having the inner or concave curve sharpened, so as to cut through whatever is caught; especially, such hooks formerly used in naval engagements to cut the enemy's rigging.


Sheer-hooks.

**sheer-hulk** (shēr′hulk), *n.* An old dismasted ship, with a pair of sheers mounted on it for masting ships. Also *shear-hulk*. See cut in next column.

Here, a *sheer hulk*, lies poor Tom Bowling,
The darling of the crew;
No more he'll hear the tempest howling,
For Death has broached him to.
*C. Dibdin*, Tom Bowling.

**sheering-hooks**†, *n. pl.* See *shearing-hooks*.

**sheer-leg** (shēr′leg), *n.* 1. One of the spars forming sheers.—2. *pl.* Same as *sheers*.

**sheerlesst**, *a.* See *shearless*.

**sheerly** (shēr′li), *adv.* [< ME. *schyrly;* < *sheer*[1] + *-ly*[2].] Absolutely; thoroughly; quite.


Sheer-hulk.

There he achrof hym *schyrly*, & achewed his myadedez
Of the more & the mynne, & merci beseches,
& of absolucioun he on the segge calles.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1880.

Turn all the stories over in the world yet,
And search through all the memories of mankind,
And find me such a friend! h'as out-done all,
Outstripp'd em *sheerly*, all, all, thou hast, Polydore!
To die for me! *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, v. 4.

**sheermant**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shearman*.

**sheer-mold** (shēr′mōld), *n.* In *ship-building*, a long thin plank for adjusting the ram-line on the ship's side, in order to form the sheer of the ship. One of its edges is curved to the extent of sheer intended to be given.

**sheer-pole** (shēr′pōl), *n.* 1. One of the spars of a sheers, or a single spar stayed by guys, and serving as a substitute for sheers of the usual form.—2. *Naut.*, an iron rod placed horizontally along the shrouds on the outside, just above the deadeyes, and seized firmly to each shroud to prevent its turning. Also *sheer-batten*.

**sheers** (shērz), *n. pl.* 1†. An obsolete spelling of *shears*.—2. A hoisting apparatus used in masting or dismasting ships, putting in or taking out boilers, mounting or dismounting guns, etc., and consisting of two or more spars or poles fastened together near the top, with their lower ends separated to form a base. The legs are steadied by guys, and from the top depends the necessary tackle for hoisting. Permanent sheers, in dockyards, etc., are sloped together at the top, and crowned with an iron cap bolted thereto. The sheers used in masting, etc., are now usually mounted on a wharf, but were formerly placed on an old ship called a *sheer-hulk*. The apparatus is named from its resemblance in form to a cutting-shears. Also *shears, shear-legs*.

**sheer-strake** (shēr′strāk), *n.* [< *sheer*[3] + *strake*.] In *ship-building*, same as *paint-strake*.

*Sheer strakes* are the strakes of the plating (generally outer) which are adjacent to the principal decks.
*Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 298.

**Sheer Thursday** (shēr-thėrz′dā). [< ME. *shere Thursdai, schere Thorsdai, scere Thorsdai*, < Icel. *skīri-thōrsdagr* (= Sw. *skär-torsdag* = Dan. *skjær-torsdag*), < *skīra*, cleanse, purify, baptize (< *skīrr*, pure), + *thōrsdagr*, Thursday: see *sheer*[1], *a.*, and *Thursday*.] The Thursday of Holy Week; Maundy Thursday. Compare *Chare Thursday*.

And the nexte daye, that was *Shyre Thursdaye*, aboute noone, we landed at Kyryell in Normandy, and rode to Depe the same nyght. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 3.

**sheerwatert**, *n.* An obsolete form of *shearwater*.

**sheesheh** (shē′she), *n.* [< Pers. word signifying 'glass.'] An Eastern pipe with long flexible stem: like the narghile, except that the water-vessel is of glass.

**sheet**[1] (shēt), *n.* [Under this form (early mod. E. also *sheat*) are merged three words of different formation, but of the same radical origin: (*a*) < ME. *shete, schete, schcete, ssete*, < AS. *scēte, scȳte* (not **scȳta* as in Lye), pl. *scȳtan*, a sheet (of cloth); (*b*) < ME. *schete*, < AS. *sccáta*, the foot of a sail (*sccát-līne*, a line from the foot of a sail, a sheet), = MD. **schote*, D. *schoot* = MLG. *schote*, LG. *schote*, > G. *schote*, a line from the foot of a sail; the preceding being secondary forms of the more orig. noun; (*c*) < ME. *schete, scet*, < AS. *sceát, scēt*, pl. *sccátas, sceáttas, scētas*, a sheet (of cloth), a towel, the corner or fold of a garment, also a projecting angle (*thrȳ-sceát*, three-cornered, etc.), a part (*eorthan sceát*,

*foldan sceát*, a portion of the earth, a region, the earth; *sǣs sceát*, a portion of the sea, a gulf, bay, etc.), = OFries. *skāt*, *schāt*, the fold of a garment, the lap, = D. *schoot* = MLG. *schōt* = OHG. *scōz*, also *scōzo*, *scōza*, MHG. *schōz*, G. *schoss*, *schooss*, the fold of a garment, lap, bosom, = Icel. *skaut*, the corner of a square cloth or other object, a corner or quarter of the earth or heavens, a line from the foot of a sail, the skirt or sleeve of a garment, the lap, bosom, a hood, = Sw. *sköte* = Dan. *skjöd*, the flap of a coat, the lap, bosom, = Goth. *skauts*, the hem of a garment; appar. orig. in sense of 'projecting corner,' so called as jutting out, or less prob. from the resemblance to the head of a spear or arrow (cf. *gore*[2], a triangular piece of cloth or ground, ult. < AS. *gār*, spear); from the root of AS. *scēotan* (pret. *sceát*), etc., shoot: see *shoot*. The forms of these three groups show mixture with each other and with forms of *shoot*, *n.*, and *shot*[1], *n.*] 1. A large square or rectangular piece of linen or cotton spread over a bed, under the covers, next to the sleeper: as, to sleep between *sheets*.

Se the *shetes* be fayre & swete, or elles loke ye have clene *shetes*; than make up his bedde manerly.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 283.

Ne *shetis* clene to lye betweene,
Made of thred and twyne.
*The Nutbrowne Maide* (Child's Ballads, IV. 151).

How bravely thou becomest thy bed, fresh lily,
And whiter than the *sheets!*
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 2. 15.

2. In general, a broad, usually flat, and relatively thin piece of anything, either very flexible, as linen, paper, etc., or less flexible, or rigid, as lead, tin, iron, glass, etc. (a plate).

Oure lady her hede ache schette in a *schete*,
And 3it lay still doted and dased,
As a womman mapped and mased.
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 216.

(*a*) One of the separate pieces, of definite size, in which paper is made; the twenty-fourth part of a quire. In the printing-trade the sheet is more clearly defined by naming its size: as, a *sheet* of cap or a *sheet* of royal (see *sizes of paper*, under *paper*); in bookbinding the sheet is further defined by specifying its fold: as, a *sheet* of quarto or a *sheet* of duodecimo.

I would I were so good an alchemist to persuade you that all the virtue of the best affections that one could express in a *sheet* were in this rag of paper.
*Donne*, Letters, xxxiii.

(*b*) A newspaper: so called as being usually printed on a large piece of paper and folded.

That guilty man would fain have made a shroud of his Morning Herald. He would have flung the *sheet* over his whole body, and lain hidden there from all eyes.
*Thackeray*, Philip, xvi.

(*c*) *pl.* Leaves and pages, as of a book or a pamphlet. [Rare.]

In sacred *sheets* of either Testament
'Tis hard to finde a higher Argument.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

The following anecdote is also related of him, but with what degree of truth the editor of these *sheets* will not pretend to determine. *Life of Quin* (reprint 1887), p. 23.

(*d*) In *math.*, a separate portion of a surface, analogous to the branch of a curve; especially, one of the planes of a Riemann's surface.

[*Sheet* is often used in composition to denote that the substance to the name of which it is prefixed is in the form of sheets or thin plates: as, *sheet*-iron, *sheet*-glass, *sheet*-tin.] 3. A broad expanse or surface: as, a *sheet* of water, of ice, or of flame.

Such *sheets* of fire, such bursts of horrid thunder.
*Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2. 46.

We behold our orchard-trees covered with a white *sheet* of bloom in the spring.
*Darwin*, Cross and Self Fertilisation, p. 400.

When the river and bay are as smooth as a *sheet* of beryl-green silk. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, p. 196.

4†. A sail.

A deeper Sea I now perforce must saile,
And lay my *sheats* ope to a freer gale.
*Heywood*, Anna and Philila.

5. *Naut.*, a rope or chain fastened to one or both of the lower corners of a sail to extend it and hold it extended, or to change its direction. In the square sails above the courses the ropes by which the clues are extended are called *sheets*. In the courses each clue has both a tack and a sheet, the tack being used to extend the weather clue and the sheet the lee clue. In fore-and-aft sails—except gaff-topsails, where the reverse is the case—the sheet secures the after lower corner and the tack the forward lower corner. In studdingsails the tack secures the outer clue and the sheet the inner one.

6. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a layer; a lamina or lamella, as of any membranous tissue.—7. In *mining*, galena in thin and continuous masses. The ore itself is frequently called *sheet-mineral*. [Upper Mississippi lead region.]—**Advance-sheets.** See *advance*, *n.*, 6.—**A sheet in the wind**, somewhat tipsy; fuddled; hence, to be or have three **sheets in the wind**, to be very tipsy or drunk.

Though S. might be a thought tipsy—*a sheet* or so *in the wind*—he was not more tipsy than was customary with him. He talked a great deal about propriety and steadiness, . . . but seldom went up to the town without coming down *three sheets in the wind*.
*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 185.

**Flat sheets.** See *blanket-deposit*.—**Flowing sheets.** See *flowing*.—**In sheets**, not folded, or folded but not bound: said especially of printed pages: as, a copy of a book *in sheets*.—**Oiled sheets.** See *oil*.—**Set-off sheet.** See *set-off*.—**Sheet and a half**, in *printing*, a sheet of paper, or a folded section, which contains one half more paper or pages than the regular sheet or section.—**To flow a jib or staysail sheet.** See *flow*[1].—**To gather aft a sheet.** See *gather*.—**To haul the sheets flat aft.** See *flat*[1].

**sheet**[1] (shēt), *v. t.* [< *sheet*[1], *n.*] 1. To furnish with sheets: as, a *sheeted* couch.—2. To fold in a sheet; shroud; cover with or as with a sheet.

Like the stag, when snow the pasture *sheets*,
The bark of trees thou browsed'st.
*Shak.*, A. and C., i. 4. 65.

A little ere the mightiest Julius fell,
The graves stood tenantless, and the *sheeted* dead
Did squeak and gibber in the Roman streets.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1. 115.

The strong door *sheeted* with iron—the rugged stone stairs. *Bulwer*, My Novel, xii. 5.

3. To form into sheets; arrange in or as in sheets.

Then *sheeted* rain burst down, and whirlwinds howl'd aloud.
*Scott*, Vision of Don Roderick, The Vision, st. 36.

**To sheet home** (*naut.*). See *home*, *adv.*

Our topsails had been *sheeted home*, the head yards braced aback, the fore-topmast staysail hoisted, and the buoys streamed. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 70.

**sheet**[2] (shēt). An old variant of *shoot*, used in *sheet-anchor*, and common in dialectal speech.

**sheet-anchor** (shēt'ang*ʳ*kor), *n.* [Formerly also *shoot-anchor*, *shoot-anker*, *shot-anchor;* lit. anchor to be 'shot' out or suddenly lowered in case of great danger; < *shoot*, *shcet*[2], + *anchor*[1].] 1. One of two anchors, carried on shores in the waist, outside, abaft the fore-rigging, and used only in cases of emergency. The sheet-anchors were formerly the heaviest anchors carried, but they are now of the same weight as the bowers.

Hence—2. Figuratively, chief dependence; main reliance; last resort.

This saying they make their *shoot-anker*.
*Cranmer*, Ans. to Gardiner, p. 117.

**sheet-bend** (shēt'bend), *n.* *Naut.*, a bend very commonly used for fastening two ropes together. It is made by passing the end of one rope up through the bight of another, round both parts of the bight, and under its own part.

**sheet-cable** (shēt'kā*ʳ*bl), *n.* The chain-cable belonging to or used with the sheet-anchor. Also called *sheet-chain*.

**sheet-calender** (shēt'kal*ʳ*en-dėr), *n.* A form of calendering-machine in which rubber, paper, and other materials are pressed into sheets and surfaced. *E. H. Knight.*

**sheet-copper** (shēt'kop'ėr), *n.* Copper in sheets or broad thin plates.

**sheet-delivery** (shēt'dē-liv*ʳ*ėr-i), *n.* In *printing*, the act or process of delivering the printed sheet from the form to the fly. *E. H. Knight.*

**sheeted** (shē'ted), *p. a.* [< *sheet*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a broad white band or patch around the body: said of a beast, as a cow.—2. In *printing*, noting presswork which requires the placing of a clean sheet over every printed sheet to prevent the offset of moist ink.

**sheeten**† (shē'tn), *a.* [< *sheet*[1] + *-en*[2].] Made of sheeting.

Or wanton rigg, or letcher dissolute,
Do stand at Powles-Crosse in a *sheeten* sute.
*Davies*, Paper's Complaint, l. 250. (*Davies.*)

**sheet-glass** (shēt'glàs), *n.* A kind of crown-glass made at first in the form of a cylinder, which is cut longitudinally and placed in a furnace, where it opens out into a sheet.—**Sheet-glass machine**, a machine for forming glass in a plastic state into a sheet. It consists of an inclined table, on which the molten glass is poured, with adjustable pieces on the sides of the table to regulate the width of the layer. From the table the sheet of glass passes to rollers, which bring it to the desired thickness.

**sheeting** (shē'ting), *n.* [< *sheet*[1] + *-ing*[1].] 1. The act or process of forming into sheets or arranging in sheets: as, the *sheeting* of tobacco.—2. Stout white linen or cotton cloth made wide for bed-sheets: it is sold plain or twilled, and bleached or unbleached.—3. In *hydraul. engin.*, a lining of timber to a caisson or coffer-dam, formed of sheet-piles, or piles with planking between; also, any form of sheet-piling used to protect a river-bank.—4. In *milit. engin.*, short pieces of plank used in conjunction with frames to support the earth forming the top and sides of galleries.—**Calico sheeting**, cotton cloth used for bed-sheets. [Eng.]

**sheeting-machine** (shē'ting-ma-shēn*ʳ*), *n.* A wool-combing machine.

**sheeting-pile** (shē'ting-pīl), *n.* Same as *sheet-pile*.

**sheet-iron** (shēt'ī'ėrn), *n.* Iron in sheets or broad thin plates.

**sheet-lead** (shēt'led'), *n.* See *lead*[2].

**sheet-lightning** (shēt'līt-ning), *n.* See *lightning*[1], 2.

No pale *sheet-lightnings* from afar, but fork'd
Of the near storm, and aiming at his head.
*Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

**sheet-metal** (shēt'met*ʳ*al), *n.* Metal in sheets or thin plates.—**Sheet-metal die**, one of a pair of formers between which sheet-metal is pressed into various shapes.—**Sheet-metal drawing-press**, a form of stamping-machine for forming seamless articles from sheet-metal.—**Sheet-metal gage**, a gage, usually working by a screw, for measuring the thickness of sheet-metal.—**Sheet-metal polisher**, a machine with scouring surfaces, between which metallic plates are passed to remove scale or foreign matters preparatory to tinning, painting, etc.—**Sheet-metal scourer**, a machine in which sheet-metal is scoured by means of wire brushes, and polished by rollers covered with an elastic or fibrous material and carrying sand.—**Sheet-metal straightener**, a machine for straightening sheet-metal by the action of rollers or pressure surfaces applied transversely to the bend or buckle of the plate.

**sheet-mineral** (shēt'min*ʳ*ė-ral), *n.* A name given to galena when occurring in thin sheet-like masses, especially in the upper Mississippi lead region. See *sheet*[1], 7.

**sheet-pile** (shēt'pīl), *n.* A pile, generally formed of thick plank shot or jointed on the edge, and sometimes grooved and tongued, driven between the main or gage piles of a coffer-dam or other hydraulic work, either to retain or to exclude water, as the case may be. Also *sheeting-pile*. See cut under *sea-wall*.

**sheet-work** (shēt'wėrk), *n.* In *printing*, presswork in which the sheet is printed on one side by one form of type, and on the other side by another form: in contradistinction to *half-sheet work*, in which the sheet is printed on both sides from the same form.

**sheeve**, *n.* See *sheave*[2].

**shefet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *sheaf*[1].

**sheik, sheikh** (shēk or shāk), *n.* [Also *scheik*, *shaik*, *sheyk*, *sheykh*, *shaykh*, formerly *sheck;* = OF. *esceque*, *seic*, F. *cheik*, *scheik*, *cheikh* = G. *scheik* = Turk. *sheykh*, < Ar. *shcikh*, a chief, *shaykh*, a venerable old man, lit. 'old' or 'elder' (used like L. *senior:* see *senior*, *sire*, *seigneur*, etc.), < *shākha*, grow old, be old.] In Arabia and other Mohammedan countries, an old man; an elder. (*a*) The head of a tribe or village; a chief.

Here wee should have paid two dollars apeice for our heads to a *Sheck* of the Arabs. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 119.

We may hope for some degree of settled government from the native sultans and *sheikhs* of the great tribes.
*Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 862.

I resolved to take a Berberi, and accordingly summoned a *Shaykh*—there is a *Shaykh* for everything down to thieves in Asia—and made known my want.
*R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 62.

(*b*) A religious chief among Mohammedans; a title of learned or devout men; master.—**Sheik ul Islam**, the title of the grand mufti at Constantinople, the chief authority in matters of sacred law of the Turkish empire; the presiding official of the hierarchy of Moslem doctors of law.

**sheil, sheiling**, *n.* Same as *sheal*[2].

**shekarry** (shę-kar'i), *n.* See *shikaree*.

**shekel** (shek'el), *n.* [Formerly also *sicle* (< F.); = D. *sikkel* = G. Sw. Dan. *sekel* = Icel. *sikill*, < OF. *sicle*, *cicle*, F. *sicle* = Sp. Pg. It. *siclo*, < LL. *siclus*, < Gr. *σίκλος*, *σίγλος*, a Hebrew shekel, a weight and a coin (expressed by *δίδραχμον* in the Septuagint, but equal to 4 Attic *δραχμαί* in Josephus; the Persian *σίγλος* was one three-thousandth part of the Babylonian talent), < Heb. *sheqel*, a shekel (weight), < *shāqal*, Assyrian *shāqual* = Ar. *thaqal*, weigh.] 1. A unit of weight first used in Babylonia, and there equal to one sixtieth part of a mina. As there were two Asayrian minas, so there were two shekels, one of 17 grama (258 grains troy), the other of 8.4 grama (129 grains). A trade shekel had a weight of 8.2 grama (127 grains). Modified both in value and in its relation to the mina, the shekel was adopted by the Phenicians, Hebrews, and other peoples. There were many different Phenician shekels, varying through 15.2 grams (234 grains), 14.5 grams (224 grains), 14.1 grams (218 grains), down to 13.5 grama (208 grains). The Hebrew shekel, at least under the Maccabees, was 14.1 grams. See also *siglos*.

2. The chief silver coin of the Jews, probably first coined in 141 B. C. by Simon Maccabæus. Obverse, "Shekel of Israel," pot of manna or a sacred vessel; reverse, "Jerusalem the holy," flower device, sup-

Obverse. Reverse.
Jewish Shekel.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

posed to be Aaron's rod budding. Specimens usually weigh from 212 to 220 grains. Half-shekels were also struck in silver at the same date.

3. *pl.* Coins; coin; money. [Slang.]

From their little cabinet-piano were evoked strains of enchanting melody by fingers elsewhere only to be bought by high-piled *shekels*. *The Century*, XL. 577.

**shekert**, *n.* An obsolete form of *checker*[1].

**Shekinah**, *n.* See *Shechinah*.

**sheld**[1]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shield*.

**sheld**[2] (sheld), *a.* and *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *shold*[1] for *shoal*[1].

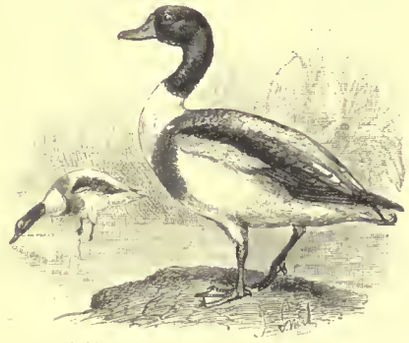
**sheld**[3] (sheld), *a.* [Also, erroneously, *shelled* (Halliwell); appar. only in comp., as in *sheldrake* and *sheldapple*, being the dial. or ME. *sheld*, a shield, used of 'spot' in comp.: see *sheld*[1], *sheldapple*, *sheldrake*.] Spotted; variegated. *Coles*.

**sheldafle**†, *n.* See *sheldapple*.

**sheldapple** (shel'dap-l), *n.* [Also in obs. or dial. forms *sheldappel*, *sheld-aple*, *sheldafle* (appar. by error), also *shell-apple*, *sheel-apple*, early mod. E. *sheld appel*, appar. for **sheld-dapple*, < *sheld*[1], shield, + *dapple*. The second element may, however, be a popular perversion of *alp*[2], a bullfinch. Cf. D. *schildvink*, a greenfinch, lit. 'shield-finch.' Cf. *sheldrake*.] 1. The chaffinch. [Prov. Eng.]—2. The crossbill, *Loxia curvirostra*. See cut under *crossbill*.

**sheld-fowl** (sheld'foul), *n.* [< *sheld* (as in *sheldrake*) + *fowl*[1].] The common sheldrake. [Orkney.]

**sheldrake** (shel'drāk), *n.* [Formerly also *shelldrake* (also *shieldrake*, *shield-drake*, *shildrake*, appar. artificial forms according to its orig. meaning), < ME. *scheldrak*, prob. for **sheld-drake*, lit. 'shield-drake,' < *sheld*, a shield (in allusion to its ornamentation) (< AS. *scyld*, a shield, also part of a bird's plumage), + *drake*: see *shield* and *drōke*[1]. Cf. Icel. *skjöldungr*, a sheldrake, *skjöldōttr*, dappled, < *skjöld*, a shield, a spot on cattle or whales; Dan. *skjoldet*, spotted, brindled, < *skjold*, a spot, a shield. Cf. *shelduck*, *sheld-fowl*. The Orkney names *skeldrake*, *skeelduck*, *skeelgoose* appar. contain a corrupted form of the Scand. word cognate with E. *sheld*[1], *shield*.] 1. A duck of either of the genera *Tadorna* and *Casarca*. The common sheldrake is *T. vulpanser*, or *T. cornuta*, the so-called *links goose*, *sly goose*,



Sheldrake (*Tadorna cornuta* or *vulpanser*).

*skeelgoose* or *skeelduck*, *burrow-* or *barrow-duck*, *bergander*, etc., of Great Britain and other parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. This is a duck, though with somewhat the figure and carriage of a goose, and belongs to the *Anatinæ* (having the hallux unlobed), but is maritime, and notable for nesting in underground burrows. It is about as large as the mallard, and has a similar glossy greenish-black head and neck; the plumage is otherwise varied with black, white, and chestnut in bold pattern; the bill is carmine, with a frontal knob, and the legs are flesh-colored. This bird is half-tamed in some places, like the eider-duck, and laid under contribution for its eggs. The ruddy sheldrake or Brahminy duck is *T. casarca*, or *Casarca rutila*, wide-ranging like the foregoing. Each of these sheldrakes is represented in Australian, Papuan, and Polynesian regions by such forms as *Tadorna radjah*, *Casarca tadornoides*, and *C. variegata*. No sheldrakes properly so called are American.

2. The shoveler-duck, *Spatula clypeata*, whose variegated plumage somewhat resembles that of the sheldrake. [Local, Eng.]—3. A merganser or goosander; especially, the red-breasted merganser, also called *shelduck*.—4†. The canvasback duck. [Virginia.]

*Sheldrach* or canvasback.
*Jefferson*, Notes on Virginia (1788).

**shelduck** (shel'duk), *n.* [Also *shellduck*, for orig. **sheld-duek*, < *sheld* (as in *sheldrake*), + *duck*[2].] 1. Same as *sheldrake*, 3.—2. The female of the sheldrake.—3. The red-breasted merganser, *Mergus serrator*. *Yarrell*. [Local, Ireland.]

**shelf**[1] (shelf), *n.*; pl. *shelves* (shelvz). [< ME. *schelfe*, *shelfe* (pl. *schelves*, *shelves*), < AS. *scylfe*, a plank or shelf, = MLG. *schelf*, LG. *schelfe*, a shelf, = Icel. *skjālf*, a bench, seat (only in comp. *hlidh-skjālf*, lit. 'gate-bench,' a name for the seat of Odin); prob. orig. 'a thin piece'; cf. Sc. *skelve*, a thin slice; D. *schilfer*, a scale, *schilferen*, scale off, LG. *schelfern*, scale off, peel, G. *schelfe*, a husk, shell, paring, *schelfen*, *schelfern*, peel off; Gael. *sgealb*, a splinter, split. Cf. *shelf*[2].] 1. A thin slab or plank, a piece of marble, slate, wood, or other material, generally long and narrow, fixed horizontally to a wall, and used for supporting small objects; in general, a narrow flat surface, horizontal or nearly so, and raised above a larger surface, as of a floor or the ground.

In the southern wall there is a . . . little *shelf* of common stone, supported by a single arch; upon this are placed articles in houriy use, perfume bottles, coffee cups, a stray book or two. *R. F. Burton*, El-Medinah, p. 188.

2. In *ship-building*, an inner timber, or line of timbers, following the sheer of the vessel, and bolted to the inner side of ribs, to strengthen the frame and sustain the deck-beams. See cut under *beam*, 3.

The ends of the deck-beams rest upon a line of timbers secured on the inside surface of the frames. This combination of timbers is termed the *shelf*.
*Thearle*, Naval Arch., § 201.

3. The charging-bed of a furnace.

The bed of the furnace is divided into two parts; the "working bed," that nearest the fire, is 6 in. or so lower than the *shelf* or charging bed.
*Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 290.

4. In scissors, the bottom of the countersink which receives the head of the screw uniting the two blades.—**To put, lay, or cast on the shelf**, to put aside or out of use; lay aside, as from duty or active service; sheive.

The seas
Had been to us a glorious monument,
Where now the fates have *cast* us *on the shelf*
To hang 'twix air and water.
*Heywood*, Fortune by Land and Sea.

**shelf**[1] (shelf), *v. t.* [< *shelf*[1], *n.* Cf. *shelve*[1], the more common form of this verb.] Same as *shelve*[1].

**shelf**[2] (shelf), *n.*; pl. *shelves* (shelvz). [Regarded as a particular use of *shelf*[1], but in part at least, in the sense of 'shoal' or 'sand-bank,' due to association with *shelve*[2], and thus ult. practically a doublet of *shoal*[1], *sheld*[2], *shallow*[1]: see *shelve*[2], *shoal*[1], *shallow*[1].] 1. A rock, ledge of rocks, reef, or sand-bank in the sea, rendering the water shallow and dangerous to ships; a reef or shoal; a shallow spot.

To auoyde the daungieura of suche shalowe places and *shelfes*, he euer sent one of the smauiest caraueiles before, to try the way with soundinge.
*Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. [Arber, p. 89).

What sands, what *shelves*, what rocks do threaten her!
*B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 1.

On the tawny sands and *shelves*
Trip the pert faeries and the dapper elves.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 117.

Ships drift darkling down the tide,
Nor see the *shelves* o'er which they glide.
*Scott*, Rokeby, iv. 27.

2. A projecting layer or ledge of rock on land.—3. The bed-rock; the surface of the bed-rock; the rock first met with after removing or sinking through the superficial detritus. [Eng.]

**shelfy** (shel'fi), *a.* [< *shelf*[2] + *-y*[1].] Full of shelves; shelvy. (*a*) Abounding with sand-banks or rocks lying near the surface of the water, and rendering navigation dangerous: as, a *shelfy* coast.

Advent'rous Man, who durst the deep explore,
Oppose the Winds, and tempt the *shelfy* Shoar.
*Congreve*, Birth of the Muse.

(*b*) Full of rocky up-cropping ledges.

The tillable fields are in some places so . . . tongh that the plough will scarcely cut them, and in some so *shelfie* that the corn hath much adoe to fasten its roote.
*R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, p. 19.

**shell** (shel), *n.* [< ME. *schelle*, *shelle*, < AS. *scel*, *seell*, *scill*, *scyl*, *scyll*, *scelle*, a shell, = D. *schel*, also *schil*, shell, cod, peel, rind, web (of the eye), bell, = Icel. *skel*, a shell, = Goth. *skalja*, a tile; akin to *scale*[1]. Cf. *sheal*[1], a doublet of *shell*.]

1. A scale or husk; the hard outer covering of some kinds of seeds and fruits, as a cocoanut.

In Ægypt they fill the *shell* with milk, and let it stand some time, and take it as an emetic.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 233.

2. In *zoöl.*, a hard outer case or covering; a crust; a test; a lorica; a carapace; an indurated (osseous, cartilaginous, cuticular, chitinous, calcareous, silicious, etc.) integument or part of integument. (See *exoskeleton*.) Specifically—(*a*) In *mammal.*, the peculiar integument of an armadillo, forming a carapace, and sometimes also a plastron, as in the fossil glyptodons. (*b*) An egg-shell.

This lapwing runs away with the *shell* on his head.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 193.

(*c*) In *herpet.*, a carapace or plastron, as of a turtle; specifically, tortoise-shell. (*d*) In *ichth.*, the box-like integument of the ostracions. (*e*) In *Mollusca*, the test of any mollusk; the valve or valves of a shell-fish; the chitinized or calcified product of the mantle; a conch. A shell in one, two, or several pieces is so highly characteristic of mollusks that these animals are commonly called *shell-fish* collectively, and many of them are grouped as *Testacea*, *Conchifera*, etc. In some moliusks, as dibranchiate cephalopods, the shell is internal, constituting the pen or cuttle (see *calamary*); in others there is no shell. The shell is secreted chiefly by a mantle or folds of the mantle which are developed around the soft parts, and is usually composed of carbonate of lime. It is generally univalve and spiral, as in most gastropods. In chitons there are eight valves imbricated in a longitudinal series, bound together by a marginal band. In bivalves two shells are developed from and cover the sides of the animal, right and left. (See cuts under *bivalve*.) Some moliusks otherwise bivalve have accessory valves. (*f*) In *Brachiopoda* there are two valves, but one covers the back and the other the abdominal region, so that the valves are dorsal and ventral. These shells are sometimes composed chiefly of phosphate of lime, as in linguias. (*g*) In *Crustacea*, the hard chitinous or calcareous integument or crust, or some special part of it: as, the *shell* of a crab or lobster. (*h*) In *entom.*: (1) The wing-case of a beetle; an elytron; a shard: as, "cases or *shells* (elytra)," *Swainson and Shuckard*. (2) The cast skin of a pupa, especially of lepidopterous insects; a pupa-shell. (*i*) In echinoderms, the hard crust or integument, especially when it coheres in one hollow case or covering; a test: as, the *shell* of a sea-urchin. (*j*) In *Vermes*, the tube or case of a tubicolous worm, when hard, thick, or rigid, like a mollusk's shell: as, the *shell* of a serpula. (*k*) In some *Protozoa*, a silicious or calcareous test or lorica of any kind. Such shells are present under numberless modifications, often beautifully shaped and highly complicated, perforated, camerated, etc., as in foraminifers, radiolarians, sun-animalcules, many infusorians, etc.

3. In *anat.*, some hard thin or hollowed part. (*a*) A turbinate bone; a scroll-bone. (*b*) A hollow or cylindric cast or exfoliation, as of necrosed bone; a squama.

4. The outer ear, auricle, or conch: as, pearly *shells* or pink *shells*. [Chiefly poetical.]

The whole external *shell* of the ear, with its cartilages, muscles, and membranes, is in Man a useless appendage.
*Haeckel*, Evol. of Man (trans.), II. 437.

5. A shelled or testaceous mollusk; a shell-fish. In this sense *shell* may be added, with or without a hyphen, to numerous words, serving to specify moliusks or groups of moliusks. Some of the best-established of such combinations are noted after the phrases given below.

6. The outer part or casing of a block which is mortised for the sheave, and bored at right angles to the mortise for the pin which forms the axle of the sheave. See cuts under *block*[1].

A block consists of a *shell*, sheave, pin, and strap (or strop). The *shell* is the frame or case.
*Qualtrough*, Boat Sailer's Manual, p. 13.

7. The thin film of copper which forms the face of an electrotype, and is afterward backed with type-metal to the required thickness.—8. Something resembling or suggesting a shell in structure or use. (*a*) A frail structure or vessel incapable of sustaining rough handling, or of which the interior has been destroyed: as, the house is a mere *shell*.

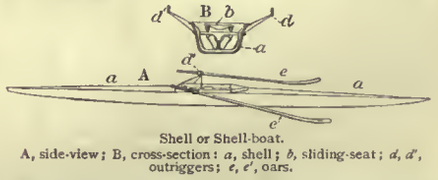
His seraglio, which is now only the *shell* of a building, has the air of a Roman palace.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 91.

The ruin'd *shells* of hollow towers.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxxvi.

(*b*) Any framework or exterior structure regarded as not being completed or filled in.

The Marquis of Medina Cidonia, in his viceroyalty, made the *shell* of a house, which he had not time to finish, that commands a view of the whole bay, and would have been a very noble building had he brought it to perfection.
*Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 426).

(*c*) A kind of rough coffin; also, a thin coffin designed to be inclosed by a more substantial one. (*d*) A racing-boat of light build, long, low, and narrow (generally made of cedar



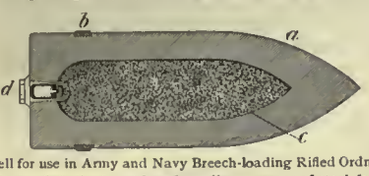

Shell or Shell-boat.
A, side-view; B, cross-section: *a*, shell; *b*, sliding-seat; *d*, *d'*, outriggers; *e*, *e'*, oars.

or paper), rowed by means of outriggers, and (as now made) with the ends covered over to a considerable distance from both bow and stern, to prevent water from washing in; a scull; a gig.

When rowing alone in a single gig or *shell* the amateur will encounter in his early lessons the novel experience of considerable difficulty in maintaining the balance of his boat. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 320.

(*e*) Collectively, the outside plates of a boiler.

**9.** A hollow object of metal, paper, or the like, used to contain explosives. Especially—(*a*) In *pyrotechny*, a sort of case, usually of paper, thrown into the air, often by the explosion of another part of the firework, and bursting by the ignition of the charge from a fuse usually lighted by the same explosion. (*b*) *Milit.*, a metal case containing an explosive, formerly spherical and thrown from mortars or smooth-bore cannon, now generally long and partly cylindrical with a conical or conoidal




Shell for use in Army and Navy Breech-loading Rifled Ordnance.

*a*, body of shell, of cast-iron for ordinary use, or of steel for penetrating armor; *b*, rotating ring of copper, which engages the rifle-grooves and imparts axial rotation to the shell; *c*, powder-charge; *d*, Hotchkiss percussion-fuse.

point; a bombshell. Shells are exploded either by a fuse calculated to burn a definite length of time and ignited by the blaze of the gun, or by the concussion of striking. Spherical shells were formerly used also as hand-grenades. See cut under *percussion-fuse*.

**10.** A copper cylinder used as a roller in printing on paper or calico, the design being engraved upon the outer surface: so called because it is thin and hollow, and is mounted upon a wooden roller when in use.—**11.** A part of the guard of a sword, consisting of a solid plate, sometimes perforated, attached to the cross-guard on either side. The combination of the two shells resulted in the cup-guard.

I imagined that his weapon had perforated my lungs, and of consequence that the wound was mortal; therefore, determined not to die unrevenged, I seized his *shell*, which was close to my breast, before he could disentangle his point, and, keeping it fast with my left hand, shortened my own sword with my right, intending to run him through the heart.

*Smollett*, Roderick Random, lix. (*Davies.*)

A Silver and Gold hilted Sword of a Trophy Pattern, with a man on Horseback on the Middle of the Pommel, and the same in the *Shell*.

Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 157.

**12.** A shell-jacket.—**13.** A concave-faced tool of cast-iron, in which convex lenses are ground to shape. The glass is attached to the face of a runner, and is worked around in the shell with a swinging stroke. *E. H. Knight.*

The grinding and polishing tools . . . for concave lenses consist of a concave rough grinding-tool of cast iron, called a *shell* . . . *Ure*, Dict., III. 105.

**14.** A gouge-bit or quill-bit.—**15.** In *weaving*, the part of the lay into the grooves of which the reed fits. They are called respectively *upper* and *under shells*. *E. H. Knight.*—**16.** A musical instrument such as a lyre, the first lyre being made, according to classic legend, of strings drawn over a tortoise's shell.

When Jubal struck the corded *shell*.
*Dryden*, Song for St. Cecilia's Day.

When Music, heavenly maid, was young, . . .
The Passions oft, to hear her *shell*,
Thronged around her magic cell.
*Collins*, The Passions.

Cheered by the strength of Ronsid's *shell*,
E'en age forgot his tresses hoar.
*Scott*, Glenfinlas.

**17.** In some public schools, an intermediate class or form.

The sixth form stood close by the door on the left. . . . The fifth form behind them, twice their number and not quite so big. These on the left; and on the right the lower fifth, *shell*, and all the junior forms in order.

*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 5.

"The *shell*" [at Harrow School], observed Bertram, "means a sort of class between the other classes. Father's so glad Johnnie has got into the *shell*."

*Jean Ingelow*, Fated to be Free, xix.

**18.** Outward show, without substance or reality.

So devout are the Romanists about this outward *shell* of religion that, if an altar be moved, or a stone of it broken, it ought to be reconsecrated. *Ayliffe*, Parergon.

**Baptismal shell.** See *baptismal*.—**Blind shell.** (*a*) A bombshell which, from accident or a bad fuse, has fallen without exploding. (*b*) A shell filled with fuse-composition, and having an enlarged fuse-hole, used at night to determine the range. (*c*) A shell whose bursting-charge is exploded by the heat of impact.—**Bombay shell**, a name in India for the *Cassis rufa*, one of the helmet-shells, imported at Bombay in large quantities from Zanzibar, and reshipped to England and France to make cameos.—**Chambered shells.** See *chambered*.—**Chank- or shank-shell.** Same as *chank*[2].—**Chaslesian shell.** See *Chaslesian*.—**Coat-of-mail shell**, a chiton. See cuts under *Polyplacophora* and *Chitonidæ*.—**Convolute shell.** See *convolute*.—**Incendiary, live, magnetic shell.** See the adjectives.—**Left-handed shell**, a sinistral or sinistrorse shell of a univalve. See *sinistral*.—**Mask-shell**, a gastropod of the genus *Persona*, resembling a triton. *P. P. Carpenter.*—**Metal shell**, a cartridge-case of thin, light metal charged with powder and shot (or ball), for use in breech-loading guns and rifles, and fitted with a cap or primer for firing by percussion. They are used and loaded like paper shells (see below), and can be fired and recharged many times. Similar metal shells are almost universally used for the fixed ammunition of revolving pistols, but for shot-guns they are largely superseded by paper shells. See cut under *shot-cartridge*.—**Money-shell**, a money-cowry. See *cowry*.—**Pallial shell.** See *pallial*.—**Panama shell**, a certain volute, *Volula vespertilio*.—**Paper shell.** (*a*) A case made of successive layers of paper pasted one on another, and filled with a small bursting-charge of powder, and various pyrotechnic devices. It is fired from a mortar, and is fitted with a fuse so regulated as to explode it at the summit of its trajectory. (*b*) A cartridge-case of pasteboard, containing a charge of powder and shot, to be exploded by center-fire or rim-fire percussion, now much used for breech-loading shot-guns instead of metal shells. They are made in enormous quantities for sportsmen, of different sizes to fit the usual bores, and of various patterns in respect of the devices for firing. Some have pretty solid metal heads, with nipples for percussion-caps, and such may be reloaded like metal shells, though they are not generally used after once firing. They are loaded by special machines for the purpose, including a device for crimping the open end down over the shot-wad, and take different charges of powder and shot according to the game for killing which they are designed to be used. See cut under *shot-cartridge*. (*c*) A rowboat made of paper. See def. 8 (*d*).—**Perspective shell.** See *perspective* and *Solarium*.—**Pilgrim's shell.** See *pilgrim*.—**Purple-shell**, a gastropod affording a dyestuff. See *Murex*, *Purpura*, and *purple*, *n.*—**Ram's-horn shell**, an ammonite.—**Reverse shell.** See *reverse*.—**Right-handed shell**, a dextral or dextrorse shell of a univalve. See *dextral*.—**Shell couching.** See *couching*[1], 5.—**Slit top-shell**, any member of the *Scissurellidæ*. *P. P. Carpenter.*—**Watering-pot shell.** See *aspergillum* and *watering-pot*. (See also *acorn-shell*, *agate-shell*, *apple-shell*, *ark-shell*, *auger-shell*, *basket-shell*, *boat-shell*, *bubble-shell*, *cameo-shell*, *carrier-shell*, *clink-shell*, *cone-shell*, *date-shell*, *ear-shell*, *egg-shell*, *fan-shell*, *fig-shell*, *gold-shell*, *helmet-shell*, *idol-shell*, *jingle-shell*, *ladder-shell*, *lamp-shell*, *lantern-shell*, *nutshell*, *pheasant-shell*, *razor-shell*, *rice-shell*, *rock-shell*, *rosary-shell*, *scorpion-shell*, *screw-shell*, *shuttle-shell*, *silver-shell*, *tooth-shell*, *top-shell*, *trumpet-shell*, *tube-shell*, *tulip-shell*, *tun-shell*, *turban-shell*, *tusk-shell*, *wedge-shell*, *wing-shell*, *worm-shell*.)

**shell** (shel), *v.* [< ME. **schellen*, *schyllen*, shell (= D. *schillen*, pare, peel), < *shell*, *n.* Cf. *scale*[1], *sheal*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To strip off or remove the shell or outer covering of; take out of the shell: as, to *shell* nuts.

For duller than a *shelled* crab were she. *J. Baillie.*

Under the largest of two red-heart cherry-trees sat a girl *shelling* peas. She had a professional way of inserting her small, well-curled thumb into the green shales, ousting their contents with a single movement.

*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 31.

**2.** To remove from the ear or cob: as, to *shell* corn.—**3.** To cover with or as with a shell; incase in or as in a shell.

*Shell* thee with steel or brass, advised by dread,
Death from the casque will pull thy cautious head.
*Cotton*, tr. of Montaigne, xvi. (*Davies.*)

**4.** To cover or furnish with shells, as an oyster-bed; provide shells for spat to set; also, to cover (land) with oyster-shells as a fertilizer.

The planter now employs all his sloops, and hires extra men and vessels, to distribute broadcast, over the whole tract he proposes to improve that year, the many tons of shells that he has been saving all winter. . . . Sometimes the same plan is pursued with seed that has grown naturally, but too sparingly, upon a piece of uncultivated bottom; or young oysters are scattered there as spawners, and the owner waits until the next season before he *shells* the tract. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 543.

**5.** To throw bombshells into, upon, or among; bombard: as, to *shell* a fort or a town.

There was nothing to prevent the enemy *shelling* the city from heights within easy range.

*Gen. McClellan*, quoted in The Century, XXXVI. 393.

**6.** See the quotation.

*Rigodon.* Formerly a beat of drum while men who were *shelled* (a French punishment, the severest next to death) were paraded up and down the ranks previous to their being sent to their destination. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict.

**To shell out**, to hand over; deliver up: as, *shell out* your money! [Slang.]

Will you be kind enough, sir, to *shell out* for me the price of a dacent horse fit to mount a man like me?

*Miss Edgeworth*, Love and Law, i. 1.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To fall off, as a shell, crust, or exterior coat.—**2.** To cast the shell or exterior covering: as, nuts *shell* in falling.—**3.** To deal in or have to do with oyster-shells in any way; transport, furnish, or make use of oyster-shells as an occupation. See I., 4. [Local, U. S.]

**shellac** (she-lak′ or shel′ak), *n.* [Also *shellack*, *shell-lac*, *shell-lack*; < *shell* + *lac*[2].] Seed-lac melted and formed into thin plates. This is the form in which it is generally sold for making varnish and the like. See *lac*[2].—**Shellac finish**, a polish, or a polished surface, produced by the application of shellac varnish and subsequent rubbing of the surface. The varnish is usually applied more than once, each coat being thoroughly rubbed, so that the pores of the wood are filled up and the surface is left smooth, but without any thick coat of varnish covering it.—**Shellac varnish**, a varnish made by dissolving shellac in some solvent, as alcohol, with sometimes the addition of a coloring matter.

**shellac** (she-lak′ or shel′ak), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shellacked*, ppr. *shellacking*. [Also *shellack*; < *shellac*, *n.*] To coat with shellac.

In the finishing of this class of rods they are polished with pumice stone, their pores are filled with whiting and water, and they are *shellacked* and varnished.

*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 196.

**shell-apple** (shel′ap″l), *n.* See *sheld-apple*.

**shell-auger** (shel′â″gėr), *n.* An auger which has a hollow shell extending several inches from the cutting edge toward the handle.

**shellback** (shel′bak), *n.* An old sailor; a sea-dog; a barnacle. [Slang.]

Had a landsman heard me say that I had changed my name, then, unless I had explained that property was the cause, he would straightway have suspected me of arson, forgery, or murder; . . . these two *shell-backs* asked no questions, suspected nothing, simply said "Hegerton it is," and so made an end of the matter.

*W. C. Russell*, Jack's Courtship, xx.

**shell-bank** (shel′bangk), *n.* A shelly bank or bar, usually covered at high tide, forming favorite feeding-grounds for various fishes. [U. S.]

**shellbark** (shel′bärk), *n.* Either of two hickories of eastern North America, so named from the loose, flat, strap-like scales of the bark on old trees. The principal one is *Carya alba* (*Hicoria ovata*); the big or bottom shellbark, thriving particularly on bottom-lands in the west, is *C.* (*H.*) *sulcata*. Both are important hard-wood timber-trees, and both yield sweet and oily marketable nuts, those of the former being smaller, thinner-shelled, and sweeter. Also *shagbark*. See cut under *hickory*.

**shell-bit** (shel′bit), *n.* A typical form of the bit for boring in wood. It is shaped like a gouge so as to shear the fibers round the circumference of the holes.

**shell-blow** (shel′blō), *n.* A call sounded on a horn made of a large shell, usually the conch or strombus. [West Indies.]

**shell-board** (shel′bōrd), *n.* A frame placed on a wagon or cart for the purpose of carrying hay, straw, etc.

**shell-boat** (shel′bōt), *n.* Same as *shell*, 8 (*d*).

**shell-box** (shel′boks), *n.* **1.** A box divided into compartments for keeping small shells of different varieties as part of a conchological collection.—**2.** A box decorated by the application of shells arranged in ornamental patterns.

**shell-button** (shel′but″n), *n.* A hollow button made of two pieces, front and back, joined by a turnover seam at the edge and usually covered with silk or cloth.

**shell-cracker** (shel′krak″ėr), *n.* A kind of sunfish, *Eupomotis speciosus*. [Florida.]

**shell-crest** (shel′krest), *n.* Among pigeon-fanciers, a form of crest running around the back of the head in a semicircle: distinguished from *peak-crest*.

**shell-dillisk** (shel′dil″isk), *n.* The dulse, *Rhodymenia palmata*: so called from its growing among mussel-shells near low-water mark. See *dulse*, *dillisk*, *Rhodymenia*. [Ireland.]

**shell-dove** (shel′duv), *n.* A ground-dove of the genus *Scardafella*, as *S. squamata* or *S. inca*; a scale-dove. See cut under *Scardafella*.

**shelldrake**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sheldrake*.

**shellduck**, *n.* See *sheldduck*.

**shell-eater** (shel′ē″tėr), *n.* The open-beaked stork: same as *clapper-bill*. See cut under *open-bill*.

**shelled** (sheld), *a.* Having a shell, in any sense; as applied to animals, testaceous, conchiferous, ostracous, ostracodermatous, entomostracous, thoracostracous, coleopterous, loricate, thick-skinned, etc. (see the specific words).

Mr. Cumberland used to say that authors must not be thin-skioned, but *shelled* like the rhinoceros.

*I. D'Israeli*, Calam. of Authors, p. 216.

**sheller** (shel′ėr), *n.* [< *shell* + *-er*[1].] One who shells or husks, or a tool or machine used in shelling or husking: as, a corn-*sheller*; pea-*shellers*.

These young rascals,
These pescod-*shellers*, do so cheat my master
We cannot have an apple in the orchard
But straight some fairy longs for 't.

*Randolph*, Amyntas, iii. 4.

Specifically—(*a*) A machine for stripping the kernels of maize or Indian corn from the cob; a corn-sheller. (*b*) One who makes a business of opening bivalves for market; an opener; a shucker; a sticker. [New Jersey.]

The clams are thoroughly washed before they are given over to the knives of the "*shellers*," or "openers"—as they are sometimes called. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 593.

**Shelley's case.** See *case*[1].

**shell-fire** (shel'fīr), *n.* Phosphorescence from decayed straw, etc., or touchwood. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**shell-fish** (shel'fish), *n.* *sing.* and *pl.* [Early mod. E. *shelfish*, *shelfisshe*, < ME. *shelfish*, < AS. *scelfisc*, *scylfisc* (= Icel. *skelfiskr*), < *scell*, *scyll*, shell, + *fisc*, fish.] An aquatic animal, not a fish, having a shell, and especially one which comes under popular notice as used for food or for ornament. Specifically—(*a*) A testaceous or conchiferous mollusk, as an oyster, clam, scallop, whelk, piddock, etc.; collectively, the *Mollusca*.

The inhabitantes of this Ilande [Molucca], at suche tyme as the Spanyardes came thether, toke a *shelfysshe* [*Tridacna gigas*] of suche houdge bignes yat the flesbe therof wayed .xlvij. pound weyght. Wherby it is apparaunt yat great pearles shonid be found there, forasmuch as pearles are the byrth of certayn *shelfishes*.

*R. Eden*, tr. of Sebastian Munster (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 34).

(*b*) A crustaceous animal, or crustacean, as a crab, lobster, shrimp, or prawn.

**shell-flower** (shel'flou″ėr), *n.* 1. See *Molucella*.—2. The turtlehead or snakehead, *Chelone glabra*, and other species.—3. One of various species of *Alpinia* of the *Zingiberaceæ*.

**shell-follicle** (shel'fol″i-kl), *n.* A shell-sac; the integument of a mollusk, in the form of an open follicle or sac in which the shell primarily lies, out of and over which it may and usually does extend.

**shell-gage** (shel'gāj), *n.* A form of calipers with curved detachable interchangeable arms and a graduated arc, for determining the thickness of the walls of a hollow projectile.

**shell-gland** (shel'gland), *n.* 1. The shell-secreting organ of a mollusk. It appears at a very early period of embryonic development, and is the active secretory substance of the shell-sac or shell-follicle. The original shell-gland of the embryo may be transient and be replaced by a secondary shell-forming area, or may be permanently retained in a modified form.

2. An excretory organ of the lower crustaceans, as entomostracans, forming a looped canal in a mantle-like fold of the integument, one end being cæcal, the other opening beneath the mantle: so called from its position beneath the shell. See cuts under *Apus* and *Daphnia*.

At the anterior boundary of the head, the double, black, median eye . . . shines through the carapace, and at the sides of the latter two coiled tubes with clear contents, the so-called *shell-glands*, are seen.

*Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 235.

**shell-grinder** (shel'grīn″dėr), *n.* The Port Jackson shark. See *Cestraciontidæ*, and cut under *selachian*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 174.

**shell-gun** (shel'gun), *n.* A cannon intended to be used for throwing shells; especially, such a cannon used for horizontal firing, as distinguished from a mortar, which is used for vertical firing.

**shellhead** (shel'hed), *n.* The dobson or hellgrammite. [Georgia.]

**shell-heap** (shel'hēp), *n.* A large accumulation of shells, usually mixed with bones of animals, ashes, bits of charcoal, and utensils of various kinds, the whole being the remains of a dwelling-place of a race subsisting chiefly on shellfish. Such accumulations are found in many places in Europe and America, along coasts and rivers. They are sometimes of prehistoric age, but similar accumulations may be forming and are forming at the present time in any part of the world where savage tribes find the conditions favorable for the support of life on shell-fish. See *kitchen-midden*.

**shell-hook** (shel'hůk), *n.* An implement for grappling and carrying projectiles.

**shell-ibis** (shel'ī″bis), *n.* A stork of the genus *Anastomus*. See cut under *openbill*.

**shell-ice** (shel'īs), *n.* Ice left suspended by the withdrawal of the water beneath. Such ice may be either over ice formed earlier and then overflowed or over the land; the thickness ranges upward from a film, but the name is generally applied only to ice that is shell-like in thinness.

**shelling** (shel'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shell*, *v.*] 1. The act of removing the shell.—2. The act of bombarding a place.—3. A commercial name for groats. *Simmonds*.

**shell-insects**† (shel'in″sekts), *n. pl.* An old name of entomostracous crustaceans; the *insectes à coquilles* of the French. Also *shelled insects*.

**shell-jacket** (shel'jak″et), *n.* An undress military jacket.

Three turbaned soldiers in tight *shell-jackets* and baggy breeches. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 396.

**shell-lac** (shel-lak'), *n.* Same as *shellac*.

**shell-less** (shel'les), *a.* [< *shell* + *-less*.] Having no shell; not testaceous; tunicate: as, the *shell-less* mollusks (that is, the ascidians). See *Nuda* (*b*). *Cuvier* (trans.); *Huxley*.

**shell-lime** (shel'līm), *n.* Lime obtained by burning sea-shells.

**shell-limestone** (shel'līm″stōn), *n.* A deposit of shells, in a more or less fragmentary condition, which has become imperfectly solidified by pressure or by the infiltration of calcareous or sandy material. Shell-limestone, or shelly limestone, is called in Florida *coquina*. The muschelkalk, a division of the Triassic, is a shell-limestone, and this is a literal translation of the German name for this rock. See *Triassic* and *muschelkalk*.

**shellman** (shel'man), *n.*; pl. *shellmen* (-men). One of a gun's crew on board a man-of-war whose duty it is to pass shells for loading.

**shell-marble** (shel'mär″bl), *n.* An ornamental marble containing fossil shells. See *marble*, 1.

**shell-marl** (shel'märl), *n.* A white earthy deposit, crumbling readily on exposure to the air, and resulting from the accumulation of more or less disintegrated fragments of shells. Such deposits are of frequent occurrence at the bottom of lakes and ponds, or where such bodies of water have formerly existed.

**shell-meat** (shel'mēt), *n.* Shelled food; some edible having a shell, as shell-fish or eggs. [Rare.]

*Shellmeats* may be eaten after foul hands without any harm. *Fuller*, Holy State, p. 386. (*Latham*.)

**shell-mound** (shel'mound), *n.* A mound or heap chiefly made of shells of mollusks which have in former times been used for food; a shell-heap (which see).

**shell-ornament** (shel'ôr″na-ment), *n.* Ornamentation of which forms studied from natural shells form an important part; any piece of decoration of which any shell-form is a characteristic part.

**shell-parrakeet** (shel'par″a-kēt), *n.* The Australian undulated, waved, or zebra grass-parrakeet, *Melopsittacus undulatus*. See cut under *Melopsittacus*.

**shell-parrot** (shel'par″ọt), *n.* Same as *shell-parrakeet*.

**shell-proof** (shel'prōf), *a.* Same as *bomb-proof*.

**shell-pump** (shel'pump), *n.* In *well-boring*, a sand-pump.

**shell-quail** (shel'kwāl), *n.* An American quail of the genus *Callipepla*, as *C. squamata*; a scale-quail. See cut under *Callipepla*.

**shell-reducer** (shel'rē-dū″sėr), *n.* A tool made on the principle of pincers, with which a die or a plug is used to reduce or expand a cartridge-shell in order to make it fit the bullet.

**shell-room** (shel'röm), *n.* A room on board ship below the berth-deck, constructed and lighted like a magazine, and used for the stowage of loaded shell.

**shell-sac** (shel'sak), *n.* Same as *shell-follicle*.

**shell-sand** (shel'sand), *n.* Sand chiefly composed of the triturated or comminuted shells of mollusks, valuable as a fertilizer.

**shell-snail** (shel'snāl), *n.* A snail with a shell; any such terrestrial gastropod, as distinguished from slugs, which have a small shell, if any. Both these forms used to be called *snails*.

**shellum** (shel'um), *n.* Same as *schelm*, *skellum*. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

**shell-work** (shel'wėrk), *n.* Ornamental work made up of marine shells, usually small, combined in various patterns and glued to a surface, as of wood or cardboard. See *sea-bean*, 2.

**shell-worm** (shel'wėrm), *n.* 1. A worm with a shell; a tubicolous annelid with a hard case, as a serpula. See cut under *Serpula*.—2. A mollusk of the family *Dentaliidæ*; a tooth-shell. See cut under *tooth-shell*.

**shelly**[1] (shel'i), *a.* [< *shell* + *-y*[1].] 1. Abounding in, provided with, or covered with shells.

The Ocean rolling, and the *shelly* Shore,
Beautiful Objects, shall delight no more.
*Prior*, Solomon, iii.

Go to your cave, and see it in its beauty,
The billows else may wash its *shelly* sides.
*J. Baillie*.

2. Consisting of a shell or shells; forming or formed by a shell.

The snail . . .
Shrinks backward in his *shelly* cave.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 1034.

3. Of the nature of a shell; testaceous; conchylious; chitinous, as the carapace of a crab; calcareous, as the shell of a mollusk; silicious, as the test of a radiolarian.

This membrane was entirely of the *shelly* nature.
*Goldsmith*, Hist. Earth, IV. v.

**shelly**[2] (shel'i), *n.*; pl. *shellies* (-iz). [Appar. an abbr. dim. of *shell-apple*, *sheld-apple*.] Same as *chaffinch*, 1. *Macgillivray*.

**shelm**, *n.* See *schelm*.

**shelook** (she-lök'), *n.* [< Ar. *shalūk*.] An Arabian name for any hot, dry, dust-bearing desert wind, excluding the simoom.

**shelter** (shel'tėr), *n.* [An altered form of *sheltron*, *sheltrum*, q. v. The formation of this word became obscured, and the terminal element conformed to the common termination *-ter*, the first syllable being prob. always more or less vaguely associated with *shield*, ME. and dial. *sheld*, its actual origin, and perhaps in part with *sheal*[2].] 1. A cover or defense from exposure, attack, injury, distress, annoyance, or the like; whatever shields or serves as a protection, as from the weather, attack, etc.; a place of protection: as, a *shelter* from the rain or wind; a *shelter* for the friendless.

I will bear thee to some *shelter*.
*Shak.*, As you Like It, ii. 6. 17.

The healing plant shall aid,
From storms a *shelter*, and from heat a shade.
*Pope*, Messiah, l. 16.

2. The protection or immunity from attack, exposure, distress, etc., afforded by a place or thing; refuge; asylum.

Your most noble vertues, . . . under which I hope to have *shelter* against all storms that dare threaten.
*Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, Ded.

It happened to be a very windy evening, so we took *shelter* within the walls of some cottages.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 164.

If a show'r approach,
You find safe *shelter* in the next stage-coach.
*Cowper*, Retirement, l. 492.

The tribunals ought to be sacred places of refuge, where . . . the innocent of all parties may find *shelter*.
*Macaulay*, Sir J. Mackintosh.

=Syn. 1. Screen, shield.—2. Cover, covert, sanctuary, haven. See the verb.

**shelter** (shel'tėr), *v.* [< *shelter*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To protect from exposure, attack, injury, distress, or the like; afford cover or protection to; hence, to harbor: as, to *shelter* thieves.

The weeds which his broad-spreading leaves did *shelter*.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 4. 50.

Why was not I deform'd, that, *shelter'd* in
Secure neglect, I might have scap'd this sin?
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 142.

In vain I strove to check my growing Flame,
Or *shelter* Passion under Friendship's Name.
*Prior*, Celia to Damon.

Near thy city-gates the Lord
*Sheltered* his Jonah with a gourd.
*D. G. Rossetti*, The Burden of Nineveh.

A lonely valley *sheltered* from the wind.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 325.

2. To place under cover or shelter; seek shelter or protection for; house; with a reflexive pronoun, to take refuge; betake one's self to cover or a safe place.

They *sheltered themselves* under a rock. *Abbot.*

Another royal mandate, so anxious was he to *shelter himself* beneath the royal shadow, he [Cranmer] caused to be addressed to his own officers, to cite his own clergy to Lambeth. *R. W. Dixon*, Hist. Church of Eng., xxi.

=Syn. 1. To *Defend*, *Protect*, etc. (see *keep*), shield, screen, shroud, house, ensconce, hide.

II. *intrans.* To take shelter.

There oft the Indian herdsman, shunning heat,
*Shelters* in cool. *Milton*, P. L., ix. 1109.

**shelterer** (shel'tėr-ėr), *n.* One who shelters, protects, or harbors: as, a *shelterer* of thieves or of outcasts.

**shelterless** (shel'tėr-les), *a.* [< *shelter* + *-less*.] 1. Affording no shelter or cover, as from the elements; exposed: as, a *shelterless* roadstead.

No more orange groves and rose gardens; but the treeless, *shelterless* plain, with the fierce sun by day and frosts at night. *Froude*, Sketches, p. 211.

2. Destitute of shelter or protection; without home or refuge.

Now, sad and *shelterless*, perhaps, she lies,
Where piercing winds blow sharp, and the chill rain
Drops from some pent-house on her wretched head.
*Rowe*, Jane Shore, v. 1.

**shelter-tent** (shel'tėr-tent), *n.* See *tent*.

**sheltery** (shel'tėr-i), *a.* [< *shelter* + *-y*[1].] Affording shelter. [Rare.]

The warm and *sheltery* shores of Gibraltar.
*Gilbert White*, Nat. Hist. Selborne (ed. 1875), p. 114.

**sheltie**, *n.* See *shelty*[1].

**sheltopusick**, *n.* See *scheltopusik*. *Huxley*.

**sheltron**†, **sheltrum**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *sheltron*, occurring in the var. form *jeltron*; < ME. *sheltron*, *sheltrone*, *sheltroun*, *sheltrun*, *scheltron*, *scheltrone*, *scheltroun*, *schiltroun*, *sheltrum*, *schiltrum*, *scheldtrume*, *sheldtrume*, *shultrom*, Sc. *chel-*

*drome*, *childrome* (AF. *chiltron*), a body of guards or troops, squadron, hence defense, protection, shelter, < AS. *scyld-truma*, lit. 'shield-troop,' a guard of men with shields, < *scyld*, a shield, + *truma*, a band or troop of men (cf. *getrum*, a cohort), < *trum*, firm, steadfast: see *shield* and *trim*. Hence *shelter*, q. v.] **1.** A body of troops in battle array; a squadron; a battalion.

Thaire shippis in *sheltrons* shotton to lond,
Kuyt hom with cabics & with kene ancres.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6033.

His archers on aythere halfe he ordayncde ther-aftyre
To schake in a *sheltrone*, to schotte whene thame lykez.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), i. 1992.

A-geln hem myght endure noon harneys, ne no kynge, ne warde, ne *sheltron*, were it neuer so clos.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 326.

**2.** Shelter; refuge; defense. See *shelter*.

For-thi mesure we vs wel and make owre faithe owre *scheltroun*,
And thorw faith cometh contricioun conscience wote wel.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xiv. 81.

**shelty**[1], **sheltie** (shel'ti), *n.*; pl. *shelties* (-tiz). [Also *shalt*, *sholt;* said to be an abbr. dim. of *Shetland pony*.] A small sturdy horse; a Shetland pony. [Scotch.]

Three *sheltics* . . . were procured from the hill—little shagged animals, more resembling wild bears than any thing of the horse tribe, yet possessed of no small degree of strength and spirit. *Scott*, Pirate, xi.

**shelty**[2] (shel'ti), *n.*; pl. *shelties* (-tiz). [Cf. *sheal*[2] (?).] A sheal; a cabin or shanty.

The Irish turf cabin and the Highland stone *shelty* can hardly have advanced much during the last two thousand years. *A. R. Wallace*, Nat. Select., p. 212.

**shelve**[1] (shelv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shelved*, ppr. *shelving*. [Also *shelf*; < *shelf*[1], *n.*] **1.** To place on a shelf: as, to *shelve* books.—**2.** To lay by on a shelf; put away or aside as disposed of or not needed; hence, to put off or neglect: as, to *shelve* a question or a claim.

But even though he die or be *shelved*, the race of traitors will not be extinct. *W. Phillips*, Speeches, etc., p. 79.

**3.** To furnish with shelves, as a room or closet.

**shelve**[2] (shelv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shelved*, ppr. *shelving*. [Prob. ult. < Icel. *skelgja-sk*, refl., become askew, lit. 'slope itself' (= Sw. dial. *skjalgäs*, *skjälgäs*, refl., become crooked, twist), < *skjälgr*, wry, oblique, hence sloping, = Sw. dial. *skjalg*, crooked, *skjælg*, oblique, awry: see *shallow*[1], *shoal*[1], *sheld*[2], of which *shelve*[2] is thus practically the verb. The change of the final guttural *g* to *v* appar. took place through *w*, which appears in *shallow* and some of its cognate forms.] **I.** *intrans.* To slope; incline.

After we had, with much ado, conquered this hill, we saw in the midst of it the present mouth of Vesuvio, which goes *shelving* down on all sides till above a hundred yards deep. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 439).

At Keeling atoll the shores of the lagoon *shelve* gradually where the bottom is of sediment. *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 40.

In the stillness she heard the ceaseless waves lapping against the *shelving* shore. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xlv.

**II.** *trans.* To incline or tip (a cart) so as to discharge its load. [Prov. Eng.]

**shelve**[2] (shelv), *n.* [< *shelve*[2], *v.*, or a variant of *shelf*[2].] A shelf or ledge. [Rare.]

Couch'd on a *shelve* beneath its [a cliff's] brink, . . .
The wizard waits prophetic dream. *Scott*, L. of the L., iv. 5.

Above her, on a crag's uneasy *shelve*,
Upon his elbow raised, all prostrate else,
Shadow'd Enceladus. *Keats*, Hyperion, ii.

**shelver** (shel'vėr), *n.* [< *shelve*[2] + *-er*[1].] A wagon or truck shelving or sloping toward the back.

**shelves**, *n.* Plural of *shelf*.

**shelving**[1] (shel'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shelve*[1], *v.*] **1.** Materials for shelves, or shelves collectively.—**2.** The act of placing or arranging on a shelf or shelves: as, the *shelving* of one's books; hence, the act of putting away, off, or aside.—**3.** In *husbandry*, an open frame fitted to a wagon or cart to enable it to receive a larger load of some light material, as hay or leaves.

**shelving**[2] (shel'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shelve*[2], *v.*] **1.** Sloping.—**2.** A shelvy place; a bank or reef. [Rare.]

He spoke, and speaking, at his stern he saw
The bold Clonanthus near the *shelvings* draw.
*Dryden*, Æneid, v. 219.

**shelvy** (shel'vi), *a.* [< *shelve*[2], *shelf*[2], + *-y*[1].] Shelving; sloping; shallow.

I had been drowned but that the shore was *shelvy* and shallow. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5. 15.

The bat in the *shelvy* rock is hid.
*J. R. Drake*, Culprit Fay.

**shemering**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *shimmering*.

**Shemite** (shem'it), *n.* [< *Shem* + *-ite*[2]. Cf. *Semite*.] Same as *Semite*.

**Shemitic** (shē-mit'ik), *a.* [< *Shemite* + *-ic*. Cf. *Semitic*.] Same as *Semitic*.

**Shemitish** (shem'ī-tish), *a.* [< *Shemite* + *-ish*[1].] Same as *Semitic*.

**Shemitism** (shem'i-tizm), *n.* [< *Shemitc* + *-ism*.] Same as *Semitism*.

**shenanigan** (shē-nan'i-gan), *n.* [Origin obscure.] Nonsense; humbug; deceit: as, now, no *shenanigan* about this. [Slang.]

**shend**† (shend), *v.* [< ME. *shenden*, *schenden*, *scenden*, < AS. *scendan*, bring to shame, disgrace, harm, ruin, = OS. *scendan* = OFries. *schanda* = MD. D. *schenden* = MLG. *schenden* = OHG. *scentan*, MHG. *schenden*, G. *schänden* = Sw. *skända* = Dan. *skjænde*, bring to shame, disgrace; from the noun: AS. *scand*, *sceand*, *scond*, *sceond* = OHG. *scanta*, MHG. G. *schande*, etc., = Goth. *skanda*, shame, disgrace, ruin: see *shand*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put to shame; bring reproach, disgrace, or ignominy upon; disgrace.

We be all *shent*,
For so fals a company in englond was nevar.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 10.

Debatefull strife, and cruell eumity,
The famous name of knighthood fowly *shend*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 35.

**2.** To blame; reprove; reproach; scold; revile.

Though that I for my prymer shal be *shent*,
And shal be beten thryes in an houre,
I wol it conne, our lady for to honoure.
*Chaucer*, Prioress's Tale, l. 89.

For silence kepynge thou shalt not be *shent*,
Where as thy speache May cause thee repent.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 344.

Alas, sir, be patient. What say you, sir? I am *shent* for speaking to you. *Shak.*, T. N., iv. 2. 112.

**3.** To injure; harm; spoil; punish.

Herowde the kyng has malise ment,
And shappis with shame yow for to *shende*,
And for that ze non harmes shuide hente,
Be othir waies God will ye wende.
*York Plays*, p. 137.

Hasty processe will *shende* it euery dele,
Avise yow wele and do be good counceil.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1657.

**4.** To ruin; destroy.

Of me unto the worldes ende
Shal neither ben ywriten nor ysonge
No goode worde, for this bokes wol me *shende*.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 1060.

Such a dream I had of dire portent
That much I fear my body will be *shent;*
It bodes I shall have wars and woeful strife.
*Dryden*, Cock and Fox, i. 110.

**5.** To defeat; outdo; surpass.

Anthony is *shent*, and put hire to the flighte.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, i. 652.

That did excell
The rest, so far as Cynthia doth *shend*
The lesser starres. *Spenser*, Prothalamion, l. 122.

**6.** To forbid. *Halliwell.*—**7.** To defend; protect.

Not the aids they brought,
Which came too late, nor his owne power couid *shend*
This wretched man from a moste fearfull end.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

Let David's harp and lute, his hand and voice,
Give laud to him that loveth Israel,
And sing his praise that *shendeth* David's fame,
That put away his sin from out his sight,
And sent his shame into the streets of Gath.
*Peele*, David and Bethsabe.

**II.** *intrans.* To be ruined; go to destruction.

Less the tender grasses *shende*.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 1400.

**shendful**† (shend'fûl), *a.* [ME. *schendful*, *schindful;* < *shand*, **shend*, *n.*, + *-ful*.] Ignominious.

She is ful glad in hir corage,
If she se any gret iynage
Be brought to nought in *schynful* wise.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 259.

Swuch was Godes death o rode—pinful and *shendful* ouer alle othre. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 356.

**shendfully**† (shend'fûl-i), *adv.* [ME. *schendfuliche;* < *shendful* + *-ly*[2].] Ignominiously; miserably; shamefully.

Spec hire scheome *schendfuliche*. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 316.

As the bibie telleth,
God sende to seye that Saul schuide dye,
And al his seed for that sunne *schendfulliche* ende.
*Piers Plowman* (A), iii. 261.

The enemyes of the lande were *shendfully* chasyd and utterly confounded. *Fabyan.*

**shendship**† (shend'ship), *n.* [< ME. *shendshipe*, *schendschip*, *schenschip*, *schenship*, *schenchip*, *schendshepe;* < *shand*, **shend*, *n.*, + *-ship*.] Shame; punishment; injury; harm.

And thair *schendschepe* saille be mare
Than ever had any man here in thoght.
*Hampole*, Prick of Conscience, l. 7146.

To much defouled for *shendshipe* that man is worthy to have. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

**shene**†, *a.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *sheen*[1].

**Shenshai** (shen'shī), *n.* A member of one of the two sects into which the Parsees of India are divided. Compare *Kadmee*.

**shent**†. Preterit and past participle of *shend*.

**she-oak** (shē'ōk), *n.* [Cf. *she-pine*.] One of various shrubs and trees of the peculiar, chiefly Australian, genus *Casuarina*. They are without true leaves, the place of these being supplied by whorls of slender deciduous branchlets. The latter are of an acidulous taste, and are relished by cattle. The wood is very hard, excellent as fuel, and valuable for fine or coarse woodwork; its appearance gives to some species the name of *beefwood*. The species specifically called *she-oak* are *C. stricta* (*C. quadrivatvis*), the coast she-oak (sometimes, however, called *he-oak*), *C. glauca*, the desert she-oak, and *C. suberosa*, the erect she-oak. See *Casuarina*.

**Sheol** (shē'ōl), *n.* [Heb. *she'ōl*, a hollow place, a cave, < *shā'al*, dig, hollow out, excavate.] The place of departed spirits: a transliteration of the Hebrew. The original is in the authorized version generally rendered *grave*, *hell*, or *pit;* in the revised version of the Old Testament the word *Sheol* is substituted. It corresponds to the word *Hades* in Greek classic literature and in the revised version of the New Testament. See *hell*[1].

**sheolic** (shē-ō'lik), *a.* [< *Sheol* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to Sheol or hell. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., vi. 398. [Rare.]

**shepe**[1]†, *n.* An old spelling of *sheep*[1], *sheep*[2].

**shepe**[2]†, *n.* [ME., < AS. *scipe*, wages.] Wages; hire.

In withholdynge or abreggynge of the *shepe*, or the hyre, or of the wages of servauntz. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

**shepent**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shippen*.

**shepherd** (shep'ėrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shephard*, *shepheard*, *sheepherd* (also as a surname *Shepherd*, *Sheppard*, *Shepard*); < ME. *schcepherde*, *shepherd*, *shephirde*, *schepherd*, *schephurde*, *schepphirde*, *scheperde*, *schepparde*, < AS. *sceáphyrde*, *scephyrde* (= G. *schafhirte*), a keeper of sheep, shepherd (cf. *sceapheorden*, a sheepfold), < *sceáp*, sheep, + *hyrde*, a herd, a guardian: see *sheep*[1] and *herd*[2].] A man who herds, tends, and guards sheep in pasture; a pastor.

In the Weye to Jerusalem, half a Myle fro Bethelecm, is a Chirche, where the Aungel seyde to the *Scheppardes* of the Birthe of Crist. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 72.

The Lord is our *shepherd*, and so called in more places than by any other name. *Donne*, Sermons, vii.

**Shepherd kings**, or **Hyksos**, a race or dynasty probably of Semitic origin, who took Memphis, and rendered the whole of Egypt tributary. The conquest appears to have taken place about 2200 or 2100 B. C., and dynasties XV. and XVI. were probably Hyksos. Their rule in Egypt may have lasted from 200 to 500 years. Attempts have been made to connect their expulsion with the narrative in the book of Exodus.—**Shepherd's crook**, a long staff having its upper end curved so as to form a hook, used by shepherds.—**Shepherd's dog**, a variety of dog employed by shepherds to protect the flocks and control their movements. It is generally of considerable size, and of powerful, lithe build, with the hair thick-set and wavy, the tail inclined to be long and having a bushy fringe, the muzzle sharp, and the eyes large and bright. The collie or sheepdog of Scotland is one of the best-known and most intelligent dogs of this wide-spread and useful variety.—**Shepherd's flute**, either a flageolet or an oboe of simple construction, such as is used by shepherds. Also *shepherd's pipe*.—**Shepherd's plaid**. Same as *shepherd's tartan*.—**Shepherd's tartan**. See *tartan*.—**Shepherd's weather-glass**, the pimpernel, *Anagallis arvensis*. Also *poorman's weather-glass*. These and the names *shepherd's-clock*, *-watch*, *-calendar*, and *-sundial*, and *John-go-to-bed-at-noon* allude to the closing of its flowers early in the afternoon or at the approach of bad weather. See *pimpernel*, 4.—**The Good Shepherd**, a title given to Jesus Christ (John x. 11).—**The Shepherds**, a fanatical sect which originated among shepherds in northern France about 1251, professedly for the deliverance of Louis IX. (St. Louis), who had been prisoner in Egypt. The Shepherds were fiercely opposed to the clergy and monks, and usurped priestly functions. They held possession of Paris for a while, and committed many outrages, especially upon the Jews. The movement was soon suppressed. An outbreak of mendicants similarly named took place under Philip V. in 1320, but this also soon came to an end.

**shepherd** (shep'ėrd), *v. t.* [< *shepherd*, *n.*] **1.** To tend or guide as a shepherd.

Multitudes of dense white fleecy clouds
Were wandering in thick flocks along the mountains,
*Shepherded* by the slow, unwilling wind.
*Shelley*, Prometheus Unbound, ii. 1.

**2.** To attend or wait on; gallant. [Jocose.]

*Shepherding* a lady. *Edinburgh Rev.*

**3.** To watch over, as a mining claim, and establish a right to it by doing a certain amount of work on it: said especially of digging small pits in the neighborhood of a rich deposit of gold; hence, to attend or hang about (a person)

on the chance of getting something out of him. [Slang, Australia.]

The speculators who sat dangling their legs in their infant pits, *shepherding* their claims, awaiting with anxiety . . . the run of the vein.
*Percy Clarke*, New Chum in Australia, p. 71.

**shepherd-bird** (shep′ėrd-bėrd), *n.* A book-name of the rose-starling, *Pastor roseus*. See cut under *pastor*.

**shepherd-dog** (shep′ėrd-dog), *n.* [< ME. *schepherde doge, schepphirde dogg;* < *shepherd* + *dog*.] Same as *shepherd's dog* (which see, under *shepherd*).

**shepherdess** (shep′ėr-des), *n.* [< *shepherd* + *-ess*.] A woman who tends sheep; a rural lass.

She put herself into the garb of a *shepherdess*.
*Sir P. Sidney.*

**Shepherdia** (she-pėr′di-ą), *n.* [NL. (Nuttall, 1818), named after John *Shepherd* (died 1836), curator of the botanic garden at Liverpool.] A genus of apetalous plants, of the order *Elæagnaceæ*. It is distinguished from the two other genera of the order by its opposite leaves, and by dœcious flowers with a four-cleft, somewhat spherical or ovoid calyx, and a thick disk with eight lobes, the male flowers with eight stamens and the ovary in the female with one cell and one ovule. There are 3 species, all natives of North America, chiefly in the western United States—one, *S. Canadensis*, with yellowish flowers and insipid reddish fruit, extending east to Vermont. They are small shrubs covered with a silvery or rusty shining scurf, and bearing petioled oblong and entire leaves, small flowers in short spikes or racemes, and numerous fleshy berries (each formed of the thickened calyx) persistent around the true fruit, which is a small achene. *S. argentea*, the buffalo-berry, also known as *rabbit-berry* and *beefsuet-tree*, is an abundant spiny shrub found from New Mexico and the Missouri to Hudson's Bay; its branches are covered in autumn with clusters of scarlet berries of the size of currants, containing an edible acid and mealy pulp, once an important article of food with the Utah Indians.

**shepherdish** (shep′ėr-dish), *a.* [< *shepherd* + *-ish*[1].] Resembling a shepherd; suiting a shepherd; pastoral; rustic.

The fair Pameia . . . had . . . taken on *shepherdish* apparel, which was of russet cloth. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

**shepherdism** (shep′ėr-dizm), *n.* [< *shepherd* + *-ism*.] Pastoral life or occupation. [Rare.]

**shepherdling** (shep′ėrd-ling), *n.* [Formerly also *shephardling, shepheardling;* < *shepherd* + *-ling*[1].] A little or young shepherd. [Rare.]

The Fourth 's another valiant *Shepheardling*,
That for a Cannon takes his silly sling,
And to a Scepter turns his Shepheards staff,
Great Prince, great Prophet, Poet, Psalmograph.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

On a hillock thou mayst sing
Unto a handsome *shephardling*.
*Herrick*, To His Muse.

**shepherdly**† (shep′ėrd-li), *a.* [< *shepherd* + *-ly*[1].] Pastoral; rustic.

Their poems were named Egiogues or *shepheardly* talke.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 20.

**shepherd's-bag** (shep′ėrdz-bag), *n.* Same as *shepherd's-purse*.

**shepherd's-club** (shep′ėrdz-klub), *n.* The common mullen, *Verbascum Thapsus*. See cut under *mullen*. [Eng.]

**shepherd's-cress** (shep′ėrdz-kres), *n.* A dwarf European cruciferous plant, *Teesdalia nudicaulis*. [Prov. Eng.]

**shepherd's-joy** (shep′ėrdz-joi), *n.* A plant of one or two species, forming the liliaceous genus *Geitonoplesium*, found in Australia, New Caledonia, and the Pacific islands. It is an evergreen twiner climbing to a considerable height, bearing purplish-green flowers in cymes. [Australia.]

**shepherd's-knot** (shep′ėrdz-not), *n.* The herb tormentil, *Potentilla Tormentilla*.

**shepherd's-myrtle** (shep′ėrdz-mėr″tl), *n.* See *Ruscus*.

**shepherd's-needle** (shep′ėrdz-nē″dl), *n.* Same as *lady's-comb*.

**shepherd-spider** (shep′ėrd-spī″dėr), *n.* A harvestman or daddy-long-legs; any phalangiid.

**shepherd's-pouch** (shep′ėrdz-pouch), *n.* Same as *shepherd's-purse*.

**shepherd's-purse** (shep′ėrdz-pėrs), *n.* A common cruciferous weed, *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*. It has a cluster of toothed or pinnatifid root-leaves, and a short stem with longer wiry branches upon which small white flowers are racemed. These are followed by flat obcordate-triangular pods, suggesting the common name. The plant has been used as an antiscorbutic and in hematuria. It has also been called *shepherd's-pouch* or *-bag, caseweed, clappede-pouch, mother's-heart*, etc.

Plant with Flowers and Fruits of Shepherd's-purse (*Capsella Bursa-pastoris*). *a*, a flower; *b*, a pod.

**shepherd's-rod** (shep′ėrdz-rod), *n.* A small kind of teasel, *Dipsacus pilosus*, growing in Europe.

**shepherd's-staff** (shep′ėrdz-staf), *n.* Same as *shepherd's-rod*.

**she-pine** (shē′pīn), *n.* [Cf. *she-oak*.] A large Australian conifer, *Podocarpus elata*.

**Sheppey argentine.** See *argentine* and *pearl-side*.

**sheppick**† (shep′ik), *n.* [Also *sheppeck;* a var. of *sheep-pick*.] A kind of hay-fork. *Nares*.

**sheppy** (shep′i), *n.*; pl. *sheppies* (-iz). [Also *sheppey;* cf. *shepen, shippen*.] A sheep-cote; a sheep-shed.

I took the two finest and heaviest [sheep], and with one beneath my right arm, and the other beneath my left, I went straight home to the upper *sheppey*, and set them inside and fastened them.
*R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xlii.

**shepstare** (shep′stār), *n.* [Also *shepster, chepster;* < *sheep*[1] + *stare*[2].] The starling, *Sturnus vulgaris*. Compare *sheep-rack*, 2. [Prov. Eng.]

Sometime I would betray the byrds
That lyght on lymed tree,
Especially in *Shepstare* tyme,
When thicke in flockes they flye.
*Googe*, Eglogs, vi. (*Davies.*)

**shepstarling** (shep′stär″ling), *n.* Same as *shepstare*.

**shepster**[1]† (shep′stėr), *n.* [< *sheep*[1] + *-ster*.] A sheep-shearer. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

**shepster**[2] (shep′stėr), *n.* Same as *shepstare*.

**shepster**[3]†, *n.* See *shapester*.

**Sherardia** (shē-rär′di-ą), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1719), named after W. *Sherard* (1659–1728), an English botanist.] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Rubiaceæ*. It is unlike all others of the tribe *Galieæ* in having lanceolate and persistent calyx-lobes, and is characterized by subsessile flowers surrounded by an involucre, and by a two-branched style and capitate stigma. It has a funnel-shaped corolla with four ovate spreading lobes, four stamens, and a two-celled ovary containing two ovules and ripening into twin nutlets. The only species, *S. arvensis*, the field-madder, also known as *spurwort*, is a native of Europe and the Mediterranean region from Persia westward. It is a slender, roughish, and procumbent herb, with four-angled branches, and lanceolate prickly-pointed leaves four or six in a whorl. The small pink or blue flowers are borne in clusters surrounded by an involucre formed of united bracts.

**sherbert**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sherbet*.

**sherbet** (shėr′bet), *n.* [Formerly also *scherbet, sherbert, zerbet;* < Turk. *sherbet* = Pers. Hind. *sharbat*, < Ar. *sharbat*, a drink, sip, beverage, syrup, < *shariba*, he drank. Cf. *sorbet*, a doublet of *sherbet*, and *shrub*[2], *shrab, syrup*, from the same Ar. source.] 1. A favorite cooling drink of the East, made of fruit-juices diluted with water, and variously sweetened and flavored. It is cooled with snow when this can be procured.—2. A water-ice, variously flavored.

**sherbetlee** (shėr′bet-lē), *n.* A seller of sherbet; especially, an itinerant sherbet-seller in the streets of a Levantine city.

**sherbetzide** (shėr′bet-zīd), *n.* An itinerant vender of sherbet, syrup, etc., in Eastern towns.

**sherd** (shėrd), *n.* Same as *shard*[1].

**shere**[1]†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *shear*[1], *sheer*[1], *sheer*[3].

**shere**[2]† (shēr), *n.* In *minting*, the deviation from standard weight permitted by law, now called the *remedy*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 482.

**shereef**, *n.* See *sherif*.

**shereefee** (she-rē′fē), *n.* [Ar. **sharīfī*, cf. *ashrāfi*, a counter of gold, < *sharīf*, noble: see *sherif*. Cf. *noble*, the name of an English coin.] A gold coin formerly current in Egypt and Turkey, of the value of 9*s.* 4*d.* English (about $2.24). Also called *altoon*.

**shere-grass**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shear-grass*.

**sheregrig** (shēr′grig), *n.* An unidentified animal: so named in the following quotation.

Weasels and polecats, *sheregrigs*, carrion crows,
Seen and smelt only by thine eyes and nose.
*Wolcot* (P. Pindar), p. 186.

**shereman**, *n.* A dialectal form of *shireman*.

**Shere Thursday**†. See *Sheer Thursday*.

**sherewater**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *shearwater*.

**sherif, shereef** (she-rēf′), *n.* [Also *sheriff, scherif, sherrife, cherif;* = F. *chérif* = Sp. *jerife* = Pg. *xarife, xerife, cherif*, a sherif (cf. Sp. *xarifo*, adorned, well-dressed), = Turk. *sherif* = Hind. *sharif*, noble, illustrious, a prince, a descendant of Mohammed, = Pers. *sharīf*, noble, < Ar. *sharif*, lofty, noble, applied to the descendants of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima, wife of Ali; cf. *sharaf*, elevation, nobility, *sharfa*, a pinnacle, etc.] 1. A descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima.

The relations of Mahomet, called in Arabic *Sherif* or noble, by the Turks Emir or prince, have the priviledge of being exempt from appearing before any judge but their own head. *Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 171.

2. A prince or ruler; specifically, the chief magistrate of Mecca.

**sheriff**[1] (sher′if), *n.* [Also sometimes in the restored or explanatory form *shire-reeve;* also sometimes contracted *shrieve*, early mod. E. *sheriffe, schereff, shireeve*, etc., < ME. *shereve, scherreve, shireve, shirreve, schyreve, schirreve, syrreve* (pl. *shireves, schirreves, shrives*), < AS. *scir-gerēfa*, 'shire-reeve,' < *scire*, shire, + *gerēfa*, a reeve, officer: see *shire*[1] and *reeve*[1]. Cf. *townreeve, portreeve*.] The chief civil officer charged with administering justice within a county, under direction of the courts, or of the crown or other executive head of the state, and usually having also some incidental judicial functions. (*a*) In England, the chief officer of the crown in every county or shire, who does all the sovereign's business in the county, the crown by letters patent committing the custody of the county to him alone. Sheriffs are appointed by the crown upon presentation of the judges in a manner partly regulated by law and partly by custom (see *pricking*); the citizens of London, however, have the right of electing the sheriffs for the city of London and the county of Middlesex. These appointed are bound under a penalty to serve the office, except in specified cases of exemption or disability. As keeper of the queen's peace, the sheriff is the first man in the county, and superior in rank to any nobleman therein during his office, which he holds for a year. He is specially intrusted with the execution of the laws and the preservation of the peace, and for this purpose he has at his disposal the whole civil force of the county—in old legal phraseology, the *posse comitatus*. He has also some judicial functions, less extensive now than formerly. The most ordinary of his functions, which he always executes by a deputy called *under-sheriff*, consists in the execution of writs. The sheriff performs in person such duties only as are either purely honorary, such as attendance upon the judges on circuit, or of some dignity and public importance, such as the presiding over elections and the holding of county meetings, which he may call at any time.

A *shirreve* hadde he been and a countour.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 359.

Erlez of Yngiande with archers ynewe:
*Schirreves* scharply schiftys the comoune.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 725.

"Rise vp," he seid, "thou prowde *schereff*."
*Robin Hood and the Monk* (Child's Ballads, V. 5).

The reeve of the shire had doubtless been a fiscal officer from the beginning. It was the *Sheriff* who had to see to the King's profit and his own in every corner of his shire. *E. A. Freeman*, Norman Conquest, V. 294.

(*b*) In Scotland, the chief local judge of a county. There are two grades of sheriffs, the chief or superior sheriffs and the sheriffs-substitute (besides the lord lieutenant of the county, who has the honorary title of *sheriff-principal*), both being appointed by the crown. The chief sheriff, usually called simply the *sheriff*, may have more than one substitute under him, and the discharge of the greater part of the duties of the office now practically rests with the sheriffs-substitute, the sheriff being (except in one or two cases) a practising advocate in Edinburgh, while the sheriff-substitute is prohibited from taking other employment, and must reside within his county. The civil jurisdiction of the sheriff extends to all personal actions on contract, bond, or obligation without limit, actions for rent, possessory actions, etc., in which cases there is an appeal from the decision of the sheriff-substitute to the sheriff, and from him to the Court of Session. He has also a summary jurisdiction in small-debt cases where the value is not more than £12. In criminal cases the sheriff has jurisdiction in all offenses the punishment for which is not more than two years' imprisonment. He has also jurisdiction in bankruptcy cases to any amount. (*c*) In the United States, except in New Hampshire and Rhode Island, sheriffs are elected by popular vote, the qualification being that the sheriff must be a man, of age, a citizen of the United States and of the State, and a resident in the county; usually he can hold no other office, and is not eligible for reelection until after the lapse of a limited period. In all the States there are deputy sheriffs, who are agents and servants of the sheriff. In New York and some other States there is, as in England, an undersheriff, who acts in place of his chief in the latter's absence, etc. The principal duties of the sheriff are to preserve peace and order throughout the county, to attend the courts as the administrative officer of the law, to guard prisoners and juries, to serve the process and execute the judgments of the courts, and to preside at inquisitions and assessments of damages on default.—**High sheriff**, the sheriff as distinguished from the undersheriff and other deputies.—**Joint sheriff**, two persons jointly appointed sheriff, or one of such persons.—**Sheriff of Middlesex case**, a decision in 1840, noted in English constitutional history, on the relative powers of Parliament, to imprison for contempt and the courts to discharge on habeas corpus.—**Sheriff's jury**. See *jury*.—**Sheriff turn**, in *early Eng. law*, the periodical court or session held by a sheriff successively in the various hundreds of his county, at which the freeholders were bound to appear as a part of their service.—**Statute of sheriffs**. See *statute*.

**sheriff**[2], *n.* See *sherif*.

**sheriffalty** (sher′if-al-ti), *n.* [< *sheriff* + *-alty*, after the equiv. *shrievalty*.] 1. The office or

jurisdiction of sheriff; sheriffship; shrievalty. —2. Term or period of office as sheriff.

Sir Rowland Meredith, knighted in his *sheriffalty*, on occasion of an address which he brought up to the king from his county. *Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, viii.

The Year after I had Twins; they came in Mr. Pentweazel's *sheriffalty*. *Foote*, Taste, i. 1.

**sheriff-clerk** (sher'if-klėrk), *n.* In Scotland, the clerk of the sheriff's court, who has charge of the records of the court. He registers the judgments of the court, and issues them to the proper parties.

**sheriffdom** (sher'if-dum), *n.* [< *sheriff* + *-dom.*] 1. The office of sheriff; shrievalty.

Hereditary *sheriffdoms*. *Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 98.

2. The district or territory over which a sheriff's jurisdiction extends.

Wigtown was probably created a *sheriffdom* in the 13th century. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 564.

**sheriffess** (sher'if-es), *n.* [< *sheriff* + *-ess.*] A female sheriff. [Rare.]

Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Lord Clifford, was *sheriffess* of Westmoreland for many years. *T. Warton*, Hist. Eng. Poetry (ed. 1871), II. 186, note.

**sheriffhood** (sher'if-hụd), *n.* [< ME. *shereffhode, shorefhode;* < *sheriff* + *-hood.*] The office of sheriff.

The furst Artycle. Weteth that we haue graunted and by our charter present confermed to the citezens of London the *Shorefhode* of London and of Middelsex, wyth all thingis and custumes that fallith to the same *sherefhold* of London wt in the cite and wythout, by lande and bi water. *Charter of London* (Rich. II.), in Arnold's Chron., p. 14.

**sheriff-officer** (sher'if-of'i-sėr), *n.* In Scotland, an officer connected with the sheriff's court, who is charged with arrests, the serving of processes, and the like.

**sheriffry**†, *n.* [< *sheriff* + *-ry*, syncopated form of *-ery.*] Sheriffship.

**sheriffship** (sher'if-ship), *n.* [< *sheriff* + *-ship.*] The office or the jurisdiction of a sheriff; shrievalty.

**sheriff-tooth**† (sher'if-tōth), *n.* A tenure by the service of providing entertainment for the sheriff at his county courts: a common tax formerly levied for the sheriff's diet. *Wharton.*

**sheriffwick** (sher'if-wik), *n.* [< *sheriff* + *wick*, as in *bailiwick, constablewick.*] The district under a sheriff's jurisdiction.

**sherk**†, *v.* An obsolete form of *shirk.*

**shermant**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shearman.*

**shern** (shėrn), *n.* Same as *sharn.*

**sheroot**, *n.* See *cheroot.*

**sherris**, *n.* Same as *sherry.* [Obsolete or archaic.]

The second property of your excellent *sherris* is, the warming of the blood. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 3. 111.

**sherris-sack**†, *n.* See *sack*[3].

**sherrug** (sher'ug), *n.* Same as *shearhog.*

**sherry** (sher'i), *n.*; pl. *sherries* (-iz). [Early mod. E. *sherris*, from which, mistaken as a plural, the supposed singular *sherry* was formed (cf. *cherry*[1], *pea*[1], similarly formed from **cheris, pease*[1], etc.); abbr. of *Sherris-wine* (or *Sherris-sack*) (= D. *Xeres-wijn* = G. *Xeres-wein;* F. *vin de Xeres* = Pg. *vinho de Xerez*). < *Sherris*, also written *Sherries* (with *sh* for Sp. *x*), also *Xeres, Xerez,* < Sp. *Xeres*, now *Jerez*, prop. *Jerez de la Frontera*, in southern Spain, near Cadiz, where the wine is still made; < L. *Cæsaris*, gen. of *Cæsar*, Cæsar, after whom the town was named: see *Cæsar.* Cf. Sp. *Saragossa*, contr. < L. *Cæsarea Augusta.*] 1. Originally, the wine of Xeres; hence, a general name for the strong white wines of the south of Spain, of all qualities except the lowest. It is a wine that is much manipulated, differences of color being often produced by artificial means, and a very large part of the exported wine being fortified with brandy or alcohol, and otherwise disguised. Compare *amontillado.*

I have
A bottle of *sherry* in my power shall beget
New crotchets in your heads.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, i. 1.

2. A small wine-glass of the size and form commonly used for sherry and similar wines.

**sherry-cobbler** (sher'i-kob'lėr), *n.* A cobbler made with sherry. See *cobbler*[2], 1.

**sherry-vallies** (sher'i-val'iz), *n. pl.* [Perhaps, through a F. or Sp. form, ult. < LL. *saraballa, sarabara*, wide trousers such as are worn in the East, < Heb. (Chaldee) *sarbalīn* (translated "hosen" in Dan. iii. 21).] Overalls of thick cloth or leather, buttoned or tied round the legs over the trousers as a guard against mud or dust when traveling on horseback; leggings. [Western U. S.]

**shertet**, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *shirt.*

**she-sole** (shē'sōl), *n.* The whiff, a fish. [Irish.]

**shet**, *v.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *shut*[1].

**shetet.** A Middle English form of *shoot, sheet*[1].

**shetert**, *n.* A Middle English form of *shooter.*

**sheth** (sheth), *n.* The post or standard of a plow, which is attached at its upper extremity to the plow-beam, and affords below an attachment for the mold-board and land-side and indirectly for the plowshare.

**shethe**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sheath.*

**Shetland argus.** See *Argus.*

**Shetlander** (shet'land-ėr), *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Shetland, a group of islands lying to the north-northeast of the mainland of Scotland, and forming, with the Orkney Islands, the most northerly county of Scotland.

**Shetland lace.** A needle-made openwork ornamental trimming, like needle-point lace in all respects except that it is made of woolen yarn, and is therefore coarse and large in pattern, and capable of being made very warm. Shawls, scarfs, etc., are made of it.

**Shetland pony.** See *shelty.*

**Shetland wool.** See *wool.*

**sheuch, sheugh** (shụċh or shụėh), *n.* [Also *seuch, sewch;* perhaps a form of *sew*[2].] A furrow; a ditch; a gully. [Scoteh.]

It neither grew in syke nor ditch,
Nor yet in ony *sheuch;*
But at the gates o' Paradise
That birk grew fair eneuch.
*The Clerk's Twa Sons o' Owsenford* (Child's Ballads, II. 70).

I saw the battle sair and teugh,
And reekin' red ran mony a *sheugh.*
*Burns*, Battle of Sheriff-Muir.

**sheva** (she-vä'), *n.* [Also *shewa, shiva;* < Heb. *shevā', shewā'*, prob. same as *shāv', shāw'*, evil, emptiness, < *shā'*, crash, be destroyed.] In *Heb. gram.*: (*a*) An obscure vowel-sound, similar to or identical with that known as the neutral vowel. (*b*) The vowel-point representing such a sound. *Simple sheva* consists of two dots placed thus, ̈, under a consonant, and represents the neutral vowel or the absence of a vowel-sound after a consonant. In the latter capacity it is called *silent sheva*, in the former *sheva mobile. Compound sheva* consists of the points representing short *a, e,* and *o* respectively, with a simple sheva placed at the right (thus, ̈ ̈, ̈ ̈, ̈ ̈), and indicates sounds intermediate in nature between these and the neutral vowel. A neutral vowel in the Aryan languages is also sometimes called *sheva.*

I would suggest that the original word was προπαλακίζω = προκαλκίζω (the π by labiation for *q*, and the second *a* a *sheva*, as in μαλακός). *Classical Rev.*, II. 251.

**shew** (shō). An archaic form of *show*[1], *show*[3].

**shewbread**, *n.* See *showbread.*

**shewel**†, **sewel**† (shö'-, sū'el), *n.* [Also *sewell;* early mod. E. also *shaile,* < ME. *schawle*, a scarecrow; perhaps from the root of *shy*[1]; usually referred to *shew, show*[1].] A scarecrow.

Thou [the owl] seist that gromes [men] the ifoth [take],
And heie on rodde the anhoth [hang],
And the to-twichet and to-schaketh
And summe of the *schawles* maketh.
*Owl and Nightingale* (Morris's Spec. Early Eng.), l. 1648.

Any thyng that is hung up is called a *Sewel.* And those are used most commonly to amaze a Deare, and to make him refuse to passe wher they are hanged up.
*Turberville*, Booke of Hunting (ed. 1575), p. 98.

So are these bugbears of opinions brought by great clerks into the world to serve as *shewels* to keep them from those faults whereto else the vanity of the world and weakness of senses might pull them.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

**shewer**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *shower*[2].

**shewink** (shē-wink'), *n.* Same as *chewink.*

**sheyk, sheykh**, *n.* See *sheik.*

**Shiah** (shē'ä), *n.* [Also *Sheeah, Sheah;* = Pers. Hind. Ar. *shī'a, shī'ah*, orig. Ar., lit. 'sect.'] A member of that division of the Mohammedans which maintains that Ali, first cousin of Mohammed and husband of his daughter Fatima, was the first legitimate imam or successor of the Prophet, and rejects the first three califs of the Sunnis (the other great division) as usurpers. The Shiahs "are also called the Imamiyahs, because they believe the Muslim religion consists in the true knowledge of the Imam or rightful leaders of the faithful" (*Hughes*, Dict. Islam). (See *imam* and *calif.*) They claim to be the orthodox Mohammedans, but are treated by the Sunnis as heretics. The Shiahs comprise nearly the whole Persian nation, and are also found in Oudh, a province of British India; but the Mohammedans of the other parts of India are for the most part Sunnis. Also *Shiite.*

We have seen above that the *Shi'a* were divided into several sects, each holding for one of the direct descendants of 'Ali, and paying him the reverence due to a deity.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 593.

**shibboleth** (shib'ō-leth), *n.* [= F. *schibboleth* = G. *schiboleth* = LL. *scibboleth*, < Heb. *shibboleth*, an ear of corn, a stream (in the case mentioned prob. used in the latter sense, with ref. to the river Jordan), < **shābhal*, increase, flow, grow.] A Hebrew word, meaning 'ear of corn' or 'stream,' used by Jephthah, one of the judges of Israel, as a test-word by which to distinguish the fleeing Ephraimites (who could not pronounce the *sh* in *shibboleth*) from his own men, the Gileadites (Judges xii. 4–6); hence, a test-word, or the watchword or pet phrase of a party, sect, or school. Similarly, during the massacre of the Sicilian Vespers, the French betrayed their nationality by inability to pronounce correctly the Italian word *ciceri.*

Without reprieve, adjudged to death,
For want of well pronouncing *shibboleth.*
*Milton*, S. A., l. 289.

So exasperated were they at seeing the encouragement the Flemish and French tongues met with, that a general massacre took place of all who had the *shibboleth* of those languages upon them.
*Goldsmith*, On Propagation of Eng. Language.

Nowadays it is a sort of sibboleth and *shibboleth* by which to know whether anyone has ever visited the place [Tangier] to note whether he adds the final s or not.
*The Academy*, July 6, 1889, p. 4.

**Shick-shack-day** (shik'shak-dā), *n.* [Also *Shig-shag-day;* origin obscure.] The 29th of May, or Royal Oak day. *Halliwell.* [Local, Eng.]

When I was at the College School, Gloucester, some twenty years ago, almost every boy wore an oak-apple (some of which were even gilded) in his buttonhole on the 29th of May. Those who had not this decoration were called sotto voce in the school-room and yelled after in the grove, *Shig-shag!* this opprobrious epithet, when uttered at close quarters, being generally accompanied by three pinches. No boy who cared for his peace of mind and wished to save himself some "nips and tweaks" would appear in school without at least an oak-leaf in honour of the day.
*S. R. Townshend Mayer*, in N. and Q., 5th ser., IV. 176–7.

**shide** (shīd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shyde, schyde;* < ME. *shide, schide, schyde,* < AS. *scīd*, a splinter, a billet of wood (*scīd-weall*, a paling fence), = OFries. *skīd* = OHG. *scit*, MHG. *schīt*, G. *scheit* = Icel. *skīdh*, a billet of wood, = Sw. *skid*, a wooden shoe or sole, a skate, = Norw. *skid*, a snow-shoe, = Dan. *ski*, a piece of wood, a billet, a snow-shoe (see *ski*); cf. Lith. *skeda, skedra*, Lett. *skaida*, a splinter, Gr. σχίζα, a splinter (see *schedule, schism*); related to *sheath*, ult. from the root of *shed*[1]: see *shed*[1]. Doublet of *skid*[1].] A piece of wood; a strip; a piece split off; a plank. [Old and prov. Eng.]

And [he] come to Noe anon and bad hym nouȝt lette:
"Swithe go shape a shippe of *shides* and of bordes."
*Piers Plowman* (B), ix. 131.

Both holmes, and beeches broad, and beams of ash, and *shides* of okes,
With wedges great they clive.
*Phaer's Virgil* (1600). (*Nares.*)

**shie**, *v.* See *shy*[2].

**shiel**, *n.* Same as *sheal*[1], *sheal*[2].

**shield** (shēld), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sheild;* < ME. *sheelde, sheelde, schecld, sheld, scheld, shelde, schelde,* < AS. *scild, scield, sceld, scyld*, a shield, = OS. *scild* = OFries. *skeld* = D. *schild* = MLG. *schilt*, LG. *schild* = OHG. *scilt*, MHG. *schilt*, a shield, G. *schild*, shield, coat of arms, trade-sign, = Icel. *skjöldr* (pl. *skildir*) = Sw. *sköld* = Dan. *skjold*, a shield, *skilt*, badge, trade-sign, = Goth. *skildus*, a shield: root unknown. Some connect the word with *shell* and *scale*[1], as denoting a thin piece of wood or metal (see *shell* and *scale*[1]), others with Icel. *skella, skjalla*, clash, rattle.] 1. A frame or rounded plate made of wood, metal, hide, or leather, carried by warriors on the arm or in the hand, as a defense, from remote antiquity until the perfection of firearms rendered it more an


Shield of Mounted Man-at-arms.
A, close of 14th century; B, close of 13th century; C, first half of 13th century.

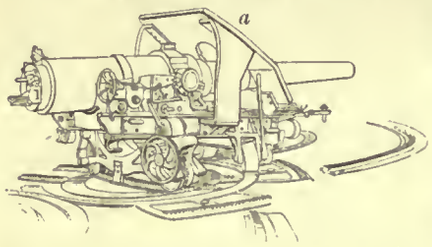
encumbrance than a safeguard, and by savage peoples to the present day. Specifically, as distinguished from the buckler, a large implement of the sort, covering the body at least on one side, and carried on the

arm, which passed through rings or straps on its inner side, or hung around the neck by a guige or strap. The shield of the middle ages was in the tenth century very long, pointed at the bottom and rounded at the top. (See *kite-shield*, below.) At later periods it was changed in size and shape, becoming shorter and smaller, at first triangular and afterward broad, short, and pointed. (See *écu*, and *tilting-shield* (below).) In the fifteenth century the shield proper was relegated to the jnst, and soon after disappeared altogether. (For the hand-shield used for parrying blows, see *buckler;* for the large shield used in sieges, see *pavise.*) Shields of barbarous peoples differ greatly in size, shape, and material: thus, those of the peoples of South Africa, made of hide, are nearly six feet long; those of the Mnssulman nations are much smaller and usually round. See also cuts under *buckler, enarme, hoplite, orle, pavise, pelta, rondache,* and *scutum.*

> What signe is the levest
> To haue schape in thi *scheld* to schene armes?
> *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3214.

> So to the fight the thick battalions throng,
> *Shields* urg'd on *shields*, and men drove men along.
> *Pope*, Iliad, iv. 485.

2. Anything that protects or is used as a protection. (*a*) A movable screen, usually of steel, serving to protect heavy guns and the gunners while serving them.

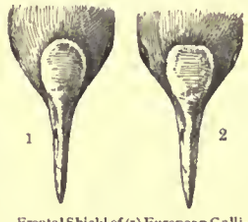



Six-inch Breech-loading Rifle on the United States Cruiser Atlanta.
*a*, shield

A similar contrivance is used by sappers. (*b*) In *mining*, a framework erected for the protection of a miner in working an adit, pushed forward as the work progresses. (*c*) In *submarine work*, a construction at the head of a tunnel to keep back the silt or clays as the tunnel is advanced. In some operations the shield is left permanently in place, being covered in by the brickwork that follows close behind the excavation.

> The work of excavating in the tunnel will be done with large steel *shields*, 22 feet in diameter.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 41.

(*d*) A fender-plate attached to the share of a corn-plow to prevent clods from rolling on to the young plants. *E. H. Knight.* (*e*) In *zoöl.*: (1) A protective or defensive plate, buckler, or cuirass, of some determinate size, shape, or position; a acute, scutum, or scutellum; a lorica; a carapace: as, the *shields* or bucklers of a ganoid fish; the *shields* of a turtle, an armadillo, etc. See cuts under *carapace, leaf-roller, scale, armadillo,* and *coluber.* (2) Some part, place, or mark likened to a shield; a thyroid formation. See cut under *larynx.* (*f*) In *dressmaking*, a piece or strip of some repellent fabric used to protect a dress from mud, perspiration, etc.: as, a skirt-*shield;* an arm-*shield.*




Frontal Shield of (1) European Gallinule (*Gallinula chloropus*), (2) American Gallinule (*Gallinula galeata*).

3. Figuratively, a shelter, protection, or defense; a bulwark.

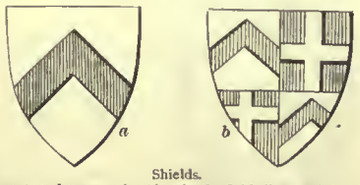
> Fear not, Abram: I am thy *shield*, and thy exceeding great reward. Gen. xv. 1.

> My counsel is my *shield*. *Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 3. 56.

4. In *bot.*, any flat, buckler-like body that is fixed by a stalk or pedicel from some part of the under surface, as the apothecium in certain lichens. (See *apothecium.*) In the *Characeæ* each of the eight flat disk-shaped cells composing the antheridium is called a *shield.* See *shield-shaped.*

> Some of the species of Platanthera . . . have curious contrivances, such as a channelled labellum, lateral *shields*, &c., compelling moths to insert their proboscides directly in front. *Darwin*, Fertil. of Orchids by Insects, p. 75.

5. In *her.*: (*a*) The shield-shaped escutcheon used for all displays of arms, except when




Shields.
*a*, argent, a chevron gules (that is, the field silver and the chevron red); *b*, quarterly, first and fourth argent, a chevron gules (as in *a*), second and third gules, a cross argent (that is, the field red and the cross silver or white).

borne by women and sometimes by clergymen. See *escutcheon* and *lozenge.* (*b*) A bearing representing a knightly shield.—6†. A French crown (in French, *écu*), so called from its having on one side the figure of a shield.

> He was bounden in a reconyssaunce
> To paye twenty thousand *sheeld* anon.
> *Chaucer*, Shipman's Tale, l. 331.

7. The semi-transparent skin of the sides of a boar-pig, which is of considerable thickness, affording shield-like protection against the attacks of an adversary: apparently used formerly to furnish a shield for burlesque or mimic contests. *N. and Q.*, 2d ser., X. 478.

> He looks like a *shield* of brawn at Shrovetide, out of date.
> *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iv. 4.

> We will drink in helmets,
> And cause the sooldier turn his blade to knives,
> To conquer capons, and the stubble goose;
> No wespons in the age to come be known
> But *shield* of bacon and the sword of brawn.
> *Randolph*, Jealous Lovers (1646). (*Nares.*)

8. A breed of domestic pigeons, of which there are four varieties, black, red, blue, and silver.—**Cephalic, cephalothoracic, frontal, pygal shield.** See the adjectives.—**Kite-shield,** the tall, long-pointed shield of the early middle ages.—**Norman shield,** a name given to the *kite-shield.*—**Shield à bouche,** a shield having in its right side or upper right-hand corner an opening or indentation for the lance or sword-blade. See *bouche,* 4.—**Shield of pretense.** See *pretense,* and *escutcheon of pretense* (under *escutcheon*).—**Shield of the Passion,** a pretended escutcheon in which the attributes of the Passion are depicted like the bearings of a coat of arms.—**Standing shield.** (*a*) Same as *pavise.* (*b*) More properly, a mantlet or wooden bulwark for crossbowmen and the like.—**Tilting-shield,** a shield borne by a knight in the just or tilting-lists.

Kite-shield, Norman, of 10th or 11th century.

**shield** (shēld), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *sheild;* < ME. *shelden, schelden, shilden, schilden, schylden, scilden,* < AS. *scildan, scyldan, gescildan* = Icel. *skjalda,* protect, guard, defend, shield; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To protect, defend, or shelter from danger, calamity, distress, annoyance, or the like: as, to *shield* one from attack; to *shield* one from the sun; to *shield* a criminal.

> And *shelde* hem fro poverte and shonde.
> *Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 88.

> Shouts of applause ran ringing through the field,
> To see the son the vanquished father *shield*.
> *Dryden*, Æneid, x. 1135.

2†. To ward off.

> They brought with them theyr usuall weedes, fitt to *sheild* the cold, and that continuall frost to which they had at home bene enured. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

> A cobweb over them they throw, . . .
> To *shield* the wind if it should blow.
> *Drayton*, Nymphidis.

3. To forfend; forbid; avert. [Obsolete or archaic.]

> Take what yow list, God *shilde* that ye spare.
> *Chaucer*, Shipman's Tale, l. 286.

> God *shield* I should disturb devotion.
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 1. 41.

**II.** *intrans.* To act or serve as a shield; be a shelter or protection.

> That schene sayde, that god wyl *schylde*.
> *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 964.

> The truly brave,
> When they behold the brave oppressed with odds,
> Are touch'd with a desire to *shield* and save.
> *Byron*, Don Juan, viii. 106.

**shield-animalcule** (shēld'an-i-mal'kūl), *n.* An infusorian of the family *Aspidiscidæ.*

**shield-backed** (shēld'bakt), *a.* Having a very large pronotum extended like a shield over the next two thoracic segments: specifically noting a group of wingless grasshoppers (*Locustidæ*) known in the United States as *western crickets,* as of the genera *Thyreonotus* and *Anabrus.* *J. H. Comstock.*

**shield-bearing** (shēld'bār'ing), *a.* In *zoöl.*, having a shield; scutate or scutigerous; squamate; loricate; cataphract.

**shield-beetle** (shēld'bē'tl), *n.* Any coleopterous insect of the family *Cossyphidæ.* *A. Adams*, Man. Nat. Hist.

**shield-belt** (shēld'belt), *n.* In *her.*, a guige used as a bearing. This is rare as an independent bearing, but often occurs in connection with a shield, which is hung by it from a boss, or held up by a supporter, human or animal.

**shield-bone** (shēld'bōn), *n.* [< ME. *sheeld-bone;* < *shield* + *bone*[1].] A blade-bone. [Prov. Eng.]

> Some of his bones in Warwicke yett
> Within the castle there doe lye:
> One of his *sheeld-bones* to this day
> Hangs in the citye of Coventrye.
> *Legend of Sir Guy.* (*Halliwell.*)

**shield-brooch** (shēld'brōch), *n.* A brooch representing a shield. Particularly—(*a*) A small model, as of an ancient buckler. (*b*) At the present time, a more elaborate composition, as of a shield surrounded by weapons, standards, or the like.

**shield-budding** (shēld'bud'ing), *n.* Budding by means of a T-shaped incision, the most ordinary method; T-budding. See *budding,* 3.

**shield-bug** (shēld'bug), *n.* A heteropterous insect of the family *Scutelleridæ:* so called from the size of the scutellum.

**shield-centiped** (shēld'sen'ti-ped), *n.* A centiped of the family *Cermatiidæ.* See cut under *Scutigeridæ.*

**shield-crab** (shēld'krab), *n.* Any crab of the family *Dorippidæ.*

**shield-dagger** (shēld'dag'ėr), *n.* An implement of war carried in the left hand, and serving as a buckler and on occasion as an offensive weapon; specifically, a weapon used by certain Indian tribes, in which a pair of horns of some variety of antelope are secured together by crosspieces. It is capable of inflicting formidable wounds.

**shield-drake** (shēld'drāk), *n.* Same as *sheldrake.*

**shield-duck** (shēld'duk), *n.* Same as *sheldrake.*

**shielded** (shēl'ded), *a.* [< *shield* + *-ed*[2].] In *zoöl.*, shield-bearing; scutigerous; cataphract; loricate. See cut under *phylloxera-mite.*

**shielder** (shēl'dėr), *n.* [< ME. *schelder;* < *shield* + *-er*[1].] One who shields, protects, or shelters.

**shield-fern** (shēld'fėrn), *n.* Any fern of the genus *Aspidium:* so called from the form of the indusium of the fructification. The sori or fruit-dots are roundish and scattered or arranged in ranks; the indusia are solitary, roundly peltate or kidney-shaped, fixed by the middle or edge. For further characterization, see *Aspidium.*—**Christmas shield-fern,** an evergreen fern, *Aspidium acrostichoides,* with rigid lanceolate fronds, much used in decoration at Christmas-time. The pinnæ are linear-lanceolate, somewhat scythe-shaped or half-halberd-shaped at the slightly stalked base, the upper ones only fertile. It is a native of eastern North America from Canada to Florida.

**shield-gilled** (shēld'gild), *a.* Scutibranchiate. *P. P. Carpenter.*

**shield-headed** (shēld'hed'ed), *a.* In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Stegocephalous, as an amphibian. (*b*) Peltocephalous, as a crustacean.

**shield-lantern** (shēld'lan'tėrn), *n.* A lantern so arranged and protected as to throw light through an opening in a shield outward, so that the bearer of the shield sees his enemy while unseen himself: a rare device of the later middle ages.

**shieldless** (shēld'les), *a.* [< *shield* + *-less.*] Without shield or protection.

> Are eunuchs, women, children, *shieldless* quite
> Against attack their own timidity tempts?
> *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 235.

**shieldlessly** (shēld'les-li), *adv.* In a shieldless manner or condition; without protection.

**shieldlessness** (shēld'les-nes), *n.* Unprotected state or condition.

**shield-louse** (shēld'lous), *n.* A scale-insect; any coccid, but especially a scale of the subfamily *Diaspinæ.*

**shield-plate** (shēld'plāt), *n.* A plate, usually of bronze and circular, thought to have formed the umbo of a circular shield the other parts of which have decayed. Such plates are numerous in graves of northern Europe; they are often richly decorated with circular bands, spiral scrolls, and other devices.

**shieldrake** (shēl'drāk), *n.* Same as *sheldrake.*

**shield-reptile** (shēld'rep'til), *n.* A shielded or cataphract reptile; a turtle or tortoise; an alligator or crocodile; any member of the *Cataphracta.* *J. E. Gray*, Catalogue of the Shield Reptiles in the British Museum.

**shield-shaped** (shēld'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a shield, or suggesting a shield in figure; scutate; peltate; thyroid. The forms of shields being various, the term is equally indefinite; but in botanical use it means, specifically, plane and round or oval, with a stalk or support attached to some part of the under surface, as the leaves of *Brasenia, Nelumbium, Hydrocotyle umbellata,* the indusia of certain ferns (*Aspidium*), and the apothecia of many lichens. See *scutate, peltate, apothecium, indusium,* and cut under *larynx.*

**shield-ship** (shēld'ship), *n.* A vessel of war carrying movable shields to protect the heavy guns except at the moment of firing: superseded by the turret-ship. *E. H. Knight.*

**shield-slater** (shēld'slā'tėr), *n.* A cursorial isopod of the genus *Cassidina.*

**shieldtail** (shēld'tāl), *n.* A snake of the family *Uropeltidæ.*

**shield-toad** (shēld'tōd), *n.* A turtle or tortoise.

**shield-urchin** (shēld′ėr′chin), *n.* A clypeastroid sea-urchin; an echinoid of flattened and irregular or circular form; especially, a member of the *Scutellidæ*. See cut under *Clypeastridæ*.

**shieling** (shē′ling), *n.* Same as *sheal*[2].

**shier, shiest** (shī′ėr, shī′est), *a.* Forms of the comparative and superlative of *shy*.

**shift** (shift), *v.* [< ME. *shiften, schiften, shyften*, < AS. *sciftan, scyftan*, divide, separate, = D. *schiften* = MLG. *schiften, schichten*, LG. *schiften*, divide, separate, turn, = Icel. *skipta* (for **skifta*) = Sw. *skifta* = Dan. *skifte*, divide, part, shift, change; cf. Icel. *skīfa*, shive, cut in slices: see *shive*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To divide; partition; distribute; apportion; assign: as, to *shift* lands among coheirs. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

> Witness Tyburces and Valerians shrifte,
> To whiche God of his bountee wolde *shifte*
> Corones two of floures wel smellinge.
> *Chaucer*, Second Nun's Tale, l. 278.

2. To transfer or move, as from one person, place, or position to another: as, to *shift* the blame; to *shift* one's quarters; to *shift* the load to the other shoulder.

> For good maner he hath from hym *schifte*.
> *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.
>
> Unto Southampton do we *shift* our scene.
> *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii., Prol., l. 42.
>
> You are a man, and men may *shift* affections.
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Sea Voyage, iv. 2.
>
> And now supine, now prone, the hero lay,
> Now *shifts* his side, impatient for the day.
> *Pope*, Iliad, xxiv. 18.
>
> The shepherd *shifts* his mantle's fold,
> And wraps him closer from the cold.
> *Scott*, Marmion, i., Int.

3†. To cause or induce to move off or away; get rid of, as by the use of some expedient.

> Whilst you were here o'erwhelmed with your grief, . . .
> Cassio came hither; I *shifted* him away.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1. 79.
>
> Then said Christian to himself again, These beasts range in the night for their prey, and if they should meet with me in the dark how should I *shift* them? how should I escape being by them torn in pieces?
> *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 116.

4. To remove and replace with another or others; put off and replace; change: as, to *shift* one's clothes; to *shift* the scenes on a stage.

> Sir, I would advise you to *shift* a shirt.
> *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 2. 1.
>
> It rained most part of this night, yet our captain kept abroad, and was forced to come in in the night to *shift* his clothes. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 26.

5. To clothe (one's self) afresh or anew; change the dress of.

> As it were, to ride day and night; and . . . not to have patience to *shift* me. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 5. 23.

6. To alter or vary in character, form, or other respect; change.

> For who observes strict policy's true laws
> *Shifts* his proceeding to the varying cause.
> *Drayton*, Barons' Wars, i. 57.
>
> Every language must continually change and *shift* its form, exhibiting like an organized being its phases of growth, decline, and decay.
> *C. Elton*, Origins of Eng. Hist., p. 103.

**Shift the helm.** See *helm*[1].—**To shift a berth** (*naut.*), to move to another place in the same harbor.—**To shift off.** (*a*) To delay; defer: as, to *shift off* the duties of religion. (*b*) To put away; disengage or disencumber one's self of, as of a burden or inconvenience.

**II.**† *intrans.* 1. To make division or distribution.

> Everich hath of God a propre gifte,
> Som this, some that, as hym liketh to *shifte*.
> *Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 104.

2. To change. (*a*) To pass into a different form; give place to something different: as, the scene *shifts*.

> The sixth age *shifts*
> Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 157.
>
> If . . . the ideas of our minds . . . constantly change and *shift* in a continual succession, it would be impossible, may any one say, for a man to think long of any one thing. *Locke*, Human Understanding, II. xiv. § 13.

(*b*) To change place, position, direction, or the like; move.

> Most of the Indians, perceiving what they went about, *shifted* overboard, and after they returned, and killed such as remained. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 146.
>
> Thou hast *shifted* out of thy tale into telling me of the fashion. *Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 3. 151.
>
> You vary your scene with so much ease, and *shift* from court to camp with such facility. *Steele*, Lying Lover, i. 1.
>
> Here the Baillie *shifted* and fidgeted about in his seat.
> *Scott.*
>
> The wind hardly *shifted* a point during the passage.
> *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 286.

(*c*) To change dress, particularly the under-garments.

> When from the sheets her lovely form she lifts,
> She begs you just would turn you, while she *shifts*.
> *Young*, Love of Fame, vi. 42.

3. To use changing methods or expedients, as in a case of difficulty, in earning a livelihood, or the like; adopt expedients; contrive in one way or another; do the best one can; seize one expedient when another fails: as, to *shift* for a living; to *shift* for one's self.

> And dressed them in redynes with suche thynges as they thought shuld best relcue them and helpe theym at the shore to sane theyr lyues, and wayted for none other, but euery man to *shyfte* for his escape as Almyghty God wolde yeue theym grace.
> *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 60.
>
> I must *shift* for life,
> Though I do loathe it.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iv. 3.
>
> After receiving a very indifferent education, she is left in Mrs. Goddard's hands to *shift* as she can.
> *Jane Austen*, Emma, viii.

4. To pick up or make out a livelihood; manage to succeed.

> She that hath wit may *shift* anywhere.
> *Middleton*, Chaste Maid, ii. 2.
>
> Every man would be forced to provide winter fodder for his team (whereas common garrons *shift* upon grass the year round).
> *Sir W. Temple*, Advancement of Trade in Ireland.

5. To practise indirect methods.

> All those schoolmen, though they were exceeding witty, yet better teach all their followers to *shift* than to resolve by their distinctions. *Raleigh.*

6. In playing the violin or a similar instrument, to move the left hand from its first or original position next to the nut.—**To shift about,** to turn quite round to a contrary side or opposite point; vacillate.—**To shift for one's self,** to take care of or provide for one's self.

> I will be cheated. . . . Not in grosse, but by retaile, to try mens severall wits, and so learne to *shift for myselfe* in time and need be.
> *Brome*, The Sparagus Garden, ii. 3.
>
> Let Posterity *shift for itself*.
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, i. 1.

= **Syn. 2.** To vary, veer, chop.

**shift** (shift), *n.* [< ME. *shift, schift* = Icel. *skipti* (for **skifti*) = Sw. Dan. *skifte*, a division, exchange, shift: see *shift*, *v.*] 1. Change; alteration or variation in kind, character, place, position, direction, or the like; the substitution of one thing, kind, position, direction, or the like for another.

> He had *shifte* of lodginge, where in euery place his hostesse writte vp the wofull remembrance of him.
> *Greene*, Groatsworth of Wit.
>
> Languages are like Laws or Coins, which commonly receive some change at every *Shift* of Princes.
> *Howell*, Letters, iv. 19.
>
> With the progress of the Teutonic tribes northwestward they came to use for each smooth mute the corresponding rough, for a rough the corresponding middle, for a middle the corresponding smooth. This first *shift* is believed to have been completed during the third century.
> *F. A. March*, Anglo-Saxon Gram., § 41.

2. In playing the violin or a similar instrument, any position of the left hand except that nearest the nut. When the hand is close to the nut, so that the first finger produces the next tone to that of the open string, it is said to be in the *first position;* when it is moved so that the first finger falls where the second was originally, it is in the *second position* or at the *half-shift*. The *third position* is called the *whole shift*, and the *fourth position* the *double shift*. When the hand is not in the first position, it is said to be *on the shift*.

3. The substitution of one thing or set of things for another; a change: as, a *shift* of clothes.

> They told him their comming was for some extraordinary tooles, and *shift* of apparell: by which colourable excuse they obtained sixe or seauen more to their confederacie.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 213.

4. A woman's under-garment; a chemise.

> At home they [the women at Loheia] wear nothing but a long *shift* of fine cotton-cloth, suitable to their quality.
> *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 307.
>
> Having more care of him than of herself,
> So that she clothes her only with a *shift*.
> *Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xxiii. 42.

5. In *mining*, a slight fault or dislocation of a seam or stratum, accompanied by depression of one part, destroying the continuity.—6. A squad or relay of men who alternate with another squad or relay in carrying on some work or operation; hence, the time during which such a squad or relay works: as, to be on the day *shift;* a night *shift;* the day is divided into three *shifts* of eight hours each.

> Each *shift* comprised 1 foreman, 4 drill-men, 4 assistant drill-men, 1 powder-man, 1 car-man, and 2 laborers.
> *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 318.

7. Turn; move; varying circumstance.

> Truth's self, like yonder slow moon to complete
> Heaven, rose again, and, naked at his feet,
> Lighted his old life's every *shift* and change.
> *Browning*, Sordello, vi.

8. An expedient, device, or contrivance which may be tried when others fail; a resource.

> If Paul had had other *shift*, and a man of age as meet for the room, he would not have put Timothy in the office.
> *Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 18.
>
> I'll find a thousand *shifts* to get away.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iv. 3. 7.
>
> The *shifts* to which, in this difficulty, he has recourse are exceedingly diverting.
> *Macaulay*, Sadler's Ref. Refuted.

Hence—9. A petty or indirect expedient; a dodge; a trick; an artifice.

> Me thinkes yat you smile at some pleasaunt *shift*.
> *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 82.
>
> I see a man here needs not live by *shifts*,
> When in the streets he meets such golden gifts.
> *Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 2. 187.

10. In *building*, a mode of arranging the tiers of bricks, timbers, planks, etc., so that the joints of adjacent rows shall not coincide.—**Shift of crops,** in *agri.*, a change or variation in the succession of crops; rotation of crops: as, a farm is wrought on the five years' *shift* or the six years' *shift*.—**To make shift,** to contrive; find ways and means of doing something or of overcoming a difficulty.

> I hope I shall *make shift* to go without him.
> *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2. 97.
>
> *Acres.* Odds crowns and laurels! your honour follows you to the grave.
> *David.* Now, that's just the place where I could *make* a *shift* to do without it. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 1.

= **Syn. 8.** *Device, Resort*, etc. (see *expedient*), stratagem.—9. *Subterfuge*, etc. (see *evasion*), dodge, ruse, wile, quirk.

**shiftable** (shif′ta-bl), *a.* [< *shift* + *-able*.] Capable of being shifted or changed.

**shifter** (shif′tėr), *n.* [< *shift* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who shifts or changes: as, a scene-*shifter*.—2†. *Naut.*, a person employed to assist the ship's cook in washing, steeping, and shifting the salt provisions.—3. A contrivance used in shifting. (*a*) A kind of clutch used in shifting a belt from a loose to a fixed pulley. (*b*) In a knitting-machine, a mechanism, consisting of a combination of needles or rods, serving to move the outer loops of a course and to put them on the next needles, within or without, in order to narrow or to widen the fabric. *E. H. Knight.* (*c*) A locomotive used for shunting cars.

4. One who is given to change; a fickle person; also, one who resorts to petty shifts or expedients; one who practises artifice; a dodger; a trickster; a cozener.

> Go, thou art an honest *shifter;* I'll have the statute repealed for thee. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.
>
> He scornes to be a changeling or a *shifter;* he feares nothing but this, that hee shall fall into the Lord your fathers hands for want of reparations.
> *Heywood*, Royal King (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 38).

**Car-truck shifter,** a mechanism for facilitating the change of car-trucks on railroads where the gage varies, or where trucks are to be repaired or to be replaced by others.

**shifter-bar** (shif′tėr-bär), *n.* In a knitting-machine, a bar having projections or stops which serve to stop one needle-carrier bolt while they lift the corresponding one. *E. H. Knight.*

**shiftiness** (shif′ti-nes), *n.* The character of being shifty, in any sense.

**shifting** (shif′ting), *n.* [< ME. *schifting;* verbal n. of *shift*, *v.*] 1. A moving or removal; change from one place, position, or state to another; change.

> Ælian therefore compares them to Cranes, & Aristides to the Scythian Nomades; alway by this *shifting* enioying a temperate season. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 362.
>
> The . . . vicissitudes and *shiftings* of ministerial measures. *Burke*, Conciliation with America.

2. Recourse to shifts, or petty expedients; artifice; shift.

> Nought more than subtill *shiftings* did me please,
> With bloodshed, craftie, undermining men.
> *Mir. for Mags.*, p. 144.

**shifting** (shif′ting), *p. a.* 1. Changing; changeable or changeful; varying; unstable: as, *shifting* winds.

> Neither do I know how it were possible for Merchants in these parts to Trade by Sea from one Country to another, were it not for these *shifting* Monsoons.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 23.
>
> The great problem of the *shifting* relation between passion and duty is clear to no man who is capable of apprehending it. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vii. 2.

2. Shifty.

> Seducement is to be hindered . . . by opposing truth to errour, no unequal match: truth the strong, to errour the weak, though sly and *shifting*. *Milton*, Civil Power.

**Shifting ballast,** ballast capable of being moved about, as pigs of iron or bags of sand.—**Shifting bar,** in *printing*, a movable cross-bar that can be fitted in a chase by dovetails, as required. *E. H. Knight.*—**Shifting beach,** a beach of gravel that is shifted or moved by the action of the sea or the current of a river.—**Shifting center.** Same as *metacenter.*—**Shifting clause.** See *clause.*—**Shifting coupling.** See *coupling*, 4 (*b*).—**Shifting rail,** a temporary or removable back to the seat of a vehicle.—**Shifting use,** in *law.* See *use.*

**shifting-boards** (shif'ting-bōrdz), *n. pl.* Fore-and-aft bulkheads of plank put up in a ship's hold to prevent ballast from shifting from side to side.

**shiftingly** (shif'ting-li), *adv.* In a shifting manner; by shifts and changes; deceitfully.

**shiftless** (shift'les), *a.* [< *shift* + *-less.*] 1. Lacking in resource or energy, or in ability to shift for one's self or one's own; slack in devising or using expedients for the successful accomplishment of anything; deficient in organizing or executive ability; incapable; inefficient; improvident; lazy: as, a *shiftless* fellow.

The court held him worthy of death, in undertaking the charge of a *shiftless* maid, and leaving her (when he might have done otherwise) in auch a place as he knew she muat needs periah. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 290.

He was a very friendly good-natured man as could be, but *shiftlesse* aa to the world, and dyed not rich. *Aubrey*, Lives, Winceslaus Hollar.

Her finale and ultimatum of contempt consiated in a very emphatic pronunciation of the word "*shiftless*"; and by thia ahe characterized all modes of procedure which had not a direct and inevitable relation to accomplishment of aome purpose then definitely had in mind. People who did nothing, or who did not know exactly what they were going to do, or who did not take the moat direct way to accompliah what they aet their hands to, were objects of her entire contempt. *H. B. Stowe*, Uncle Tom's Cabin, xv.

2. Characterized by or characteristic of slackness or inefficiency, especially in shifting for one's self or one's own.

Forcing him to his manifold ahifts, and *shiftlesse* remouinga. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 33.

Yet I was frighten'd at the painful view
Of *shiftless* want, and aaw not what to do.
*Crabbe*, Works, VII. 78.

**shiftlessly** (shift'les-li), *adv.* In a shiftless manner.

**shiftlessness** (shift'les-nes), *n.* Shiftless character or condition; lack of resource; inability to devise or use suitable expedients or measures; slackness; inefficiency; improvidence.

And there ia on the face of the whole earth no do-nothing whoae softneaa, idleneaa, general inaptitude to labor, and everlasting, universal *shiftlessness* can compare with that of thia worthy, aa found in a briak Yankee village. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtowo, p. 29.

**shifty** (shif'ti), *a.* [< *shift* + *-y*[1].] 1. Changeable; changeful: shifting; fickle; wavering: as, *shifty* principles. [Rare.]—2. Full of shifts; fertile in expedients; well able to shift for one's self.

She had much to learn in this extended aphere; and she waa in many ways a *shifty* and business-like young person, who had early acquired a sense of reaponaibility. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, xxiii.

3. Given to or characterized by shifts, tricks, or artifices; fertile in dodges or evasions; tricky.

His political methoda have been *shifty* and not straightforward. *The American*, VII. 213.

Scholars were beginning to be as *shifty* as statesmen. *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 51.

**shigram** (shi-gräm'), *n.* [< Marathi *shighr*, < Skt. *çighra*, quick.] A kind of hack gharry: so called in Bombay.

I see a native "aweil" pass me in a tatterdemalion *shigram*, or a quaint little shed upon wheels, a kind of tray placed in a bamboo framework. *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 146.

**Shiism** (shē'izm), *n.* [< *Shi(ah)* + *-ism.*] The body of principles or doctrines of the Shiahs.

In the course of time, when the whole of Persia had adopted the cause of the family of 'Ali, *Shi'ism* became the receptacle of all the religioua ideas of the Persians, and Dualism, Gnoaticism, and Manicheism were to be seen reflected in it. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 592.

**Shiite** (shē'īt), *n.* [= F. *schiite;* as *Shi(ah)* + *-ite*[1].] Same as *Shiah.*

**Shiitic** (shē-it'ik), *a.* [< *Shiite* + *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Shiahs or Shiites: as, "*Shiitic* ideas," *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 238.

**shikar** (shi-kär'), *n.* [Hind. *shikār*, hunting.] In India, hunting; sport. *Yule and Burnell.*

**shikaree, shikari** (shi-kär'ē), *n.* [Also *shikarry, shekarry, shikary, chickary, chikary;* < Hind. *shikārī*, a hunter, sportsman, < *shikār*, hunting: see *shikar.*] In India, a hunter or sportsman.

**shiko** (shik'ō), *n.* [Burmese.] In Burma, the posture of prostration with folded hands assumed by a native in the presence of a superior, or before any object of reverence or worship.

**shilbe,** *n.* See *schilbe,* 2.

**shilf** (shilf), *n.* [= OHG. *sciluf*, MHG. G. *schilf*, sedge; prob. akin to or ult. same as OHG. *sceliva*, MHG. *schelfe*, shell or hull of fruit, G. *schelfe*, a husk, shell, paring, = D. *schelp*, a shell: see *scallop, scalp*[1], *shelf*[1].] Straw. [Prov. Eng.]

**shill**[1] (shil), *n.* and *v.* A variant of *sheal*[1].

**shill**[2]†, *v. i.* and *t.* [ME. *schillen, skillen* = OHG. *scellan, scellen, skellen, schellen*, MHG. *schellen* = Icel. *skella, skjalla* = Goth. **skillan* (not recorded) (cf. It. *squillare*, < OHG.), sound loud and clear, ring. Hence the adj. *shill*[2], and the noun, OHG. *scal*, MHG. *schal*, G. *schall*, sound, tone (whence the secondary verb, MHG. G. *schallen*, sound, resound), and prob. also ult. E. *shilling.*] To sound; shrill. *Sainte Marherete* (E. E. T. S.), p. 19.

**shill**[2]†, *a.* [ME. *shill, schille, schylle*, < AS. *scyll* = MD. *schel* = MHG. *schel*, sounding loud and clear, shrill: see *shill*[2], *v.*] Shrill.

*Schylle* and acharpe (var. *schille*, lowde), acutus, sonorus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 446.

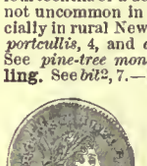
**shillalah** (shi-lā'lä), *n.* [Also *shillelah, shillaly;* said to be named from *Shillelagh*, a barony in County Wicklow, Ireland, famous for its oaks; lit. 'seed or descendants of Elach,' < Ir. *siol*, seed (= W. *silcu*, seedling; *silio*, spawn), + *Elaigh*, Elach.] An oak or blackthorn sapling, used in Ireland as a cudgel.

**shilling** (shil'ing), *n.* [< ME. *shilling, shillyng, schilling*, < AS. *scilling, scylling*, a shilling, = OS. OFries. *skilling* = D. *schelling* = MLG. *schillink*, LG. *schilling* = OHG. *scilline*, MHG. *schillinc*, G. *schilling* (> Icel. *skillingr* = Sw. Dan. *skilling*) = Goth. *skilliggs*, a shilling (cf. OF. *schelin, escalin, cskallin*, F. *escalin* = Sp. *chelin* = It. *scellino* = OBulg. *skŭlenzĭ, sklenzĭ*, a coin, = Pol. *szelang*, a shilling, = Russ. *shelegŭ*, a counter, < Teut.); prob. orig. a 'ringing' piece, with suffix *-ing*[3] (as also in *farthing* and orig. in *penny*, AS. *pening*, etc.), < Goth. **skillan* = OHG. *scellan*, etc., E. (obs.) *shill*, ring: see *shill*[2], *v.* According to Skeat (cf. Sw. *skilje-mynt* = Dan. *skille-mynt*, small, i. e. 'divisible,' change or money), < Teut. √ *skil* (Icel. *skilja*, etc.), divide, + *-ling*[1], as in AS. *feorthling*, also *feorthing*, a farthing.] 1. A coin or money of account, of varying value, in use among the Anglo-Saxons and other Teutonic peoples.—2. An English silver coin, first issued by Henry VII., in whose reign it weighed 144 grains. The coin haa been issued by succeeding English rulers. The shilling of Victoria weighs 87.2727 grains troy. Twenty shillings are equal to one pound (£1 = $4.84), and twelve pence to one shilling (about 24 cents). (Abbreviated *s., sh.*) At the time when the decimal ayatem was adopted by the United States, the shilling or twentieth part of the pound in the currency of New England and Virginia was equal to one sixth of a dollar; in that of New York and North Carolina, to one eighth of a dollar; in that of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, to two fifteenths of a dollar; and in that of South Carolina and Georgia, to three fourteenths of a dollar. Reckoning by the shilling is atill not uncommon in aome parts of the United States, capecially in rural New England. See also cuts under *pine-tree, portcullis*, 4, and *accolated.*—**Boston** or **Bay shillings.** See *pine-tree money*, under *pine-tree.*—**Mexican shilling.** See *bit*[2], 7.—**Seven-shilling piece,** an English gold coin of the value of aeven shillings, being the third part of the guinea, coined by George III. from 1797 to 1813 ioclusive.—**Shrub-shilling,** a variety of the pine-tree shilling. See *pine-tree money*, under *pine-tree.*—**To cut off with a shilling.** See *cut.*—**To take the shilling,** or **the King's** or **Queen's shilling,** in Great Britain, to enliat as a soldier by accepting a shilling from a recruiting-officer. Since the passing of the Army Discipline and Regulation Act of 1879 this practice has been discontinued.

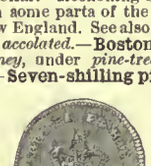
Obverse.

Reverse.

Shilling of Henry VIII.—British Museum. (Size of original.)



Obverse.



Reverse.

Seven-shilling Piece.—British Museum. (Size of original.)

*The Queen's shilling* once being *taken*, or even aworn to have been taken, and atteatation made, there was no help for the recruit, unless he was bought out. *J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, II. 203.

**shilly**†, *adv.* [ME. *schylly;* < *shill*[2] + *-ly*[2].] Shrilly.

*Schylly* and scharply (or loudly), acute, aapere, sonorc. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 446.

**shilly-shallier** (shil'i-shal'i-ėr), *n.* One who shilly-shallies; an irresolute person.

O mercy! what shoals of silly shallow *shilly-shallyers* in all the inferior grades of the subordinate departments of the lowest walks of literature overflow all the land! *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, April, 1832.

**shilly-shally** (shil'i-shal'i), *v. i.* [Formerly also *shilli, shalli;* a variation of *shally-shally*, reduplication of *shall I?* a question indicating hesitation. Cf. *shally-shally, willy-nilly.*] To act in an irresolute or undecided manner; hesitate.

Make up your mind what you will aak him, for ghoata will atand no *shilly-shallying.* *Thackeray*, Bluebeard's Ghost.

**shilly-shally** (shil'i-shal'i), *adv.* [Formerly also *shill I, shall I:* see the verb.] In an irresolute or hesitating manner.

I am somewhat dainty in making a resolution, because, when I make it, I keep it; I don't stand *shill I, shall I* then; if I say 't, I'll do't. *Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 15.

**shilly-shally** (shil'i-shal'i), *n.* [< *shilly-shally, v.*] Indecision; irresolution; foolish trifling. [Colloq.]

She lost not one of her forty-five minutes in picking and choosing. No *shilly-shally* in Kate. *De Quincey*, Spanish Nun.

The times of thorough-going theory, when disease in general was called by some bad name, and treated accordingly without *shilly-shally.* *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xv.

**shilpit** (shil'pit), *a.* [Origin unknown; perhaps connected with Sw. *skäll*, watery, thin, tasteless.] 1. Weak; washy; insipid. [Scotch.]

Sherry 'a but *shilpit* drink. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, xx.

2. Of a sickly paleness; feeble-looking. [Scotch.]

The laird . . . pronounced her to be but a *shilpit* thing. *Miss Ferrier*, Marriage, xxiv.

**shily,** *adv.* See *shyly.*

**shim**[1] (shim), *n.* [Formerly also *shimm;* (*a*) < ME. **shimme*, **shime* (in adj. *shimmed*), < AS. *scima*, shade, glimmer, = OS. *scima*, a shade, apparition, = MD. *schimme, scheme*, shade, glimmer, dusk, D. *schim*, a shade, ghost, = MHG. *schime, scheme, schim*, G. *schemen*, a shade, apparition; (*b*) cf. AS. *scīma*, brightness, = OS. *scīmo* = OHG. *scīmo, skīmo*, MHG. *schīme*, brightness, = Icel. *skīmi, skīma*, a gleam, = Goth. *skeima*, a torch, lantern; with formative *-ma*, < Teut. √ *ski* (*skī, skĭ*), shine, seen also in AS. *scīnan*, etc., shine: see *shine.* Hence ult. *shim*[2], *shime, v., shimmer.*] 1. A white spot, as a white streak on a horse's face. [Prov. Eng.]

The *shimm*, or rase downe the face of a horse, or atrake down the face. *More's* MS. Additions to Ray's North Country Words. [(*Halliwell.*)

2. An ignis fatuus. [Prov. Eng.]

**shim**[1]†, *v. i.* Same as *shime.*

**shim**[2] (shim), *n.* [Perhaps due to confusion of *shim*[1], in the appar. sense 'streak,' with *shin*, in the orig. sense 'splint.'] 1. Broadly, in *mach.*, a thin slip (usually of metal, but often of other material) used to fill up space caused by wear, or placed between parts liable to wear, as under the cap of a pillow-block or journal-box. In the latter case, as the journal and box wear and the journal gets loose, the removal of one or more shims allows the cap to be forced down by its tightening bolts and nuts against the journal to tighten the bearing.

When off Santa Cruz the enginea were alowed down on account of a slight tendency to heating shown by the cross-head of one of the high-pressure cylinders, and were finally atopped to put *shim* under the crosa-head to relieve this tendency. *New York Evening Post*, May 9, 1889.

2. In *stone-working* and *quarrying*, a plate used to fill out the space at the side of a jumper-hole, between it and a wedge used for separating a block of stone, or for contracting the space in fitting a lewis into the hole.—3. A shim-plow (which see, under *plow*).

In the isle of Thanet they are particularly attentive to clean their bean and pea stubbles before they plough. . . . For this purpose they have invented an instrument called a *shim.* *A. Hunter*, Georgical Essays, III. x.

**shim**[2] (shim), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shimmed*, ppr. *shimming.* [< *shim*[2], *n.*] To wedge up or fill out to a fair surface by inserting a thin wedge or piece of material.

**shime**†, *v. i.* [ME. *schimien*, < AS. *scīmian, scīman* (= OHG. *scīman*), shine, gleam, < *scīma*, brightness, gleam: see *shim*[1].] To gleam.

**shimmer**[1] (shim'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *shimeren, schimeren, shemeren, schemeren*, < AS. *scimrian, scymrian* (= MD. *schemeren, schemelen*, D. *schemeren* = MLG. *schemeren*, LG. *schemmeren*, > G. *schimmern* = Sw. *skimra*), shimmer, gleam, freq.

from *scima*, etc., shade, glimmer: see *shim*[1], *shime*.] To shine with a veiled, tremulous light; gleam faintly.

Twinkling faint, and distant far,
*Shimmers* through mist each planet star.
*Scott*, L. of L. M., i. 17.

The beauty that *shimmers* in the yellow afternoons of October—who ever could clutch it?
*Emerson*, Misc., p. 24.

**shimmer**[1] (shim'ėr), *n.* [MD. *schemer, schemel* = D. *schemer* = G. *schimmer* = Sw. *skimmer;* from the verb.] A faint or veiled and tremulous gleam or shining.

The silver lamps . . . diffused . . . a trembling twilight or seeming *shimmer* through the quiet apartment.
*Scott.*

**shimmer**[2] (shim'ėr), *n.* [< *shim*[2] + *-er*[2].] A workman in cabinet-work or other fine woodwork who fills up cracks or makes parts fit by the insertion of shims or thin pieces.

**shimmering** (shim'ėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *schimeringe, shemering* (D. *schemering* = MLG. *schemeringe*, shimmering, = Dan. *skumring*, twilight); verbal n. of *shimmer*[1], *v.*] A faint and tremulous gleaming or shining.

**shimming** (shim'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shim*[2], *v.*] The insertion of thin pieces of material to make two parts fit, or to fill out cracks or uneven places; also, the thin pieces so used.

*Shimming* has been used in fitting on car-wheels when the wheel-seat of the axle was a little too small.
*Car-Builder's Dict.*

**shim-plow** (shim'plou), *n.* See under *plow*.

**shin**[1] (shin), *n.* [< ME. *shinne, schynne, shine, shyne, schine, schene, scine* (pl. *shinnes, shines*), < AS. *scina, scyne*, shin (*scin-bān*, shin-bone), = MD. *schene*, D. *scheen* = MLG. *schene*, shin, shin-bone, = OHG. *scina, scena, sciena*, MHG. *schine, schin*, G. *schiene*, a narrow slice of metal or wood, a splint, iron band, in OHG. also a needle, prickle (MHG. *schinebein*, G. *schienbein*, shin-bone), = Sw. *skena*, a plate, streak, tire (*sken-ben*, shin-bone), = Dan. *skinne*, a splint, band, tire, rail (*skinne-been*, shin-bone); orig. appar. a thin piece, a splint of bone or metal. Hence (< OHG.) It. *schiena*, the backbone, = Sp. *esquena*, spine of fishes, = Pr. *esquina, esquena* = OF. *eschine*, F. *échine*, the backbone, the chine; It. *schiniera*, a leg-piece: see *chine*[2], which is thus a doublet of *shin*[1]. Perhaps akin to *skin:* see *skin*.] 1. The front part of the human leg from the knee to the ankle, along which the sharp edge of the shin-bone or tibia may be felt beneath the skin.

And Shame shrapeth his clothes and his *shynes* wassheth.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 423.

But gret harm it was, as it thoughte me,
That on his *shinne* [var. *schyne*] a mormal hadde he.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 386.

I shall ne'er be ware of my own wit till I break my *shins* against it. *Shak.*, As you Like It, ii. 4. 60.

Mugford led the conversation to the noble lord so frequently that Phillip madly kicked my *shins* under the table. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxl.

Hence—2. The shin-bone.—3. The lower leg; the shank: as, a *shin* of beef.—4. In *ornith.*, the hard or scaly part of the leg of a bird; the shank. See *sharp-shinned*. [An incorrect use.]—5. In *entom.*, the tibia, or fourth joint of the leg. Also called *shank*. See cut under *coxa*.—6. A fish-plate.

**shin**[1] (shin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shinned*, ppr. *shinning*. [< *shin*[1], *n.*] I. *intrans.* 1. To use the shins in climbing; climb by hugging with arms and legs: with *up:* as, to *shin up* a tree.

Nothing for it but the tree; so Tom laid his bones to it, *shinning up* as fast as he could.
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 9.

2. To go afoot; walk: as, to *shin* along; to *shin* across the field.

I was up in a second and *shinning* down the hill.
*Mark Twain*, Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, iv.

II. *trans.* 1. To climb by grasping with the arms and legs and working or pulling one's self up: as, to *shin* a tree.—2. To kick on the shins.

A ring! give him room, or he'll *shin* you—stand clear!
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 351.

**shin**[2] (shin), *n.* [Chin.-Jap.] A god, or the gods collectively; spirit, or the spirits; with a capital, the term used by many Protestant missionaries in China, and universally among Protestant Christians in Japan, for the Supreme Being; God. (See *kami.*) Sometimes the adjective *chin*, 'true,' is prefixed in Chinese. See *Shangti* and *Shinto*.

**shinbalde**†, *n.* [ME., also *schynbawde;* < *shin*[1] + *-balde*, appar. connected with *bield*, protect.] In *medieval armor*, same as *greaves*[1].

**shin-bone** (shin'bōn), *n.* [< ME. *schynbone, skinbon*, < AS. *scinbān* (= D. *scheenbeen* = MLG. *schenebein* = MHG. *schinebein*, G. *schienbein* = Sw. *skenben* = Dan. *skinnebeen*), < *scina*, shin, + *bān*, bone: see *shin*[1] and *bone*[1].] The tibia. See cuts under *crus, fibula*, and *skeleton*.

I find I am but hurt
In the leg, a dangerous kick on the *shin-bone*.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, ii.

**shin-boot** (shin'bōt), *n.* A horse-boot with a long leather shield, used to protect the shin of a horse from injury by interference.

**shindig** (shin'dig), *n.* [Cf. *shindy.*] A ball or dance; especially, a dance attended with a shindy or much uproar and rowdyism. [Western U. S.]

**shindle**† (shin'dl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shindel;* < ME. **shindel*, found only in the corrupted form *shingle* (> mod. E. *shingle*), prob. < AS. **scindel* (which, however, with the other LG. forms, is not recorded, the notion being generally expressed by AS. *tigel*, etc., tile, also of L. origin) = OHG. *scintila*, MHG. G. *schindel*, a shingle, splint (cf. Serv. *shindra*, also *simla*, Bohem. *shindel*, Upper Sorbian *shindzhel* = Little Russ. *shyngla* = Hung. *zsindel* = Turk. *shindere*, a shingle, < G.), < LL. *scindula*, a shingle, wooden tile, a dim. form, prob. orig. identical with **scidula*, written *schedula*, a leaf of paper (> ult. E. *schedule*), dim. of L. *scida*, written *scheda*, a strip of papyrus, *schidia*, a chip, splinter, < *scindere*, split, cleave: see *scission* and *shide*, and cf. *schedule*, where the irregularities in this group of L. words, due to confusion with the Gr. *σχίζα*, etc., are explained. The LL. ML. *scindula*, a shingle (cf. Gr. *σχινδαλαμός*, a shingle), may, however, be merely a later form, simulating *scindere*, split, of L. *scandula* (> It. dial. *scandola* = F. *échandole*), a shingle, which is usually referred to *scandere*, climb (in ref. to the 'steps' which the overlapping shingles form), but which is more prob. a perverted form of *scindula*, which in turn was prob. orig. **scidula*. Hence, by a perversion which took place in ME., the now exclusive form *shingle*[1], q. v.] 1. A shingle. *Minsheu.*

The bourds or *shindles* of the wild oke called robur be of all others simply the best. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvi. 10.

2. A roofing-slate.

**shindle**† (shin'dl), *v. t.* [< *shindle, n.* Cf. *shingle*[1], *v.*] To cover or roof with shingles. *Holland.*

**shindy** (shin'di), *n.*; pl. *shindies* (-diz). [Cf. *shinty, shinny, shindig.*] 1. The game of shinny, hockey, or bandy-ball. [U. S.]—2. A row, disturbance, or rumpus: as, to kick up a *shindy*. [Slang.]

You may hear them for miles kicking up their wild *shindy*. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 101.

I've married her. And I know there will be an awful *shindy* at home. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, lxxii.

We usen't to mind a bit of a *shindy* in those times; if a boy was killed, why, we said it was "his luck," and that it couldn't be helped.
*Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall*, Ireland, I. 429.

**shine**[1] (shīn), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shone*, ppr. *shining* (*shined*, pret. and pp., is obsolete or vulgar). [< ME. *shinen, schinen, schynen* (pret. *shon, shoon, schoon, schon, schone, schane*, pp. *shinen*), < AS. *scīnan* (pret. *scān*, pl. *scinon*, pp. *scinen*) = OS. *skīnan* = OFries. *skīna, schīna* = D. *schijnen* = MLG. *schīnen*, LG. *schinen* = OHG. *scīnan*, MHG. *schīnen*, G. *scheinen* = Icel. *skīna* = Sw. *skina* = Dan. *skinne* = Goth. *skeinan*, shine; with present-formative *-na*, < Teut. √ *skī*, shine, whence also ult. E. *shim*[1], *shime, shimmer*[1], etc., also E. (obs.) *shire*[2], and *sheer*[1], bright, etc.; prob. akin to Gr. *σκιά*, a shadow (whence ult. E. *squirrel*), *σκίρον*, sunshade, parasol.] I. *intrans.* 1. To send forth or give out light or brightness, literally or figuratively: as, the sun *shines* by day, the moon by night.

But ever the sone *shyneth* ryght cler and hote.
*Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 21.

After which long night, the Sunne of Righteousnesse *shone* unto the Syrians. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 86.

If the Moon *shine* they use but few Torches, if not, the Church is full of light. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 127.

Ye talk of Fires which *shine* but never burn;
In this cold World they'll hardly serve our Turn.
*Cowley*, The Mistress, Answer to the Platonicks.

2. To present a bright appearance; glow; gleam; glitter.

His heed was balled, that *schon* as eny glas.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 198.

A dragon, . . .
Whose scherdes *shinen* as the sonne.
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., III. 68.

His eyes, like glow-worms, *shine* when he doth fret.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 621.

The walls of red marble *shined* like fire, interlaid with gold, resembling lightning. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 457.

3. To beam forth; show itself clearly or conspicuously; be noticeably prominent or brilliant.

In this gyfte *schynes* contemplacyone.
*Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 12.

Her face was veil'd, yet to my fancied sight
Love, sweetness, goodness, in her person *shined*
So clear as in no face with more delight.
*Milton*, Sonnets, xviii.

4. To excel; be eminent, distinguished, or conspicuous: as, to *shine* in society, or in conversation; to *shine* in letters.

This proceeds from an ambition to excel, or, as the term is, to *shine* in company. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 244.

He bade me teach thee all the ways of war,
To *shine* in councils, and in camps to dare.
*Pope*, Iliad, lx. 571.

5†. To present a splendid or dazzling appearance; make a brave show.

He made me mad
To see him *shine* so brisk and smell so sweet.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 3. 54.

Some put on the gay green robes,
And some put on the brown;
But Janet put on the scarlet robes,
To *shine* foremost through the town.
*Fair Janet* (Child's Ballads, II. 90).

**To cause (or make) the face to shine**†, to be propitious.

The Lord *make* his *face shine* upon thee, and be gracious unto thee. Num. vi. 25.

**To shine up to**, to attempt to make one's self pleasing to, especially as a possible suitor; cultivate the admiration and preference of: as, to *shine up to* a girl. [Low, U. S.]

Mother was always hecterin' me about gettin' married, and wantin' I should *shine up to* this likely girl and that, and I puttin' her off with a joke.
*The Congregationalist*, Feb. 4, 1886.

=**Syn. 1.** To radiate, glow. *Shine* differs from the words compared under *glare, v.*, in that it generally stands for a steady radiation or emission of light. It is with different thoughts of the light of the fixed stars that we say that they *shine, sparkle, gleam*, or *glitter*.

II. *trans.* To cause to shine. (*a*) To direct or throw the light of in such a way as to illuminate something; flash: as, the policeman *shone* his lantern up the alley. (*b*) To put a gloss or polish on, as by brushing or scouring: as, to *shine* shoes; to *shine* a stove. [Colloq.]

And thou hinteat withal that thou fain would'st *shine* . . . These bulgy old boots of mine.
*C. S. Calverley*, The Arab.

**To shine deer**, to attract them with fire by night for the purpose of killing them. The light shining on their eyes makes them visible in the darkness to the hunter. See *jack-lamp*, 2.

**shine**[1] (shīn), *n.* [= OS. *scīn, skīn* = D. *shijn* = OHG. *scīn, schīn*, MHG. *schīn*, G. *schein* = Icel. *skin* = Sw. *sken* = Dan. *skin;* from the verb.] 1. Light; illumination.

The Earth her store, the Stars shall leave their measures,
The Sun his *shine*.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Handy-Crafts.

Ashtaroth . . .
Now sits not girt with tapers' holy *shine*.
*Milton*, Nativity, l. 202.

2. Sunshine; hence, fair weather.

Be it fair or foul, or rain or *shine*. *Dryden.*

Their vales in misty shadows deep,
Their rugged peaks in *shine*.
*Whittier*, The Hilltop.

3. Sheen; brilliancy; luster; gloss.

The *shine* of armour bright.
*Sir J. Harington*, tr. of Ariosto, xxxvii. 15. (*Nares.*)

He that has inured his eyes to that divine splendour which results from the beauty of holiness is not dazzled with the glittering *shine* of gold.
*Decay of Christian Piety.*

4. Brightness; splendor; irradiation.

Her device, within a ring of clouds, a heart with *shine* about it. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

That same radiant *shine*—
That lustre wherewith Nature's nature decked
Our intellectual part.
*Marston*, Scourge of Villanie, vii. 8.

This addition
Of virtue is above all *shine* of state,
And will draw more admirers.
*Shirley*, Hyde Park, v. 1.

5. A fancy; liking: as, to take a *shine* to a person. [Low, U. S.]—6. A disturbance; a row; a rumpus; a shindy. [Slang.]

I'm not partial to gentlefolks coming into my place, . . . there 'd be a pretty *shine* made if I was to go a visiting them, I think. *Dickens*, Bleak House, lvii.

7. A trick; a prank: as, to cut up *shines*. [Low, U. S.]

She needn't think she 'a goin' to come round me with any o' her *shines*, going over to Deacon Badger's with lying stories about me. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 235.

**To take the shine out of**, to cast into the shade; outshine; eclipse. [Slang.]

As he goes lower in the scale of intellect and manners, so also Mr. Dickens rises higher than Mr. Thackeray — his hero is greater than Pendennis, and his heroine than Laura, while "my Aunt" might, alike on the score of eccentricities and kindliness, *take the shine out of* Lady Rockminster.
*Phillips*, Essays from the Times, II. 333. (*Davies.*)

**shine**[2]† (shīn), *a.* [A var. of *sheen*[1], simulating *shine*[1].] Bright or shining; glittering.

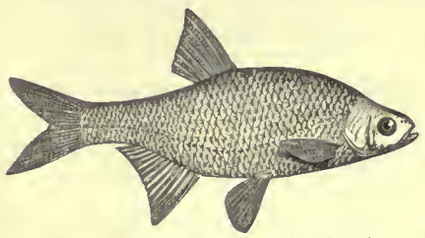
These warlike Champions, all in armour *shine*,
Assembled were in field the chalenge to define.
*Spenser*, F. Q., IV. iii. 3.

**shiner** (shī'nėr), *n.* [< *shine*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which shines. Hence — 2. A coin, especially a bright coin; a sovereign. [Slang.]

*Sir George.* He can't supply me with a shilling. . . .
*Loader.* . . . To let a lord of lands want *shiners!* 'tis a shame. *Foote*, The Minor, ii.

Is it worth fifty *shiners* extra, if it's safely done from the outside? *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xix.

3. One of many different small American freshwater fishes, mostly cyprinoids, as minnows, which have shining, glistening, or silvery scales. (*a*) Any species of *Minnilus*, as *M. cornutus*, the redfin or dace. (*b*) A dace of the genus *Squalius*, as *S. elongatus*, the red-sided shiner. (*c*) Any member of the genus *Notemigonus*, more fully called *golden shiner*, as *N. chrysoleucus*, one of the most abundant and familiar cyprinoids from New England to the Dakotas and Texas. This is related to the fresh-water bream of England, and has a compressed body, with a moderately long anal fin (having about thirteen rays), and a short dorsal (with eight rays). The color is sometimes silvery, and in other cases has golden reflections. (*d*) A surf-fish or embiotocoid of the genus *Abeona*, as *A. minima* and *A. aurora*; also, the surf-fish *Cymatogaster aggregatus*. (*e*) The young of the mackerel. *Day.* [Scotch.]



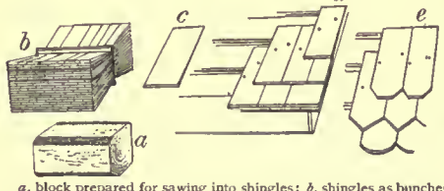
Shiner or Silverfish (*Notemigonus chrysoleucus*).

4. In *angling*, a hackle used in making an artificial fly. — 5. A fishtail, silvertail, or silverfish; any insect of the genus *Lepisma*. See cut under *silverfish*. — **Blunt-nosed shiner.** Same as *horse-fish*, 1. — **Milky-tailed shiner.** See *milky-tailed*.

**shinesst**, *n.* An obsolete form of *shyness*.

**shing** (shing), *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese measure of capacity, equal to about nine tenths of a United States quart.

**shingle**[1] (shing'gl), *n.* [< ME. *shingle, shyngyl, shyngul, scingle, single*, a corruption of *shindle, shindel:* see *shindle*. The cause of the change is not obvious; some confusion with *single*[1], *a.*, or with *shingle*[2], orig. **single*, or with some OF. word, may be conjectured. It is noteworthy that all the words spelled *shingle* (*shingle*[1], *shingle*[2], *shingles*) are corrupted in form.] 1. A thin piece of wood having parallel sides and being thicker at one end than the other, used like a tile or a slate in covering the sides and roofs of houses; a wooden tile. In the United States shingles are usually about 6 inches in width and 18 inches long, and are laid with one third of their length to the weather — that is, with 12 inches of cover and 6 inches of lap.




*a*, block prepared for sawing into shingles; *b*, shingles as bunched for market; *c*, a shingle; *d*, plain shingles laid on a roof; *e*, fancy shingles laid.

*Shyngle*, whyche he tyles of woode suche as churches and steples he covered wyth, *Scandulæ*. *Huloet.*

The whole house, with its wings, was constructed of the old-fashioned Dutch *shingles* — broad, and with unrounded corners. *Poe*, Landor's Cottage.

Another kind of roofing tile, largely used in pre-Norman times and for some centuries later for certain purposes, was made of thin pieces of split wood, generally oak; these are called *shingles*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 388.

2. A small sign-board, especially that of a professional man: as, to hang out one's *shingle*. [Colloq., U. S.] — **Metallic shingle**, a thin plate of metal, sometimes stamped with an ornamental design, intended for use in place of ordinary wooden shingles. — **Shingle-jointing machine**, a machine, on the principle of the circular saw or plane, for truing the edges of rough shingles. *E. H. Knight.* — **Shingle-planing machine**, a machine in which rough shingles are faced by planing in the direction of the grain of the wood.

**shingle**[1] (shing'gl), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shingled*, ppr. *shingling*. [< ME. *schinglen*; < *shingle*[1], *n.*] 1. To cover with shingles: as, to *shingle* a roof.

They *shingle* their houses with it.
*Evelyn*, Sylva, II. lv. § 1.

2. To cut (the hair) so that streaks of it overlap like rows of shingles; hence, to cut (the hair, or the hair of) very close. — 3. In *puddling iron*, to hammer roughly or squeeze (the ball of metal). This is done after the ball is taken from the furnace, in order to press the slag out of it, and prepare it to be rolled into the desired shape.

**shingle**[2] (shing'gl), *n.* [An altered form, apparently simulating *shingle*[1] (with which the word is generally confused), of **single*, < Norw. *singel* (also *singling*), coarse gravel, shingle, so called from the 'singing' or crunching noise made by walking on it; < *singla* = Sw. dial. *singla*, ring, tinkle (cf. *singla-skälla*, a bell for a horse's neck; *singel*, bell-clapper), freq. form of *singa*, Sw. *sjunga* = Icel. *syngja*, sing, = AS. *singan*, > E. *sing:* see *sing*. Cf. *singing sands*, moving sands that make a ringing sound.] A kind of water-worn detritus a little coarser than gravel: a term most generally used with reference to debris on the sea-shore, and much more commonly in the British Islands than in the United States.

On thicket, rock, and torrent hoarse,
*Shingle* and scrae, and fell and force,
A dusky light arose.
*Scott*, Bridal of Trlermain, iii. 8.

The baffled waters fell back over the *shingle* that skirted the sands. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, viii.

**Shingle ballast**, ballast composed of shingle.

**shingle**[3]† (shing'gl), *n.* [A corrupt form of **single*, early mod. E. also *sengle*, prop. *cingle*, < OF. *cengle, sengle, sangle*, F. *sangle*, < L. *cingula*, girdle, girth: see *cingle, surcingle*. Hence *shingles*.] Girth; hence, the waist; the middle.

She hath some black spots about her *shingle*.
*Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p. 51.

**shingled**[1] (shing'gld), *a.* [< *shingle* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Covered with shingles: as, a *shingled* roof.

The peaks of the seven gables rose up sharply; the *shingled* roof looked thoroughly water-tight.
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xiii.

2†. Clincher-built; built with overlapping planks: as, *shingled* ships.

Alle shal deye for his dedes bi dales and bi hulles,
And the foules that fleeghen forth with other hestes,
Excepte oneliche of eche kynde a couple,
That in thi *shyngled* shippe shul hen ysaued.
*Piers Plowman* (B), ix. 141.

**shingled**[2] (shing'gld), *a.* [< *shingle*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Covered with shingle.

Round the *shingled* shore,
Yellow with weeds. *W. E. Henley*, Attadale.

**shingle-machine** (shing'gl-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for making shingles from a block of wood. One form is an adaptation of the machine-saw; another splits the shingles from the block by means of a knife. The latter form is sometimes called a *shingle-riving-machine*. Also called *shingle-mill*.

**shingle-mill** (shing'gl-mil), *n.* 1. Same as *shingle-machine*. — 2. A mill where shingles are made.

**shingle-nail** (shing'gl-nāl), *n.* A cut nail of stout form and moderate size, used to fasten shingles in place.

**shingle-oak** (shing'gl-ōk), *n.* An oak, *Quercus imbricaria*, found in the interior United States. It grows from 70 to 90 feet high, and furnishes a timber of moderate value, somewhat used for shingles, clapboards, etc. From its entire oblong shining leaves it is also called *laurel-oak*.

**shingler** (shing'glėr), *n.* [< *shingle*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which shingles. Especially — (*a*) One who roofs houses with shingles. (*b*) One who or a machine which cuts and prepares shingles. (*c*) A workman who attends a shingling-hammer or -machine. (*d*) A machine for shingling puddled iron, or making it into blooms.

**shingle-roofed** (shing'gl-röft), *a.* Having a roof covered with shingles.

**shingles** (shing'glz), *n. pl.* [Pl. of *shingle*[3] (cf. L. *zona*, a girdle, also the shingles): see *cingle, surcingle*.] A cutaneous disease, herpes zoster. See *herpes*.

**shingle-trap** (shing'gl-trap), *n.* In *hydraulic engin.*, a row of piles or pile-sheeting sunk on a beach to prevent the displacement of sand and silt, and to protect the shore from the wash of the sea.

**shingle-tree** (shing'gl-trē), *n.* An East Indian leguminous tree, *Acrocarpus fraxinifolius*. It is an erect tree, 50 feet high below the branches; its wood is used in making furniture, for shingles, and for general building purposes.

**shinglewood** (shing'gl-wůd), *n.* A middle-sized West Indian tree, *Nectandra leucantha*, of the laurel family.

**shingling** (shing'gling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shingle*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of covering with shingles, or a covering of shingles. — 2. In *metal.*, the act or process of squeezing iron in the course of puddling. See *shingle*[1], *v.*, 3. Also called *blooming*.

**shingling-bracket** (shing'gling-brak'et), *n.* A device, in the form of an adjustable iron claw or stand, intended to form a support for a temporary platform on an inclined roof, as for use in the operation of shingling.

**shingling-hammer** (shing'gling-ham'ėr), *n.* The hammer used in shingling. See *shingle*[1], *v.*, 3.

**shingling-hatchet** (shing'gling-hach'et), *n.* A carpenters' tool used in shingling a roof, etc. It is a small hatchet with which are combined a hammer and a nail-claw.

**shingling-tongs** (shing'gling-tôngz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* In *metal.*, a heavy tongs, usually slung from a crane, used to move a ball of red-hot iron for a trip- or steam-hammer. *E. H. Knight.*

**shingly**[1] (shing'gli), *a.* [< *shingle*[1] + *-y*[1].] Covered with shingles.

The painted *shingly* town-house.
*Whittier*, Last Walk in Autumn.

**shingly**[2] (shing'gli), *a.* [< *shingle*[2] + *-y*[1].] Composed of or covered with shingle.

Along Benharrow's *shingly* side.
*Scott*, L. of the L., iii. 7.

**shininess** (shī'ni-nes), *n.* Shiny or glossy character or condition; luster; glossiness; sheen.

Certain makes [of wheels], however, may be considered practically free from these faults under all general conditions, a slight *shininess* of surface being the visible indication. *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXIX. 193.

**shining** (shī'ning), *n.* [< ME. *schynyng;* verbal n. of *shine*[1], *v.*] 1. Brightness; effulgence; light; sheen.

This Emperour hathe in his Chambre, in on of the Pylers of Oold, a Ruhye and a Charboncle of half a fote long, that in the nyght ȝevethe so gret clartee and *schynynge* that it is als light as day. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 239.

The stars shall withdraw their *shining*. Joel ii. 10.

2†. Lightning. — 3. An effort to eclipse others or to be conspicuous; ostentatious display. [Rare.]

Would you both please and be instructed too,
Watch well the rage of *shining* to subdue.
*Stillingfleet.*

4. The hunting of deer by attracting them with fire by night; jack-hunting. See *to shine deer*, under *shine*[1].

**shining** (shī'ning), *p. a.* [< ME. *schynyng;* ppr. of *shine*[1], *v.*] 1. Emitting or reflecting light; bright; gleaming; glowing; radiant; lustrous; polished; glossy.

And 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. 146.

Fish that with their fins and *shining* scales
Glide under the green wave. *Milton*, P. L., vii. 401.

2. Splendid; illustrious; distinguished; conspicuous; notable: as, a *shining* example of charity.

Since the Death of the K. of Sweden, a great many Scotch Commanders are come over, and make a *shining* shew at Court. *Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 23.

I cannot but take notice of two *shining* Passages in the Dialogue between Adam and the Angel.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 345.

**Shining flycatcher** or **flysnapper**, the bird *Phainopepla nitens*. See *Phainopepla*, and cut under *flysnapper*. — **Shining gurnard**, a fish, *Trigla lucerna*, called by Cornish fishermen the *long-finned captain*. = **Syn.** Resplendent, effulgent, brilliant, luminous. See *shine*[1], *v. i.*

**shiningly** (shī'ning-li), *adv.* [< ME. *schynyngli;* < *shining* + *-ly*[2].] Brightly; splendidly; conspicuously.

**shiningness** (shī'ning-nes), *n.* Brightness; luster; splendor. [Rare.]

The Epithets marmoreus, eburneus, and candidus are all applied to Beauties by the Roman Poets, sometimes as to their Shape, and sometimes as to the *Shiningness* here spoken of. *Spence*, Crito, note *k*.

**shinleaf** (shin'lēf), *n.* A plant of the genus *Pyrola*, properly *P. elliptica:* said to be so named from the use of its leaves for shinplasters.

**shinner**† (shin'ėr), *n.* [< *shin*[1] + *-er*[1].] A stocking.

An hose, a nether stocke, a *shinner*.
*Nomenclator*, an. 1585, p. 167.

**shinny** (shin'i), *n.* [Also *shinney, shinnie*, also *shinty, shintie*, also *shinnock;* origin obscure; < Gael. *sinteag*, a skip, bound.] 1. The game of

hockey or bandy-ball. See *hockey*[1].—2. The club used in this game.

**shinny** (shin'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *shinnied*, ppr. *shinnying*. [< *shinny*, *n.*] To play shinny; knock the ball at shinny.—**Shinny on your own side**, keep or set within your own lines. [Colloq.]

**Shinotawaro fowls.** See *Japanese long-tailed fowls*, under *Japanese*.

**shin-piece** (shin'pēs), *n.* In the middle ages, a piece of armor worn over the chausses to protect the fore part of the leg. Compare *bainberg*.

**shinplaster** (shin'plâs″tėr), *n.* 1. A small square patch of brown paper, usually saturated with vinegar, tar, tobacco-juice, or the like, applied by poor people to sores on the leg. [U. S.] Hence, humorously—2. A small paper note used as money; a printed promise to pay a small sum issued, as money without legal security. The name came into early use in the United States for notes issued on private responsibility, in denominations of from three to fifty cents, as substitutes for the small coins withdrawn from circulation during a suspension of specie payments; people were therefore obliged to accept them, although very few of them were ever redeemed. Such notes abounded during the financial panic beginning with 1837, and during the early part of the civil war of 1861–5. After the latter period they were replaced by the fractional notes issued by the government and properly secured, to which the name was transferred. [Slang, U. S.]

**shinti-yan, shintigan** (shin'ti-yan, -gan), *n.* Wide, loose trousers or drawers worn by the women of Moslem nations. They are tied around the waist by a string running loosely through a hem, and tied below the knees, but are usually full enough to hang lower than this, the loose part sometimes reaching to the feet. They are generally made of cotton, or silk and cotton, with colored stripes.

**Shinto** (shin'tō'), *n.* [Also *Sintoo*, *Sintu*; Chin.-Jap. *Shintō*; = Chinese *shin tao*, lit. 'the way of the gods'; *shin*, god (or gods), spirit; *tao*, way, path, doctrine. The native Jap. term is *kami-no-michi*. See *kami*.] The system of nature- and hero-worship which forms the indigenous religion of Japan. Its gods number about 14,000, and are propitiated by offerings of food and by music and dancing. The chief deity is Amaterasū, the sun-goddess (that is, the sun), the first-born of Izanagi and Izanami, the divine creative pair. The system inculcates reverence for ancestors, and recognizes certain ceremonial defilements, such as contact with the dead, for purification from which there are set forms. It possesses no ethical code, no doctrinal system, no priests, and no public worship, and its temples and shrines contain no idols. See *kami*.

**Shintoism** (shin'tō-izm), *n.* [Also *Sintoism*, *Sintooism*; = F. *sintoïsme*, *sintisme*; as *Shinto* + *-ism*.] Same as *Shinto*.

**Shintoist** (shin'tō-ist), *n.* [< *Shinto* + *-ist*.] One who believes in or supports Shintoism.

**shinty** (shin'ti), *n.* Same as *shinny*.

**shiny** (shī'ni), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. *shinie*; < *shine*[1] + *-y*[1].] I. *a.* Clear; unclouded; lighted by the sun or moon.

> The night
> Is *shiny*; and they say we shall embattle
> By the second hour. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 9. 3.
>
> From afar we heard the cannon play,
> Like distant thunder on a *shiny* day.
> *Dryden*, To the Duchess of York, l. 31.

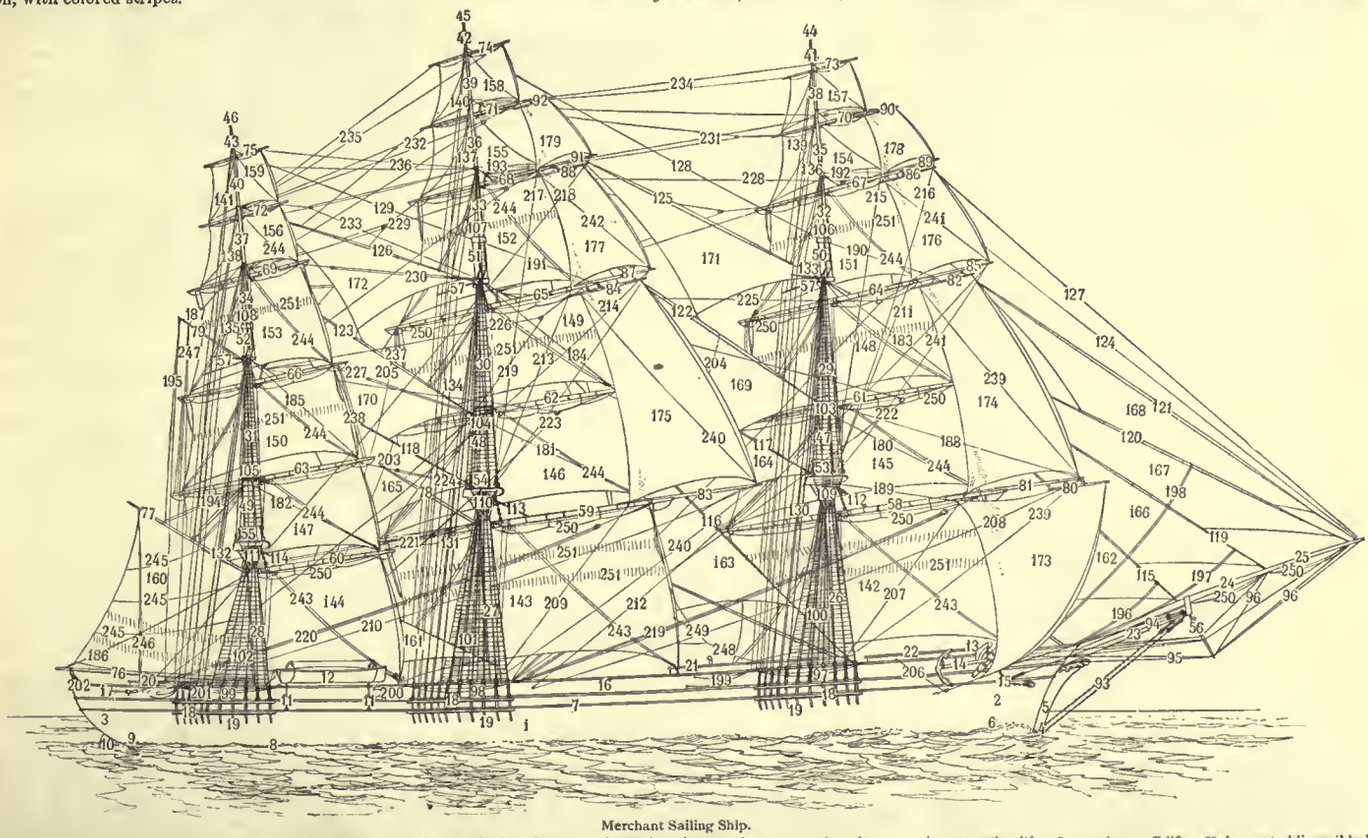
2. Having a glittering appearance; glossy.

> Yet goldsmithes cunning could not understand
> To frame such subtile wire, so *shinie* cleare.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., IV. vi. 20.
>
> "But how come you to be here?" she resumed; "and in such a ridiculous costume for hunting? umbrella, *shiny* boots, tall hat, go-to-meeting coat, and no horse!"
> *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xv.

II. *n.* Gold; money. Also *shiney*. [Slang.]

> We'll soon fill both pockets with the *shiney* in California. *C. Reade*, Never too Late, i.

**ship** (ship), *n.* [< ME. *ship*, *schip*, *schup*, *ssip*, *schippe* (pl. *shippes*, *schipes*), < AS. *scip*, *scyp* (pl. *scipu*) = OS. *skip* = OFries. *skip*, *schip* = D. *schip* = MLG. *schip*, *schep*, LG. *schipp* = OHG. *scif*, *scef*, MHG. *schif*, G. *schiff* (hence (< OHG.) It. *schifo* = Sp. Pg. *esquife* = F. *esquif*, > E. *skiff*, a boat) = Icel. *skip* = Sw. *skepp* = Dan. *skib* = Goth. *skip*, a ship; cf. OHG. *scif*, a containing vessel, *sciphi*, a vial (cf. E. *vessel*, a containing utensil, and a ship); root unknown. There is no way of deriving the word from AS. *scapan*, etc., shape, form, of which the secondary form *scippan*, *scyppan*, has no real relation to *scip* (see *shape*); and it cannot be related to L. *scapha*, < Gr. *σκάφη*, also *σκάφος*, a bowl, a small boat, skiff, prop. a vessel hollowed out, < *σκάπτειν*, dig (see *scapha*).] 1. A vessel of considerable size adapted to navigation: a general term for sea-going vessels of every kind, except boats. Ships are of various sizes and fitted for various uses, and receive different names, according to their rig, motive power (wind or steam or both), and the purposes to which they are applied, as war-ships, transports, merchantmen, barks, brigs, schooners, luggers, sloops, xebecs, galleys, etc. The name *ship*, as descriptive of a particular rig, and as roughly implying a certain size, has been used to designate a vessel furnished with a bowsprit and three masts—a mainmast, a foremast, and a mizzenmast—each of which is composed of a lower mast, a topmast, and a topgallantmast, and carries a certain number of square sails. The square sails on the mizzen distinguish a ship from a bark, a bark having only fore-and-aft sails on the mizzen. But the development of coastwise navigation, in which the largest vessels have generally a schooner rig and sometimes four masts, has



Merchant Sailing Ship.

1, hull; 2, bow; 3, stern; 4, cutwater; 5, stem; 6, entrance; 7, waist; 8, rud; 9, couter; 10, rudder; 11, davits; 12, quarter-boat; 13, cathead; 14, anchor; 15, cable; 16, bulwarks; 17, taffrail; 18, channels; 19, chain-plates; 20, cabin-trunk; 21, after deck-house; 22, forward deck-house; 23, bowsprit; 24, jib-boom; 25, flying-jib boom; 26, foremast; 27, mainmast; 28, mizzenmast; 29, foretopmast; 30, maintopmast; 31, mizzentopmast; 32, foretopgallantmast; 33, maintopgallantmast; 34, mizzentopgallantmast; 35, foreroyalmast; 36, mainroyalmast; 37, mizzenroyalmast; 38, foreskysailmast; 39, mainskysailmast; 40, mizzenskysailmast; 41, foreskysail-pole; 42, mainsky-sail-pole; 43, mizzenskysail-pole; 44, fore-truck; 45, main-truck; 46, mizzen-truck; 47, foremast-head; 48, maintopmast-head; 49, mizzenmast-head; 50, foretopmast-head; 51, maintopmast-head; 52, mizzentopmast-head; 53, foretop; 54, maintop; 55, mizzentop; 56, dolphin-striker; 57, outriggers; 58, foreyard; 59, mainyard; 60, crossjack-yard; 61, fore lower topsail-yard; 62, main lower topsail-yard; 63, mizzen lower topsail-yard; 64, fore upper topsail-yard; 65, main upper topsail-yard; 66, mizzen upper topsail-yard; 67, foretopgallant-yard; 68, maintopgallant-yard; 69, mizzentopgallant-yard; 70, foreroyal-yard; 71, mainroyal-yard; 72, mizzenroyal-yard; 73, foreskysail-yard; 74, mainskysail-yard; 75, mizzenskysail-yard; 76, spanker-boom; 77, spanker-gaff; 78, maintrysail-gaff; 79, monkey-gaff; 80, lower studdingsail-yard; 81, foretopmast studdingsail-boom; 82, foretopmast studdingsail-yard; 83, maintopmast studdingsail-boom; 84, maintopmast studdingsail-yard; 85, foretopgallant studdingsail-boom; 86, foretopgallant studdingsail-yard; 87, maintopgallant studdingsail-boom; 88, maintopgallant studdingsail-yard; 89, foreroyal studdingsail-boom; 90, foreroyal studdingsail-yard; 91, mainroyal studdingsail-boom; 92, mainroyal studdingsail-yard; 93, bobstays; 94, bowsprit-shrouds; 95, martingale-guys; 96, martingale-stays; 97, fore-chains; 98, main chains; 99, mizzen-chains; 100, fore-shrouds; 101, main-shrouds; 102, mizzen-shrouds; 103, foretopmast-shrouds; 104, maintopmast-shrouds; 105, mizzentopmast-shrouds; 106, foretopgallant-shrouds; 107, maintopgallant-shrouds; 108, mizzentopgallant-shrouds; 109, futtock-shrouds; 110, futtock-shrouds; 111, futtock-shrouds; 112, forestay; 113, mainstay; 114, mizzenstay; 115, foretopmast-stay; 116, maintopmast-stay; 117, spring-stay; 118, mizzentopmast-stay; 119, jib-stay; 120, flying-jib stay; 121, foretopgallant-stay; 122, maintopgallant-stay; 123, mizzentopgallant-stay; 124, foreroyal-stay; 125, mainroyal-stay; 126, mizzenroyal-stay; 127, foreskysail-stay; 128, mainskysail-stay; 129, mizzenskysail-stay; 130, foretopmast-backstays; 131, maintopmast-backstays; 132, mizzentopmast-backstays; 133, foretopgallant-backstays; 134, maintopgallant-backstays; 135, mizzentopgallant-backstays; 136, foreroyal-backstays; 137, mainroyal-backstays; 138, mizzenroyal-backstays; 139, foreskysail-backstays; 140, mainskysail-backstays; 141, mizzenskysail-backstays; 142, foresail or forecourse; 143, mainsail or maincourse; 144, cross-jack; 145, fore lower topsail; 146, main lower topsail; 147, mizzen lower topsail; 148, fore upper topsail; 149, main upper topsail; 150, mizzen upper topsail; 151, foretopgallant-sail; 152, maintopgallant-sail; 153, mizzentopgallant-sail; 154, foreroyal; 155, mainroyal; 156, mizzenroyal; 157, foreskysail; 158, mainskysail; 159, mizzenskysail; 160, spanker; 161, mizzenstaysail; 162, foretopmast-staysail; 163, maintopmast lower staysail; 164, maintopmast upper staysail; 165, mizzentopmast-staysail; 166, jib; 167, flying jib; 168, jib-topsail; 169, maintopgallant-staysail; 170, mizzentopgallant-staysail; 171, mainroyal-staysail; 172, mizzenroyal-staysail; 173, lower studdingsail; 174, foretopmast-studdingsail; 175, maintopmast-studdingsail; 176, foretopgallant-studdingsail; 177, maintopgallant-studdingsail; 178, foreroyal-studdingsail; 179, mainroyal-studdingsail; 180, forelift; 181, mainlift; 182, crossjack-lift; 183, fore lower topsail-lift; 184, main lower topsail-lift; 185, mizzen lower topsail-lift; 186, spanker-boom topping-lift; 187, monkey-gaff lift; 188, lower studdingsail-halyards; 189, lower studdingsail inner halyards; 190, foretopmast studdingsail-halyards; 191, maintopmast studdingsail-halyards; 192, foretopgallant studdingsail-halyards; 193, maintopgallant studdingsail-halyards; 194, spanker peak-halyards; 195, signal-halyards; 196, weather jib-sheet; 197, weather flying-jib sheet; 198, weather jib topsail-sheet; 199, weather fore-sheet; 200, weather main-sheet; 201, weather crossjack-sheet; 202, spanker-sheet; 203, mizzentopgallant staysail-sheet; 204, mainroyal staysail-sheet; 205, mizzenroyal staysail-sheet; 206, lower studdingsail-sheet; 207, foretopmast studdingsail-sheet; 208, foretopmast studdingsail-tack; 209, maintopmast studdingsail-sheet; 210, maintopmast studdingsail-tack; 211, foretopgallant studdingsail-sheet; 212, foretopgallant studdingsail-tack; 213, maintopgallant studdingsail-sheet; 214, maintopgallant studdingsail-tack; 215, foreroyal studdingsail-sheet; 216, foreroyal studdingsail-tack; 217, mainroyal studdingsail-sheet; 218, mainroyal studdingsail-tack; 219, forebrace; 220, mainbrace; 221, crossjack-brace; 222, fore lower topsail-brace; 223, main lower topsail-brace; 224, mizzen lower topsail-brace; 225, fore upper topsail-brace; 226, main upper topsail-brace; 227, mizzen upper topsail-brace; 228, foretopgallant-brace; 229, maintopgallant-brace; 230, mizzentopgallant-brace; 231, foreroyal-brace; 232, mainroyal-brace; 233, mizzenroyal-brace; 234, foreskysail-brace; 235, mainskysail-brace; 236, mizzenskysail-brace; 237, upper maintopsail-downhaul; 238, upper mizzentopsail-downhaul; 239, foretopmast studdingsail-downhaul; 240, maintopmast studdingsail-downhaul; 241, foretopgallant studdingsail-downhaul; 242, maintopgallant studdingsail-downhaul; 243, clue-garnets; 244, clue-lines; 245, spanker-brails; 246, spanker-gaff vangs; 247, monkey-gaff vangs; 248, main bowline; 249, bowline-bridle; 250, foot-ropes; 251, reef-points.

gone far toward rendering this restricted application of the word of little value. Owing to increase of size, and especially increase in length, some sailing vessels now have four masts, and this rig is said to have certain advantages. Until recent times wood, such as oak, pine, etc., was the material of which all ships were constructed, but it is being rapidly superseded by iron and steel; and in Great Britain, which is the chief ship-building country in the world, the tonnage of the wooden vessels constructed is small compared with that of vessels built of iron. The first iron vessel classed at Lloyd's was built at Liverpool in 1838, but iron barges and small vessels had been constructed long before this. Four-masted vessels which are square-rigged on all four masts are called *four-masted ships;* those which have fore-and-aft sails on the after mast are called *four-masted barks.* See also cuts under *beam*, 3, *body-plan*, *counter*, *forebody*, *forecastle*, *keel*, *poop*, and *prow*.

Swithe go shape a *shippe* of shides and of bordes.
*Piers Plowman* (B), ix. 131.

Simon espyed a *ship* of warre.
*The Noble Fisherman* (Child's Ballads, V. 332).

**2†.** *Eccles.*, a vessel formed like the hull of a ship, in which incense was kept: same as *navicula*, 1. *Tyndale.*

*Acerra*, a *schyp* for censse.
*Nominale MS.*, xv. Cent. (*Halliwell.*)

A *ship*, such as was used in the church to put frankincense in. *Baret*, 1580. (*Halliwell.*)

**About ship!** See *ready about*, under *about*, *adv.*—**Anno Domini ship**, an old-fashioned whaling-vessel. [Slang.]—**Armed ship.** See *armed.*—**Barbette ship.** See *barbette.*—**Free ship**, a neutral vessel. Formerly a piratical craft was called a *free ship. Hamersly.*—**General ship**, a ship open generally for conveyance of goods, or one the owners or master of which have engaged separately with a number of persons unconnected with one another to convey their respective goods, as distinguished from one under charter to a particular person.—**Guinea ship**, a sailors' name for *Physalia pelagica*, a physophorous siphonophorous hydromedusan, or jellyfish, better known as *Portuguese man-of-war.* See cut under *Physalia.*—**Merchant ship.** See *merchant.*—**Necessaries of a ship.** See *necessary.*—**Register ship.** See *register*[1].—**Registration of British ships.** See *registration.*—**Repeating ship.** Same as *repeater*, 6 (*a*).—**Ship of the line**, before the adoption of steam navigation, a man-of-war large enough and of sufficient force to take a place in a line of battle. A modern vessel of corresponding class is known as a *battle-ship.*—**Ship's company.** See *company.*—**Ship's corporal.** See *corporal*[2].—**Ship's husband.** See *husband.*—**Ship's papers**, the papers or documents required for the manifestation of the property of a ship and cargo. They are of two sorts—namely, (1) those required by the law of a particular country, as the register, crew-list, shipping articles, etc., and (2) those required by the law of nations to be on board neutral ships to vindicate their title to that character.—**Ship's register.** See *register*[1].—**Ship's writer**, a petty officer in the United States navy who, under the immediate direction of the executive officer, keeps the watch-muster, conduct, and other books of the ship.—**Sister ships.** See *sister*[1].—**The eyes of a ship.** See *eye*[1].—**To bring a ship to anchor, to clear a ship for action, to drive a ship, to overhaul a ship, to prick the ship off, to pump ship,** etc. See the verbs.—**To take ship**, to embark.

**ship** (ship), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shipped*, ppr. *shipping.* [< ME. *shipen, schipen*, < AS. *scipian* = D. *schepen* = MLG. *schepen* = MHG. G. *schiffen*, ship, = Norw. *skipa, skjepa, skæpa* = Sw. *skeppa* = Dan. *skibe*, ship: see *ship*, *n.* Cf. *equip.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To put or take on board a ship or vessel: as, to *ship* goods at Liverpool for New York.

It was not thought safe to send him [Lord Bury] through the heart of Scotland; so he was *shipped* at Inverness.
*Walpole*, Letters, II. 18.

The tane is *shipped* at the pier of Leith,
The tother at the Queen's Ferrie.
*The Laird o' Logie* (Child's Ballads, IV. 113).

**2.** To send or convey by ship; transport by ship.

This wicked emperor may have *shipp'd* her hence.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 3. 23.

At night, I'll *ship* you both away to Ratcliff.
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, iv. 4.

Hence—**3.** To deliver to a common carrier, forwarder, express company, etc., for transportation, whether by land or water or both: as, to *ship* by express, by railway, or by stage. [Commercial.]—**4.** To engage for service on board any vessel: as, to *ship* seamen.—**5.** To fix in proper place: as, to *ship* the oars, the tiller, or the rudder.—**To ship a sea**, to have a wave come aboard; have the deck washed by a wave.—**To ship off**, to send away by water.

They also [at Joppa] export great quantities of cotton in small boats to Acre, to be *ship'd off* for other parts.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 3.

**To ship on a lay.** See *lay*[1].—**To ship one's self**, to embark.

But, 'gainst th' Eternall, Ionas shuts his eare,
And *ships himself* to sail another-where.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

The next day, about eleven o'clock, our shallop came to us, and we *shipped ourselves.*
*Mourt's Journal*, in Appendix to New England's Memorial, p. 350.

**To ship the oars.** See *oar*[1].

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To go on board a vessel to make a voyage; take ship; embark.

Firste, the Wednysday at nyght in Passyon weke that was ye .viij. day of Apryll in the .xxi. yere of the reygne of our soueraygne lord kynge Henry the .vij., the yere of our Lorde God .M.D.v.j., aboute .x. of ye cloke the same nyght, we *shypped* at Rye in Sussex.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 3.

**2.** To engage for service on board a ship.

**-ship.** [< ME. *-schipe, -schepe. -schupe*, < AS. *-scipe, -scype* = OFries. *-skipe* = OS. *-scepi*, rarely *-scaft* = MD. *-scap*, D. *-schap* = OHG. MHG. *-scaf*, also *-scaft*, G. *-schaft* = Icel. *-skapr* = Sw. *-skap* = Dan. *-skab* (not found in Goth.); < AS. *scapan*, etc., E. *shape.* This suffix also occurs as *-scape* and *-skip* in *landscape, landskip*, q. v.] A common English suffix, which may be attached to any noun denoting a person or agent to denote the state, office, dignity, profession, art, or proficiency of such person or agent: as, lord*ship*, fellow*ship*, friend*ship*, clerk*ship*, steward*ship*, horseman*ship*, wor*ship* (orig. worth*ship*), etc.

**ship-biscuit** (ship'bis″kit), *n.* Hard biscuit prepared for long keeping, and for use on board a ship; hardtack. Also called *pilot-bread.*

**ship-board** (ship'bōrd), *n.* [< *ship* + *board*, *n.*, 1.] A board or plank of a ship.

They have made all thy *ship-boards* of fir-trees of Senir.
Ezek. xxvii. 5.

**shipboard** (ship'bōrd), *n.* [< ME. *schip-bord* (= Icel. *skipborth, skipsborth;* < *ship* + *board*, *n.*, 13.] The deck or side of a ship: used chiefly or only in the adverbial phrase *on shipboard:* as, to go *on shipboard* or *a-shipboard.*

Let him go *on shipboard.* *Abp. Bramhall.*

They had not been *a-shipboard* above a day when they unluckily fell into the hands of an Algerine pirate.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 198.

**ship-boat** (ship'bōt), *n.* A ship's boat; a small boat.

The greatest vessels cast anker, and conneighed al theyr vytailes and other necessaries to lande with theyr *shippe boates.* *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 111).

The *ship-boat*, striking against her ship, was overwhelmed. *Milton*, Hist. Moscovia, v.

**ship-borer** (ship'bōr″ėr), *n.* A ship-worm.

**ship-borne** (ship'bōrn), *a.* Carried or transported by ship.

The market shall not be forestalled as to *ship-borne* goods. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 342.

**ship-boy** (ship'boi), *n.* A boy who serves on board of a ship.

**ship-breach†** (ship'brēch), *n.* [ME. *shipbreche, schipbruche;* < *ship* + *breach.*] Shipwreck.

Thries Y was at *shipbreche*, a nyght and a dai Y was in the depnesse of the see. *Wyclif*, 2 Cor. xi. 25.

**ship-breaker** (ship'brā″kėr), *n.* A person whose occupation it is to break up vessels that are unfit for sea.

More fitted for the *ship-breaker's* yard than to be sent to carry the British flag into foreign waters.
*Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 262.

**shipbreaking†**, *n.* [ME. *schyppbrekynge;* < *ship* + *breaking.*] Shipwreck. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 446.

**shipbroken†**, *a.* [< ME. **schipbroken, schypbroke;* < *ship* + *broken.*] Shipwrecked. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 446.

All schipmen and marinaris aliegeing thame selffis to be *schipbrokin* without they have sufficient testimoniallis, salbe takin, adjudged, estemit, and pwnist as strang beggarris, and vagabundis.
*Scotch Laws*, 1579, quoted in Rihton-Turner's Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 346.

**ship-broker** (ship'brō″kėr), *n.* **1.** A mercantile agent who transacts the business for a ship when in port, as procuring cargo, etc., or who is engaged in buying and selling ships.—**2.** A broker who procures insurance on ships.

**ship-builder** (ship'bil″dėr), *n.* One whose occupation is the construction of ships; a naval architect: a shipwright.

**ship-building** (ship'bil″ding), *n.* Naval architecture; the art of constructing vessels for navigation, particularly ships and other large vessels carrying masts: in distinction from *boat-building.*

**ship-canal** (ship'ka-nal″), *n.* A canal through which vessels of large size can pass; a canal for sea-going vessels.

**ship-captain** (ship'kap″tān), *n.* The commander or master of a ship. See *captain.*

**ship-carpenter** (ship'kär″pen-tėr), *n.* A shipwright; a carpenter who works at ship-building.

**ship-carver** (ship'kär″vėr), *n.* One who carves figureheads and other ornaments for ships.

**ship-chandler** (ship'chand″lėr), *n.* One who deals in cordage, canvas, and other furniture of ships.

**ship-chandlery** (ship'chand″lėr-i), *n.* The business and commodities of a ship-chandler.

**ship-deliverer** (ship'dē-liv″ėr-ėr), *n.* A person who contracts to unload a vessel. *Simmonds.*

**shipen**, *n.* See *shippen.*

**ship-fever** (ship'fē″vėr), *n.* Typhus fever, as common on board crowded ships. See *fever.*

**shipful** (ship'fůl), *n.* [< *ship* + *-ful.*] As much or many as a ship will hold; enough to fill a ship.

**ship-holder** (ship'hōl″dėr), *n.* The owner of a ship or of shipping; a ship-owner.

**ship-jack** (ship'jak), *n.* A compact and portable form of hydraulic jack used for lifting ships and other heavy objects. A number of such jacks may be used in combination, according to the weight to be lifted. *E. H. Knight.*

**ship-keeper** (ship'kē″pėr), *n.* **1.** A watchman employed to take care of a ship.

If the captains from New Bedford think it policy to lower for whales, they leave the vessel in charge of a competent person, usually the cooper—the office being known as *ship-keeper.* *Fisheries of the U. S.*, V. ii. 222.

**2.** An officer of a man-of-war who seldom goes on shore.

**shipless** (ship'les), *a.* [< *ship* + *-less.*] Destitute of ships.

While the lone shepherd, near the *shipless* main,
Sees o'er the hills advance the long-drawn funeral train.
*Rogers*, Ode to Superstition.

**shiplet†** (ship'let), *n.* [< *ship* + *-let.*] A little ship.

They go to the sea betwixt two hils, whereof that on the one side lieth out like an arme or cape, and maketh the fashion of an hauenet or pecre, whither *shiplets* sometime doo resort for succour.
*Harrison*, Descrip. of Britain, vi. (Holinshed's Chron.).

**ship-letter** (ship'let″ėr), *n.* A letter sent by a vessel which does not carry mail.

**ship-load** (ship'lōd), *n.* A cargo; as much in quantity or weight as can be stowed in a ship.

**shipman** (ship'man), *n.*; pl. *shipmen* (-men). [< ME. *shipman, schipman* (pl. *shipmen, ssipmen*), < AS. *scipmann* (= Icel. *skipmathr, skipamathr*), < *scip*, ship, + *man*, man.] **1.** A seaman or sailor; a mariner.

And the *Schipmen* tolde us that alle that was of Schippes that weren drawen thidre be the Adamauntes, for the Iren that was in hem. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 271.

The dreadful spout
Which *shipmen* do the hurricane call.
*Shak.*, T. and C., v. 2. 172.

**2†.** The master of a ship. *Chaucer.*—**Shipman's card†**, a chart.

*Shypmans carde*, carte. *Palsgrave.*

All the quartera that they [the winds] know
I' the *shipman's card.* *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3. 17.

**Shipman's stone†**, a lodestone.

Aftre that men taken the Ademand, that is the *Schipmannes Ston*, that drawethe the Nedle to him.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 161.

**shipmaster** (ship'mās″tėr), *n.* [< ME. *schypmayster;* < *ship* + *master*[1].] The captain, master, or commander of a ship.

The *shipmaster* came to him, and said unto him, What meanest thou, O sleeper? Jonah i. 6.

**shipmate** (ship'māt), *n.* [< *ship* + *mate*[1].] One who serves in the same vessel with another; a fellow-sailor.

Whoever falls in with him will find a handsome, hearty fellow, and a good *shipmate.*
*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 96.

**shipment** (ship'ment), *n.* [< *ship* + *-ment.*] **1.** The act of despatching or shipping; especially, the putting of goods or passengers on board ship for transportation by water: as, invoices viséed at the port of *shipment;* goods ready for *shipment.*—**2.** A quantity of goods delivered at one time for transportation, or conveyed at one time, whether by sea or by land; a consignment: as, large *shipments* of rails have been sent to South America.

**ship-money** (ship'mun″i), *n.* In *old Eng. law*, a charge or tax imposed by the king upon seaports and trading-towns, requiring them to provide and furnish war-ships, or to pay money for that purpose. It fell into disuse, and was included in the Petition of Right as a wrong to be discontinued. The attempt to revive it met with strong opposition, and was one of the proximate causes of the Great Rebellion. It was abolished by statute, 16 Charles I., c. 14 (1640), which enacted the strict observance of the Petition of Right.

Mr. Noy brought in *Ship-money* first for Maritime Towns. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 107.

Thousands and tens of thousands among his [Milton's] contemporaries raised their voices against *Ship-money* and the Star-chamber. *Macaulay*, Milton.

**Case of ship-money**, the case of the King *v.* John Hampden, before the Star Chamber in 1637 (3 How. St. Tr., 825), for resisting the collection of a tax called *ship-*

*money*, which had not been levied for many years, and which Charles I. attempted to revive without the authorization of Parliament. Though the case was decided in favor of the king, the unpopularity of the decision led to a debate in Parliament, and the virtual repeal of the right to ship-money by 16 Charles I., c. 14 (1640). Also called *Hampden's case*.

**ship-owner** (ship'ō″nėr), *n.* A person who has a right of property in a ship or ships, or any share therein.

**shippage** (ship'āj), *n.* [< *ship* + *-age*.] Freightage. *Davies.* [Rare.]

> The cutting and *shippage* [of granite] would be articles of some little consequence. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 406.

**shipped** (shipt), *p. a.* 1. Furnished with a ship or ships.

> *Mon.* Is he well *shipp'd*?
> *Cas.* His bark is stoutly timber'd, and his pilot
> Of very expert and approved allowance.
> *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 47.

2. Delivered to a common carrier, forwarder, express company, etc., for transportation.

**shippen** (ship'n), *n.* [< ME. *schupene*, *schipne*, *shepne*, a shed, stall, < AS. *scypen*, with formative *-en* (perhaps dim.), < *sceoppa*, a hall, hut, shop: see *shop*[1].] A stable; a cow-house. Also *shippon*, *shipen*. [Local, Eng.]

> The *shepne* brennynge with the blake smoke.
> *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1142.

> At length Kester got up from his three-legged stool on seeing what the others did not — that the dip-candle in the lantern was coming to an end, and that in two or three minutes more the *shippon* would be in darkness, and so his pails of milk be endangered.
> *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xv.

**ship-pendulum** (ship'pen″dū-lum), *n.* A pendulum with a graduated arc, used to ascertain the heel of a vessel. Also called *clinometer*.

**shipper** (ship'ėr), *n.* [< ME., = D. *schipper* (> E. *skipper*) = G. *schiffer*, a shipman, boatman (in def. 2, directly < *ship*, *v.*, + *-er*[1]). Doublet of *skipper*.] 1†. A seaman; a mariner; a skipper.

> The said Marchants shal . . . haue free libertie . . . to name, choose, and assigne brokers, *shippers*, . . . and all other meet and necessary laborers.
> *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 266.

2. One who delivers goods or merchandise to a common carrier, forwarder, express company, etc., for transportation, whether by land or water or both.

> If the value of the property . . . is not stated by the *shipper*, the holder will not demand of the Adams Express Company a sum exceeding fifty dollars for the loss.
> *Express Receipt*, in Maguire v. Dinsmore, 56 N. Y. 168.

3. A mechanical device for arranging parts or appendages of dress in their proper places: as, a belt *shipper*.

**shipping** (ship'ing), *n.* [< ME. *schyppynge*; verbal n. of *ship*, *v.* (< *ship*, *v.*, + *-ing*[1]); in def. 3 merely collective, < *ship*, *n.*, + *-ing*[1].] 1†. The act of taking ship; a voyage.

> God send 'em good *shipping*!
> *Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 1. 43.

2. The act of sending freight by ship or otherwise. — 3. Ships in general; ships or vessels of any kind for navigation; the collective body of ships belonging to a country, port, etc.; also, their aggregate tonnage: as, the *shipping* of the United Kingdom exceeds that of any other country: also used attributively: as, *shipping* laws.

> The Gouernour, by this meanes being strong in *shipping*, fitted the Caruill with twelue men, vnder the command of Edward Waters formerly spoken of, and sent them to Virginia about such businesse as hee had conceiued.
> Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 142.

**Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping.** See *Lloyd's*. — **To take shipping**†, to take passage on a ship or vessel; embark.

> The morne aftyr Seynt Martyn, that was the xij Day of novembr, at j of the clok att aftyr noon, I *toke shippyng* at the Rodis. *Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 58.

> *Take*, therefore, *shipping*; post, my lord, to France.
> *Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., v. 5. 87.

> An it were not as good a Deed as to drink to give her to him again — I wou'd I might never *take Shipping*.
> *Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 9.

**shipping-agent** (ship'ing-ā″jent), *n.* The agent of a vessel or line of vessels to whom goods are consigned for shipment, and who acts as agent for the ship or ships.

**shipping-articles** (ship'ing-är″ti-klz), *n. pl.* Articles of agreement between the captain of a vessel and the seamen on board in respect to the amount of wages, length of time for which they are shipped, etc.

**shipping-bill** (ship'ing-bil), *n.* An invoice or manifest of goods put on board a ship.

**shipping-clerk** (ship'ing-klėrk), *n.* An employee in a mercantile house who attends to the shipment of merchandise.

**shipping-master** (ship'ing-màs″tėr), *n.* The official before whom sailors engaged for a voyage sign the articles of agreement, and in whose presence they are paid off when the voyage is finished. In British ports the shipping-master is under the Local Marine Board, and is subject to the Board of Trade.

**shipping-note** (ship'ing-nōt), *n.* A delivery or receipt note of particulars of goods forwarded to a wharf for shipment. *Simmonds.*

**shipping-office** (ship'ing-of″is), *n.* 1. The office of a shipping-agent. — 2. The office of a shipping-master, where sailors are shipped or engaged.

**ship-plate** (ship'plāt), *n.* See *plate*.

**shippo** (ship'pō'), *n.* [Jap., lit. 'the seven precious things,' in allusion to the number and value or richness of the materials used; < Chinese *ts'ih pao*: *ship* (assimilated form of *shichi*, *shitsŭ* before *p*, = Chinese *ts'ih*), seven; *pō* (= Chinese *pao*), a precious thing, a jewel.] Japanese enamel or cloisonné. See *cloisonné*.

**shippon**, *n.* See *shippen*.

**ship-pound** (ship'pound), *n.* A unit of weight used in the Baltic and elsewhere. Its values in several places are as follows:

| | Local pounds. | Avoirdupois pounds. | Kilos. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reval | 400 | 379 | 172 |
| Riga | 400 | 369 | 168 |
| Libau | 400 | 368 | 167 |
| Mitau | 400 | 369 | 167 |
| Lübeck | 280 | 300 | 136 |
| " | 320 | 345 | 157 |
| Schwerin | 280 | 314 | 142 |
| " | 320 | 359 | 163 |
| Oldenburg | 290 | 307 | 139 |
| Hamburg | 280 | 299 | 136 |
| " | 320 | 342 | 155 |

**ship-propeller** (ship'prō-pel″ėr), *n.* See *screw propeller*, under *screw*[1].

**shippy**† (ship'i), *a.* [< *ship*, *n.*, + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to ships; frequented by ships.

> Some *shippy* havens contrive, some raise faire frames,
> And rock hewen pillars, for theatrick games.
> *Vicars*, tr. of Virgil (1632). (*Nares.*)

**ship-railway** (ship'rāl″wā), *n.* A railway having a number of tracks with a car or cradle on which vessels or boats can be floated, and then carried overland from one body of water to another.

> I have already adverted to the suggested construction of a *ship-railway* across the narrow formation of the territory of Mexico at Tehuantepec.
> *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 214.

**ship-rigged** (ship'rigd), *a.* Rigged as a three-masted vessel, with square sails on all three masts; also, square-rigged: as, a *ship-rigged* mast. See *ship*, 1.

**ship-scraper** (ship'skrā″pėr), *n.* A tool for scraping the bottom and decks of vessels, etc. It consists of a square or three-cornered piece of steel with sharpened edges, set at right angles to a handle. See cut under *scraper*.

**shipshape** (ship'shāp), *a.* In thorough order; well-arranged; hence, neat; trim.

> Look to the babes, and till I come again
> Keep everything *shipshape*, for I must go.
> *Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

**ship-stayer** (ship'stā″ėr), *n.* A fish of the family *Echeneididæ*, anciently fabled to arrest the progress of a ship; in the plural, the *Echeneididæ*. See cuts under *Echeneis* and *Rhombochirus*. *Sir J. Richardson.*

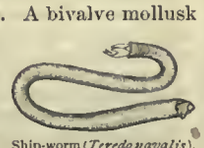
**ship-tire**† (ship'tīr), *n.* A form of woman's headdress. It has been supposed to be so named because it was adorned with streamers like a ship when dressed, or it may have been fashioned so as to resemble a ship.

> Thou hast the right arched beauty of the brow that becomes the *ship-tire*, the tire-valiant, or any tire of Venetian admittance. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 3. 60.

**Shipton moth** (ship'ton-môth). A noctuid moth, *Euclidea mi*, the larva of which feeds on clover and lucern: an English collectors' name.

**shipway** (ship'wā), *n.* A collective name for the supports forming a sort of sliding way upon which a vessel is built, and from which it slides into the water when launched; also, the supports collectively upon which the keel of a vessel rests when placed in a dock for repairs or cleaning.

**ship-worm** (ship'wėrm), *n.* A bivalve mollusk of the genus *Teredo*, especially *T. navalis*, which bores into and destroys the timber of ships, piles, and other submerged woodwork; a ship-borer. It has very long united siphons, and thus looks like a worm. See *Teredinidæ* and *Teredo*.



Ship-worm (*Teredo navalis*), about half natural size.

**shipwrack**† (ship'rak), *n.* and *v.* An old spelling of *shipwreck*.

**shipwreck** (ship'rek), *n.* [Formerly also *shipwrack*; < ME. *ship-wracke*; < *ship*, *n.*, + *wreck*, *n.*] 1. The destruction or loss of a vessel by foundering at sea, by striking on a rock or shoal, or the like; the wreck of a ship.

> And so we suffer *shipwrack* everywhere!
> *Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis, st. 35.

> There are two kinds of *shipwreck*: (1) When the vessel sinks, or is dashed to pieces. (2) When she is stranded, which is when she grounds and fills with water.
> *Kent*, Com., III. 418, note (b).

2. Total failure; destruction; ruin.

> Holding faith, and a good conscience; which some having put away concerning faith have made *shipwreck*.
> 1 Tim. i. 19.

> So am I driuen by breath of her Renowne
> Either to suffer *Shipwracke*, or arriue
> Where I may haue fruition of her loue.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VI. (fol. 1623), v. 5. 8.

> Let my sad *shipwrack* steer you to the bay
> Of cautious safety. *J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iii. 192.

3. Shattered remains, as of a vessel which has been wrecked; wreck; wreckage. [Rare.]

> They might have lit in their own country, and that by gathering up the *shipwrecks* of the Athenian and Roman theatres. *Dryden.*

**To make shipwreck of**, to cause to fail; ruin; destroy.

> Such as, having all their substance spent
> In wanton joyes and lustes intemperate,
> Did afterwards *make shipwrack* violent
> Both *of* their life and fame.
> *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 7.

**shipwreck** (ship'rek), *v. t.* [< *shipwreck*, *n.*] 1. To wreck; subject to the perils and distress of shipwreck.

> *Shipwreck'd* upon a kingdom where no pity,
> No friends, no hope; no kindred weep for me.
> *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 1. 149.

2. To wreck; ruin; destroy.

> I' th' end his pelfe
> *Shipwracks* his soule vpon hels rocky shelfe.
> *Tisnes' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 43.

> Shall I think any with his dying breath
> Would *shipwreck* his last hope?
> *Shirley*, The Wedding, iii. 1.

**shipwright** (ship'rīt), *n.* [< ME. *schipwrigt*, *schypwryte*, < AS. *scipwyrhta*, < *scip*, ship, + *wyrhta*, wright: see *ship* and *wright*.] 1. A builder of ships; a ship-carpenter.

> In Isabella he lefte only certeyne sicke men and *shippe wrightes*, whom he had appointed to make certeyne caranels. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 82).

> Why such impress of *shipwrights*, whose sore task
> Does not divide the Sunday from the week?
> *Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1. 75.

2. A local English name of the spotted ling: so called because it has "a resemblance to the spilt pitch on the clothes of these mechanics." *Day.*

**ship-writ** (ship'rit), *n.* An old English writ issued by the king, commanding the sheriff to collect ship-money.

**shipyard** (ship'yärd), *n.* A yard or piece of ground near the water in which ships or vessels are constructed.

**shir**, *v.* and *n.* See *shirr*.

**Shiraz** (shē-räz'), *n.* [Pers. *Shiraz*.] A wine produced in the neighborhood of Shiraz in Persia. There are a red variety and a white variety, and one about the color of sherry, sweet and luscious.

**shire**[1] (shēr or shīr; in the United Kingdom now usually shīr, except in composition), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shyre*, *shiere*; < ME. *shire*, *shyre*, *schirc*, *schyrc*, < AS. *scire*, *scyre* (in comp. *scire-* or *scir-*), a district, province, county, diocese, parish; a particular use of *scire*, *scyre*, jurisdiction, care, stewardship, business, < *scirian*, *scyrian*, *sceriau*, ordain, appoint, arrange (cf. *gescirian*, *gescyriau*, *gescerian*, ordain, provide), lit. 'separate,' 'cut off,' a secondary form of *sceran*, *sceoran*, *sciran*, cut off, shear: see *shear*[1]. The AS. *scire*, *scyre* (often erroneously written with a long vowel, *scīre*, *scȳre*) is commonly explained as lit. a 'share' or 'portion' (i. e. 'a section, division'), directly < *sceran*, *scirau*, cut: see *shear*[1], and cf. *share*[1], from the same source. The mod. pron. with a long vowel is due to the lengthening of the orig. short vowel, as in the other words with a short radical vowel followed by *r* before a vowel which has become silent (e. g. *mere*[1], *tire*[1]).] 1†. A share; a portion.

> An exact diuision thereof [Palestine] into twelue *shires* or shares. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 103.

In the earlier use of the word, *shire* had simply answered to division. The town of York was parted into seven such *shires*. *J. R. Green*, Conquest of England, p. 230.

**2.** Originally, a division of the kingdom of England under the jurisdiction of an ealdorman, whose authority was intrusted to the sheriff ('shire-reeve'), on whom the government ultimately devolved; also, in Anglo-Saxon use, in general, a district, province, diocese, or parish; in later and present use, one of the larger divisions into which Great Britain is parted out for political and administrative purposes; a county. Some smaller districts in the north of England retain the provincial appellation of *shire*, as Richmond*shire*, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and Hallams*hire*, or the manor of Hallam, in the West Riding, which is nearly coextensive with the parish of Sheffield. See *knight of the shire*, under *knight*.

Of maystres hadde he moo than thries ten,
That were of lawe expert and curious; . . .
An able for to helpen al a *schire*
In any caas that mighte falle or happe.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T. (ed. Morris), l. 584.

The foole expects th' ensuing year
To be elect high sherif of all the *sheire*.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 46.

The name *scir* [AS. *scire*] or *shire*, which marks the division immediately superior to the hundred, merely means a subdivision or share of a larger whole, and was early used in connexion with an official name to designate the territorial sphere appointed to the particular magistracy denoted by that name. So the diocese was the bishop's *scire*, and the stewardship of the unjust steward is called in the Anglo-Saxon translation of the Gospel his *grœfscire*. We have seen that the original territorial hundreds may have been smaller *shires*. The historical *shires* or counties owe their origin to different causes.
*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 48.

**3†.** A shire-moot. See the quotation under *shire-day*.—**The shires**, a belt of English counties running in a northeast direction from Devonshire and Hampshire, the names of which terminate in *shire*. The phrase is also applied in a general way to the midland counties: as, he comes from *the shires;* he has a seat in *the shires*.

**shire**[2]†, *a.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *sheer*[1].

**shire-clerk** (shīr'klėrk), *n.* In England, an officer appointed by the sheriff to assist in keeping the county court; an under-sheriff; also, a clerk in the old county court who was deputy to the under-sheriff.

**shire-day** (shēr'dā), *n.* A day on which the shire-moot, or sheriff's court, was held.

Walter Aslak, . . . on the *shyre-day* of Norffolk, halden at Norwiche, the xxviij. day of August, in the seyd secunde yeer, beyng there thanne a grete congregacion of poeple by cause of the seyd shyre, . . . swiche and so many manaces of deth and dismembryng maden. *Paston Letters*, I. 13.

**shireeve**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sheriff*[1].

**shire-gemot** (shēr'ge-mōt'), *n.* [AS. *sciregemōt, scirgemōt:* see *shire-moot*.] Same as *shire-moot*.

Whether the lesser thanes, or inferior proprietors of land, were entitled to a place in the national council, as they certainly were in the *shiregemot*, or county-court, is not easily to be decided. *Hallam*, Middle Ages, i. 8.

**shire-ground** (shēr'ground), *n.* Territory subject to county or shire administration.

Except the northern province and some of the central districts, all Ireland was *shire-ground*, and subject to the crown [of England], in the thirteenth century.
*Leland*, Itinerary, quoted in Hallam's Const. Hist., xviii.

**shire-host** (shēr'hōst), *n.* [< *shire*[1] + *host*[1]. There is no corresponding AS. compound.] The military force of a shire.

When the *shire-host* was fairly mustered, the foe was back within his camp.
*J. R. Green*, Conquest of England, p. 85.

**shire-house**† (shēr'hous), *n.* [< ME. *schirchows;* < *shire*[1] + *house*[1].] A house where the shire-moot was held.

And so John Dam, with helpe of other, gate hym out of the *schire-hows*, and with moche labour brought hym unto Sporyer Rowe. *Paston Letters*, I. 180.

**shire-land** (shēr'land), *n.* Same as *shire-ground*.

A rebellion of two septs in Leinster under Edward VI. led to a more complete reduction of their districts, called Leix and O'Fally, which in the next reign were made *shire-land*, by the names of King's and Queen's county.
*Hallam*, Const. Hist., xviii.

**shireman** (shēr'man), *n.*; pl. *shiremen* (-men). [Also dial. *shereman;* < ME. *shireman* (> ML. *schirmanus*), < AS. *scireman, scirman* (also *sciresman*), < *scire*, shire, + *man*, man.] **1.** A sheriff. Compare *earl*.

The shire already has its *shireman* or shire-reeve.
*J. R. Green*, Conquest of England, p. 223.

**2.** A man belonging to "the shires" (which see, under *shire*).

*Shire-man.*—Any man who had not the good fortune to be born in one of the sister counties, or in Essex. He is a sort of foreigner to us; and to our ears, which are acutely sensible of any violation of the beauty of our phraseology, and the music of our pronunciation, his speech soon bewrays him. "Aye, I knew he must be a *shere-man* by his tongue." Forby, p. 296. *Halliwell.*

**shire-moot** (shēr'mōt), *n.* [Also *shiremote;* < AS. *sciregemōt, scirgemōt*, also *scyresmōt* (> ML. *scyre-motus*), shire-moot, < *scire*, shire, + *gemōt*, meeting: see *shire*[1] and *moot*[1]. Cf. *folk-moot, witena-gemot*.] Formerly, in England, a court or assembly of the county held periodically by the sheriff along with the bishop of the diocese, and with the ealdorman in shires that had ealdormen.

The presence of the ealdorman and the bishop, who legally sat with him [the sheriff] in the *shire-moot*, and whose presence recalled the folk-moot from which it sprang, would necessarily be rare and irregular, while the reeve was bound to attend; and the result of this is seen in the way in which the *shire-moot* soon became known simply as the sheriff's court.
*J. R. Green*, Conquest of England, p. 230.

The *shiremoot*, like the hundredmoot, was competent to declare folkright in every suit, but its relation to the lower court was not, properly speaking, an appellate jurisdiction. Its function was to secure to the suitor the right which he had failed to obtain in the hundred.
*Stubbs*, Const. Hist., § 50.

**shire-reeve**† (shēr'rēv), *n.* [See *sheriff*[1].] A sheriff.

**shire-town** (shīr'toun), *n.* The chief town of a shire; a county town.

**shire-wick**† (shēr'wik), *n.* A shire; a county. *Holland.*

**shirk** (shėrk), *v.* [More prop. *sherk;* appar. the same as *shark* (cf. *clerk* and *clark*, ME. *derk* and E. *dark*[1]): see *shark*[2].] **I.** *intrans.* **1†.** To practise mean or artful tricks; live by one's wits; shark.

He [Archbishop Laud] might have spent his time much better . . . than thus *sherking* and raking in the tobacco-shops. *State Trials* (1640), II. Grimstone.

**2.** To avoid unfairly or meanly the performance of some labor or duty.

One of the cities *shirked* from the league.
*Byron*, To Murray, Sept. 7, 1820.

There was little idling and no *shirking* in his school.
*H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 425.

**To shirk off**, to sneak away. [Colloq.]

**II.** *trans.* **1†.** To procure by mean tricks; shark. *Imp. Dict.*—**2.** To avoid or get off from unfairly or meanly; slink away from: as, to *shirk* responsibility. [Colloq.]

They would roar out instances of his . . . *shirking* some encounter with a lout half his own size.
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 8.

**shirk** (shėrk), *n.* [See *shirk*, *v.*, and *shark*[2], *n.*] **1†.** One who lives by shifts or tricks. See *shark*[2].—**2.** One who seeks to avoid duty.

**shirker** (shėr'kėr), *n.* [< *shirk* + *-er*[1].] One who shirks duty or danger.

A faint-hearted *shirker* of responsibilities.
*Cornhill Mag.*, II. 109.

**shirky** (shėr'ki), *a.* [< *shirk* + *-y*[1].] Disposed to shirk; characterized by shirking. *Imp. Dict.*

**shirl**[1] (shėrl), *v.* and *a.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *shrill*.

**shirl**[2] (shėrl), *v. t.* [Also *shurl;* prop. **sherl*, a freq. of *shear*[1].] To cut with shears. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**shirl**[3] (shėrl), *v. i.* [Perhaps prop. **sherl*, freq. of *sheer*[1]; otherwise due to *shirl*[2].] **1.** To slide.

My young ones lament that they can have no more *shirling* in the lake: a motion something between skating and sliding, and originating in the iron clogs.
*Southey*, Letters, 1826.

**2.** To romp about rudely. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng. in both uses.]

**shirl**[4] (shėrl), *n.* [< G. *schirl*, for *schörl:* see *schorl, shorl.*] Schorl. [Rare.]

**shirly** (shėr'li), *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *shrilly*.

**shirp**†, *v. i.* [Imitative. Cf. *chirp*[1].] To puff with the mouth in scorn.

*Buffa*, the dispisyng hiaste of the mouthe that we call *shirpyng*. *Thomas*, Italian Dict. (*Halliwell.*)

**shirr, shir** (shėr), *v. t.* [Origin obscure; hardly found in literature or old records; perhaps a dial. form (prop. **sher*) and use of *sheer*[2], *v.*] **1.** To pucker or draw up (a fabric or a part of a fabric) by means of parallel gathering-threads: as, to *shirr* an apron.—**2.** In *cookery*, to poach (eggs) in cream instead of water.

**shirr, shir** (shėr), *n.* [< *shirr*, *v.*] **1.** A puckering or fulling produced in a fabric by means of parallel gathering-threads.—**2.** One of the threads of india-rubber woven into cloth or ribbon to make it elastic.

**shirred** (shėrd), *p. a.* **1.** (*a*) Puckered or gathered, as by shirring: as, a *shirred* bonnet. [U. S.] (*b*) Having india-rubber or elastic cords woven in the texture, so as to produce shirring. [Eng.]—**2.** In *cookery*, poached in cream: said of eggs.

**shirreve**†, *n.* An earlier form of *sheriff*[1].

**shirring** (shėr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shirr*, *v.*] **1.** Decorative needlework done by gathering the stuff in very small gathers, and holding it at more than one point, either by stitching, or by cords which pass through it and gather it more or less closely at pleasure.—**2.** Manufactured webbing, and the like, in which an elastic cord or thread gives the effect described above. Also called *elastic*.

**shirring-string** (shėr'ing-string), *n.* A string or cord passed between the two thicknesses of a double shirred fabric, so as to make the small gathers closer or looser at pleasure. Several such cords are put in side by side.

**shirt** (shėrt), *n.* [< ME. *shirte, schirte, schyrt, schirt, sherte, sserte, shartc, scurtc, scorte*, either < AS. **sccorte* or **scyrte* (not found), or an assibilated form, due to association with the related adj. *short* (< AS. *sccort*), of *skirt, skirte*, < Icel. *skyrta*, a shirt, a kind of kirtle, = Sw. *skjorta, skört* = Dan. *skjortc*, a shirt, *skjört*, a petticoat, = D. *schort* = MLG. *schorte* = MHG. *schurz*, G. *schurz, schürze*, an apron; from the adj., AS. *sccort* = OHG. *scurz*, short (cf. Icel. *skortr*, shortness): see *short*. Doublet of *skirt*.] **1.** A garment, formerly the chief under-garment of both sexes. Now the name is given to a garment worn only by men and a similar garment worn by infants. It has many forms. In western Europe and the United States, the shirt ordinarily worn by men is of cotton, with linen bosom, wristbands, and collar prepared for stiffening with starch, the collar and wristbands being usually separate and adjustable. Flannel and knitted worsted shirts or under-shirts are also worn.

The Emperour a-non
A-lihte a-doun and his clothus of caste euerichon,
Anon to his *schurte*. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 55.

"You must wear my husband's linen, which, I dare say, is not so fine as yours." "Pish, my dear; my *shirts* are good *shirts* enough for any Christian," cries the Colonel.
*Thackeray*, Virginians, xxii.

**2†.** The amnion, or some part of it.

*Agneliere*, the inmost of the three membranes which enwrap a womb-lodged infant; called by some midwives the coif or biggin of the child; by others, the childs *shirt*.
*Cotgrave.*

**3.** In a blast-furnace, an interior lining.—**A boiled shirt**, a white or linen shirt: so called in allusion to the laundrying of it. [Slang.]

There was a considerable inquiry for "store clothes," a hopeless overhauling of old and disused raiment, and a general demand for *boiled shirts* and the barber.
*Bret Harte*, Fool of Five Forks.

**Bloody shirt**, a blood-stained shirt, as the symbol or token of murder or outrage. Hence, "to wave the bloody shirt" is to bring to the attention or recall to mind, in order to arouse indignation or resentment, the murders or outrages committed by persons belonging to a party, for party advantage or as a result of party passion: specifically used in the United States with reference to such appeals, often regarded as demagogic and insincere, made by Northern politicians with reference to murders or outrages committed in the South during the period of reconstruction and later (see *Ku-klux Klan*), or to the civil war.

Palladius—who . . . was acquainted with stratagems—invented . . . that all the men there should dress themselves like the poorest sort of the people in Arcadia, having no banners but *bloody shirts* hanged upon long staves, with some bad bagpipes instead of drum and fife.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

The sacred duty of pursuing the assassins of Othman was the engine and pretence of his [Moawiyah's] ambition. The *bloody shirt* of the martyr was exposed in the mosch of Damascus.
*Gibbon*, Decline and Fall (ed. Smith, 1855), VI. 277.

He [M. Leon Foucher, reviewing Guizot's translation of Sparks's Washington] adds: "It is by spreading out the miseries of the workmen, the *bloody shirt* of some victim, the humiliation of all, that the people are excited to take arms." . . . He then proceeds to state, apparently as a corollary of what may be called his *bloody-shirt* principle, that our Revolution was not popular with what he terms the inferior classes. . . . But most assuredly the Americans did not want a visible signal to push them on; and he who should have displayed a *bloody shirt* for that purpose would have been followed by the contempt of the spectators, and saluted with stones by every idle boy in the streets.
*L. Cass*, France, its King, etc., p. 44.

**Hair shirt.** See *hair*[1].

**shirt** (shėrt), *v. t.* [< *shirt*, *n.*] To clothe with a shirt; hence, by extension, to clothe; cover.

Ah, for so many souls, as but this morn
Were clothed with flesh, and warmed with vital blood,
But naked now, or *shirted* but with air!
*Dryden*, King Arthur, ii. 1.

**shirt-buttons** (shėrt'but'nz), *n.* A kind of chickweed, *Stellaria Holostea*, with conspicuous white flowers. [Prov. Eng.]

**shirt-frame** (shėrt'frām), *n.* A machine for knitting shirts or guernseys. *E. H. Knight.*

**shirt-frill** (shėrt'fril), *n.* A frill of fine cambric or lawn, worn by men on the breast of the shirt—a fashion of the early part of the nineteenth century.

**shirt-front** (shėrt'frunt), *n.* 1. That part of a shirt which is allowed to show more or less in front; the part which covers the breast, and is often composed of finer material or ornamented in some way, as by ruffles or lace, or by being plaited, or simply starched stiffly. Ornamental buttons, or studs, or breastpins are often worn in connection with it.

First came a smartly-dressed personage on horseback, with a conspicuous expansive *shirt-front* and figured satin stock. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xi.

2. A dicky.

**shirting** (shėr'ting), *n.* [< *shirt* + *-ing*[1].] 1. Any fabric designed for making shirts. Specifically—(*a*) A fine holland or linen.

*Cand.* Looke you, Gentlemen, your choice: Cambrickes? *Cram.* No sir, some *shirting*.
*Dekker and Middleton*, Honest Whore, I. i. 10.

(*b*) Stout cotton cloth such as is suitable for shirts: when used without qualification, the term signifies plain white bleached cotton.

2. Shirts collectively. [Rare.]

A troop of droll children, little hatless boys with their galligaskins much worn and scant *shirting* to hang out.
*George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xiv.

**Calico shirting**, cotton cloth of the quality requisite for making shirts. [Eng.]—**Fancy shirting**, a cotton cloth woven in simple patterns of one or two colors, like gingham, or printed in colors in simple patterns.

**shirtless** (shėrt'les), *a.* [< *shirt* + *-less*.] Without a shirt; hence, poor; destitute.

Linsey-woolsey brothers,
Grave mummers! sleeveless some, and *shirtless* others.
*Pope*, Dunciad, iii. 116.

**shirt-sleeve** (shėrt'slēv), *n.* The sleeve of a shirt.

Sir Isaac Newton at the age of fourscore would strip up his *shirt-sleeve* to shew his muscular brawny arm.
*Sir J. Hawkins*, Johnson, p. 440, note.

**In one's shirt-sleeves**, without one's coat.

They arise and come out together *in their* dirty *shirt-sleeves*, pipe in mouth. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 185.

**shirt-waist** (shėrt'wāst), *n.* A garment for women's and children's wear, resembling a shirt in fashion, but worn over the underclothing, and extending no lower than the waist, where it is belted.

**shish-work** (shish'wėrk), *n.* [< Hind. Pers. *shīsha*, glass, + E. *work*.] Decoration produced by means of small pieces of mirror inlaid in wooden frames, and used, like a mosaic, for walls and ceilings. Compare *ardish*, in which a slightly different process is followed.

**shist**, *n.* See *schist*.

**shitepoke** (shīt'pōk), *n.* The small green heron of North America, *Butorides virescens*, also called *poke*, *chalk-line*, and *fly-up-the-creek*. The poke is 16 to 18 inches long, and 25 in alar extent. The plumage of the crest and upper parts is mainly glossy-green, but the lance-linear plumes which decorate the back in the breeding-season have a glaucous-bluish cast, and the wing-coverts have tawny edgings; the neck is rich purplish-chestnut, with a variegated throat-line of dusky and

Shitepoke (*Butorides virescens*).

white; the under parts are brownish-ash, varied on the belly with white; the bill is greenish-black, with much of the under mandible yellow, like the lores and irides; the legs are greenish-yellow. This pretty heron abounds in suitable places in most of the United States; it breeds throughout this range, sometimes in heronries with other birds of its kind, sometimes by itself. The nest is a rude platform of sticks on a tree or bush; the eggs are three to six in number, of a pale-greenish color, elliptical, 1¼ inches long by 1⅛ broad. There are other pokes of this genus, as *B. brunnescens* of Cuba.

**shittah-tree** (shit'ä-trē), *n.* [< Heb. *shittah*, pl. *shittīm*, a kind of acacia (the medial letter is *teth*).] A tree generally supposed to be an acacia, either *Acacia Arabica* (taken as including *A. vera*) or *A. Seyal*. These are small gnarled and thorny trees suited to dry deserts, yielding gum arabic, and affording a hard wood—that of one being, as supposed, the shittim-wood of Scripture. See cut under *Acacia*.

I will plant in the wilderness the cedar, the *shittah tree* and the myrtle, and the oil tree. Isa. xli. 19.

**shittim-wood** (shit'im-wůd), *n.* [< *shittim* (F. *setim*), < Heb. *shittīm* (see *shittah-tree*), + *wood*[1].] 1. The wood of the shittah-tree, prized among the Hebrews, and, according to Exodus and Deuteronomy, furnishing the material of the ark of the covenant and various parts of the tabernacle. It is hard, tough, durable, and susceptible of a fine polish.

And they shall make an ark of *shittim wood*. Ex. xxv. 10.

2. A tree, *Bumelia lanuginosa*, of the southern United States, yielding a wood used to some extent in cabinet-making, and a gum, called *gum-elastic*, of some domestic use. The small western tree *Rhamnus Purshiana* is also so called.

**shittle**[1] (shit'l), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *shuttle*[1].

**shittle**[2]†, *a.* An obsolete form of *shuttle*[2].

**shittle-brained**†, **shittlecock**†, etc. Same as *shuttle-brained*, etc.

**Shiva**, *n.* Same as *Siva*.

**shivaree** (shiv'a-rē), *n.* A corruption of *charivari*. [Vulgar, southern U. S.]

**shivaree** (shiv'a-rē), *v. t.* [< *shivaree*, *n.*] To salute with a mock serenade. [Southern U. S.]

The boys are going to *shivaree* old Poquelin to-night.
*G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 202.

**shive** (shīv), *n.* [< ME. *schive*, *schife*, prob. < AS. **scīfe*, **scīf* (not recorded) = MD. **schijve*, D. *schijf*, a round plate, disk, quoit, counter (in games), etc., = MLG. *schive*, LG. *schive* = OHG. *scība*, *scīpa*, a round plate, ball, wheel, MHG. *schībe*, G. *scheibe*, a round plate, roll, disk, pane of glass, = Icel. *skīfa*, a slice, = Sw. *skifva* = Dan. *skive*, a slice, disk, dial. sheave; perhaps akin to Gr. σκοῖπος, a potters' wheel, σκίπων, a staff, L. *scipio(n-)*, a staff. The evidence seems to indicate two diff. words merged under this one form, one of them being also the source of *shiver*[1], q. v. Cf. *sheave*[2], a doublet of *shive*.] 1. A thin piece cut off; a slice: as, a *shive* of bread. [Old and prov. Eng.]

Easy it is
Of a cut loaf to steal a *shive*, we know.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 1. 86.

This sort of meat . . . is often eaten in the beer shops with thick *shives* of bread.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 255.

2. A splinter: same as *shiver*[1], 2.—3. A cork stopper large in diameter in proportion to its length, as the flat cork of a jar or wide-mouthed bottle.—4. A small iron wedge for fastening the bolt of a window-shutter. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**shiver**[1] (shiv'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *shiver*, *schivere*, *schyvere*, *schyvyr*, *shever*, *schevir* (pl. *scivren*, *scifren*), prob. < AS. **scifera* (not recorded), a thin piece, a splinter, = OHG. *skivero*, a splinter of stone, MHG. *schivere*, *schiver*, *schever*, a splinter of stone or wood, esp. of wood, G. *schiefer* (> Sw. *skiffer* = Dan. *skifer*), a splinter, shiver, slate; with formative *-er* (*-ra*), < Teut. √ *skif*, separate, part, whence AS. *sciftan*, part, change, etc.: see *shift*. Prob. connected in part with *shive*: see *shive*. Hence *shiver*[1], *v.*, and ult. *skiver*, *skewer*, q. v.] 1†. Same as *shive*, 1.

Of youre softe breed nat but a *shyvere*.
*Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 132.

Tho kerver hym parys a *schyver* so fre,
And touches tho louys yn quere a-boute.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 322.

2. A broken bit; a splinter; a sliver; one of many small pieces or fragments such as are produced by a sudden and violent shock or blow. Also *shive*.

Scip arne [ran] to-gen scip
Tha hit al to-wode to *scifren*.
*Layamon*, l. 4537.

To fill up the fret with little *shivers* of a quill and glue, as some say will do well, by reason must be stark nought.
*Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 115.

Russians saith that the rootes of reed, being stampt and mingled with hony, will draw out any thorne or *shiver*.
*Topsell*, Beasts (1607), p. 421. (*Halliwell*.)

He would pun thee into *shivers* with his fist, as a sailor breaks a biscuit. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 1. 42.

Thorns of the crown and *shivers* of the cross.
*Tennyson*, Balin and Balan.

3. In *mineral.*, a species of blue slate; schist; shale.—4†. *Naut.*, a sheave; the wheel of a pulley.—5. A small wedge or key. *E. H. Knight*.

**shiver**[1] (shiv'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *shiveren*, *schyveren*, *scheveren* (= MD. *scheveren*, split, = MHG. *schiveren*, G. *schiefern*, separate in scales, exfoliate); < *shiver*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To break into many small fragments or splinters; shatter; dash to pieces at a blow.

And round about a border was entrayld
Of broken bowes and arrowes *shivered* short.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. xi. 46.

**Shiver my timbers**, an imprecation formerly used by sailors, especially in the nautical drama. = **Syn.** *Shatter*, etc. See *dash*.

**II.** *intrans.* To burst, fly, or fall at once into many small pieces or parts.

Ther *shyveren* shaftes upon sheeldes thikke.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1747.

The reason given by him why the drop of glass so much wondered at *shivers* into so many pieces by breaking only one small part of it is approved for probable.
*Aubrey*, Lives, Thomas Hobbes.

The hard brands *shiver* on the steel,
The splinter'd spear-shafts crack and fly.
*Tennyson*, Sir Galahad.

**shiver**[2] (shiv'ėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *shever*; an altered form, perhaps due to confusion with *shiver*[1], of *chiver*, *chyver*, < ME. *chiveren*, *cheveren*, *chyveren*, *chivelen*, *chyvelen*; appar. an assibilated form of **kiveren*, supposed by Skeat to be a Scand. form of *quiver*: see *quiver*[1]. The resemblance to MD. *schoeveren*, "to shiver or shake" (Hexham), is appar. accidental; the verb is trans. in Kilian.] **I.** *intrans.* To shake; shudder; tremble; quiver; specifically, to shake with cold.

The temple walles gan *chiuere* and schake,
Veiles in the temple a-two thei sponne.
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 144.

And as a letheren purs lolled his chekes,
Wel sydder than his chyn thel *chiueled* [var. *ychiueled*] for elde. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 192.

And I that in forenight was with no weapon agasted . . .
Now *shiuer* at shaddowe. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, ii. 754.

At last came drooping Winter slowly on, . . .
He quak'd and *shiver'd* through his triple fur.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iv. 64.

= **Syn.** *Shiver*, *Quake*, *Shudder*, *Quiver*. We *shiver* with cold or a sensation like that of cold; we *quake* with fear; we *shudder* with horror. To *quiver* is to have a slight tremulous or fluttering motion: as, her lip *quivered*; to *quiver* in every nerve.

**II.** *trans. Naut.*, to cause to flutter or shake in the wind, as a sail by trimming the yards or shifting the helm so that the wind strikes on the edge of the sail.

If about to bear up, *shiver* the mizzen topsail or brail up the spanker. *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 367.

**shiver**[2] (shiv'ėr), *n.* [< *shiver*[2], *v.*] A tremulous, quivering motion; a shaking- or trembling-fit, especially from cold.

Each sound from afar is caught,
The faintest *shiver* of leaf and limb.
*Whittier*, Mogg Megone, i.

It was a night to remember with a *shiver*—lying down in that far-off wilderness with the reasonable belief that before morning there was an even chance of an attack of hostile Indians upon our camp.
*S. Bowles*, In Merriam, II. 83.

**The shivers**, the ague; chills: as, he has *the shivers* every second day. [Colloq.]

**shivered** (shiv'ėrd), *p. a.* In *her.*, represented as broken into fragments or ragged pieces: said especially of a lance.

**shivering**[1] (shiv'ėr-ing), *n.* [< *shiver*[1] + *-ing*[1].] A sliver; a strip. [Rare.]

In stead of Occam they vse the *shiuerings* of the barke of the sayd trees. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 270.

**shivering**[2] (shiv'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shiver*[2], *v.*] A tremulous shaking or quivering, as with a chill or fear.

Four days after the operation, my patient had a sudden and long *shivering*. *Dr. J. Brown*, Rab.

**shiveringly** (shiv'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* With or as with shivering or slight shaking.

The very wavelets . . . seem to creep *shiveringly* towards the shallow waters.
*Pall Mall Gazette*, March 31, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**shiver-spar** (shiv'ėr-spär), *n.* A variety of calcite or calcium carbonate: so called from its slaty structure. Also called *slate-spar*.

**shivery**[1] (shiv'ėr-i), *a.* [< *shiver*[1] + *-y*[1].] Easily falling into shivers or small fragments; not firmly cohering; brittle.

There were observed incredible numbers of these shells thus flatted, and extremely tender, in *shivery* stone.
*Woodward*.

**shivery**[2] (shiv'ėr-i), *a.* [< *shiver*[2] + *-y*[1].] 1. Pertaining to or resembling a shiver or shivering; characterized by a shivering motion: as, a *shivery* undulation.—2. Inclined or disposed to shiver.

The mere fact of living in a close atmosphere begets a *shivery*, susceptible condition of the body.
*Jour. of Education*, XVIII. 149.

The frail, *shivery*, rather thin and withered little being, enveloped in a tangle of black silk wraps.
*H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 294.

3. Causing shivering; chill.

The chill, *shivery* October morning came; . . . the October morning of Milton, whose silver mists were heavy fogs. *Mrs. Gaskell*, North and South, xxxi.

**shizōkŭ** (shē-zō′kŭ), *n.* [Jap. (= Chinese *shi-* (or *sze-*) *tsuh*, 'the warrior or scholar class'), < *shi* (or *sze*), warrior, scholar, + *zokŭ* (= Chinese *tsuh*), class.] 1. The military or two-sworded men of Japan; the gentry, as distinguished on the one hand from the *kuwazokŭ* or nobles, and on the other from the *heimin* or common people.—2. A member of this class.

**sho**[1], *pron.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *she*.

**sho**[2] (shō), *interj.* Same as *pshaw*. [Colloq., New Eng.]

**shoad**[1]†, **shoad**[2]. See *shode*[1], *shode*[2].

**shoal**[1] (shōl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shole*, Sc. *shaul*, *shawl*; early mod. E. also *shoald*, *shold* (dial. *sheld*, Sc. *shauld*, *schald*, *shaud*, *shawd*), < ME. *schold*, *scholde*; with appar. unorig. *d* (perhaps due to conformation with the pp. suffix *-d*[2]), prob. lit. 'sloping,' 'slant,' < Icel. *skjālgr*, oblique, wry, squint, = Sw. dial. *skjalg*, OSw. *skälg*, oblique, slant, wry, crooked, = AS. **sceolh* (in comp. *sceol-*, *scelg-*), oblique: see *shallow*, a doublet of *shoal*[1].] **I.** *a.* Shallow; of little depth.

*Schold*, or schalowe, nogte depe, as water or other lyke. *Bassa* [var. *bassus*]. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 447.

The 21 day we sounded, and found 10 fadome; after that we sounded againe, and found but 7 fadome; so *shoalder* and *shoalder* water. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 236.

The River of Alvarado is above a Mile over at the Mouth, yet the entrance is but *shole*, there being Sands for near two Mile off the shore. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 123.

The *shoaler* soundings generally show a strong admixture of sand, while the deeper ones appear as purer clays. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XXIX. 479.

**II.** *n.* A place where the water of a stream, lake, or sea is of little depth; a sand-bank or bar; a shallow; more particularly, among seamen, a sand-bank which shows at low water: also used figuratively.

Wolsey, that once trod the ways of glory,
And sounded all the depths and *shoals* of honour.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 436.

So full of *sholds* that, if they keepe not the channell in the middest, there is no sayling but by daylight.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 707.

The tact with which he [Mr. Gallatin] steered his way between the *shoals* that surrounded him is the most remarkable instance in our history of perfect diplomatic skill. *H. Adams*, Albert Gallatin, p. 522.

**shoal**[1] (shōl), *v.* [< *shoal*[1], *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To become shallow, or more shallow.

A splendid silk of foreign loom,
Where like a *shoaling* sea the lovely blue
Play'd into green. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

The bottom of the sea off the coast of Brazil *shoals* gradually to between thirty and forty fathoms.
*Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 77.

**II.** *trans. Naut.*, to cause to become shallow, or more shallow; proceed from a greater into a lesser depth of: as, a vessel in sailing *shoals* her water. *Marryat.*

**shoal**[2] (shōl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shole*; an assibilated form of *scole*, also *scool*, *school*, *scoll*, *scull*, *skull*, < ME. *scole*, a troop, throng, crowd, < AS. *scōlu*, a multitude, shoal: see *school*[2], of which *shoal*[2] is thus a doublet. The assibilation of *scole* (*scool*, *school*, etc.) to *shole*, *shoal* is irregular, and is prob. due to confusion with *shoal*[1].] A great multitude; a crowd; a throng; of fish, a school: as, a *shoal* of herring; *shoals* of people.

I sawe a *shole* of shepeheardes outgoe
With singing, and shouting, and jolly chere.
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., May.

As yet no flowrs with odours Earth reuined:
No scaly *shoals* yet in the Waters dived.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

A *shoal*
Of darting fish, that on a summer morn . . .
Come slipping o'er their shadows on the sand.
*Tennyson*, Geraint.

**shoal**[2] (shōl), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *shole*; < *shoal*[2], *n.*] To assemble in a multitude; crowd; throng; school, as fish.

Thus pluckt he from the shore his lance, and left the waues to wash
The waue-sprung entrailes, about which fausens and other fish
Did *shole*, to nibble at the fat. *Chapman*, Iliad, xxi. 191.

**shoald**†, *a.* An obsolete form of *shoal*[1].

**shoal-duck** (shōl′duk), *n.* The American eider-duck, more fully called *Isles of Shoals duck*, from a locality off Portsmouth in New Hampshire. See cut under *eider-duck*.

**shoaler** (shō′lėr), *n.* [< *shoal*[1] + *-er*[1].] A sailor in the coast-trade; a coaster: in distinction from one who makes voyages to foreign ports.—**Shoaler-draft**, light draft: used with reference to vessels.

**shoal-indicator** (shōl′in″di-kā-tor), *n.* A buoy or beacon of any form fixed on a shoal as a guide or warning to mariners.

**shoaliness** (shō′li-nes), *n.* The state of being shoaly, or of abounding in shoals.

**shoaling** (shō′ling), *p. a.* Becoming shallow by filling up with shoals.

Had it [Inveresk] been a *shoaling* estuary, as at present, it is difficult to see how the Romans should have made choice of it as a port. *Sir C. Lyell*, Geol. Evidences, iii.

**shoal-mark** (shōl′märk), *n.* A mark set to indicate shoal water, as a stake or buoy.

He . . . then began to work her warily into the next system of *shoal-marks*.
*S. L. Clemens*, Life on the Mississippi, p. 140.

**shoalness** (shōl′nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sholdnesse*; < *shoal*[1] + *-ness*.] The state of being shoal; shallowness.

These boats are . . . made according to the *sholdnesse* of the riuer, becsuse that the riuer is in many places full of great stones. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 213.

The *shoalness* of the lagoon-channels round some of the islands. *Darwin*, Coral Reefs, p. 168.

**shoalwise** (shōl′wīz), *adv.* [< *shoal*[2] + *-wise*[2].] In shoals or crowds.

When he goes abroad, as he does now *shoalwise*, John Bull finds a great host of innkeepers, &c. *Prof. Blackie.*

**shoaly** (shō′li), *a.* [< *shoal*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of shoals or shallow places; abounding in shoals.

The tossing vessel sailed on *shoaly* ground.
*Dryden*, Æneid, v. 1130.

**shoar**†. An obsolete spelling of *shore*[1] and *shore*[2].

**shoat**, *n.* See *shote*[2].

**shock**[1] (shok), *n.* [Formerly also *chock* (< F. *choc*); < ME. **schok* (found only in the verb), < MD. *schock*, D. *schok* = OHG. *scoc*, MHG. *schoc*, a shock, jolt (> OF. (and F.) *choc* = Sp. Pg. *choque*, a shock, = It. *cicoco*, a block, stump); appar. < AS. *scacan*, *sceacan*, etc., shake: see *shake*. The varied forms of the verb (*shock*, > *shog*, > *jog*, also *shuck*) suggest a confusion of two words. The E. noun may be from the verb.] 1. A violent collision; a concussion; a violent striking or dashing together or against, as of bodies; specifically, in *seismology*, an earthquake-shock (see *earthquake*).

With harsh-resounding trumpets' dreadful bray,
And grating *shock* of wrathful iron arms.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 3. 136.

At thy command, I would with boyat'rous *shock*
Go run my selfe against the hardest rock.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

One of the kings of France died miserably by the *chock* of an hog.
*Bp. Patrick*, Divine Arithmetick, p. 27. (*Latham*, under [*chock*).

It was not in the battle;
No tempest gave the *shock*.
*Cowper*, Loss of the Royal George.

2. Any sudden and more or less violent physical or mental impression.

A cup of water, . . . yet its draught
Of cool refreshment, drain'd by fever'd lips,
May give a *shock* of pleasure to the frame.
*Talfourd*, Ion, i. 2.

With twelve great *shocks* of sound, the shameless noon
Was clash'd and hammer'd from a hundred towers.
*Tennyson*, Godiva.

There is a *shock* of likeness when we pass from one thing to another which in the first instance we merely discriminate numerically, but, at the moment of bringing our attention to bear, perceive to be similar to the first; just as there is a *shock* of difference when we pass between two dissimilars. *W. James*, Prin. of Psychology, I. 529.

Specifically—(*a*) In *elect.*, a making or breaking of, or sudden variation in, an electric current, acting as a stimulant to sensory nerves or other irritable tissues. (*b*) In *pathol.*, a condition of profound prostration of voluntary and involuntary functions, of acute onset, caused by trauma, surgical operation, or excessive sudden emotional disturbance (mental shock). It is due, in part at least, to the over-stimulation and consequent exhaustion of the nervous centers, possibly combined with the inhibitory action of centers rendered too irritable by the over-stimulation or otherwise.

The man dies because vital parts of the organism have been destroyed in the collision, and this condition of *shock*, this insensibility to useless pain, is the most merciful provision that can be conceived. *Lancet* (1887), II. 306.

(*c*) A sudden attack of paralysis; a stroke. [Colloq.]

3. A strong and sudden agitation of the mind or feelings; a startling surprise accompanied by grief, alarm, indignation, horror, relief, joy, or other strong emotion: as, a *shock* to the moral sense of a community.

A single bankruptcy may give a *shock* to commercial centres that is felt in every home throughout all nations.
*Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 132.

She has been shaken by so many painful emotions . . . that I think it would be better, for this evening at least, to guard her from a new *shock*, if possible.
*George Eliot*, Janet's Repentance, xxii.

The *shock* of a surprise causes an animated expression and stir of movements and gestures, which are very much the same whether we are pleased or otherwise.
*A. Bain*, Emotions and Will, p. 563.

**Erethismic shock**, in *pathol.* See *erethismic*.—**Shock of the glottis.** See *glottis*.—**Syn.** *Shock*, *Collision*, *Concussion*, *Jolt*. A *shock* is a violent shaking, and may be produced by a *collision*, a heavy *jolt*, or otherwise; it may be of the nature of a *concussion*. The word is more often used of the effect than of the action: as, the *shock* of battle, a *shock* of electricity, the *shock* from the sudden announcement of bad news. A *collision* is the dashing of a moving body upon a body moving or still: as, a railroad *collision*; *collision* of steamships. *Concussion* is a shaking together; hence the word is especially applicable where that which is shaken has, or may be thought of as having, parts: as, *concussion* of the air or of the brain. *Collision* implies the solidity of the colliding objects: as, the *collision* of two cannon-balls in the air. A *jolt* is a shaking by a single abrupt jerking motion upward or downward or both, as by a springless wagon on a rough road. *Shock* is used figuratively; we speak sometimes of the *collision* of ideas or of minds; *concussion* and *jolt* are only literal.

**shock**[1] (shok), *v.* [< ME. *schokken*, < MD. *schocken*, D. *schokken* = MLG. *schocken* = MHG. *schocken* (> F. *choquer*), shock, jolt; from the noun. Cf. *shog*[1], *jog*, *shuck*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To strike against suddenly and violently; encounter with sudden collision or brunt; specifically, to encounter in battle: in this sense, archaic.

Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we shall *shock* them. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 7. 117.

2. To strike as with indignation, horror, or disgust; cause to recoil, as from something astounding, appalling, hateful, or horrible; offend extremely; stagger; stun.

This cries, There is, and that, There is no God.
What *shocks* one part will edify the rest.
*Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 141.

A nature so prone to ideal contemplation as Spenser's would be profoundly *shocked* by seeing too closely the ignoble springs of contemporaneous policy.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 144.

= **Syn. 2.** To appal, dismay, sicken, nauseate, scandalize, revolt, outrage, astound. See *shock*[1], *n.*

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To collide with violence; meet in sudden onset or encounter.

Chariots on chariots roll; the clashing spokes
*Shock*; while the madding steeds break short their yokes.
*Pope*, Iliad, xvi. 445.

"Have at thee then," said Kay; they *shock'd*, and Kay
Fell shoulder-slipt. *Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

2†. To rush violently.

He schodirde and schrenkys, and schoutes [delays] bott lyttile,
Bott *schokkes* in scharpely in his schene wedys.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), i. 4236.

But at length, when they saw flying in the darke to be more suerty vnto them then fighting, they *shocked* away in diuers companies. *J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, iv.

3. To butt, as rams. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**shock**[2] (shok), *n.* [< ME. *schokke*, a shock, < MD. *schocke* = MLG. *schok*, a shock, cock, heap, = MHG. *schoche*, heap of grain, a heap, = Sw. *skock*, a crowd, heap, herd; prob. the same as OS. *scok* = D. *schok* = MLG. *schok* = MHG. *schoc*, G. *schock* = Sw. *skock* = Dan. *skok*, threescore, another particular use of the orig. sense, 'a heap'; perhaps orig. a heap 'shocked' or thrown together, ult. < *shock*[1] (cf. *sheaf*[1], ult. < *shove*). Cf. *shook*[2].] 1. In *agri.*, a group of sheaves of grain placed standing in a field with the stalk-ends down, and so arranged as to shed the rain as completely as possible, in order to permit the grain to dry and ripen before housing. In England also called *shook* or *stook*.

The sheaves being yet in *shocks* in the field.
*North*, tr. of Plutarch, p. 85.

He . . . burnt up both the *shocks* and also the standing corn. Judges xv. 5.

2. A similar group of stalks of Indian corn or maize, not made up in sheaves, but placed singly, and bound together at the top in a conical form. Such shocks are usually made by gathering a number of cut stalks around a center of standing corn. [U. S.]—3†. A unit of tale, sixty boxes or canes, by a statute of Charles II. = **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Stack*, etc. See *sheaf*[1].

**shock**[2] (shok), *v.* [< ME. *schokken* = MD. *schocken* = MLG. *schocken* = MHG. *schochen*, heap together in shocks; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* To make up into shocks or stooks: as, to *shock* corn.

Certainly there is no crop in the world which presents such a gorgeous view of the wealth of the soil as an American corn-field when the corn has been *shocked* and has left the yellow pumpkins exposed to view.
*New Princeton Rev.*, II. 184.

**II.** *intrans.* To gather sheaves in piles or shocks.

Bind fast, *shock* apace, have an eye to thy corn.
*Tusser*, August's Husbandry.

**shock**[3] (shok), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *shoy*, also *shough*, *showghe*; usually regarded as a variant of *shag*; but phonetic considerations are against this assumption, except as to *shoy*: see *shag*[1].] **I.** *n.* 1. A dog with long rough hair; a kind of shaggy dog.

*Showghes*, Water-Rugs, and Demy-Wolues are clipt
All by the Name of Dogges.
*Shak.*, Macbeth (folio 1623), iii. 1. 94.

No daintie ladies fisting-hound,
That lives upon our Britaine ground,
Nor mungrell cur or *shog*.
*John Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

2. A thick, disordered mass (of hair).

Slim youths with *shocks* of nut-brown hair beneath their tiny red caps. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 70.

**II.** *a.* Shaggy.

A drunken Dutchman . . . fell overboard; when he was sinking I reached through the water to his *shock* pate, and drew him up. *B. Franklin*, Autobiog., p. 34.

**shock**[4], *v. t.* A dialectal variant of *shuck*[2]. [U. S.]

When brought to the shore, some [oysters] are sent to market, while others are *shocked*, and sold as solid meats.
*Stand. Nat. Hist.*, I. 259.

**shock-dog** (shok'dog), *n.* A rough-haired or woolly dog; specifically, a poodle.

You men are like our little *shock-dogs*: if we don't keep you off from us, but use you a little kindly, you grow so fiddling and so troublesome there is no enduring you.
*Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, ii. 2.

The *shock-dog* has a collar that cost almost as much as mine. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 245.

**shocker**[1] (shok'ėr), *n.* [< *shock*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who shocks; specifically, a bad character. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. That which shocks; specifically, a vulgarly exciting tale or description. Compare *penny dreadful*, under *dreadful*, *n.* [Colloq.]

The exciting scenes have a thrill about them less gruesome than is produced by the shilling *shocker*.
*The Academy*, Oct. 12, 1889, p. 235.

**shocker**[2] (shok'ėr), *n.* [< *shock*[2] + *-er*[1].] A machine for shocking corn: same as *ricker*.

**shock-head** (shok'hed), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Same as *shock-headed*; by extension, rough and bushy at the top.

The *shock-head* willows two and two
By rivers gallopaded. *Tennyson*, Amphion.

**II.** *n.* A head covered with bushy or frowzy hair; a frowzy head of hair.

A *shock-head* of red hair, which the hat and periwig of the Lowland costume had in a great measure concealed, was seen beneath the Highland bonnet.
*Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxii.

**shock-headed** (shok'hed'ed), *a.* Having thick and bushy or shaggy hair, especially when tumbled or frowzy.

Two small *shock-headed* children were lying prone and resting on their elbows.
*George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, i. 11.

**shocking** (shok'ing), *p. a.* Causing a shock of indignation, disgust, distress, or horror; extremely offensive, painful, or repugnant.

The grossest and most *shocking* villanies.
*Secker*, Sermons, I. xxv.

The beasts that roam over the plain
My form with indifference see;
They are so unacquainted with man,
Their tameness is *shocking* to me.
*Cowper*, Alexander Selkirk.

=Syn. *Wicked*, *Scandalous*, etc. (see *atrocious*), frightful, dreadful, terrible, revolting, abominable, execrable, appalling.

**shockingly** (shok'ing-li), *adv.* In a shocking manner; alarmingly; distressingly.

You look most *shockingly* to-day.
*Goldsmith*, Good-natured Man, i.

In my opinion, the shortness of a triennial sitting would . . . make the member more shamelessly and *shockingly* corrupt. *Burke*, Duration of Parliaments.

**shockingness** (shok'ing-nes), *n.* The state of being shocking.

The *shockingness* of intrusion at such a time.
*The American*, IX. 215.

**shod**[1] (shod). Preterit and past participle of *shoe*[1].

**shod**[2] (shod), *v.* A dialectal preterit of *shed*[1].

**shodden** (shod'n). A past participle of *shoe*[1].

**shoddy** (shod'i), *n.* and *a.* [Not found in early use, and presumably orig. a factory word; in this view it is possible to consider *shoddy* as a dial. form (diminutive or extension) of dial. *shode*, lit. 'shedding,' separation, shoddy being orig. made of flue or fluff 'shed' or thrown off in the process of weaving, rejected threads, etc.: see *shode*[1], *shed*[1], *n.*] **I.** *n.* 1. A woolen material felted together, composed of old woolen cloth torn into shreds, the rejected threads from the weaving of finer cloths, and the like. Compare *mungo*[1].—2. The inferior cloth made from this substance; hence, any unsubstantial and almost worthless goods. The large amount of shoddy in the clothing furnished by contractors for the Union soldiers in the earlier part of the American civil war gave the word a sudden prominence. The wealth obtained by these contractors and the resulting ambition of some of them for social prominence caused *shoddy* (especially as an adjective) to be applied to those who on account of lately acquired wealth aspire to a social position higher than that to which their birth or breeding entitles them.

Hence—3. A person or thing combining assumption of superior excellence with actual inferiority; pretense; sham; vulgar assumption. [Colloq.]

Working up the threadbare ragged commonplaces of popular metaphysics and mythology into philosophic *shoddy*.
*The Academy*, May 11, 1889, p. 325.

A scramble of parvenus, with a horrible consciousness of *shoddy* running through politics, manners, art, literature, nay, religion itself. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 56.

**II.** *a.* 1. Made of shoddy: as, *shoddy* cloth. Hence—2. Of a trashy or inferior character: as, *shoddy* literature.—3. Pretending to an excellence not possessed; pretentious; sham; counterfeit; ambitious for prominence or influence not deserved by character or breeding, but aspired to on account of newly acquired wealth: as, a *shoddy* aristocracy. See I., 2. [Colloq.]—**Shoddy fever**, the popular name of a kind of bronchitis caused by the irritating effect of floating particles of dust upon the mucous membrane of the trachea and its ramifications.

**shoddy** (shod'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shoddied*, ppr. *shoddying*. [< *shoddy*, *n.*] To convert into shoddy.

While woolen and even cotton goods can be *shoddied*, . . . no use is made of the refuse of silk.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 33.

**shoddyism** (shod'i-izm), *n.* [< *shoddy* + *-ism*.] Pretension, on account of wealth acquired newly or by questionable methods, to social position or influence to which one is not entitled by birth or breeding. See *shoddy*, *n.*, 2.

The Russian merchant's love of ostentation is of a peculiar kind—something entirely different from English snobbery and American *shoddyism*. . . . He never affects to be other than he really is.
*D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 176.

**shoddy-machine** (shod'i-ma-shēn'), *n.* A form of rag-picker used for converting woolen rags, etc., into shoddy.

**shoddy-mill** (shod'i-mil), *n.* A mill used for spinning yarn for shoddy from the refuse material prepared by the willower.

**shode**[1]† (shōd), *n.* [Also *shoad*; < ME. *shode*, *schode*, < AS. *scēad*, **scāde*, **scēade* (cf. *gescēad*), separation: see *shed*[1], of which *shode*[1] is a doublet. Cf. also *shode*[2] and *shoddy*, also *show*[3].] 1. Separation; distinction.—2. A chasm or ravine.

Hem bituen a gret *schode*,
Of gravel and erthe al so.
*Arthour and Merlin*, p. 56. (*Halliwell.*)

3. The line of parting of the hair on the head; the top of the head.

Ful streight and evene lay his joly *shode*.
*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 130.

**shode**[2] (shōd), *n.* [Also *shoad*; prob. another use of *shode*[1], lit. 'separation': see *shode*[1].] In *mining*, a loose fragment of veinstone; a part of the outcrop of a vein which has been moved from its original position by gravity, marine or fluviatile currents, glacial action, or the like. [Cornwall, Eng.]

The loads or veins of metal were by this action of the departing water made easy to be found out by the *shoads*, or trains of metallick fragments borne off from them, and lying in trains from those veins towards the sea, in the same course that water falling thence would take.
*Woodward.*

**shode**[2] (shōd), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *shoded*, ppr. *shoding*. [< *shode*[2], *n.*] To seek for a vein or mineral deposit by following the shodes, or tracing them to the source from which they were derived. [Cornwall, Eng.]

**shode-pit** (shōd'pit), *n.* A pit or trench formed in shoding, or tracing shodes to their native vein.

**shoder** (shō'dėr), *n.* [< *shode*[1] + *-er*[1].] A gold-beaters' name for the package of skin in which the hammering is done at the second stage of the work. See *cutch*[2] and *mold*[4], 11. *E. H. Knight.*

**shode-stone** (shōd'stōn), *n.* Same as *shode*[2].

**shoe**[1] (shō), *n.*; pl. *shoes* (shōz), archaic pl. *shoon* (shōn). [Early mod. E. *shoo*, *shooe* (reduced to *shoe*, like *doe*, now *do*, for **dooe*, *doo*; the *oe* being not a diphthong, but orig. long *o*, pron. *ō*, followed by a silent *e*), < ME. *shoo*, *scho*, *sho*, *schoo*, *sso*, *schu* (pl. *shoon*, *schoon*, *shon*, *schon*, *schone*, *scheon*, also *sccos*), < AS. *sceó* (*scēō*), contr. of **scecóh* (**scecōh*) (pl. *secós*, collectively *gesceỹ*) = OS. *skōh*, *scōh* = OFries. *skō* = D. *schoen* = MLG. LG. *scho* = OHG. *scuoh*, MHG. *schuoch*, G. *schuh*, dial. *schuch* = Icel. *skōr* (pl. *skūar*, *skōr*) = Sw. Dan. *sko* = Goth. *skōhs*, a shoe. Root unknown; usually referred, without much reason, to the √ *ska* or √ *sku*, cover, whence ult. E. *sky*[1], L. *scutum*, a shield, etc.] 1. A covering for the human foot, especially an external covering not reaching higher than the ankle, as distinguished from *boot*, *buskin*, etc. Shoes in the middle ages were made of leather, and of cloth of various kinds, often the same as that used for other parts of the costume, and even of satin, cloth of gold, and other rich fabrics for persons of rank. They were sometimes embroidered, and even set with precious stones. The fastening was usually of very simple character, often a strap passing over the instep, and secured with a button or a hook. Buckled shoes were worn in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. At the present time shoes are commonly of leather of some kind, but often of cloth. For *wooden shoes*, see *sabot*; for *water-proof shoes*, see *rubber* and *galosh*. See also cuts under *cracow*, *poulaine*, *sabbaton*, *sabot*, and *sandal*.

Shoe, 9th century. (From Violliet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Duckbill Shoes, close of 15th century.

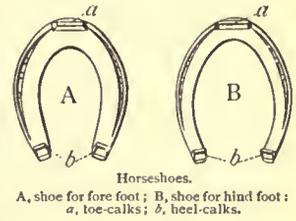
Two thongede *scheon*. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 362.

His *shoon* of cordewane. *Chaucer*, Sir Thopas, l. 21.

Loose thy *shoe* from off thy foot; for the place whereon thou standest is holy. Josh. v. 15.

Her little foot . . . was still incased in its smartly buckled *shoe*. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

2. A plate or rim of metal, usually iron, nailed to the hoof of an animal, as a horse, mule, ox, or other beast of burden, to defend it from injury.—3. Something resembling a shoe in form, use, or position. (*a*) A plate of iron or slip of wood nailed to the bottom of the runner of a sleigh or any vehicle that slides on the snow in winter. (*b*) The inclined piece at the bottom of a water-trunk or lead pipe, for turning the course of the water and discharging it from the wall of a building. (*c*) An iron socket used in timber framing to receive the foot of a rafter or the end of a strut; also, any piece, as a block of stone or a timber, interposed to receive the thrust between the base of a pillar and the substructure, or between the end of any member conveying a thrust and the bearing surface.




Horseshoes.
A, shoe for fore foot; B, shoe for hind foot: *a*, toe-calks; *b*, heel-calks.

Its [an Ionic column's at Bassæ] widely spreading base still retains traces of the wooden origin of the order, and carries us back towards the times when a *shoe* was necessary to support wooden posts on the floor of an Assyrian hall. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 255.

(*d*) A drag into which one of the wheels of a vehicle can be set; a skid. It is usually chained to another part of the vehicle, and the wheel resting in it is prevented from turning, so that the speed of the vehicle is diminished; used especially in going downhill. (*e*) The part of a brake which bears against the wheel. (*f*) An inclined trough used in ore-crushing and other mills; specifically, a sloping chute or trough below the hopper of a grain-mill, kept in constant vibration by the damsel (whence also called *shaking-shoe*), for feeding the grain uniformly to the millstone. See cuts under *mill*[1]. (*g*) The iron ferrule, or like fitting, of a handspike, pole, pile, or the like. (*h*) *Milit.*, the ferrule protecting the butt-end of a spear-shaft, handle of a halberd, or the like. It is often pointed or has a sharp edge for planting in the ground, or for a similar use. (*i*) In *metal.*, a piece of chilled iron or steel attached to the end of any part of a machine by which grinding or stamping is done, in order that, as this wears away by use, it may be renewed without the necessity of replacing the whole thing. (*j*) A flat piece of thick plank slightly hollowed out on the upper side to receive the end of a sheer-leg to serve in moving it. (*k*) The step of a mast resting on the keelson. (*l*) The outer piece of the forefoot of a ship. (*m*) In *printing*, a rude pocket attached to a composing-stand, for the reception of condemned type. (*n*) In *ornith.*, a formation of the claws of certain storks suggesting a shoe.—**Another pair of shoes**, something entirely different. [Colloq.]

My gentleman must have horses, Pip! . . . Shall colonists have their horses (and blood 'uns, if you please, good Lord!) and not my London gentleman? No, no! We'll show 'em *another pair of shoes* than that, Pip, won't us?
*Dickens*, Great Expectations, xl.

**Cutting shoe.** See *cutting-shoe*.—**Dead men's shoes.** See *dead*.—**Piked shoon**†. See *pike*[1], *n.*, 1 (*e*).—**Sandaled shoes.** See *sandaled*.—**Shoe of an anchor.** (*a*) A small block of wood, convex on the back, with a hole to receive the point of the anchor-fluke, used to prevent the anchor from tearing the planks of the ship's bow when raised or lowered. (*b*) A broad triangular piece of thick plank fastened to an anchor-fluke to extend its area and consequent bearing-surface when sunk in soft ground.—**Shoe of gold or of silver,** in the far East, a name given to certain ingots of precious metal supposed to have the form of a shoe, but more like a boat. They were formerly current in trade, and were known by this name to foreigners in China as late as 1875. *Yule and Burnell.*

I took with me about sixty pounds of *silver shoes* and twenty ounces of gold sewed in my clothes, besides a small assortment of articles for trading and presents.
*The Century*, XLI. 6.

**To be in one's shoes** or **boots,** to be in one's place. [Colloq.]—**To die in one's shoes** or **boots,** to suffer a violent death; especially, to be hanged. [Slang.]

And there is M'Fuze,
And Lieutenant Tregooze,
And there is Sir Carnaby Jenks, of the Blues,
All come to see a man *die in his shoes!*
*Ingoldsby Legends*, I. 285.

**To hunt the clean shoe.** See *hunt*.—**To know** or **feel where the shoe pinches.** See *pinch*.—**To put the shoe on the right foot,** to lay the blame where it belongs. [Colloq.]—**To win one's shoes**†, to conquer in combat: said of knights.

It es an harde thyng for to saye
Of doghety dedis that hase bene done,
Of felle feghtynges and batelles scre,
And how that thir knyghtis hase *wone thair schone*.
*MS. Lincoln* A. i. 17, f. 149. (*Halliwell.*)

**shoe**[1] (shö), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shod* (pp. sometimes *shodden*), ppr. *shoeing*. [Early mod. E. also *shooe;* < ME. *schoen, schon, shon* (pret. *schoede*, pp. *shod, schod, shodde, ischod, iscod*), < AS. *scēoian* (also *gescȳgian*, < *gescȳ*, shoes) = D. *schoeijen* = MLG. *schoen, schoien, schoigen* = OHG. *scuahan*, MHG. *schuohen* (cf. G. *beschuhen*) = Icel. *skūa, skōa* = Sw. Dan. *sko*, shoe; from the noun.] 1. To fit with a shoe or shoes, in any sense: used especially in the preterit and past participle.

Dreme he barefote or dreme he *shod*.
*Chaucer*, House of Fame, i. 98.

For yche a hors that ferroure schalle *scho*,
An halpeny on day he takes hym to.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 319.

His horse was silver *shod* before,
With the beaten gold behind.
*Child Noryce* (Child's Ballads, II. 40).

What a mercy you are *shod* with velvet, Jane!—a clod-hopping messenger would never do at this juncture.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xx.

When our horses were *shodden* and rasped.
*R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lxii.

2. To cover or arm at a point, as with a ferrule.

The small end of the billiard stick, which is *shod* with brass or silver. *Evelyn.*

He took a lang spear in his hand,
*Shod* with the metal free.
*Battle of Otterbourne* (Child's Ballads, VII. 20).

**To shoe an anchor.** See *anchor*[1].

**shoe**[2], *pron.* A dialectal form of *she*.

**shoebeak** (shö'bēk), *n.* Same as *shoebill*.

**shoebill** (shö'bil), *n.* The whalehead, *Balæniceps rex*. See cut under *Balæniceps*. *P. L. Sclater*.

**shoe-billed** (shö'bild), *a.* Having a shoe-shaped bill; boat-billed: as, the *shoe-billed* stork.

**shoeblack** (shö'blak), *n.* [< *shoe*[1] + *black*, *v.*] A person who cleans and polishes shoes and boots, especially one who makes a living by this.

**shoeblack-plant** (shö'blak-plant), *n.* An East Indian rose-mallow, *Hibiscus Rosa-sinensis*, often cultivated in hothouses. It is a tree 20 or 30 feet high, with very showy flowers 4 or 5 inches broad, borne on slender peduncles. The flowers contain an astringent juice causing them to turn black or deep-purple when bruised, and used by Chinese women for dyeing their hair and eyebrows, and in Java for blacking shoes (whence the name). Also *shoe-flower* and *Chinese rose*.

**shoeblacker** (shö'blak″ėr), *n.* [< *shoe*[1] + *blacker*.] Same as *shoeblack*. [Rare.]

**shoe-blacking** (shö'blak″ing), *n.* Blacking for boots and shoes.

**shoe-block** (shö'blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a block with two sheaves, whose axes are at right angles to each other, used for the buntlines of the courses.


Shoe-block.

**shoe-bolt** (shö'bōlt), *n.* A bolt with a countersunk head, used for sleigh-runners. *E. H. Knight.*

**shoeboy** (shö'boi), *n.* A boy who cleans shoes.

When you are in lodgings, and no *shoe-boy* to be got, clean your master's shoes with the bottom of the curtains, a clean napkin, or your landlady's apron.
*Swift*, Advice to Servants (Footman).

**shoe-brush** (shö'brush), *n.* A brush for cleaning, blacking, or polishing shoes.

**shoe-buckle** (shö'buk″l), *n.* A buckle for fastening the shoe on the foot, generally by means of a latchet or strip passing over the instep, of the same material as the shoe. Shoes were secured by buckles throughout the latter part of the seventeenth century and nearly the whole of the eighteenth. They were worn by both men and women. Such buckles were sometimes of precious material, and even set with diamonds. In the present century the fashion has been restored at intervals, but most contemporary shoe-buckles are sewed on merely for ornament.

**shoe-fastener** (shö'fȧs″nėr), *n.* 1. Any device for fastening a shoe.—2. A button-hook.

**shoe-flower** (shö'flou″ėr), *n.* Same as *shoe-black-plant*.

**shoe-hammer** (shö'ham″ėr), *n.* A hammer with a broad and slightly convex face for pounding leather on the lapstone to condense the pores, and for driving sprigs, pegs, etc., and with a wide, thin, rounded peen used to press out the creases incident to the crimping of the leather. Also called *shoemakers' hammer*.


Shoe-hammer.

**shoe-horn** (shö'hôrn), *n.* Same as *shoeing-horn*, 1.

**shoeing** (shö'ing), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shooing;* < ME. *schoynge;* verbal n. of *shoe*[1], *v.*] 1. The act or process of putting on shoes or furnishing with shoes.

*Schoynge*, of hors. Ferracio. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 447.

Outside the town you find the *shoeing* forges, which are relegated to a safe distance for fear of fire.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 13.

2. Foot-covering; shoes collectively. [Obsolete or colloq.]

*Schoynge* of a byschope; . . . sandalia.
*Cath. Ang.*, p. 337.

The national sandal is doubtless the most economical, comfortable, and healthy *shoeing* that can be worn in this country. *U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lix. (1885), p. 234.

**shoeing-hammer** (shö'ing-ham″ėr), *n.* A light hammer for driving the nails of horseshoes. *E. H. Knight.*

**shoeing-horn** (shö'ing-hôrn), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shooing-horne;* < ME. *schoynge-horne;* < *shoeing* + *horn*.] 1. An implement used in putting on a shoe, curved in two directions, in its width to fit the heel of the foot, and in its length to avoid contact with the ankle, used for keeping the stocking smooth and allowing the counter of the shoe to slip easily over it. Such implements were formerly made of horn, but are now commonly of thin metal, ivory, bone, wood, or celluloid. Also *shoehorn*.

*Sub.* But will he send his andirons?
*Face.* His jack too,
And 's iron *shooing-horn*.
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

2. Figuratively, anything by which a transaction is facilitated.

By little and little, by that *shoeing-horn* of idleness, and voluntary solitariness, melancholy, this feral fiend is drawn on. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 246.

Hence—(*a*) A dangler about young women, encouraged merely to draw on other admirers.

Most of our fine young ladies readily fall in with the direction of the graver sort, to retain to their service . . . as great a number as they can of supernumerary and insignificant fellows, which they use like whifflers, and commonly call *shoeing-horns*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 536.

(*b*†) An article of food acting as a whet, especially intended to induce drinking of ale or the like.

A slip of bacon . . .
Shall serve as a *shoeing-horn* to draw on two pots of ale.
*Bp. Still*, Gammer Gurton's Needle, i. 1.

Haue some *shooing horne* to pul on your wine, as a rasher of the coles, or a redde herring.
*Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 54.

**shoe-jack** (shö'jak), *n.* An adjustable holder for a last while a shoe is being fitted upon it. *E. H. Knight.*

**shoe-key** (shö'kē), *n.* In *shoemaking*, a hook used to withdraw the last from a boot or shoe. *E. H. Knight.*

**shoe-knife** (shö'nīf), *n.* A knife with a thin blade fixed by a tang in a wooden handle, used by shoemakers for cutting and paring leather.

**shoe-lace** (shö'lās), *n.* A shoe-string.

**shoe-latchet** (shö'lach″et), *n.* [Early mod. E. *shoo-latchet;* < *shoe*[1] + *latchet*.] A thong, strap, or lace for holding a shoe on the foot; also, in *Scrip.*, a strap used to fasten a sandal to the foot. Compare *shoe-tie*.

**shoe-leather** (shö'leтн″ėr), *n.* 1. Leather for shoes.

This hollow cylinder is fitted with a sucker, . . . upon which is nailed a good thick piece of tanned *shoe-leather*.
*Boyle*, Spring of the Air.

2. Shoes, in a general sense, or collectively: as, he wears out plenty of *shoe-leather*. [Colloq.]

**shoeless** (shö'les), *a.* [< *shoe* + *-less*.] Destitute of shoes, whether from poverty or from custom.

Caltrops very much incommoded the *shoeless* Moors.
*Addison.*

**shoemaket**, *n.* An old spelling of *sumac*.

**shoemaker** (shö'mā″kėr), *n.* [= D. *schoenmaker* = MLG. *schomaker, schomeker* = MHG. *schuochmacher*, G. *schuhmacher* = Sw. *skomakare* = Dan. *skomager;* as *shoe*[1] + *maker*.] A maker of shoes; one who makes or has to do with making shoes and boots.—**Coral shoemaker.** See *coral*.

**shoemaker's-bark** (shö'mā″kėrz-bärk), *n.* Same as *muruxi-bark*.

**shoemaking** (shö'mā″king), *n.* The trade of making shoes and boots.

**shoepack** (shö'pak), *n.* A shoe made without a separate sole, or in the manner of a moccasin, but of tanned leather. [Lake Superior.]

**shoe-pad** (shö'pad), *n.* In *farriery*, a pad sometimes inserted between the horseshoe and the hoof. *E. H. Knight.*

**shoe-peg** (shö'peg), *n.* In *shoemaking*, a small peg or pin of wood or metal used to fasten parts of a shoe together, especially the outer and inner sole, and the whole sole to the upper. Before recent improvements in shoemaking machinery, cheap shoes were commonly pegged, especially in the United States. See cuts under *peg* and *peg-strip*.

**shoe-pocket** (shö'pok″et), *n.* A leather pocket sometimes fastened to a saddle for carrying extra horseshoes.

**shoer** (shö'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *shooer*, < ME. *schoer*, also *shocr*, horseshoer; < *shoe*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who furnishes or puts on shoes; especially, a blacksmith who shoes horses.

A *schoer;* ferrarius. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 337.

**shoe-rose** (shö'rōz), *n.* See *rose*[1], 3.

**shoes-and-stockings** (shöz'and-stok'ingz), *n.* The bird's-foot trefoil, *Lotus corniculatus:* less commonly applied to some other plants.

**shoe-shaped** (shö'shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a shoe; boat-shaped; slipper-shaped; cymbiform. See *Paramecium*.

**shoe-shave** (shö'shāv), *n.* A tool, resembling a spokeshave, for trimming the soles of boots and shoes.

**shoe-stirrup** (shö'stir″up), *n.* A stirrup or foot-rest shaped like a shoe, as the stirrups of side-saddles were formerly made.

**shoe-stone** (shö'stōn), *n.* A cobblers' whetstone.

**shoe-strap** (shö'strap), *n.* A strap usually passing over the instep and fastened with a buckle or button, to secure the shoe on the foot.

**shoe-stretcher** (shö'strech″ėr), *n.* A last made with a movable piece which can be raised or lowered with a screw, to distend the leather of the shoe in any part.

**shoe-string** (shö'string), *n.* A string used to draw the sides of a shoe together, so as to hold it firmly upon the foot.

*Shoe-strings* had gone out, and buckles were in fashion; but they had not assumed the proportions they did in after years.
*J. Ashton*, Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, I. 154.

**shoe-thread** (shö'thred), *n.* [Early mod. E. *shoothred;* < *shoe*[1] + *thread*.] Shoemakers' thread.

**shoe-tie** (shö'tī), *n.* A ribbon or silk braid for fastening the two sides of a shoe together, usually more ornamental than a shoe-string, and formerly very elaborate: hence used, humorously, as a name for a traveler.

*Shoe-ties* were introduced into England from France, and *Shoe-tye, Shoo-tie*, etc., became a characteristic name for a traveler. *Nares.*

Master Forthlight the tilter, and brave Master *Shooty* the great traveller. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 3. 18.

They will help you to *shoe-ties* and devices.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

**shoe-valve** (shö'valv), *n.* A valve in the foot of a pump-stock, or in the bottom of a reservoir. *E. H. Knight.*

**shoe-worker** (shö'wėr″kėr), *n.* A worker in a shoe-factory; one who has to do with the making of shoes in any capacity.

The *shoeworkers'* strike and lock-out.
*Philadelphia Ledger*, Nov. 23, 1888.

**shoft**, An obsolete strong preterit of *shove*.

**shofar**, *n.* See *shophar*.

**shofet**. A Middle English preterit of *shave*.

**shog**[1] (shog), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shogged*, ppr. *shogging*. [< ME. *schoggen*, a var. of *shocken*, shock (perhaps influenced by W. *ysgogi*, wag, shake): see *shock*[1], and cf. *jog*.] **I.** *trans.* To shake; agitate.

And the boot in the myddil of the see was *schoggid* with walvis. *Wyclif*, Mat. xiv. 24.

**II.** *intrans.* To shake; jog; hence, with *off* or *on*, to move off or move on; be gone.

Shall we *shog?* the king will be gone from Southampton. *Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 3. 47.

Nay, you must quit my house; *shog on*. *Massinger*, Parliament of Love, iv. 5.

Laughter, pucker our cheekes, make shoulders *shog* With chucking lightnesse! *Marston*, What you Will, v. 1.

**shog**[1] (shog), *n.* [< *shog*[1], *v.*] A jog; a shock.

Another's diving bow he did adore, Which with a *shog* casts all the hair before. *Dryden*, Epil. to Etheredge's Man of Mode, i. 28.

"Lads," he said, "we have had a *shog*, we have had a tumble; wherefore, then, deny it?" *R. L. Stevenson*, Black Arrow, ii. 1.

**shog**[2]† (shog), *n.* An obsolete variant of *shock*[3].

**shogging** (shog'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shog*[1], *v.*] A concussion; shaking; jogging.

One of these two combs . . . [in machine lace-making] has an occasional lateral movement called *shogging*, equal to the interval of one tooth or bolt. *Ure*, Dict., III. 31.

**shoggle** (shog'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shoggled*, ppr. *shoggling*. [Also (Sc.) *schoggle*, *shogle*; freq. of *shog*[1].] To shake; joggle. [Provincial.]

**shogun** (shō'gön'), *n.* [Jap. (= Chin. *tsiang kiun*, handle (or lead) the army), < *sho* (= Chin. *tsiang*), take, hold, have charge of, or lead in fight, + *gun* (= Chin. *kiun*, *kun*), army.] General: the title of the commander-in-chief or captain-general of the Japanese army during the continuance of the feudal system in that country. More fully called *tai shogun* ('great general'), or *sei-i-tai-shogun*, 'barbarian-subduing-great-general'—the earlier wars of the Japanese (when this form of the title was first used) having been waged against the 'barbarians' or aboriginal inhabitants of the country. The office was made hereditary in the Minamoto family in 1192, when the title was bestowed on a famous warrior and hero named Yoritomo, and continued in that family or some branch of it until 1868, when it was abolished, and the feudal system virtually came to an end. From the first a large share of the governing power naturally devolved on the shogun as the chief vassal of the mikado. This power was gradually extended by the encroachments of successive shoguns, especially of Iyeyasu, founder in 1603 of the Tokugawa line, and in course of time the shoguns became the virtual rulers of the country—always, however, acknowledging the supremacy of the mikado, and professing to act in his name. This state of things has given rise to the common but erroneous opinion and assertion that Japan had two emperors—"a spiritual emperor" (the mikado), living in Kioto, and "a temporal emperor" (the shogun), who held court in Yedo (now called Tokio). In the troubles which arose subsequent to 1858 in connection with the ratification and enforcement of the treaties which the shogunate had made with foreign nations, establishing trade relations, etc., many of the daimios, tired of the domination of the shogun and disapproving of the treaties, sided with the emperor; this led in 1867 to the resignation of the shogun of the time, and in the following year the office was abolished, the reigning mikado undertaking to govern the country in person. See *daimio* and *tycoon*.

**shogunal** (shō'gön-ạl), *a.* [< *shogun* + *-al*.] Pertaining to a shogun or the shoguns, or to the period when they flourished.

**shogunate** (shō'gön-ạt), *n.* [< *shogun* + *-ate*[3].] The office, power, or rule of a shogun; the government of a shogun.

The succession to the *shōgunate* was vested in the head branch of the Tokugawa clan. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 583.

**shola** (shō'lạ), *n.* [< Tamil *sholāi*.] In southern India, a thicket or jungle.

**shold**[1]†, *a.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *shoal*[1].

**shold**[2]†, **sholde**†. Obsolete preterits of *shall*.

**sholdret**, *n.* A Middle English form of *shoulder*. *Halliwell*.

**shole**[1]†, *n.*, *a.*, and *v.* An obsolete form of *shoal*[1].

**shole**[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shoal*[2].

**shole**[3] (shōl), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *sole*[1], confused with *shore*[2].] A piece of plank placed under the sole of a shore while a ship is building. It is used to increase the surface under the shore, so as to prevent its sinking into soft ground.

**sholt** (shōlt), *n.* [Cf. *shote*[2].] 1. A shaggy dog.

Besides these also we haue *sholts* or cura dailie brought out of Iseland, and much made of among vs bicause of their sawcinesse and quarrelling. *Harrison*, Descrip. of England, vii. (Holinshed's Chron., I.).

2. Same as *sheltie*.

**shomet**, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *shame*.

**shonde**[1]†, *n.* and *a.* See *shand*.

**shonde**[2]†, *n.* Same as *shande*.

**shone** (shōn, sometimes shon). Preterit and past participle of *shine*[1].

**shongablet**, *n.* See *shoongavel*.

**shoo**[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *shoe*[1].

**shoo**[2] (shö), *interj.* [Formerly also *shooe*, *shue*, *shu*, *shee*, *shough*, < late ME. *schowe*, *ssou*, etc.; cf. F. *chou*, It. *scioia*, Gr. σοῦ, σοΐ, shoo! a vocalized form of *'sh* or *'ss*, a sibilation used to attract attention. Not connected with G. *scheuchen*, scare off, etc. (see *shy*[1], *shewel*).] Begone! off! away! used to scare away fowls and other animals.

*Scioare*, to cry *shooe, shooe*, as women do to their hens. *Florio*, ed. 1611.

*Shough, shough!* up to your coop, pea-hen. *Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, v. 1.

**shoo**[2] (shö), *v.* [< *shoo*[2], *interj.*] **I.** *intrans.* To cry or call out "Shoo," as in driving away fowls.

**II.** *trans.* To scare or drive away (fowls or other creatures) by calling out "Shoo."

He gave her an ivory wand, and charged her, on her life, to tell him what she would do with it, and she sobbed out she would *shoo* her mother's hens to roost with it. *The Century*, XXXVII. 788.

**shood** (shöd), *n.* [Also *shude*; prob. a dial. var. of *shode*[1], orig. 'separation': see *shode*[1], *shode*[2]. Cf. also *show*[3].] 1. Chaff of oats, etc. [Scotch.] —2. The husks of rice and other refuse of rice-mills, largely used to adulterate linseed-cake. *Simmonds.*—3. Broken pieces of floating ice. *Jamieson*. [Scotch.]

**shoof**†. An obsolete strong preterit of *shove*.

**shook**[1] (shůk). Preterit of *shake*.

**shook**[2] (shůk), *n.* [Cf. *shock*[2].] A set of staves and headings sufficient for one hogshead, barrel, or the like, prepared for use and bound up in a compact form for convenience of transport. Boards for boxes prepared or fitted for use and packed in the same way bear the same name.

All Empty Barrels must have six hoops, and be delivered in form, *shooks* or staves not being a good delivery. *New York Produce Exchange Report*, 1888–9, p. 280.

**shook**[2] (shůk), *v. t.* [< *shook*[2], *n.*; a var. of *shock*[2].] To pack in shooks.

**shook**[3] (shůk), *n.* Same as *shock*[2], 1.

**shool**[1], *n.* and *v.* A dialectal (English and Scotch) variant of *shovel*[1].

**shool**[2] (shöl), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To saunter about; loiter idly; also, to beg. [Prov. Eng.]

They went all hands to *shooling* and begging, and, because I would not take a spell at the same duty, refused to give me the least assistance. *Smollett*, Roderick Random, xii. (*Davies.*)

**shooldarry** (shöl-dar'i), *n.*; pl. *shooldarries* (-iz). [Also *shoaldarree*; < Hind. *chholdārī*.] In India, a small tent with a steep roof and low sides.

**shoon** (shön), *n.* An archaic plural of *shoe*[1].

**shoongavel**†, *n.* [ME. *shongable*; < *shoon* + *gavel*[1].] A tax upon shoes.

Enerych sowtere that maketh shon of newe rothes lether shal bote, at that feste of Estre, twey pans, in name of *shongable*. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 359.

**shoopt**. A Middle English preterit of *shape*.

**shoot** (shöt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shot*, ppr. *shooting* (the participle *shotten* is obsolete). [< ME. *shoten*, *schoten*, also *sheten*, *sheeten*, *scheten*, *sseten* (pret. *schot*, *shet*, *schet*, *sset*, *shette*, *schette*, pl. *shoten*, *schoten*, pp. *shoten*, *schoten*, *schuten*), < AS. *sceótan* (pret. *scéat*, pp. *scoten*) (the E. form *shoot*. < AS. *sceótan*, being parallel with *choose*, < AS. *ceósan*, both these verbs having ME. forms with *c*) (ME. also in weak form *shoten*, *schoten*, *schotien* (pret. *schotte*), < AS. *scotian*, shoot, dart, rush); = OS. *sceotan*, *skeotan* = OFries. *skiata*, *schiata* = D. *schieten* = MLG. *schēten*, LG. *scheten* = OHG. *sciozan*, MHG. *schiezen*, G. *schiessen* = Icel. *skjōta* = Sw. *skjuta* = Dan. *skyde* = Goth. **skiutan* (not recorded), shoot, i. e. orig. dart forth, rush or move with suddenness and rapidity; perhaps akin to Skt. √ *skand*, jump, jump upward, ascend, L. *scandere*, climb: see *scan*. From the verb *shoot* in its early form, or from its cognates, are ult. E. *sheet*[1], *shot*[1], *shot*[2], *shut*, *shuttle*[1], *shuttle*[2], *scot*[2], *scud*, *scuttle*[2], *scuttle*[3], *skit*[1], *skittish*, *skittle*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To dart forth; rush or move along rapidly; dart along.

Certain stars *shot* madly from their spheres, To hear the sea-maid's music. *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1. 153.

As the rapid of life *Shoots* to the fall. *Tennyson*, A Dedication.

2. To be emitted, as light, in darting rays or flashes: as, the aurora *shot* up to the zenith.

There *shot* a stresming lamp along the sky. *Dryden*, Æneid, ii. 942.

There *shot* no glance from Ellen's eye To give her steadfast speech the lie. *Scott*, L. of the L., iv. 18.

Between the logs Sharp quivering tongues of flame *shot* out. *M. Arnold*, Balder Dead.

3. To dart along, as pain through the nerves; hence, to be affected with sharp darting pains.

Stiff with clotted blood, and pierc'd with pain, That thrills my arm, and *shoots* thro' ev'ry vein. *Pope*, Iliad, xvi. 638.

When youthful love, warm-blushing, strong, Keen-shivering, *shot* thy nerves along. *Burns*, The Vision, ii.

These preachers make His head to *shoot* and ache. *G. Herbert*, Misery.

And when too short the modish Shoes are worn, You'll judge the Seasons by your *shooting* Corn. *Gay*, Trivia, i. 40.

4. To come forth, as a plant; put forth buds or shoots; sprout; germinate.

Behold the fig tree, and all the trees; when they now *shoot* forth, ye see . . . that summer is now nigh at hand. Luke xxi. 30.

Onions, as they hang, will *shoot* forth. *Bacon.*

Delightful task! to rear the tender Thought, To teach the young Idea how to *shoot*. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 1151.

5. To increase rapidly in growth; grow quickly taller or larger: often with *up*.

I am none of those that, when they *shoot* to ripeness, Do what they can to break the boughs they grew on. *Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, i. 3.

The young lord was *shooting up* to be like his gallant father. *Thackeray*, Henry Esmond, xi.

The young blades of the rice *shoot up* above the water, delicately green and tender. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 260.

6. To send out spicula; condense into spicula or shoots, as in crystallization.

If the menstruum be overcharged, . . . the metals will *shoot* into certain crystals. *Bacon*, Physiological Remains, Minerals.

7. To lie as if pushed out; project; jut; stretch.

Those promontories that *shoot* out from the Continents on each side the Sea. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. iii. 7.

Its [Tyrol's] dominions *shoot* out into several branches that lie among the breaks and hollows of the mountains. *Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 538).

8. To perform the act of discharging a missile, as from an engine, a bow, or a gun; fire.

For thei *schote* well with Bowes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 154.

Pipen he conde, and fisshe and nettes beete, And turne coppes, and wel wrastle and *sheete*. *Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 8.

Who 's there? . . . speak quickly, or I *shoot*. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 6. 2.

9. Specifically, to follow or practise the sport of killing birds or other game, large or small, with a gun; hunt.—**Close-shooting firearm.** See *close*[2], *adv.*—**To shoot ahead,** to move swiftly forward or in front; outstrip competitors in running, sailing, swimming, or the like.—**To shoot at rovers.** See *rover*.—**To shoot flying,** to shoot birds on the wing.

From the days when men learned to *shoot flying* until some forty years ago, dogs were generally if not invariably used to point out where the covey . . . was lodged. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 332.

**To shoot over,** in *sporting language*: (*a*) To go out shooting with (a dog or dogs): said of sportsmen.

This holiday he was about to spend in *shooting over* his two handsome young setters, presumably now highly accomplished. *The Century*, XXXV. 671.

(*b*) To hunt upon: as, to *shoot over* a moor.—**To shoot over the pitcher,** to brag about one's shooting. [Slang, Australia.]

**II.** *trans.* 1. To send out or forth with a sudden or violent motion; discharge, propel, expel, or empty with rapidity or violence; especially, to turn out or dump, as the contents of a cart by tilting it.

Percevelle sayde hafe it he wolde, And *schott* owtt alle the golde; Righte there appone the faire molde The ryng owte glade. *Sir Perceval*, i. 2114.

Now is he gone; we had no other means To *shoot* him hence but this. *B. Jonson*, Volpone, i. 1.

When sharp Winter *shoots* her sleet and hardened hail. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 69.

The law requires him to refrain from *shooting* this soil in his own yard, and it is *shot* on the nearest farm to which he has access. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 510.

2. To emit, as a ray; dart.

And Glory *shoots* new Beams from Western Skies. *Prior*, Carmen Seculare (1700), st. 5.

The sun obliquely *shoots* his burning ray. *Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 20.

3. To drive, cast, or throw, as a shuttle in weaving.

An honest weaver, and as good a workman as e'er *shot* shuttle. *Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, v. 1.

Other nations in weaving *shoot* the woof above, the Egyptians beneath. *A. Barlow*, Weaving, p. 57.

4. To push or thrust sharply in any direction; dart forth; protrude.

All they that see me laugh me to scorn; they *shoot* out the lip, they shake the head. Ps. xxii. 7.

Where Hibernia *shoots*
Her wondrous causeway far into the main.
*Cowper*, To the Immortal Memory of the Halibut.

Safe bolts are *shot* not by the key, as in an ordinary lock, but by the door handle. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 144.

5. To put forth or extend in any direction by growth or by causing growth: as, a tree *shoots* its branches over the wall: often with *up* or *out*.

The high Paime trees . . .
Out of the lowly vallies did arise,
And high *shoote up* their heads into the skyes.
*Spenser*, Virgil's Gnat, i. 192.

When it is sown, it groweth up, and becometh greater than all herbs, and *shooteth out* great branches.
Mark iv. 32.

All the verdant grass
The spring *shot up* stands yet unbruised here
Of any foot. *Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 2.

6. To let fly, or cause to be propelled, as an arrow by releasing the bowstring, or a bullet or ball by igniting the charge.

Than he *shette* a-nothir bolte, and slowgh a malarde.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), li. 167.

You are the better at proverbs, by how much "A fool's bolt is soon *shot*." *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 7. 132.

And such is the end of all which fight against God and their Soueraigne: their arrows, which they *shoote* against the clouds, fall downe vpon themselues.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 157.

7. To discharge (a missile weapon), as a bow by releasing its string, or a gun by igniting its charge: often with *off*.

We *shot off* a piece and lowered our topsails, and then she brailed her sails and stayed for us.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 25.

But man . . . should make examples
Which, like a warning-piece, must be *shot off*,
To fright the rest from crimes.
*Dryden*, Spanish Friar, v. 2.

8. To strike with anything shot; hit, wound, or kill with a missile discharged from a weapon; put to death or execute by shooting.

Apollo, with Jupiter's connivance, *shot* them all dead with his arrows. *Bacon*, Political Fables, vi.

Oh! who would fight and march and countermarch,
Be *shot* for sixpence in a battle-field?
*Tennyson*, Audley Court.

9. To pass rapidly through, under, or over: as, to *shoot* a rapid or a bridge.

She sinks beneath the ground
With furious haste, and *shoots* the Stygian sound
To rouse Alecto. *Dryden*, Æneid, vii. 450.

10. In *mining*, to blast.

They [explosives] are used in the petroleum industry to *shoot* the wells, so as to remove the paraffine which prevents the flow of oil. *Scribner's Mag.*, III. 576.

11. To set or place, as a net; run out into position, as a seine from the boat; pay out; lay out: as, the lines were *shot* across the tide.

[Drift-nets] . . . are cast out or *shot*.
*Encyc. Brit.*, IX. 251.

12. To hunt over; kill game in or on. [Colloq.]

We shall soon be able to *shoot* the big coverts in the hollow. *Daily News* (London), Oct. 6, 1881. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

13. In *carp.*, to plane straight, or fit by planing.

Two pieces of wood that are *shot*—that is, planed or pared with a paring-chisel. *Moxon.*

14. To variegate, as by sprinkling or intermingling different colors; give a changing color to; color in spots, patches, or threads; streak; especially, in *weaving*, to variegate or render changeable in color by the intermixture of a warp and weft of different colors: chiefly in the past participle. See *shot*[1], *p. a.*

Her [Queen Elizabeth's] gown was white silk, . . . and over it a mantle of bluish silk *shot* with silver threads.
*P. Hentzner* (1602), quoted in Draper's Dict., p. 300.

Great elms o'erhead
Dark shadows wove on their aërial looms,
*Shot* through with golden thread.
*Longfellow*, Hawthorne.

Her Majesty . . . wore a pink satin robe, *shot* with silver. *First Year of a Silken Reign*, p. 60.

As soon as the great black velvet pall outside my window was *shot* with gray, I got up.
*Dickens*, Great Expectations, ii.

**I'll be shot,** a mild euphemistic imprecation. [Vulgar.]

*I'll be shot* if it ain't very curious; how well I knew that picture! *Dickens*, Bleak House, vii.

**To be shot of,** to get quit of; be released from. See *to be shut of*, under *shut*. [Colloq.]

Are you not glad to *be shot of* him? *Scott.*

**To shoot off** or **out,** to remove or separate from its place or environment by shooting: as, to *shoot off* the plume from a helmet; an arm was *shot off* by a cannon-ball.

And Philip the ferse King foule was maimed;
A schaft with a scharp hed *shet oute* his yie.
*Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), i. 277.

**To shoot spawn,** to spawn, as certain fish. For example, the male and female shad, in spawning, swim about in circles, probably following the eddies of the stream, sometimes with the dorsal fins out of the water; when suddenly the whole shoal, as if seized by a common impulse, dart forward and discharge clouds of milt and spawn into the water.—**To shoot the compass** (*naut.*), to go wide of the mark.—**To shoot the pit.** See *pit*[1].—**To shoot the sun,** to take the sun's altitude. [Nautical slang.]—**To shoot to spoil,** to dump (excavated material) on an inclined surface in such a manner that it will shoot or roll down on the declivity.

The question is simply this—whether it is easier to chip away 50,000 yards of rock, and *shoot* it *to spoil* (to borrow a railway term) down a hill-side, or to quarry 50,000 cubic yards of stone, remove it, probably a mile at least, to the place where the temple is to be built, and then to raise and set it.
*J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 338.

**shoot** (shöt), *n.* [< ME. *shote*, *schote*, a shooting, throwing, shoot; from the verb. Cf. *shot*[1], which is the older form of the noun from this verb. In senses 8–13 *shoot* is in part confused with *chute* (also spelled *shute*) of like meaning and pronunciation, but of diff. origin: see *chute*.] 1. The act of shooting; the discharge, as of a missile weapon; a shot.

End thy ill aim before thy *shoot* be ended.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, i. 579.

When a man shooteth, the might of his *shoot* lieth on the foremost finger and on the ringman.
*Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 101.

He straight commaunded the gunner of the bulwarke next vnto va to shoote three *shootes* without ball.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 186.

2. A match at shooting; also, a shooting-party.

And therefore this marcke that we must shoot at, set vp wel in our sight, we shal now meat for y^e *shoot*, and consider how neare toward or how farre of your arrowes are from the prick.
*Sir T. More*, Cumfort against Tribulation (1573), fol. 33.

At the great *shoots* which took place periodically on his estate he was wont to be present with a walking-stick in his hand. *W. E. Norris*, Major and Minor, xxv.

3. A young branch which shoots out from the main stock; hence, an annual growth, as the annual layer of growth on the shell of an oyster.

The bourderis about abasshet with leuys,
With *shotes* of shire wode shene to behoide.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), i. 330.

Overflowing blooms, and earliest *shoots*
Of orient green, giving safe pledge of fruits.
*Tennyson*, Ode to Memory.

4†. A sprouting horn or antler.

Thou want'st a rough pash [head] and the *shoots* that I have
To be full like me. *Shak.*, W. T., I. 2. 128.

5†. Range; reach; shooting distance; shot. Compare *car-shot*, and *shot*[1], *n.*, 5.

Hence, and take the wings
Of thy black infamy, to carry thee
Beyond the *shoot* of looks, or sound of curses.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Honest Man's Fortune, iv. 2.

Every night vpon the foure quarters of his house are foure Sentinels, each from other a slight *shoot*.
*Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 142.

6. The thrust of an arch.—7. One movement of the shuttle between the threads of the warp, toward the right or left; also, the thread put into its place in a web by this movement; hence, a thread or strand of the weft of any textile.—8. In *mining:* (*a*) An accumulation or mass of ore in a vein, of considerable extent and having some regularity of form; a chimney. See *chimney*, 4 (*b*). In some mines the shoots or chimneys of ore have, although narrow, a remarkable persistency in depth and parallelism with each other. (*b*) Any passageway or excavation in a mine down which ore, coal, or whatever is mined is shot or allowed to fall by gravity: a term used chiefly in coal-mines, and sometimes spelled *chute* and *shute*. It is synonymous with *mill* and *pass* in metal-mines.—9. A sloping trough, or a long narrow box vertically arranged, for conveying articles to a receptacle below, or for discharging ballast, ashes, etc., overboard from a ship; also, an inclined waterway for floating logs: as, a *shoot* for grain, for coal, for mail-matter, for soiled clothes, etc.; also, a passageway on the side of a steep hill down which wood, coal, etc., are thrown or slid.—10. A place for shooting rubbish into.

Two of the principal *shoots* by the river side were at Bell-wharf, Shadwell, and off Wapping-street.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 287.

11. A river-fall or rapid, especially one over which timber is floated or through which boats or canoes can shoot.

A single *shoot* carried a considerable stream over the face of a black rock, which contrasted strongly in colour with the white foam of the cascade.
*Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, i.

I have hunted every wet rock and *shute* from Rillage Point to the near side of Hillsborough.
*Kingsley*, 1849 (Life, I. 161). (*Davies.*)

12. An artificial contraction of the channel of a stream in order to increase the depth of the water. [U. S.]—13. A part of a dam permanently open or opened at pleasure for any purpose, as to relieve the pressure at a time of high water or to permit the downward passage of timber or boats.

At the tails of mills and arches small,
Where as the *shoot* is swift and not too clear.
*J. Dennys* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 171).

14. The game of shovelboard. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—15. A crick in the neck. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—16. A narrow, steep lane. *Halliwell.* [Isle of Wight.]

**shootable** (shö'ta-bl), *a.* [< *shoot* + *-able*.] 1. That can or may be shot.

I rode everything rideable, shot everything *shootable*.
*M. W. Savage*, Reuben Medlicott, iii. 3. (*Davies.*)

2. That can or may be shot over. [Colloq.]

If the large coverts are not easily *shootable*.
*Daily News* (London), Oct. 6, 1881. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**shoot-anchor†,** *n.* [Early mod. E. *shoteancre*; < *shoot* + *anchor*[1].] An obsolete form of *sheet-anchor*.

This wiae reason is their *shoteancre* and all their hoid.
*Tyndale*, Works, p. 264.

**shoot-board** (shöt'bōrd), *n.* Same as *shooting-board*. *Encyc. Dict.*

**shooted** (shö'ted), *a.* [< *shoot* + *-ed*[2].] Planed or pared, as with a chisel: said of boards fitted together. Also *shot*.

Boards without *shooted* edges (undressed).
*U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lv. (1885), p. 665.

**shooter** (shö'tèr), *n.* [< ME. *shoter*, *sheter*, *ssetar*, *ssietere*, < AS. *sceótere*, a shooter, < *sceótan*, shoot: see *shoot*[1].] 1. One who shoots: most commonly used in composition, as in the term *sharp-shooter*.

The *ssetares* douward al uor nozt vaste slowe to grounde,
So that Harald thoru the neye [eye] ysotte was dethe's wounde. *Rob. of Gloucester*, l. 159.

See then the quiver broken and decay'd,
In which are kept our arrows! Rusting there, . . .
They shame their *shooters* with a random flight.
*Cowper*, Task, ii. 807.

[Formerly used attributively, in the sense of 'useful for shooting, as for bows in archery.'

The *shetere* ew [yew], the asp for shaftes pleyne.
*Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, i. 180.

The *shooter* ewe [yew], the broad-leav'd sycamore.
*Fairfax.*]

2. An implement for shooting; a pistol or gun: usually compounded with some descriptive word, forming a compound term denoting the kind of weapon: as, a *pea-shooter;* a *six-shooter* (a revolver).—3. A shooting-star. [Rare.]

Methought a star did shoot into my lap; . . .
But I have also stars, and *shooters* too.
*G. Herbert*, Artillery.

4. The guard of a coach.

He had a word for the ostler about "that gray mare," a nod for the "*shooter*" or guard, and a bow for the dragaman. *Thackeray*, Shabby Genteel Story, i.

**shooter-sun** (shö'tèr-sun), *n.* [Prob. an accom. E. form of some E. Ind. name.] An Indian sea-serpent of the genus *Hydrophis*, *H. obscura*, of the waters off Madras.

**shooting** (shö'ting), *n.* [< ME. *shetynge*, < AS. *sceótung*, verbal n. of *sceótan*, shoot: see *shoot*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who shoots. (*a*) The act or practice of discharging missile weapons.

Thei satte and lsped, and pleyed with hym alle to-geder; and of the *shetynge* that thei hadde seyn, and of the wordes that he hadde seide to the kynge.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 170.

Our king hath provided a *shooting* match.
*Robin Hoods Progress to Nottingham* (Child's Ballads, [V. 291).

(*b*) Especially, at the present day, the killing of game with firearms; gunning.

Some love a concert, or a race;
And others *shooting*, and the chase.
*Cowper*, Love of the World Reproved.

2. A right, purchased or conferred, to kill game with firearms, especially within certain limits. [Great Britain.]

As long as he lived, the *shooting* should be Mr. Palmer's, to use or to let, and should extend over the whole of the estate. *George MacDonald*, What's Mine's Mine, xli.

3. A district or defined tract of ground over which game is shot. [Great Britain.]—4. A quick dart; a sudden and swift motion.

Quick *shootings*, like the deadly zigzag of forked lightning.
*Daily Telegraph* (London), Sept. 15, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

5. A quick, glancing pain, often following the track of a nerve.

I fancy we shall have some rain, by the *shooting* of my corns. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xv.

6. In *carp.*, the operation of planing the edge of a board straight. =**Syn.** 1 (*b*). *Hunting*, etc. See *gunning*.

**shooting-board** (shö'ting-bōrd), *n.* A board or planed metallic slab with a device for holding the object fixed while its edge is squared or reduced by a side-plane. It is used by carpenters and joiners, and also by stereotypers in trimming the edges of stereotype plates. Also *shoot-board*.

**shooting-box** (shö'ting-boks), *n.* A small house or lodge for the accommodation of a sportsman or sportsmen during the shooting-season.

**shooting-coat** (shö'ting-kōt), *n.* An outer coat commonly used by sportsmen, generally made of corduroy, dogskin, or duck, and containing one or more large inside pockets for holding game. Also called *shooting-jacket*.

**shooting-gallery** (shö'ting-gal″ėr-i), *n.* A long room or gallery, having a target of some kind, and arranged for practice with firearms.

**shooting-iron** (shö'ting-ī″ėrn), *n.* A firearm, especially a revolver. [Slang, U. S.]

Timothy hastily vaulted over the fence, drew his *shooting-iron* from his boot-leg, and, cocking it with a metallic click, sharp and peremptory in the keen wintry air, . . .
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 78.

**shooting-jacket** (shö'ting-jak″et), *n.* A short and plain form of shooting-coat; in general, same as *shooting-coat*.

Ainslie arrived in barracks . . . without uniforms, and without furniture, so he learned a good deal of his drill in a *shooting-jacket*. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, I. xiii.

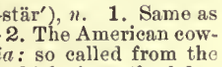
**shooting-needle** (shö'ting-nē″dl), *n.* A blasting-needle; a metallic rod used in the tamping of a drill-hole, with the object of leaving a cavity through which the charge may be fired. It is kept in the hole while the tamping is being done, and withdrawn after that operation is completed. The general use of the safety-fuse has almost entirely done away with the old and more or less dangerous method in which the shooting-needle or pricker was employed. See *needle*, 3 (*b*). Also called *nail*.

**shooting-plane** (shö'ting-plān), *n.* In *carp.*, a light side-plane for squaring or beveling the edges of stuff. It is used with a shooting-board. *E. H. Knight*.

**shooting-range** (shö'ting-rānj), *n.* A place used for practising shooting, especially rifle-shooting, where various ranges or shooting distances are measured off between the respective firing-points and the targets.

**shooting-star** (shö'ting-stär'), *n.* 1. Same as *falling-star*. See *star*.—2. The American cowslip, *Dodecatheon Meadia*: so called from the bright nodding flowers, which, from the lobes of the corolla being reflexed, present an appearance of rapid motion.

**shooting-stick** (shö'ting-stik), *n.* In *printing*, a piece of hard wood or metal, about ten inches long, which is struck by a mallet to tighten or loosen the quoins in a chase.


Shooting-stick.

Small wedges, called quoins, are inserted and driven forward by a mallet and a *shooting-stick*, so that they gradually exert increasing pressure upon the type.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 700.

**shootress**† (shöt'res), *n.* [< *shooter* + *-ess.*] A woman who shoots; a female archer.

For that proud *shootress* scorned weaker game.
*Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, xi. 41.

**shooty** (shö'ti), *a.* [< *shoot* + *-y*1.] Of equal growth or size; coming up regularly in the rows, as potatoes. [Prov. Eng.]

**shop**1 (shop), *n.* [< ME. *shoppe, schoppe, ssoppe, shope* (> ML. *shoppa*), < AS. *sceoppa*, a stall or booth (used to translate LL. *gazophylacium*, a treasury), = MD. *schop* = LG. *schuppe, schoppe, schup*, a shed, = OHG. *scopf, scof*, MHG. *schopf* (> OF. *eschoppe, eschope*, F. *échoppe*), a booth, G. dial. *schopf*, a building without walls, a vestibule; cf. G. *schoppen, schuppen* (< MD. LG.), a shed, covert, cart-house. Hence ult. *shippen*, q. v.] 1†. A booth or stall where wares were usually both made and displayed for sale.

Ac marchauns metten with hym and made hym abyde,
And shutten hym in here *shoppes* to shewen here ware.
*Piers Plowman* (C), iii. 223.

A prentys whilom dwelled in oure eltee,
And of a craft of vitailliers was hee; . . .
He loved bet the taverne than the *shoppe*.
*Chaucer*, Cook's Tale, i. 12.

A sumptuous Hall, where God (on every side)
His wealthie *Shop* of wonders opens wide.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Hence—2. A building, or a room or suite of rooms, appropriated to the selling of wares at retail.

Mr. Hollar went with him . . . to take viewes, landscapes, buildings, &c., remarqueable in their journey, wch wee see now at ye print *shoppes*.
*Aubrey*, Lives, Wenceslaus Hollar.

Miss, the mercer's plague, from *shop* to *shop*
Wand'ring, and litt'ring with unfolded silks
The polish'd counter, and approving none.
*Cowper*, Task, vi. 279.

[In the rural districts and smaller towns of the United States the term *store* takes almost exclusively the place of the British *shop*, but the latter word is in occasional and increasing use in this sense in large cities.

I was amused by observing over one of the stores, as the *shops* are called, a great, staring, well-wigged figure painted on the sign, under which was written Lord Eldon.
*Capt. B. Hall*, Travels in North America, I. 8.]

3. A room or building in which the making, preparing, or repairing of any article is carried on, or in which any industry is pursued: as, a machine-*shop*; a repair-*shop*; a barber's *shop*; a carpenter's *shop*.

And as for yron and laten to be so drawen in length, ye shall se it done in xx *shoppis* almost in one strete.
*Sir T. More*, Works, p. 127.

Like to a censer in a barber's *shop*.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 3. 91.

Hence, figuratively—4†. The place where anything is made; the producing place or source.

Then [he] gan softly feel
Her feeble pulse, . . .
Which when he felt to move, he hoped faire
To call backe life to her forsaken *shop*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. i. 43.

Because I [the belly] am the store-house and the *shop*
Of the whole body. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1. 137.

Galen would have the Liver, which is the *Shop* and Sonree of the Blood, and Aristotle the Heart, to be the first framed. *Howell*, Letters, I. iii. 30.

5. In *glass-making*, a team or set of workmen. See the quotation.

They [glass-makers] are grouped into sets or *shops* of three or four, who work together and share profits together on a well-understood grade of division. Generally four constitute a *shop*, the most skilful workman (the blower) at the head, the gatherer (a young fellow) next, and two boys, one handling moulds or tools, and the other carrying the products to the annealing oven.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 259.

6. One's own business, craft, calling, or profession; also, talk specifically relating to this: used in a ludicrous or contemptuous sense. Compare *to talk shop*, below.

Had to go to Hartley Row for an Archdeacon's Sunday-school meeting, three hours useless (I fear) speechifying and *shop*. *Kingsley*, Letter, May, 1856. (*Davies.*)

All men, except the veriest, narrowest pedants in their craft, avoid the language of the *shop*.
*G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on the Eng. Lang., xi.

**Chow-chow shop.** See *chow-chow*.—**Fancy shop.** See *fancy store*, under *fancy*.—**Forfeits in a barber's shop.** See *forfeit*.—**The other shop**, a rival institution or establishment of any kind. [Indicrous.]

"Senior Wrangler, indeed; that's at *the other shop*." "What is *the other shop*, my dear child?" said the lady. "Senior Wrangiers at Cambridge, not Oxford," said the scholar. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxxiv.

**To shut up shop**, figuratively, to withdraw from or abandon any enterprise. [Colloq.]

I'll quite give o'er, and *shut up shop* in cunning.
*Middleton*, Women Beware Women, ii. 2.

If it go on thus, the commissioners may *shut up shop*.
*Court and Times of Charles I.*, II. 21.

**To sink the shop**, to refrain from talking about one's business, or matters pertaining to it. [Colloq.]

There was only one thing he [Story] did not talk about, and that was law; as the expressive phrase goes, he *sunk the shop*; though this same "shop" would have been a subject most interesting.
*Josiah Quincy*, Figures of the Past, p. 193.

**To talk shop**, to converse in general society about matters pertaining to one's own calling or profession. [Colloq.]

Actors and actresses seem the only artists who are never ashamed of *talking shop*.
*Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. vii.

**shop**1 (shop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shopped*, ppr. *shopping*. [< *shop*1, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To visit shops or stores for the purpose of purchasing or examining goods.

We have been a-*shopping*, as Mrs. Mirvan calls it, all this morning, to buy silks, caps, gauzes, and so forth.
*Miss Burney*, Evelina, x.

She had gone *shopping* about the city, ransacking entire depôts of splendid merchandise, and bringing home a ribbon. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xii.

**II.** *trans.* To shut up; put behind bars; imprison. [Cant.]

A main part of his [a bum-bailiff's] office is to swear and bluster at their trembling prisoners, and cry, "Confound us, why do we wait? Let us *shop* him."
*Four for a Penny* (1678) (Harl. Misc., IV. 147). (*Davies.*)

They had likewise *shopped* up themselves in the highest of their house.
*W. Patten*, Exped. into Scotland, 1548 (Eng. Garner, III. 86).

It was Bartlemy time when I was *shopped*. . . . After I was locked up for the night, the row and din outside made the thundering old jail so silent that I could almost have beat my brains out. *Dickens*, Oliver Twist, xvi.

**shop**2†. An obsolete preterit of *shape*.

**shop-bell** (shop'bel), *n.* A small bell so hung as to give notice automatically of the opening of a shop-door.

But, at this instant, the *shop-bell*, right over her head, tinkled as if it were bewitched.
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iii.

**shop-bill** (shop'bil), *n.* An advertisement of a shopkeeper's business, or a list of his goods, printed for distribution.

**shop-board** (shop'bōrd), *n.* A broad board or bench on which work (especially tailors' work) is done.

No Error near his [a tailor's] *Shop-board* lurk'd;
He knew the Folks for whom he work'd.
*Prior*, Alma, i.

**shop-book** (shop'bůk), *n.* A book in which a tradesman keeps his accounts.

I will study the learned langnages, and keep my *shop-book* in Latin. *Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, ii. 2.

**shop-boy** (shop'boi), *n.* A boy employed in a shop.

**shopet**†. An obsolete preterit and past participle of *shape*.

**shopent**†. An obsolete past participle of *shape*.

**shop-girl** (shop'gėrl), *n.* A girl employed in a shop.

Her personal beauty was an attraction to customers, and he valued her aid as *shop-girl*.
*S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 12.

**shophar** (shō'fär), *n.* [Heb.] An ancient Hebrew musical instrument, usually made of the curved horn of a ram. Also written *shofar*.

**shopholder** (shop'hōl″dėr), *n.* A shopkeeper. [Rare.]

Hit ya ordeyned by the M. and Wardons that at euery coste of ale that ya geven into the forsayde ffraternyte and Gyld euery *shopholder* shall spend ther-to j. d.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 315.

**shopkeeper** (shop'kē″pėr), *n.* [< *shop*1 + *keeper.*] 1. One who keeps a shop for the sale of goods; a trader who sells goods in a shop or by retail, in distinction from a merchant, or one who sells by wholesale; in general, a tradesman.

To found a great empire for the sole purpose of raising up a people of customers may at first sight appear a project fit only for a nation of *shopkeepers*.
*Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, IV. vii. 3.

2. An article that has been long on hand in a shop: as, that chair is an old *shopkeeper*. [Colloq.]

**shopkeeping** (shop'kē″ping), *n.* The business of keeping a shop for the sale of goods by retail.

**shoplift**† (shop'lift), *n.* [< *shop*1 + *lift*3.] A shoplifter.

This is to give notice that those who have sustained any loss at Sturbridge Fair last, by Pick Pockets or *Shop lifts*, If they please to apply themselves to John Bonner in Shorts Gardens, they may receive information and assistance therein. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of [Queen Anne, II. 232.

**shoplifter** (shop'lif″tėr), *n.* [< *shop*1 + *lifter*2.] One who purloins goods from a shop; particularly, one who under pretense of buying takes occasion to steal.

Like those women they call *shop-lifters*, who when they are challenged for their thefts appear to be mighty angry and affronted. *Swift*, Examiner, No. 28.

**shoplifting** (shop'lif″ting), *n.* Larceny of goods committed in a shop; the stealing of goods from a shop.

More honest, well-meaning people were bubbled out of their goods and money by it [Gravity] in one twelve-month than by pocket-picking and *shop-lifting* in seven.
*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, i. 11.

**shoplike** (shop'lik), *a.* [< *shop*1 + *like*3.] Having the manners or ways of a shop; hence, tricky; vulgar.

Be she never so *shop-like* or meretricious.
*B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

**shop-maid** (shop'mād), *n.* A young woman who tends a shop; a shop-girl.

The *shopmaid*, who is a pert wench. *Spectator*, No. 277.

**shopman** (shop'man), *n.*; pl. *shopmen* (-men). [< *shop* + *man.*] A retail trader; a shopkeeper; also, a salesman in a shop.

The *shopman* sells, and by destruction lives.
*Dryden*, To his Kinsman, John Dryden, l. 108.

I am sure there are many English in Paris who never speak to any native above the rank of a waiter or *shopman*.
*Thackeray*, Philip, xxi.

A *Shopman* to a Tradesman in Fore-street.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 243.

**shopmate** (shop'māt), *n.* [< *shop*1 + *mate*1.] A fellow-workman or a fellow-clerk or -attendant in a shop.

I called the attention of a *shopmate*, a grizzled old veteran, to the peculiar behavior of the chisel.
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIX. 212.

**shopocracy** (sho-pok′ra-si), *n.* [< *shop*[1] + *-o-* + *-cracy*, after analogy of *democracy, plutocracy.*] The body of shopkeepers. [Humorous or contemptuous.]

The balls at Cranworth Court, in which Mr. Cranworth had danced with all the belles of the *shopocracy* of Ecclesion.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Rnth, xxxiii.

*Shopocracy* . . . belongs to an objectionable class of words, the use of which is very common at the present day, but which ought to be carefully avoided.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 92.

**shopper** (shop′ėr), *n.* [< *shop*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who shops; one who visits shops for the purpose of buying or examining goods.

A day's shopping is a sort of campaign, from which the *shopper* returns plundered and discomfited, or laden with the spoil of vanquished shopmen.
*Howells*, Venetian Life, xx.

**shopping** (shop′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shop*[1], r.] The act or practice of visiting shops for the purchase or examination of goods: as, she is very fond of *shopping*.

What between *shopping* and morning visits with mamma, . . . I contrive to enjoy myself tolerably.
*Mrs. H. More*, Cœlebs, xxiii.

There was an army of dressmakers to see, and a world of *shopping* to do. *C. D. Warner*, Backlog Studies, p. 277.

**shoppish** (shop′ish), *a.* [< *shop*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Having the habits and manners of a shopman.

**shoppy** (shop′i), *a.* [< *shop*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of a shop or shops; shoppish; belonging to trade; commercial: as, *shoppy* people.

"His statement about being a shop-boy was the thing I liked best of all." "I am surprised at you, Margaret," said her mother. "You who were always accusing people of being *shoppy* at Hillstone!"
*Mrs. Gaskell*, North and South, xi.

2. Characterized by the presence of shops; abounding with shops: as, a *shoppy* street.

The street book-stalls are most frequent in the thoroughfares which are well-frequented, but which, as one man in the trade expressed himself, are not so *shoppy* as others.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 292.

3. Given to talking shop: as, he is apt to be *shoppy* in conversation.—4. Concerning one's own business, profession, or pursuit.

They [artists] associate chiefly with one another, or with professedly art-appreciating people whose conversation, if not unintellectual, is generally *shoppy*.
*The Century*, XXXI. 399.

[Colloq. in all uses.]

**shop-rid**† (shop′rid), *a.* [< *shop*[1] + *-rid*, as in *bedrid.*] Shop-worn.

May the moths branch their velvets, and their silks only be worn before sore eyes! may their false lights undo 'em, and discover presses, holes, stains, and oldness in their stuffs, and make them *shop-rid*.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 3.

**shop-shift**† (shop′shift), *n.* A shift or trick of a shopkeeper; cheating.

There 's a *shop-shift!* plague on 'em. *B. Jonson.*

**shop-thief** (shop′thēf), *n.* One who steals goods or money from shops; a shoplifter.

**shop-walker** (shop′wâ″kėr), *n.* Same as *floor-walker*.

**shop-window** (shop′win″dō), *n.* A window of a shop, especially one of the front windows in which goods are displayed for sale; a show-window.

Some may think more of the manner of displaying their knowledge to a monetary advantage, like goods in a *shop-window*, than of laying hold upon the substance.
*Gladstone*, Gleanings of Past Years, I. 20.

**shop-woman** (shop′wům″an), *n.* A woman who serves in a shop.

**shop-worn** (shop′wōrn), *a.* Somewhat worn or defaced by the handling received in a shop or store, or by exposure outside a shop.

**shorage** (shōr′āj), *n.* [Also *shoreage*; < *shore*[1] + *-age.*] Duty paid for goods brought on shore.

**shore**[1] (shōr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shoar*; < ME. *schore*, < AS. **score*, shore (Somner, Lye, etc., without a reference) (= MD. *schore, schoore, schoor*, shore, alluvial land, foreland, = MLG. *schore, schor, schare*, shore, coast); prob. orig. land 'cut off' (cf. *scoren clif*, 'shorn cliff,' a precipice), < *sceran* (pp. *scoren*), cut, shear: see *shear*[1], and cf. *score*[1].] 1. The coast or land adjacent to a considerable body of water, as an ocean or sea, or a lake or river; the edge or margin of the land; a strand.

On wyther half [the opposite side] water com doun the *schore*. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 230.

Upon a raw and gusty day,
The troubled Tiber chafing with her *shores*.
*Shak.*, J. C., i. 2. 101.

He [Canute] caus'd his Royal Seat to be set on the *shoar* while the Tide was coming in. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., vi.

2. In *law*, the space between ordinary high-water mark and low-water mark; foreshore.

In the Roman law, the *shore* included the land as high up as the largest wave extended in winter. *Burrill.*

**Lee shore.** See *lee*[1].—**Shore cod-liver oil.** See *cod-liver.*—**Shore fish.** See *fish*[1].—**Shore-grounds,** inshore fishing-grounds. [Gloucester, Massachusetts.]—**Shore-pool,** a fishing-place for shore-seining. [Delaware River, New Jersey.]—**Shore sandpiper.** See *sandpiper.*

**shore**[1] (shōr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shored*, ppr. *shoring.* [< *shore*[1], *n.*] To set on shore.

I will bring these two moles, these blind ones, aboard him; if he think it fit to *shore* them again, . . . let him call me rogue for being so far officious. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 869.

**shore**[2] (shōr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shoar*; < ME. *schore* = D. *schoor*, a prop, = Norw. *skora*, a prop, = Sw. dial. *skâre*, a piece of cut wood (cf. Icel. *skordha*, a prop, esp. under a boat, = Norw. *skorda*, a prop); prob. orig. a piece 'cut off' of a suitable length, < AS. *sceran* (pp. *scoren*), cut, shear: see *shear*[1], and cf. *shore*[1].] A post or beam of timber or iron for the temporary support of something; a prop.

*Schore*, undursettynge of a thynge that welde falle; . . . Suppositorium. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 448.

As touching props and *shores* to support vines, the best (as we have said) are those of the oke or olive tree.
*Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 22.

The sound of hammers, blow on blow,
Knocking away the *shores* and spurs.
*Longfellow*, Building of the Ship.

Especially—(*a*) A prop or timber obliquely placed, acting as a strut on the side of a building, as when the wall is in danger of falling, or when alterations are being made in the lower part of it, the upper end of the shore resting against that part of the wall on which there is the greatest stress. See *dead-shore.* (*b*) In *ship-building:* (1) A prop fixed under a ship's side or bottom to support her on the stocks, or when laid on the blocks on the slip. See also cut under *launching-ways.* (2) A timber set temporarily beneath a beam to afford additional support to the deck when taking in the lower masts. See *dogshore, skegshore*, and *spur.* (*c*) A stake set to prop or bear up a net in hunting. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] (*d*) A post used with hurdles in folding sheep. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]


Frame of a Vessel supported by Shores.

**shore**[2] (shōr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shored*, ppr. *shoring.* [Early mod. E. also *shoar*; < ME. *schoren* (= D. *schoren*); < *shore*[2], *n.*] To support by or as by a post or shore; prop, as a wall, particularly when some more permanent support is temporarily taken away: usually with *up*: as, to *shore up* a building.

If I can but finde the parentall roote, or formall reason of a Truth, I am quiet; if I cannot, I *shore up* my slender judgement as long as I can, with two or three the handsomest props I can get. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 16.

The most of his allies rather leaned upon him than *shoared* him *up*. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 238.

A huge round tower . . . *shores up* with its broad shoulders the beautiful palace and garden-terrace.
*Longfellow*, Hyperion, i. 6.

**shore**[3] (shōr). An obsolete or archaic preterit (and obsolete past participle) of *shear*[1].

**shore**[4] (shōr). *v. t.* and *i.* [An assibilated form of *score*[1].] To count; reckon. [Scotch.]

**shore**[5] (shōr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shored*, ppr. *shoring.* [Sc. also *schore, schor, schoir;* perhaps an assibilated form of *score*[1], in a similar sense (cf. *shore*[4]); or another form of *sure, v.*, equiv. to *assure* (cf. *shore*[7], var. of *sewer*[3]).] 1. To threaten; warn. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]

But, like guid mithers, *shore* before you strike.
*Burns*, Prologue for Sutherland's Benefit Night.

2. To offer. [Scotch.]

A panegyric rhyme, I ween,
Even as I was he *shor'd* me.
*Burns*, Petition of Bruar Water.

**shore**[6]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *share*[3].

**shore**[7], *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *sewer*[3].

**Shorea** (shō′rē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Roxburgh, 1805), named after John *Shore*, Baron Teignmouth (1751–1834), governor-general of India.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Dipterocarpeæ.* It is characterized by flowers with a very short calyx-tube unchanged in fruit, and imbricated calyx-lobes, some or all of which become much enlarged and wing-like and closely invest the hard nut-like fruit, which is usually one-seeded, but formed from an ovary of three cells and six ovules. There are about 25 species, all natives of tropical Asia. They are resin-bearing trees, smooth, hairy, or scurfy, bearing entire or repand leaves with peculiar parallel veins. The flowers are commonly loosely arranged in axillary and terminal panicles, usually with five much-twisted petals and numerous stamens of several rows. *S. robusta* is the sal-tree, or Indian sal. See *sal*[2].

**shoreage,** *n.* See *shorage.*

**shore-anchor** (shōr′ang″kọr), *n.* The anchor lying toward the shore.

**shore-beetle** (shōr′bē″tl), *n.* Any beetle of the family *Pimeliidæ:* more fully called *burrowing shore-beetle. A. Adams.*

**shore-bird** (shōr′bėrd), *n.* 1. A bird that frequents the sea-shore, the mouths of rivers, and estuaries; a limicoline wading bird, or any member of the *Limicolæ:* so called in distinction from paludicole wading birds. (See *Limicolæ.*) Many of these birds are also called *bay-birds* or *bay-snipe.*—2. The river-swallow, sand-martin, or bank-swallow, *Cotile* or *Clivicola riparia.* [Local, British.]—**Crouching shore-bird,** the pectoral sandpiper, or squat-snipe. See *kricker. Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway.*

**shore-cliff** (shōr′klif), *n.* A cliff at the water's edge or extending along shore.

[He] saw once a great piece of a promontory,
That had a sapling growing on it, slide
From the long *shore-cliff's* windy walls to the beach.
*Tennyson*, Geraint.

**shore-crab** (shōr′krab), *n.* A littoral crab of the family *Carcinidæ;* specifically, *Carcinus mœnas.* See cuts under *Brachyura, Carcinus, Megalops,* and *Zoœa.*

**shore-grass** (shōr′gràs), *n.* Same as *shoreweed.*

**shore-hopper** (shōr′hop″ėr), *n.* A sand-hopper or beach-flea; a small crustacean of one of the families *Orchestiidæ, Gammaridæ,* etc., as *Orchestia littorea.* See cut under *Orchestia.*

**shore-jumper** (shōr′jum″pėr), *n.* A beach-flea.

**shore-land** (shōr′land), *n.* Land bordering on a shore or sea-beach.

**shore-lark** (shōr′lärk), *n.* A bird of the genus *Eremophila* (or *Otocorys*); a horned lark, as *E. alpestris.* See cut under *Eremophila.*

**shoreless** (shōr′les), *a.* [< *shore* + *-less.*] Having no shore or coast; of indefinite or unlimited extent.

Through the short channels of expiring time,
Or *shoreless* ocean of eternity.
*Young*, Night Thoughts, ix.

**shore-line** (shōr′līn), *n.* The line where shore and water meet.

Considering the main body of Lake Bonneville, it appears from a study of the *shorelines* that the removal of the water was accompanied, or accompanied and followed, by the uprising of the central part of the basin.
*Amer. Nat.*, May, 1890.

**shoreling** (shōr′ling), *n.* Same as *shorling.*

**shoreman** (shōr′mạn), *n.*; pl. *shoremen* (-men). A sewerman.

The *shore-men*, however, do not collect the lumps of coal and wood they meet with on their way, but leave them as the proper perquisites of the mud-larks.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 168.

**shore-oil** (shōr′oil), *n.* The purest kind of cod-liver oil.

**shore-pipit** (shōr′pip″it), *n.* The rock-pipit.

**shore-plover** (shōr′pluv″ėr), *n.* A rare book-name of *Esacus magnirostris,* an Australian plover.

**shorer** (shōr′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *shorier, shoryer*; < *shore*[2] + *-er*[1].] That which shores; a prop.

"Thees thre *shoryeres*," quath he, "that bereth vp this plonte,
Thei by-tokneth trewely the Trinite of heuene."
*Piers Plowman* (C), xix. 25.

Then setteth he to it another *shorer*, that all thinge is in the Newe Testament fulfilled that was promysed before.
*Sir T. More*, Works, p. 473.

**shore-service** (shōr′sėr″vis), *n.* In the United States navy, any duty not on board a sea-going ship.

**shore-shooting** (shōr′shö″ting), *n.* The sport or practice of shooting shore-birds.

**shoresman** (shōrz′mạn), *n.*; pl. *shoresmen* (-men). 1. One engaged in the fisheries whose duties keep him ashore, as the owner of a vessel, or the proprietor of, or an employee or laborer in, a packing-house; especially, a sole or part owner of a vessel.—2. A longshoreman.

**shore-snipe** (shōr′snīp), *n.* The common sandpiper of Europe, *Tringoides hypoleucus.* [Perth.]

**shore-teetan** (shōr′tē″tạn), *n.* The rock-pipit: same as *gutter-teetan.* [Orkney.]

**shore-wainscot** (shōr′wān″skọt), *n.* A British moth, *Leucania littoralis,* found among sand-hills.

**shoreward** (shōr′wärd), *adv.* [< *shore*[1] + *-ward.*] Toward the shore.

This mounting wave will roll us *shoreward* soon.
*Tennyson*, Lotos-Eaters.

**shoreweed** (shōr′wēd), *n.* [< *shore*[1] + *weed*[1].] A low herb, *Littorella lacustris,* growing in mud and wet sand in northern or mountainous parts of Europe. It has a tuft of linear radical leaves and monœcious flowers, the pistillate hidden among the leaves, the

staminate on scapes an inch high with long filaments, the most conspicuous part of the plant. Also *shore-grass*.

**shore-whaling** (shōr'hwā'ling), *n.* The pursuit or capture of the whale near the shore. It was the earliest method practised in America. The boats were launched from the beach, and the captured whale was towed ashore, to be cut in and tried out. Most shore-whaling in America is now done on the Pacific coast, and the men employed are mainly foreigners. California shore-whaling was begun at Monterey in 1851 by Captain Davenport, and conducted much as it had been for 150 years in New England. This method is distinguished from both coast-whaling and deep-sea whaling. See *whaling*.

**shoring**[1] (shōr'ing), *a.* [Appar. < *shore*[1] + *-ing*[2].] Awry; aslant. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**shoring**[2] (shōr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shore*[2], *v.*] 1. The act of supporting with shores or props. —2. A number or set of shores or props taken collectively.

**shorl, shorlaceous.** See *schorl, schorlaceous*.

**shorling** (shōr'ling), *n.* [Also *shoreling;* < *shore*[3] (*shorn*) + *-ling*[1].] 1. A sheep of the first year's shearing; a shearling; a newly shorn sheep.—2. See the quotation.

*Shorling* and morling, or mortling, are words to distinguish fells of sheep, *shorling* being the fells after the fleeces are shorn off the sheep's back, and morling the fells flayed off after they [the sheep] die or are killed.
*Tomlin*, Law Dict. (*Latham.*)

3†. A shaveling: a contemptuous name for a monk or priest.

After that this decree and doctrine of transubstantiation came in, no crying out hath there been to receive it (no, that is the prerogative of the priests and shaven *shorlings*). *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 276.

This Babylonish whore, or disguised synagogue of *shorelings*, sitteth upon many waters or peoples that are fantastical, fickle, or foolish.
*Bp. Bale*, Image of Both Churches, xvii. 6.

**shorn** (shōrn). Past participle of *shear*[1].

**short** (shôrt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *short, schort, scheort, ssort, scoort, scort,* < AS. *sceort, scort* = OHG. *scurz*, short, = Icel. **skortr*, short (*skortr*, shortness); otherwise found only in derivatives (see *short, v., shirt, skirt*[1]); root unknown. The word represented by E. *curt* (= OS. *kurt* = OFries. *kurt* = D. *kort* = MLG. *kort* = OHG. *churz*, G. *kurz* = Icel. *kortr* = Sw. Dan. *kort*, < L. *curtus*, short) appears to have taken the place, in L. and G. and Scand., of the orig. Teut. adj. represented by *short*. The Teut. forms, AS. *sceort*, OHG. *scurz*, etc., are commonly supposed to be identical with L. *curtus* (assumed to stand for **scurtus*), but the phonetic conditions do not agree (AS. *t* = L. *d*). They are also supposed to be derived, with formative *-ta*, from AS. *sceran* (pp. *scoren*), etc., cut, shear, as if lit. 'shorn'; but the sense requires the formative to be *-d*, E. *-d*[2] (as in *old, cold*, etc.), and the adj. word formed from *sceran* with this pp. suffix is in fact AS. *sceard* (see *shard*[1]). The root of *sccort* remains unknown. Hence ult. *shirt, skirt.*] **I.** *a.* 1. Not long; having little length or linear extension: as, a *short* distance; a *short* flight; a *short* stick or string.

This Weye is most *schort* for to go streyghte unto Babiloyne. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 56.

Now draweth cut, er that we ferrer twynne;
He which that hath the *shorteste* shal bigynne.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 836.

What is right and what is wrang?
A *short* sword and a lang.
*Burns*, Ye Jacobites by Name.

2. Not tall; low in stature.

Be merry, be merry, my wife has all;
For women are shrews, both *short* and tall.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 36.

The Nymph too *short* her Seat should seldom quit,
Lest, when she stands, she may be thought to sit.
*Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

3. Not long in time; of brief duration.

For but [unless] ich haue bote of mi bale, hi a *schort* time, I am ded as dore-nail. *William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 628.

The triumphing of the wicked is *short*. Job xx. 5.

4. Not up to a required standard or amount; not reaching a certain point; lacking; scant; insufficient; deficient: as, a *short* supply of provisions; *short* allowance of money; *short* weight or measure.

She passes praise; then praise too *short* doth blot.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3. 241.

Some silk they [people of Chios] make, and some cottons here grow, but *short* in worth unto those of Smyrna.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 10.

You have detected a baker in selling *short* weight; you prosecute him for the cheat.
*Bentham*, Introd. to Morals and Legislation, xi. 24.

In this sense much used predicatively, followed by *of*, in comparative statements. (*a*) Less than; inferior to: as, his escape was little *short of* a miracle.

His brother . . . was no whit *short of* him in the knowledge of God's will, though his youth kept him from daring to offer himself to the congregation.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 149.

One Snake, whom I have detected in a matter little *short of* forgery. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iii. 1.

(*b*) Inadequate to; incommensurate to.

Immodcrate praises the foolish lover thinks *short of* his mistress, though they reach far beyond the heavens.
*Sir P. Sidney.*

That merit which with favour you enlarge
Is far, far *short of* this propos'd reward.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, i. 3.

(*c*) On the hither side of; not up with or even with; not having reached or attained: as, you are *short of* the mark.

The body of the maid was found by an Indian, about half a year after, in the midst of thick swamp, ten miles *short of* the place he said he left her in.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 290.

Put a grasshopper on your hook, and let your hook hang a quarter of a yard *short of* the water.
*I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 68.

5. Deficient in wisdom or discretion; defective; at fault; in error.

My wit is *short*, ye may wel understonde.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 746.

He was . . . *shorte* in resting on a verball order from them; which was now denyd, when it came to a particuler of loss. *Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 282, note.

In doctrine, they were in some things *short;* in other things, to avoid one extreme they ran into another.
*Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, i.

6. Insufficiently provided or supplied (with); scantily furnished (with); not possessed of the required or usual quantity or amount (of): often with *of:* as, we have not received our allowance, we are still *short;* to be *short of* funds, materials, or tools.

Achates and his guest,
. . . *short of* succours, and in deep despair,
Shook at the dismal prospect of the war.
*Dryden*, Æneid, viii. 690.

Whether sea-going people were *short of* money about that time, or were *short of* faith, . . . I don't know; all I know is that there was but one solitary bidding.
*Dickens*, David Copperfield, i.

7. In *exchange transactions:* (*a*) Noting something that has been sold short (see under *short, adv.*); not in hand or possession when contract to deliver is made: as, *short* stocks. (*b*) Noting transactions in values not possessed at the time of contract, but to be procured before the time of delivery: as, *short* sales. (*c*) Not possessed of a sufficiency to meet one's engagements: with *of:* as, to be *short of* X preferred. (*d*) Of or pertaining to those who have sold short: as, the *short* interest in the market (that is, the "bears," or those persons who have sold short, and whose interest it is to depress prices).—8. Not far in the future; not distant in time; near at hand. [Now rare.]

Sore offended that his departure should be so *short*.
*Spenser.*

He commanded those who were appointed to attend him to be ready by a *short* day. *Clarendon.*

9. Limited in power or grasp; not far-reaching or comprehensive; not tenacious or retentive: said of mental faculties: as, a *short* memory.

Since their own *short* understandings reach
No farther than the present. *Rowe.*

10. Brief; not lengthy; concise. (*a*) Said of that which is spoken or written.

*Short* tale to make, we at Saint Alban's met.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 120.

Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile
The *short* and simple annals of the poor.
*Gray*, Elegy.

(*b*) Said of a speaker or writer.

What 's your business?
And, pray ye, be *short*, good friends; the time is precious.
*Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, ii. 2.

To be *short*, euery speach wrested from his owne naturall signification to another not altogether so naturall is a kinde of dissimulation, because the wordes beare contrary countenaunce to th' intent.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 155.

My advice to you is only that in your pleadings you are *short* and expressive. *Addison*, Charge to the Jury.

11. Curt; brief; abrupt; sharp; petulant; crusty; uncivil: as, a *short* answer.

I will be bitter with him and passing *short*.
*Shak.*, As you Like It, iii. 5. 138.

How, pretty sullenness,
So harsh and *short!* *B. Jonson*, Catiline, ii. 1.

The French and English Ambassadors, interceding for a Peace, had a *short* Answer of Philip II.
*Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 15.

12. In *archery*, not shot far enough to reach the mark.

Standinge betwixt two extremes, eschewing *short*, or gone, or either side wide.
*Ascham*, Toxophilus (ed. 1864), p. 22.

13. Brittle; friable; breaking or crumbling readily; inclined to flake off; defective in point of coherence or adherence: as, pastry is made *short* with butter or lard; iron is made cold-*short* by phosphorus, and hot-*short* by sulphur; the presence of coal-cinders makes mortar *short*.

Wast thou fain, poor father,
To hovel thee with swine, and rogues forlorn,
In *short* and musty straw? *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 7. 40.

The rogue 's made of pie-crust, he 's so *short*.
*Middleton*, Blurt, Master-Constable, i. 2.

The flesh of him [the chub] is not firm, but *short* and tasteless. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 66.

14. Not prolonged in utterance; less in duration than times or sounds called long: said of times, vowels, and syllables. Specifically—(*a*) In *pros.*, not exceeding in duration the unit of time (*mora, semeion*), or so regarded. The ordinary short vowel of ancient pronunciation varied somewhat in actual duration, but seems to have usually been uttered as rapidly as was consistent with full distinctness of sound. (See *long*[1], *n.*, 2.) Sometimes in metrical or rhythmical treatment a short syllable occupied less time in utterance than a normal short (was a *diminished short*, βραχεῖα μεμειωμένη), and in what is commonly known as *elision* the first of two vowel-sounds, although still audible, was shortened to such a degree as to be entirely disregarded in metrical composition. A syllable containing a short vowel was regarded as short unless the vowel stood in *position* (which see). Rhythmical or musical composition occasionally allowed itself the liberty of treating a prosodic short as a long (an *augmented short*, βραχεῖα ηὐξημένη), and vice versa. In metrical composition a short syllable usually did not take the ictus; hence, in modern versification, an unaccented syllable, whatever its duration, is said to be *short*. A short time, vowel, or syllable is marked by a curved line written independently or above the vowel: thus, ⏑, *ă*.

What better [than a song will] teach the foreigner the tongue,
What 's long or *short*, each accent where to place?
*Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 207.

(*b*) In *Eng. orthoëpy*, noting the pronunciation of the vowels *a, e, i, o, u* exemplified in the words *fat, met, sit, not, nut*. See *long*[1], *a.*, 5 (*b*).

15. Unmixed with water; undiluted; neat, as spirits; hence, strong: as, something *short* (a glass of spirits as distinguished from beer or other mild beverage). [Colloq.]

"There an't no drain of nothing *short* handy, is there?" said the Chicken, generally. "This here sluicing night is hard lines." *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, xxxii.

Come, Jack, shall us have a drop of some'at *short?*
*Trollope*, Dr. Thorne, xvii.

16. Small (and hence portable). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**A short bit.** See *bit*[2].—**A short horse is soon curried,** a simple matter or plain business is soon disposed of.—**At short aight,** a phrase noting a bill which is payable soon after being presented to the acceptor or payer.—**At short words**†, briefly; in short.

*At short wordes* thou shalt trowen me.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 956.

**In short meter.** See *meter*[2].—**Short allowance,** less than the usual or regular quantity served out, as the reduced allowance to sailors or soldiers during a protracted voyage, march, siege, or the like, when the stock of provisions is running low, with no present prospect of a fresh supply. In the British navy officers and men are paid the nominal value of the provisions so stopped, such sum being called *short-allowance money*. Hence, a scanty supply of anything.—**Short and.** Same as *ampersand.*—**Short appoggiatura.** See *appoggiatura.*—**Short bill,** in *com.*, a bill having less than ten days to run.—**Short circuit,** a shunt or side circuit of relatively low resistance connecting two points of an electric circuit so as to carry the greater part of the current.—**Short clothes.** (*a*) Same as *small-clothes*.

Will you wear the *short clothes*,
Or will you wear the side?
*Earl Richard* (Child's Ballads, III. 272).

(*b*) The petticoats or the whole dress of young children who have left off the long clothes of early infancy.—**Short coats,** the shortened skirts of a young child when the long clothes of its earliest infancy are discarded.—**Short commissure.** See *commissure.*—**Short commons.** See *commons.*—**Short cross,** in *printing*, the thick and short cross-bar of a chase. See *chase*[2], 1.—**Short cut.** See *cut, n.*, 10.—**Short division.** See *division.*—**Short elytra,** in *entom.*, elytra which cover less than half of the abdomen, as in the rove-beetles.—**Shorter Catechism.** See *catechism.*—**Short fever.** See *fever*[1].—**Short gown,** a full, loose jacket formerly worn with a skirt by women; a bed-gown.

Brisk withered little dames, in close crimped caps, long-waisted *shortgowns*, homespun petticoats, with scissors and pincushions and gay calico pockets hanging on the outside. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 439.

**Short haul.** See *long haul*, under *long*[1].—**Short hose,** the stockings of the Scottish Highlander, reaching nearly to the knee: a name originating in the sixteenth century or earlier, when Englishmen wore hose covering the thigh, leg, and foot in one piece, and perhaps used in discrimination from the trews. The short hose were commonly cut from tartan cloth, and not knitted.—**Short lay.** See *lay*[1], 6.—**Short leet, meter, mordent.** See the nouns.—**Short number,** in *printing*, said of an edition of 250 copies or less.—**Short oat, octave.** See the nouns.—**Short of.** See defs. 4, 6, and 7.—**Short Parliament.** See *parliament.*—**Short pull,** in *printing*, a light impression on a hand-press, which requires only a short pull of the bar.—**Short reduction,** in *logic.* See *reduction.*—**Short rib.** (*a*) One of the lower ribs, which are shorter than some of the upper ones, and do not reach to the breastbone; a false rib, or floating rib.

A gentleman was wounded in a duel: the rapier entered into his right side, slanting by his *shortribs* under the muscles. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

(*b*) *pl.* The right or left hypochondrium; the hypochondriac region, where the short or floating ribs are.—**Short**

score. See *score*[1], 9.—**Short sea, shrift, sixes, splice, stitch, suit, warp, whist,** etc. See the nouns.—**To come short, to come short of.** See *come*.—**To cover short sales.** See *cover*[1].—**To enter a bill short.** See *enter*[1].—**To fall short.** See *fall*[1].—**To go short.** (*a*) To fail to equal or match: generally with *of*.

Drake was a Dy'dapper to Mandeville.
Candish, and Hawkins, Furbisher, all our voyagers
*Went short of* Mandeville. *Brome*, Antipodes, I. 6.

(*b*) On the stock-exchange, to sell largely, expecting to buy later as many shares as may have been previously sold.—**To heave a cable short.** See *heave*.—**To make short boards.** See *board*.—**To make short work of, with,** etc. See *work*.

**II.** *n.* 1. A summary account: as, the *short* of the matter: see *the long and the short*, under *long*[1].

The *short* is this:
'Tis no ambition to lift up myself
Urgeth me thus.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Maid's Tragedy, v. 3.

The *short* is that your sister Gratiana
Shall stay no longer here.
*Chapman*, All Fools, iii. 1.

2. In *pros.*, a short time or syllable. See *long*[1], *n.*, 2.

The average long would occupy rather less than twice the time of the average *short*. *J. Hadley*, Essays, p. 264.

The sounds being divided into longs and *shorts*.
*S. Lanier*, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 68.

3. Whatever is deficient in number, quantity, or the like.

In counting the remittances of bank notes received for redemption during the year, there was found $25,528 in overs, being amounts in excess of the amounts claimed, and $8,246 in *shorts*, being amounts less than the amounts claimed. *Rep. of Sec. of Treasury*, 1886, p. 100.

This [coin-package] is a self-counter, in which there can be no danger of *shorts* or overs.
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 194.

4. *pl.* The bran and coarse part of meal, in mixture.—5. *pl.* In *rope-making*, the toppings and tailings of hemp, which are dressed for bolt-ropes and whale-lines; also, hemp inferior to that used in making staple ropes.—6. *pl.* Small-clothes; knee-breeches: a term introduced when but few persons still wore this dress, trousers being more common.

A little emphatic man, with a bald head, and drab *shorts*, who suddenly rushed up the ladder, at the imminent peril of snapping the two little legs encased in the drab *shorts*. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxxiii.

We can recall a pair of drab *shorts* worn as part of a walking dress, with low quartered shoes and white-cotton stockings, nearly as late as 1829 or 30.
*Quarterly Rev.*, CXLVI. 195.

The little old gentleman . . . follows him, in black *shorts* and white silk stockings.
*W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 49.

7. *pl.* In *printing*, the copies that have been or should be reprinted to make full a deficient edition.—8. In *exchange dealings:* (*a*) A short sale: as, to cover one's *shorts*. (*b*) One who has made short sales, or has sold short. See *to sell short*, below.—9. In *base-ball*, same as *short-stop*.—**For short,** by way of abbreviation: as, her name is Elizabeth, but she is called Bet *for short*. [Colloq.]

The property-man, or, as he is always called, "props," *for short*. *New York Tribune*, July 14, 1889.

**In short,** in few words; in brief; to sum up briefly.

Now I must telle *in shorte*, for I muste so,
Youre observaunce that ye shalle done at none.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

Gay and sunny, pellucid in air and water, we are sure that Smyrna is—*in short*, everything that could be wished.
*De Quincey*, Homer, i.

**To cover shorts.** See *cover*[1].

**short** (shôrt), *adv.* [< *short*, *a.*] In a short manner, in any sense; briefly or curtly; not at length; insufficiently; friably.

Speak *short*, and have as short despatch.
*Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

If the cakes at tea ate *short* and crisp, they were made by Olivia. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, xvi.

He answer'd not,
Or *short* and coldly.
*Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

**To blow short.** See *blow*[1].—**To cut short.** See *cut*.—**To sell short,** in *exchange dealings*, to sell what the seller does not at the time possess, but hopes to buy at a lower rate before the time specified for delivery.—**To set short**†, to regard or treat as of little value. Compare *to set light*, etc.

For-thy ich consaille alle creatures no clerk to dispise,
No *sette short* by here science what so thei don hemselue.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xv. 65.

**To take up short,** to check abruptly; answer or interrupt curtly; take to task unceremoniously or uncivilly.

When some of their Officers that had been sent to apprehend him came back with admiration of him, and said, Never man spake like this man, they *take* them *up short*, and tell them, They must believe as the Church believes.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. x. i.

He was *taken up short*, as one that spoke irreverently of a mystery. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, ii.

**short**† (shôrt), *v.* [< ME. *shorten, schorten*, < AS. *sceortian* (= OFries. *korta, kerta, kirta* = D. *korten* = MLG. *korten* = OHG. *curzen, kurzen, kürzen*, MHG. *schürzen, kürzen*, G. *kürzen* = Sw. *korta* = Dan. *korte*), become short, < *sceort*, short: see *short*, *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To become short; shorten.

His sight wasteth, his wytte mynysheth, his lyf *shorteth*.
*The Book of Good Manners* (1486).

2. *Naut.*, to take in the slack; haul in.

We layd out one of those ankers, with a hawser which he had of 140 fadom long, thinking to haue warpt in, but it would not be; for as we *shorted* vpon y^e^ said warpe the anker came home. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 277.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To make short; shorten.

And eek I praye, Jhesu *shorte* hir lyves
That nat wol be governed by hir wyves.
*Chaucer*, Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 405.

Which affray *shorttyd* the lyffdayes of the ssyd Philippe, whiche dyed withynne shorte tyme after the said affray. *Paston Letters*, I. 278.

But let my loves fayre Planet *short* her wayes
This yeare ensuing, or else *short* my dayes.
*Spenser*, Sonnets, lx.

2. To make the time appear short to; amuse; divert: used reflexively.

Furth I fure . . . to *schort me* on the sandis.
*Sir D. Lindsay*.

**shortage** (shôr'tāj), *n.* [< *short* + *-age*.] A deficit; deficiency; the amount by which anything is short.

On all Grain blown and screened to lighters for harbor delivery, *shortage* in excess of one bushel per thousand bushels will not be guaranteed.
*New York Produce Exchange Report*, 1888–9, p. 236.

**short-armed** (shôrt'ärmd), *a.* Having short arms; not reaching far; hence, feeble.

Which *short-armed* ignorance itself knows.
*Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3. 15.

**short-ax** (shôrt'aks), *n.* A battle-ax with a short handle, adapted for wielding with one hand, and especially for mounted knights: distinguished from the poleax, which was essentially the arm of a foot-soldier.

**short-billed** (shôrt'bild), *a.* In *ornith.*, having a short bill; brevirostrate or brevirostral: specifically applied to many birds: as, the *short-billed* kittiwake, *Rissa brevirostris;* the *short-billed* marsh-wren, *Cistothorus stellaris*.

**short-bread** (shôrt'bred), *n.* Same as *short-cake* (*a*). [Scotch.]

All kinds of cake were there, and soda-scones, *short-bread*, marmalade, black-currant jam, and the like.
*W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, ii.

**short-breathed** (shôrt'bretht), *a.* Having short breath or hurried respiration; dyspnœic.

One strange draught prescribed by Hippocrates for a *short-breathed* man is half a gallon of hydromel with a little vinegar. *Arbuthnot*.

**shortcake** (shôrt'kāk), *n.* A rich crisp tea-cake, made short with butter, sweetened, and baked rather thin. (*a*) A broad, flat, thin cake made crisp and short with lard or butter, and served up hot. (*b*) Pie-crust or pastry baked in small cakes and eaten without the filling. (*c*) A thin, light, tender cake, shortened, sometimes sweetened, and served either hot or cold. It is often prepared in layers with fruit between them, to be eaten with cream, as strawberry *shortcake*, peach *shortcake*, etc. [U. S.]

Sweet cakes and *short cakes*, ginger cakes and honey cakes, and the whole family of cakes.
*Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 440.

**short-circuit** (shôrt'sėr″kit), *v. i.* To complete an electric circuit by a conductor of low resistance; introduce a shunt of low resistance.

**short-cloak** (shôrt'klōk), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Cidaria picata:* more fully called *short-cloak carpet*.

**short-coarse** (shôrt'kōrs), *n.* One of the grades of wool into which a fleece is divided.

**short-coat** (shôrt'kōt), *v. t.* [< *short coat-s* (see under *short*, *a.*).] To dress in the first short garments, so as to leave the legs free for standing and walking; put short clothes on: said of infants.

A spoiled, pettish baby, just *short-coated*, could not have befooled me more. *E. S. Sheppard*, Counterparts, xxxviii.

"I really do believe," continued the young matron slowly, . . . "that we shall have to *short-coat* him before the three months are out."
*Mrs. L. B. Walford*, The Baby's Grandmother, xxiv.

Manitoba is as yet in its headstrong youth, and the North-West Territories are waiting to be *shortcoated*.
*Athenæum*, No. 3252, p. 238.

**shortcoming** (shôrt'kum″ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *come short* (see under *come*).] 1. A falling-off of the usual produce, quantity, or amount, as of a crop.—2. A failure of performance, as of duty; a coming short; a delinquency.

It would argue a just sensibleness . . . of our unworthy *shortcomings*, in not having more strenuously endeavoured to prevent this course of defection, . . . if for this we were mourning. *M'Ward*, Contendings (1723), p. 222.

I . . . have not
Completed half my task; and so at times
The thought of my *shortcomings* in this life
Falls like a shadow on the life to come.
*Longfellow*, Golden Legend, iv.

Very little achievement is required in order to pity another man's *shortcomings*. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxi.

**short-dated** (shôrt'dā″ted), *a.* Having little time to run.

The course of thy *short-dated* life.
*Sandys*, Paraphrase upon Eccles., ix.

**short-drawn** (shôrt'drân), *a.* Drawn in incompletely; imperfectly inspired: as, *short-drawn* breath.

**short-eared** (shôrt'ērd), *a.* In *ornith.*, having short plumicorns: as, the *short-eared* owl, *Asio accipitrinus*, formerly *Strix brachyotus* or *Brachyotus palustris*.

**shortelichet**, *adv.* An obsolete variant of *shortly*.

**shorten** (shôr'tn), *v.* [< *short* + *-en*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To become short or shorter; contract; diminish in length: as, ropes *shorten* when wet.

Futurity still *shortens*, and time present sucks in time to come. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., iii. 13.

The *short'ning* winter day is near a close.
*Burns*, Cottar's Saturday Night.

2. To make anything short: used with *in* in the nautical phrase *to shorten in on the cable*, to heave in short or shorter.—3. To come short; fail.

They had at that present but one Minister, nor neuer had but two, and they so *shortned* of their promises that but onely for meere pity they would haue forsaken them.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 163.

**To shorten in,** in *hort.*, to prune.

Some people imagine that when they have taken a pair of hedge shears or some such instrument, and shorn off the ends of the shoots on the outside of the tree indiscriminately, they are *shortening in;* and so they are, as they would a hedge! *P. Barry*, Fruit Garden, p. 257.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To make short or shorter; abridge; curtail: as, to *shorten* hours of work; to *shorten* the skirt of a dress.

I am sorry that by hanging thee I can
But *shorten* thy life one week.
*Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 433.

But here and elsewhere often, when he telleth tales out of Schoole, the good mans tongue is *shortned*.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 90.

In pity to us, God has *shortened* and bounded our view.
*Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, II. xxii.

The race that *shortens* its weapons lengthens its boundaries. *O. W. Holmes*, Autocrat, i.

2. To make appear short: as, pleasant companionship *shortens* a journey; a concave mirror *shortens* the face.

We *shorten'd* days to moments by love's art.
*Suckling*, Detraction Execrated.

There, lost behind a rising ground, the wood
Seems sunk, and *shorten'd* to its topmost boughs.
*Cowper*, Task, i. 306.

3. Figuratively, to make inefficient or incapable. Compare *short-armed*.

Behold, the Lord's hand is not *shortened*, that it cannot save. Isa. lix. 1.

4. To take in; contract; lessen in extent or amount: as, to *shorten* sail; to *shorten* an allowance.

Grind their joints
With dry convulsions, *shorten* up their sinews
With aged cramps. *Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 260.

5. To check; confine; restrain.

Here, where the subject is so fruitful, I am *shortened* by my chain. *Dryden*.

6. To deprive.

Dishonest with lopped arms the youth appears,
Spoiled of his nose, and *shortened* of his ears.
*Dryden*, Æneid, vi. 669.

7. To cause to come short or fail.

By the discovery
We shall be *shorten'd* in our aim, which was
To take in many towns ere almost Rome
Should know we were afoot. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 2. 23.

8. To make short or friable, as pastry with butter or lard.—9. To pronounce or measure as short: as, to *shorten* a vowel or syllable.—**To shorten sail.** See *sail*[1].

**shortener** (shôrt'nėr), *n.* [< *shorten* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which shortens.

The gout . . . is not usually reckoned a *shortener* of life.
*Swift*, Inquiry into the Behaviour of the Queen's Last [Ministry, ii.

**shortening** (shôrt'ning), *n.* In *cookery*, lard, butter, or other substance used to make pastry short or flaky.

**shorthand** (shôrt'hand), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *short-hand, short hand;* < *short* + *hand.*]

**I.** *n.* A system of writing briefer than that in general use (which is distinctively called *long-hand*); a method of writing in which abbreviations or arbitrary simple characters or symbols are more or less systematically employed, in order to write words with greater rapidity than in the ordinary method of writing; brachygraphy; stenography; tachygraphy. The varieties of shorthand now in use are nearly all based on the phonetic principle. The system introduced by Isaac Pitman in 1837, and known as *phonography* (which see) from 1840, has, in its various modifications by its originator and others, a very wide currency wherever the English language is spoken. After the issue of the ninth edition of his work, in 1853, Pitman introduced extensive changes (especially in the vowel-system). The following is a comparative view of Pitman's later and earlier systems and that of a modification of them by J. E. Munson of New York (1866):

Pitman, Munson, and Pitman's Ninth Edition:

p, b, t, d, ch, j, k, g, f, v, th, dh, s, z, sh, zh, m, n, ng, l, r.

Pitman: w, y, h.

Munson: w, y, h.

"9th Ed.": w, y, h.

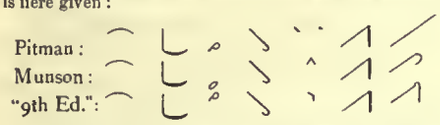
Vowels.

| | Long. | | | Short. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pitman, Munson: | ah | ā | ē | ă | ĕ | ĭ |
| P., M., "9th Ed.": | aw | ō | ōō | ŏ | ŭ | o͝o |
| "9th Ed.": | ē | ā | ah | ĭ | ĕ | ă |

Diphthongs.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pitman: | ı | oı | ow | ʊ |
| Munson: | ı | oı | ow | ʊ |
| "9th Ed.": | ı | oı | ow | ʊ |

For further comparison, the sentence "my tongue is the pen of a ready writer," as written in these three systems, is here given:



Pitman:
Munson:
"9th Ed.":

Author of the Art of Memorie, in Latin, 1618, 12mo. Inventor of *Short-hand*—'tis the best. Bp. Wilkins sayd 'tis only used in England, or by the English.
*Aubrey*, Lives, John Willis.

They shewed also a Psalter in the short Notes of Tyro, Tullius's Libertus; with a Discourse concerning the use of such *Short Hand* in the beginning of the Manuscript.
*Lister*, Journey to Paris, p. 118.

[The following passage is an early allusion to the use of the word in this sense:

*Blep.* He conid never find the way to my house.
*Chrem.* But now he shalt at a short-hand.
*Blep.* What, brachygraphy? Thomas Shelton's art?
*Chrem.* No, I mean snddeniy.
*Randolph*, Hey for Honesty, ii. 3.]

**Phonetic shorthand.** See *phonetic.*

**II.** *a.* **1.** Of writing, contracted; stenographic; written in shorthand: as, *shorthand* notes.—**2.** Of persons, using shorthand; stenographic.

It must after this be consign'd by the *Short-hand* Writers to the Publick Press.
*Congreve*, Way of the World, v. 5.

**short-handed** (shôrt'han'ded), *a.* Not having the necessary or regular number of hands, servants, or assistants.

Alston, the owner of the ranch, eyed him over from crown to spur, . . . and, being *short-handed*, engaged him on the spot.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 459.

**shorthander** (shôrt'han'dėr), *n.* A stenographer. [Colloq.]

It is a pity that no English *shorthander* has tried the experiment of a purely script basis, in which the blunt angles and other defects of the geometric systems shall not merely be reduced to a minimum, but eliminated altogether.
*The Academy*, April 6, 1889, p. 243.

**short-head** (shôrt'hed), *n.* *Naut.*, a sucking whale under one year old: when near that age, it is very fat and yields above thirty barrels of blubber. *Simmonds.* [Eng.]

**short-heeled** (shôrt'hēld), *a.* Having the hind claw short, as a bird: as, the *short-heeled* field-lark (the tree-pipit, *Anthus arboreus* or *trivialis*). [Scotch.]

**shorthorn** (shôrt'hôrn), *n.* One of a breed of cattle having very short horns. The breed originated in the beginning of the nineteenth century in the valley of the Tees in England, but is now spread over all the richly pastured districts of Great Britain. The cattle are easily fattened, and the flesh is of excellent quality, but for dairy purposes they are inferior to some other breeds. The word is often used adjectively: as, the *shorthorn* breed. Also called *Durham* and *Teeswater.* *Encyc. Brit.*, I. 387.

**short-horned** (shôrt'hôrnd), *a.* **1.** Having short horns, as cattle: specifically noting the breed of cattle called *shorthorns.*—**2.** Having short antennæ, as an insect.—**Short-horned flies,** the suborder *Brachycera.*—**Short-horned grasshoppers,** the family *Acrididæ.* See *grasshopper* and *locust*[1], 1.

**Shortia** (shôr'ti-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Torrey and Gray, 1842), named after Charles W. *Short*, an American botanist (1794–1863).] A genus of gamopetalous plants, of the order *Diapensiaceæ* and tribe *Galacineæ.* It is characterized by scaly-bracteolate flowers, with a five-parted persistent calyx, five-lobed bell-shaped corolla, five stamens and five scale-shaped incurved staminodes, and a globose three-celled ovary, which ripens into a three-valved capsule crowned with the filiform style, and containing very numerous small seeds. There are but 2 species, *S. uniflora* of Japan, and

Flowering Plant of *Shortia galacifolia.* *a*, the corolla, laid open.

*S. galacifolia* of the mountains of western North Carolina, long thought the rarest of North American plants, and famed as the plant particularly associated with Asa Gray, who first described it from a fragment seen in Paris in 1839, with a prediction of its structure and relationship, verified on its first discovery in flower in 1877. It is a smooth and delicate stemless plant from a perennial root, with long-stalked round or cordate evergreen radical leaves. The handsome nodding white flower is solitary upon a long peduncle which becomes erect in fruit. The plant grows in extensive patches in mountain ravines, in company with its relative *Galax.*

**short-jointed** (shôrt'join'ted), *a.* **1.** Having short intervals between the joints: said of plants.—**2.** Having a short pastern: specifically said of a horse.

Round-hoof'd, *short-jointed*, fetlocks shag and long.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 295.

**short-laid** (shôrt'lād), *a.* In *rope-making*, short-twisted.

**short-legged** (shôrt'leg'ed or -legd), *a.* Having short legs, as the breed of hens called *creepers.*

Some pigeons, Davy, a couple of *short-legged* hens.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 1. 28.

**short-lived** (shôrt'līvd), *a.* [< *short* + *life* + *-ed*[2].] Having a short life or existence; not living or lasting long; of short continuance: as, a *short-lived* race of beings; *short-lived* passion.

Such *short-lived* wits do wither as they grow.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., ii. 1. 54.

Some have . . . sought
By pyramids and mansolean pomp,
*Short-liv'd* themselves, t' immortalize their bones.
*Cowper*, Task, v. 184.

Suit lightly won, and *short-lived* pain,
For monarchs seldom sigh in vain.
*Scott*, Marmion, v. 9.

**shortly** (shôrt'li), *adv.* [< ME. *shortly, shortli, schortly, schortliche, scheortliche,* < AS. *sceortlīce, scortlīce,* < *sceort, scort,* short: see *short* and *-ly*[2].] In a short manner. (*a*) In a short time; presently; soon: often with *before* or *after.*

To shew unto his servants things which must *shortly* come to pass.
Rev. i. 1.

I shall be *shortly* in London.
*Howell*, Letters, I. v. 30.

They lost her in a storm that fell *shortly after* they had been on board.
*N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 93.

(*b*) In few words; briefly.

And *shortly* to procede in this mater,
They chase hym kyng by voice of the land.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1324.

Are not those circumstances true that this gentleman hath so *shortly* and methodically delivered?
*Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, v. 3.

I may be permitted to indicate *shortly* two or three fallacies.
*Lecky*, Europ. Morals, II. 220.

(*c*) Curtly; abruptly; sharply.

Litull Johne seid he had won v shyllyngs,
And Robyn Hode seid *schortly* nay.
*Robin Hood and the Monk* (Child's Ballads, V. 3).

**shortneck** (shôrt'nek), *n.* The pectoral sandpiper, *Tringa maculata.* See cut under *sandpiper.* *G. Trumbull*, 1888. [Long Island.]

**shortness** (shôrt'nes), *n.* [< ME. *schortnes, schortnesse,* < AS. *sceortnys, scortnys,* < *sceort, scort,* short: see *short* and *-ness.*] The quality or state of being short. (*a*) Want of length or extent in space or time; little length or little duration.

They move strongest in a right line, which is caused by the *shortness* of the distance.
*Bacon*, Nat. Hist.

The *shortness* of the emperors' reigns . . . did not give the workmen time to make many of their figures; and, as the *shortness* of their reigns was generally occasioned by the advancement of a rival, it is no wonder that nobody worked on the figure of a deceased emperor when his enemy was on the throne.
*Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 496).

(*b*) Fewness of words; brevity; conciseness.

I am called awai, I prai you pardon mi *shortnes.*
*Sir J. Cheke*, in Ascham's Scholemaster, Int., p. 6.

(*c*) Want of reach, or of the power of retention: as, the *shortness* of the memory. (*d*) Deficiency; imperfection; limited extent; poverty: as, the *shortness* of our reason; *shortness* of provisions.

In case from any *shortness* of water, or other cause, the turbine should have to be stopped.
*Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXVI. 121.

(*e*) Curtness; sharpness: as, her temper was evident from the *shortness* of her answers. (*f*) Brittleness; friability; crispness.

From this pulverized stone, sand, and cement a stronger mortar was obtained than from sand and cement only; the mixture also was quite free from *shortness.*
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 276.

**short-shipped** (shôrt'shipt), *a.* **1.** Put on board ship in deficient quantity.—**2.** Shut out from a ship accidentally or for want of room.

**short-sighted** (shôrt'sī'ted), *a.* **1.** Having distinct vision only when the object is near; near-sighted; myopic.

*Short-sighted* men see remote objects best in Old Age.
*Newton*, Opticks, i. 11.

To be *short-sighted*, or stare, to fleer in the Face, to look distant, to observe, to overlook.
*Steele*, Conscious Lovers, i. 1.

**2.** Not able to look far into futurity; of limited intellect; not able to discern remoter consequences or results; not gifted with foresight.

The wise his days with pleasure ends,
The fooiish and *short-sighted* die with fear,
That they go no-where.
*Sir J. Denham*, Old Age, iv.

**3.** Proceeding from or characterized by a want of foresight: as, a *short-sighted* plan.

**short-sightedly** (shôrt'sī'ted-li), *adv.* In a short-sighted manner; hence, with lack of foresight or penetration.

**short-sightedness** (shôrt-sī'ted-nes), *n.* The state or character of being short-sighted. (*a*) Near-sightedness; myopia. (*b*) Defective or limited intellectual discernment; inability to see far into futurity or to discern remote consequences.

We think a thousand years a great matter . . . through our *short-sightedness.*
*Abp. Leighton*, Works (ed. 1867), I. 303.

Cunning is a kind of *shortsightedness.*
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 225.

(*c*) Lack of foresight; the fact of being characterized by, or of proceeding from, want of foresight: as, the *shortsightedness* of a proposed policy.

**short-spoken** (shôrt'spō'kn), *a.* Speaking in a short or quick-tempered manner; sharp in address; curt of speech.

**short-staple** (shôrt'stā'pl), *a.* Having the fiber short: applied in commerce to the ordinary upland cotton of the United States. See *cotton-plant*, and compare *long-staple.*

**short-stop** (shôrt'stop), *n.* A player in the game of base-ball who is stationed between second and third base; also, the position filled by that player. See *base-ball.* Also called *short.*

**short-styled** (shôrt'stīld), *a.* In *bot.*, having a short style. See *heterogonous trimorphism*, under *heterogonous.*

**shorttail** (shôrt'tāl), *n.* A short-tailed snake; a tortricid; a roller.

**short-tailed** (shôrt'tāld), *a.* Having a short tail; having short tail-feathers; brevicaudate; brachyurous: specifically said of many animals and of a few groups of animals.—**Short-tailed crustaceans,** the *Brachyura.*—**Short-tailed field-mice,** the voles or *Arvicolinæ.*—**Short-tailed snakes,** the *Tortricidæ.*—**Short-tailed swimmers,** the brachyurous or pygopod natatorial birds, as auks, loons, grebes, and penguins.—**Short-tailed terns,** the terns or sea-swallows of the genus *Hydrochelidon,* as the black tern, *H. nigra* or *H. lariformis.* See cut under *Hydrochelidon.*

**short-tempered** (shôrt'tem'pėrd), *a.* Having a hasty temper; easily put out of temper.

**short-toed** (shôrt'tōd), *a.* Having short toes; brachydactylous.—**Short-toed eagle,** *Circaëtus gal-*

*licus* (formerly *Falco gallicus* and *Aquila brachydactyla*), a bird of prey inhabiting all the countries bordering the Mediterranean, and thence eastward to the whole of the Indian peninsula and part of the Malay archipelago. The male is 26 inches long; the female, 30 inches; the pointed wings are more than half as long again as the tail; the tarsi are mostly naked; the nostrils are oval perpendicularly; the head is crested with lanceolate feathers; and in the adult the breast is white, streaked with brown. This bird is the *Jean-le-Blanc* of early French ornithologists; its book-name *short-toed eagle* is not very happy, as it is a poor example of an eagle, with nothing noticeable about its toes. Also called *snake-buzzard* (where see cut).

**short-tongued** (shôrt'tungd), *a.* Having a short, thick, fleshy tongue, as a lizard; crassilingual.

**short-waisted** (shôrt'wās'ted), *a.* 1. Having a short waist or body: applied to persons, and also to dresses, coats, or other garments covering the body.—2. Pertaining to garments of this character: as, *short-waisted* fashion or style.—3. Short-tempered; touchy; crusty. [Prov. Eng.]

**short-winded** (shôrt'win'ded), *a.* [< ME. *shortwynded*; < *short* + *wind*[2] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Breathing with difficulty; dyspnœic.—2. Unable to bear long-continued violent exertion, as running, without difficulty of breathing; out of breath.

Whan thei saugh the Saisnes well chased and *short wynded*, thei lete renne at hem. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 245.

*Poins.* [Reads] "I [Falstaff] will imitate the honourable Romans in brevity:" he sure means brevity in breath, *short-winded*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 136.

3. Panting; characterized by difficulty of breathing.

Find we a time for frighted peace to pant,
And breathe *short-winded* accents of new broils.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., i. 1. 3.

**short-windedness** (shôrt'win'ded-nes), *n.* The character or state of being short-winded; dyspnœa.

Balm, taken fasting, . . . is very good against *short-windedness*. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 374.

**short-winged** (shôrt'wingd), *a.* Having comparatively or relatively short wings: specifically noting certain hawks used in falconry, as the goshawk, *Astur palumbarius*, in comparison with the true falcons, as the peregrine or gerfalcon.

**short-witted** (shôrt'wit'ed), *a.* Having little wit; not wise; of scanty intellect or judgment.

Piety doth not require at our hands that we should be either *short-witted* or beggarly.
*Sir M. Hale*, Remains, p. 200. (*Latham.*)

**shory** (shōr'i), *a.* [< *shore*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Lying near the shore or coast. [Rare.]—2. Shelving.

There is commonly a descent or declivity from the shore to the middle part of the channel, . . . and those *shory* parts are generally but some fathoms deep.
*T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth, I. 13.

**shost**†. A Middle English contracted form of *shouldest*, the second person singular of the preterit of *shall*[1].

**shot**[1] (shot), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shotte*; < ME. *shot*, *schot*, < AS. *ge-sceot*, *ge-scot*, implements for shooting, an arrow or dart (= OFries. *skot*, a shot, = D. *schot*, a shot, shoot, = MLG. *schot*, implements for shooting, an arrow, ammunition, = OHG. *scoz*, MHG. *schoz*, G. *schoss*, *schuss* = Icel. *skot* = Sw. *skott* = Dan. *skud*, a shot, a shooting), < *sceótan* (pp. *scoten*), shoot: see *shoot*, *v.* Cf. *shoot*, *n.*, *shot*[2], *n.*] 1†. A missile weapon; an arrow; a dart.

No man therfore, up peyne of los of lyf,
No maner *shot*, ne pollax, ne shert knyf
Into the lystes sende, or thider brynge.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1686.

2. A projectile; particularly, a ball or bullet; also, such projectiles collectively. Projectiles for large guns are seldom called by this name without some qualifying term: as, *solid shot*, *round shot*, *grape-shot*. The term properly denotes a missile not intended to explode, as distinguished from a shell or bomb. Projectiles of unusual character, but solid and not explosive, are usually called *shot* with some descriptive word: as, *bar-shot*, *buck-shot*, *chain-shot*.

Storm'd at with *shot* and shell.
*Tennyson*, Charge of the Light Brigade.

3. A small ball or pellet, of which a number are combined in one charge; also, such pellets collectively. They are made by running molten lead combined with a little arsenic through a sieve, or pouring it from a ladle with a serrated edge from the top of a high tower (see *shot-tower*) into water at the bottom. The stream of metal breaks into drops which become spherical. To obviate the use of the high tower, various expedients have been tried, such as dropping the metal through a tube up through which a strong current of air is driven, or dropping it through a column of glycerin or oil. Such shot is assorted by sizes of the pellets, distinguished by letters (as *BB*, spoken *double-B*), or by numbers (usually Nos. 1 to 10 or 12), or by specific names (as *swan-shot*, etc.).

4. The distance passed over by a missile or projectile in its flight; range: used, in combination with the name of the weapon or missile, as a rough measure of length.

Therby is an other churche of our Lady, distance from the churche of Bethlem .v. arrow *shottes*.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 38.

And she went, and sat her down . . . a good way off, as it were a bow*shot*. Gen. xxi. 16.

He shew'd a tent
A stone-*shot* off. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

Hence—5. Range in general; reach: as, within car-*shot*.

Keep you in the rear of your affection,
Out of the *shot* and danger of desire.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3. 35.

6. Anything emitted, cast, or thrown forth; a shoot.

Violent and tempestuous storm and *shots* of rain.
*Ray*, Physico-Theological Discourses, p. 221.

7. Among fishermen, the whole sweep of nets thrown out at one time; also, one cast or set of the nets; also, the number of fish caught in one haul of the nets. See *shoot*, *v. t.*, 11.—8. A place where fishermen let out their nets. See *shoot*, *v. t.*, 11.—9. The act of shooting; discharge of, or the discharge from, a bow, gun, or other missile weapon.

Whan he moughte no lenger sustaine the *shotte* of dartes and arowes, he boldly lepte in to the see.
*Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 17.

And y had a hew, be the rode,
On [one] *schot* schelde yew se.
*Robin Hood and the Potter* (Child's Ballads, V. 26).

That's a perilous *shot* out of an elder-gun!
*Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 210.

10. One who shoots, especially with a firearm. (*a*†) A man armed with a musket or harquebus, as distinguished from a pikeman, bowman, or the like; also, a number of men so armed, collectively.

A guard of chosen *shot* I had,
That walked about me every minute while.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., i. 4. 53.

In his passage from his lodging to the court were set in a ward fiue or sixe thousand *shot*, that were of the Emperors gard. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 459.

(*b*) A marksman, especially with reference to his skill: as, a good *shot*; a crack *shot*; a wing-*shot*.

He was a capital cricketer; was so good a *shot* that any house desirous of reputation for its bags on the 12th or 1st was glad to have him for a guest.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Wives and Daughters, xiii.

11. In *weaving*, a single thread of weft carried through the warp at one run of the shuttle.—12. A defect, of the nature of a streak, in the texture of silk and other textiles, caused by the interweaving of a thread or threads differing from the others in color, quality, or size. Compare *shot*[1], *p. a.*, 3.—13. In *mining*, a blast.—14. A nook; an angle; a plot of land; specifically, a square furlong of land; a group of strips or allotments, each one furlong in length, and together a furlong in width, in the open-field system. See *field*.

The Infield is divided into three *shots* or parts, much about eighteen acres in all.
*Scott of Rossie* (Maxwell's Sel. Trans., p. 32). (*Jamieson.*)

He claps down an enclosure in the middle of my bit *shot* of corn. *Scott*, Pirate, xxx.

15. A move or stroke in a game, as in curling or billiards.—16. A stitch in one's side. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—17. A handful of hemp. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—18. Spermaceti; whale-shot.—**A bad shot**, a wrong guess; a mistake. [Colloq.]

"I think he was fair," he said once, but it turned out to be *a bad shot*, the person in question being as black as a coal. *Mrs. L. B. Walford*, Cousins, i.

**A shot in the locker**, a reserve of money or provisions; funds; resources. [Colloq.]

My wife shall travel like a lady. As long as there 's *a shot in the locker* she shall want for nothing.
*Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, xxvi.

**A snap shot.** See *snap*.—**Barbed shot.** See *barbed*[1].—**Bird-shot**, drop-shot of a size used for birds and small game generally, especially one of the finer sizes, as No. 7 or 8. The finest is usually called *mustard-seed* or *dust-shot*. Some of the largest may also take distinctive names, as *swan-shot*.—**Canister-shot.** Same as *case-shot*, 1.—**Chilled shot.** See *chill*[1].—**Drop-shot.** (*a*) Shot made by dropping or pouring melted lead, as opposed to such as are cast, as buck-shot and bullets. See def. 3, above.

The thick covering of feathers and down with which they [swans] are protected will turn the largest *drop shot*.
*Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 185.

(*b*) Same as *dropping fire* (which see, under *drop*). Also called *dropping shot*.—**Fancy shot.** See *fancy*.—**Flowering shot.** Same as *Indian-shot*.—**Flying shot**, a shot fired at something in motion, as a bird on the wing; also, one who fires such a shot; a wing-shot.—**Gallery shot.** See *gallery*.—**Head-mold shot**†. See *head-mold*.—**Indian shot.** See *Indian-shot*.—**Mustard-seed shot.** See *mustard-seed*.—**Parthian, random, red-hot, ricochet shot.** See the qualifying words.—**Round shot**, a spherical shot; a cannon-ball.—**Shot of a cable** (*naut.*). (*a*†) The splicing of two cables together, or the whole length of two cables thus united. (*b*) A length of rope as it comes from the ropewalk; also, the length of a chain-cable between two shackles, generally fifteen fathoms.—**To arm a shot, drop to shot**, etc. See the verbs. (See also *bean-shot*, *buck-shot*, *dust-shot*, *feather-shot*, *snap-shot*, *swan-shot*, *wing-shot*.)

**shot**[1] (shot), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shotted*, ppr. *shotting*. [< *shot*[1], *n.*] To load with shot: as, to *shot* a gun.

His order to me was "to see the top chains put upon the cables, and the guns *shotted*."
*R. Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 345).

**shot**[1]. Preterit and past participle of *shoot*.

**shot**[1] (shot), *p. a.* [Pp. of *shoot*, *v.*] 1†. Advanced.

Well *shot* in yeares he seem'd. *Spenser*, F. Q., V. vi. 19.

2. Firm; stable; secure. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—3. Having a changeable color, like that produced in weaving by all the warp-threads being of one color and all the weft of another; chatoyant. Silk is the usual material thus woven, but there are also shot alpaca and other goods.

Hearse
With a thousand cries is its stream,
And we on its breast, our minds
Are confus'd as the cries which we hear,
Changing and *shot* as the sights which we see.
*M. Arnold*, The Future.

4. Same as *shooted*.

**shot**[2] (shot), *n.* [An assibilated form of *scot*[2]: see *scot*[2], and cf. *shot*[1].] 1. A reckoning, or a person's share of a reckoning; charge; share of expenses, as of a tavern-bill.

I'll to the alehouse with you presently; where, for one *shot* of five pence, thou shalt have five thousand welcomes.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 5. 9.

"Come, brothers, be merry," said jolly Robin,
"Let us drink, and never give ore;
For the *shot* I will pay, ere I go my way,
If it cost me five pounds and more."
*Robin Hood and the Butcher* (Child's Ballads, V. 36).

You have had a feast, a merry one; the *shot*
Is now to be discharged.
*Shirley*, Love's Cruelty, iv. 1.

2†. A supply or amount of drink, perhaps paid for at a fixed rate.

About noon we returned, had a *shot* of ale at Slathwaite.
*Meeke*, Diary, Jan. 23, 1691. (*Davies.*)

**Rescue shot**†. See *rescue*.—**To pay the shot.** See *pay*[1].—**To stand shot**, to meet the expense; pay the bill.

Are you to *stand shot* to all this good liquor?
*Scott*, Kenilworth, xix.

"Bring him some victual, landlord," called out the recruiting serjeant. "I'll *stand shot*."
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiv.

**shot**[3] (shot), *n.* [As *shote*[1], < ME. **schote*, < AS. *sccóta*, a trout, < *sccótan*, shoot: see *shot*[1]. Cf. *shote*[1].] 1. The trout, *Salmo fario*. [Westmoreland, Eng.]—2. The grayling, *Thymallus vulgaris*. Also *shut*, *shutt*. [Teme river, Eng.]

**shot**[4] (shot), *n.* [Prob. so called as 'shot' or rejected: see *shot*[1]. Cf. *shote*[2].] 1. An inferior animal taken out of a drove of cattle or a flock of sheep.—2. A young hog; a shote.

**shot**[5]†. A Middle English past participle of *shut*[1].

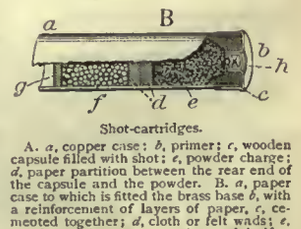
**shot-anchor**† (shot'ang'kor), *n.* Same as *sheet-anchor* for *sheet-anchor*.

**shot-belt** (shot'belt), *n.* A shoulder- or waist-belt, usually of leather, to which a receptacle is secured, or several receptacles, for small shot: a common form is that which has but a single long bag or pouch, with a metal charger at the lower end. See cut B under *shot-pouch*.

**shot-borer** (shot'bōr'ėr), *n.* A small lignivorous beetle of the family *Scolytidæ*, as *Xyloborus dispar*, which bores holes in trees to such an extent that they seem to have been peppered with bird-shot; a pin-borer. See cuts under *borer* and *pin-borer*. [U. S. and Canada.]

**shot-bush** (shot'bush), *n.* The wild sarsaparilla, *Aralia nudicaulis*: from its shot-like fruit.

**shot-cartridge** (shot'kär'trij), *n.* A cartridge containing shot instead of a bullet, and intended to serve various purposes. (*a*) For convenience in loading a breech-loader, the powder and shot being packed in a metal or paper case which has the percussion-cap at the end. See *shell*, 10. (*b*) To keep the shot together and prevent immediate scattering as it leaves the muzzle, the cartridge of this kind




Shot-cartridges.

A. *a*, copper case; *b*, primer; *c*, wooden capsule filled with shot; *e*, powder charge; *d*, paper partition between the rear end of the capsule and the powder. B. *a*, paper case to which is fitted the brass base *b*, with a reinforcement of layers of paper, *c*, cemented together; *d*, cloth or felt wads; *e*, powder; *f*, shot; *g*, paper shot-wad, half as thick as one of the wads *d*; *h*, primer.

being made commonly of wire and pasteboard, and the charge of shot being inclosed in a wire net. Distinctively called *wire-cartridge*.

**shot-clog**† (shot'klog), *n.* A person who is a mere clog on a company, but is tolerated because he pays the shot for the rest.

A gull, a rook, a *shot-clog*, to make suppers, and be laughed at? *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

Drawer, take your plate. For the reckoning there 's some of their cloaks; I will be no *shot-clog* to such. *Amends for Ladies*, p. 51. (*Halliwell.*)

**shot-compressor** (shot'kom-pres″or), *n.* In *surg.*, a forceps used to secure the ends of a ligature by fastening a split leaden shot upon them, instead of tying them.

**shot-corn** (shot'kôrn), *n.* A small shot. [Rare.]

A gun was levelled at Clarke by some one very near at hand. One single *shot-corn* struck him in the inside of the right thigh. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., III. 221.

**shot-crossbow** (shot'krôs″bō), *n.* A crossbow in the stock of which a gun-barrel was inserted, and which served at will as a firearm or an arbalist.

**shote**[1] (shōt), *n.* [Also *shot*, a trout (see *shot*[3]); < ME. **schote*, < AS. *sceóta*, a trout, < *scċótan*, shoot: see *shoot*.] Same as *shot*[3].

The *shote*, peculiar to Devonshire and Cornwall, in shape and colour resembleth the trout; howheit, in bigness and goodness cometh far behind him. *R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall.

**shote**[2] (shōt), *n.* [Also *shoat*, E. dial. also *shoot*, *shot*, formerly also *shete:* see *shot*[4], and cf. *sholt*.] 1. A young hog; a pig.

Yong *shoates* or yong hogs, nefrendes. *Withals' Dict.* (ed. 1608), p. 72. (*Nares.*)

*Cochet*, a Cockerel or Cock-chick; also a *shote*, or *shete*, Pig. *Cotgrave.*

2. A thriftless, worthless fellow: used generally with some derogatory adjective, as *poor* or *miserable*. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

**shoter**†, *n.* Same as *shotter*.

**shot-flagon** (shot'flag″on), *n.* The host's pot, given where the guests have drunk above a shilling's worth of ale. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**shot-free** (shot'frē), *a.* Same as *scot-free*, 2.

*As.* But pray, why must they be punish'd that carry off the Prize?

*Eut.* Lest their too great Felicity should expose them to Envy, if they should carry away the Prize and go *Shot-free* too. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 426.

**shot-gage** (shot'gāj), *n.* An instrument for testing cannon-projectiles. Shot-gages are of two kinds—ring-gages and cylinder-gages. Two sizes of the first kind are employed for each caliber. The shot or shell must pass through the larger, but not through the smaller. It is afterward rolled through the cylinder-gage, any jamming or sticking in which causes the rejection of the projectile.

**shot-garland** (shot'gär″land), *n.* 1. See *shot garland*, under *garland*.—2. In land-batteries, an iron or wooden stand on which shot and shell are piled in order to preserve them from deterioration.

**shot-glass** (shot'glàs), *n.* In *weaving*, same as *cloth-prover:* so called because fitted for counting the shots in a given piece of textile.

**shot-gromet** (shot'grom″et), *n.* See *gromet*.

**shot-gun** (shot'gun), *n.* A smooth-bore gun used for firing small shot, as in the chase of birds and small quadrupeds; a fowling-piece: commonly called *gun* simply, in implied distinction from *rifle* or other small-arm. Some shot-guns are too heavy to be brought to the shoulder. (See *punt-gun*, *ducking-gun*.) Shot-guns are usually either single-barreled or double-barreled; rarely a third barrel is added; sometimes one of the barrels is rifled (see the quotation). Besides being smooth-bored, a shot-gun differs from any form of rifle in having no hind-sight and a simple pin as fore-sight. Shot-guns are also distinguished as *muzzle-loaders* and *breech-loaders;* the former are little used now. Though the bore is always smooth, it is often contracted toward the muzzle to concentrate the discharge. (See *choke-bore*.) The standard shot-gun now most used by sportsmen is the double-barreled breech-loader, of 7 to 10 pounds weight, about 30 inches length of barrel, length and drop of stock fitting the shooter, often with pistol-grip, caliber usually 10, 12, or 14, and taking corresponding sizes of paper or metal shot-cartridges (see *shell*) with center-fire primers or percussion-caps and an automatic ejector; such as have the cock or hammer concealed in the mechanism of the lock are specified as *hammerless*. The special makes are numberless, but decided variations from the standard pattern are rare. Shot-guns are seldom fitted with hair-triggers, but usually with rebounding locks, in which the hammer flies back to half-cock on delivering the blow on the plunger. A special form of shot-gun, used by naturalists, is described under *cane-gun*.

The combination of a rifle and *shot-gun* in one double-barrel weapon is much esteemed by South African sportsmen. *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 192.

**Shot-gun policy**, in *U. S. polit. slang*, a name used by partizan extremists in the North to denote the alleged political control of negro voters in the South by violence and intimidation.—**Shot-gun prescription**, in *med.*, a prescription which contains a great number of drugs of varying properties. [Colloq.]—**Shot-gun quarantine.** See *quarantine*.

**shot-hole** (shot'hōl), *n.* A hole made by the passage of a shot fired from a gun; also, a blasting-hole or drill-hole charged and prepared for a blast or "shot," as this term is sometimes used by miners.

**shot-ice** (shot'īs), *n.* A sheet of ice. *Halliwell.* [North. Eng.]

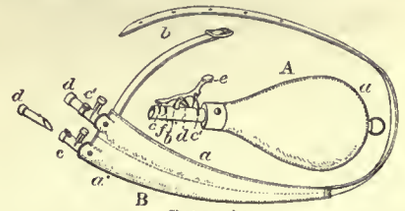
**shot-line** (shot'līn), *n.* In the *life-saving service*, a light cord attached to a ball which is fired from a gun or mortar so as to fall over a vessel in distress. By means of the cord a heavier rope can then be hauled from the shore to the vessel. In the United States service a cord of braided linen is used.

**shot-locker** (shot'lok″ėr), *n.* A compartment for containing cannon-balls, especially on shipboard. See *locker*[1].

**shot-pepper** (shot'pep″ėr), *n.* See *pepper*.

**shot-plug** (shot'plug), *n.* A tapered wooden plug formerly used on board a wooden man-of-war to stop up holes made by shot. It is often covered with fearnaught or some similar material to insure a closer fit.

**shot-pouch** (shot'pouch), *n.* 1. A receptacle for the small shot used in hunting small game. Such pouches were formerly made of different material and of many different forms, but generally of leather, and



Shot-pouches.

A, pouch for one size of shot: *a*, pouch; *b*, charger with gates *c*, *c'*; *d*, spring which holds the gate *c* closed until the lever *e*, which shuts the gate *c'* and opens *c*, is depressed, when the charge filling the nozle between the two gates is released. The charge can be lessened by placing the gate *c* in the slot *f*. B, pouch (shot-belt) for two sizes of shot: *a*, *a'*, pouches; *b*, strap for attachment to the person of the sportsman; *c*, *c'*, nozles, each with a single spring gate. The charge is measured in the detachable charger *d*.

fitted with a metal charger, or device for measuring a desired charge of shot. Like the powder-flask or powder-horn, the shot-pouch has almost disappeared with the nearly universal use of breech-loaders, which take fixed ammunition in the form of shot-cartridges.

He searched under his red flannel shirt, beneath the heavy tangle of *shot-pouches*, and powder-flask, and dangling chargers of antelope-horn, and the like. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 119.

2. The ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida:* so called in allusion to the quantity of shot often required to kill it. See cut under *Erismatura*. [Local, U. S.]

**shot-proof** (shot'prōf), *a.* Proof against shot or missile weapons.

Arete's favour makes any one *shot-proof* against thee, Cupid. *B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, v. 3.

**shot-prop** (shot'prop), *n.* An arrangement for filling a shot-hole which is low in a ship's side and is likely to admit water. It is a plug braced from within by means of a timber or several timbers, which support it firmly in place.

**shot-rack** (shot'rak), *n.* Same as *shot-garland*, 1.

**shotrel**†, *n.* [Appar. < *shot*[3] + *-er-el*, as in *pickerel*.] A pike in the first year.

As though six mouths and the cat for a seventh be not sufficient to eat an harlotry *shotrel*, a pennyworth of cheese, and half a score sparlings. *Gascoigne*, Supposes, ii. 3. (*Davies.*)

**shot-sorter** (shot'sôr″tėr), *n.* A frame holding a series of rotary screens for sorting shot into various sizes.

**shot-star** (shot'stär), *n.* The alga *Nostoc commune*.

**shott** (shot), *n.* [Ar.] In northern Africa, the bed of an old saline lake which has become dried up by excess of evaporation over precipitation, and is now filled with deposits of salt and gypsum mingled with sand blown from the adjacent desert. The word is frequently used by writers in English and other languages on the physical geography of northern Africa.

**shot-table** (shot'tā″bl), *n.* A rotating table having an annular groove or channel in which a round shot is placed to cool after casting. It is designed to cause the metal to shrink equally in all directions.

**shotted** (shot'ed), *p. a.* 1. Loaded with a ball as well as with the cartridge of powder: said of cannon.

Once fairly kindled, he [Carlyle] is like a three-decker on fire, and his *shotted* guns go off, as the glow reaches them, alike dangerous to friend and foe. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 148.

2. Having a shot attached; weighted with shot.

His heavy-*shotted* hammock-shroud
Drops in his vast and wandering grave. *Tennyson*, In Memoriam, vi.

**Shotted line.** See *line*[2].

**shotten** (shot'n), *p. a.* [< ME. *schoten*, < AS. *scoten*, pp. of *scċótan*, shoot, rush: see *shoot*, *v.*] 1. Shot out of its socket; dislocated, as a bone. See the quotation under *shoulder-shotten*.—2. Having spawned; spent, as a fish.

If manhood, good manhood, be not forgot upon the face of the earth, then am I a *shotten* herring. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 142.

Dismally shrunk, as Herrings *shotten*. *Prior*, The Mice.

3. Sour; curdled, as milk. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Shotten herring.** (*a*) See def. 2. (*b*) See *herring*.

**shotten-souled**† (shot'n-sōld), *a.* Having lost or got rid of the soul; soulless. [Rare.]

Upbraid me with your benefits, you pilchers,
You *shotten-soul'd*, slight fellows! *Fletcher*, Wit without Money, iii. 4.

**shotter**† (shot'ėr), *n.* [Also *shoter;* appar. < *shoot*, *shot*, + *-er*[1]; cf. *shout*[2].] A large fishing-boat.

Boats "called *shotters* of diverse burthens between six and twenty-six tonn, going to sea from Aprill to June for macreli," are mentioned in a MS. dated 1580 relating to the Brighton fishermen. *Nares.*

**shot-tower** (shot'tou″ėr), *n.* A high round tower in which small shot are made by dropping molten lead from the top. See *shot*[1], *n.*, 3.

**shotty** (shot'i), *a.* [< *shot*[1] + *-y*[1].] Shot-like; resembling shot, or pellets of lead.

Purpuric eruptions, . . . *shotty* to the feel. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 226.

Weathered barley has a dull and often a dirty appearance, quite distinct from the bright *shotty* character of good samples. *Ure*, Dict., III. 185.

**shot-window** (shot'win″dō), *n.* [ME. *shotwyndowe*, *schotwyndowe;* < *shot*, shooting, + *window:* prob. orig. applied to loopholes for archers. The explanation < *shot*[5], for *shut*, + *window*, is untenable on various grounds.] A special form of window projecting from the wall. See the quotation from Chambers.

He . . . dressed hym up by a *shot wyndowe*
That was upon the carpenteris wal. *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 172.

Then she has ta'en a crystal wand,
And she has stroken her troth thereon;
She has given it him out at the *shot-window*,
Wi' mony a sad sigh, and heavy groan. *Clerk Saunders* (Child's Ballads, II. 50).

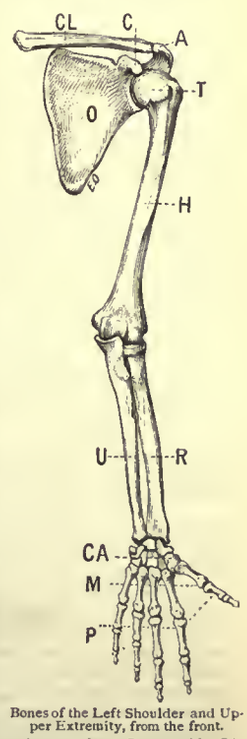
Go to the *shot-window* instantly, and see how many there are of them. *Scott*, Pirate, v.

By *shot-window* is meant a certain species of aperture, generally circular, which used to be common in the staircases of old wooden houses in Scotland, and some specimens of which are yet to be seen in the Old Town of Edinburgh. It was calculated to save glass in those parts of the house where light was required, but where there was no necessity for the exclusion of the air. *Chambers's Scottish Songs*, [III. 216, note.

**shought**†. An obsolete form of *shock*[3], *shoo*[2].

**should** (shụd). Preterit of *shall*[1].

**shoulder** (shōl'dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sholder*, Sc. *shouther*, etc.; < ME. *scholdre*, *shulder*, *schulder*, *schuldere*, *shuldre* (pl. *scholdres*, *schylderez*, *ssoldren*, *schuldren*), < AS. *sculder*, *sculdor*, *sculdur* (pl. *sculdru*, *sculdra*, collectively *gesculdru*, *gesculdre*) = OFries. *skulder*, *scholder* = D. *schouder* = MLG. *schuldere*, *schulder*, LG. *schulder*, *schuller* = OHG. *scultarra*, *scultra*, MHG. G. *schulter* = Dan. *skulder* = Sw. *skuldra*, shoulder; root unknown.] 1. A part of the body at the side and back of the bottom of the neck, and at the side and top of the chest;




Bones of the Left Shoulder and Upper Extremity, from the front.

A, acromion; C, coracoid; CA, carpus; CL, clavicle; H, humerus; M, metacarpals; O, ventral surface of the scapula; P, phalanges, proximal row; R, radius; T, head of humerus; U, ulna.

collectively, the parts about the scapula or blade-bone; the scapular region, including both bony and soft parts; especially, in man, the lateral prominence of these parts, where the upper arm-bone is articulated, having as its bony basis the united ends of the collar-bone and the blade-bone, overlaid by the mass of the deltoid muscle. See also cut under *shoulder-blade*.

In another Yle, toward the Southe, duellen folk of foule Stature and of cursed kynde, that han no Hedes, and here Eyen hen in here *Scholdres*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 203.

As did Æneas old Anchises bear,
So bear I thee upon my manly *shoulders*.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 2. 63.

I commend thy iudgement for cutting thy cote so iust to the bredth of thy *shoulders*.
*Chapman*, Masque of the Middle Temple and Lincolns [Inne.

Ammon's great son one *shoulder* had too high.
*Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 117.

**2.** Figuratively, sustaining power; strength to support burdens: as, to take the work or the blame on one's own *shoulders*.

The government shall be upon his *shoulder*. Isa. ix. 6.

Her slanderous tongue,
Which laid their guilt upon my guiltless *shoulders*.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 2. 98.

**3.** The shoulder-joint.—**4.** The parts of an animal corresponding to the shoulder of man, including some other parts, and sometimes the whole fore quarter of an animal: thus, a *shoulder* of mutton includes parts of the neck, chest, and foreleg.

I'll assure your worship,
A *shoulder* of mutton and a pottle of wine, sir.
*Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

**5.** In *ornith.*, the carpal joint, or wrist-joint, of a bird's wing; the bend of the wing, which, when the wing is folded, fits against the shoulder proper, and appears in the place of this. The distinctively shaded or white parts which show in the cuts under *Agelæinæ* and *sea-eagle* are the *shoulders* in this sense.

Robert of Lincoln [the bobolink] is gayly dress't, . . .
White are his *shoulders* and white his crest.
*Bryant*, Robert of Lincoln.

**6.** Some part projecting like a shoulder; specifically, in *anat.*, the tuberculum of a rib, separated from the head by the neck, and usually articulating with the transverse process of a vertebra. See *tuberculum*, and cut under *rib*. —**7.** A prominent or projecting part below the top; a rounded projection: as, the *shoulder* of a hill; especially, a projection on an object to oppose or limit motion or form an abutment; a horizontal or rectangular projection from the body of a thing.

We already saw the French flag floating over the *shoulder* of the mountain. *B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 42.

Out of the *shoulders* of one of the towers springs a tall young fir-tree. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 462.

Then they resumed their upward toil, following the rough path that zigzagged up the mighty *shoulders* and slopes [of Ben Nevis]. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, vi.

Specifically—(*a*) The butting-ring on the axle of a vehicle. (*b*) The projection of a lamp-chimney just below the contraction or neck. (*c*) In *carp.*, the finished end of a tenoned rail or mullion; the part from which the tenon projects, and which fits close against the piece in which the mortise is cut. See cut under *mortise*. (*d*) In *printing*, the projection at the top of the shank of a type beyond the face of the letter. See cut under *type*. (*e*) In *archery*, the broadest part of a barbed arrow-head; the width across the barbs, or from the shaft to the extremity of one of the barbs. (*f*) The upper part of the blade of a sword. (*g*) In a vase, jug, bottle, etc., the projection below the neck.

The body of this vase is richly ornamented: . . . round the *shoulder* is a fricze of Scythians.
*C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 381.

(*h*) In a knife, the enlarged part between the tang and the blade. (*i*) In *angling*, a feather to the body of an artificial fly. (*j*) The back part of a sail.

The wind sits in the *shoulder* of your sail.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 3. 56.

**8.** A projecting edge or ridge; a bur.

What constitutes a good plate in photo-engraving is deep sharp lines free from dirt or *shoulders*.
*Scribner's Mag.*, VIII., p. 90 of Adv'ts.

**9.** In *fort.*, the angle of a bastion included between the face and the flank. Also called *shoulder-angle*. See cut under *bastion*.—**10.** In the *leather-trade*, a name given to tanned or curried hides and kips.—**11.** In *entom.*: (*a*) One of the humeri or front upper corners of an insect's thorax: but in *Coleoptera*, *Hemiptera*, and *Orthoptera* the term generally denotes the upper front angles of the wing-covers. (*b*) A shoulder-moth.—**Head and shoulders.** See *head*.—**Over the left shoulder.** See *left*[1].—**Point of the shoulder,** the acromial process of the scapula; the acromion. Formerly also called *shoulder-pitch*. See cuts under *shoulder* and *shoulder-blade*.—**Shoulder-of-mutton sail.** See *sail*[1], and cut under *sharpie*.—**Shoulder to shoulder,** with united action and mutual cooperation and support.

Exchanging that bird's-eye reasonableness which soars to avoid preference and loses all sense of quality, for the generous reasonableness of drawing *shoulder to shoulder* with men of like inheritance.
*George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, lxiii.

**To give, show, or turn the cold shoulder.** See *cold*.

The Countess's dislike didna gang farther at first than just *showing o' the cauld shouther*. *Scott*, Antiquary, xxxiii.

"Does he ever come back?" . . . "Ay, he comes back," said the landlord, "to his great friends now and again, and *gives the cold shoulder* to the man that made him."
*Dickens*, Great Expectations, lii.

**To put or set one's shoulder to the wheel,** to assist in bearing a burden or overcoming a difficulty; exert one's self; give effective help; work personally.

And I then *set my shoulder to the wheel* in good earnest.
*Sydney Smith*, in Lady Holland, vii.

**With one shoulder**†, with one consent; with united effort. Compare *shoulder to shoulder*.

That they may all call upon the name of the Lord, to serve him *with one shoulder*. Zeph. iii. 9 (margin).

**shoulder** (shōl'dėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *sholder;* < ME. *schuldren* = D. *schouderen* = G. *schultern* = Sw. *skyldra, skylbra* = Dan. *skuldre*, shoulder; from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To push or thrust with the shoulder energetically or with violence.

That new rotten sophistric began to beard and *sholder* logicke in her owne tong.
*Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 136.

Approching nigh unto him, cheeke by cheeke,
He *shouldered* him from off the higher ground.
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. ii. 49.

But with his son, our soveraign Lord that is,
Youthful Theodrick was prime man in grace,
And quickly *shouldered* Ethelswick from Court.
*Broome*, Queens Exchange, iii.

**2.** To take upon the shoulder or shoulders: as, to *shoulder* a basket; specifically (*milit.*), to carry vertically or nearly so, as a musket in one hand and resting against the arm and the hollow of the shoulder, the exact position varying in different countries and at different times.

The broken soldier . . .
*Shoulder'd* his crutch, and show'd how fields were won.
*Goldsmith*, Des. Vil., l. 158.

Playing, at the beat of drum, their martial pranks,
*Shoul'dring* and standing as if struck to stone.
*Cowper*, Table-Talk, l. 137.

At their head came Thor,
*Shouldering* his hammer. *M. Arnold*, Balder Dead.

Down in the cellars merry bloated things
*Shoulder'd* the spigots, straddling on the butts
While the wine ran. *Tennyson*, Guinevere.

**3.** To form a shoulder or abutment on, by cutting or casting, as in a shaft or a beam.—**Shoulder arms,** the order given to infantry to shoulder their muskets.

**II.** *intrans.* To push forward, as with the shoulder foremost; force one's way by or as if by using the shoulder, as through a crowd.

All [serving-men] tramped, kicked, plunged, *shouldered*, and jostled, doing as little service with as much tumult as could well be imagined. *Scott*, Rob Roy, v.

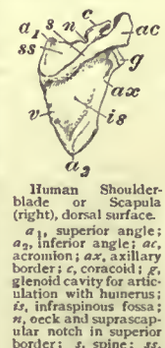
Then we *shoulder'd* thro' the swarm.
*Tennyson*, Audley Court.

**shoulder-angle** (shōl'dėr-ang″gl), *n.* In *fort.*, same as *shoulder*, 9.

**shoulder-belt** (shōl'dėr-belt), *n.* *Milit.*, a belt worn over the shoulder, for use or ornament. See *bandoleer, baldric, guige, sword-belt*.

Up, and put on my new stuff-suit, with a *shoulder-belt*, according to the new fashion. *Pepys*, Diary, May 17, 1668.

**shoulder-blade** (shōl'dėr-blād), *n.* [< ME. *schulderblad* = D. *schouderblad* = MLG. *schulderblat*, G. *schulterblatt* = Dan. Sw. *skulderblad;* as *shoulder* + *blade*.] The scapula (which see). The human shoulder-blade is somewhat peculiar in shape, and some of its parts are named in terms not applicable or seldom applied to scapulæ in general. It is a compound bone, including a coracoid as a mere process, and develops from seven centers of ossification, two of which are coracoid. It is commonly said to have two *surfaces*, three *borders*, and three *angles*. Of these, the ventral surface, which lies upon the ribs, is the *venter;* the other surface is the *dorsum*. This latter is unequally divided into two parts by the development of a high ridge, the *spine*, extended into a stout process, the *acromion*. The flat part above the spine is the *supraspinous fossa;* that below the spine, the *infraspinous fossa;* the venter is also called the *subscapular fossa*. These three fossæ indicate the primitively prismatic and rod-like character of the bone; and they correspond respectively to the *prescapular, postscapular*, and *subscapular surfaces* of a more general nomenclature. The spine being actually in the axis of the scapula, it follows that the long *vertebral border* ($a_1$ to $a_2$ in the figure) is the proximal end of the bone. The *glenoid fossa* is at the other end of the bone, at its confluence with the coracoid. The *axillary border* is one edge of the primitive prism; the *superior border* is another; and the third is along the free edge of the spine. The *suprascapular notch* in the superior border (converted into a foramen by a ligament) denotes the passage there of the vessels and nerve called by the same name. The peculiarities of the human scapula result mainly from its extensive growth downward to the inferior angle ($a_2$), with consequent lengthening of the axillary border and of the so-called vertebral "border," and from great development of the spine and acromion. This bone, as usual in the higher vertebrates, has two articulations—with the clavicle and with the humerus; excepting the acromioclavicular articulation, it is attached to the trunk solely by muscles, of which sixteen (sometimes seventeen) arise from or are inserted into the bone. (Compare the shape of the rabbit's shoulder-blade, figured under *metacromion*, and of a bird's, under *scapula*.) See also cut under *shoulder*.


Human Shoulder-blade or Scapula (right), dorsal surface.
$a_1$, superior angle; $a_2$, inferior angle; *ac*, acromion; *ax*, axillary border; *c*, coracoid; *g*, glenoid cavity for articulation with humerus; *is*, infraspinous fossa; *n*, neck and suprascapular notch in superior border; *s*, spine; *ss*, supraspinous fossa; *v*, vertebral border, extending from $a_1$ to $a_2$.

I fear, sir, my *shoulder-blade* is out.
*Shak.*, W. T., iv. 3. 77.

As for you and me, my good Sir, are there any signs of wings sprouting from our *shoulder-blades?*
*Thackeray*, Philip, v.

**shoulder-block** (shōl'dėr-blok), *n.* *Naut.*, a large single block having a projection on the shell to prevent the rope that is rove through it from becoming jammed.


Shoulder-block.

**shoulder-bone** (shōl'dėr-bōn), *n.* [< ME. *scholderbon, schuldirbon, schuldrebone;* < *shoulder* + *bone*[1].] **1.** The humerus.—**2.** The shoulder-blade.

My sonya hed hath reste none,
But leneth on the *schuldre bone*.
*Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 200.

To see how the bear tore out his *shoulder-bone*.
*Shak.*, W. T., iii. 3. 97.

**shoulder-brace** (shōl'dėr-brās), *n.* A surgical appliance for treating round shoulders.

**shoulder-brooch** (shōl'dėr-brōch), *n.* A brooch such as is used in the costume of the Scottish Highlanders to secure the plaid on the shoulder.

**shoulder-callosity** (shōl'dėr-ka-los″i-ti), *n.* See *prothoracic shoulder-lobes*, under *prothoracic*.

**shoulder-cap** (shōl'dėr-kap), *n.* The piece of armor which covers the point of the shoulder, forming part either of the articulated epaulet or of the pauldron.

**shoulder-clapper**† (shōl'dėr-klap″ėr), *n.* One who claps another on the shoulder, as in familiarity or to arrest him; in the latter sense, a bailiff.

A back-friend, a *shoulder-clapper*, one that countermands
The passages of alleys, creeks, and narrow lands.
*Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 2. 37.

**shoulder-cover** (shōl'dėr-kuv″ėr), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *shoulder-tippet*. See *patagium* (*c*).

**shouldered** (shōl'dėrd), *a.* [< ME. *yshuldred;* < *shoulder* + *-ed*[2].] Having shoulders, of this or that character: as, broad-*shouldered*, round-*shouldered*, red-*shouldered*.

Take oxen yonge, . . .
I'*shuldred* wyde is goode, and huge breat.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

Broad-*shouldered* was he, grand to look upon.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, II. 282.

**shoulder-girdle** (shōl'dėr-gėr″dl), *n.* The pectoral or scapular arch or girdle. See *pectoral girdle*, under *girdle*, and cuts under *epipleura, interclavicle, omosternum, sternum, scapula, scapulocoracoid*, and *shoulder*.

**shoulder-guard** (shōl'dėr-gärd), *n.* **1.** Same as *épaulière*.—**2.** Armor of the shoulder, especially when added to the hauberk or gambeson as an additional defense. See cuts under *epaulet*, 2, and *pauldron*.

**shoulder-hitter** (shōl'dėr-hit″ėr), *n.* One who hits from the shoulder; one who in boxing delivers a blow with the full weight of his body; hence, a pugilist; a bully; a rough. [Colloq., U. S.]

A band of *shoulder-hitters* and ballot-box stuffers.
*New York Tribune*, Sept. 30, 1858.

**shouldering** (shōl'dėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shoulder, v.*] **1.** The act of pushing or crowding with the shoulder or shoulders.

Some thought to raise themselves to high degree
By riches and unrighteous reward;
Some by close *shouldring;* some by flatteree.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 47.

Those *shoulderings* aside of the weak by the strong, which leave so many "in shallows and in miseries."
*H. Spencer*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXV. 151.

**2.** A shoulder; a sloping projection or bank.

When there is not a kerb there should be a *shouldering* of soda and earth on each side to keep the road materials in place, and to form with the finished surface the water tables or side channels in which the surface drainage is collected. *Encyc. Brit.*, XX. 583.

**3.** In *slating*, a bed of haired lime placed beneath the upper edge of the smaller and thicker sorts of slates, to raise them and aid in making the joints water-tight.

**shouldering-file** (shōl'dėr-ing-fīl), *n.* A flat, safe-edged file, the narrower sides of which are parallel and inclined. See *V-file*. *E. H. Knight.*

**shoulder-joint** (shōl'dėr-joint), *n.* The joint between the humerus and the pectoral girdle.

In most mammals the humerus and acapula are alone concerned, but in the monotremes and lower animals the coracoid bone also takes part. The joint is a ball-and-socket or enarthrodial one, permitting extensive movements. See cuts under *shoulder*, *sternum*, and *interclavicle*.

**shoulder-knot** (shōl'dėr-not), *n.* 1. A knot of ribbon or of metal lace worn on the shoulder.

The fashion was introduced from France in the time of Charles II. It is now confined to servants in livery.

Sir, I admire the mode of your *shoulder-knot;* methinks it hangs very emphatically, and carries an air of travel in it; your sword-knot too is . . . modish.
*Farquhar*, Constant Couple, i. 1.

I could not but wonder to see pantaloons and *shoulder knots* crowding among the common clowns [on a jury].
*Roger North*, Lord Guilford, I. 289.

It is impossible to describe all the execution that was done by the *shoulder-knot*, while that fashion prevailed.
*Steele*, Tatler, No. 151.

2. An epaulet.—3. A piece of jewelry made to wear on the shoulder, as a brooch or simple ornament: most generally a diamond pin set with many stones.—4. One of certain noctuid moths: an English collectors' name. *Hadena basilinca* is the rustic shoulder-knot.—**Shoulder-knot grouse**, the ruffed grouse, *Bonasa umbellus*. Also *tippet-grouse*. *J. Latham*, 1783; *J. Sabine*, 1823.

**shoulder-knotted** (shōl'dėr-not″ed), *a.* [< *shoulder-knot* + *-ed*².] Wearing a shoulder-knot.

A *shoulder-knotted* Puppy, with a grin,
Queering the threadbare Curate, let him in.
*Colman the Younger*, Poetical Vagaries, p. 144. (*Davies.*)

**shoulder-lobe** (shōl'dėr-lōb), *n.* See *prothoracic shoulder-lobes*, under *prothoracic*.

**shoulder-moth** (shōl'dėr-môth), *n.* One of certain noctuid moths: an English collectors' name. *Agrotis plecta* is the flame-shoulder.

**shoulder-note** (shōl'dėr-nōt), *n.* See *note*¹, 5.

**shoulder-pegged** (shōl'dėr-pegd), *a.* Gourdy, stiff, and almost without motion: applied to horses.

**shoulder-piece** (shōl'dėr-pēs), *n.* A shoulder-strap; a strap or piece joining the front and back of a garment, and passing over the shoulder.

It [the ephod] shall have the two *shoulderpieces* thereof joined at the two edges thereof; and so it shall be joined together. Ex. xxviii. 7.

**shoulder-pitch**† (shōl'dėr-pich), *n.* The point of the shoulder; the acromion.

*Acromion.* The *shoulder pitch*, or point, wherewith the hinder and fore parts of the necke are joyned together.
*Cotgrave.*

**shoulder-pole** (shōl'dėr-pōl), *n.* A pole to be carried on the shoulders of two persons to support a burden slung between them.

The double gate was thrown open to admit a couple of fettered convicts carrying water in a large wooden bucket slung between them on a *shoulder-pole*.
*The Century*, XXXVII. 35.

**shoulder-screw** (shōl'dėr-skrō), *n.* An external screw made with a shoulder which limits the distance to which it can be screwed in.

**shoulder-shield** (shōl'dėr-shēld), *n.* 1. Same as *pauldron*.—2. An outer and additional piece of armor worn in the just or tourney, generally on the left shoulder only.

**shoulder-shotten** (shōl'dėr-shot″n), *a.* Sprained in the shoulder, as a horse.

Swayed in the back and *shoulder-shotten*.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2. 56.

**shoulder-slip** (shōl'dėr-slip), *n.* A slip or sprain of the shoulder; a dislocation of the shoulder-joint.

The horse will probably take so much care of himself as to come off with only a strain or a *shoulder-slip*.
*Swift*, Advice to Servants (Groom).

**shoulder-slipped** (shōl'dėr-slipt), *a.* Having a slip of the shoulder; suffering dislocation of the shoulder-joint.

Mr. Floyd brought word they could not come, for one of their horses was *shoulderslipt*.
*Roger North*, Examen, p. 173.

He mounted him again upon Rosinante, who was half *shoulder-slipped*.
*Jarvis*, tr. of Don Quixote, I. i. 8. (*Davies.*)

**shoulder-splayed** (shōl'dėr-splād), *a.* Same as *shoulder-slipped*.

**shoulder-spotted** (shōl'dėr-spot″ed), *a.* Having spotted shoulders: as, the *shoulder-spotted* roquet, *Liocephalus ornatus*, a tropical American lizard.

**shoulder-strap** (shōl'dėr-strap), *n.* 1. A strap worn over the shoulder to support the dress or some article to be carried.

He then mends the *shoulder-strap* of his powder-horn and ponches. *W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 203.

2. A narrow strap of cloth edged with gold bullion, and in most cases ornamented with gold or silver bullion, worn on the shoulder by naval and military commissioned officers as a badge of rank. The color of the cloth in the United States army distinguishes the various corps, while in the navy a peculiar ornament in addition to the insignia of rank is used to designate the corps. A strap without a bar signifies a second lieutenant, the corresponding navy grade being the ensign; one bar, first lieutenant in the army and junior lieutenant in the navy; two bars, captain in the army and lieutenant in the navy; a gold leaf, major and lieutenant-commander; a silver leaf, lieutenant-colonel and commander; a silver eagle, colonel and captain; a silver star, brigadier-general and commodore; two silver stars, major-general and rear-admiral; three silver stars, lieutenant-general and vice-admiral; four silver stars, general and admiral.

In the army of the United States the rank of officers is determined by the insignia on the epaulettes and *shoulder-straps*. *Wilhelm*, Mil. Dict., p. 475.

3. Same as *épaulière*.

**shoulder-tippet** (shōl'dėr-tip″et), *n.* In *entom.*, a patagium. See *patagium* (*c*).

**shoulder-wrench** (shōl'dėr-rench), *n.* A wrench, strain, or sprain of the shoulder.

**shouler**, *n.* A dialectal form of *shoveler*².

**shoup** (shoup), *n.* [Also dial. *choup(-trce)*; < ME. *schowpe, scope(-tre)*; perhaps ult. connected with *hip*² (AS. *hcōpe*, etc.): see *hip*².] Same as *hip*². *Cath. Ang.*, p. 338. [Prov. Eng.]

**shourt, shouret**, *n.* Middle English forms of *shower*¹.

**shout**¹ (shout), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *showt, shoute, showte;* < ME. *shouten, schouten;* origin unknown.] I. *intrans.* 1. To utter a loud significant call or outcry, either inarticulate, as in laughter, calls, signals, etc., or articulate; speak in a very loud and vehement manner. It is generally applied to loud utterance or calling out in order to express joy, applause, or exultation, to give an alarm, to draw attention, or to incite to an action.

With that gan al hire meyne for to *shoute:*
"A! go we se, caste up the gates wide."
*Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 614.

All the sons of God *shouted* for joy. Job xxxviii. 7.

2. To order drink for another or others as a treat. [Slang, Australia and U. S.]

And so I *shouted* for him and he *shouted* for me, and at last I says—"Butty," says I, "who are these chaps round here on the lay?" *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, p. 335.

He must drink a nobbler with Tom, and be prepared to *shout* for all hands at least once a day.
*A. C. Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 243.

**To shout at**, to deride or revile with shouts.

That man would be *shouted at* that should come forth in his great-grandsire's suit, though not rent, not discoloured.
*Bp. Hall*, Fashions of the World, Sermon, Rom. xii. 2.

II. *trans.* To utter in a loud and vehement voice; utter with a shout; express with raised voice.

They threw their caps, . . .
*Shouting* their emulation. *Shak.*, Cor., i. 1. 218.

The people cried, . . .
*Shouting*, "Sir Galahad and Sir Percivale!"
*Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

**shout**¹ (shout), *n.* [< ME. *showte, schowte;* < *shout*¹, *v.*] A vehement and sudden outcry, expressing joy, exultation, animated courage, or other emotion; also, a loud call to attract attention at a distance, to be heard by one hard of hearing, or the like. A shout is generally near a middle pitch of the voice, as opposed to a cry, scream, shriek, or screech, which are all at a high pitch, and a roar, which is at a low pitch.

Than a-roos a *showte* and so grete noyse that alle thei tho turned to flight, and the chase be-gan that longe endured, for from euensonge it lasted vnto nyght.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 223.

Thuraday, the vij Day of Januarii, the Maryoners made a grett *Showte*, aeyng to va that they aey londe.
*Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 60.

The universal host up sent
A *shout* that tore hell's concave.
*Milton*, P. L., i. 542.

Great was the *shout* of guns from the castles and ship.
*Pepys*, Diary, April 9, 1660.

**shout**² (shout), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *scout*⁴ in like sense; otherwise a dial. var. of *shoot*, and so called with ref. to its light movement.] A small boat, nearly flat-bottomed and very light, used for passing over the drains in various parts of Lincolnshire: when broader and larger it is used in shooting wild ducks in the marshes, and is then called a *gunning-shout*. [Prov. Eng.]

And from two boats, forfeited anew in this year, of which one dung-boat, called a *shoute*, nothing here, because not yet appraised, but remaining in the custody of the accomptant of waifs and estrays.
*Archæologia*, XXIV. 303. (*Halliwell.*)

**shouter** (shou'tėr), *n.* 1. One who shouts.

A peal of loud applause rang out,
And thin'd the air, till even the birds fell down
Upon the *shouters'* heads. *Dryden*, Cleomenes, i. 1.

Hence—2. A noisy or enthusiastic adherent of a person or cause. [Slang, U. S.]

**shoutman**† (shout'man), *n.* [< *shout*² + *man*.] One who manages or uses a shout. See *shout*². *Archæologia*, XXIV. 303.

**shove** (shuv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shoved*, ppr. *shoving*. [< ME. *shoven, schoven, shoofen, ssofen* (weak verb, pret. *shovede*), usually *schouven, showven* (strong verb, pret. *shof*, pp. *shoven, shove*), < AS. *scofian* (weak verb, pret. *scofode*), usually *scūfan* (strong verb, pret. *sceāf*, pl. *scufon*, pp. *scofen*) = OFries. *skūva* = D. *schuiven* = MLG. *schuven* = OHG. *sciupan, sceopan*, MHG. G. *schieben* = Icel. *skūfa, skŷfa* = Sw. *skuffa* = Dan. *skubbe* = Goth. *skiuban*, shove; allied to Skt. √ *kshubh*, become agitated, in causal form agitate, shake, impel; cf. Lith. *skubti*, hasten, OBulg. *skubati*, pull, pluck. Hence ult. *shove*¹, *sheaf*¹, *scuffle*¹, *shuffle*.] I. *trans.* 1. To press or push along by the direct application of strength continuously exerted; particularly, to push (something) so as to make it slide or move along the surface of another body, either by the hand or by an instrument: as, to *shove* a table along the floor; to *shove* a boat into the water.

Brennynge brymatone and lede many a barelle fulle,
They *shoofedde* hit downne ryzte as shyre watur.
*MS. Cott. Calig.* A. ii., f. 115. (*Halliwell.*)

The hand could pluck her back that *shoved* her on.
*Shak.*, A. and C., i. 2. 131.

The players [at shovel-board] stand at the end of the table, . . . each of them having four flat weights of metal, which they *shove* from them one at a time alternately.
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 395.

The maiden lady herself, sternly inhospitable in her first purposes, soon began to feel that the door ought to be *shoved* back, and the rusty key be turned in the reluctant lock. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iv.

2†. To prop; support.

Hit [a tree] hadde shoriers to *shoue* hit up.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xix. 20.

3. To push roughly or without ceremony; press against; jostle.

Of other care they little reckoning make
Than how to scramble at the shearers' feast,
And *shove* away the worthy bidden guest!
*Milton*, Lycidas, l. 118.

He used to *shove* and elbow his fellow-servants to get near his mistress. *Arbuthnot.*

4†. To push; bring into prominence.

If that I live, thy name shal be *shove*
In English, that thy aleighte shal be knowe.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1381.

**To shove by**, to push aside or away; delay or reject.

Offence's gilded hand may *shove by* justice.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3. 58.

**To shove down**, to overthrow by pushing.

And on Friday, after sakeryng, one come fro cherch warde, and *schoffe doune* all that was thereon, and trad on the wall and brake aum, and wente over.
*Paston Letters*, I. 217.

A strong man was going to *shove down* St. Paul's cupola.
*Arbuthnot.*

**To shove off**, to thrust or push off or away; cause to move from shore by pushing with poles or oars: as, to *shove off* a boat.

The country-folk wasted their valor upon entrenchments which held them easily at bay till the black boats were *shoved off* to sea again. *J. R. Green*, Conq. of Eng., p. 85.

**To shove the queer.** See *queer*¹.—**Syn. 1.** To push, propel, drive. See *thrust*.

II. *intrans.* 1. To press or push forward; push; drive; move along.

He *shof* ay on, he to and fro was sent.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 487.

And here is greet hevyng an *shovyng* be my Lord of Suffolk and all his connaell for to aspye hough this mater kam aboute. *Paston Letters*, I. 41.

2. To move in a boat by pushing with a pole or oar which reaches to the bottom of the water or to the shore: often with *off* or *from*.

Every man must know how much water his own vessel draws, and not to think to sail over, whereseever he hath seen another . . . *shove* over. *Donne*, Sermons, XIII.

He grasp'd the oar,
Receiv'd his guests aboard, and *shov'd from* shore.
*Garth.*

3. To germinate; shoot; also, to cast the first teeth. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**shove** (shuv), *n.* [< ME. *shoffe* (= Sw. *skuff* = Dan. *skub*); < *shove*, *v.*] 1. The act of shoving, pushing, or pressing by strength continuously exerted; a strong push, generally along or as if along a surface.

Than thei ffrushed in so rudely that thei threwe CCC at the firste *shoffe* in theire comynge.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 219.

I rested two minutes, and then gave the boat another *shove*. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, i. 8.

An' 'e digs on 'is back i' the grip, wi' noän to lend 'im a *shove*. *Tennyson*, Northern Farmer, New Style.

2. The central woody part of the stem of flax or hemp; the boon.—3. A forward movement of packed and piled ice; especially, such a movement in the St. Lawrence river at Montreal, caused in the early winter by the descent of the ground-ice from the Lachine Rapids above, which, on reaching the islands below the city, is packed, thus forming a dam. The body of water formed by the dam bursts the crust of ice on its surface, and the current shoves or pushes the ice in great cakes or blocks, forming in some places masses over 30 feet high. In the spring the shove is caused by the breaking or honeycombing of the ice by the heat of the sun and the pressure of the ice brought from Lake St. Louis by the current. [Local, Canada.]

Some gentlemen were looking at the tons of ice piled upon the dike Wednesday, and the conversation turned upon the power of the ice during a *shove*.
*Montreal* (Canada) *Witness*, Feb. 7, 1889.

**shove-board**† (shuv′bōrd), *n.* [< *shove* + *board*; appar. suggested by *shove-groat*, < *shove* + obj. *groat*. The other form, *shovel-board*, appears to be earlier.] Same as *shovel-board*, 1 and 2.

With me [a shilling of Edward VI.] the unthrifts every day,
With my face downward, do at *shove-board* play.
*John Taylor*, Travels of Twelve-pence. (*Nares.*)

**shove-groat**† (shuv′grōt), *n.* [< *shove* + obj. *groat*.] Same as *shovel-board*, 1 and 2.

*Pist.* Thrust him down stairs! know we not Galloway nags?
*Fal.* Quoit him down, Bardolph, like a *shove-groat* shilling. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 4. 206.

Made it run as smooth off the tongue as a *shove-groat* shilling. *B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 2.

**shove-halfpenny**† (shuv′hā″pe-ni), *n.* Same as *shovel-board*, 1 and 2.

I remarked, however, a number of parallel lines, such as are used for playing *shove halfpenny*, on a deal table in the tap-room frequented by them.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 198.

**shovel**[1] (shuv′l), *n.* [< ME. *shovele*, *schovel*, *schovele*, *showell*, *schoule*, *shole* (> E. dial. *shoul*, *shool*), < AS. *scoft*, *scofle*, in oldest form *scobl* (= D. *schoffel* = Sw. *skofvel* = Dan. *skovl*; cf. (with long vowel) MLG. *schūfele*, *schūfle*, *schuffele*, LG. *schüfel*, *schuffel* = OHG. *scūvala*, MHG. *schūfele*, *schūfel*, G. *schaufel*), a shovel, < *scūfan* (pp. *scofen*), shove: see *shove*.] 1. An instrument consisting of a broad scoop or concave blade with a handle, used for taking up and removing loose substances, as coal, sand, earth, gravel, corn, coin, etc. The most common form of shovel is that used for removing loose earth, coal, or the like; it is made of thin iron, the blade square and flat, with low sides nearly at right angles with it, and a wooden handle somewhat curved, about two feet six inches in length, and terminating in a bow-handle. See *fire-shovel*.

Tho nome hi spade and *schole* and ner the place wende
Depe hi gonne to delue. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

To knock him about the sconce with a dirty *shovel*.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 110.

2. A shovel-hat. [Colloq.]

A queer old hat, something like a doctor of divinity's *shovel*. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 2.

3. In *zoöl.*, a formation suggesting a shovel. See cuts under *paddle-fish* and *shoveler*[2].—4. See the quotation. [Slang.]

In the early days after the Crimean War, the engineers in the Navy were a rough lot. They were good men, but without much education. They were technically known as *shovels*. *The Engineer*, LXVII. 344.

**Mouth of a shovel.** See *mouth*.—**Pronged shovel**, a shovel made with pronga instead of an undivided blade: used for moving broken stone, etc.

**shovel**[1] (shuv′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shoveled* or *shovelled*, ppr. *shoveling* or *shovelling*. [< ME. *schovelen* (= D. *schoffelen*, hoe, = G. *schaufeln* = Sw. *skofla* = Dan. *skovle*, shovel); from the noun. Cf. *shoul*.] I. *trans.* 1. To take up and move with a shovel.

In winter, to *shovel* away the snow from the side-walk.
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iv.

2. To move or throw in large quantities, hastily and clumsily, as if with a shovel: as, to *shovel* food into the mouth with a knife.—**To shovel up.** (*a*) To throw up with a shovel. (*b*) To cover up with earth by means of a spade or shovel.

Oh! who would fight and march and countermarch,
Be shot for sixpence in a battle-field,
And *shovell'd up* into a bloody trench
Where no one knows? *Tennyson*, Audley Court.

II. *intrans.* To use a shovel: as, to *shovel* for one's living.

**shovel**[2]†, *n.* [A particular use of *shovel*[1], or abbr. of *shoveler*[2], *shovelbill*.] Same as *shoveler*[2]. *Hollyband*, 1593. (*Halliwell*, under *shovell*.)

**shovel**[3]†, *v.* [< ME. *shovelen*; a var. of *shuffle*, q. v.] An obsolete form of *shuffle*.

*Shoveling* [var. *stumblende*] forth.
*Wyclif*, Tobit xi. 10. (*Stratmann.*)

They heard him quietly, without any *shovelling* of feet, or walking up and down.
*Latimer*, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

**shovelar**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *shoveler*[2].

**shovelard**† (shuv′el-ärd), *n.* [< ME. *schovelerd*, *scheveclard* (cf. contr. *shoulerd*, < ME. **schoullard*, *scholarde*); a var. of *shoveler*[2], with accom. suffix *-ard*. Cf. *shoulerd*.] 1. An obsolete form of *shoveler*[2], 1.

No manner of deer, heron, *shovelard*—a species of duck.
*Statute* 33 *Hen. VIII.*, quoted in S. Dowell's Taxes in [England, III. 284.

2. An obsolete form of *shoveler*[2], 2.

**shovelbill** (shuv′l-bil), *n.* Same as *shoveler*[2], 1. [Local, U. S.]

**shovel-board, shuffle-board** (shuv′l-bōrd, shuf′l-bōrd), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shoofle-board*, *shoofleboord*; < *shovel*[3], *shuffle*, + *board*. Cf. *shoveboard*, which is appar. later, but on etymological grounds is prob. earlier.] 1. A game in which the players shove or drive by blows of the hand pieces of money or counters toward certain marks, compartments, or lines marked on a table. As the game is played in recent times, the players strive to shove the counters beyond a certain line and as near the end of the table as possible, without shoving them entirely off. Formerly also *shove-board*, and (because often played with silver pieces), *shove-groat*, *slide-groat*, *shovel-penny*, or *shove-halfpenny*.

On a night when the lieutenant and he for their disport were playeing at slidegrote or *shoofleboord*.
*Stanihurst*, Chron. of Ireland, an. 1528 (Holinshed's [Chron.).

The game of *shovelboard*, though now considered as exceedingly vulgar, and practised by the lower classes of the people, was formerly in great repute among the nobility and gentry; and few of their mansions were without a shovel-board. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 16.

2. The table or board on which the game of shovel-board is played; also, the groat, shilling, or other coin used in the game.

Away slid I my man like a *shovel-board* shilling.
*Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

3. A game played on shipboard by pushing wooden or iron disks with a crutch-shaped mace or cue so that they may rest on one of the squares of a diagram of nine numbered squares chalked on the deck.—**Edward shovel-board**†, a shilling of Edward VI., formerly used in playing shovel-board.

Seven groats in mill-sixpences, and two *Edward shovel-boards*, that cost me two shilling and twopence a-piece.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1. 159.

**shoveler**[1], **shoveller**[1] (shuv′l-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *schoveler*; < *shovel*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who shovels.

The fillers-in, or *shovellers* of dust into the sieves of sifters. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 194.

**shoveler**[2], **shoveller**[2] (shuv′l-ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shoveler*, dial. contr. *shouler*; < ME. *schoveler* (cf. var. *shovelar*, *shovelard*, *shoulerd*); a particular use of *shoveler*[1], or formed independently < *shovel*[1] + *-er*[1]; so called with ref. to its broad bill (from which it is also called *broad-bill* and *spoonbill*).] 1. A duck, *Spatula clypeata*, having a very broad bill which widens toward the end. It is a medium-sized fresh-water duck of the subfamily *Anatinæ*, inhabiting Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. The male is of showy party-colored plumage, with glossy dark-green head like a mallard's, white breast, purplish-chestnut abdomen, sky-blue wing-coverts, and rich green speculum set in black and white, black rump and tail-coverts, blackish bill, orange eyes, and vermilion or red feet. The female is much less gaudy. The length is from 17 to 21 inches. The eggs are about 8 in number, little over 2 by 1½ inches in size, pale-drab or greenish-gray. The shoveler is one of the best ducks for the table. More fully called *blue-winged* or *red-breasted shoveler*, and *mud-shoveler*; also *shovelbill*, *spoonbill*, *spoon-billed duck*, *spoon-billed teal* or *widgeon*, *broadbill*, *broady*, and *swaddlebill*.

Shoveler (*Spatula clypeata*).

2. The spoonbill *Platalea leucorodia*.

The *shovelar* with his brode beck. *Skelton.*

**shovel-fish** (shuv′l-fish), *n.* Same as *shovel-head*.

**shovel-footed** (shuv′l-fůt″ed), *a.* [< ME. *schovelle-fotede*; < *shovel*[1] + *foot* + *-ed*[2].] Having feet like shovels; having broad and flat feet.

*Schovelle-fotede* was that schalke, and schaylande hyme aemyde,
With schankez unschaply, schowande [shoving, knocking] to-gedyrs. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1098.

**shovelful** (shuv′l-fůl), *n.* [< *shovel*[1] + *-ful*.] As much as a shovel will hold or will readily lift at one time.

Not a *shovelful* of earth had been thrown up in those three weeks to fortify either the Federal camps or the approaches to the dépôt of Pittsburg Landing.
*Comte de Paris*, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 535.

**shovel-hat** (shuv′l-hat), *n.* A broad-brimmed hat, turned up at the sides and projecting in front, worn by clergymen of the Church of England.

The profession of this gentleman's companion was unmistakable—the *shovel-hat*, the clerical cut of the coat, the neck-cloth without collar. *Bulwer*, My Novel, xi. 2.

Whereas the English Johnson only bowed to every Clergyman, or man with a *shovel-hat*, I would bow to every Man with any sort of hat, or with no hat whatever.
*Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, iii. 6.

**shovelhead** (shuv′l-hed), *n.* 1. The shovel-headed sturgeon, *Scaphirhynchops platyrhynchus*.

Shovel-headed Sturgeon (*Scaphirhynchops platyrhynchus*).

2. The spoonbill *Platalea leucorodia*. See cut under *shovel-nose*, 1. [Local, U. S.]

**shovel-headed** (shuv′l-hed″ed), *a.* Having a broad, flat snout, like a shovel: specifically noting the shovelheads.—**Shovel-headed shark.** See *shark*[1].

**shoveling-flat** (shuv′ling-flat), *n.* In *naval arch.*, a flat surface in a fire-room or coal-bunker where coal may be shoveled conveniently. It is generally made of thicker iron to resist the wearing of the shovels.

**shoveller**, *n.* See *shoveler*[1], *shoveler*[2].

**shovelnose** (shuv′l-nōz), *n.* 1. The shovel-nosed sturgeon.—2. One of two different shovel-nosed sharks. (*a*) The sand-shark, *Carcharias* (or *Odontaspis*) *americanus*. (*b*) A cow-shark of the Pacific coast of the United States, *Hexanchus* (or *Notidanus*) *corinus*.

**shovel-nosed** (shuv′l-nōzd), *a.* Same as *shovel-headed*.

**shovel-penny**†(shuv′l-pen″i), *n.* Same as *shovel-board*, 1.

**shovel-plow** (shuv′l-plou), *n.* A plow, with a simple triangular share, used for cultivating the ground between growing crops.

**shover** (shuv′ėr), *n.* [= D. *schuiver* = MLG. *schuver*; as *shove*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who or that which shoves. Specifically—(*a*) One who pushes, poles, or sets a boat. [Local, U. S.]

The moon is at its full in September or October, and the perigee, or in *shover* parlance "pagy," tides take place.
*Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 177.

(*b*) A pole with which the mouth of the tunnel of a fish-pound is opened and closed. [Lake Michigan.]—**Shover of the queer**, one who passes counterfeit coin. [Slang.]

**show**[1] (shō), *v.*; pret. *showed*, pp. *shown* or *showed*, ppr. *showing*. [Also archaically *shew* (the older form); < ME. *shewen*, *schewen*, *schawen*, *scheawen*, *scheauwen*, *seawen*, *scawen*, < AS. *sceáwian* (pret. *sceáwode*, pp. *sceáwod*), see, behold, also make to see, show, = OS. *skawōn* = OFries. *skawia*, *skowia*, *schoia*, *skua* = D. *schouwen*, inspect, view, = MLG. *schouwen* = OHG. *scawōn*, *scauwōn*, *scowōn*, *scouwōn*, see, look at, consider, MHG. *schowen*, *schouwen*, G. *schauen*, see, behold, = Dan. *skue*, behold, = Goth. **skawjan* (in comp. *us-skawjan*, awake), **skaggwōn*, see; cf. Goth. *skuggwa*, a looking-glass; OHG. *scūcar*, *scūchar*, a looking-glass; AS. *scūa* = OHG. *scūwo* = Icel. *skuggi*, shade (see *skug*); Icel. *skygna*, spy, *skodha*, spy, *skyn*, insight, perception; < Teut. √ *sku*, see, perceive, = L. *cavere* (√ **scav*), take heed, be careful, orig. look about, = Gr. κοεῖν, notice; cf. Skt. *kavi*, wise; OBulg. *chutĭ*, know, perceive, = Sloven. Serv. *chuti*, hear, = Bohem. *chiti* = Pol. *czuć*, feel, = Russ. *chuyatĭ*, feel, dial. *chutĭ*,

hear. From the root of *show*[1] are ult. E. *scavage*[1], *scavager*, *scavenger*, etc., *sheen*[1], etc., *skug*, etc. The pp. *shown* (like *sawn*, *sewn*, etc.) is modern, conformed to the analogy of *sown*, *blown*, etc.]

**I.** *trans.* **1.** To let be seen; manifest to the sight; disclose; discover.

Than be-gan the day for to clere, and the sonne to *shewe* out his bemes and dryed theire harneys.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 443.

All the more it seeks to hide itself,
The bigger bulk it *shows*.
*Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1. 81.

The sportive wind blows wide
Their flutt'ring rags, and *shows* a tawny skin.
*Cowper*, Task, i. 568.

**2.** To exhibit or present to the view; place in sight; display.

The men, which wonder at their wounds,
And *shewe* their scarres to euery commer by.
*Gascoigne*, Steele Glas, etc. (ed. Arber), p. 65.

Go thy way, *shew* thyself to the priest. Mat. viii. 4.

I was *shown* in it a sketch of bombs and mortars as they are now used.
*Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 371).

**3.** To communicate; reveal; make known; disclose.

They knew when he fled, and did not *shew* it to me.
1 Sam. xxii. 17.

O, let me live!
And all the secrets of our camp I'll *show*.
*Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 1. 93.

Know, I am sent
To *show* thee what shall come in future days.
*Milton*, P. L., xi. 357.

**4.** To prove; manifest; make apparent or clear by evidence, reasoning, etc.; demonstrate; explain.

Whan thei herden what he was, thei aeiden as gladde peple that he *shewed* well fro whens he was comen.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 462.

This continuall course and manner of writing or speech *sheweth* the matter and disposition of the writers minde more than one or few wordes or sentences can *shew*.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 123.

He draws upon life's map a zigzag line,
That *shows* how far 'tis safe to follow sin.
*Cowper*, Hope, l. 608.

*Show* your good breeding, at least, though you have forgot your duty. *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 2.

**5.** To inform; teach; instruct.

One of the black ones went with me to carry a quarter of beef, and I went . . . to *show* her how to corn it.
*W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 223.

**6.** To mark; indicate; point out.

"We seche the kynge Arthur." . . . At this worde anauerde Nascien, . . . "My feire sones, lo, hym yonde," . . . and *shewde* hym with his fynger.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 371.

An altar of black stone, of old wrought well,
Alone beneath a ruined roof now *showed*
The goal whereto the folk were wont to crowd.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 325.

**7.** To point out the way to; guide or usher; conduct.

Come, good sir, will you *show* me to this house?
*Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 2. 20.

O, gentlemen, I beg pardon for not *showing* you out; this way. *Sheridan*, School for Scandal, iv. 2.

**8.** To bestow; confer; afford: as, to *show* favor or mercy.

And eke, o lady myn, Facecia!
My penne thow guyde, and helpe vnto me *shewe*.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 2.

Felix, willing to *shew* the Jews a pleasure, left Paul bound. Acts xxiv. 27.

The Commons of England . . . treated their living captain with that discriminating justice which is seldom *shown* except to the dead. *Macaulay*, Lord Clive.

**9.** To explain; make clear; interpret; expound.

What this montaigne bymeneth and the merke dale
And the felde ful of folke, I shal 3ow faire *schewe*.
*Piers Plowman* (B), l. 2.

Interpreting of dreams, and *shewing* of hard sentences, and dissolving of doubts. Dan. v. 12.

**10.** Figuratively, to exercise or use upon, usually in a slight and superficial way; barely touch with. [Colloq. and humorous.]

As for hair, tho' it 's red, it 's the most nicest hair when I've time to just *show* it the comb.
*Hood*, The Lost Heir.

**To show a leg.** See *leg*.—**To show cause.** See *cause*.—**To show fight**, to manifest a disposition or readiness to resist.—**To show forth**, to manifest; publish; proclaim.

O Lord, open thou my lips; and my mouth shall *shew forth* thy praise. Ps. li. 15.

**To show off**, to set off; exhibit in an ostentatious manner: as, to *show off* one's accomplishments.—**To show one's colors.** See *color*.—**To show one's hand.** See *hand*.—**To show one the door**, to dismiss one from the room or house.—**To show the cloven hoof.** See *cloven*.—**To show the cold shoulder.** See *cold*.—**To show the elephant.** See *elephant*.—**To show the heels, show a clean pair of heels.** See *heel*[1].—**To show the white feather.** See *white feather*, under *feather*.—**To show up**, to expose; hold up to animadversion, ridicule, or contempt: as, to *show up* an impostor.

How far he was justified in *showing up* his friend Macklin may admit of question.
*Jon Bee*, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. lxxix.

It would be unprofitable to spend more time in disentangling, or rather in *showing up* the knots in, the ravelled skeins of our neighbours. *Huxley*, Lay Sermons, p. 30.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To be seen; appear; become visible or manifest; come into sight, or, figuratively, into knowledge.

The Almykanteras in her astrolabies ben streyhte as a line so as *sheweth* in this figure.
*Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 26.

The fire I' the flint
*Shows* not till it be struck.
*Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1. 23.

The painter, whose pictures *show* best at a distance, but very near, more unpleasing.
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

A faint green light began to *show*
Far in the east.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 233.

Cuckoo, calling from the hill,
Swallow, skimming by the mill,
Mark the seasons, map our year,
As they *show* and disappear.
*M. Arnold*, Poor Matthias.

**2.** To make one's (or its) appearance; be visible; be present. [Now colloq.]

Sche lyethe in an olde Caatelle, in a Cave, and *schewethe* twyes or thryes in the Zeer. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 23.

The ladies, . . . finding the rapid gallops and easy leaps of the "light lands" greatly to their taste, always *showed* in good numbers. *J. C. Jeaffreson*, Live it Down, xi.

**To show off**, to make a show; make a conscious and more or less obvious display of one's accomplishments or advantages; display one's self. See also *showing-off*.

Young gentlemen . . . *show off* to advantage beside the befustianed, rustic, and inebriate portion of the crowd.
*Grenville Murray*, Round about France, p. 226.

**To show up**, to appear; put in an appearance; attend or be present. [Colloq.]

**show**[1] (shō), *n.* [Also archaically *shew*; < ME. *schewe*, < AS. *sceáwc*, a show, = D. *schouw* (in *schouw-spel*, a spectacle, show) = MLG. *schouwe* = G. *schau* = Dan. *skue*, a show, view; from the verb.] **1.** The act of showing or exhibiting to the view; exposure or exhibition to view or notice; manifestation; demonstration.

But I have that within which passeth *show*;
These but the trappings and the suits of woe.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 2. 86.

Nor doth this grandeur and majestick *show*
Of luxury, though call'd magnificence,
. . . allure mine eye. *Milton*, P. R., iv. 110.

Not long after the Admiral's Death the Protector was invaded with several Accusations; wherein the Earl of Warwick made not always the greatest *show*, but had yet always the greatest hand. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 307.

**2.** Appearance, whether true or false; semblance; likeness.

Long she thus travelled, . . .
Yet never *shew* of living wight espyde.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. iii. 10.

Of their Fruits, Ananas is reckoned one of the best, in taste like an Apricocke, in *shew* a farre off like an Artichoke, but without prickles, very sweete of sent.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 505.

Nor was this opinion destitute of a *show* of reason.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

His intellectual eye pierces instantly beneath the *shows* of things to the things themselves, and seems almost to behold truth in clear vision. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 22.

**3.** Ostentatious display; parade; pomp.

Plain without pomp, and rich without a *show*.
*Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 187.

In the middle ages, the love of *show* was carried to an extravagant length. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 24.

The city [Geneva] itself makes the noblest *show* of any in the world.
*Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 362).

**4.** A sight or spectacle; an exhibition; a pageant; a play: as, the Lord Mayor's *show*; specifically, that which is shown for money: as, a traveling *show*; a flower-*show*; a cattle-*show*.

Some delightful ostentation, or *show*, or pageant, or antique, or firework. *Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 1. 118.

Was my Lo. Maior's *shew*, with a number of sumptuous pageants, speeches, and verses.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 29, 1662.

Here raree *shows* are seen, and Punche's Feats,
And Pocket's pick'd in Crouds and various Cheats.
*Gay.*

The shrill call, across the general din,
"Roll up your curtain! Let the *show* begin!"
*Whittier*, The Panorama.

**5.** A feint; a deceptive or plausible appearance; a pretense of something, designed to mislead; pretext.

In *shew* to keepe the straits, in deed to expect the event.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 386.

Beware of the scribes, . . . which devour widows' houses, and for a *shew* make long prayers. Luke xx. 47.

They seem'd a while to bestirr them with a *shew* of diligence in their new affairs. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

**6.** The first sanguinolent discharge in labor; also, the first indication of the menses. [Colloq.]—**7.** A sign; indication; prospect; promise: as, a *show* of petroleum; a *show* of gold. [U. S. and Australia.]

The depth to which a well is drilled is generally regulated by the depth of the producing wells in the immediate vicinity, and sometimes by the *show*, as it is called, of the oil in the well. *Cone and Johns*, Petrolia, p. 144.

**8.** Chance; opportunity. [Colloq., U. S.]

Tom may be innocent; and he ought to have a fair *show*, anyhow. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xi.

[Used attributively to indicate display or effect: as, this is a *show* day at the club; B was the *show* figure of the party.]—**A show of hands**, a raising of hands, as a means of indicating the sentiments of a meeting upon some proposition.—**Dumb show.** See *dumb-show*.—**Show Sunday**, the Sunday before Commemoration at Oxford University.—**To make a show**, to show off; make a display.

He seemes not sincerely religious, especially on solemne daies; for he comes oft to Church to *make a shew*.
*Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, An Alderman.

=**Syn. 1** and **2.** Sight, representation.—**3.** *Display*, *Parade*, etc. (see *ostentation*), flourish, dash, pageantry, splendor, ceremony.—**5.** Color, mask.

**show**[2], *v.* A dialectal variant of *shove*.

**show**[3] (shō), *n.* [Also *shew*; prob. a reduced form of *shode*[1], *shood*, lit. 'separation,' applied to various uses: see *shode*[1], *shode*[2], *shood*.] Refuse: used in the plural.

He . . . recommends that the ground immediately under the stem of the oak, birch, and other trees which demand most attention shall be covered with a substance called *shews*, being the refuse of a flax-mill, which of course serves to exclude the drought, like the process which gardeners call mulching.
*Scott*, Prose Works, XXI. 142.

Coal used to be quarried in Scholes. . . . It must . . . have been worked at a very early period, and the heaps of *shows* (refuse and cinders . . .) would naturally give a name to the place.
Quoted in *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 255.

**show-bill** (shō'bil), *n.* A placard or other advertisement, usually printed, containing an announcement of goods for sale; also, such a placard announcing a show.

**show-box** (shō'boks), *n.* A box containing some object or objects of curiosity exhibited as a show, as the box for a Punch and Judy show.

Mankind are his *show-box*—a friend, would you know him?
Pull the string, ruling passion the picture will show him.
*Burns*, Fragment Inscribed to Fox.

**showbread, shewbread** (shō'bred), *n.* [= G. *schaubrod* = Sw. *skådebröd* = Dan. *skuebröd*; as *show*[1] + *bread*[1].] Among the ancient Jews, the bread which was placed every Sabbath before Jehovah on the table of shittim-wood overlaid with gold, set in the holy place, on the north side of the altar of incense. It consisted of twelve loaves, to represent the twelve tribes of Israel, and was made of fine flour, sprinkled with incense. It was accounted holy, remained on the golden table during an entire week, and was eaten in the sanctuary by the priests alone.

Have ye not read . . . how he entered into the house of God, and did eat the *shewbread*, which was not lawful for him to eat, . . . but only for the priests? Mat. xii. 4.

**show-card** (shō'kärd), *n.* A tradesman's card containing an announcement; also, a card on which patterns are exhibited in a shop.

**show-case** (shō'kās), *n.* A case or inclosure of which all or some of the sides are of glass, intended to keep small and delicate or valuable objects from dust and injury, while leaving them in plain sight, whether in a museum or in a place of sale.

**show-end** (shō'end), *n.* That end of a piece of stuff, as woolen cloth, which forms the outside of the roll, and is unrolled to be shown to customers. It is often ornamented and lettered with silk or other thread woven into the piece.

**shower**[1] (shou'ėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *showre*; < ME. *shour*, *shoure*, *schour*, *schowre*, *schur*, < AS. *scūr*, a storm, shower (*hægles scūr*, *hagal-scūr*, a hail-shower, *regna scūr*, *rēn-scūr*, a rain-shower, *wolcna scūr*, 'cloud-shower,' *flāna scūr*, a shower of arrows, *scūr-boga*, shower-bow, rainbow), also poet. conflict, battle, = OS. *skūr*, a conflict, battle, = OFries. *schur*, a fit, paroxysm, = D. *schoer* = MLG. *schūr* = LG. *schure*, *schuur* = OHG. *scūr*, MHG. *schūr*, G. *schauer*, a shower, storm, fit, paroxysm, = Icel. *skūr* = Sw. *skur* = Goth. *skūra*, a storm (*skūra windis*, a storm of wind); perhaps orig. 'a thick dark cloud, rain-cloud'; cf. L. *obscurus*, and see *sky*[1].] **1.** A light, or moderately heavy, fall of rain, hail, or sleet; used absolutely, a fall of rain.

But graceles gostis, golours of hem-self,
That neuere had harnesse ne hayle-*schouris*.
*Richard the Redeless*, i. 26.

Whan that Aprille with his *shoures* soote
The droghte of Marche hath perced to the roote.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 1.

Fast falls a fleecy *show'r*, the downy flakes
Descending. *Cowper*, Task, iv. 325.

2. Figuratively, a fall of any liquid in drops, or of solid objects in large number.

So fro heuen to helle that hatel *schor* [of fiends] laste.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 227.

In the three and twentieth Year a *Shower* of Blood rained in the Isle of Wight two Hours together.
*Baker*, Chronicles, p. 59.

How quick they wheel'd, and, flying, behind them shot
Sharp sleet of arrowy *showers* against the face
Of their pursuers. *Milton*, P. R., iii. 324.

3. A copious supply bestowed; liberal distribution.

Sweet Highland girl, a very *shower*
Of beauty is thy earthly dower!
*Wordsworth*, To a Highland Girl.

4. In *pyrotechny*, a device in which small stars of a slow-burning composition fall from rockets or shells, presenting the appearance of a shower of fire.—5†. An attack; an assault; a conflict; a battle.

To put the of peril i haue ney perisched oft,
And many a scharp *schour* for thi sake tholed.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 4514.

In the laste *shour*, soth for to telle,
The folk of Troye hemselven so mysledden
That with the worse at nyght homeward they fledden.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 47.

Than thei yaf hem a sharpe *shour* that thei were disconfited and chaced oute of the place.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 353.

**Meteoric showers.** See *meteoric*.

**shower**[1] (shou'ėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *showre;* < *shower*[1], *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To water with or as with a shower; wet copiously with rain.

Or serve they as a flowery verge to bind
The fluid skirts of that same watery cloud,
Lest it again dissolve, and *shower* the earth?
*Milton*, P. L., xi. 883.

2. Hence, to wet copiously with water or other liquid in the form of spray or in drops: as, to *shower* plants from a watering-pot; to *shower* one's head in bathing; to *shower* a convict as a punishment.—3. To discharge in a shower; pour down copiously and rapidly; bestow liberally; distribute or scatter in abundance.

Once more
I *shower* a welcome on ye.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 4. 63.

We *shower'd* darts
Upon them, but in vain; they reach'd their ships.
*Fletcher (and another)*, False One, v. 4.

On their naked limbs the flowery roof
*Shower'd* roses. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 773.

II. *intrans.* To rain in showers; fall as a shower: as, tears *showered* down his cheeks.

Sir, all the accumulations of honour *showre* down upon you. *Brome*, Northern Lass, v. 2.

Before me *shower'd* the rose in flakes.
*Tennyson*, Princess, iv.

**shower**[2] (shō'ėr), *n.* [Also, archaically, *shewer;* < ME. *shwer, schewer*, a shower, a looking-glass, < AS. *sceáwere*, a looker, spy, < *sceáwian*, look, see, show: see *show*[1]. For the sense 'looking-glass,' cf. OHG. *scūcar, scūchar*, a looking-glass: see under *show*[1].] 1. One who or that which shows or exhibits. In Scots law, showers in jury causes are two persons named by the court, usually on the suggestion of the parties, to accompany the jurors when a view of the property which the cause relates to is allowed. See *viewer*.

It [the star of Bethlehem] schon to the schepherdes a *schewer* of blisse. *Piers Plowman* (B), xii. 153.

To check this, the mayor was commanded, if any such reports or writings got abroad, to examine as to the first *showers* and utterers thereof, whom, when found, he was to commit to prison and sharply to punish, as an example to others. *J. Gairdner*, Richard III., vi.

2†. A looking-glass; a mirror.

He made a brasun lauatorye, with his foot, of the *shewers* of wymmen. *Wyclif*, Ex. xxxviii. 8.

He puttyth in hys pawtener
A kerchyf and a comb,
A *shewer*, and coyf
To hynd with hys loks.
*Poem on the Times of Edwd. II.* (ed. Hardwick), st. 16.

**shower-bath** (shou'ėr-bȧth), *n.* 1. A bath in which water is showered upon the person from above.—2. An apparatus for pouring a shower of water upon the body.

**showeriness** (shou'ėr-i-nes), *n.* The state of being showery.

**showerless** (shou'ėr-les), *a.* [< *shower*[1] + *-less*.] Without showers.

Scarce in a *showerless* day the heavens indulge
Our melting clime.
*Armstrong*, Art of Preserving Health, i.

**showery** (shou'ėr-i), *a.* [< *shower*[1], *n.*, + *-y*[1].] 1. Raining in showers; abounding with frequent falls of rain.

Murranus came from Anxur's *showery* height.
*Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 423).

2. Like a shower; frequent or abounding, like the drops in a shower.

Dew'd with *showery* drops,
Up-clomb the shadowy pine.
*Tennyson*, Lotos-Eaters.

**showfully**†(shō'fůl-i), *adv.* [< **showful* (< *show*[1] + *-ful*) + *-ly*[2].] Gaudily; showily.

The Torch-bearers habits were likewise of the Indian garb, but more stransgant than those of the Maskers; all *showfully* garnisht with seueral-hewd fethers.
*Chapman*, Masque of the Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

**show-glass** (shō'glȧs), *n.* 1. A glass in which something is seen; a mirror; especially, a magic mirror, or a glass in which things not present are made to appear.—2. A show-case.

The maid, who views with pensive air
The *show-glass* fraught with glitt'ring ware,
Sees watches, bracelets, rings, and lockets.
*Cowper*, Pineapple and Bee.

**showily** (shō'i-li), *adv.* In a showy manner; pompously; with parade.

**showiness** (shō'i-nes), *n.* The state of being showy; pompousness; great parade.

**showing** (shō'ing), *n.* [Also, archaically, *shewing;* < ME. *shewing, schewynge*, < AS. *sceáwung*, verbal n. of *sceáwian*, look, show: see *show*[1], *v.*] 1. Appearance; coming into view.

And the child . . . was in the deserts till the day of his *shewing* unto Israel. Luke i. 80.

2†. Aspect; looks.

Thanne, al abawed in *shewing*,
Anoon spak Drede, right thus seiyng.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 4041.

3. A setting forth or demonstration by words: as, he is wrong by his own *showing*.

The first remark which . . . suggests itself is that, on this *showing*, the notes at least of private banks are not money. *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., III. xii. § 7.

4†. A warning; a prophecy. *Halliwell*.

**showing-off** (shō'ing-ôf'), *n.* 1. Ostentatious display.—2. In a specific use, technical in ornithology, the peculiar actions or attitudes of many male birds in mating, when such are very marked or conspicuous; amatory antics or display. The showing-off is a characteristic habit of the peacock, turkey, and many other gallinaceous birds (see cut under *peafowl*); of some pigeons (pouters are developed from this trait, for example); of the bustards, in some of which the inflation of the neck becomes enormous; of various waders (the cut under *ruff* shows the ruff in the act); and of the sand-hill and other cranes, etc.

**showish** (shō'ish), *a.* [< *show*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Showy; gaudy; ostentatious. [Rare.]

They are as *showish*, and will look as magnificent, as if he was descended from the blood royal.
*Swift*, Bickerstaff Papers.

**showman** (shō'man), *n.*; pl. *showmen* (-men). [< *show*[1] + *man*.] One who exhibits a show, especially the proprietor of a traveling exhibition.

**shown** (shōn). A past participle of *show*[1].

**show-place** (shō'plās), *n.* 1. A place for public exhibitions.—2. A gymnasium (which see). [Rare.]

The common *show-place* where they exercise.
*Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 6. 12.

**show-room** (shō'röm), *n.* 1. A room or apartment in which a show is exhibited.

The dwarf kept the gates of the *show-room*. *Arbuthnot*.

2. A room or apartment, as in a warehouse, where goods are displayed to the best advantage to attract purchasers; or, in a hotel, an apartment set aside for the use of commercial travelers, in which they can exhibit samples to their customers.

Miss Knag darted hastily up stairs with a bonnet in each hand, and presented herself in the *show-room*.
*Dickens*, Nicholas Nickleby, xviii.

**show-stone** (shō'stōn), *n.* A polished quartz crystal serving as a magic mirror in certain incantations.

Among these [Dr. Dee's magical apparatus] was a *show-stone*, or an angelical mirror, placed on a pedestal. . . . E. K., looking into the *show-stone*, said, "I see a garland of white rose-buds about the border of the stone; they be well opened, but not full out."
*I. D'Israeli*, Amen. of Lit., II. 296, 298.

**showte**†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English spelling of *shout*.

**show-up** (shō'up), *n.* Exposure of something concealed, as a fraud or an absurdity, to ridicule or animadversion. [Colloq.]

We can forgive Samuel Johnson the mode he adopted of expressing his apprehensions of Foote's satire, because it was immediate, and treading closely on the heels of a threatened *show up*.
*Jon Bee*, Essay on Samuel Foote, p. lxxvii.

**show-window** (shō'win″dō), *n.* A window in a shop arranged for the display of goods.

**showy** (shō'i), *a.* [< *show*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Making a show or striking appearance; gay; brilliant; gaudy; effective.

The men would make a present of everything that was rich and *showy* to the women whom they most admired.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 434.

In Europe our golden-rod is cultivated in the flower-gardens, as well it might be. The native species is found mainly in woods, and is much less *showy* than ours.
*J. Burroughs*, The Century, XX. 100.

2. Given to show or display; ostentatious.

The effect of "moral" interests appears in habits without which the scholar or artist is not properly free for his work, nor exempt from the temptation to be *showy* instead of thorough in it.
*T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 148.

She was so used now to the ways of the Italians, and their *showy* affection, it was hard for her to realize that people could be both kind and cold.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 135.

**Showy orchis.** See *Orchis*, 2.=**Syn.** Gorgeous, magnificent, sumptuous, pompous, grand, flashy, glaring, garish, dressy.

**show-yard** (shō'yärd), *n.* An inclosure for the exhibition of horses, stock, machinery, or other large objects at a show.

The railway was pitched down, so to speak, anyhow in the *showyard*. *The Engineer*, LXVIII. 13.

The great agricultural societies . . . began . . . to offer prizes at their shows for milch cows and dairy produce, and to exhibit a working dairy in the *showyard*.
*Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 298.

**shrab** (shrab), *n.* [< Hind. *sharāb*, wine, spirituous liquor, < Ar. *sharab:* see *shrub*[2], *sherbet*.] Sherbet; hence, wine or spirits.

"Of what caste are you?" asked an Englishman of a native of India. "Oh," replied the native, "I'm a Christian—I take brandy *shrab* and get drunk, like you."
*Nature*, XXXVIII. 269.

When I tasted the brandy, he said it was *Shrāb* (the general name for wine and spirits).
*Proc. Soc. Psych. Research*, II. 20.

**shrag** (shrag), *n.* [< ME. *schragge*, an assibilated form of *scrag*[1].] 1. Something lopped off; a clipping; especially, a twig. [Prov. Eng.]

"Yar hrum owt ts ha' fine *shrags*." This was said to a man about to dress recently thrashed barley for market. The clippings of live fences. *Moor*, Suffolk Words.

2. A rag; a jagged piece.

With flatte ferthynges the freke was floreschede alle over,
Many schredys and *schragges* at his skyrttes hynges.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3474.

**shragt** (shrag), *v. t.* [Also dial. *shreg, shrig;* < ME. *schraggen;* < *shrag, n.*] To clip; lop; shred; also, to ornament with tags or shreds. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 448.

A red hod on hir heved, *shragid* al of shridis,
With a riche riban gold be-gon.
*MS. Arund. Coll. Arm.*, 27, f. 130. (*Halliwell.*)

To *shrag* trees, arbores putare. *Baret.*

**shragger**†(shrag'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *schreggare;* < *shrag, v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who lops; one who trims trees. *Huloet.*

**shram** (shram), *v. t.* [An assibilated form of **scram*, var. of **scrim, scrimp:* see *scrimp*.] To cause to shrink or shrivel, as with cold; benumb. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**shrank** (shrangk). A preterit of *shrink*.

**shrap**[1] (shrap), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A thicket. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**shrap**[2] (shrap), *n.* Same as *scrap*[3].

You fell, like another dove, by the most chaffy *shrap* that ever was set before the eyes of winged fowl.
*Bp. Bedell*, Letters (1620), p. 339.

Setting silver lime twigs to entangle young gentlemen, and casting foorth silken *shraps* to catch woodcocks.
*Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 15.

**shrape** (shrāp), *v. t.* and *i.* [< ME. *shrapen*, an assibilated form of *scrape*[1], q. v.] 1†. To scrape.

For iat a dronken daffe in a dyke falle, . . .
And Shame *shrapeth* his clothes and his shynes wassheth.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xi. 423.

Herly in the morowe to *shrapyn* in the vale,
To fynde my dyner amonge the wormes smale.
*Lydgate*, The Chorle and the Bird.

2. To scold. [Prov. Eng.]

**shrapnel** (shrap'nel), *n.* [Named after the British Gen. *Shrapnel* (died 1842).] A shell filled with bullets and a small bursting-charge just sufficient to split it open and release the bullets at any given point, generally about 80 yards be-

fore reaching the object aimed at. After the explosion of the shell, the bullets and fragments fly onward in a shower.—**Boxer shrapnel**, a cylindrical iron shell, interiorly grooved, lined with paper filled with balls and rosin, carrying a bursting-charge in a tin chamber at the base, and having a wooden head overlaid with sheet-iron. The charge is connected with a fuse in an iron tube.

**shread**†, *v. t.* An obsolete form of *shred*.

**shread-head** (shred'hed), *n.* [For **shred-head* (?): see *shred* and *head*.] In *arch.*, same as *jerkinhead*. *Imp. Diet.*

**shred** (shred), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shred* (sometimes *shredded*), ppr. *shredding*. [Early mod. E. also *shread;* < ME. *shreden, schreden* (pret. *shred, schred, schredde*, pp. *schred, schredc*), < AS. *screádian* (pret. **screádode*) (in comp. *be-screádian*), orig. strong, **screádan* (pret. **screód*), cut up, shred (> *screádung*, shredding, and *screáde*, a shred), = OFries. *skrēda* = MD. *schrooden, schrooijen*, shred, clip, = MLG. *schrōden, schrāden, scrōden* = OHG. *scrōtan*, MHG. *schrōten*, hew, cut, lop, G. *schroten*, cut, saw, gnaw, nibble, bruise, grind, = Dan. *skraae*, cut, lop; not recordod in Goth. Hence *shred, n., screed*, and ult. *shroud*1, *scroll, scrow*. Cf. AS. *scrudnian*, OHG. *scrotōn*, investigate, L. *scrutari*, investigate: see *scrutiny*.] **1.** To cut or tear into small pieces; also, to cut or tear pieces from.

Wortes, or othere herbes times ofte,
The whiche she *shredde* and seeth for hir living.
*Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 171.

One . . . found a wild vine, and gathered thereof wild gourds his lap full, and came and *shred* them into the pot of pottage. 2 Ki. iv. 39.

This sword shall *shred* thee as small unto the grave
As minced meat for a pie.
*B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iv. 3.

**2.** To tear into pieces, either small and irregular, or long in proportion to their width; tear into ragged bits, scraps, or strips: as, to *shred* old linen.—**3.** To prune; lop; trim, as a pole or a hedge. [Now only prov. Eng.]

Then they lerned to *shred* their vynes, and they lerned to plant and graffe their olynes.
*A. Golding*, tr. of Justin, fol. 178.

The superfluous and wast sprigs of vines, being cut and *shreaded* off, are called sarments.
*Withals*, Dict. (ed. 1608), p. 103.

**shred** (shred), *n.* [Also *screed*, an unassibilated form, known chiefly in a differentiated sense; < ME. *shrede, schrede, schread*, < AS. *screáde*, a piece, strip, shred, = OFries. *skred, schred* = MD. *schroode* = MLG. *schrōde, schrāde*, a piece cut off, = OHG. *scrōt*, a cut, MHG. *schrōt*, a cut, stroke, wound, a piece cut or sawed off, G. *schrot*, a piece, shred, block, = Icel. *skrjōdhr*, a shred, = Dan. *skrot*, rubbish; from the (orig. strong) verb: see *shred, v. Shred* also appears in the forms *screed* and *scrow*, the latter from LG. through OF.: see *screed, scrow, scroll*.] **1.** A bit, scrap, fragment, rag, or strip made by cutting or tearing up something: used specifically of cloth or list for nailing up plants.

*Schrede*, or clyppynge of clothe or other thynge, Scissura, presegmen. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 448.

A cutpurse of the empire and the rule, . . .
A king of *shreds* and patches.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 102.

He munched a *shred* of toast, and was off by the omnibus to chambers. *Thackeray*, Lovel the Widower, iii.

**2.** Figuratively, a bit; a particle; also, something that is like a scrap or fragment in being worn or valueless, or in having a forlorn appearance.

That poor *shred* [a tailor]
Can bring more to the making up of a man
Than can be hoped from thee; thou art his creature.
*Massinger and Field*, Fatal Dowry, iii. 1.

There was not a *shred* of evidence against his client, and he appealed to the magistrates to discharge him at once.
*H. Smart*, Struck Down, x.

The cockroach has retained some *shreds* of reputation by eating mosquitoes.
*P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 203.

**shred-cock** (shred'kok), *n.* The fieldfare, a thrush, *Turdus pilaris*. *C. Swainson*. [Local, Eng.]

**shredding** (shred'ing), *n.* [< ME. *schredynge, schridyng*, < AS. *screádung*, verbal n. of **screádan, screádian*, cut, shred: see *shred, v.*] **1.** The act of tearing or cutting into shreds; also, the act of pruning or clipping.

*Schredynge*, of trees and other lyke, sarmentacio, sarculacio. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 448.

**2.** That which is shred; a ragged strip; a fragment; a scrap.

Yet many things in it [our form of prayer] they say are amiss; . . . it hath a number of short cuts or *shreddings* which may be better called wishes than prayers.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 27.

**3.** *pl.* In *carp.*, short, light pieces of timber fixed as bearers below a roof, forming a straight line with the upper side of the rafters. Also called *furrings*.

**shredding-knife** (shred'ing-nīf), *n.* A pruning-knife.

**shreddy** (shred'i), *a.* [< *shred* + *-y*1.] Consisting of shreds; torn into shreds; ragged.

Small bits of *shreddy* matter fall to the bottom of the vessel. *J. R. Nichols*, Fireside Science, p. 24.

**shred-pie** (shred'pī), *n.* Mince-pie: so called from the shredding or thin shaving of the ingredients. [Eng.]

Beef, mutton, and pork, *shred pies* of the best,
Pig, veal, goose, and capon, and turkey well drest.
*Tusser*, Christmas Husbandly Fare.

In winter there was the luxury of a *shredpie*, which is a coarse north country edition of the pie abhorred by puritans. *Southey*, The Doctor, viii. (*Davies.*)

**shreek**1†, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *shriek*.

**shreek**2 (shrēk), *n.* Same as *shrike*2.

**shreetalum, shreetaly** (shrē'ta-lum, -li), *n.* [E. Ind.] The talipot-palm, *Corypha umbraculifera*.

**shrew**1 (shrö), *n.* and *a.* [Formerly also *shrow;* < ME. *shrew, shrewe, schrewe, shrowe*, also unassibilated *screwe*, wicked, evil, as a noun a wicked person (*the shrewe*, the evil one, the devil), < AS. **screáwa*, a wicked person, found only in another sense, *screáwa*, a shrew-mouse (see *shrew*2); both supposed to mean lit. 'biter' (the bite of a shrew-mouse was formerly considered venomous), < √ *skru*, cut, seen in *shred* and *shroud*1. For the later use of the noun as an adj., and the still later extension of the adj. with pp. suffix *-ed*2, *-d*2, in *shrewd*, cf. *wicked*, which has a similar history in these respects. Cf. *screw*2, a doublet of *shrew*1.] **I.** *n.* **1**†. A wicked or evil person; a malignant person.

And alle that worche with wronge wenden hij shulle
After her deth day and dwelle with that *shrewe* [Satan].
*Piers Plowman* (B), i. 127.

For unto *shrewes* joye it is and ese
To have her [their] felawes in peyne and disese.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 193.

The wickid aungil bad him be boold
To calle bothe fadir & modir *schrewis*.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 60.

**2.** A woman of a perverse, violent, or malignant temper; a scold; a termagant.

*Shrews* . . . cannot otherwise ease their cursed hearts but by their own tongues and their neighbours' ears.
*G. Harvey*, Four Letters, iii.

The man had got a *shrew* for his wife, and there could be no quiet in the house with her. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**3**†. An evil thing; a great danger.

Than seide Dodinell the sauage that it were a *shrewe* to go, for in this foreste is nooa rescettes, and oure horse sholde dyen for the faute and for hungir.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 568.

**4**†. A planet of evil or malignant aspect or influence.

That he be nat retrograd, ne combust, ne joigned with no *shrewe* in the same signe. *Chaucer*, Astrolabe, ii. 5.

**II.**† *a.* Wicked; evil; ill-natured; unkind.

Yet was he to me the moste *shrewe*,
That feele I on my ribbes al by rewe.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 505.

**shrew**1 (shrö), *v. t.* [< ME. *schrewen, ssreweu*, make evil, curse, < *schrewe*, an evil person: see *shrew*1, *n.* Cf. *beshrew* and *shrewd*.] **1**†. To make evil; deprave.

*Schrewyn*, pravo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 449.

**2.** To curse; beshrew.

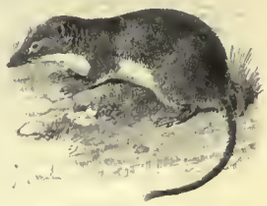
O vile proude cherl, I *shrewe* his face.
*Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 525.

*Shrew* me
If I would lose it for a revenue
Of any king's in Europe.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 3. 147.

**shrew**2 (shrö), *n.* [< ME. **shrewe*, < AS. *screáwa*, the shrew-mouse: supposed to mean lit. 'biter': see *shrew*1. Cf. G. dial. *schermaus*, a mole, < *scheren* (= E. *shear*), cut, + *maus* = E. *mouse*.] A small insectivorous mammal of the genus *Sorex* or family *Soricidæ;* a shrew-mouse. They are all small, greatly resembling mice in size, form, color, and general appearance (whence the name *shrew-mouse*), but belong to a different order (*Insectivora*, not *Rodentia*). They may be distinguished at a glance by the long sharp snout. They are widely distributed, chiefly in the northern hemisphere, and the species are numerous, of several different genera, particularly *Sorex*, which contains more than any other. The little animals are very voracious, and devour great quantities of insects and worms; but there is no foundation in fact for the vulgar notion that shrews are poisonous, or for any other of the popular superstitions respecting these harmless little creatures. The shrews have usually a musky odor, due to the secretion of some special subcutaneous glands with which they are provided, and in some of the larger kinds this scent is very strong. Among the shrews are the most diminutive of all mammals, with the head and body less than 2 inches long; others are two or three times as large as this. The common shrew of Europe is *Sorex vulgaris*. The common-

Common European Shrew (*Sorex vulgaris*).

est in the United States is a large short-tailed species, *Blarina brevicauda*. The teeth of shrews are generally chestnut or reddish-black, but some shrews are white-toothed, as those of the genus *Crocidura;* some are aquatic, as the oared or oar-footed shrew, *Crossopus fodiens* of Europe, and *Neosorex palustris* of North America. The name is extended, with a qualifying term, to related animals of a different family, as the shrew-moles and desmans. See *shrew-mole, elephant-shrew, marsh-shrew, mole-shrew, musk-shrew, squirrel-shrew, water-shrew*, and cuts under *Blarina, desman, Petrodromus, Ptilocercus, Rhynchocyon*, and *Tupaia*.



American Water-shrew (*Neosorex palustris*).

*Museragno* (It.), a kinde of mouse called a *shrew*, deadlie to other beasts if he bite them, and laming any bodie if he but touch them, of which that curse came, I beshrew thee.
*Florio*, 1598.

In Italy the hardy *shrews* are venomous in their biting.
*Holland*, tr. of Pliny, viii. 58.

**Broad-nosed shrew**, the common *Sorex platyrhinus* of North America.—**Ciliated shrew**, *Crocidura suaveolens*, a very diminutive shrew of southern Europe.—**House shrew**, *Crocidura aranea*, of parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa.—**Indian shrew**, the musk-shrew.—**Oared** or **oar-footed shrews**, aquatic shrews, of the genera *Crossopus* and *Neosorex*. See def.—**Rat-tailed shrew**, the musk-shrew.—**Short-tailed shrew**, any species of the American genus *Blarina*, specifically *B. brevicauda*.

**shrew-ash** (shrö'ash), *n.* An ash-tree into a hole in the body of which a shrew-mouse has been plugged alive. Its twigs or branches, when applied to the limbs of cattle, were formerly supposed to give them immediate relief from the pains they endured from a shrew-mouse having run over them.

**shrewd** (shröd), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *shrowd;* < ME. *shrewed, schrewed, schrewid*, depraved, wicked, lit. 'accursed,' pp. of *schrewen*, curse, beshrew: see *shrew*1. Cf. *cursed, curst*, formerly used in the sense of 'having a violent temper'; cf. also *wicked*1. For the partial elevation of sense from 'cursed' through 'mischievous, cunning,' to 'astute, sagacious,' cf. *pretty*, which has passed from 'tricky, cunning,' to 'fine, beautiful.'] **1**†. Evil; accursed; malignant; wicked.

God shal take veniaunce on alle swiche preestes,
Wel harder and grettere on suche *shrewede* faderes,
Than euere he dude on Ophni and Finees.
*Piers Plowman* (C), i. 122.

Helle reprened tho the denel sathan,
And horribli gan him dispice;
"To me thou art a *schrewide* captayn,
A combrid wretche in cowardise."
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 53.

If a man be good and doth or seith a thing to good entente, the bakbiter wol turne al thilke goodnesse up-sodonn to his *shrewed* entente. *Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

There are *shrewd* books with dangerous Frontispices set to sale. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 24.

**2**†. Having a curst temper; scolding; vixenish; shrewish.

Thowe shalte bettyr chastise a *shrode* wyfe with myrthe then with strokes or smytyng.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 30.

As curst and *shrewd*
As Socrates' Xantippe.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., i. 2. 70.

**3**†. Annoying; mischievous; vexatious; troublesome; malicious.

He may do his ennemy a *schrewd* turne and never far the warse in hys howsholde, ner the lesse men abowthe hym. *Paston Letters*, I. 297.

An ant is a wise creature for itself, but it is a *shrewd* thing in an orchard or garden.
*Bacon*, Wisdom for a Man's Self (ed. 1887).

Byrlady, a *shrewd* business and a dangerous!
*Middleton*, More Dissemblers besides Women, iii. 2.

Ye State was much offended, and his father suffered a *shrowd* check, and he had order to apprehend him for it.
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 150.

**4.** Sharp; keen; biting; harsh.

To lift *shrewd* steel against our golden crown.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 2. 59.

While I spake then, a sting of *shrewdest* pain
Ran shrivelling thro' me.
*Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

The sky is harsh, and the sea *shrewd* and salt.
*D. G. Rossetti*, Ruggiero and Angelica.

5. Sly; cunning; artful; spiteful.

Either I mistake your shape and making quite,
Or else you are that *shrewd* and knavish sprite
Call'd Robin Goodfellow. *Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1. 33.

Is he *shrewd* and unjust in his deslings with others?
*South*, Sermons, vi.

6. Astute; sagacious; discriminating; discerning; smart; sharp: as, a *shrewd* man of the world.

Patriots are grown too *shrewd* to be sincere.
*Cowper*, Task, v. 495.

*Shrewd* was the good St. Martin; he was famed
For sly expedients and devices quaint.
*Bryant*, Legend of St. Martin.

7. Indicating shrewdness; due to shrewdness; involving or displaying sagacity or astuteness: as, a *shrewd* remark; a *shrewd* face.

I know not whst he said; but I have a *shrewd* guess what he thought.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, iii. 1.

We desire to learn Sydney Smith's opinion on any matter of public interest, . . . because we know it will generally be *shrewd*, honest, independent.
*Whipple*, Eas. and Rev., I. 140.

**A shrewd many**†, a great number.

*Cast.* He threw twice twelve.
*Cred.* By 't lady, *a shrewd many*.
*Cartwright*, Ordinary. (*Nares.*)

=**Syn. 5.** *Artful*, *Sly*, etc. (see *cunning*[1]), wily, subtle.—6. *Acute*, *Keen*, etc. (see *acute*), discerning, penetrating, politic, ingenious.

**shrewdly** (shrōd'li), *adv.* [Early mod. E. also *shrowdly*, *shroudly*, *shroadly*; < ME. *shrewedly*, *shrewdely*: see *shrewd* and *-ly*[2].] In a shrewd manner. (*a*†) Accursedly; wickedly.

Were it not better that we went alle to dye with good herte in the servise of oure lorde . . . than to dye as cowardes *shrewdely* oon with-oute a-nother?
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 313.

(*b*†) Mischievously; injuriously; maliciously; ill.

What, lo, my cherl, lo, yet how *shrewedly*
Unto my confessour to day he spak.
*Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 536.

This practice [artifice] hath most *shrewdly* pass'd upon thee. *Shak.*, T. N., v. 1. 360.

(*c*) Sharply; keenly; severely.

*Ham.* The air bites *shrewdly*. It is very cold.
*Hor.* It is a nipping and an eager air.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 4. 1.

I knew one *shrewdly* gor'd by a Bull.
*Dampier*, Voyages, II. ii. 99.

(*d*) Astutely; in a discerning or discriminating manner; sagaciously.

The aforesaid author observes very *shrewdly* that, having no certain ideas of the terms of the proposition, it is to him a mystery. *Waterland*, Works, I. 219.

**shrewdness** (shrōd'nes), *n.* [< ME. *schrewdnes*, *shrewednesse*, *schrewidnesse*; < *shrewd* + *-ness*.] 1. The state or quality of being shrewd. (*a*†) Badness; wickedness; iniquity.

Thanne Mede for here myadedes to that man kneled,
And shrone hire of hire *shrewednesse*.
*Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 44.

Thoughte I, as greet a fame han shrewes —
Thogh hit be naught — for *shrewednesse*,
As gode folk han for godenesse.
*Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1853.

(*b*) Sagaciousness; astuteness; sharpness: as, a man of great *shrewdness* and penetration.

Her impatience, which not wanted
*Shrewdness* of policy too.
*Shak.*, A. and C., ii. 2. 69.

Not being bred
To barter, nor compensating the want
By *shrewdness*, neither capable of lies.
*Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

2†. A company or group (of apes). [An old hunting term.]

When beasts went together in companies, there was said to be . . . a *shrewdness* of apes.
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

=**Syn. 1.** (*b*) See *shrewd*.

**shrew-footed** (shrō'fūt#ed), *a.* Having feet like those of a shrew: as, the *shrew-footed* uropsile, *Uropsilus soricipes*.

**shrewhead**†, *n.* [ME. *schrewhede*; < *shrew*[1] + *-head*.] Wickedness. *Early Eng. Poems* (ed. Furnivall), xxiv. 31. (*Stratmann.*)

**shrewish** (shrō'ish), *a.* [< *shrew*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Having the qualities of a shrew; given to exhibitions of ill temper; vixenish: applied to women.

My wife is *shrewish* when I keep not hours.
*Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 1. 2.

Puppet to a father's threat, and servile to a *shrewish* tongue!
*Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

**shrewishly** (shrō'ish-li), *adv.* In a shrewish manner; with scolding or rating.

He speaks very *shrewishly*. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 5. 170.

**shrewishness** (shrō'ish-nes), *n.* The character of being shrewish; the conduct of a shrew.

I have no gift at all in *shrewishness*,
I am a right maid for my cowardice.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 301.

**shrew-mole** (shrō'mōl), *n.* A North American insectivorous mammal of either of the genera *Scalops* and *Scapanus*. The shrew-moles are the characteristic moles of North America, outwardly resembling very closely the true Old World moles, but distinguished by technical characters of the dentition, etc. The common shrew-mole of the United States is *Scalops aquaticus*; others are Townsend's, *Scapanus townsendi*, and the hairy-tailed, *Scapanus americanus*. See cut under *Scalops*.—**Silvery shrew-mole**, a variety of the common shrew-mole, *Scalops aquaticus argentatus*, of a lustrous light color, common on the prairies of the western United States.

**shrew-mouse** (shrō'mous), *n.* [< *shrew*[2] + *mouse*.] The common shrew of Europe; any small true shrew, like a mouse. See cuts under *shrew*[2].

**shrew-struck** (shrō'struk), *a.* Poisoned by a shrew; smitten with a malady which a shrew was superstitiously supposed to impart by its bite or even its touch.

If a child was scalded, a tooth ached, a piece of silver was stolen, a heifer *shrew-struck*, a pig bewitched, a young damsel crost in love, Lucy [a "white witch"] was called in, and Lucy found a remedy. *Kingsley*, Westward Ho, lv.

**shricht**†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *shriek*.

**shridet** (shrīd), *v. t.* [< ME. *schrydon*; a var. of *shred* or *shroud*[3].] To hew or lop (wood).

Hooke to hewe wode, or *schrydynge* [var. hoke to hev with woode, or *schraggynge*], sirculus [var. sarculus].
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 242.

**shriefe**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sheriff*[1].

**shriek** (shrēk), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *shrike*, *schryke*; < ME. *shriken*, *shryken*, *schriken*, *skriken*, *scriken* (pret. *schriked*, *skriked*, *skryked*, *schrykede*, also *shrighte*, *shryghte*), < Icel. *skrikja*, shriek (found only in sense of 'titter') (cf. *skrækja*, shriek). = Sw. *skrika* = Dan. *skrige*, shriek; cf. Gael. *sgreach* = W. *ysgrechio*, shriek, scream. The word also appears as *shrike*[1], *screak*, *screech*, q. v. As with other words denoting sounds, it was regarded as more or less imitative, and suffered variation.] **I.** *intrans.* To utter a sharp, shrill cry; cry out more or less convulsively, at a pitch above that of a scream, as in great and sudden fright, in horror, or in extreme pain: used sometimes, by hyperbole, of laughter.

*Shrighte* Emelyn and howleth Palamon.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 1959.

Therwithal they *shrykede* and they houped.
*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 580.

Downe in her lap she hid her face, and lowdly *shright*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. viii. 32.

It was the owl that *shriek'd*. *Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2. 3.

I *shriek*, start up, the same sad prospect find.
*Pope*, Eloisa to Abelard, l. 247.

**II.** *trans.* To utter with a shriek or a shrill wild cry.

On top whereof ay dwelt the ghastly Owle,
*Shrieking* his balefull note.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. ix. 33.

Berkley, whose fair seat hath been famous long,
Let thy sad echoes *shriek* a deadly sound.
*Drayton*, Barons' Wars, v. 67.

**shriek** (shrēk), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shrike*, < ME. *shrike* (= Sw. *skrik*, *skri* = Dan. *skrig*); from the verb.] A sharp, shrill outcry: as, the *shriek* of a whistle; *shrieks* of laughter. See *shriek*, *v.*

Whi made the childe this *shrike*? wilt thow sleue it?
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 15.

The messenger of death, the ghastly owle,
With drery *shriekes* did also her hewrsy.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. v. 30.

Not louder *shrieks* to pitying heaven are cast
When husbands or when lapdogs breathe their last.
*Pope*, R. of the L., iii. 157.

=**Syn.** *Screech*, etc. See *scream*.

**shrieker** (shrē'kėr), *n.* [= Sw. *skrikare*; as *shriek* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who shrieks.

Again — the shrieking charmers — how they rend
The gentle air — the *shriekers* lack a friend.
*Crabbe*, Tales of the Hall, vii. (*Richardson.*)

2. The bar-tailed godwit, *Limosa lapponica*. [Local, Eng.]

**shriek-owl** (shrēk'oul), *n.* 1. A screech-owl. —2. The swift, *Cypselus apus*. [Local, Eng.]

**shrieval** (shrē'val), *a.* [< *shrieve*[1] + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a sheriff.

Chaste were his cellars, and his *shrieval* board
The grossness of a city feast abhorr'd.
*Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., i. 618.

**shrievalty** (shrē'val-ti), *n.* [Formerly also *shrivalty*, *shrevalty* (also later *sheriffalty*); < late ME. *shrevaltee*; < *shrieve*[1] + *-al-ty*.] 1. The office or jurisdiction of a sheriff. *Arnold's Chron.*, p. 42.

It was ordained by statute 28 Edw. I., c. 8, that the people should have election of sheriffs in every shire where the *shrievalty* is not of inheritance.
*Blackstone*, Com., I. ix.

Spenser . . . was recommended in a letter from Queen Elizabeth for the *shrievalty* of the county of Cork.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 152.

2. The period during which the office of sheriff is held.

For the twelve Sessions, during his *Shrievalty*.
*Brome*, Antipodes, iii. 2.

That £1000 fine which was imposed upon him [Sir Walter Long] in the Star Chamber, for absence out of his county in time of *shrievalty*.
*Court and Times of Charles I.*, II. 162.

**shrieve**[1]† (shrēv), *n.* [Also *shriefe*; a contracted form of *sheriff* (ME. *shirrere*, etc.): see *sheriff*[1].] A sheriff.

Mayors and *shrieves* may yearly fill the stage:
A king's or poet's birth doth ask an age.
*B. Jonson*, New Inn, Epil.

Now mayors and *shrieves* all hush'd and satiate lay.
*Pope*, Dunciad, i. 91.

**shrieve**[2]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *shrive*[1].

**shrift** (shrift), *n.* [< ME. *shrift*, *shryft*, *schrift*, *schryft*, < AS. *scrift*, confession or absolution (= Icel. *skript* = Sw. *skrift* = Dan. *skrifte*, confession, absolution; cf. OHG. *scrift*, MHG. G. *schrift*, a writing: see *script*), < *scrīfan*, shrive: see *shrive*[1].] 1. The penitential act of confession to a priest, especially in the case of a dying penitent.

No receipt openeth the heart but a true friend, to whom you may impart . . . whatsoever lieth upon the heart to oppress it, in a kind of civil *shrift* or confession.
*Bacon*, Friendship (ed. 1887).

Address you to your *shrift*; . . .
And be yourself; for you must die.
*Rowe*, Jane Shore, iv. 1.

2. Absolution received after confession; pardon.

Enuye with heuy herte asked after *schrifte*,
And carefullich mea culpa he comsed to shewe.
*Piers Plowman* (B), v. 76.

Be plain, good son, and homely in thy drift:
Riddling confession finds but riddling *shrift*.
*Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 3. 56.

3. The priestly act of confessing and absolving a penitent.

In *shrift*, in prechynge is my diligence.
*Chaucer*, Summoner's Tale, l. 110.

Call your executioner, and off with Barnardine's head; I will give him a present *shrift*, and advise him for a better place. *Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2. 223.

**In shrift.** (*a*) In confession.

Yet I have call'd my conscience to confession,
And every syllable that might offend
I have had *in shrift*.
*Fletcher and another*, Love's Pilgrimage, i. 2.

(*b*†) Figuratively, in strict confidence; as if in confession.

But sweete, let this be spoke *in shrift*, so was it spoke to me. *Warner*, Albion's Eng., xii. 18. (*Nares.*)

**Short shrift**, the infliction of punishment without delay: implying execution shortly after condemnation, as leaving little time for confession and absolution.

**shrift** (shrift), *v. t.* [= Icel. *skripta* = Sw. *skrifta* = Dan. *skrifte*, give shrift, shrive; from the noun.] To confess and absolve; shrive. [Rare.]

I saw a gray Frier *shrift* a faire Gentlewoman, which I . . . mention because it was the first *shrifting* that ever I saw. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 44.

**shrift-father** (shrift'fä#ᴛʜėr), *n.* [< ME. *shrift-fader*, *schrift-fader* (= Sw. Dan. *skriftefader*); < *shrift* + *father*.] A father confessor.

I shrewe thise *shrifte-fadres* everychoon.
*Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 144.

How and where he doth that synne,
To hys *schryfader* he mote that mynne.
*J. Myrc*, Instructions for Parish Priests (E. E. T. S.), l. 233.

And virgin nuns in close and private cell,
Where (but *shrift fathers*) never mankind treads.
*Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso's Jerusalem, xi. 9.

**shrig**† (shrig), *v. t.* [Prob. a var. of *shrug*.] To contract; reduce, as by pruning or thinning.

Atticus is of opinion That the shaddow of elmes is one of the thickest and most hurtful: . . . marie, if the braunches thereof, or of any tree within-forth, be *shrigged* (constrictæ), I thinke that the shade will doe no harme at all. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 12. (*Richardson.*)

Those of the other hoped, if all men were *shrigged* of their goods, and left bare, they should live in safetie, grew at length to open proscriptions and hanging of silly innocent persons.
*Holland*, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares.*)

**shright**†. An obsolete preterit of *shriek*.

**shright**†, *n.* [< ME. *shright*; < *shriek* or *shrike*, pret. *shright*.] Shrieking; sobbing.

With brokyn vois, al hors for *shright*, Cryseyde
To Troylus thise ilke wordes seyde.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1147.

That with their pitcous cryes, and yelling *shrightes*,
They made the further shore resounden wide.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. vii. 57.

**shrike**[1]†, *v.* and *n.* An obsolete form of *shriek*.

**shrike**[2] (shrīk), *n.* [Also *shreek*; < ME. **shrike*, < AS. *scrīc*, a shrike or thrush (glossed by L. *turdus*), = Icel. *skrikja*, a shrike (butcher-bird). so called from its cry: see *shrike*[1], *v.* Cf. *shrite*, a thrush.] 1. A dentirostral oscine passerine bird of the family *Laniidæ*, having a notably strong hooked and toothed bill, and of actively predaceous nature; a butcher-bird; a nine-killer; a wood-chat. The species are very numerous, and are found in most parts of the world. The most characteristic habit of these birds—at least of those of the genus *Lanius* and of some allied genera—is to catch and kill more insects, small birds, and small quadrupeds than they devour at once, and to impale these victims on a thorn or sharp twig. The great gray or cinereous shrike of Europe is *Lanius excubitor*, of which the corresponding American species is the northern butcher-bird, *L. borealis*. The loggerhead shrike of the United States is *L. ludovicianus*. The red-backed shrike of Europe is *Lanius* or *Enneoctonus collurio* (see *wood-chat*). See cuts under *butcher-bird*, *Lanius*, and *Pachycephala*.

2. One of many different birds that resemble shrikes, or were held to belong to the genus *Lanius*. This was a Linnean genus, of amplitude and elasticity, and all the birds that were put in it used to be recorded in the books as shrikes of some sort, whence many English phrase-names, now practically obsolete except in some hyphenated compounds. Among these birds were various thrushes, ant-thrushes of both worlds, flycatchers, starlings, etc. See phrases below, and *bush-shrike*, *drongo-shrike*, *swallow-shrike*, *Artamidæ*, *Dicruridæ*, and *Thamnophilinæ*.—**Cubla shrike.** Same as *cubla*.—**Dubious shrike**†. See *Scissirostrum*.—**Fiscal shrike,** a shrike of the genus *Fiscus*, as *F. collaris*; a fiscal.—**Fork-tailed shrike.** See *fork-tailed*.—**Frontal shrike,** *Falcunculus frontatus* of Australia, with a strong curved and toothed bill, a crest, above greenish-yellow, below bright-yellow, the plumage also varied with black and white, the length 7 inches.—**Great northern shrike,** the American butcher-bird, *Lanius borealis*.—**Green shrike**†, *Leptopterus chabert* (not a shrike) of Madagascar.—**Hook-billed shrike,** *Vanga curvirostris* of Madagascar. See *Vanga*.—**Keroula shrike**†, *Tephrodornis pondicerianus* (not a shrike), inhabiting India and China. See cut under *Tephrodornis*.—**Rufous shrike,** *Vanga rufa* of Madagascar. See *Vanga*.—**Senegal shrike,** *Telephonus senegalus*. See *Telephonus*.—**Spotted shrike,** a South American bush-shrike, *Thamnophilus nævius*.—**Thick-headed shrikes,** the shrikes of the genus *Pachycephala* and related forms, sometimes grouped as *Pachycephalinæ*.—**Varied shrike,** *Laniarius multicolor* of western Africa.—**White-headed shrike,** *Artamia leucocephala* of Madagascar. It is 7½ inches long, and greenish-black in color, with the rump, head, and under parts white.—**Yellow-browed shrike,** *Laniarius sulphureipectus*, of the whole Ethiopian region.

**shrike-crow** (shrīk'krō), *n.* A bird of the genus *Burita*. *Swainson*.

**shrill** (shril), *v.* [Also, by transposition, Sc. *shirl*, also unassibilated *skirl*; < ME. *schrillen*, *scrillen* = G. *schrillen*, sonnd shrill; cf. Norw. *skryla*, *skrāla*, cry shrilly, = Sw. *skrāla* = Dan. *skraale*, squall (of children); Icel. *skrölta*, resound shrilly, = AS. *scralletan*, cry aloud; partly from the adj., but mainly original, from a common root **skrel*, **skral*. See *shrill*, *a.* Cf. *skill*[2], shrill.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To utter or emit a keen, piercing, high-pitched sound.

Then gan the bagpypes and the hornes to *shrill*
And shrieke aloud. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. viii. 46.

Like a locust *shrills* the imprisoned asp.
*Lowell*, Sir Launfal, i.

The *shrilling* of the male [cricket] is a sexual call, made by raising the fore wings and rubbing them on the hind wings. *Packard*, Guide to the Study of Insects, p. 563.

2. To sound shrilly; be shrill.

The horrid yells and *shrilling* screams.
*Burke*, Rev. in France.

Idly list the *shrilling* lay
With which the milkmaid cheers her way.
*Scott*, Marmion, i., Int.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To cause to give out a shrill sound.

About me leap'd and laugh'd
The modish Cupid of the day,
And *shrill'd* his tinsel shaft.
*Tennyson*, Talking Osk.

2. To utter or produce with a shrill sound.

How poor Andromache *shrills* her dolours forth!
*Shak.*, T. and C., v. 3. 84.

The locust *shrills* his song of heat.
*Whittier*, The Summons.

**shrill** (shril), *a.* [E. dial. (Sc.) also, transposed, *shirl*; < ME. *shril*, *schryl*, *schrylle* = D. *schril* = LG. *schrell*, > G. dial. *schrill*, shrill; appar. from the verb or noun: see *shrill*, *v.*] 1. Sharp and piercing in sound; high and keen (somewhat disagreeably so) in voice or note: the common use of the word.

*Shyrle* as ones voyse is— . . . trenchant.
*Palsgrave*, L'Éclaircissement, p. 323.

Thy small pipe
Is as the maiden's organ, *shrill* and sound,
And all is semblative a woman's part.
*Shak.*, T. N., i. 4. 33.

Some female vendor's scream, belike
The very *shrillest* of all London cries.
*Wordsworth*, Prelude, vii.

2. Emitting or capable of emitting a sharp, high, piercing sound.

Hear the *shrill* whistle which doth order give
To sounds confused. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii., Prol., l. 9.

Wind the *shrill* horn, or spread the waving net.
*Pope*, Windsor Forest, l. 96.

3. Piercing; sharp; affecting the senses sharply or keenly; bright. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Quen glem of glodez agsynz hem glydez
Wyth schymerynge schene ful *schrylle* thay [silver leaves] schynde. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 80.

The Lady's-head upon the prow
Caught the *shrill* salt, and sheer'd the gale.
*Tennyson*, The Voyage.

**shrill** (shril), *n.* [< *shrill*, *v.*] A keen or piercing sound. [Rare.]

I heard a voyce, which loudly to me called,
That with the suddein *shrill* I was appalled.
*Spenser*, Ruins of Time, l. 581.

You may . . . almost fancy you hear the *shrill* of the midsummer cricket.
*H. James, Jr.*, Trans. Sketches, p. 151.

**shrill** (shril), *adv.* [< ME. *schrille*, *schirle*; < *shrill*, *a.*] In a shrill manner; shrilly.

The hounds and horn
Through the high wood echoing *shrill*.
*Milton*, L'Allegro, l. 53.

**shrill-edged** (shril'ejd), *a.* Acute, sharp, or piercing in sound. [Rare.]

I heard
The *shrill-edged* shriek of a mother divide the shuddering night. *Tennyson*, Maud, i. 4.

**shrill-gorged** (shril'gôrjd), *a.* Having a gorge or throat that gives a shrill or acute sound; having a clear or high-pitched voice or note.

Look up a-height; the *shrill-gorged* lark so far
Cannot be seen or heard. *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 58.

**shrilling** (shril'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shrill*, *v.*] A shrill noise or cry: as, the *shrilling* of the locust.

As if in revenge, some relative of the murdered katydid found its way into the room, and began its vibrant *shrilling* near her bed. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 37.

**shrillness** (shril'nes), *n.* The quality of being shrill; acuteness of sound; high pitch and sharpness or fineness of tone or voice.

Sure, this voice is new,
Whose *shrillness*, like the sounding of a bell,
Tells me it is a woman.
*Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, ii. 4.

**shrill-tongued** (shril'tungd), *a.* Speaking in a high and shrill voice.

Is she *shrill-tongued* or low? *Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 3. 15.

**shrill-voiced** (shril'voist), *a.* Having a shrill or piercing voice.

What *shrill-voiced* suppliant makes this eager cry?
*Shak.*, Rich. II., v. 3. 75.

**shrilly** (shril'i), *a.* [< *shrill* + *-y*[1].] Somewhat shrill.

Some kept up a *shrilly* mellow sound.
*Keats*, Endymion, i.

**shrilly** (shril'li), *adv.* [< *shrill* + *-ly*[2].] In a shrill manner; acutely; with a sharp sound or voice.

Mount up aloft, my Muse; and now more *shrilly* sing.
*Dr. H. More*, Psychathanasia, II. ii. 40.

The small philosopher . . . cries out *shrilly* from his elevation. *Landor*, Epicurus, Leontion, and Ternissa.

**shrimp**[1] (shrimp), *v. t.* and *i.* [Assibilated form of *scrimp*. Cf. *shrump*.] To contract; shrink.

**shrimp**[2] (shrimp), *n.* [< ME. **shrimp*, *shrymp*, *schrymp*; < **shrimp*, assibilated form of *scrimp*, scanty, small: see *shrimp*[1], *v.*, *scrimp*, *a.*] 1. A salt-water long-tailed ten-footed crustacean of the family *Crangonidæ*, and especially of the genus *Crangon*. *C. vulgaris* is the common shrimp of Great Britain, about 2 inches long, greenish-gray dotted with brown, of fragile structure, somewhat translucent, and esteemed a delicacy as food. It boils to a brown color, not red as is usual with crustaceans. The shrimps are closely related to prawns, and one of the prawns, *Pandalus annulicornis*, a British species, is often miscalled *shrimp*. The name is also extended to various related crustaceans. Among those bearing this name in the United States are some *Gammaridæ*, as *Gammarus fasciatus*; species of *Pandalus*, as *P. annulicornis*, the deep-water shrimp, and *P. danæ*, which is dried in California for exportation to China; the river-shrimp, *Palæmon ohionis*; and *Penæus brasiliensis* of the Carolinas, Florida, etc. See also cut under *Gammarus*.

Shrimp (*Crangon vulgaris*), natural size.

*Schrymp*, fysche, Stingus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 449.

2. A little wrinkled person; a dwarfish creature; a manikin: in contempt.

We borel men been *shrympes*;
Of fieble trees ther comen wrecched ympes.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Monk's Tale, l. 67.

Alas, this is a child, a silly dwarf!
It cannot be this weak and writhled *shrimp*
Should strike such terror to his enemies.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 23.

**Fresh-water shrimp.** See *fresh-water*.—**Mountebank shrimp,** a beach-flea or sand-hopper: so called from its agility.

**shrimp**[2] (shrimp), *v. i.* [< *shrimp*[2], *n.*] To catch or fish for shrimps.

**shrimp-chaff** (shrimp'chaf), *n.* Refuse winnowed from dried shrimps by Chinese in California, and exported to China as a fertilizer for tea-plants. The meat of the shrimp is an article of food. [California.]

**shrimper** (shrim'pėr), *n.* [< *shrimp*[1] + *-er*[1].] A person who catches shrimps; a shrimp-catcher.

The *shrimpers*, who wade nearly to their middle for hours. *E. P. Wright*, Animal Life, p. 535.

Fishers and *shrimpers* by name, smugglers by opportunity. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 742.

**shrimping** (shrim'ping), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shrimp*[2], *v.*] The occupation or business of catching shrimps.

**shrimp-net** (shrimp'net), *n.* A fishing-net adapted to the capture of shrimps; a small-meshed bag-net or scoop-net with a long wooden handle.

**shrinal** (shrī'nal), *a.* [< *shrine* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a shrine; containing a shrine; of the nature of a shrine. [Rare.]

There appears to have been a pagan Saxon household close outside the east gate of the City of Exeter, whereof the four daughters became Christian—two of them martyrs, of whom one has left her name, St. Sidwell, in a *shrinal* church on the blood-stained spot.
*N. and Q.*, 6th ser., IX. 251.

**shrine** (shrīn), *n.* [< ME. *shryne*, *schrin*, *schryne*, *scryne*, < AS. *scrīn*, an ark (used with ref. to the ark of the covenant), = D. *schrijn* = MLG. *schrīn* = OHG. *scrīni*, MHG. *schrīn*, G. *schrein* = Icel. *skrīn* = Sw. Dan. *skrin* = OF. *scrin*, *escrin* (> E. *scrinc*), F. *écrin* = Pr. *escrin* = OSp. *escrinio*, *escriño*, a box, shrine, = It. *scrigno* = OBulg. *skriniya*, *skrina* = Serv. *skrinya* = Bohem. *skrzhine* = Pol. *skrzynia*, *krzynia* = Russ. *skrynya*, *skrinŭ* = Hung. *szekrény* = Lith. *skrine* = Lett. *skrine*, *skrinis*, a shrine, = L. *scrinium*, a chest, box, case, letter-case, escritoire, casket, ML. (eccles.) a shrine; root unknown. *Chest*, *box*, and *ark* are also derived through AS. from L. (*box* ult. from Gr.); *case* is also derived from L. through F.] 1. A box; an ark; a chest.

She [Cleopatre] . . .
Made hir subtil werkmen make a *shryne*
Of alle the rubies and the stones fyne
In al Egipte that she koude espye; and forth she fette
This dede cors, and in the *shryne* it shette.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 672.

2. A box for holding the bones of saints or other sacred relics; a reliquary. Portable shrines containing relics were commonly arched boxes covered with precious metal, enamels, and engraving, and in churches were generally placed near the altar. See cut under *monstrance*.

He [Ethelred] bestows the reliques of St. Alban in a *shrine* of Pearl and Gold. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

Over the high altar are preserved, in a very large wrought *shrine* of massy gold, the relicks of St. Firmin, their patron saint. *Gray*, Letters, I. 18.

Hence—3. A tomb of a canonized or other sacred person; the mausoleum of a saint; a tomb of shrine-like configuration.

Howbeit there is a merualous fayre *shryne* for hym, wrought all of fyne whyte marble, of wonderful curyons and sumptuous werke.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 79.

It was a national as well as a religious feeling that drew great multitudes to the *shrine* of Becket, the first Englishman who since the Conquest had been terrible to the foreign tyrants. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., i.

4. An altar, small chapel or temple, or other sacred object or place peculiarly consecrated to and supposed to be hallowed by the presence of some deity, saint, mythological hero, or other personality reputed sacred. See cut on following page, and cut under *octastyle*.

For a certain man named Demetrius, a silversmith, which made silver *shrines* for [of, R. V.] Diana, brought no small gain unto the craftsmen. Acts xix. 24.

Forsooth, a blind man at Saint Alban's *shrine*,
Within this half-hour, hath received his sight.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 63.

Shrine of St. Calmine, Duke of Aquitaine, in enameled and gilded copper; early 13th century.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

It [sculptured relief with figure of a goddess] is in the form of a small *shrine* (ναΐσκος [a little temple]).
*Harrison and Verrall*, Ancient Athens, p. 44.

5†. Erroneously, an image.

From the four corners of the earth they come,
To kiss this *shrine*, this mortal-breathing saint.
*Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 7. 40.

Hearing us praise our loves of Italy,
. . . for feature, laming
The *shrine* of Venus, or straight-pight Minerva.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 164.

6. Metaphorically, a thing or place hallowed and consecrated by its history or past associations, or supposed to be the incarnation of some object of worship.

*Shrine* of the mighty! can it be
That this is all remains of thee?
*Byron*, The Giaour, l. 106.

I . . . worshipped at innumerable *shrines* of beauty.
*Willis*, Florence Gray.

7†. A charnel-house. *Hollyband.* (*Halliwell.*)

**—Bell-shrine**, a cover put over a bell when it is not in use: an ecclesiastical utensil, and as such usually decorated with religious emblems, especially in early Irish art.

**shrine** (shrīn), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shrined*, ppr. *shrining*. [< ME. *shrynen, schrynen*, enshrine, canonize; < *shrine, n.* Cf. *enshrine.*] 1. To place in a shrine; enshrine; hence, figuratively, to deify or canonize.

Ye might be *shryned* for your brotelnesse,
Bet than Daiyda, Cresceide, or Candace.
*Against Women Unconstant.*

The Almighty Father, where he sits
*Shrined* in his sanctuary of heaven secure.
*Milton*, P. L., vi. 672.

2. To inclose in something suggestive of the great preciousness of what is inclosed: as, the jewel was *shrined* in a velvet casket.

In painting her I *shrined* her face
'Mid mystic trees. *D. G. Rossetti*, The Portrait.

**shrink** (shringk), *v.*; pret. *shrank* and *shrunk*, pp. *shrunk* and *shrunken* (formerly also *shrinked*), ppr. *shrinking*. [< ME. *shrinken, schrinken, scrinken* (pret. *sehrank, schronk*, pp. *shrunken, shrunke*), < AS. *scrinean* (pret. *scranc*, pp. *scruncen*), contract, shrivel up (chiefly in comp. *for-scrincan*), = MD. *schrinken*, shrink; in causal form OHG. *screnchan, screnken, schrenken*, MHG. *schrenken*, G. *schränken*, cause to shrink, intr. sink, go aside; cf. Sw. *skrynka*, a wrinkle, *skrynkla*, wrinkle, rumple, dial. *skrukka*, shrink together, Icel. *skrenkr*, shrunk; prob. akin to *shrimp*[1], *scrimp*. Cf. *scringe, shrug.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To contract spontaneously; draw or be drawn into less length, breadth, or compass by an inherent property: as, woolen cloth *shrinks* in hot water; a flaxen or hempen line *shrinks* in a humid atmosphere.

He touched the hollow of Jacob's thigh in the sinew that *shrank*. Gen. xxxii. 32.

Water, water everywhere,
And all the boards did *shrink*.
*Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, ii.

2. To diminish; reduce.

O mighty Cæsar! dost thou lie so low?
Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils,
*Shrunk* to this little measure? *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 150.

Philosophy, that lean'd on Heaven before,
*Shrinks* to her second cause, and is no more.
*Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 644.

3. To shrivel; become wrinkled by contraction, as the skin.

I am a scribbled form, drawn with a pen
Upon a parchment, and against this fire
Do I *shrink* up. *Shak.*, K. John, v. 7. 34.

And *shrink* like parchment in consuming flame.
*Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis, st. 266.

4. To draw back or retire, as from danger; recoil physically, as in fear, horror, or distrust; sometimes, simply, to go aside.

But no way he saw he could so much pleasure them as by leaving the two friends alone, who being *shrunk* aside to the banqueting house, where the pictures were, there Palladius recounted unto Pyrocles his fortunate escape from the wreck and his ensuing adventures.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

It is shamefull for a King to boast at Table and *shrink* in fight. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., v.

E'en as a bather might
*Shrink* from the water, from the naked night
She *shrank* a little.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 316.

5. To decline or hesitate to act, as from fear; recoil morally or mentally, as in fear, horror, distrust, distaste, and the like.

The proud have had me exceedingly in derision; yet have I not *shrinked* from thy law.
*Book of Common Prayer*, Psalter, Ps. cxix. 51.

I have seen him do such things belief would *shrink* at.
*Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, i. 1.

He *shrunk* from no deed of treachery or violence.
*Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 1.

6. To express fear, horror, or pain by shrugging or contracting the body; wince; flinch.

The gray mare
Is ill to live with, when her whinny shrills
From tile to scullery, and her small good-man
*Shrinks* in his arm-chair. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

=**Syn.** 3. See *shrivel.*—4–6. To flinch, blench.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To cause to contract: as, to *shrink* flannel by immersing it in boiling water.

To *shrink* mine arm up like a wither'd shrub.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 156.

The first is merry drunk,
And this, although his braines be somewhat *shrunk*
I' th' wetting, hath, they say, but little hart
In his demeanour. *Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 63.

Keep it from coming too long, lest it should *shrink* the corn in measure. *Mortimer*, Husbandry.

2. To make smaller; make appear smaller.

He had some other drawbacks as a gardener. He *shrank* the very place he cultivated. The dignity and reduced gentility of his appearance made the small garden cut a sorry figure. *R. L. Stevenson*, An Old Scotch Gardener.

3. To withdraw: formerly with *in*.

The Lhyck Hammon *shrinks* his horn.
*Milton*, Nativity, i. 203.

His [Beelzebub's] awful Horns above his crown did rise,
And force his friends to *shrink in* theirs.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 16.

That the Mountains should *shrink in* their heads, to fill up the vast places of the deep.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. iii.

Another-while under the Crystoll brinks
Her alabastrine well-shap't Limbs she *shrinks*,
Like to a Lilly sunk into a glasse.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

**To shrink on**, to fix firmly by causing to shrink: thus, the tire of a wheel or the hoop or jacket of a cannon is *shrunk on* by making it slightly smaller than the part it is to fit, expanding it by heat till it can be slipped into place, and then rapidly cooling it.

This mortar was strengthened by heavy wrought-iron bands *shrunk on* it. *Eissler*, Mod. High Explosives, p. 72.

**shrink** (shringk), *n.* [< *shrink, v.*] 1. The act of shrinking; a spontaneous drawing into less compass.

Although they [horses] be striken cleare through, or that the bullets do still remaine in them, they after the first *shrinck* at the entring of the bullet doo passe their Carrire as though they had verie little or no hurt.
*Sir J. Smyth*, in Ellis's Letters, p. 55.

2. A contraction.

There is in this a crack, which seems a *shrink* or contraction in the body since it was first formed. *Woodward.*

3†. A shrug.

We
That tread the path of public business
Know what a tacit shrug is, or a *shrink*.
*B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

You cannot blame the Spaniard to be satyrical against Q. Elizabeth; for he never speaks of her but he fetcheth a *Shrink* in the Shoulder. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 71.

4. A diminution; a falling away; shrinkage.

I saw a visible *shrink* in all orders of men among us, from that greatness and that goodness which was in the first grain that our God brought from three sifted kingdoms into this land, when it was a land not sown.
*C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., iii., Int.

5. A withdrawing from fear or horror; recoil.

Not a sigh, a look, or *shrink* bewrays
The least felt touch of a degenerous fear.
*Daniel*, Civil Wars, i. 52.

**shrinkable** (shring'ka-bl), *a.* [< *shrink* + *-able.*] Capable of being shrunk; able or liable to shrink.

**shrinkage** (shring'kāj), *n.* [< *shrink* + *-age.*] 1. The contraction of a material to a smaller surface or bulk, whether by cooling after being heated, as a metal, or by drying, as timber or clay, or by wetting, as cord or fabrics.

There are some grades of imported wool on which the *shrinkage* and loss in manufacture are so great that the compensating duty is not excessive.
*Taussig*, Tariff History, p. 211.

I have also subjected the cortex to the action of glycerine, with more remarkable results in the way of *shrinkage.* *Alien. and Neurol.*, VI. 559.

2. Figuratively, a similar reduction of any kind, as loss of weight; especially, loss of value: as, *shrinkage* in real estate.—3. Amount of diminution of surface or bulk, weight or value: as, the *shrinkage* of cast-iron by cooling is one eighth of an inch to a foot; the *shrinkage* on the goods was 10 per cent.—4. In *gun.*, the difference between the outside diameter of the inner cylinder and the inside diameter of the outer cylinder of a built-up gun. The quantity by which the former exceeds the latter is often called the *absolute shrinkage*, and is expressed in the decimal parts of an inch. *Relative shrinkage* is the ratio obtained by dividing the absolute shrinkage by the interior diameter of the outer cylinder. It is expressed in thousandths and decimal parts of thousandths of an inch, and represents the absolute shrinkage per linear inch of the diameter of the outer cylinder. The *theoretical shrinkage* for a particular gun is that deduced by mathematical computation from known and assumed conditions and dimensions. The *actual shrinkage* is that actually obtained in practice, and varies from the theoretical shrinkage on account of the imperfections of manufacture.

**shrinkage-crack** (shring'kāj-krak), *n.* One of various small cracks such as are occasionally seen to form a kind of network on the surface of a bed of rock, and which appear to have been caused by shrinkage soon after that particular layer had been deposited and while it was being dried by exposure to the sun and air; a sun-crack.

An entirely different kind of *shrinkage-crack* is that which occurs in certain carbonised and flattened plants, and which sometimes communicates to them a marvellous resemblance to the netted under surface of an exogenous leaf. *Dawson*, Geol. Hist. of Plants, p. 33.

**shrinkage-rule** (shring'kāj-röl), *n.* A rule, used by pattern-makers, in which the graduations are so much larger than the normal measurements that the patterns measured off by such a rule will be large enough to allow for shrinkage, without any computation on the part of the workman. The rule must be graduated with special reference to the metal to be cast.

**shrinker** (shring'kėr), *n.* One who shrinks; one who withdraws from danger.

**shrinking-head** (shring'king-hed), *n.* A mass of molten metal poured into a mold to compensate for the shrinkage of the first casting. Also called *sinking-head* and *riser*.

**shrinkingly** (shring'king-li), *adv.* In a shrinking manner; by shrinking.

**shrite** (shrīt), *n.* [Prob. a var. of *shrike*, < ME. **shrike*, < AS. *scrīc*, a thrush: see *shrike*[2].] The mistlethrush, *Turdus viscivorus. Macgillivray.* See cut under *mistlethrush*.

**shrivalty**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *shrieralty.*

**shrive**[1] (shrīv), *v.*; pret. *shrove, shrived*, pp. *shriven, shrived*, ppr. *shriving*. [Formerly also *shrieve;* < ME. *shriven, shryven, schriven, schryven, schryfen* (pret. *shrove, shrof, schrof, schraf*, pp. *shriven, schriven, scriven, screffe, y-shryve*), < AS. *scrīfan* (pret. *scrāf*, pp. *scrifen*), prescribe penance, hear confessions, = OFries. *skrīva*, shrive; cf. Icel. *skripta*, shrive, confess, impose penance, = Sw. *skrifta* = Dan. *skrifte*, confess (from the noun represented by E. *shrift*); usually identified, as orig. 'write,' with OS. *scrībhan* = OFries. *skrīva* = D. *schrijven* = MLG. *schrīven* = OHG. *scrīban*, MHG. *schrīben*, G. *schreiben*, write, < L. *scribere*, write, draw up (a law, decree, charge, etc.), enroll: see *scribe, v.* Cf. *shrift, Shrovetide.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To prescribe penance to for sin; impose penance on.

Persie, beleeue me, thou *shryvest* me verie neere in this latter demaund, which concerneth vs more deeply than the former, and may worke vs more damage than thou art aware of. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 67.

"In the week immediately before Lent, every one shall go to his confessor," said the Ecclesiastical Institutes, "and confess his deeds; and his confessor shall so *shrive* him as he then may hear by his deeds what he is to do."
*Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 61.

2. To receive a confession from (a penitent) and grant absolution; hence, to receive an acknowledgment (of a fault) from, and pardon.

In that chapelle, yf thou wolte crave,
vii M yere thou myghtest have,
And so many lenttis more
yff thowe be *screffe*, thou mayste have soo.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 130.

I had rather he should *shrive* me than wive me.
*Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2. 144.

Let me go hence,
And in some cloister's school of penitence,
Across those stones, that pave the way to heaven,
Walk barefoot, till my guilty soul be *shriven!*
*Longfellow*, Wayside Inn, King Robert of Sicily.

3. To acknowledge a fault; confess to a priest and receive absolution: used reflexively.

A scolere at Pares had done many full synnys, the whylke he hade schame to *schryfe hym* of.
*Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 7.

Thanne Mede for here mysdedes to that man kneled,
And *shroue hire* of hire shrewednesse shamelees, I trowe.
*Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 44.

I am bound, . . . if I have hurt my neighbor, to *shrive myself* unto him, and to make him amends.
*Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 23.

Bid call the ghostly man
Hither, and let me *shrive me* clean and die.
*Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To receive a confession, impose the necessary penance, and grant absolution.

*Per.* It fell upon a holy eve,
*Wil.* Hey, ho, hallidaye!
*Per.* When holy fathers went to *shrieve;*
*Wil.* Now ginneth this roundelay.
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., August.

2. To make confession.

And who art thou, thou Gray Brother,
That I should *shrive* to thee?
*Scott*, Gray Brother.

**shrive**[2] (shrīv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shrived*, ppr. *shriving*. [Origin obscure; the form suggests a confusion of *shive* with *shred* or *shroud*[3] in similar meanings.] To prune (trees). [Prov. Eng.]

**shrivel** (shriv'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shriveled* or *shrivelled*, ppr. *shriveling* or *shrivelling*. [Not found in ME.; a freq. form, perhaps ult. based on ONorth. *screpa*, pine away; cf. Norw. *skrypa*, waste, from the adj., Norw. *skryv*, transitory, frail, = Sw. dial. *skryp*, weak, feeble, frail, = Icel. *skrjūpr*, brittle, frail (cf. Sw. *skröplig* = Dan. *skröbelig*, feeble); perhaps ult. connected with *shrimp*[1], *shrink*. The relations of these forms are not clear.] **I.** *intrans.* To contract; draw or be drawn into wrinkles; shrink and form corrugations, as a leaf in the hot sun, or the skin with age.

When, *shriveling* like a parched scroll,
The flaming heavens together roll.
*Scott*, L. of L. M., vi. 31.

The century *shrivels* like a scroll,
The past becomes the present.
*O. W. Holmes*, Burns's Centennial Celebration.

And the vines *shrivelled* in the breath of war.
*Whittier*, Mithridates at Chios.

=Syn. To *shrivel* is to become wrinkled or corrugated by contraction; to *shrink* is, as a rule, to contract while preserving the same general form.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To contract into wrinkles; cause to shrink into corrugations.

A fire from heaven came and *shrivell'd* up
Their bodies, even to loathing.
*Shak.*, Pericles, ii. 4. 9.

Dipping the bough of life, so pleasant once,
In fire which *shrivelled* leaf and bud alike.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 289.

2. To make narrow; limit in scope.

None but *shrivelled* souls with narrow vision of the facts of life can entertain the notion that Philosophy ought to be restricted within the limits of the Logic of Signs.
*G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, I. i. § 221.

3. To wither; blight; render impotent.

Milton was less tolerant; he *shrivelled* up the lips of his revilers by the austerity of his scorn.
*Landor*, Imaginary Conversations, Southey and Porson, ii.

**shriven** (shriv'n). A past participle of *shrive*[1].

**shriver** (shrī'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *schryfer, ssriverc;* < *shrive*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who shrives; a confessor.

He ssel zigge his zennes clyerliche and nakediiche, zuo thet the *ssriuere* izi [may see] openliche the herte . . . of him that him ssrifth.
*Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 174.

When he was made a *shriver*, 'twas for shrift.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 108.

**shriving** (shrī'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shrive*[1], *v.*] Shrift; the act of one who shrives, or (as a priest) hears confession.

Better a short tale than a bad long *shriving*.
*Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, i. 543.

**shriving-pew**† (shrī'ving-pū), *n.* Same as *confessional*, 1.

To the Joyner for takynge downe the *shryvyng pew*, and making another pew in the same place.
*Churchwardens Accounts* (1548) *of St. Michael's, Cornhill* (ed. Overall, p. 69). (*Davies.*)

**shroadly**, *adv.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *shrewdly*.

**shrockled** (shrok'ld), *a.* [Pp. of **shrockle*, appar. a freq. of **shrock*, var. of *shrug*, ult. < Sw. dial. *skrukka*, etc., shrink: see *shrink*, *shrug*.] Withered. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**shroff**[1]†, *n.* See *shruff*.

**shroff**[2] (shrof), *n.* [A syncopated form of Anglo-Ind. *sharaf*, *saruff*, < Hind. *sarrāf*, commonly *saraf*, vernacularly *sarāph*, *sarāpe*, *sarāpu*, etc., < Ar. *sarrāf*, *sairāf* (initial *sād*), a money-changer, a banker (cf. Heb. *sōrēf*, a goldsmith), < *sarafa*, change (money), spend (money).] 1. In India, a banker or money-changer.—2. In China, Japan, etc., a native teller or silver-expert, employed by banks and mercantile establishments to inspect and count all dollars that reach the firm, and detect and throw out the bad or defaced ones.

**shroff**[2] (shrof), *v. t.* [< *shroff*[2], *n.*] To inspect for the purpose of detecting and throwing out what is bad: as, to *shroff* dollars. [Ports of China and Japan.]

**shroffage** (shrof'āj), *n.* [< *shroff*[2] + *-age.*] 1. The examination of coins by an expert, and the separation of the good from the debased or defaced.—2. The expense of such expert inspection.

**shrog** (shrog), *n.* [An assibilated form of *scrog.*] A shrub: same as *scrog*.

They cutt them downe two summer *shroggs*
That grew both under a breere,
And sett them threescore rood in twaine
To shoote the prickes y-fere.
*Robin Hood and Guy of Gisborne* (Percy's Reliques).

**shrood** (shröd), *v. t.* A variant of *shroud*[3].

**shroud**[1] (shroud), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shrowd;* < ME. *shroud, schroud, schrowde, shrud, schrud, srud,* < AS. *scrūd*, a garment, clothing, = Icel. *skrūdh*, the shrouds of a ship, standing rigging, tackle, gear, appendages, ornaments, the furniture of a church, also a kind of stuff, = Norw. *skrud*, dress, ornament, = Sw. Dan. *skrud*, dress, attire; prob. orig. a piece of stuff 'cut,' < Teut. √ *skrud*, whence also *shred*: see *shred*.] 1. A garment; a covering of the nature of a garment; something which envelops and conceals; clothing.

I shope me in *shroudes* as I a shepe [shepherd] were,
In habite as an heremite vnholy of workes.
*Piers Plowman* (B), Prol., l. 2.

Than bycometh the ground so proude
That it wol have a newe *shroude*.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 64.

Giue my nakednes
Some *shroud* to shelter it.
*Chapman*, Odyssey, vi. 274.

And Jura answers, through her misty *shroud*,
Back to the joyous Alps, who call to her aloud!
*Byron*, Childe Haroid, iii. 92.

2. A winding-sheet; a piece of linen or other cloth in which a dead body is enveloped; hence, by extension, a garment for the dead, as a long white robe or gown, prepared expressly for the burial.

The *shroud* wherein our Saviours blessed body was wrapped when it was put into the Sepulchre.
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 79.

The knell, the *shroud*, the mattock, and the grave.
*Young*, Night Thoughts, iv. 10.

3†. Protection.

But it would warm his spirits
To hear from me you had left Antony,
And put yourself under his *shrowd*,
The universal landlord.
*Shak.*, A. and C., iii. 13. 71.

4†. A place of shelter; covert; retreat.

To schewe his lyzte in every *shrowed* and shade.
*Lydgate*, MS. Soc. Antiq. 134, f. 23. (*Halliwell.*)

Vnto a selly *shrowde*,
A sheepecote closely builte
Amid the woodds.
*Gascoigne*, Philomene (ed. Arber), p. 97.

The *shroud* to which he won his fair-eyed oxen.
*Chapman.*

Run to your *shrouds* within these brakes and trees.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 147.

5. A place under ground, as the burrow of an animal, a vault, the crypt of a church, etc.: sometimes in the plural, used collectively as a singular.

The *shrowds*, . . . a covered space on the side of the church [St. Paul's], to protect the congregation in inclement seasons. *Pennant*, London (ed. 1813), p. 512.

The *shrouds* or crowds, as we learn from Stow, was a chapel under the choir of St. Paul's Church, where sermons were preached in the winter, and when the weather would not permit an audience to stand in the churchyard.
*Latimer*, Sermon of the Plough, note.

6. One of the two annular plates at the periphery of a water-wheel which form the sides of the buckets.

**shroud**[1] (shroud), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *shrowd;* < ME. *schroudcn, schruden, scruden,* also *schreden, shridcn, sriden* (pret. *schrudde,* also *schred, srid,* pp. *shrid, schred, ischrud, iscrud*), < AS. *scrȳdan, scrīdan* (= Icel. *skrȳtha*), clothe, < *scrūd*, a garment: see *shroud*[1], *n.* Cf. *enshroud.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cover as with a garment or veil; especially, to clothe (a dead body) for burial.

Thus *shrowding* his body in the skinne, by stalking he approacheth the Deere.
*Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 134.

The trestle-bearers and the persons who held the flambeaux were *shrouded* from forehead to foot in white sheets with holes pierced for the eyes.
*T. B. Aldrich*, Ponkapog to Pesth, p. 33.

2†. To clothe one's self in; put on.

Ligher [Lucifer] he *sridde* a dere srud,
An he wurthe in him-seluen prud.
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 271.

3. To cover or deck as with a garment; overspread; inclose; envelop.

Ther is neither busk nor hay
In May, that it nyl *shrouded* ben.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 55.

Thy Virgin Womb in wondrous sort shall *shrowd*
Jesus the God. *Cowley*, Davideis, ii.

The portraits of my forefathers, *shrouded* in dust, like the forms they represent. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 146.

4. To cover so as to disguise or conceal; veil; obscure.

Sorrow close *shrouded* in hart,
I know, to kepe is a burdenous smart.
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., September.

Take heed thou hast not, under our integrity,
*Shrouded* unlawful plots. *Ford*, Broken Heart, iii. 1.

And sometimes too he *shrowds*
His soaring Wings among the Clouds.
*Cowley*, Pindaric Odes, i. 9.

5. To shelter; screen; hide.

Millions of birds sange *shrowded* in the shade.
*Puttenham*, Partheniades, ix.

Those terrors of slaves, and mirrors of fools, . . . for all their puissance, are glad to run into a hole, and cowardly *shroud* themselves. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 549.

Beneath an abbey's roof
One evening sumptuously lodged; the next
Humbly, in a religious hospital;
Or haply *shrouded* in a hermit's cell. *Wordsworth.*

**Shrouded gear, shrouded pinion,** a gear or pinion in which the ends of the teeth are protected and strengthened by flanges extending usually as high as the point of the teeth.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To put one's self under cover; take shelter.

I will here *shroud* till the dregs of the storm be past.
*Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2. 43.

We see a cloud,
And, fearing to be wet, do run and *shroud*
Under a bush.
*Randolph*, An Eclogue to Master Jonson.

If your stray attendance be yet lodged,
Or *shroud* within these limits, I shall know.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 316.

2. To gather together, as beasts do for warmth. *Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

**shroud**[2] (shroud), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shrowd;* < ME. **schroud* (in naut. sense), < Icel. *skrūdh*, the shrouds of a ship, standing rigging, tackle, gear, = Norw. *skrud*, shrouds, tackle, orig. 'dress,' = Sw. Dan. *skrud* = AS. *scrūd*, dress: see *shroud*[1].] One of a set of strong ropes extending from a ship's mastheads to each side of the ship to support the mast. The shrouds of the lower masts and topmasts are generally spoken of as *rigging:* as, the fore-, main-, or mizzen-*rigging*. The *topmast-shrouds* extend from the topmast-heads to the top-rims. The *topgallant-shrouds* extend from the topgallantmast-heads to the outer ends of the topmast-crosstrees, and frequently thence to the tops. The *bowsprit-shrouds* support the bowsprit on both sides. The *futtock-shrouds*, to which the lower ends of the topmast- and topgallant-shrouds are secured, extend from the outer rims of the tops and crosstrees to a spider-band round the lower mast or topmast. The lower ends of the fore-, main-, and mizzen-shrouds are set up to chain-plates bolted to the side of the ship. See cuts under *channel*[2] and *ship*.

Such a noise arose
As the *shrouds* make at sea in a stiff tempest.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iv. 1. 72.

Twice the Saylours had essayd
To heaue him o're, . . .
And now the third time stroue they him to cast;
Yet by the *shrowds* the third time held he fast.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

**Bentinck shrouds**†. See *bentinck*.

**shroud**[3] (shroud), *v. t.* [Also *shrowd, shrood;* a var. of *shred* (due in part to association with the ult. related *shroud*[1]): see *shred, v.*] To lop the branches from; trim, as a tree. [Prov. Eng.]

A fellow in North Wales, *shrowding* of a tree, fell down on his head, and his braine fractured, and lay for dead.
*Aubrey's Wiltshire*, MS. Ashmole. (*Halliwell.*)

By the time the tree was felled and *shrouded*.
*T. Hughes.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**shroud**[3]† (shroud), *n.* [A var. of *shred*, or directly from the verb *shroud*[3], q. v.] 1. A cutting, as of a tree or plant; a slip.

The iyke they affirme of plantes or *shrouddes* of younge vines. *Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 73).

2. A bough; a branch; hence, collectively, the branching top or foliage of a tree.

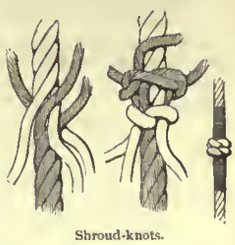
A cedar in Lebanon, with fair branches and with a shadowing *shroud*. Ezek. xxxi. 3.

Where like a mounting Cedar he should beare
His plumed top aloft into the ayre,
And let these shrubs sit vnderneath his *shrowdes*,
Whilst in his armes he doth embrace the clowdes.
*Drayton*, Queen Margaret to Duke of Suffolk.

In ellum-*shrouds* the hangbird clings.
*Lowell*, Biglow Papers, vi.

**shrouding** (shrou'ding), *n.* [< *shroud*[1] + *-ing*[1].] The sides of a water-wheel which form the ends of the buckets.

**shrouding-gear** (shrou'ding-gēr), *n.* A cog-gear in which the cogs are protected or strengthened by a flange at the side which comes out even with the face of the wheel, and makes the cogs in effect mortises in the face of the wheel. *E. H. Knight.*



Shroud-knots.

**shroud-knot** (shroud'not), *n.* A knot by which the two parts of a shroud which has been broken or shot away are reunited.

**shroudless** (shroud'les), *a.* [< *shroud*[1] + *-less.*] 1. Without a shroud: especially noting a dead body unburied, or buried hastily.

To where a mangled corse,
Expos'd without remorse,
Lies *shroudless*, unentomb'd he points the way.
*Dodsley*, Melpomene.

2. Unveiled; unobscured.

Above the stars in *shroudless* beauty shine.
*C. Swain*, quoted in Southey's Doctor, lxxviii. (*Davies.*)

**shroudlike** (shroud'līk), *a.* Resembling a shroud; hence, funereal.

And thou, whose hands the *shroudlike* cypress rear.
*Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 25.

**shroud-plate** (shroud'plāt), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, same as *chain-plate*. See cut under *channel*[2].—2. In *mach.*, same as *shroud*[1], 6.

**shroud-rope** (shroud'rōp), *n.* Rope fit to make a ship's shrouds of.

**shroud-stopper** (shroud'stop″ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a piece of rope made fast above and below the damaged part of a shroud which has been injured by shot or otherwise, in order to secure it. See *stopper*.

**shroudy** (shrou'di), *a.* [< *shroud*[1] + *-y*[1].] Affording shelter. [Rare.]

If your stray attendance be yet lodg'd
Within these *shroudie* limits.
*Milton*, MS. of Comus, Trinity College, Cambridge. (*Rich.*)

**shrove**[1] (shrōv), *n.* [Found only in comp. *Shrove-tide*, *Shrove Tuesday*, and the derived verb *shrove;* < ME. **shrof* (in comp. *shrofday:* see *Shrove-day*), < AS. *scrīfan* (pret. *scrāf*), shrive: see *shrive*[1]. Cf. *shrift.*] Shrift; shriving: used only in composition, or in such phrases as *Shrove Tuesday*. See *shrift* and *shriving*.—**Shrove Monday**, the day before Shrove Tuesday. Also *Collop Monday*.—**Shrove Sunday**, the Sunday before Shrove Tuesday; Quinquagesima Sunday.—**Shrove Tuesday**, the Tuesday before the first day in Lent, or Ash Wednesday: so called from the custom of making confession on that day, in preparation for Lent. The day formerly was, and in some places still is, passed in sports and merrymaking. Also called *Pancake Tuesday* (see *pancake*), *Fastens Tuesday*, in Scotland *Fasterns-een* or *Fastens E'en*, and by the French *Mardi gras*. See *Shrovetide*.

As fit as . . . a pancake for *Shrove Tuesday*.
*Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 2. 25.

Cock-fighting and throwing at cocks on *Shrove-Tuesday*, and playing at hand-ball for tansy-cakes at Easter-tide.
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 451.

**shrove**[1] (shrōv), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *shroved*, ppr. *shroving*. [< *shrove*[1], *n.*] To take part in the festivities of Shrovetide; hence, in general, to make merry.

As though he went
A *shrouing* through the city.
*Fletcher (and another)*, Noble Gentleman, iii. 1.

*Berlingaccione*, one that loueth to *shroue* ever and make good cheere. *Florio*, 1611.

**shrove**[2] (shrōv). Preterit of *shrive*[1].

**shrove-cake** (shrōv'kāk), *n.* 1. A pancake made at Shrovetide, and holding an important place in the merrymaking of the season.—2. A small cake made to give to children at Shrovetide. *Halliwell.*

**Shrove-day**†, *n.* [ME. *shrofday;* < *shrove*[1] + *day.*] Same as *Shrove Tuesday*.

**shrove-prentice**† (shrōv'pren″tis), *n.* One of a set of ruffianly fellows who took at Shrovetide the name of "London Prentices."

More cruell then *shrove-prentices*, when they,
Drunk in a brothell house, are bid to pay.
*Davenant*, Madagascar (1648), p. 28. (*Halliwell.*)

**shrover** (shrō'vėr), *n.* One who goes in company with others from house to house singing for cakes at Shrovetide. [Prov. Eng.]

**Shrovetide** (shrōv'tīd), *n.* Time of confession; specifically, the period between the evening of the Saturday before Quinquagesima Sunday and the morning of Ash Wednesday, as being the period when people were shriven in preparation for Lent: still further restricted to designate Shrove Tuesday.

And welcome merry *Shrove-tide*.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., v. 3. 38.

In Essex and Suffolk, at *Shrovetide* or upon Shrove-Tuesday, after the confession, it was usual for the farmer to permit his ploughman to go to the barn blindfolded, and "thresh the fat hen," saying, "if you can kill her then give it thy men; and go you and dine on fritters and pancakes." *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 451.

*Shrove-tide*, or the week before Lent, brought along with it more than one religious and ritual observance.
*Rock*, Church of our Fathers, III. ii. 61.

**shroving**† (shrō'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shrove*[1], *v.*] The celebration of Shrovetide; hence, in general, any merrymaking or festivity.

All which we on this stage shall act or say
Doth solemnize Apollo's *shroving* day;
Whilst thus we greete you by our words and pens,
Our *shroving* bodeth death to none but hens.
*W. Hawkins*, Apollo Shroving (1626), p. 6. (*Nares.*)

Eating, drinking, merry-making, . . . what else, I beseech you, was the whole life of this miserable man here, but in a manner a perpetual *shroving?*
*Hales*, Sermon on Luke xvi. 25.

**shroving-time** (shrō'ving-tīm), *n.* Shrovetide.

If thir absolute Determination be to enthral us, before so long a Lent of Servitude they may permit us a little *Shroving-time* first, wherin to speak freely, and take our leaves of Liberty. *Milton*, Free Commonwealth.

**shrovy** (shrō'vi), *a.* A dialectal variant, assibilated and transposed, of *scurvy*[1]. *Halliwell.*

**shrow**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shrew*[1].

**shrub**[1] (shrub), *n.* [< ME. *shrob, schrub, schrob*, an assibilated form of *scrub*, **scrob*, < AS. *scrob*, a shrub; preserved in *Scrob-scire*, Shropshire, *Scrobbes-byrig*, Shrewsbury (lit. Shrubsbury), *Scrobbes-byrig-scyre*, Shrewsburyshire, the older name of *Shropshire;* cf. *scrybbe*, a shrubbery. Cf. E. dial. *shruff*, also *scroff*, refuse wood. See *scrub*[1].] A woody plant with stems branched from or near the ground, and, in general, smaller than a tree; a bush, or woody vine. The line which divides trees from shrubs is to a large extent arbitrary, and is often very unsatisfactory in application, but in general the name *shrub* may be applied to a woody plant of less size than a tree, with several permanent woody stems dividing from the bottom, more slender and lower than in a tree. The line between shrub and herb is also indistinct, as many herbaceous plants are more or less woody. For practical purposes shrubs are divided into the deciduous and evergreen kinds. There are many very ornamental flowering shrubs, among the best-known of which are those belonging to the genera *Rosa*, *Rhododendron*, *Kalmia*, *Viburnum*, *Philadelphus*, *Vaccinium*. Among evergreen shrubs are the box and various heaths. Compare *tree*, *herb*.

If the Cedar be so Weather-beaten, we poor *Shrubs* must not murmur to bear Part of the Storm.
*Howell*, Letters, ii. 76.

So thick entwined,
As one continued brake, the undergrowth
Of *shrubs* and tangling bushes had perplex'd
All path of man or beast that pass'd that way.
*Milton*, P. L., iv. 176.

Gooseberries and currants are *shrubs;* oaks and cherries are trees. *Locke.*

Sweetly-smelling *Shrubs* the Ground o'ershade.
*Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

The laurel-*shrubs* that hedge it around.
*Tennyson*, The Poet's Mind.

**High-water shrub.** See *Iva*.—**Sweet** or **sweet-scented shrub**, the Carolina allspice. See *Calycanthus*.=**Syn.** *Bush*, *Herb*, etc. See *vegetable*, *n.*

**shrub**[1] (shrub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *shrubbed*, ppr. *shrubbing*. [< *shrub*[1], *n.*] 1. To prune down so that a shrubby form shall be preserved.

Though they be well *shrubbed* and shred, yet they begin even now before the spring to bud, and hope again in time to flourish as the green bay-tree.
*Anderson*, Expos. of Benedictus (1573), fol. 64.

2. To reduce (a person) to poverty by winning his whole stock: a word used at play. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**shrub**[2] (shrub) *n.* [A var. of *shrab* (< Ar. *sharāb*), or a transposed form of **shurb*, < Ar. *shurb*, *shirb*, a drink, a beverage, < *shariba*, drink. Cf. *shrab*, *sherbet*, and *syrup*, from the same source.] A drink or cordial prepared from the juice of fruit and various other ingredients. (*a*) A drink made by boiling currant-juice about ten minutes with an equal weight of sugar, and adding a little rum: it is also made with other fruits, and sometimes with brandy.

There never was any liquor so good as rum-*shrub*, never; and the sausages had a flavor of Elysium.
*Thackeray*, Philip, ii.

*Shrub*, again — rum *shrub* — is there any living man who now calls for *shrub?* *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 170.

(*b*) A cordial or syrup consisting of the acid juice of some fruit, as the raspberry, cooked with sugar and vinegar, and diluted with water when used. [U. S.]

"Mr. Peckham, would you be so polite as to pass me a glass of *shrub?*" Silas Peckham . . . took from the table a small glass cup, containing a fluid reddish in hue and subacid in taste. *O. W. Holmes*, Elsie Venner, vii.

King and Forbes, sipping their raspberry *shrub* in a retired corner of the barroom, were interested spectators of the scene. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 206.

**shrub**[3]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *scrub*[2].

"As how, as how?" said Zadock, shrugging and *shrubbing*. *Nashe*, Unfortunate Traveller (1594). (*Nares.*)

**shrubbed** (shrubd), *a.* [< *shrub*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Shrubby.

The woods in all these northern parts are short and *shrubbed*. *Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 419).

Neere at hand were growing diuers *shrubbed* trees.
*Warner*, Albion's England, ii.

**shrubberied** (shrub'ėr-id), *a.* [< *shrubbery* + *-ed*[2].] Abounding in shrubbery.

Oxford itself, with its quiet, shady gardens, and smooth, grassy lawns, . . . and *shrubberied* "parks," is attractive to many birds. *Athenæum*, No. 3240, p. 747.

**shrubbery** (shrub'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *shrubberies* (-iz). [< *shrub*[1] + *-ery.*] 1. Shrubs collectively; low shrubby bushes.

While grey evening lull'd the wind, and call'd
Fresh odours from the *shrubbery* at my side,
Taking my lonely winding walk, I mus'd.
*Cowper*, Four Ages.

They passed, and, opening an iron gate, came suddenly into a gloomy maze of *shrubbery* that stretched its long vistas up the valley. *H. Kingsley*, Ravenshoe, xi.

2. A plantation of shrubs, as in a garden or pleasure-ground.

A modern *shrubbery*, formed of a selection of the most agreeable flowering shrubs. *V. Knox*, Essays, No. 115.

She would give her advice as to the trees which were to be lopped in the *shrubberies*, the garden-beds to be dug, the crops which were to be cut.
*Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, x.

**shrubbiness** (shrub'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being shrubby. *Bailey*, 1727.

**shrubby** (shrub'i), *a.* [< *shrub*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *scrubby.*] 1. Abounding in shrubs.

*Lad.* Gentle villager,
What readiest way would bring me to that place?
*Com.* Due west it rises from this *shrubby* point.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 306.

Farther inland, in a sandy and *shrubby* landscape, is Kendall Green, a private cemetery.
*C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 122.

2. Consisting of shrubs.

The goats their *shrubby* browze
Gnaw pendent. *J. Philips*, Cider, i.

These are their bread, the only bread they know;
These and their willing slave the deer, that crops
The *shrubby* herbage on their meagre hills.
*Armstrong*, Art of Preserving Health, l. 314.

3. Shrub-like; scrubby: said of stunted tree-growths.

The land about it is dry and sandy, besring only a few *shrubby* trees. *Dampier*, Voyages, vi.

4. Somewhat woody: said of herbaceous plants with the stem more or less lignified in the older parts.

The woods began to be very full of thorns and *shrubby* bushes. *Knox* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 419).

**Shrubby althæa, bittersweet, horsetail.** See the nouns.—**Shrubby trefoil.** See *Ptelea*.

**shrubless** (shrub'les), *a.* [< *shrub*[1] + *-less.*] Destitute even of shrubs.

Among the stones I stood a stone,
And was, scarce conscious what I wist,
As *shrubless* crags within the mist.
*Byron*, Prisoner of Chillon, ix.

**shrub-shilling** (shrub'shil″ing), *n.* See *shilling*.

**shrub-snail** (shrub'snāl), *n.* A European snail, *Helix arbustorum*.

**shrub-yellowroot** (shrub'yel″ō-röt), *n.* A low shrubby ranunculaceous plant, *Xanthorrhiza apiifolia*, of the Alleghany region. Its bark and its rootstock are deep-yellow and bitter, and were once used by the Indians for dyeing.

**shruff**[1] (shruf), *n.* [A form of *scruff*, which is a transposed form of *scurf*[1]. Cf. *shruff*[2].] Dross of metals.

**shruff**[2] (shruf), *n.* [< ME. *schroff;* an assibilated form of *scruff*, *scroff*, refuse wood; perhaps connected with *shrub*[1], *scrub*[1].] 1. Light refuse wood, used as fuel. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

Thus baterid this bred on bussbes aboute,
And gaderid gomes on grene ther as they walkyd,
That all the *schroff* and schroup sondrid ffrom other.
*Richard the Redeless*, ii. 154.

2. Refuse; rubbish.

But these mad legers do besides mixe among their other sacks of coles store of *shruffe* dust and small cole to their great advantage.
*Greene*, Discovery of Coosnage (1591). (*Nares.*)

**shrug** (shrug), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shrugged*, ppr. *shrugging*. [< ME. *schruggen, shrukken*, < Sw. dial. *skrukka*, also *skruga*, huddle oneself up, sit in a crouching position, = Dan. *skrukke, skrugge*, stoop (*skruk-rygget*, humpbacked; cf. Icel. *skrukka*, an old shrimp); a secondary form of the verb represented by AS. *scrincan* (pp. *scruncen* = Sw. assimilated *skrukken*), shrink: see *shrink*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To shrink or shiver with or as with cold; draw up the limbs in a nervous shiver. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 449.

The touch of the cold water made a pretty kind of *shrugging* come over her body, like the twinkling of the fairest among the fixed stars. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

The French lackey and Irish footboy *shrugging* at the doors, with their masters' hobby-horses, to ride to the new play. *Dekker*, Guil's Hornbook, p. 130.

Robin the bird, in its cage, *shrugs* and folds itself into its feathers, as if it were night. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 17.

2. To raise or draw up and contract the shoulders with a sudden, nervous movement: an expression usually of doubt, indifference, discontent, dislike, contempt, etc. See *shrug*, *n.*, 1.

Nor pikynge, nor trifelynge, ne *shrukkynge* aa thaug ye wold sawe. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 135.

Some few may cry, "Twas pretty well," or so, "But——" and there *shrug* in silence. *Ford*, Broken Heart, Epil.

What 's in agitation now,
That all this muttering and *shrugging*, see,
Begins at me? *Browning*, Strafford.

**II.** *trans.* 1†. Reflexively, to draw up the shoulders of in a shrug.

The good man of the house *shrugged him* for joy, thinking to himself I will make some pastime with you anon. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 94.

2. To draw up with a sudden, nervous movement; contract in a shrug.

He *shrugs* his shoulders when you talk of securities. *Addison.*

**shrug** (shrug), *n.* [< *shrug*, *v.*] 1. An expressive drawing up of the shoulders: a characteristic manner of expressing doubt, indifference, discontent, contempt, etc., or, rarely, relief or resignation.

The *shrug*, the hum or ha, these petty brands
That calumny doth use. *Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1. 71.

Who 's not familiar with the Spanish garbe,
Th' Italian *shrug*, French cringe, and German hugge?
*Brome*, Antipodes, i. 6.

As Spaniards talk in dialogues
Of heads and shoulders, nods and *shrugs*.
*S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. ii. 1492.

With long-drawn breath and *shrug*, my guest
His sense of glad relief expressed.
*Whittier*, The Meeting.

2†. A hitching up of the clothes.

All the effect this notable speech had was to frighten my uncle, and make him give two or three *shrugs* extraordinary to his breeches. *H. Walpole*, To Mann, July 7, 1742.

**shrump** (shrump), *v. i.* [A secondary form of *shrimp*1.] To shrug; shrink. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**shrunk** (shrungk). Preterit and past participle of *shrink*.

**shrunken** (shrung'kn), *p. a.* [Pp. of *shrink*, *v.*] Having shrunk; shriveled up; contracted: as, a *shrunken* limb.

*Shrunken* synewes. *Spenser*, F. Q., I. ix. 20.

**shrups** (shrups), *n.* The American woodcock, *Philohela minor*. *C. S. Westcott*, 1874. [Pennsylvania.]

**shu,** *interj.* Another spelling of *shoo*2.

**shuck**1 (shuk), *v. t.* and *i.* [A dial. form of *shock*1 or of *shake* (through the pret. *shook*, var. *shuck*).] To shake. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**shuck**2 (shuk), *n.* [Origin obscure; the nearest similar forms, *shuck*1, shake, *shuck*3, *shock*2, a heap, *shock*3, shaggy, do not explain the word. If the verb is original, it may perhaps be a dial. form of *shock*1, and so belong with *shuck*1.] 1. A husk or pod: used especially of the epicarp of hickory-nuts and walnuts, the prickly involucre of chestnuts, etc., also, in England, of the pods of peas, etc., and, in some parts of the United States, of the husks of maize.—2. The shell of the oyster. [U. S.]—3. A case or covering, as that of the larva of a caddis-fly.

Larvæ . . . before emerging from the *shuck*.
*The Field*, Jan. 23, 1886. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**Not to care shucks,** to care nothing. [Vulgar, U. S.]—**Not worth shucks,** good for nothing; worthless. [Vulgar, U. S.]

**shuck**2 (shuk), *v. t.* [See *shuck*2, *n.*] 1. To remove the husk, pod, or shell from: in the United States said especially of the husking of corn or the shelling of oysters.

To fix the standard of measurement of *shucked* oysters in the State. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 524.

Tom . . . led Rachel's horse to the stable, . . . and then he delayed long enough to *shuck* out and give him eight or ten ears of corn. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xxx.

2. To take; strip: with *off*. [Slang, U. S.]

He'd get mad as all wrath, and charge like a ram at a gate-post; and, the first thing you knowed, he'd *shuck off* his coat to fight. *A. B. Longstreet*, Southern Sketches, p. 31. (*Bartlett.*)

**shuck**3 (shuk), *n.* [A var. of *shock*2, *shook*2.] A shock; a stook. [Prov. Eng.]

**shuck**4† (shuk), *n.* [Found only in early ME. *schucke, scucke*, < AS. *scucca, sceocca*, the devil; cf. G. *scheuche*, a scarecrow, < MHG. *schiech*, G. *scheu*, shy: see *shy*1.] The devil.

Hire eorthliche modres . . . teameth hire in horedom of the fathe vnwiht the hellene *schucke*. *Hali Meidenhad* (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

Al so ase thu wel wutt schenden thene *schucke*. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 316.

**shuck**5 (shuk), *interj.* [Cf. *sic*3.] A call to pigs. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**shuck-bottom** (shuk'bot#um), *a.* Having a seat made of the shucks or husks of corn. [Local, U. S.]

She sank down on a *shuck-bottom* chair by the door of the tent. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, x.

**shuck-bottomed** (shuk'bot#umd), *a.* [As *shuck-bottom* + *-ed*2.] Same as *shuck-bottom*.

He drew up another *shuck-bottomed* chair in such a way as to sit beside and yet half facing her. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xxxi.

**shucker** (shuk'ėr), *n.* [< *shuck*2 + *-er*1.] One who shucks; one who shells nuts, corn, oysters, or the like. [U. S.]

Estimating the average amount made by the *shuckers* at $6 a week, or $192 for the season, it is seen that there are six hundred and forty men steadily employed for nearly eight months of the year in opening oysters for local consumption in Baltimore. *Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 553.

**shucking** (shuk'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shuck*2, *v.*] 1. The act of freeing from shucks or husks. [Provincial.]

Lads and lasses mingle
At the *shucking* of the maize.
*Bon Gaultier Ballads*, Lay of Mr. Colt, ii.

2. A husking-bee; a husking. [Local, U. S.]

Let me have some of your regular plantation tunes that you used to sing at corn-*shuckings*. *Musical Record*, No. 344, p. 8.

**shuckish** (shuk'ish), *a.* [< *shuck* (?) + *-ish*1.] Unpleasant; unsettled; showery: generally applied to the weather. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**shuckle**†, *v.* An obsolete variant of *chuckle*1. *Florio.*

**shucks** (shuks), *interj.* [Prob. an exclamatory use of *shucks*, pl. of *shuck*2, used also to denote something worthless. It can hardly be an exclamatory use of *shuck*4 ('the devil! the deuce!'), as that word became obsolete in early ME.] An interjection indicating contempt, especially a contemptuous rejection of some suggestion or remark: as, oh, *shucks!* I don't believe it. [Vulgar, U. S.]

**shud**1† (shud), *n.* [Prob. ult., like *shode*1, < *shed*1: see *shed*1.] A husk; that which is shed. *Davies.*

But what shall be done with all the hard refuse, the long buns, the stalks, the short *shuds* or shives? *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xix. 1.

**shud**2 (shud), *n.* [< ME. *schudde*, prob. < Sw. *skydd*, protection, *skydda*, protect, shelter; akin to L. *scutum*, a cover, shield, etc., and to *sky*: see *sky*1. Cf. *shed*2.] A shed; a hut. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 449. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

**shudder** (shud'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *schuderen, schudren, shodcren, shoddren, schoderen, scoderen* (not recorded in AS.) = MD. *schuddcren*, shake, tremble, shiver, shudder, also shake with laughter, = LG. *schuddern*, shake, shudder (> G. *schaudern*, shudder), also *schuddeln*, shake, shudder, = G. *schüttern*, shake, tremble, also OHG. *scutilōn*, shake, agitate (> It. *scotolare*, swingle flax), MHG. *schütteln*, G. *schütteln*, shake; freq. (with freq. formative *-cr, -cl*) from a simple verb, AS. **scuddan* (not found except as in the doubtful once-occurring ppr. *scudende*, which may stand for **scuddende*, trembling) = OS. *skuddian*, tr., shake, = OFries. *schedda*, NFries. *schoddjen* = MD. D. *schudden*, shake, tremble, tr. shake, agitate, = MLG. LG. *schudden*, shake, shudder, = OHG. *scutten, scuten*, MHG. *schutten, schuten, schütten*, shake, agitate, swing, G. *schütten*, shoot (corn, etc.), pour, shed; Teut. √ *skud*, perhaps orig. a var. of √ *skut*, whence *shoot*: see *shoot*. Cf. *scud*.] 1. To shake; quiver; vibrate.

The schafte *scodyrde* and schott in the schire byerne,
And soughte thorowowte the scheide, and in the schalke ryatez. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), i. 2169.

When the strong neighings of the wild white horse
Set every gilded parapet *shuddering*. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

2. Hence, in particular, to tremble with a sudden convulsive movement, as from horror, fright, aversion, cold, etc.; shiver; quake.

He *schodirde* and schrenkys, and schontes bott lyttile,
Bott schokkes in scharpely in his schene wedys. *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), i. 4235.

She starts, like one that spies an adder, . . .
The fear whereof doth make him shake and *shudder*. *Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 880.

"Oh, for mercy's sake, stop this!" groans old Mr. Tremlett, who always begins to *shudder* at the sound of poor Twysden's voice. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxi.

3. To have a tremulous or quivering appearance, as if from horror. [Rare.]

O ye stars that *shudder* over me,
O earth that soundest hollow under me,
Vext with waste dreams! *Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

=**Syn.** *Quake*, etc. See *shiver*2.

**shudder** (shud'ėr), *n.* [< *shudder*, *v.*] 1. A tremulous motion; a quiver; a vibration.

The actual ether which fills space is so elastic that the slightest possible distortion produced by the vibration of a single atom sends a *shudder* through it with inconceivable rapidity for billions and billions of miles. This *shudder* is Light. *W. K. Clifford*, Lectures and Essays, The Unseen Universe.

2. Specifically, a quick involuntary tremor or quiver of the body, as from fear, disgust, horror, or cold; a convulsive shiver.

I know, you'll swear, terribly swear
Into strong *shudders* and to heavenly agues
The immortal gods that hear you — spare your oaths. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 137.

**shuddering** (shud'ėr-ing), *p. a.* [Ppr. of *shudder*, *v.*] 1. Shaking; trembling; especially, shivering or quivering with fear, horror, cold, etc.

The *shuddering* tenant of the frigid zone. *Goldsmith*, Traveller, l. 65.

The goblin . . . deftly strips
The ruddy skin from a sweet rose'a cheek,
Then blows the *shuddering* leaf between his lips. *Hood*, Plea of the Midsummer Fairies, st. 7.

2. Marked or accompanied by a shudder; tremulous.

How all the other passions fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and rash-embraced despair,
And *shuddering* fear, and green-eyed jealousy! *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 2. 110.

We seem to . . . hear the *shuddering* accents with which he tells his fearful tale. *Macaulay*, Dante.

Gazing down with *shuddering* dread and awe. *William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 178.

**shudderingly** (shud'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* With a shudder; tremblingly; tremulously.

The hare boughs rattled *shudderingly*. *Lowell*, Vision of Sir Launfal, ii.

The shrewmouse eyes me *shudderingly*, then flees. *C. S. Calverley*, Sad Memories.

**shudderyt**, *n.* [E. Ind.] See the quotation.

A small thin *shuddery* or lawn. *S. Clarke*, Geog. Descrip. (1671), p. 30.

**shude**1, *n.* See *shood*.

**shude**2 (shöd), *n.* The white bream. [Local, Ireland.]

**shuff** (shuf), *v. i.* [A dial. form (in Halliwell spelled *shuf*) of **shough*, an unrecorded form, preserving the orig. guttural (AS. *sceóh*, adj.) of *shy*: see *shy*1, *v.*] To shy. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**shuffle** (shuf'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shuffled*, ppr. *shuffling*. [Formerly also **shoffle, shoffel* (in ME. *shovelen*: see *shovel*3); = MD. *schuffelen*, drive on, run away, = LG. *schuffeln, schüffeln*, move dragging the feet, shuffle, mix or shuffle (cards), play false, eat greedily; a freq. form, also in unassibilated form *scuffle*, of *shove*, but prob. in part confused with the verb *shovel*1, which is ult. from the same verb *shove*: see *shove, scuffle*1.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To shove little by little; push along gradually from place to place; hence, to pass from one to another: as, to *shuffle* money from hand to hand.

Yon cottager, who weaves at her own door, . . .
*Shuffling* her threads about the livelong day. *Cowper*, Truth, l. 320.

2. Specifically, to change the relative positions of (cards in a pack). This is usually done before dealing, and with the cards face downward, the object being to mix them thoroughly, so that they may fall to the players in random order.

Hearts by Love strangely *shuffled* are,
That there can never meet a Pair! *Cowley*, The Mistress, Disiance.

I must complain the cards are ill *shuffled* till I have a good hand. *Swift*, Thoughts on Various Subjects.

3. To thrust carelessly or at random; change by pushing from place to place; hence, to confuse; mix; intermingle.

But anon
Bida all be let alone; and calls for books,
*Shoffels* Divinity and Poetry,
Phylosophy and Historical together,
And throwa all by. *Brome*, Queen's Exchange, iii.

4. To put or bring (in, off, out, up, etc.) under cover of disorder, or in a confused, irregular, or tricky way.

And she *shuffles up* a quantity of straw or hay into some pretty corner of the barn where she may conveniently lie. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 103.

He shall likewise *shuffle* her *away*,
While other sports are tasking of their minds.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 6. 29.

To *shuffle up* a summary proceeding by examination without trial of jury. *Bacon.*

I scorn to speak anything to the diminution of these little creatures, and should not have minded them had they been still *shuffled* among the crowd.
*Addison*, The Tall Club, Spectator, No. 108.

5. To drag with a slovenly, scraping movement; move with a shuffle.

Men, women, rich and poor, in the cool hours,
*Shuffled* their sandals o'er the pavement white,
Companion'd or alone. *Keats*, Lamia, i.

6. To perform with a shuffle.

I remember the time, for the roots of my hair were stirr'd
By a *shuffled* step, by a dead weight trail'd, by a whisper'd fright. *Tennyson*, Maud, i.

**To shuffle off**, to thrust aside; put off.

When we have *shuffled off* this mortal coil.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 67.

But they thought not of *shuffling off* upon posterity the burden of resistance. *Everett*, Orations, p. 105.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To push; shove; thrust one's self forward.

He that shall sit down frightened with that foolery
Is not worth pity: let me alone to *shuffle*.
*Fletcher and Shirley*, Night-Walker, i. 1.

You live perpetual in disturbancy;
Contending, thrusting, *shuffling* for your rooms
Of ease or honour, with impatiency.
*Daniel*, Civil Wars, viii. 100.

2. To mix up cards in a pack, changing their positions so that they may fall to the players in irregular and unknown order. Compare I., 2.

Mr. Rodney owns he was a little astonished at seeing the Count *shuffle* with the faces of the cards upwards.
*Walpole*, Letters, II. 143.

The paralytic . . . borrows a friend's hand
To deal and *shuffle*, to divide and sort
Her mingled suits and sequences.
*Cowper*, Task, i. 474.

3. To move little by little; shift gradually; shift.

The stars do wander,
And have their divers influence; the elements
*Shuffle* into innumerable changes.
*Shirley*, The Traitor, ii. 2.

These [tornadoes] did not last long, sometimes not a quarter of an hour; and then the Wind would *shuffle* about to the Southward again, and fall flat calm.
*Dampier*, Voyages, I. 79.

4. To shift to and fro in conduct; act undecidedly or evasively; hence, to equivocate; prevaricate; practise dishonest shifts.

I myself sometimes, . . . hiding my honour in mine necessity, am fain to *shuffle*. *Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 25.

If any thing for honesty be gotten,
Though 't be but bread and cheese, I can be satisfied;
If otherwise the wind blow, stiff as I am,
Yet I shall learn to *shuffle*. *Fletcher*, Mad Lover, i. 1.

You sifted not so clean before, but you *shuffle* as foulely now. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

The Rajah, after the fashion of his countrymen, *shuffled*, solicited, and pleaded poverty.
*Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

5. To move in a slow, irregular, lumbering fashion; drag clumsily or heavily along a surface; especially, to walk with a slovenly, dragging, or scraping gait.

A shoeless soldier there a man might meet
Leading his monsieur by the arms fast bound;
Another his had shackled by the feet,
Who like a cripple *shuffled* on the ground.
*Drayton*, Battle of Agincourt.

The boy-bridegroom, *shuffling* in his pace,
Now hid awhile and then exposed his face.
*Crabbe*, Works, I. 75.

The aged creature came,
*Shuffling* along with ivory-headed wand.
*Keats*, Eve of St. Agnes, st. 11.

6. To shove the feet noisily to and fro on the floor or ground; specifically, to scrape the floor with the feet in dancing.

Passengers blew into their hands, and *shuffled* in their wooden shoes to set the blood agog.
*R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 224.

7. To proceed awkwardly or with difficulty; struggle clumsily or perfunctorily.

Your life, good master,
Must *shuffle* for itself.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 105.

Tom was gradually allowed to *shuffle* through his lessons with less rigor. *George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, ii. 4.

While it was yet two or three hours before daybreak, the sleep-forsaken little man arose, *shuffled* into his garments, and in his stocking-feet sought the corridor.
*G. W. Cable*, Old Creole Days, p. 265.

**=Syn. 4.** To equivocate, quibble, sophisticate, dodge.

**shuffle** (shuf'l), *n.* [< *shuffle*, *v.*] 1. A shoving or pushing; particularly, a thrusting out of place or order; a change producing disorder.

A goodly huge cabinet, wherein whatsoever singularity, chance, and the *shuffle* of things hath produced shall be sorted and included.
*Bacon*, Works (ed. Spedding), I. 335.

The unguided agitation and rude *shuffles* of matter.
*Bentley*, Sermons.

2. Specifically, a changing of the order of cards in a pack so that they may not fall to the players in known or preconcerted order. See *shuffle*, *v. t.*, 2.—3. The right or turn of shuffling or mixing the cards: as, whose *shuffle* is it?—4. A varying or undecided course of behavior, usually for the purpose of deceiving; equivocation; evasion; artifice.

With a slye *shuffle* of counterfeit principles choppinge and changing till hee have glean'd all the good ones out of their minds. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

The gifts of nature are beyond all shams and *shuffles*.
*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The country had a right to expect a straightforward policy instead of the shirk and *shuffle* which had been foisted upon it. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 444.

5. A slow, heavy, irregular manner of moving; an awkward, dragging gait.—6. In *dancing*, a rapid scraping movement of the feet; also, a dance in which the feet are shuffled alternately over the floor at regular intervals. The *double shuffle* differs from the *shuffle* in each movement being executed twice in succession with the same foot.

The voice of conscience can be no more heard in this continual tumult than the vagient cries of the infant Jupiter amidst the rude *shuffles* and dancings of the Cretick Corybantes. *Dr. H. More*, Immortal. of Soul, ii. 18.

**shuffle-board**, *n.* See *shovel-board*.

**shuffle-cap** (shuf'l-kap), *n.* A play performed by shaking money in a hat or cap.

He lost his money at chuckfarthing, *shuffle-cap*, and all-fours. *Arbuthnot.*

**shuffler** (shuf'lèr), *n.* [< *shuffle* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who shuffles, in any sense of the verb.

Unless he were the greatest prevaricator and *shuffler* imaginable. *Waterland*, Works, III. 150.

2. Same as *raft-duck*: so called from its shuffling over the water. See cut under *scaup*.—3. The coot, *Fulica americana*. [Local, U. S.]

**shuffle-scale** (shuf'l-skāl), *n.* A tailors' measure graduated at both ends, each end admitting of independent adjustment. *E. H. Knight.*

**shufflewing** (shuf'l-wing), *n.* The hedge-chanter, *Accentor modularis*. *Macgillivray.* See cut under *accentor*. [Local, Eng.]

**shuffling** (shuf'ling), *p. a.* 1. Moving clumsily; slovenly.

He knew him by his *shuffling* pace.
*Somerville*, The Happy Disappointment.

2. Evasive; prevaricating.

**shuffling** (shuf'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shuffle*, *v.*] The act of one who shuffles, in any sense.

With a little *shuffling* you may choose
A sword unbated, and in a pass of practice
Requite him for your father.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 138.

**shufflingly** (shuf'ling-li), *adv.* In a shuffling manner; with a shuffle. Especially—(*a*) With an irregular, dragging, or scraping gait.

I may go *shufflingly* at first, for I was never before walked in trammels. *Dryden*, Spanish Friar, i. 2.

(*b*) Undecisively; evasively; equivocatingly.

The death of Hexam rendering the sweat of the honest man's brow unprofitable, the honest man had *shufflingly* declined to moisten his brow for nothing.
*Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, i. 16.

**shuffling-plates** (shuf'ling-plāts), *n. pl.* In *lock-making*, a series of isolated slabs or boards made to advance in a given plane, then to drop and return on a lower level beneath another set of advancing plates, and then rise to repeat the movement. *E. H. Knight.*

**shug**[1] (shug), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *shugged*, ppr. *shugging*. [A var. of *shog*[1]; in def. 2 perhaps confused with *shrug*: see *shog*[1] and *shrug*.] 1†. To crawl; sneak.

There I'll *shug* in and get a noble countenance. *Ford.*

2. To shrug; writhe the body, as persons with the itch; scratch. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**shug**[2] (shug), *interj.* [Cf. *sic*[3] and *shuck*[5].] A call to pigs. [New Eng.]

**shuldet, shuldent.** Obsolete preterits of *shall*[1].

**shulder**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *shoulder*.

**shule, shull, shōl, shul,** *n.* Dialectal forms of *shoul*, a contracted form of *shovel*.

**shullen**†, **shullet, shult.** Obsolete plural forms of *shall*[1].

**shultrom**†, *n.* See *sheltron*.

**shulwaurs** (shul'wârz), *n. pl.* A kind of pajamas, or long drawers; also, loose trousers worn by Asiatics of both sexes.

**shumac**†, **shumach**†, **shumack**†, *n.* Obsolete spellings of *sumac*.

**shun** (shun), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shunned*, ppr. *shunning*. [< ME. *shunnen, shonnen, shunen, schounen, schunen, schunien, shonen, schonen, shonien, shonyen, seonnen, scunien*, < AS. *scunian* (not *sċunian*) (pp. **gesceunod, gescunned*), shun, usually in comp. *ā-scunian*, hate, detest, shun, avoid, accuse, *on-scunian, an-scunian, on-sceonian, on-scynian*, regard with loathing, fear, or disfavor, reject, shun, also irritate; connections uncertain; not used in AS. in the physical sense 'go aside from,' and for this reason and others prob. not connected with *scyndan*, hasten, *āscyndan*, take away; cf. *shunt*. But the physical sense appears in *scoon, scon*[1], skip, which are appar. variants of *scun*[2], an unassibilated form of *shun*: see *scun*[2], *scoon*, and cf. *scoundrel, schooner*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To detest; abhor; shrink from. [Obsolete or archaic.]

Hu ancren owen to hatien ham, and *schunien*.
*Ancren Riwle*, p. 82.

So let me, if you do not shudder at me,
Nor *shun* to call me sister, dwell with you.
*Tennyson*, Guinevere.

2. To go or keep away from; keep out of the neighborhood of; avoid.

And 3if him wrattheih be ywar and his weye *shonye*.
*Piers Plowman* (B), Prol., l. 174.

Which way wilt thou take?
That I may *shun* thee, for thine eyes are poison
To mine, and I am loath to grow in rage.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iv. 2.

See how the golden groves around me smile,
That *shun* the coast of Britain's stormy isle.
*Addison*, Letter from Italy.

3. To try to escape from; attempt to elude, generally with success; hence, to evade; escape.

Weak we are, and cannot *shun* pursuit.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 3. 13.

No man of woman born,
Coward or brave, can *shun* his destiny.
*Bryant*, Iliad, vi. 625.

4. To refrain from; eschew; neglect; refuse.

If I sothe shall saie and *shonne* side tales.
*Richard the Redeless*, iii. 170.

I have not *shunned* to declare unto you all counsel of God. Acts xx. 27.

Whose Fingers are too fat, and Nails too coarse,
Should always *shun* much Gesture in Discourse.
*Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

5. To shove; push. *Bailey*, 1731; *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**II.**† *intrans.* 1. To shrink back; fall back; retreat.

Ne no more *schoune* fore the swape of their scharpe auerddes
Then fore the faireste flour thatt on the folde growes!
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 314.

2. To avoid or evade danger or injury.

Whether hade he no helme ne hawb[e]rgh nauther, . . .
Ne no schafte, ne no schelde, to *schurne* ne to amyte.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 205.

3. To withhold action or participation; refrain, as from doing something.

It [Abraham's sacrifice of Isaac] is goddis will, it sall be myne,
Agaynste his saande aall I neuer *schone*.
*York Plays*, p. 63.

**shunch**†, *v. t.* [A var. of *shun*.] Same as *shun*, 5. *Halliwell.*

**shunless** (shun'les), *a.* [< *shun* + *-less*.] Not to be shunned, escaped, or evaded; unavoidable; inevitable. [Rare.]

Alone he enter'd
The mortal gate of the city, which he painted
With *shunless* destiny. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2. 116.

**shunner** (shun'ėr), *n.* [< *shun* + *-er*[1].] One who shuns or avoids.

Oh, these be Fancy's revellers by night! . . .
Diana's motes, that flit in her pale light,
*Shunners* of sunbeams in diurnal sloth.
*Hood*, Plea of the Midsummer Fairies, st. 99.

**shunt** (shunt), *v.* [< ME. *shunten, schunten, schonten, shounten, schounten, schownten*, start aside; prob. a variant (due to some interference, perhaps association with *shoten, sheten*, shoot, or *shutten*, shut) of *shunden*, which is

itself prob. a variant (due to association with *shun*) of **shinden* (cf. *shutten*, var. of *shitten*, shut), < AS. *scyndan*, hasten (in comp. *ā-scyndan*, take away, remove), = OHG. *scuntan*, urge on, = Icel. *skynda*, *skunda* = Norw. *skunda* = Sw. *skynda* = Dan. *skynde*, hasten, hurry, speed; prob. connected (at least later so regarded) with *shun*: see *shun*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To start aside or back; shrink back; flinch; of a horse, to shy. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Ne beo nawt the skerre hors iliche that *schuntes*.
*Ancren Riwle*, p. 242, note *d*.

With shame may thou *shunt* fro thi shire othes,
So fals to be founden, & thi faithe brcike.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 729.

The kynge *schonte* for no schotte, ne no schelde askys,
Bot schewes bym scharpely in his schene wedys.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2428.

2. To turn back or away; turn aside.

Ne shamys you not shalkes to *shunt* of the fild,
Ffor the weiknes of wemen woundis a litell!
Turnea yow full tyte, & tariea a while.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 10998.

Then I drew me down into a dale, whereas the dumb deer
Did shiver for a shower; but I *shunted* from a freyke.
*Little John Nobody* (about 1550). (*Halliwell.*)

Specifically—(*a*) In *rail.*, to turn from one line of rails to another; switch. [Chiefly Eng.] (*b*) In *elect.*, to use a shunt. See *shunt*, *n.*, 3.

3†. To escape.

ȝa werpes tham [the gates] up quoth the wee, and wide open settes,
If at ȝe achap ȝow to *schonnt* unachent of oure handes.
*King Alexander*, p. 73.

4. To turn aside from a topic, purpose, line of thought, course of action, etc.; shift one's thoughts, conversation, proceedings, etc., into a different direction.—5†. To hold back; delay.

Qwene alle was schyppede that scholde, they *schounte* no lengere,
Bot ventelde theme tyte, as the tyde rynnez.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 736.

6. To slip down, as earth. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**II.** *trans.* 1. To shun; move from. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To move or turn aside. Specifically—(*a*) In *rail.*, to shift (a railway-train, or part of it) from the main line to a siding; switch off. [Chiefly Eng.] (*b*) In *elect.*, to shift to another circuit, as an electric current; carry off or around by means of a shunt; join to points in a circuit by a shunt: as, to *shunt* a current.

This interpolar resistance is made up of the connecting wires, of whatever resistance is interposed, and that of the *shunted* galvanometer.
*J. Trowbridge*, New Physics, p. 256.

3. To give a start to; shove. *Bailey*, 1731. [Prov. Eng.] Hence—4. To shove off; put out of one's way; free one's self of, as of anything disagreeable, by putting it upon another.

It is not wonderful that old-fashioned believers in "Protestantism" should *shunt* the subject of Papal Christianity into the Limbo of unknowable things, and treat its renascent vitality as a fact of curious historical reversion.
*Cardinal Manning.*

He had assumed that she had also assimilated him, and his country with him—a process which would have for its consequence that the other country, the ugly, vulgar, superfluous one, would be, as he mentally phrased it to himself, *shunted*. *H. James, Jr.*, Harper's Mag., LXXVII. 108.

5. To ward off injury, trouble, or danger from; remove from a position of trouble or danger.

And let other men aunter, abill therfore,
ffor to *shunt* vs of shame, shend of our foos,
And venge vs of velany & of vile gremy.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2544.

The dislocation of the real and the ideal—the harsh shock of which comes on most men before forty—makes him look out all the more keenly for the points where he can safely *shunt* himself.
*Dr. J. Brown*, Spare Hours, 3d ser., Post-Pref.

**shunt** (shunt), *n.* [< ME. *schunt*; < *shunt*, *v.*] 1†. A drawing or turning back.

Gawayn . . . schranke a lytel with the schulderes, for the scharp yrne.
That other schalk wyth a *schunt* the schene wyth-haldez, & thenne repreued he the prynce with mony prowde wordez.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2268.

2. A turning aside; specifically, in *rail.*, a turning off to a siding, or short line of rails, that the main line may be left clear.—3. In *elect.*, a conductor, usually of relatively low resistance, joining two points in an electric circuit, and forming a desired circuit or path through which a part of the current will pass, the amount depending on the relative resistance of the shunt and that part of the principal circuit whose extremities it connects. Any number of shunts may be applied to a conductor, and the current distributed among them in any desired manner. The current passing through a galvanometer or other measuring-instrument may be reduced in any desired degree by the introduction of a shunt; and the factor by which the current indicated by the instrument must be multiplied in order to give the total current is called the *shunt-multiplier*. See *field shunt*, under *field*.—**Shunt dynamo.** See *dynamo*, and *electric machine* (under *electric*).

**shunter** (shun'tėr), *n.* [< *shunt* + *-er*1.] 1. One who or that which shunts; specifically, a railway-servant whose duty it is to move the switches which transfer a train or carriage from one line to another.—2. A hand-lever used to start and move a railroad-car. It is fitted with a hook to be slipped over the car-axle, and a lug to press against the face of the wheel. See *pinch-bar* and *car-starter*.

**shunt-gun** (shunt'gun), *n.* A muzzle-loading rifled cannon with two sets of grooves, one deeper than the other. Bosses or studs on the projectile fit the deeper grooves loosely and lie in these while the projectile is being driven home, and at the breech of the gun the projectile is revolved slightly, so that the bosses correspond with the shallower grooves, and it binds on these strongly when expelled by the charge.

**shunting-engine** (shun'ting-en″jin), *n.* A yard-engine or switching-engine. [Eng.]

**shunt-off** (shunt'ôf), *n.* In *elect.*, a shunt, or a device for introducing a shunt.

At present we have to deal simply with the *shunt-offs* and cut-outs. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXVI. 143.

**shunt-out** (shunt'out), *n.* Same as *shunt-off*.

In most instances these *shunt-outs* are self-restoring or permanently acting, and do not break the circuit.
*Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXVI. 143.

**shunty** (shun'ti), *a.* Same as *shanty*1.

**shure** (shür). A Scotch form of *shore*, preterit of *shear*1.

Robin *shure* in hairst,
I *shure* wi' him.
*Burns*, Robin *Shure* in Hairst.

**shurf** (shėrf), *n.* [Perhaps a particular use of *scurf*1. Cf. *shruff*1.] A puny, insignificant person; a dwarf. [Scotch.]

When Andrew Pistolfoot used to come stamplin' in to court me i' the dark, I wad hae cried, . . . Get away wi' ye, ye bowled-like *shurf!*
*Hogg*, Brownie of Bodsbeck, II. 226. (*Jamieson.*)

**shurk**†, *v. i.* An obsolete spelling of *shirk*.

**shurl**, *v. t.* See *shirl*2.

**shut**1 (shut), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shut*, ppr. *shutting*. [Also dial. *shet*; < ME. *shutten*, *schutten*, *shetten*, *shittcn*, *schitten* (pret. *shutte*, *shette*, *shitte*, pp. *shut*, *shet*, etc.), < AS. *scyttan*, shut, bar (= D. *schutten*, shut in, lock up, = MLG. *schutten* = MHG. *schutzen*, G. *schützen*, shut in (water), dam, protect, guard); a secondary form, lit. 'cause (sc. a bar or bolt) to shoot' (push a bar or bolt into its staple), of *sceótan* (pret. *scoten*), shoot; or perhaps lit. 'bar,' 'bolt,' from a noun, AS. as if **scut*, a bar, bolt (cf. **scytels*, *scyttels*, a bar, bolt of a door: see *shuttle*1), = MD. *schut*, an arrow, dart, = OHG. *scuz*, a quick movement, = Dan. *skud*, a bar, bolt of a door (the D. *schut*, a fence, partition, screen, = MHG. *schuz*, a dam, guard, protection, G. *schutz*, a dam, dike, mole, fence, sluice, protection, defense, is rather from the verb); lit. 'a thing that shoots or moves quickly,' < AS. *sceótan* (pp. *scoten*), etc., shoot: see *shoot*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To shoot, as the bar or bolt or other fastening of a door or gate, or of a chest, etc.; push to; adjust in position so as to serve as a fastening.

This angels two drogen loth [Lot] in,
And *shetten* to the dure-pin.
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1078.

To the trunk again, and *shut* the spring of it.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, ii. 2. 47.

2. To make fast by means of a bolt, bar, or the like; hence, in later use, to close, with or without fastening; place in or over a place of entrance so as to obstruct passage in or out: as, to *shut* a door, gate, lid, cover, etc.: often followed by *down*, *to*, or *up*.

As dougti men of dedes defence for to make
ȝerne *schetten* here gates & ȝemed the walles.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3267.

With that word his countour dore he *shette*.
*Chaucer*, Shipman's Tale, l. 249.

This powerful key
Into my hand was given, with charge to keep
These gates forever *shut*. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 776.

3. To prevent passage through; cover; obstruct; block: sometimes followed by *up*.

*Shet* was every wyndow of the place.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 534.

When the other way by the Narve was quite *shutt upp*, . . . they should assure themselves neither to have the English nor any other Marchant to trade that way to the Port of St. Nicholas.
*G. Fletcher* (Ellis's Literary Letters, p. 83).

*Third Watch.* 'Tis to be doubted he would waken him.
*First Watch.* Unless our halberds did *shut up* his passage.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iv. 3. 20.

Their success was very near doing honour to their Ave Marias; for, . . . *shutting up* their windows to prevent any of their lights from being seen, they had some chance of escaping; but a small crevice in one of the shuttera rendered all their invocations ineffectual.
*Anson*, Voyages, ii. 5.

4. To close the entrance of; prevent access to or egress from: as, to *shut* a house; to *shut* a box; to *shut* one's ears: often followed by *up*.

These have power to *shut* heaven, that it rain not in the days of their prophecy. Rev. xi. 6.

Hell, her numbers full,
Thenceforth shall be for ever *shut*.
*Milton*, P. L., iii. 333.

She . . . *shut* the chamber *up*, close, hush'd, and still.
*Keats*, Lamia, ii.

5. To bring together the parts of. (*a*) To bring together the outer parts or covering of, as when inclosing something: as, to *shut* the eyelids, or, as more commonly expressed, to *shut* the eyes (hence, also, to *shut* the sight).

He hedde thet meatier [craft] nor to *asette* the porses of the wrechchen thet hi ne asolle by open to do elmesse.
*Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

Therwith a thousand tymes, er he lette,
He kiste tho the letre that he *shette*.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1090.

Let not the pit *shut* her mouth upon me. Ps. lxix. 15.

She left the new piano *shut*. *Tennyson*, Talking Oak.

I *shut* my sight for fear. *Tennyson*, Œnone.

(*b*) To fold or bring together; bring into narrow compass from a state of expansion: as, to *shut* a parasol; to *shut* a book.

The happiest youth, viewing his progress through,
What perils past, what crosses to ensue,
Would *shut* the book [of fate], and sit him down and die.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 56.

"A lawyer may well envy your command of language, Mr. Holt," said Jermyn, pocketing his bills again, and *shutting* up his pencil. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, xvii.

6. To bar or lock in; hence, to confine; hem in; inclose; environ; surround or cover more or less completely: now always followed by a preposition or an adverb, as *in*, *into*, *among*, *up*, *down*, etc.

Cryseda also, right in the same wise,
Of Troylus gan *in* hire herte *shette*
His worthinesse, his lust, his dedes wyse.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1549.

Having *shut* them *vnder* our Tarpawling, we put their hats vpon stickes by the Barges side.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* True Travels, I. 181.

He pass'd, *shut up* in mysteries,
His mind wrapp'd like his mantle. *Keats*, Lamia, i.

7. To bar out; separate by barriers; put or keep out; exclude, either literally or figuratively; preclude: followed by an adverb or a preposition denoting separation.

In such a night
To *shut* me *out!* *Shak.*, Lear, iii. 4. 18.

If any one misbehave himself, they *shut* him *out* of their Company. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 89.

*Shut from* every shore and barred from every coast.
*Dryden*, Æneid, i. 321.

8. To catch and pinch or hold fast by the act of shutting something: as, to *shut* one's fingers or one's dress in a door; to *shut* one's glove in a window.—9. To do; manage. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—10. To weld (iron). *Halliwell.* See *to shut up* (*c*), and *shutting*, *n.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To shut in the land.** See *land*1.—**To shut off**, to turn off; prevent the passage of, as gas or steam, by closing a valve, or in some other way.—**To shut one's eyes to**, to be blind to; overlook or disregard intentionally: as, to *shut one's eyes to* disagreeable facts.—**To shut up.** (*a*†) To conclude; terminate; end.

To *shut up* what I have to say concerning him, which is sad, he is since become a sordid man in his life.
*N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 206.

I shall now *shut up* the arguing part of this discourse with a short application. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. i.

(*b*) To reduce to inaction or silence, especially the latter.

It *shuts* them *up*. They haven't a word to answer.
*Dickens*, Little Dorrit, I. 13.

A mere child in argument, and unable to foresee that the next "move" (to use a Platonic expression) will "*shut* him *up*." *Jowett*, tr. of Plato's Dialogues, III. 8.

(*c*) To unite, as two pieces of metal by welding.—**To shut up shop.** See *shop*1.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To be a means of bolting, locking, or closing.

Two massy keys he bore of metals twain;
The golden opes, the iron *shuts* amain.
*Milton*, Lycidas, l. 111.

2. To close itself; be closed: as, the door *shuts* of itself; certain flowers *shut* at night and open in the day.

A gulf that ever *shuts* and gapes.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, lxx.

3. To be extravagant. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To shut down**, to stop working; become or be idle: as, the mill will *shut down* for the next two weeks. [Colloq.]—**To shut down on** or **upon**, to put an end to; suppress; stop. [Colloq.]

He *shut down upon* his wrath, and pleaded with all the ingenuity he was master of. *The Century*, XXXVII. 885.

**To shut in,** to settle down or around; fall: said of night, the close of day, or the like.

This year, on the 26th of January, at the *shutting in* of the evening, there was a very great earthquake.
*N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 288.

Usually after Supper, if the day was not *shut in*, I took a ramble about the Village, to see what was worth taking notice of. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 90.

**To shut up.** (*a*†) To terminate; end.

Actions begunne in glory *shut up* in shame.
*Bp. Hall*, Contemplations, ii. 2.

(*b*) To desist; leave off; especially, to stop talking. [Colloq.]

So, having succeeded in contradicting myself in my first chapter, . . . I shall here *shut up* for the present.
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 1.

"I—want—Harry!" said the child. "Well, you can't have Harry; and I won't have ye bawling. Now *shut up* and go to sleep, or I'll whip you!"
*H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 115.

(*c*) In *sporting*, to give out, as one horse when challenged by another in a race. *Kirk's Guide to the Turf.*

**shut**[1] (shut), *p. a.* [Pp. of *shut*, *v.*] **1.** Made fast or close; closed; inclosed. See *shut*[1], *v.*

A delicate blush, no fainter tinge is born
I' the *shut* heart of a bud. *Browning*, Paracelsus.

In still, *shut* bays, on windy capes,
He heard the call of beckoning shapes.
*Whittier*, Tent on the Beach.

**2.** Not resonant or sonorous; dull: said of sound.—**3.** In *orthoëpy*, having the sound suddenly interrupted or stopped by a succeeding consonant, as the *i* in *pit* or the *o* in *got*.—**4.** Separated, precluded, or hindered; hence, free; clear; rid: followed by *of:* used chiefly in such phrases as *to get shut of*, *to be shut of*. Also *shet*. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

Ehud the son of Gera, a Benjamite, a man lefthanded [margin, *shut of* his right hand]. Judges iii. 15.

We *are shut of* him,
He will be seen no more here.
*Massinger*, Unnatural Combat, iii. 1.

We'll bring him out of doors.—
Would we *were shut of* him.
*Shirley*, Maid's Revenge, ii. 2.

I never knew how I liked the gray garron till I *was shut of* him an' Asia. *R. Kipling*, The Big Drunk Draf'.

**shut**[1] (shut), *n.* [< *shut*[1], *v.*] **1.** The act of shutting, in any sense of the word.—**2.** The time of shutting.

In a shady nook I stood, . . .
Just then return'd at *shut* of evening flowers.
*Milton*, P. L., ix. 278.

It was the custom then to bring away
The bride from home at blushing *shut* of day.
*Keats*, Lamia, ii.

**3**†. That which shuts, closes, or covers; a shutter.

At Eton I . . . find all mighty fine. The school good, and the custom pretty of boys cutting their names in the *shuts* of the windows when they go to Cambridge.
*Pepys*, Diary, II. 358.

When you bar the window-*shuts* of your lady's bedchamber at nights, leave open the sashes, to let in the fresh air. *Swift*, Directions to Servants, viii.

**4.** The point or line of shutting; specifically, the line where two pieces of metal are united by welding.—**5.** A riddance. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Cold shut.** (*a*) An imperfection of a casting caused by the flowing of liquid metal on partially chilled metal. (*b*) An imperfect welding in a forging, caused by the inadequate heat of one surface under working.

**shut**[2] (shut), *n.* [Also *shutt;* a var. of *shot*[3], *shote*[1].] The grayling *Thymallus vulgaris*. *Day.* [Local, Eng. (on the Teme).]

**shut-down** (shut'doun), *n.* [< *shut down*, verb-phrase under *shut*[1], *v.*] A shutting down; a discontinuance, especially of work in a mill, factory, or the like.

So far from there having been a cave-in of the supply [of oil], says "Engineering," there has really been a *shut-down* of a large number of wells, to check a wasteful overproduction. *Science*, XIV. 283.

**shute**[1], *n.* See *chute*, *shoot*.

**shute**[2] (shöt), *n.* Same as *tram* in the sense of 'twisted silk.'

**shuther,** *v.* and *n.* A dialectal variant of *shudder*.

**shut-off** (shut'ôf), *n.* [< *shut off*, verb-phrase under *shut*[1], *v.*] That which shuts off, closes, stops, or prevents; stoppage of anything; specifically, in *hunting* and *fishing*, the close-season for game.

**shutt,** *n.* See *shut*[2].

**shuttance** (shut'ans), *n.* [< *shut*[1] + *-ance*.] Riddance. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**Shutten Saturday**† (shut'n sat'ėr-dā). The Saturday in Holy Week, as the day on which the Saviour's body lay inclosed in the tomb. *Halliwell.*

**shutter** (shut'ėr), *n.* [< *shut*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who or that which shuts. (*a*) A lid; a cover; a casing.

This picture is always cover'd with 3 *shutters*, one of which is of massie silver. *Evelyn*, Diary, May 21, 1645.

Hence, specifically—(*b*) A frame or panel of wood or iron or other strong material used as a cover, usually for a window, in order to shut out the light, to prevent spectators from seeing the interior, or to serve as a protection for the aperture. There are inside and outside shutters. Inside shutters are usually in several hinged pieces which fold back into a recessed casing in the wall called a *boxing*. The principal piece is called the *front shutter*, and the auxiliary piece a *back flap*. Some shutters are arranged to be opened or closed by a sliding movement either horizontally or vertically, and others, particularly those for shops, are made in sections, so as to be entirely removable from the window. Shutters for shop-fronts are also made to roll up like curtains, to fold like Venetian blinds, etc.

If the Sun is incommodious, we have thick folding *Shutters* on the out-Side, and thin ones within, to prevent that. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 198.

Surely not loath
Wast thou, Heine! to lie
Quiet, to ask for closed
*Shutters*, and darken'd room.
*M. Arnold*, Heine's Grave.

(*c*) In *organ-building*, one of the blinds of which the front of the swell-box is made. By means of a foot-lever or pedal the shutters of the box can be opened so as to let the sound out, or closed so as to deaden it. (*d*) That which closes or ends.

That hour,
The last of hours, and *shutter* up of all.
*B. Jonson*, Underwoods, cii.

(*e*) In *photog.*, a device for opening and again closing a lens mechanically, in order to make an exposure, especially a so-called instantaneous exposure occupying a fraction of a second. The kinds of shutters are innumerable, the simplest being the *drop* or *guillotine shutter*, in which a thin perforated piece slides in grooves by gravity when released, so that the perforation in falling passes across the field of the lens. The more mechanically elaborate shutters are actuated by springs, and are commonly so arranged that the speed of the exposure can be regulated.—**Bolt and shutter.** See *bolt*[1].—**Boxed shutter,** a window-shutter so made as to fold back into a recessed box or casing.—**Shutter in.** (*a*) A plank, called a *strake*, that is fitted with more than ordinary accuracy to the planks between which it is placed. All the measurements in regard to its width and bevelings are taken with the greatest care. (*b*) Evening. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**shutter** (shut'ėr), *v. t.* [< *shutter*, *n.*] **1.** To provide or cover with shutters.

Here is Garraway's, bolted and *shuttered* hard and fast!
*Dickens*, Uncommercial Traveller, xxi.

The School-house windows were all *shuttered* up.
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 9.

**2.** To separate or hide by shutters. [Rare.]

A workman or a pedlar cannot *shutter* himself off from his less comfortable neighbors.
*R. L. Stevenson*, Inland Voyage, p. 75.

**shutter-dam** (shut'ėr-dam), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a form of barrage or movable dam employing large gates or shutters which are opened and closed by means of a turbine: used in slack-water navigation. See *barrage*.

**shutter-eye** (shut'ėr-ī), *n.* An eye or socket for supporting a shutter. It has a projecting flange, and is built into the wall. *E. H. Knight.*

**shutterless** (shut'ėr-les), *a.* [< *shutter* + *-less*.] Having no shutters.

As they entered the garden they saw through the *shutterless* window two men, one of whom was seated, while the other was pacing the floor.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 353.

**shutter-lift** (shut'ėr-lift), *n.* A handle fixed to a shutter for convenience in opening or closing it.

**shutter-lock** (shut'ėr-lok), *n.* In *carp.*, a mortise-lock in the edge of a shutter or door. *E. H. Knight.*

**shutter-screw** (shut'ėr-skrö), *n.* A screw by which a shutter is secured, passing through a socket from the interior to be protected, and engaging a nut so mortised in the inner side of the shutter as not to be exposed on the outside.

**shutting** (shut'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *shut*[1], *v.*] The act indicated by the verb *shut* in any of its senses; specifically, the act of joining or welding one piece of iron to another. Also called *shutting up* or *shutting together*.

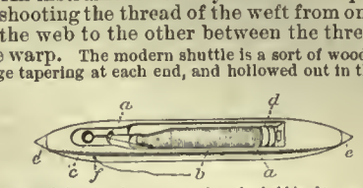
**shutting-post** (shut'ing-pōst), *n.* A post against which a gate or door closes. *E. H. Knight.*

**shuttle**[1] (shut'l), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shittle*, *shyttell;* < ME. *schyttyl*, *schytle*, *schitel*, *schetyl*, *ssettel*, a shuttle, a bolt of a door, < AS. **seytels*, *scyttels* (pl. *scyttelsas*), the bolt of a door (cf. Sw. dial. *skyttel*, *skottel* = Dan. *skyttel*, a shuttle; cf. also Dan. *skytte*, G. (*weber-*)*schütz*, a shuttle, Sw. *skot-spol* = D. *schiet-spoel* = G. *schiess-spuhle*, a shuttle, lit. 'shoot-spool'), < *sceótan*, shoot: see *shoot*, and cf. *shut*[1]. Cf. *skittle*.] **1**†. A bolt or bar, as of a door.

God zayth ine the boc of loue, "My zoster, my lemman, thou art a gardin besset myd tuo *ssetteles*."
*Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 94.

*Schyttyl*, or [var. of] sperynge. Pessulum vel pessellum.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 447.

**2.** An instrument used by weavers for passing or shooting the thread of the weft from one side of the web to the other between the threads of the warp. The modern shuttle is a sort of wooden carriage tapering at each end, and hollowed out in the mid-




*a*, body of shuttle; *b*, yarn wound on the bobbin *d*; *c*, eye through which the yarn is led, and then passed out through hole *f*; *e*, *e*, metal points.

dle for the reception of the bobbin or pirn on which the weft is wound. The weft unwinds from this bobbin as the shuttle runs from one side of the web to the other. It is driven across by a smart blow from a pin called a *picker* or *driver*. There is one of these pins on each side of the loom, and the two are connected by a cord to which a handle is attached. Holding this handle in his right hand, the weaver moves the two pins together in each direction alternately by a sudden jerk. A shuttle propelled in this manner is called a *fly-shuttle*, and was invented in 1738 by John Kay, a mechanic of Colchester, England. Before this invention the weaver took the shuttle between the finger and thumb of each hand alternately and threw it across, by which process much time was lost. There are also a great variety of automatic picker-motions for driving the shuttles of looms. Compare *picker-motion*.

*Sc[h]ytyl*, webstarys instrument. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 447.

Their faces run like *shittles;* they are weaving
Some curious cobweb to catch flies.
*B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iii. 1.

**3.** In sewing-machines, the sliding thread-holder which carries the lower thread between the needle and the upper thread to make a lock-stitch. See cuts under *sewing-machine*.—**4.** The gate which opens to allow the water to flow on a water-wheel.—**5.** One of the sections of a shutter-dam. *E. H. Knight.*—**6.** A small gate or stop through which metal is allowed to pass from the trough to the mold.—**7**†. A shuttlecock; also, the game known as shuttlecock.

*Schytle*, chyldys game. Sagittelia.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 447.

**Positive-motion shuttle,** a device, invented by James Lyall of New York, for causing the shuttle to travel through the shed with a positive, uniform motion. The shuttle travels on a roller-carriage drawn by a cord in the shuttle-race below the warp-threads, and having also a set of upper rollers. The shuttle has also a pair of under rollers, one at each end, and travels over the lower series of warp-threads through the shed, being pushed along by the carriage while the warp-threads are passed, without straining them, between the upper rollers of the carriage and the rollers of the shuttle. Compare *positive-motion loom*, under *loom*.—**Weaver's-shuttle,** in *conch.*, a shuttle-shell, as *Radius volva*. See cut under *shuttle-shell*.

**shuttle**[1] (shut'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shuttled*, ppr. *shuttling*. [< *shuttle*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To move to and fro like a shuttle.

A face of extreme mobility, which he *shuttles* about—eychrows, eyes, mouth and all—in a very singular manner while speaking. *Carlyle*, in Froude, I. 152.

**II.** *intrans.* To go back and forth like a shuttle; travel to and fro.

Their corps go marching and *shuttling* in the interior of the country, much nearer Paris than formerly.
*Carlyle*, French Rev., II. vi. 1.

Those [olive groves] in the distance look more hoary and soft, as though a veil of light cunningly woven by the *shuttling* of the rays hung over them.
*The Century* XXXVII. 422.

**shuttle**[2] (shut'l), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *shittle;* < ME. *schityl*, *schytyl*, *schytylle;* with adj. formative *-el*, < AS. *scéotan* (pp. *scoten*), shoot: see *shoot*, *n.* Cf. *shuttle*[1], *shyttell.*] **1**†. Headlong; rash; thoughtless; unsteady; volatile.

*Shyttell*, nat constant, . . . variable. *Palsgrave*, p. 323.

**2.** Slippery; sliding. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**shuttle-binder** (shut'l-bīn″der), *n.* In a loom, a device in a shuttle-box to prevent the recoil or rebound of the shuttle after it is thrown by the picker. Also called *shuttle-cheek*. *E. H. Knight.*

**shuttle-board** (shut'l-bōrd), *n.* A shuttlecock. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**shuttle-box** (shut'l-boks), *n.* A receptacle for holding shuttles, especially one near the loom and attached to it, intended to receive the shuttle at the end of its race or movement across the web; a pattern-box. Shuttle-boxes are combined together so as to form a set of compartments for holding the shuttles carrying threads of different colors, when such are in use in weaving.

**shuttle-brained**† (shut'l-brānd), *a.* Scatter-brained; flighty; thoughtless; unsteady of purpose.

Metellus was so *shuttle-brained* that even in the middes of his tribuneship he left his office in Rome, and sailled to Pompetus in Syria.
*Udall*, tr. of Apophthegms of Erasmus, p. 341.

**shuttle-check** (shut'l-chek), *n.* Same as *shuttle-binder*.

**shuttlecock** (shut'l-kok), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *shuttel-cock*, *shittlecock*, *shyttlecocke*, *shyttel-cocke* (also *shittlecork*, which some suppose to be the orig. form); < *shuttle*[1] + *cock*[1] (used vagnely, as in other compounds). Cf. *shuttle*[1], *n.*, 7.] 1. A piece of cork, or of similar light material, in one end of which feathers are stuck, made to be struck by a battledore in play; also, the play or game. See phrase below.

But and it were well sought,
I trow all wyll be nought,
Nat worth a *shyttel cocke*.
*Skelton*, Why Come ye nat to Court? l. 351.

A thousand wayes he them could entertaine,
With all the thriftles games that may be found; . . .
With dice, with cards, with balliarda farre unfit,
With *shuttelcocks*, misseeming manlie wit.
*Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 804.

In the "Two Maids of Moreciacke," a comedy printed in 1609, it is said, "To play at *shuttle-cock* methinkes is the game now." *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 401.

2. A malvaceous shrub, *Periptera punicea* of Mexico, the only species of a still dubious genus. It has crimson flowers and a many-celled radiate capsule, one or other suggesting the name.—**Battledore and shuttlecock**, a game played with a shuttlecock and battledores by two players or sides. The shuttlecock is knocked back and forth from one player or side to the other, until one fails to return it.

**shuttlecock** (shut'l-kok), *v. t.* [< *shuttlecock*, *n.*] To throw or bandy backward and forward like a shuttlecock.

"Dishonour to me! sir," exclaims the General. "Yes, if the phrase is to be *shuttlecocked* between us!" I answered hotly. *Thackeray*, Virginians, lxxvii.

On the other hand, that education should be *shuttle-cocked* by party warriors is the worst evil that we have to endure. *The Academy*, April 6, 1889, p. 235.

**shuttlecork**† (shut'l-kôrk), *n.* Same as *shuttle-cock*. Also *shittlecork*.

How they have shuffled up the rushes too, Davy,
With their short figging little *shittlecork* heels!
*Middleton*, Chaste Maid, iii. 2.

**shuttle-crab** (shut'l-krab), *n.* A paddle-crab; a pinniped or fin-footed crab, having some of the legs fitted for swimming, as the common edible crab of the United States, *Callinectes hastatus*. When taken from the water they flap their legs energetically, suggesting the flying of shuttles. See cut under *paddle-crab*.

**shuttle-head**† (shut'l-hed), *n.* A flighty, inconsiderate person.

I would wish these *shuttle-heads*, that desire to rake in the embers of rebellion, to give over blowing the coals too much, lest the sparks fly in their faces, or the ashes choke them.
*Tom Nash his Ghost*, p. 10. (*Old Book Coll. Miscell.*)

**shuttle-headed**† (shut'l-hed″ed), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *shittleheaded*; < *shuttle*[2] + *head* + *-ed*[2].] Flighty; thoughtless; foolish. *Halliwell.*

**shuttle-motion** (shut'l-mō″shon), *n.* An automatic mechanism for controlling the different shuttles in a shuttle-box, as in figure-weaving, so that they may pass through the shed in a predetermined order.

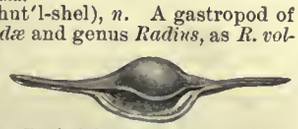
**shuttleness**† (shut'l-nes), *n.* [Early mod. E. *shittlenesse*, *shyttelnesse*; < *shuttle*[1] + *-ness*.] Rashness; thoughtlessness; flightiness; unsteadiness. *Palsgrave.*

The vaine *shittlenesse* of an unconstant head.
*Baret*, 1580. (*Halliwell.*)

**shuttle-race** (shut'l-rās), *n.* A sort of smooth shelf in a weavers' lay, along which the shuttle runs in passing the weft.

**shuttle-shaped** (shut'l-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a shuttle; fusiform.—**Shuttle-shaped dart**, a British moth, *Agrotis puta*.

**shuttle-shell** (shut'l-shel), *n.* A gastropod of the family *Ovulidæ* and genus *Radius*, as *R. volva*, of long fusiform shape, the ends of the lips being greatly drawn out: so called from the resemblance to a weavers' shuttle.



Shuttle-shell (*Radius volva*), one third natural size.

**shuttle-train** (shut'l-trān), *n.* A train running back and forth for a short distance like a shuttle, as over a track connecting a main line with a station at a short distance from it.

**shuttle-winder** (shut'l-wīn″dėr), *n.* An attachment to a sewing-machine for reeling the thread upon shuttles. See *bobbin-winder*.

**shuttlewise** (shut'l-wīz), *adv.* Like a shuttle; with the motion of a shuttle.

Life built herself a myriad forms,
And, flashing her electric spark, . . .
Flew *shuttlewise* above, beneath,
Weaving the web of life and death.
*Athenæum*, No. 3221, p. 87.

**shuttle-wit** (shut'l-wit), *n.* A shuttle-brained person.

Now, those poor *shuttle-wits* of Babbletown, that had been so a-slnging that high and mighty gentleman's praises to the skies, they were a bit took a-back by this behavior—as one might plainly see. *St. Nicholas*, XVII. 554.

**shuttle-witted** (shut'l-wit″ed), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *shittlewitted*; < ME. *schyttyl-wyttyd*; < *shuttle*[2] + *wit* + *-ed*[2].] Shuttle-brained; flighty; foolish. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I am aferd that Jon of Sparham is so *schyttyl-wyttyd* that he wyl sett hys gode to morgage to Heydon, or to sum other of ywre gode frendys. *Paston Letters*, I. 69.

I wondered what had called forth in a lad so *shuttle-witted* this enduring sense of duty. *R. L. Stevenson*, Olalla.

**shwanpan, swanpan** (shwän'pan, swän'pan), *n.* [Chinese, lit. 'reckoning-board,' < *shwan*, *swan*, reckon, + *pan*, a board.] The abacus or reckoning-board in use among the Chinese. Called in Japanese *soroban*. See *abacus*.

**shy**[1] (shī), *a.*; compar. *shyer*, superl. *shyest* (sometimes *shier* and *shiest*). [Early mod. E. also *shie*; Sc. *skey*, *skeigh*; < ME. **shey*, *schey*, also *skey*, *skygg* (< Sw.), earlier *sceouh*, shy, timid, scrupulous, < AS. *scēoh* = D. *schuw* = MLG. *schuwe* = OHG. **scioh*, MHG. *schiech* (G. *scheu*, after the verb and noun) = Sw. *skygg*, dial. *sky* = Dan. *sky*, shy, timid, skittish. Hence *shy*[1], *v.* From OHG. comes It. *schivo* = Sp. *esquivo*, shy.] 1. Readily frightened away; easily startled; skittish; timid.

Loketh thet ze ne beon nont liiche the horae thet is *scheouh*, and biencheth uor one scheadewe upo the heie brugge. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 242.

Maggie cooat her head fu' heigh,
Look'd asklent an' unco *skeigh*.
*Burns*, Duncan Gray.

The antelope are getting continually *shyer* and more difficult to flag. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 195.

2. Shrinking from familiarity or self-assertiveness; sensitively timid; retiring; bashful; coy.

A *shy* fellow was the duke; and I believe I know the cause of his withdrawing. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 2. 138.

She [the Venus de Medicis] is represented in . . . a *shy*, retiring posture, and covers her bosom with one of her hands. *Addison*, Guardian, No. 100.

She had heard that Miss Darcy was exceedingly proud; but the observation of a very few minutes convinced her that she was only exceedingly *shy*.
*Jane Austen*, Pride and Prejudice, xliv.

3. Keeping away from some person or thing through timidity or caution; fearful of approaching; disposed to avoid: followed by *of*.

The merchant hopes for a prosperous voyage, yet he is *shy of* rocks and pirates. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, III. 96.

They [negroes] were no way *shy of* us, being well acquainted with the English, by reason of our Guinea Factories and Trade. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 78.

The two young men felt as *shy of* the interview with their master under such unusual relations of guest and host as a girl does *of* her first party.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xiv.

4. Cautious; wary; careful: commonly followed by *of* or *about*.

We grant, although he had much wit,
He was very *shy of* using it.
*S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. i. 46.

Opium . . . is prohibited Goods, and therefore, tho many asked for it, we were *shy of* having it too openly known that we had any. *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 166.

We have no such responsible party leadership on this side the sea; we are very *shy about* conferring much authority on anybody. *W. Wilson*, Cong. Gov., vi.

5. Elusive; hard to find, get at, obtain, or accomplish.

The dinner, I own, is *shy*, unless I come and dine with my friends; and then I make up for banyan days.
*Thackeray*, Philip, xix.

As he [Coleridge] was the first to observe some of the sky's appearances and some of the *shyer* revelations of outward nature, so he was also first in noting some of the more occult phenomena of thought and emotion.
*Lowell*, Coleridge.

6†. Morally circumspect; scrupulous.

Nif he nere scoymus & *skyg* & non scathe louied.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 21.

7. Keen; piercing; bold; sharp. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—8†. Sly; sharp; cunning.

Mine own modest petition, my friend's diligent labour, . . . were all peltingly defeated by a *shy* practice of the old Fox. *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

9. Scant. The wind is said to be *shy* when it will barely allow a vessel to sail on her course.—**To fight shy of.** See *fight*.—**To look shy at** or **on**, to regard with distrust or suspicion.

How will you like going to Sessions with everybody *looking shy on* you, and you with a bad conscience and an empty pocket? *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, vi.

=Syn. 2. Diffident, shamefaced. See *bashfulness*.

**shy**[1] (shī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shied*, ppr. *shying*. [Not found in ME. (?); = MD. *schuwen*, *schouwen*, D. *schuwen* = MLG. *schuwen*, LG. *schuwen*, *schouen* = OHG. *sciuhen*, *scūhen*, MHG. *schiuhen*, *schiuwen*, G. *scheuchen*, *scheuen*, get out of the way, avoid, shun, = Sw. *skygga* = Dan. *sky*; from the adj. Hence ult. (through OF. < OHG.) *eschew*.] I. *intrans.* To shrink or start back or aside, as in sudden fear: said specifically of a horse.

"He don't *shy*, does he?" inquired Mr. Pickwick. "*Shy*, sir?—He wouldn't *shy* if he was to meet a waggin-load of monkeys with their tails burnt off." *Dickens*, Pickwick, v.

These women are the salt of New England. . . . No fashionable nonsense about them. What 's to you, Forbes, to *shy* so at a good woman?
*C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 93.

II. *trans.* To avoid; shun (a person). [Prov. Eng.]

All who espied her
Immediately *shied* her,
And strove to get out of her way.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 219.

**shy**[1] (shī), *n.*; pl. *shies* (shīz). [< *shy*[1], *v.*] A sudden start aside, as from fear, especially one made by a horse.

**shy**[2] (shī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *shied*, ppr. *shying*. [Also *shie*; prob. another use of *shy*[1], *v.*, but evidence is lacking, the word *shy* in this sense being of prov. origin and still mainly colloq. or slang.] I. *trans.* 1. To fling; throw; jerk; toss.

Gyrations . . . similar to those which used to be familiar to one when the crown of a lower boy's hat had been kicked out and *shied* about the school-yard.
*Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 772.

He has an abject fear of cats—they're witches, he says—and if he can *shy* a stone at one when it doesn't see him, that is delight. *W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, vi.

Though the world does take liberties with the good-tempered fellows, it *shies* them many a stray favour.
*Lever*, Davenport Dunn, xx.

2. To throw off; toss or send out at random.

I cannot keep up with the world without *shying* a letter now and then. *Scott*, Diary, March 26, 1827. (*Lockhart.*)

II. *intrans.* To throw a missile; specifically, to jerk.

The Anglo-Saxon race alone is capable of propelling a missile in the method known as *shying*.
*Nineteenth Century*, XXVI. 801.

**shy**[2] (shī), *n.*; pl. *shies* (shīz). [< *shy*[2], *v.*] 1. A quick, jerking, or careless throw; a fling.

Where the cock belonged to some one disposed to make it a matter of business, twopence was paid for three *shies* at it, the missile used being a broomstick.
*Chambers's Book of Days*, I. 238.

2. A fling; a sneer; a gibe. [Slang.]

"There you go, Polly; you are always having a *shy* at Lady Ann and her relations," says Mr. Newcome, good-naturedly. "A *shy!* how can you use such vulgar words, Mr. Newcome?" *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xvi.

3. A trial; an experiment. [Slang.]

I went with my last ten florins, and had a *shy* at the roulette. *Thackeray*, Pendennis, lxxv.

"An honest man has a much better chance upon the turf than he has in the city." "How do you know?" asked Norma, smiling. "Because I've had a *shy* at both, my dear." *W. E. Norris*, Miss Shafto, viii.

**shyly** (shī'li), *adv.* [Formerly also *shily*; < *shy*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a shy or timid manner; timidly; coyly; diffidently.

**shyne**†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English spelling of *shine*[1].

**shyness** (shī'nes), *n.* [Formerly also *shinesse*; < *shy*[1] + *-ness*.] The quality or state of being shy; especially, a shrinking from familiarity or conspicuousness; diffidence; lack of self-assertiveness.

*Shyness*, as the derivation of the word indicates in several languages, is closely related to fear; yet it is distinct from fear in the ordinary sense. A shy man no doubt dreads the notice of strangers, but can hardly be said to be afraid of them. *Darwin*, Express. of Emotions, p. 332.

=Syn. *Diffidence*, *Coyness*, etc. See *bashfulness*.

**shynful**†, *a.* A Middle English form of *shendful*.

**shyster** (shī'stėr), *n.* [Origin obscure. Usually associated with *shy*[1], as if < *shy*[1], sharp, sly, + *-ster*; but *shy* in that sense is not in use in the U. S.] One who does business trickily; a person without professional honor: used chiefly of lawyers: as, pettifoggers and *shysters*. [U. S.]

The Prison Association held its monthly meeting last night. The report was rich in incidents and developments about the skinners, sharks, and *shysters* of the Tombs. *New York Express*, quoted in Bartlett's [Americanisms, p. 591.

**si** (sē), *n.* [See *gamut*.] In *solmization*, the syllable used for the seventh tone of the scale, or the leading tone. In the scale of C this tone is B, which is therefore called *si* in France, Italy, etc. This syllable was not included in the syllables of Guido, because of the prevalence in his time of the hexachord theory of the scale; it is supposed to have been introduced about 1600. In the tonic sol-fa system, *ti* (*tē*) is used in-

stead, to avoid the confusion between the syllables of the seventh tone and of the sharp of the fifth.—**Si contra fa**, Same as *mi contra fa* (which see, under *mi*).

**Si.** The chemical symbol of *silicon*.

**siaga**, *n.* Same as *ahu*.

**siagnopod** (sī-ag′nō-pod), *n.* [Prop. **siagonopod*, < Gr. σιαγών, the jaw-bone, + πούς (ποδ-) = E. *foot*.] A maxilla of a crustacean. In C. Spence Bate's nomenclature there are three siagnopods, of which the first and second are the first and second maxillæ and the third is the first maxilliped of ordinary language.

**siagon** (sī′a-gon), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σιαγών, the jaw-bone.] The mandible of a crustacean. *Westwood; Bate.*

**sialagogic, sialagogue.** See *sialogogic, sialogogue*.

**Sialia** (sī-ā′li-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1827), < Gr. σιαλίς, a kind of bird.] A genus of turdoid oscine passerine birds, commonly referred to the family *Turdidæ* and subfamily *Saxicolinæ*, in which blue is the principal color; American bluebirds. Three distinct species are common birds of the United States—*S. sialis*, *S. mexicana*, and *S. arctica*.

Common Eastern or Wilson's Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*).

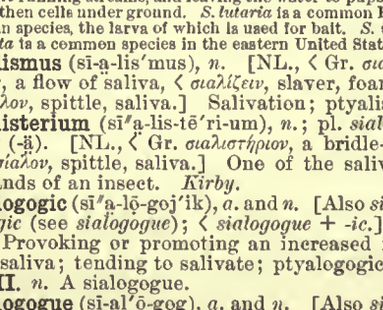
**Sialida** (sī-al′i-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sialis* + *-ida*.] A superfamily of neuropterous insects, of the suborder *Planipennia*, represented by such families as *Sialidæ* and *Raphidiidæ*.

**Sialidæ** (sī-al′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Stephens, 1836), < *Sialis* + *-idæ*.] An important family of neuropterous insects, typified by the genus *Sialis*, having a large prothorax and reticulate wings, the posterior ones with a folded anal space. They are mostly large insects, whose larvæ are aquatic and carnivorous. *Corydalus cornutus*, the hellgrammite-fly, is a conspicuous member of the family. (See *Corydalus*.) *Chauliodes* and *Raphidia* are other important genera.

**sialidan** (sī-al′i-dan), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the family *Sialidæ*, or having their characters.

**II.** *n.* A member of the family *Sialidæ*.

**Sialis** (sī′a-lis), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1809), < Gr. σιαλίς, also σιαλενδρίς, a kind of bird.] The typical genus of the *Sialidæ*. They have no ocelli, a quadrangular prothorax, and wings without a pterostigma.



*Sialis infumata*, twice natural size.

The larvæ are aquatic and predatory, living usually in swift-running streams, and leaving the water to pupate in earthen cells under ground. *S. lutaria* is a common European species, the larva of which is used for bait. *S. infumata* is a common species in the eastern United States.

**sialismus** (sī-a-lis′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σιαλισμός, a flow of saliva, < σιαλίζειν, slaver, foam, < σίαλον, spittle, saliva.] Salivation; ptyalism.

**sialisterium** (sī′a-lis-tē′ri-um), *n.*; pl. *sialisteria* (-ạ). [NL., < Gr. σιαλιστήριον, a bridle-bit, < σίαλον, spittle, saliva.] One of the salivary glands of an insect. *Kirby.*

**sialogogic** (sī′a-lō-goj′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Also *sialagogic* (see *sialogogue*); < *sialogogue* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Provoking or promoting an increased flow of saliva; tending to salivate; ptyalogogic.

**II.** *n.* A sialogogue.

**sialogogue** (sī-al′ō-gog), *a.* and *n.* [Also *sialagogue*, the less common but etymologically more correct form; < Gr. σίαλον, Ionic σίελον, spittle, saliva, + ἀγωγός, leading, drawing forth, < ἄγειν, lead.] **I.** *a.* Producing a flow of saliva; ptyalogogue.

**II.** *n.* A drug which produces a flow of saliva.

**sialoid** (sī′a-loid), *a.* [< Gr. σίαλον, spittle, saliva, + εἶδος, form.] Pertaining to or resembling saliva.

**sialolith** (sī′a-lō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. σίαλον, spittle, saliva, + λίθος, stone.] A salivary calculus.

**sialolithiasis** (sī′a-lō-li-thī′a-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σίαλον, spittle, saliva, + λιθίασις, the disease of the stone: see *lithiasis*.] The production of salivary calculi.

**sialorrhea, sialorrhœa** (sī′a-lō-rē′ạ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σίαλον, spittle, saliva, + ῥοία, a flow, < ῥεῖν, flow.] Excessive flow of saliva; ptyalism; salivation.

**sialoschesis** (sī-a-los′ke-sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σίαλον, spittle, saliva, + σχέσις, retention, < ἔχειν, σχεῖν, hold.] Suppression or retention of the salivary secretion.

**siamang** (sē′a-mang), *n.* [= F. *siamang*, < Malay *siāmang*.] The gibbon *Hylobates syndactylus* or *Siamanga syndactyla*, the largest of the gibbons, with extremely long arms, and the second and third digits united to some extent. It is a very active arboreal ape, inhabiting Sumatra and the Malay peninsula. See *gibbon*.

Siamang (*Siamanga syndactyla*).

**Siamanga** (sī-a-mang′gạ), *n.* [NL. (J. E. Gray), < *siamang*, q. v.] That genus of gibbons, or subgenus of *Hylobates*, which the siamang represents.

**Siamese** (sī-a-mēs′ or -mēz′), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Siamois;* as *Siam* (see def.) + *-ese*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the kingdom, the people, or (in a limited sense) the dominant race of Siam.—**Siamese architecture**, that form of the architecture of the far East which was developed in Siam. The most characteristic edifices are pagodas, of which the apex has a convexly conical or domical shape. On civic buildings slender spire-like pinnacles and combinations of steep gables are characteristic. The profusion and elaborateness of ornament in relief and in color are of a barbarous richness.—**Siamese coupling**, in fire-engines, a Y-shaped coupling by which the power of two or more engines may be united on one hose. *Scribner's Mag.*, IX. 63.—**The Siamese twins**, two Siamese men, Chang and Eng (1811–74), who were joined to each other on the right and the left side respectively by a short tubular cartilaginous band, through which their livers and hepatic vessels communicated, and in the center of which was their common umbilicus. They were exhibited in Europe and America, and married and settled in North Carolina.

**II.** *n.* **1.** *sing.* and *pl.* An inhabitant or a native, or inhabitants or natives, of Siam, a kingdom of Farther India, or Indo-China; specifically, a member or the members of the dominant race of the kingdom, who constitute less than half of the population.—**2.** The prevalent language of Siam, which in its basis is monosyllabic and inflexible, exceptionally abounding in homonyms distinguishable only by variations of tone.

**Siamese** (sī-a-mēs′ or -mēz′), *v. t.* [< *Siamese*, *n.*] To join in the manner of the Siamese twins; inosculate. Compare *Siamese coupling*, under *Siamese*. [Recent.]

**Siam fever.** See *fever*[1].

**Siam ruby.** A name sometimes erroneously applied to the dark ruby spinel found with the rubies of Siam.

**sib** (sib), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sibbe;* < ME. *sib, sibbe, sybbe*, relationship, affinity, peace, a relation, < AS. *sib, sibb, syb, sybb*, relationship, adoption, affinity, peace (ONorth. pl. *sibbo*, relatives), = OS. *sibbia*, relationship, = OFries. *sibba* = MLG. *sibbe* = OHG. *sibba, sippa*, relationship, peace, MHG. G. *sippe*, relationship (G. *sippen*, pl., kinsmen), = Icel. *sif*, in sing. personified *Sif*, a goddess, pl. *sifjar*, relationship, affinity (cf. *sift*, affinity), = Goth. *sibja*, relationship; cf. Skt. *sabhya*, fit for an assembly, trusty, < *sabhā*, an assembly, family, tribe. Cf. *sib, a., sibred*, and see *gossip*.] **1.** Kindred; kin; kinsmen; a body of persons related by blood in any degree.

> Hure frendes sche callid hure to,
> Hure *sibbe* & hure kynnes men,
> With reuful ateuene sche spak to hem.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.
>
> What's *sib* or sire, to take the gentle slip,
> And in th' exchequer rot for suretyship?
> *Bp. Hall*, Satires, V. i. 97.

For the division of the clan there are appropriate words in the old language. These words are *Sib* or Kin for the one part, and for the other part the Wic. . . . It is not clear whether the lower division ought to be called the kin or the *sib*. *W. E. Hearn*, Aryan Household, p. 288.

**2.** A kinsman; a relative, near or remote; hence, one closely allied to another; an intimate companion.

> *Queen.* . . . Lord Valois, our brother, king of France,
> Because your highness hath been slack in homage,
> Hath seized Normandy into his hands. . . .
> *K. Edw.* . . . Tush, *Sib*, if this be all,
> Valois and I will soon be friends again.
> *Marlowe*, Edward II., iii. 2.
>
> Our puritans very *sibs* unto those fathers of the society [the Jesuits].
> *Bp. Montagu*, Appeal to Cæsar, p. 139. (*Latham.*)

[Obsolete or provincial in both uses.]

**sib** (sib), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sibbe;* < ME. *sib, sibbe, syb, sybbe, ysyb*, < AS. *sib, sibb, gesib, gesibb, gesyb*, related, kindred, = OFries. *sibbe, sib* = MLG. *sibbe* = OHG. *sibbi, sippi, sippe*, MHG. *sippe* = Icel. *sifi*, related, having kinship or relation, = Goth. **sibjis* (in comp. *un-sibjis*, lawless, wicked; cf. AS. *unsib*, discord, dissension); with orig. formative *-ya*, < AS. *sib, sibb*, etc., kinship, relation: see *sib, n. Sib, a.*, is thus a derivative of *sib, n.*, with a formative which has disappeared. In its later use it is partly, like *kindred, kin*[1], *a.*, the noun used adjectively.] Having kinship or relationship; related by consanguinity; having affinity; akin; kindred. [Now only prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

> Youre kynrede nys but a fer kynrede, they been but litel *syb* to yow, and the kyn of youre enemys been ny *syb* to hem.
> *Chaucer*, Tale of Melibeus.
>
> Let
> The blood of mine that 'a *sib* to him be suck'd
> From me with leeches.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 2.
>
> By the religion of our holy church, they are ower *sibb* thegither.
> *Scott*, Antiquary, xxxiii.

**sib**† (sib), *v. t.* [< *sib, n.* Cf. AS. *sibbian*, make peace.] To bring into relation; establish a relationship between; make friendly.

> Let 's try this income, how he stands,
> An' eik us *sib* by shakin' hands.
> *Tarras*, Poems, p. 14.

As much *sibb'd* as sieve and ridder that grew in the same wood together. *Ray*, Proverbial Simile, p. 225. (*Nares.*)

**sibary**†, *n.* Same as *civery*.

**Sibbaldia** (si-bal′di-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after Sir Robert *Sibbald*, a Scottish physician (died about 1712).] A former genus of rosaceous plants, now classed as a section of *Potentilla*, from which its type, connected by intermediate species, is distinguished by polygamously dicœcious flowers with usually less numerous stamens and carpels. The 5 species are procumbent arctic and alpine perennials, the chief of which, *S.* (*Potentilla*) *procumbens*, is a well-known arctic plant, native of North America from the White and Rocky Mountains and Sierras to Greenland and the Aleutian Islands, also in northern Asia and Europe, where in some of the Scotch Highlands it forms a characteristic part of the greensward. It bears small yellow flowers, and leaves of three wedge-shaped leaflets.

**sibbendy** (si-ben′di), *n.* Same as *sebundy*.

**sibbens, sivvens** (sib′enz, siv′enz), *n.* [Also *sibbins;* said to be so called from its resembling a raspberry, < Gael. *subhag*, pl. *subhan*, a raspberry.] A severe form of syphilis, with skin-eruptions resembling yaws, endemic in Scotland in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

**sibboleth,** *n.* See *shibboleth*.

**Siberian** (sī-bē′ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *Sibérien;* < NL. *Siberia* (> F. *Sibérie*, Sw. Dan. *Siberien*), G. *Sibirien*, < Russ. *Sibirĭ*, Siberia.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Siberia, a large Russian possession in northern Asia, extending from the Chinese empire to the Arctic ocean.—**Siberian apricot.** See *Prunus*.—**Siberian aquamarine**, the blue-green aquamarine or beryl found in Siberia. The name is often incorrectly applied to the light-blue and pale-green Siberian topaz, which very strikingly resembles aquamarine.—**Siberian bell-flower**, *Platycodon grandiflorum*, of the *Campanulaceæ*, a desirable hardy garden flower with blue or white blossoms.—**Siberian boil-plague**, that form of anthrax of domestic animals which is accompanied by carbuncles on various regions of the body, in the mouth, and on the tongue. These boils are most common in the anthrax fever of horses and cattle.—**Siberian buckthorn.** See *buckthorn*, 1.—**Siberian crab**, *Pyrus baccata* and (more commonly) *P. prunifolia*. They are cultivated for their flowers, but more for their abun-

dant red and yellow fruit, which is highly ornamental and also excellent for jelly, sweet pickles, etc.—**Siberian dog**, a variety of the dog which has small and erect ears, has the hair of its body and tail very long, and is distinguished for its steadiness, docility, and endurance of fatigue when used for the purpose of draft. In many northern countries Siberian dogs are employed for drawing sledges over the frozen snow.—**Siberian oat**. See *oat*, 1 (*a*).—**Siberian oilseed, pea-tree, pine**. See the nouns.—**Siberian redwood**. Same as *Siberian buckthorn*.—**Siberian rhododendron**. See *rhododendron*, 2.—**Siberian sable, topaz**, etc. See the nouns.—**Siberian stone-pine**. See *stone-pine* (*c*), under *pine*[1].—**Siberian subregion**, in *zoögeog.*, a subdivision of the Palearctic region, of which Siberia is the greatest section, approximately represented by Asia north of the Himalayas.

**II.** *n.* An inhabitant of Siberia.

**siberite** (sī-bē′rīt), *n.* [< F. *sibérite;* as *Siberia* + *-ite*[2].] Rubellite (red tourmalin) from Siberia.

**sibiconjugate** (sib-i-kon′jö-gāt), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *sibi*, dat. sing. and pl. (gen. *sui*, acc. *sc*), themselves (see *se*), + *conjugatus*, conjugate.] **I.** *a.* Having parts conjugate to other parts; self-conjugate.—**Sibiconjugate triangle**, a triangle which with reference to a given conic has each side the polar of the opposite angle. The modern theory of conics rests largely upon that of the sibiconjugate triangle. See figure under *self-conjugate*.

**II.** *n.* A value self-conjugate, or conjugate to itself. Thus, the sibiconjugates of the involution (*a*, *b*; *c*, *d*) are the two values of *x* for which

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1, & 2x, & x^2 \\ 1, & a+b, & ab \\ 1, & c+d, & cd \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

**sibilance** (sib′i-lans), *n.* [< *sibilan(t)* + *-ce*.] The character or quality of being sibilant; also, a hissing sound.

**sibilancy** (sib′i-lan-si), *n.* [As *sibilance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *sibilance*.

> Certainly Milton would not have avoided them for their *sibilancy*, he who wrote . . . verses that hiss like Medusa's head in wrath. *Lowell*, Among my Books, II. 280.

**sibilant** (sib′i-lant), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sibilant* = Sp. Pg. It. *sibilante*, < L. *sibilan(t-)s*, ppr. of *sibilare*, hiss: see *sibilate*.] **I.** *a.* Hissing; making or having a hissing sound: as, *s* and *z* are *sibilant* letters.

> If a noun ends in a hissing or *sibilant* sound, . . . the added sign of the plural makes another syllable. *Whitney*, Essentials of Eng. Grammar, § 123.

**Sibilant râle.** See *dry râle*, under *râle*.

**II.** *n.* An alphabetic sound that is uttered with hissing, as *s* and *z*, and *sh* and *zh* (in *azure*, etc.), also *ch* (*tsh*) and *j* (*dzh*).

> The identification of the *sibilants* is the most difficult problem connected with the transmission of the Phœnician alphabet to the Greeks. *Isaac Taylor*, The Alphabet, II. 93.

**sibilate** (sib′i-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sibilated*, ppr. *sibilating*. [< L. *sibilatus*, pp. of *sibilare*, LL. also *sifilarc*, hiss, whistle, < *sibilus* (> It. Pg. *sibilo* = Sp. *silbido*), a hissing or whistling; with formative *-ilus*, < √ *sib*, prob. imitative of a whistling sound. Cf. OBulg. *osipnati*, Russ. *sipnutĭ*, become hoarse, Bohem. *sipeti*, hiss, Russ. *sipovka*, a pipe, *siplĭ*, a cockchafer, etc., and E. *sip*, *sup*, regarded as ult. imitative. Hence (from L. through F.) E. *siffle*, q. v.] To pronounce with a hissing sound, like that of the letter *s* or *z;* also, to mark with a character indicating such a pronunciation.

**sibilation** (sib-i-lā′shon), *n.* [= F. *sibilation*, < L. *sibilare*, pp. *sibilatus*, hiss: see *sibilate*.] The act of sibilating or hissing; the utterance or emission of sibilant sounds; also, a hissing sound; in style, predominance or prominence of the sound of *s*.

> All metalls quenched in water give a *sibilation* or hissing sound. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 176.

> If *sibilation* is a defect in Greek odes, where the softening effect of the vowel sounds is so potent, it is much more so in English poetry, where the consonants dominate. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 273.

**sibilatory** (sib′i-lā-tō-ri), *a.* [< *sibilate* + *-ory*.] Producing a hissing or sibilant effect. [Rare.]

**sibilous** (sib′i-lus), *a.* [< L. *sibilus*, hissing, whistling, < *sibilus*, a hissing: see *sibilate*.] Hissing; sibilant. [Rare.]

> The grasshopper-lark began his *sibilous* note in my fields last Saturday. *G. White*, Nat. Hist. of Selborne, i. 16.

**sibilus** (sib′i-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *sibilus*, a hissing: see *sibilate*.] 1. A small flute or flageolet used to teach singing birds.—2. A sibilant râle; the presence of sibilant râles.

**sibness**† (sib′nes), *n.* [< ME. *sibnesse*, < AS. **gesibness* (Lye), relationship, < *gesib*, related: see *sib*, *a.*] Relationship; kindred.

> David, thou were bore of my kyn;
> For thi godnesse art thou myn;
> More for thi godnesse
> Then for eny *sibnesse*.
> *Harrowing of Hell*, p. 27. (*Halliwell.*)

**Siboma** (sī-bō′mä), *n.* [NL. (C. Girard, 1856), a made word.] A genus of American cyprinoid fishes related to *Phoxinus*, variously limited, by some restricted to *S. crassicauda*, of California. The species are sometimes called *chub* and *mullet*.

**sibred**† (sib′red), *n.* [< ME. *sibrede*, *sibreden*, *sybredyne*, < AS. *sibræden*, relationship, < *sib*, relationship, + *rædden*, condition: see *-red*, and cf. *kindred*, *gossipred*.] Relationship; kindred.

> Ffor the *sybredyne* of me, fore-sake noghte this offyce
> That thow ne wyrk my wylle, thow whatte watte it menes.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 691.

> For every man it schulde drede,
> And nameliche in his *sibrede*.
> *Gower*, Conf. Amant., viii.

**sibsib** (sib′sib), *n.* [Imitative; cf. *sicsac*, etc.] A kind of ground-squirrel which occurs in the southern provinces of Morocco. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 833.

**Sibthorpia** (sib-thôr′pi-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), named after John *Sibthorp*, an English botanist (1758–96).] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Scrophularineæ* and tribe *Digitaleæ*, type of the subtribe *Sibthorpieæ*. The flowers have a bell-shaped calyx, a corolla with very short tube and five to eight nearly equal spreading lobes, and four to seven stamens with sagittate anthers. The fruit is a membranous compressed loculicidal capsule, the valves bearing the partitions on their middle. There are 6 species, natives of western Europe, Africa, and mountains in Nepāl and South America. They are prostrate, rough-hairy herbs, often rooting at the joints, bearing alternate or cluatered roundish scalloped or cleft leaves, and red or yellowish axillary flowers. *S. Europæa*, from its round leaves, is known as *pennywort*, *penny-pies*, and *Cornish moneywort*.

**sibyl** (sib′il), *n.* [Formerly also *sibyll;* often misspelled *sybil*, *sybill;* also used as L., *sibylla;* = D. *sibille* = G. *sibylle* = Sw. *sibylla* = Dan. *sibylle* = F. *sibylle* = Pr. *sibilla* = Sp. *sibila* = Pg. *sibilla*, *sibylla* = It. *sibilla*, < L. *sibylla*, also *sibulla*, ML. also *sibilla*, < Gr. *σίβυλλα*, a sibyl, prophetess; formerly explained as 'she who tells the will of Zeus,' < *Διὸς βουλή*, the will of Zeus (*Διός*, gen. of *Ζεύς*, Zeus, Jove; *βουλή*, will); or 'the will of God,' < *θεός* (Doric *σιός*), god, + *βουλή*, will; but such explanation is untenable. The root is appar. *σιβ-*, which is perhaps = L. *sib-* in *per-sibus*, acute, wise, and related to Gr. *σοφός*, wise (see *sophist*), and L. *sapere*, be wise, perceive: see *sapient*, *sage*[1].] 1. In *anc. myth.*, one of certain women reputed to possess special powers of prophecy or divination and intercession with the gods in behalf of those who resorted to them. Different writers mention from one to twelve sibyls, but the number commonly reckoned is ten, enumerated as the Persian or Babylonian, Libyan, Delphian, Cimmerian, Erythræan, Samian, Cumæan, Hellespontine or Trojan, Phrygian, and Tiburtine. Of these the most celebrated was the Cumæan sibyl (of Cumæ in Italy), who, according to the story, appeared before Tarquin the Proud and offered him nine books for sale. He refused to buy them, whereupon she burned three, and offered the remaining six at the original price. On being again refused, she destroyed three more, and offered the remaining three at the price she had asked for the nine. Tarquin, astonished at this conduct, bought the books, which were found to contain directions as to the worship of the gods and the policy of the Romans. These sibylline books, or books professing to have this origin, written in Greek hexameters, were kept with great care at Rome, and consulted from time to time by oracle-keepers under the direction of the senate. They were destroyed at the burning of the temple of Jupiter in 83 B. C. Fresh collections were made, which were finally destroyed soon after A. D. 400. The Sibylline Oracles referred to by the Christian fathers belong to early ecclesiastical literature, and are a curious mixture of Jewish and Christian material, with probably here and there a snatch from the older pagan source. In composition they seem to be of various dates, from the second century before to the third century after Christ.

> *Sibylle* [F.], . . . *Sybill*, one of the tenne *Sybillæ*, . . . a Prophetesse. *Cotgrave.*

Hence—2. An old woman professing to be a prophetess or fortune-teller; a sorceress.

> A *sibyl*, that had number'd in the world
> The sun to course two hundred compasses.
> *Shak.*, Othello, iii. 4. 70.

> A *sibyl* old, bow-bent with crooked age,
> That far events full wisely could presage.
> *Milton*, Vac. Ex., l. 69.

> I know a maiden aunt of a great family who is one of these antiquated *Sibyls*, that forebodes and prophesies from one end of the year to the other.
> *Addison*, Spectator, No. 7.

**sibylla** (si-bil′ä), *n.*; pl. *sibyllæ* (-ē). [L.: see *sibyl*.] Same as *sibyl*, 1. *Shak.*, M. of V., i. 2. 116.

**sibyllic** (si-bil′ik), *a.* [= Pg. *sibillico*, *sibyllico;* as *sibyl* + *-ic*.] Of sibylline character; like a sibyl. [Rare.]

> "H. H." . . . can, when she likes, be *sibyllic* enough to be extremely puzzling to the average mind.
> *The Nation*, XI. 390.

**sibylline** (sib′i-lin or -līn), *a.* [= OF. *sibyllin*, *sibilin*, F. *sibylline* = Sp. *sibilino* = Pg. *sibillino*, *sibyllino* = It. *sibillino*, < L. *sibyllinus*, of a sibyl (*sibyllini libri* or *versus*, the sibylline books or verses), < *sibylla*, a sibyl: see *sibyl*.] 1. Pertaining to the sibyls or their productions; uttered, written, or composed by sibyls; like the productions of sibyls: as, *sibylline* leaves; *sibylline* oracles; *sibylline* verses.

> Some wild prophecies we have, as the Haramel in the elder Edda; of a rapt, earnest, *sibylline* sort. *Carlyle.*

2. Prophetical; especially, obscurely or enigmatically oracular; occult; cabalistic.

> The *sibylline* minstrel lay dying in the City of Flowers. *Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 149.

**Sibylline books, Sibylline Oracles.** See *sibyl*, 1.

**sibyllist** (sib′i-list), *n.* [< Gr. *σιβυλλιστής*, a seer, a diviner, < *σίβυλλα*, a sibyl: see *sibyl*.] A believer in sibylline prophecies; especially, one of the early Christians who gave forth or accepted the oracular utterances which were collected in so-called sibylline books.

> Celsus charges the Christians with being *sibyllists*. *S. Sharpe*, Hist. Egypt from Earliest Times, xv. § 55.

> To show among some of the *Sibyllists* a very close acquaintance with the Teaching of the Apostles. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, VI. 401.

**sic**[1] (sik), *a.* A Scotch form of *such*.

**sic**[2] (sik), *adv.* [L. *sic*, OL. *seic*, *sice*, so, thus, < **si*, locative form of pron. stem *sa*, that, + *-ce*, a demonstrative suffix.] So; thus: a word often inserted within brackets in quoted matter after an erroneous word or date, an astonishing statement, or the like, as an assurance that the citation is an exact reproduction of the original: as, "It was easily [*sic*] to see that he was angry."—**Sic passim**, so generally or throughout; the same everywhere (in the book or writing mentioned). See *passim*.

**sic**[3] (sik), *interj.* A call to pigs or to sheep. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**sic**[4], *v. t.* See *sick*[2].

**Sicambrian** (si-kam′bri-an), *n.* [Also *Sigambrian;* < L. *Sicambri*, *Sygambri*, *Sugambri* (Gr. *Σύγαμβροι*, *Σοίγαμβροι*, *Σοίκαμβροι*), a German tribe (see def.).] A member of a powerful Germanic tribe in ancient times, afterward merged in the confederation of the Franks.

> Captive epithets, like huge *Sicambrians*, thrust their broad shoulders between us and the thought whose pomp they decorate. *Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 184.

**sicamore**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sycamore*. *Peacham.*

**Sicanian** (si-kā′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Sicanius*, Sicanian, < *Sicanus*, *a.*, *Sicani* (Gr. *Σικανοί*, > *Σικανία* (L. *Sicania*), *Σικανικός*), the Sicanians (see def.).] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sicanians.

**II.** *n.* One of the primitive inhabitants of Sicily, found there on the arrival of the Siculians, or Sicilians proper.

**sicarius** (si-kā′ri-us), *n.*; pl. *sicarii* (-ī). [L. (< LGr. *Σικάριοι*, the Jewish Sicarii), < *sica*, a dagger.] An assassin; specifically [*cap.*], one of a class of assassins and zealots in Palestine in the later years of Nero's reign. They are referred to in Acts xxi. 38.

**sicca** (sik′ä), *a.* [< Hind. *sikka*, in some dialects *sikā*, Marathi *sikkā*, *sikā*, a coin so called, also a coining-die, a mark, seal, signet, = Pers. *sikka*, < Ar. *sikka*, a coining-die.] Newly coined: said of the rupee in India.—**Sicca rupee**, originally, a newly coined rupee, valued at a premium over those which were worn or supposed to be worn by use; later (1793), a rupee coined by order of the government of Bengal, and bearing the impress of the nineteenth year of the Great Mogul. The sicca rupee was abolished as a current coin in 1836. It was richer in silver than the "Company's rupee."

**siccan** (sik′an), *a.* [Formerly also *sicken*, *sickin* (= Dan. *sikken*): see *sic*[1], *such*.] Such; such like; such kind of: as, *siccan* a man; *siccan* times. [Scotch.]

> Thair heidis beisit with *sickin* saillis.
> *Maitland*, Poems, p. 185. (*Jamieson.*)

> And so, ae morning, *siccan* a fright as I got!
> *Scott*, Waverley, lxiv.

**siccant** (sik′ant), *a.* [< L. *siccan(t-)s*, ppr. of *siccare*, dry: see *siccate*.] Same as *siccative*.

**siccar** (sik′är), *a.* See *sicker*.

**siccate** (sik′āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *siccated*, ppr. *siccating*. [< L. *siccatus*, pp. of *siccare*, dry, dry up, < *siccus*, dry. Cf. *sack*[3], *desiccate*.] To dry; especially, to dry gradually for preservation in unaltered form, as a plant or leaf.

**siccation** (si-kā′shon), *n.* [< L. *siccatio(n-)*, a drying, < *siccare*, dry: see *siccate*.] The act or process of drying; especially, gradual expulsion of moisture.

**siccative** (sik'ą-tiv), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *siccatif*, < LL. *siccativus*, that makes dry, < L. *siccare*, dry: see *siccate.*] **I.** *a.* Drying; causing to become dry, or to dry up.

So did they with the juice of Cedars, which by the extream bitternesse and *siccative* faculty . . . forthwith subdued the cause of interior corruption.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 105.

It is well known that cotton-seed oil is a semi-drying oil having strong *siccative* properties at the temperature of 212° F. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 261.

**II.** *n.* In *painting*, any material added to an oil-paint to hasten the drying of the oil; a dryer. *Siccative* is more of a book-word, *dryer* being the term commonly used by painters.

**siccific** (sik-sif'ik), *a.* [< L. *siccus*, dry, + *facere*, make: see *-fic.*] Causing dryness.

**siccity** (sik'si-ti), *n.* [< F. *siccité* = Pr. *siccitat* = It. *siccita*, < L. *siccita(t-)s*, dryness, < *siccus*, dry: see *siccate.*] Dryness; aridity; absence of moisture.

Fire doth predominate in calidity,
And then the next degree is *siccity*.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 117.

They speak much of the elementary quality of *siccity* or drieness. *Bacon*, Hist. Life and Death.

**sice**[1] (sīs), *n.* [Also *size*, and formerly *syse*, *syiss*, *sis*, *sise*; < ME. *sis*, *sys*, < OF. *six*, < L. *sex*, six: see *six.*] 1. The number six at dice.

Thy *sys* Fortune hath turned into as.
*Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 671.

But then my study was to cog the dice,
And dexterously to throw the lucky *sice*.
*Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, iii. 93.

2. Sixpence. *Halliwell.* [Eng. cant.]

**sice**[2], **syce** (sīs), *n.* [Also *saice*; < Hind. *sāis*, *sāīs*, < Ar. *sāis*, *sēyis*, a horse-keeper.] In Bengal, a groom; a horse-keeper; an attendant who follows on foot a mounted horseman or a carriage.

All visits are made on horseback in Simla, as the distances are often considerable. You ride quietly along, and the *saice* follows you, walking or keeping pace with your gentle trot, as the case may be.
*F. M. Crawford*, Mr. Isaacs, iv.

**Siceliot** (si-sel'i-ot), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Sikeliot*; < Gr. Σικελιώτης, a Sicilian Greek or a Siculian, < Σικελία, Sicily: see *Sicilian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Siceliots.

These *Siceliot* cities formed a fringe round the Siceli and Sicani of the interior. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 05.

**II.** *n.* 1. A Greek settler in Sicily.—2. A Siculian.

**sicer**†, *n.* [ME.: see *cider.*] Strong drink.

This Sampson never *sicer* drank ne wyn.
*Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 65.

**sich**[1] (sich), *a.* and *pron.* A variant of *such*, formerly in good use, but now only dialectal.

He . . . rather joyd to bee then seemen *sich*,
For both to be and seeme to him was labor lich.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. vii. 29.

**sich**[2] (sich), *v.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *sigh*[1].

**sicht**[1] (sicht), *n.* A Scotch form of *sight*[1].

**sicht**[2] (sicht), *v.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *sigh*[1].

**Sicilian** (si-sil'ian), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *sicilien* = Sp. Pg. It. *Siciliano* (cf. L. *Siciliensis*), < L. *Sicilia*, Gr. Σικελία, Sicily, < *Siculi*, Gr. Σικελοί, the Sicilians, *Siculus*, Gr. Σικελός, Sicilian (a. and n., adj. usually Σικελικός).] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Sicily (a large island in the Mediterranean, south of Italy, now belonging to the kingdom of Italy) or its inhabitants.—**Sicilian architecture**, a special development of medieval architecture peculiar to Sicily. It is characterized by a fusion of the Norman and the later French Pointed styles of the foreign race dominant from the eleventh to the thirteenth century, with local Byzantine and Saracenic elements. Several of its monuments are of superb effect, particularly in their interior decoration, notably the Capella del Paladini in the royal palace at Palermo, and the great cathedral of Monreale, the whole interior wall-surfaces of both being covered with mosaics which are among the most magnificent in color that exist. There is also decorative sculpture of great excellence.—**Sicilian beet.** See *beet*[1].—**Sicilian embroidery**, fancy work done with thin translucent materials, and consisting in the application of a pattern cut out of cambric, or the like, upon a background of similar material, so that the pattern shows thicker and more opaque than the ground.—**Sicilian pottery.** See *pottery.*—**Sicilian saffron**, an autumnal crocus, *C. longiflorus* (*C. odorus*), or the product said to be obtained from it.—**Sicilian sumac.** See *sumac.*—**Sicilian Vespers**, the name given to a general massacre of the French residents of Sicily by the native inhabitants, in 1282, in revenge for the cruelties of the former as the dominant race under the French king of Sicily and Naples, Charles of Anjou. The rising began in Palermo on Easter Monday, at the stroke of the vesper-bell, the concerted signal, and resulted in the expulsion of Charles and the introduction of Spanish rule.

Sicilian Architecture.
Interior of Cathedral of Monreale, near Palermo.

**II.** *n.* A native or a naturalized inhabitant of Sicily; specifically, a member of the indigenous Sicilian race, now a mixture of many races who in former times successively colonized parts of the island. See *Siculian.*

**siciliano, siciliana** (si-sil-i-ä'nō, -nä; It. pron. sē-chē-li-ä'nō, -nä), *n.* [It., masc. and fem.: see *Sicilian.*] 1. A dance of the peasants of Sicily in rather slow movement, accompanied with singing.—2. Music for such a dance or in its rhythm, which is sextuple and moderately slow, resembling the pastorale, and frequently written in the minor mode. It was common in the last century in vocal music and as the slow movement of sonatas. Also marked *alla siciliana.*

**sicilienne** (si-sil-i-en'), *n.* [F., fem. of *sicilien*, Sicilian.] A textile fabric of silk with a ribbed surface; a superior kind of poplin.

**sick**[1] (sik), *a.* [< ME. *sik*, *sic*, *syk*, *sikc*, *sykc*, *seck*, *seke*, *sek*, *scok*, < AS. *seóc*, sick, having disease or wounds (*fylle-scóc*, 'fall-sick,' having the falling sickness, epileptic, *deófol-seóc*, 'devil-sick,' possessed by a devil, demoniac, *mōnath-scóc*, 'month-sick' (moon-sick), lunatic), = OS. *sioc*, *scok*, *siak*, *siec* = OFries. *siek*, *siak*, *sek* = MD. *siek*, D. *zick* = MLG. *sēk*, LG. *siek* = OHG. *siuh*, *sioh*, MHG. G. *siech* = Icel. *sjūkr* = Sw. *sjuk* = Dan. *syg* = Goth. *siuks*, sick; from a strong verb, Goth. *siukan* (pret. *sauk*), be sick; perhaps related to OHG. **swah*, MHG. *swach*, G. *schwach* (> Dan. Sw. *svag*), weak, feeble.] 1. Affected with or suffering from physical disorder; more or less disabled by disease or bad health; seriously indisposed; ill: as, to fall *sick*; to be *sick* of a fever; a very *sick* man.

And ther myself lay *seke* by the space of vj wekys.
*Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 57.

I have been minded many times to have been a friar, namely when I was sore *sick* and diseased.
*Latimer*, Remains, p. 332.

In poison there is physic; and these news,
Having been well, that would have made me *sick*,
Being *sick*, have in some measure made me well.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 138.

And when Jesus was come into Peter's house, he saw his wife's mother laid, and *sick* of a fever. Mat. viii. 14.

A kindlier influence reign'd; and everywhere
Low voices with the ministering hand
Hung round the *sick*. *Tennyson*, Princess, vii.

2. In a restricted sense, affected with nausea; qualmish; inclined to vomit, or actually vomiting; attended with or tending to cause vomiting: as, *sick* at the stomach. Formerly, and still generally in the United States, so used without conscious differentiation from sense 1. See *syn.* below.

I was pitifully *sick* all the Voyage, for the Weather was rough, and the Wind untowards. *Howell*, Letters, I. i. 5.

Whenever a sea was on they were all extremely *sick*.
*W. S. Gilbert*, Bumboat Woman's Story.

Figuratively—3. Seriously disordered, infirm, or unsound from any cause; perturbed; distempered; enfeebled: used of mental and emotional conditions, and technically of states of some material things, especially of mercury in relation to amalgamation: as, to be *sick* at heart; a *sick*-looking vehicle.

I charge you, . . . tell him that I am *sick* of love.
Cant. v. 8.

'Tis meet we all go forth
To view the *sick* and feeble parts of France.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., ii. 4. 22.

It was a tone
Such as *sick* fancies in a new-made grave
Might hear. *Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, v. 27.

The quicksilver constantly became *sick*, dragged in strings after the mullers, and lost apparently all its natural affinity for gold. *Ure*, Dict., II. 696.

4. In a depressed state of mind for want of something; pining; longing; languishing: with *for:* as, to be *sick for* old scenes or friends. Compare *homesick.*

It well may serve
A nursery to our gentry, who are *sick*
*For* breathing and exploit.
*Shak.*, All's Well, i. 2. 16.

5. Disgusted from satiety; having a sickening surfeit: with *of:* as, to be *sick of* flattery or *of* drudgery.

The commonwealth is *sick of* their own choice;
Their over-greedy love hath surfeited.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 3. 88.

She 's *sick of* the young shepherd that bekissed her.
*B. Jonson*, Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

6. As a specific euphemism, confined in childbed; parturient.—7. Tending to make one sick, in any sense. [Rare.]

You have some *sick* offence within your mind.
*Shak.*, J. C., ii. 1. 268.

8. Indicating, manifesting, or expressive of sickness, in any sense; indicating a disordered state; sickly: as, a *sick* look. [Now only colloq. or slang.]

Why, how now? do you speak in the *sick* tune?
*Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4. 42.

9. Spawning, or in the milk, as an oyster; poor and watery, as oysters after spawning.—10. *Naut.*, out of repair; unfit for service: said of ships or boats. Sometimes used in compounds, denoting the kind of repairs needed: as, iron-*sick*, nail-*sick*, paint-*sick*.

If you put the Limber out to-night she'll be turned over . . . and sucked down by the swell. And the Shelley, she lays down at X, *sick* of paint.
*E. S. Sheppard*, Counterparts, Int.

My boat 's kinder giv' out. She ain't nothin' more 'n nail-*sick*, though. *Harper's Weekly*, XXXIV. 554.

**Ministers of the sick.** See *minister.*—**Oil of the sick.** See *holy oil*, under *oil.*—**The sick man.** See *man.*—**To be sick of the idlest.** See *idle.* [*Sick* is used as the first or the second element of some compounds, the other element in the former case naming something used for or on account of the sick or a sick person, and in the latter expressing the cause or occasion of sickness: as, *sick*-bed, -room, -diet, etc.; love-*sick*; home*sick.*]=**Syn.** *Sick*, *Ill*, *Ailing*, *Unwell*, *Diseased*, *Morbid*, *Sickly.* *Sick* and *ill* are general words for being positively out of a healthy state, as *ailing* and *unwell* are in some sense negative and therefore weaker words for the same thing. There has been some tendency in England to confine *sick* to the distinctive sense of 'nauseated,' but in America the word has continued to have its original breadth of meaning, as found in the Bible and in Shakspere. *Diseased* follows the tendency of *disease* to be specific, as in *diseased* lungs, or a *diseased* leg—that is, lungs or a leg affected by a certain disease; but the word may be used in a general way. *Morbid* is a more technical or professional term, indicating that which is not healthy or does not act in a healthy way; the word is also the one most freely used in figurative senses: as, *morbid* sensitiveness, self-consciousness, or irritability. *Sick* and *ill* apply to a state presumably temporary, however severe; *sickly* indicates a state not quite equal to sickness, but more permanent, because of an underlying lack of constitutional vigor. See *illness*, *debility*, *disease.*

My daughter has been *sick*, and she is now far from well.
*Howells*, Undiscovered Country, xi.

And now my sight fails, and my brain is giddy.
O me! come near me; now I am much *ill*.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 111.

A voice
Of comfort and an open hand of help . . .
To *ailing* wife or wailing infancy
Or old bedridden palsy.
*Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

The lady on my arm is tired, *unwell*,
And loyally I've promised she shall say
No harder word this evening than . . . good-night.
*Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, v.

*Diseased* nature oftentimes breaks forth
In strange eruptions. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 27.

Most evidently all that has been *morbid* in Christian views of the world has resembled the sickliness of early youth rather than the decay of age.
*J. R. Seeley*, Nat. Religion, p. 145.

Then moving homeward came on Annie pale,
Nursing the *sickly* babe, her latest-born.
*Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

**sick**[1] (sik), *v.* [< ME. *syken*, *sikcn*, *seeken*, *scken* = D. *zieken* = OHG. *siuchan*, *siuhhan*, *siuchēn*, *siuhhēn*, *siuhhōn*, MHG. G. *siechen*; from the adj.; cf. Goth. *siukan* (strong verb), fall sick: see *sick*[1], *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To grow sick; become sick or ill.

Our great-grandsire, Edward, *sick'd* and died.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 128.

**II.** *trans.* To make sick; sicken.

His piercing beams I never shall endure,
They *sicke* me of a fatall Calenture.
*Heywood*, Apollo and Daphne (Works, 1874, VI. 289).

**sick**[2] (sik), *v. t.* [A var. pron. of *seek.*] 1. To seek; chase; set upon: used in the imperative in inciting a dog to chase or attack a person or an animal: often with prolonged sibilation: as, *sick* or *s-s-sick* 'im, Bose!

"*Sic* 'em, Andy!" screamed Granny. "*Sic* 'em, Bud! *Sic* 'em! *sic* 'em!" The growls and snarls of the fighting animals [dogs and racoons] . . . made a terrific din.
*Golden Days* (Philadelphia), Sept. 6, 1890.

Hence—2. To cause to seek or pursue; incite to make an attack; set on by the exclamation "Sick!" as, to *sick* a dog at a tramp; I'll *sick* the constable on you. [Prov., U. S.]

That thar 'Cajah Green, he *sick-ed* him [a dog] on all the time. *M. N. Murfree*, Great Smoky Mountains, xi.

**sick-bay** (sik′bā), *n.* A compartment on board a man-of-war or a troop-ship for the accommodation and treatment of sick and wounded.

**sick-bed** (sik′bed), *n.* A bed to which one is confined by sickness.

Pray, Mother, be carefui of yonrseif, and do not overwalke yourself, for that is wont to bring you upon a *sick bed.* *John Strype*, in Ellis's Letters, p. 177.

**sick-berth** (sik′bėrth), *n.* Same as *sick-bay*.

**sick-brained** (sik′brānd), *a.* Mentally disordered.

**sick-call** (sik′kâl), *n.* 1. A military call, sounded on a drum, bugle, or trumpet, to summon sick men to attend at the hospital.—2. A summons for a clergyman to minister to a sick person.

**sicken** (sik′n), *v.* [= Icel. *sjūkna* = Sw. *sjukna* = Dan. *sygne*, become sick; as *sick*[1] + *-en*[1]. Cf. *sick*[1], *v.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To fall sick; fall into ill health; become ill: used of persons, animals, or plants: as, the fowl *sickened;* the vine *sickened.*

My Lord of Southampton and his eldest Son *sickened* at the Siege, and died at Berghen. *Howell*, Letters, I. iv. 15.

Some who escape the Fury of the Wave
*Sicken* on Earth, and sink into a Grave.
*Prior*, Ode to George Villiers.

2. To experience a sickening sensation; feel nauseated or disgusted: as, to *sicken* at the sight of squalor.

The stars awhile withheld their gleamy light,
And *sick'ned* to behold the fatal night.
*W. L. Lewis*, tr. of Statius's Thebaid, v.

I hate, abhor, spit, *sicken* at him.
*Tennyson*, Lucretius.

3. To lose force or vitality; become weakened, impaired, or deteriorated: said of things (in technical use, especially of mercury: compare *mortification*, 1 (*d*)).

When love begins to *sicken* and decay,
It useth an enforced ceremony.
*Shak.*, J. C., iv. 2. 20.

All pleasures *sicken*, and all glories sink.
*Pope*, Essay on Man, iv. 46.

It [mercury] *sickens*, as the miner puts it, and "flours," forming into a sort of scum on the surface.
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 410.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To make sick; bring into a disordered state or condition; affect with disease, or (more commonly) with some temporary disorder or indisposition, as nausea, vertigo, or languor: as, the bad odors *sickened* him.

Why should one Earth, one Clime, one Stream, one Breath, Raise this to Strength, and *sicken* that to Death?
*Prior*, Solomon, i.

Through the room
The sweetness *sickened* her
Of musk and myrrh.
*D. G. Rossetti*, The Staff and Scrip.

2. To make mentally sick; cause to feel nauseating contempt or disgust. See *sickening*.

Mr. Smith endeavored to attach himself to me with such officious assiduity and impertinent freedom that he quite *sickened* me. *Miss Burney*, Evelina, xlvi.

3. To make nauseatingly weary (of) or dissatisfied (with); cause a disgusted dislike in: with *of:* as, this *sickened* him *of* his bargain.—**4†.** To bring into an unsettled or disordered state; impair; impoverish: said of things.

I do know
Kinsmen of mine, three at the least, that have
By this so *sicken'd* their estates that never
They shall abound as formerly.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., t. 1. 82.

**sickener** (sik′n-ėr), *n.* Something that sickens, in any sense; especially, a cause of disgust, antipathy, or aversion; a reason for being sick of something. [Rare.]

It was plain this lucky shot had given them a *sickener* of their trade. *R. L. Stevenson*, Master of Ballantrae, ii.

**sickening** (sik′n-ing), *p. a.* Making sick; causing or tending to cause faintness, nausea, disgust, or loathing: as, *sickening* sounds; *sickening* servility.

Alp turn'd him from the *sickening* sight.
*Byron*, Siege of Corinth, xvii.

Life hung on her consent; everything else was hopeless, confused, *sickening* misery.
*George Eliot*, Mill on the Floss, vi. 13.

**sickeningly** (sik′n-ing-li), *adv.* In a sickening manner; so as to sicken or disgust.

Then ensued a sickening contest, *sickeningly* described. *Athenæum*, No. 3254, p. 302.

**sicker** (sik′ėr), *a.* [Sc. also *siccar*, *sikker*, etc.; < ME. *siker*, *sikir*, *sekir*, *syker*, *sicur*, < AS. **sicor*, late AS. *sikor* = OS. *sicur*, *sicor* = OFries. *siker*, *sikur* = D. *zeker* = MLG. *seker* = OHG. *sichur*, *sihhar*, *sichūre*, *sichiure*, MHG. G. *sicher* = Dan. *sikker* = Sw. *säker* = W. *sicr* (< E.), without care, secure, safe, < L. *secūrus* (later *sccŭrus*, with recession of the accent, as the Teut. forms indicate), without care: see *secure* and *sure*, which are thus doublets of *sicker*. The introduction of a L. adj., having appar. no special eccl. or legal or other technical meaning, into Teut. at so early a period (before the 7th century) is remarkable; prob. a technical use existed, or the adj. came in through the verb (OHG. *sihhorōn*, justify, clear (in a court), etc.).] Sure; certain; assured; secure; firm; safe. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

With me thei lefte alle theire thyng,
That I sm *sicur* of theire comyng.
*MS. Cantab.* Ff. v. 48, f. 48. (*Halliwell.*)

Setting my staff wi' a' my skill
To keep me *sicker.*
*Burns*, Death and Doctor Hornbook.

"I doubt," said Bruce, "that I have slain the Red Comyn." "Do yon leave such a matter to doubt?" said Kirkpatrick. "I will make *sicker.*"
*Scott*, Tales of a Grandfather, 1st ser., vi.

**sicker†** (sik′ėr), *adv.* [< ME. **sikere*, *sekere*; < *sicker*, *a.*] Certainly; indeed; surely; firmly; securely; confidently; safely.

That shall help the of thy doloure,
As *sekere* as bred ys made of floure.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 217.

*Sicker*, now I see thou speakest of spight.
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., May.

The nurice she knet the knot,
And O she knet it *sicker.*
*Laird of Waristoun* (Child's Ballads, III. 111).

**sicker†** (sik′ėr), *v. t.* [< ME. *sikeren*, *sekiren* (= OS. *sicorōn* = OFries. *sikria*, *sikeria*, *sikura* = MLG. *sekeren* = OHG. *sihhorōn*, MHG. G. *sichern* = Dan. *sikre*), make safe, secure; from the adj.] To secure; assure; make certain or safe; plight; betroth.

Now he we duchesses, bothe I and ye,
And *sikered* to the regals of Athenes.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 2128.

gife I say the sotheiy, and *sekire* the my trowthe,
No surggone in Salsrne salle save the bettyre.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), i. 2585.

**sickerly†** (sik′ėr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *sikerly*, *sykerly*, *sekerly*, *sikirly*, *sikerliche*, *sikerlike* (= D. *zekerlijk* = MLG. *sckerliken*, *sekerken* = OHG. *sichurlīcho*, MHG. *sicherlīche*, G. *sicherlich* = Sw. *säkerligen* = Dan. *sikkerlig*); < *sicker* + *-ly*[2]. Doublet of *securely* and *surely*.] Same as *sicker*.

Heere-aftir y hope fui *sikirly*
For to come to that blis ageyn.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 51.

Whoso wille go be Londe thorghe the Lond of Babylone, where the Sowdan dwellethe commonly, he moste gete Grace of him and Leve, to go more *sikerly* thorghe tho Londes and Contrees. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 34.

**sickerness** (sik′ėr-nes), *n.* [< ME. *sikernesse*, *sykernes*, *sikirnesse*, *sykirnes*, *sekirnes*; < *sicker* + *-ness*. Doublet of *secureness* and *sureness*.] The state of being sicker or secure; security; safety. [Obsolete or Scotch.]

A fui grete charge hath he with-outyne faile that his worship kepithe in *sikernesse.*
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 76.

Thus mene I, that were a gret foiye,
To putten that *sykernesse* in jupartye.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1512.

**In sickerness†**, assuredly; certainly; of a truth.

He is a foole *in sikernesse*,
That with daunger or stoutenesse
Rebelieth there he shulde plese.
*Rom. of the Rose*, i. 1935.

**sick-fallen** (sik′fâ′ln), *a.* Struck down with sickness or disease. [Rare.]

Vast confusion waits,
As doth a raven on a *sick-fall'n* beast.
*Shak.*, K. John, iv. 3. 152.

**sick-flag** (sik′flag), *n.* A yellow flag indicating the presence of disease, displayed at a quarantine station, or on board a ship in quarantine, to prevent unauthorized communication. Also called *quarantine-flag.*

**sick-headache** (sik′hed′āk), *n.* Headache accompanied by nausea; especially, megrim.

**sickish** (sik′ish), *a.* [< *sick*[1] + *-ish*[1].] 1. In a disordered condition or state of health; out of proper condition; sickly.

Not the body only, but the mind too (which commonly follows the temper of the body), is *sickish* and indisposed.
*Hakewill*, Apology, p. 296.

Whereas the soni might dweii in the body as a palace of deiight, she finds it a crazy, *sickish*, rotten cottage, in danger, every gust, of dropping down.
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 330.

2. Somewhat sick or nauseated; slightly qualmish; disgusted: as, a *sickish* feeling.—3. Making slightly sick; sickening; nauseating: as, a *sickish* taste or smell.

**sickishly** (sik′ish-li), *adv.* In a sickish manner.

**sickishness** (sik′ish-nes), *n.* The state of being sickish.

**sicklatount**, *n.* Same as *ciclaton*.

**sickle** (sik′l), *n.* [< ME. *sikel*, *sykel*, *sykyl*, *sikul*, *sicle*, < AS. *sicol*, *sicul*, *siccl* = MD. *sickel*, D. *sikkel* = MLG. *sekele*, LG. *sekele*, *sekel* = OHG. *sihhila*, *sihila*, *sichila*, MHG. G. *sichel* = Dan. *segl*, a sickle, = It. *segolo*, a hatchet, < L. *secula*, a sickle (so called by the Campanians, the usual L. word being *falx:* see *falx*), < *secare*, cut: see *sccant*. Cf. *scythe* (AS. *siythe*, *sīthe*) and *saw*[1] (AS. *saga*), from the Teut. form of the same verb.] 1. A reaping-hook; a curved blade of steel (anciently also of bronze) having the edge on the inner side of the curve, with a short handle or haft, for cutting with the right hand grain or grass which is grasped by the left. The sickle is the oldest of reaping-instruments, and still continues in use for some purposes, including in certain localities the gathering of crops. Sickles were formerly sometimes serrated, or made with sharp sloping teeth; the ordinary smooth-edged sickles are now sometimes called *grass-knives* or *grass-hooks.*


Sickle with Serrated Edge.

Knyves crooked
For vyne and bough with sithes, *sicles* hocked,
And croked sithes kene upon the bake.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 42.

Thou shalt not move a *sickle* unto thy neighbour's standing corn. Dent. xxiii. 25.

In the vast field of criticism on which we are entering innumerable reapers have already put their *sickles.*
*Macaulay*, Milton.

2. A sickle-shaped sharp-edged spur or gaff formerly used in cock-fighting.

Note that on Wednesday there will be a single battle fought with *Sickles*, after the East India manner. And on Thursday there will be a Battle Royal, one Cock with a *Sickle*, and 4 Cocks with fsir Spurs.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 301.

**The Sickle**, a group of stars in the constellation Leo, having the form of a sickle.

**sick-leave** (sik′lēv), *n.* Leave of absence from duty granted on account of physical disability.

Sir Thomas Cecil was returning on *sick-leave* from his government of the Brili.
*Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, I. 424.

**sicklebill** (sik′l-bil), *n.* A name of various birds whose bill is sickle-shaped or falciform; a saberbill. (*a*) Those of the genera *Drepanis*, *Drepanornis*, and some allied forms. (*b*) Those of the genus *Epimachus.* (*c*) The humming-birds of the genus *Eutoxeres*, in which the bill is falcated in about the quadrant of a circle. (*d*) The saberbills of the genus *Xiphorhynchus.* (*e*) The long-billed curlew of the United States, *Numenius longirostris.* See cuts under *Drepanis*, *Epimachus*, *Eutoxeres*, *saberbill*, and *curlew.*

**sickle-billed** (sik′l-bild), *a.* Having a falcate or falciform bill, as a bird; saber-billed.

**sickled** (sik′ld), *a.* [< *sickle* + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with or bearing a sickle.

When autumn's yellow lustre gilds the world,
And tempts the *sickled* swain into the field.
*Thomson*, Autumn, i. 1322.

**sickle-feather** (sik′l-feтн′ėr), *n.* One of the paired, elongated, falcate or sickle-shaped middle feathers of the tail of the domestic cock; strictly, one of the uppermost and largest pair of these feathers, which in some varieties attain remarkable dimensions. See *Japanese long-tailed fowls*, under *Japanese.*

**sickle-head** (sik′l-hed), *n.* In a reaping-machine, the pitman-head which holds the end of the cutter-bar. *E. H. Knight.*

**sickleheal** (sik′l-hēl), *n.* See *Prunella*[2], 2.

**sickleman** (sik′l-man), *n.*; pl. *sicklemen* (-men). [< *sickle* + *man*.] One who uses a sickle; a reaper.

You sunburnt *sicklemen*, of August weary,
Come hither from the furrow and be merry.
*Shak.*, Tempest, iv. 1. 134.

Like a field of corn
Under the hook of the swart *sickleman.*
*Shelley*, Heilas.

**sickle-pear** (sik′l-pār′), *n.* See *seckel.*

**sicklepod** (sik′l-pod), *n.* An American rock-cress, *Arabis Canadensis*, with flat drooping pods, which are scythe-shaped rather than sickle-shaped.

**sickler** (sik′lėr), *n.* [< *sickle* + *-er*[1].] A reaper; a sickleman.

Their *sicklers* reap the corn another sows.
*Sandys*, Paraphrase upon Job, xxiv.

**sickle-shaped** (sik′l-shāpt), *a.* Shaped like a sickle; falcate in form; falciform; drepaniform.

**sickless†** (sik′les), *a.* [< *sick*[1] + *-less*.] Free from sickness or ill health.

Give me long breath, young beds, and *sicklesse* ease.
*Marston*, Sophonisba, Iv. 1.

**sickleweed** (sik'l-wēd), *n.* Same as *sicklewort*.

**sicklewort** (sik'l-wėrt), *n.* The self-heal, *Brunella* (*Prunella*) *vulgaris*: from the form of the flower as seen in profile. See *Prunella*[2], 2.

**sicklify** (sik'li-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sicklified*, ppr. *sicklifying*. [< *sickly* + *-fy*.] To make sickly or sickish. [Vulgar.]

All I felt was giddy; I wasn't to say hungry, only weak and *sicklified*.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 88.

**sicklily** (sik'li-li), *adv.* In a sickly manner; so as to appear sickly or enfeebled. [Rare.]

His will swayed *sicklily* from side to side.
*Browning*, Sordello, ii.

**sickliness** (sik'li-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sickly, in any sense; tendency to be sick or to cause sickness; sickly appearance or demeanor.

I do beseech your majesty, impute his words
To wayward *sicklíness* and age in him.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 1. 142.

The *sickliness*, healthfulness, and fruitfulness of the several years. *Graunt.*

**sick-list** (sik'list), *n.* A list of persons, especially in military or naval service, who are disabled by sickness. Sick-lists in the army are contained in the sick-report books of the companies of each regiment, and are forwarded monthly, with particulars as to each case, to the authorities. On a man-of-war the sick-list is comprised in the daily report (the *sick-report*) submitted by the senior medical officer to the commander. See also *binnacle-list*.

Grant's army, worn out by that trying campaign, and still more by the climate than by battle, counted many on the *sick-list*, and needed rest.
*Comte de Paris*, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 500.

Can we carry on any summer campaign without having a large portion of our men on the *sick-list?*
*The Century*, XXXVI. 676.

**To be** or **go on the sick-list**, to be or become invalided, or disabled from exertion of any kind by sickness.

**sick-listed** (sik'lis'ted), *a.* Entered on the sick-list; reported sick.

**sickly** (sik'li), *a.* [< ME. *sikly*, *sikliche*, *sekli*, *sukli* (= D. *ziekelijk* = Icel. *sjūkligr* = Sw. *sjuklig* = Dan. *sygelig*); < *sick*[1] + *-ly*[1].] 1. Habitually ailing or indisposed; not sound or strong as regards health or natural vigor; liable to be or become sick: as, a *sickly* person, animal, or plant; a *sickly* family.

Ywis thou nedeles
Conseylest me that *sikliche* I me feyne,
For I am sik in ernest, douteles.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 1528.

She was *sickly* from her childhood until about the age of fifteen. *Swift*, Death of Stella.

While he lay recovering there, his wife
Bore him another son, a *sickly* one.
*Tennyson*, Enoch Arden.

2. Pertaining to or arising from a state of impaired health; characteristic of an unhealthy condition: as, a *sickly* complexion; the *sickly* look of a person, an animal, or a tree.

And he smiled a kind of *sickly* smile, and curled up on the floor. *Brel Harte*, Society upon the Stanislaus.

3†. Pertaining to sickness or the sick; suitable for a sick person.

Give me my Gowne and Cap, though, and set mee charily in my *sickly* chaire. *Brome*, The Sparagus Garden, iv. 6.

When on my *sickly* couch I lay,
Impatient both of night and day, . . .
Then Stella ran to my relief.
*Swift*, To Stella visiting him in his Sickness.

4. Marked by the presence or prevalence of sickness: as, a *sickly* town; the season is very *sickly*.

Physic but prolongs thy *sickly* days.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 3. 96.

Under date of May 4, 1688, by which time the weather was no doubt exceedingly hot, Capt. Stanley writes, "Wee haue a *Sickley* Shipp." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VI. 502.

5. Causing sickness, in any sense; producing malady, disease, nausea, or disgust; debilitating; nauseating; mawkish: as, a *sickly* climate; *sickly* fogs; *sickly* fare.

Prithee, let us entertain some other talk;
This is as *sickly* to me as faint weather.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, i. 2.

Freedom of mind was like the morning sun, as it still struggles with the *sickly* dews and vanishing spectres of darkness. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., II. 458.

6. Manifesting a disordered or enfeebled condition of mind; mentally unsound or weak: as, *sickly* sentimentality.

I plead for no *sickly* lenity towards the fallen in guilt.
*Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 76.

7. Faint; languid; feeble; appearing as if sick.

The moon grows *sickly* at the sight of day. *Dryden.*

Versification in a dead language is an exotic, a far-fetched, costly, *sickly* imitation of that which elsewhere may be found in healthful and spontaneous perfection.
*Macaulay*, Milton.

=**Syn.** 1. *Unwell*, *Ill*, etc. See *sick*[1].

**sickly** (sik'li), *adv.* [< *sickly*, *a.*] In a sick, sickly, or feeble manner; so as to show ill health or debility.

Bring me word, boy, if thy lord look well,
For he went *sickly* forth. *Shak.*, J. C., ii. 4. 14.

Altho' I am come safely, I am come *sickly*.
*Howell*, Letters, I. ii. 1.

**sickly** (sik'li), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sicklied*, ppr. *sicklying*. [< *sickly*, *a.*] To make sickly; give a sickly or unhealthy appearance to. [Rare.]

Thus the native hue of resolution
Is *sicklied* o'er with the pale cast of thought.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 85.

They [meteors] flung their spectral glow upon the strangely cut sails of the vessel, upon her rigging and spars, *sickling* [properly *sicklying*] all things to their starry color. *W. C. Russell*, Death Ship, xi.

**sickness** (sik'nes), *n.* [< ME. *siknesse*, *seknesse*, *scenesse*, *sykenesse*, *sekenesse*, < AS. *seócness*, sickness, < *seóc*, sick: see *sick*[1] and *-ness*.] 1. The state of being sick or suffering from disease; a diseased condition of the system; illness; ill health.

I pray yow for that ye knowe wele that I have grete *sekenesse*, that he will telle yow what deth I shall deye, yef he knowe it. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 51.

I do lament the *sickness* of the king.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., ii. 2. 9.

Trust not too much your now resistless charms,
Those age or *sickness* soon or late disarms.
*Pope*, To Miss Blount, i. 60.

2. A disease; a malady; a particular kind of disorder.

He that first cam doun in to the sisterne, aftir the mouyng of the watir, was maad hool of what euere *siknesse* he was holdun. *Wyclif*, John v. 4.

Of our soul's *sicknesses*, which are sins.
*Donne*, Letters, xxvii.

His *sicknesses* . . . made it necessary for him not to stir from his chair. *Bp. Fell*, Hammond.

3. A derangement or disturbance of the stomach, manifesting itself in nausea, retching, and vomiting: distinctively called *sickness of the stomach*.—4. A disordered, distracted, or enfeebled state of anything.

A kind of will or testament which argues a great *sickness* in his judgement that makes it. *Shak.*, T. of A., v. 1. 31.

Look upon my steadiness, and scorn not
The *sickness* of my fortune.
*Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 2.

**Ceylon sickness.** Same as *beriberi*.—**Comitial sickness**†. See *comitial*.—**Country sickness.** Same as *nostalgia*.—**Creeping sickness**, a chronic form of ergotism.—**Falling sickness.** See *falling-sickness*.—**Yellow sickness** of the hyacloth. See *hyacinth*, 1.

Wakker has recently described a disease in the hyacinth known in Holland as the *yellow sickness*, the characteristic symptom of which is the presence of yellow slimy masses of Bacteria in the vessels. *De Bary*, Fungi (trans.), p. 482.

=**Syn.** 1 and 2. *Ailment*, etc. See *illness* and *sick*[1].—2. Disorder, distemper, complaint.

**sick-report** (sik'rē-pōrt'), *n.* 1. A sick-list.—2. A report rendered at regular or stated intervals, as daily or monthly, by a military or naval surgeon to the proper authority, giving an account of the sick and wounded under his charge.

**sick-room** (sik'röm), *n.* A room occupied by one who is sick.

Art . . . enables us to enjoy summer in winter, poetry among prosaic circumstances, the country in the town, woodland and river in the *sick-room*.
*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 222.

**sick-thoughted** (sik'thâ'ted), *a.* Full of sick or sickly thoughts; love-sick. [Rare.]

*Sick-thoughted* Venus makes amain unto him,
And like a bold-faced suitor 'gins to woo him.
*Shak.*, Venus and Adonis, l. 5.

**siclatoun**†, *n.* See *ciclaton*.

**sicle**[1]†, *n.* [< F. *sicle*, < LL. *siclus*, a shekel: see *shekel*.] Same as *shekel*.

The holy mother brought five *sicles*, and a pair of turtle-doves, to redeem the Lamb of God from the anathema.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 64.

**sicle**[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sickle*.

**siclike** (sik'līk), *a.* and *adv.* [A Sc. form of *suchlike*.] Of the same kind, or in the same manner; similar or similarly. [Scotch.]

**sicomore**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sycamore*.

**sicophant**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sycophant*.

**sicoriet**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *chicory*.

**sicsac, ziczac** (sik'sak, zik'zak), *n.* [Egyptian name, prob. imitative.] The Egyptian courser, crocodile-bird, or black-headed plover, *Pluvianus ægyptius* (formerly and better known as *Charadrius melanocephalus*). It is supposed to be the classic trochilus, a distinction also attached by some to the spur-winged plover *Hoplopterus spinosus*. Both are common Nile birds of similar habits, and enough alike to be uncritically confounded. See cuts under *Pluvianus* and *spur-winged*.

**Siculian** (si-kū'li-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Siculi*, < Gr. Σικελοί, Sicilians, Siculians: see *Sicilian*.]

**I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Siculi, an ancient people, probably of Aryan race, of central and southern Italy, who at a very early date colonized and gave name to the island of Sicily.

**II.** *n.* One of the Siculi; an ancient Sicilian of the race from whom the island was named. Compare *Sicanian*, *Siceliot*.

**Siculo-Arabian** (sik'ū-lō-ā-rā'bi-an), *a.* Modified Arabian or Arabic as found in Sicily: noting some Sicilian art.

**Siculo-Moresque** (sik'ū-lō-mō-resk'), *a.* Modified Moresque or Moorish as found in Sicily: noting some Sicilian art.

**Siculo-Punic** (sik'ū-lō-pū'nik), *a.* At once Sicilian and Carthaginian or Punic: especially noting art so characterized, as, for instance, the coins of Carthage executed by Sicilian-Greek artists and presenting Sicilian types.

We have still to mention the main characteristics of the true *Siculo-Punic* coins—that is, those actually struck by the Carthaginians in Sicily. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVII. 630.

**Sicyoideæ** (sis-i-oi'dē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Sicyos* + *-oideæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order *Cucurbitaceæ* and series *Cremospermeæ*. It is characterized by flowers with from three to five commonly united stamens, and a one-celled ovary with a solitary pendulous ovule, and includes 6 genera, natives of warmer parts of America, or more widely distributed in the type *Sicyos* (see also *Sechium*). The others, except *Sicyosperma*, a prostrate Texan annual, are high climbing perennials or shrubby vines of Mexico and further south, bearing heart-shaped leaves and fleshy fruit.

**Sicyonian** (sis-i-ō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Sicyonius* (Gr. Σικυώνιος), < *Sicyon*, < Gr. Σικυών, Sicyon (see def.).]

**I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Sicyon, an ancient city of northern Peloponnesus in Greece, or its territory Sicyonia, celebrated as an early and fruitful center of art-development. Also written *Sikyonian*.

**II.** *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Sicyon or Sicyonia.

**Sicyos** (sis'i-os), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. σίκυος, a cucumber or gourd.] A genus of plants of the order *Cucurbitaceæ*, the gourd family, and type of the tribe *Sicyoideæ*. It is characterized by monœcious flowers, with broadly bell-shaped or flattened five-toothed calyx, and five-parted wheel-shaped corolla, the stamens in the male flowers united into a short column bearing from two to five sessile curved or flexuous anthers. The ovary in the female flowers is bristly or prickly, and is crowned with a short style divided into three stigmas, producing a small flattened coriaceous or woody fruit with acute or long-beaked apex, commonly set with many sharp needles, and filled by a single large seed. There are about 31 species, natives of warm parts of America, one, *S. angulatus*, extending to Kansas and Canada, found also in Australia and New Zealand. They are smooth or rough-hairy climbers, or sometimes prostrate herbs, and bear thin, angled leaves, three-cleft tendrils, and small flowers, the fertile commonly clustered at the base of a staminate raceme. For *S. angulatus*, see *one-seeded* or *star cucumber*, under *cucumber*.

**Sida** (sī'dä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), < Gr. σίδη, the pomegranate, a water-lily, also, in Theophrastus, a plant of the genus *Althæa* or other malvaceous plant.] 1. A genus of polypetalous plants of the order *Malvaceæ* and tribe *Malveæ*, type of the subtribe *Sideæ*. It is characterized by solitary pendulous ovules and an ovary of a single ring of five or more carpels, which finally fall away from the axis and are each without appendages and indehiscent, or are sometimes at the summit two-valved, bristle-tipped or beaked. There are about 90 species, natives of warm climates, mostly American, with about 23 in Australia and 8 in Africa and Asia. They are either herbs or shrubs, generally downy or woolly, and bearing flowers sometimes large and variegated, but in most species small and white or yellow. Five or six American species are now naturalized as weeds in almost all warm countries, among which *S. spinosa*, a low yellow-flowered annual, extends north to New York and Iowa. Several species are known as *Indian mallow*; *S. Napæa*, a tall white-flowered plant with maple-like leaves, occasional in the eastern United States, is sometimes cultivated under the name *Virginian mallow*; *S. rhombifolia* (from its local use named *Canary Island tea-plant*), a species widely diffused in the tropics, with its variety *retusa*, yields a fiber considered suitable for cordage- and paper-making, which, from receiving attention in Australia, has been called *Queensland hemp*.

2. In *zoöl.*, the typical genus of *Sididæ*.

**siddow** (sid'ō), *a.* [Origin obscure; appar. based on *secthe* (pp. *sodden*), but the form of the termination *-ow* remains to be explained.] Soft; pulpy. [Old and prov. Eng.]

They'l wriggle in and in,
And eat like salt sea io his *siddowe* ribs.
*Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, II., iv. 2.

In Gloucestershire, peas which become pulpy soft by boiling are then said to be *siddow*.
*Halliwell*, Note to Maraton.

**side**[1] (sīd), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *side*, *syde*, rarely *sithe*, < AS. *sīde* = OS. *sīda* = OFries. *side* =

MD. *sijde*, D. *zijde* = MLG. *side*, LG. *side*, *siede* = OHG. *sîta*, *sîtta*, MHG. *sîte*, G. *seite* = Icel. *sitha* = Sw. *sida* = Dan. *side* (not recorded in Goth.), side; perhaps orig. that which hangs down or is extended, < AS. *sîd*, long, wide, spacious, = Icel. *sîthr*, long, hanging down: see *side*[2]. Cf. *beside*, *besides*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** One of the two terminal surfaces, margins, or lines of an object or a space situated laterally to its front or rear aspect; a part lying on the right or the left hand of an observer, with reference to a definite point of view: as, the *sides* of a building (in contradistinction to its front and rear or back, or to its ends); the *sides* of a map or of a bed (distinguished from the top and bottom, or from the head and foot, respectively).

Men fynden there also the Appulie Tree of Adam, that han a byte at on of the *sydes*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 49.

A sylvan scene with various greens was drawn,
Shades on the *sides*, and in the midst a lawn.
*Dryden*, Pal. and Arc., ii. 620.

**2.** Specifically, with reference to an animal body: (*a*) Either half of the body, right or left, which lies on either hand of the vertical median longitudinal plane; the entirety of any lateral part or region: as, the right *side;* the left *side*. (*b*) The whole or a part of the body in front of or behind a vertical transverse plane: as, the front *side;* the hinder *side;* the dorsal *side*. (*c*) A part of the body lying laterally with reference to any given or assumed axis, and opposed to another similar or corresponding part: as, the front or back *side* of the arm. (*d*) A surface or extent of any body, or part of any body, that is external or internal, considered with reference to its opposite: as, the inner or outer *side*. See *inside*, *outside*. (*e*) Especially, that part of the trunk of an animal which lies or extends between the shoulder and the hip, and partienlarly the surface of such part; the lateral region or superficies of the chest and belly.

Seche thre strokes he me gafe,
Yet they cieffe by my *seydys*.
*Robin Hood and the Potter* (Child's Ballads, V. 19).

Pinch them, arms, legs, backs, shoulders, *sides*, and shins.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5. 58.

Nor let your *Sides* too strong Concussions shake [with laughter],
Lest you the Softness of the Sex forsake.
*Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love, iii.

(*f*) One of the two most extensive surfaces of anything, being neither top or bottom, nor end, nor edge or border. [Since every organism, like any other solid, has three dimensions, to the extent of which in opposite directions *side* may be applied, it follows that there are three pairs of sides, the word having thus three definitions; a fourth sense is that which relates to the exterior and the (often hollow) interior; a fifth is a definite restriction of right and left *sides;* and a sixth is a loose derived application of the word, without reference to any definite axes or planes.]

**3.** One of the continuous surfaces of an object limited by terminal lines; one of two or more bounding or investing surfaces; a superficial limit or confine, either external or internal: as, the six *sides* of a cube (but in geometry the word is not thus used for *face*, but as synonymous with *edge*); the *side* of a hill or mountain (hill*side*, mountain-*side*); the upper and under *sides* of a plank; the right and wrong *sides* of a fabric or garment (see phrase below); the *sides* of a cavern or a tunnel. The word *side* may be used either of all the bounding surfaces of an object, as with certain prisms, crystals, and geometrical figures, or as exclusive of parts that may be called *top*, *bottom*, *edge*, or *end*, as with a cubical box, a plank, etc.

Men seith that dune-is [hill's] *sithen* on
Was mad temple salamon.
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1295.

The tables were written on both their *sides;* on the one *side* and on the other were they written. Ex. xxxii. 15.

I saw them under a green mantling vine,
That crawls along the *side* of yon small hill.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 295.

**4.** One of the extended marginal parts or courses of a surface or a plane figure; one of any number of distinct terminal confines or lateral divisions of a surface contignous to or conterminous with another surface: as, the opposite *sides* of a road or a river; the east and west *sides* of the ocean; all *sides* of a field. The outer parts of an oblong or an irregular surface may all be called *sides*, or distinguished as the long and short *sides*, or as *sides* and *ends*, according to occasion. *Side* in this sense is more comprehensive than *margin*, *edge*, *border*, or *verge* (commonly used in defining it), since it may be used so as to include a larger extent of contiguous surface than any of these words. Thus, the sides of a room may be all the parts of its floor-space not comprised in a central part reserved or differentiated in some special way. The sides of a table are those marginal parts upon which food is served. The east and west sides of a continent may constitute jointly the whole of it, or may consist of larger or smaller marginal strips or divisions, according as they are considered as separated by a mesial line or by some intervening region. The amount of latitude with which the word may be used in particular cases does not admit of definitive discrimination; but there is usually no difficulty in determining the intention of a writer or speaker in his employment of it.

A great market-place
Upon two other *sides* filis alt the space.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 4.

**5.** Position or place with reference to an intermediate line or area; a space or stretch divided from another by the limit or course of something: preceded by *on* and followed by *of*, either expressed or (sometimes) understood: as, a region *on* both *sides of* a river; we shall not meet again this *side* the grave.

For we will not inherit with them *on* yonder *side* Jordan, or forward; because our inheritance is fallen to us *on* this *side* Jordan eastward. Num. xxxii. 19.

There are a great many beautiful palaces standing along the sea-shore *on* both *sides of* Genoa.
*Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 362).

They had by this time passed their prime, and got *on* the wrong *side of* thirty. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 282.

**6.** A part of space or a range of thought extending away from a central point; any part of a surrounding region or outlook; lateral view or direction; point of compass: as, there are obstacles on every *side;* to view a proposition from all *sides*.

The crimson blood
Circles her body in on every *side*.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, i. 1739.

Fair children, borne of black-faced ayahs, or escorted by their bearers, prattled on all *sides*.
*W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 213.

**7.** An aspect or part of anything viewed as distinct from or contrasted with another or others; a separate phase; an opposed surface or view (as seen in the compounds *inside* and *outside*): as, the *side* of the moon seen from the earth; a character of many *sides;* to study all *sides* of a question; that *side* of the subject has been fully heard.

So turns she every man the wrong *side* out.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 1. 68.

You shall find them wise on the one *side*, and fools on the other. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 73.

My friend Sir Roger heard them both, upon a round trot, and, after having paused for some time, told them, with the air of a man who would not give his judgment rashly, that much might be said on both *sides*.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 122.

As might be expected from his emotional nature, his pathetic *side* is especially strong.
*A. Dobson*, Selections from Steele, Int., p. xlvi.

**8.** Part or position with reference to any line of division or separation; particular standing on a subject; point of view: as, to take the winning *side* in politics, or one's *side* of a dispute; there are faults on both *sides*.

Tho bi-gan that batayle on bothe *sides* harde,
Feller saw neuer frek from Adam to this time.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3614.

The Lord is on my *side:* I will not fear. Ps. cxviii. 6.

We stood with pleasure to behold the surprize and tenderness and solemnity of this interview, which was exceedingly affectionate on both *sides*. *Dampier*, Voyages, I. 86.

The Baharnagash, on his *side*, made the return with a very fine horse and mule. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 145.

In 1289 he [Dante] was present at the battle of Campaldino, fighting on the *side* of the Guelphs, who there utterly routed the Ghibellines.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 9.

**9.** A party or body separated from another in opinion, interest, or action; an opposing section or division; a set of antagonists: as, to choose *sides* for a game or contest of any kind; different *sides* in religion or politics.

Piety left the field,
Grieved for that *side*, that in so bad a cause
They knew not what a crime their valour was.
*B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 6.

More, more, some fifty on a *side*, that each
May breathe himself. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

**10.** A divisional line of descent; course of descent through a single ancestor: chiefly with reference to parentage: as, relatives on the paternal or the maternal *side;* to be well born on the mother's *side*.

Brother by the mother's *side*, give me your hand.
*Shak.*, K. John, I. 1. 163.

I fancy her sweetness only due
To the sweeter blood by the other *side*.
*Tennyson*, Maud, xiii. 3.

**11**†. Respect; regard.

Or elis we er noghte disposede by clennes of lyffynge in other *sydis* for to ressayue his grace.
*Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 41.

**12.** In technical uses: (*a*) One of the halves of a slaughtered animal, divided through the spine: as, a *side* of beef or mutton. (*b*) Specifically, the thin part of the side of a hog's carcass; the flank of a hog: as, to live on *side* or *side*-meat. [Colloq., western U. S.]

*Side*-meat, in the South and West, is the thin flank of a porker, salted and smoked after the fashion of hams, and in those parts of the Southwest it was . . . the staple article of food. *St. Nicholas*, XVIII. 39.

(*c*) One half of a tanned hide or skin divided on a medial longitudinal line through the neck and butt. Compare diagram of tanned skin under *leather*. (*d*) *pl.* The white fur from the sides of the skin of a rabbit. *Ure*. (*e*) Of cloth, the right or dressed side. *E. H. Knight*. (*f*) In *billiards*, a bias or spinning motion given to a ball by striking it sidewise: in American billiards called *English*.—**13.** In *her.*, a bearing consisting of a part of the field cut off palewise, either on the dexter or sinister part: it should not exceed one sixth of the field, and is usually smaller than that.—**14.** One surface of one fold of a paper; a page.

Adieu! here is company; I think I may be excused leaving off at the sixth *side*. *Walpole*, To Mann, 1744, July 22.

**15.** In *geom.*, a line bounding a superficial figure, whether the latter be considered by itself or be the face of a solid. Sense 3, above, common in ordinary language, is strictly excluded from mathematics, for the sake of definiteness.—**16.** In *arith.* and *alg.*, the root or base of a power.—**17.** In *alg.*, position in an equation either preceding or following the sign of equality.—**18.** A pretentious or supercilious manner; swagger. [Recent slang.]

You may know the White Hussars by their "*side*," which is greater than that of all the Cavalry Regiments on the roster. *R. Kipling*, Rout of the White Hussars.

The putting on of *side*, by the way, is a peculiarly modern form of swagger: it is the assumption of certain qualities and powers which are considered as deserving of respect. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 112.

**Blind side.** See *blind*[1].—**Born on the wrong side of the blanket.** See *blanket*.—**Cantoris side.** See *cantoris*.—**County-side**, the side or part of the county concerned; the people of a particular part of a county. [Eng.]

A mighty growth! The *county side*
Lamented when the Giant died,
For England loves her trees.
*F. Locker*, The Old Oak-Tree at Hatfield Broadoak.

**Debit, decani, distaff, exterior side.** See the qualifying words.—**Epistle side of the altar equity side of the court, gospel side of the altar.** See *epistle*, *equity*, *gospel*.—**Hanging side.** Same as *hanging wall* (which see, under *wall*).—**Heavy side.** See *heavy*[1].—**Instance side of the court.** See *instance*.—**Interior side**, in *fort.*, the line drawn from the center of one bastion to that of the next, or the line of the curtain produced to the two oblique radii in front.—**Jack on both sides**†. See *jack*[1].—**New Side**, a name given to a party in the Presbyterian Church of the United States, which opposed the Old Side, and attached great importance to practical piety. The breach between the factions was healed in 1758.—**North side of an altar.** See *north*.—**Of all sides**†, with one consent; all together.

And so *of all sides* they went to recommend themselves to the elder brother of Death. *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, i.

**Old Side**, a name given to a party in the Presbyterian Church of the United States, in the middle of the eighteenth century, which insisted strongly on scholarship in the ministry. Compare *New Side*.—**On the shady side.** See *shady*.—**On this side**, on the side leading hitherward from a locality; on the hither side: in Middle English sometimes written as a single word (*athissid*, *a-thys-side*): as, *athisside* Rome (that is, anywhere).

Full goodly leuid hys lif here entire;
And as that man non here more wurthy
Was not *a-thys-side* the Romayna truly.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2469.

**Right** or **wrong side**, the side of anything designed to be turned outward or inward respectively; especially, the side of cloth, carpeting, leather, or the like designed to be exposed to view or the contrary, on account of some difference in surface. Some materials are said to have no *right* or *wrong side*, from having both surfaces alike, or both equally fitted for exposure.—**Shinny on your own side.** See *shinny*.—**Side bearings.** See *bearing*.—**Side by side**, placed with sides near together; parallel in position or condition; in juxtaposition.

Ther-of toke the kynge Leodogan goode hede, that by hem satte *side by syde* at the heede of the table.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 226.

Two sons of Priam in one chariot ride,
Glitt'ring in arms, and combat *side by side*.
*Pope*, Iliad, v. 205.

*Side by side* with the intellectual Brahman caste, and the chivalrous Rajput, are found the wild Bhil and the naked Gond. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Indian Arch., p. 3.

**Side of bacon**, that part of a hog which lies outside of the ribs and is cured as bacon.—**Side of work**, in *coal-mining*. See *man-of-war*, 2.—**Silver side.** See *silver*.—**Spear side of the house, spindle side of the house.** See *spear*, *spindle*.—**The seamy side.** See *seamy*.—**To choose sides**, to select parties for competition in exercises of any kind.—**To one side**, in a lateral situation; hence, out of reach; out of sight or out of consideration.

It must of course be understood that I place his private character entirely *to one side*. *Contemporary Rev.*, LI. 64.

**To pull down a side**†. See *pull*.—**To set up a side**†. See *set*[1].—**To take a side**, to embrace the opinions or attach one's self to the interest of a party in opposition to another.

**II.** *a.* 1. Being at or on one side; lateral.

Take of the blood, and strike it on the two *side* posts [better, *side*-posts]. Ex. xii. 7.

Leave on either side ground enough for diversity of *side* alleys. *Bacon*, Gardens (ed. 1887).

2. Being from or toward one side; oblique; indirect; collateral: as, a *side* view; a *side* blow; a *side* issue.

They presume that . . . law hath no *side* respect to their persons. *Hooker.*

One mighty squadron, with a *side* wind sped.
*Dryden*, Annus Mirabilis, st. 236.

It is from *side* glimpses of things which are not at the moment occupying our attention that fresh subjects of enquiry arise in scientific investigation.
*Tyndall*, Forms of Water, p. 116.

**A side hand**†. See *hand*.—**Low side window.** Same as *lychnoscope*.—**Side altar.** Same as *by-altar*, 1.—**Side board.** See *sideboard*, 1.—**Side bone.** See *side-bone*, 1, 4.—**Side fillister.** See *fillister*.—**Side glance,** a glance to one side; a sidelong glance.—**Side issue,** a subordinate issue or concern; a subject or consideration aside from the main issue or from the general course of thought or action.

Any consideration of this aspect of the matter by interested persons is likely to be complicated by *side-issues*.
*N. Y. Med. Jour.*, XL. 17.

His successes have been *side-issues* of little significance.
*The Academy*, Jan. 18, 1890, p. 41.

**Side jointer.** See *jointer*.—**Side judge.** See *judge*.—**Side lay,** in *printing*, the margin allowed or prescribed on the broader end of a sheet to be printed.—**Side partner,** an equal coadjutor of another in duty or employment; one who acts alongside of or alternately with another in the same function, especially in the police. [U. S.]

The arrest was made by the witness's *side partner* [a policeman], it being his night off.
*New York Evening Post*, May 23, 1890.

**Side post, roller, snipe, tackle.** See the nouns.—**Side timber, side waver.** Same as *purlin*.—**Side view,** an oblique view; a side look.

**side**[1] (sīd), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sided*, ppr. *siding*. [< *side*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To take part with, or the part of, another or others; place one's self on the same side in action or opinion, as against opposition or any adverse force; concur actively: commonly followed by *with*.

The nobility are vex'd, whom we see have *sided*
In his behalf. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 2. 2.

May fortune's lilly hand
Open at your command,
With all the luckie birds to *side*
*With* the bridegroom and the bride.
*Herrick*, An Epithalamie.

The town, without *siding with* any [party], views the combat in suspense. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, cxiii.

2. To take or choose sides; divide on one side and the other; separate in opposition. [Rare.]

Here hath been a faction and *siding* amongst us now more then 2. years.
Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 199.

All *side* in parties and begin th' attack.
*Pope*, R. of the L., v. 39.

3. In *ship-* and *boat-building*, to have a breadth of the amount stated, as a piece of timber: as, it *sides* 14 inches.—**To side away,** to make a clearance by setting things aside; put encumbrances out of the way, as in arranging a room. [Prov. Eng.]

Whenever things are mislaid, I know it has been Miss Hilton's evening for *siding away*! *Mrs. Gaskell*, Ruth, ii.

**II.** *trans.* 1†. To be, stand, or move by the side of; have or take position beside; come alongside of.

Your fancy hath been good, but not your judgment,
In choice of such to *side* you.
*Fletcher*, Double Marriage, i. 1.

Every one of these horse had two Moores, attir'd like Indian slaues, that for state *sided* them.
*Chapman*, Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

He *sided* there a lusty lovely lasse.
*Fairfax*, tr. of Tasso's Godfrey of Boulogne, xix. 77.

2†. To be on the same side with, physically or morally; be at or on the side of; hence, to countenance or support.

But his blinde eie, that *sided* Paridell,
All his demeasnure from his sight did hide.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. ix. 27.

My honour'd lord, fortune has made me happy
To meet with such a man of men to *side* me.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, ii. 3.

3†. To stand on the same level with; be equal to in position or rank; keep abreast of; match; rival.

Whom he, upon our low and suffering necks,
Hath raised from excrement to *side* the gods.
*B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iv. 5.

I am confident
Thou wilt proportion all thy thoughts to *side*
Thy equals, if not equal thy superiors.
*Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, i. 2.

4†. To place or range on a side; determine the side or party of.

Kings had need beware how they *side* themselves, and make themselves as of a faction or party.
*Bacon*, Faction (ed. 1887).

If there be factions, it is good to *side* a man's self whilst he is in the rising, and to balance himself when he is placed. *Bacon*, Great Place (ed. 1887).

5. To flatten off a side or sides of (timber) by hewing it with a side-ax or broadax, or by sawing.

Frames: Cedar roots, natural crooks of oak, or pieces of oak bent after steaming, moulded 2 inches at the keel, *sided* 1½ inches, and tapering to 1½ by 1½ inches at the gunwale. *Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 220.

6. To cut into sides; cut apart and trim the sides of, as a slaughtered animal; also, to carve for the table: as, to *side* a hog.

*Syde* that haddocke. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 265.

7. To push aside.

The terrace is, indeed, left, which we used to call the parade; but the traces are passed away of the footsteps which made its pavement awful! . . . The old benchers had it almost sacred to themselves. . . . They might not be *sided* or jostled. Their air and dress asserted the parade. You left wide spaces betwixt you when you passed them. *Lamb*, Old Benchers of the Inner Temple.

8. To place at one side; set aside. [Colloq.]

Mrs. Wilson was *siding* the dinner things.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, x.

**side**[2] (sīd), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *syde;* < ME. *side, syde, syd,* < AS. *sīd*, wide, spacious, = MLG. *sīt*, LG. *sied*, low, = Icel. *sīthr* = Sw. Dan. *sid*, long, hanging down; cf. *side*[1], *n.*] 1. Wide; large; long; far-reaching. [Now only North. Eng. and Scotch.]

All Auffrike & Europe are vnder there power,
Sittyn to hom subiecte, & mony *syde* londes.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2265.

[A gown] set with pearls, down sleeves, *side* sleeves, and skirts, round underborne with a bluish tinsel.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 4. 21.

I will not wear the short clothes,
But I will wear the *side*.
*Earl Richard* (Child's Ballads, iii. 273).

It 's gude to be *syde*, but no to be trailing. *Jamieson.*

2. Far; distant. [Now only Scotch.]

**side**[2]† (sīd), *adv.* [< ME. *side, syde,* < AS. *sīde* (= MLG. *sīde*), widely, < *sīd*, wide: see *side*[2], *a.*] Widely; wide; far.

He sende his sonde oneral Burgoynes londe,
And wide and *side* he somnede ferde.
*Layamon*, l. 4953.

And as a letheren purs lolled his chekes,
Wel *sydder* than his chyn thel chlueled for elde.
*Piers Plowman* (B), v. 193.

**side-arms** (sīd'ärmz), *n. pl.* Weapons carried by the side or at the belt, in contradistinction to musket, lance, etc.: especially applied to the swords of officers, which they are sometimes allowed to retain in the case of a capitulation, when other arms are surrendered to the victor.

The gunners in this battery were not allowed *side-arms*.
*The Century*, XXXVI. 103.

**side-ax** (sīd'aks), *n.* An ax so made as to guard the hand which holds it from the danger of striking the wood which is to be hewed, as by having the bevel of the head all one side, or by having a bend in the handle, or in both ways: the broadax is usually of this character.

**side-bar** (sīd'bär), *n.* 1. In carriages: (*a*) A longitudinal side-piece, especially in a military traveling forge or a battery-wagon. (*b*) One of two elastic wooden bars placed one on each side of the body of some forms of light wagon or buggy to connect it with the gearing and to serve both as a support and as a spring. The device gives the vehicle a motion sidewise in place of the pitching motion of a buggy with ordinary springs. It is of American origin, and gives name to a system of carriage-suspension known as the *side-bar suspension*.

Light vehicles of the *side-bar* description.
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 91.

2. In *saddlery*, one of two plates which unite the pommel and cantle of a saddle. *E. H. Knight.*—3. In the Scottish Court of Session, the name given to the bar in the outer parliament-house, at which the lords ordinary formerly called their hand-rolls. *Imp. Dict.*—**Side-bar rule,** in *Eng. law*, a common order of court of so formal a nature (such as to require a defendant to plead, or the sheriff to return a writ) as to be allowed to be entered in the records by the clerk or master, on request of the attorney, etc., without formal application at bar in open court.

**side-beam** (sīd'bēm), *n.* In *marine engin.*, either of the working-beams of a side-beam engine.—**Side-beam marine engine,** a steam-engine having working-beams low down on both sides of the cylinder, and connecting-rods extending upward to the crank-shaft above.

**sideboard** (sīd'bōrd), *n.* [< ME. *syde borde, syde burde, sidbord;* < *side*[1] + *board*.] 1. A side-table, as an additional dining-table; later, a more elaborate form of side-table, having the cupboard for plate combined with it. The modern sideboard usually contains one or more small closets, several drawers, and a number of shelves, in addition to the broad top, which is usually of a convenient height from the floor for receiving articles in immediate use in the service of the table. Sideboards are often fixed permanently, and form an important part of the decoration of the dining-room.

Thise were dight on the des, & derworthly serued,
& sithen mony siker segge at the *sidbordez*.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 115.

Pacience and I were put to be macches,
And aeten by owre selue at a *syde-borde*.
*Piers Plowman* (B), xiii. 36.

No *side-boards* then with gilded Plate were dress'd.
*Congreve*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, xi.

He who has a splendid *sideboard* should have an iron chest with a double lock upon it, and should hold in reserve a greater part than he displays.
*Landor*, Imag. Convers., Southey and Porson, i.

2. A board forming a side, or part of a side, of something. Specifically—(*a*) One of the additional boards sometimes placed on the side of a wagon to enlarge its capacity.

The *sideboards* were put up, and these were so adjusted that when they were on the wagon the inclosing sides were rendered level at the top and capable of holding nearly double the load contained without the boards.
*E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xxxiii.

(*b*) A vertical board forming the side of a carpenters' bench next to the workman, containing holes for the insertion of pins to hold one end of a piece of work while the other end is held by the bench-screw or clamp. (*c*) Same as *lee-board*.

3. *pl.* (*a*) Standing shirt-collars. (*b*) Side-whiskers. [Slang in both uses.]—**Pedestal sideboard,** a sideboard of which the upper horizontal part, forming the slab or table, rests upon apparently solid uprights, usually cupboards, instead of light and thin legs. Compare *pedestal table*, under *table*.

**side-bone** (sīd'bōn), *n.* 1. The hip-bone.—2. An abnormal ossification of the lateral elastic cartilage in a horse's foot. Side-bones occur chiefly in the fore feet of draft-horses, and are an occasional cause of lameness.—3. The disease or disordered condition in horses which causes the lateral cartilages above the heels to ossify. See the quotation under *ring-bone*.—4. In *carving*, either half, right or left, of the pelvis of a fowl, without the sacrarium; the hip-bone or haunch-bone, consisting of the coalesced ilium, ischium, and pubis, easily separated from the backbone. The so-called "second joint" of carvers is articulated at the hip-joint with the side-bone. The meat on the outside of the side-bone includes the piece called the *oyster*, and the concavity of the bone holds a dark mass of flesh (the kidney). See cuts under *sacrarium*.

**side-box** (sīd'boks), *n.* A box or inclosed compartment on the side of the stage in a theater.

Why round our coaches crowd the white-gloved beaux?
Why bows the *side-box* from its inmost rows?
*Pope*, R. of the L., v. 14.

**side-boy** (sīd'boi), *n.* One of a number of boys on board a man-of-war appointed to attend at the gangway and hand the man-ropes to an officer entering or leaving the ship.

**side-chain** (sīd'chān), *n.* In locomotive engines, one of the chains fixed to the sides of the tender and engine for safety, should the central drag-bar give way.

**side-chapel** (sīd'chap″el), *n.* A chapel in an aisle or at the side of a church.

In this cathedral of Dante's there are *side-chapels*, as is fit, with altars to all Christian virtues and perfections.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 101.

**side-coats**† (sīd'kōts), *n. pl.* [< *side*[2] + *coat*[2].] The long trailing clothes worn by very young infants.

How he played at blow-point with Jupiter, when he was in his *side-coats*. *A. Brewer*, Lingua, iii. 2.

**side-comb** (sīd'kōm), *n.* A comb used in a woman's head-dress to retain a curl or lock on the side of the head, usually in front of the ear: before 1850 such combs, generally of thin tortoise-shell, were in common use.

An inch-wide stripe of black hair was combed each way over her forehead, and rolled up on her temples in what, years and years ago, used to be called most appropriately "flat curls"—these fastened with long horn *side-combs*.
*Mrs. Whitney*, Leslie Goldthwaite, vii.

**side-cousin** (sīd'kuz″n), *n.* One distantly or indirectly related to another; a remote or putative cousin.

Here 's little Dickon, and little Robin, and little Jenny—though she 's but a *side-cousin*—and all on our knees.
*Tennyson*, Queen Mary, ii. 3.

**side-cover** (sīd'kuv″ėr), *n.* In *entom.*, same as *epipleura*, 3.

**side-cutting** (sīd'kut″ing), *n.* In *civil engin.*: (*a*) An excavation made along the side of a canal or railroad in order to obtain material to form an embankment. (*b*) The formation of a road or canal along the side of a slope, where, the center of the work being nearly on the surface, the ground requires to be cut only on the

upper side to form one half of the work, while the material thrown down forms the other half.

**sided** (sī'ded), *a.* [< *side*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a side or sides; characterized by a side or sides of a specified kind: almost always in composition: as, one-*sided;* many-*sided;* chestnut-*sided* (that is, marked with chestnut color on the sides).—2. Flattened on one or more sides, as by hewing or sawing: said of timber.

**side-dish** (sīd'dish), *n.* A dish considered as subordinate, and not the principal one of the service or course; hence, any dish made somewhat elaborate with flavorings and sauce, as distinguished from a joint, pair of fowls, or other substantial dish.

Affecting aristocratic airs, and giving late dinners with enigmatic *side-dishes* and poisonous port.
*George Eliot*, Amos Barton, i.

"Don't dish up the *side-dishes*," called out Mugford to his cook, in the hearing of his other guests. "Mr. Lyon ain't a coming." They dined quite sufficiently without the *side-dishes*, and were perfectly cheerful.
*Thackeray*, Philip, xvi.

**side-drum** (sīd'drum), *n.* A small double-headed drum used in military bands for marking the rhythm of marching and for giving signals. It is suspended at the player's side by a strap hung over his shoulder, and is sounded by strokes from two small wooden sticks. It is played only on one head, and the other or lower head has rattling or reverberating catgut or rawhide strings called *snares* stretched across upon it: hence the name *snare-drum*. The tone is noisy and penetrating, almost devoid of genuine musical quality. Side-drums are, however, sometimes used in loud orchestral music, either for sharp accents or to suggest military scenes.

**side-file** (sīd'fīl), *n.* A file used to trim up the outer edges of the cutting-teeth of saws after setting. *E. H. Knight.*

**side-fin** (sīd'fin), *n.* The pectoral fin or flipper of a seal, or of a whale or other cetacean.

**side-flap** (sīd'flap), *n.* In a saddle, a leather flap which hangs between the stirrup-strap and the skirting. *E. H. Knight.*

**side-fly** (sīd'flī), *n.* A parasitic dipterous insect whose larva is a rough whitish maggot in the rectum of the horse; a bot-fly, apparently *Gastrophilus equi*.

I have also seen a rough whitish maggot, above two inches within the intestinum rectum of horses. . . . I never could bring them to perfection, but suspect the *side fly* proceeds from it.
*Derham*, Physico-Theology, viii. 6, note.

**side-guide** (sīd'gīd), *n.* See *guide*.

**side-hatchet** (sīd'hach″et), *n.* A hatchet of which only one side of the blade is chamfered.

**side-head** (sīd'hed), *n.* 1. An auxiliary slide-rest on a planing-machine.—2. In *printing*, a heading or a subhead run in at the beginning of a paragraph, instead of being made a separate line. See *head*, 13.

**side-hill** (sīd'hil), *n.* A hillside; an acclivity; especially, any rise or slope of ground not too steep for cultivation or other use: as, a house built on a *side-hill;* a *side-hill* farm. The word is nearly equivalent to the Scotch *brae*. [U. S.] —**Side-hill cut**, in *engin.*, a railroad-cut which is partly in excavation and partly in embankment.—**Side-hill plow**. See *plow*.

**side-hook** (sīd'hůk), *n.* In *carp.*, a piece of wood having projections at the ends, used for holding a board fast while being operated on by the saw or plane. *E. H. Knight.*

**side-hunt** (sīd'hunt), *n.* A competitive hunt, in which the participants are divided into sides. The game killed is scored according to a fixed scale of credits for each kind, and that side wins which scores the highest total of credit-marks. [U. S.]

**side-keelson** (sīd'kel″sŏn), *n.* In *ship-building*, same as *sister keelson* (which see, under *keelson*).

**sideless** (sīd'les), *a.* [< *side*[1] + *-less*.] Destitute of sides or side-parts; completely open at the side or sides. A sideless and sleeveless kirtle, cote-hardie, or over-tunic was worn in many forms by both men and women for nearly two hundred years from the early part of the fourteenth century. It left the sides, sleeves, and sometimes part of the front of the under-tunic exposed, and either extended to the feet in a full or a partial skirt, or terminated at the knees or the waist.

It appears also to have been a never-failing usage in connection with this fashion of a *sideless* kirtle to display the girdle of the under-tunic, which rested loosely on the hips, as it passed under the *sideless* garment both before and behind. *Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 467.

**side-light** (sīd'līt), *n.* 1. Light coming from the side or in a sidewise manner: as, to take a photograph by *side-light*. Hence—2. An oblique or incidental illustration or exposition.

It [a book] throws a valuable *side-light* upon the character and methods of the Emperor.
*The Nation*, XLVII. 458.

3. A light or window characterized by its position beside some other feature, as, especially, one of the tall narrow windows frequently introduced on each side of the entrance-door of a house.

The dusty *side-lights* of the portal.
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iv.

4. A window in the wall of a building, in contradistinction to a skylight.—5. A plate of glass in a frame fitted to an air-port in a ship's side, to admit light.—6. A lantern placed at the gangway of a man-of-war at night.—7. One of the red or green lights carried on the side of a vessel under way at night.

**side-line** (sīd'līn), *n.* 1. A line pertaining or attached to the side of something; specifically, in the plural, lines by which the fore and hind feet on the same side of a horse or other animal are tied to prevent straying or escape. *Farrow; Sportsman's Gazetteer.*—2. A line or course of business aside from or additional to one's regular occupation. [Trade cant.]

Wanted—Salesman to carry as a *side-line* a new line of advertisement specialty.
*New York Tribune* (adv.), March 9, 1890.

**side-line** (sīd'līn), *v. t.* To hobble, as a horse. [Western U. S.]

**sideliner** (sīd'lī″nėr), *n.* A sidewinder, sidewiper, or massasauga.

**sideling** (sīd'ling), *adv.* [< ME. *sideling, sidling, sydlyng, sidelinges, sydlyngs* (= D. *zijdelings* = MLG. *sidelinge* = MHG. *sītelingen*, G. *seitlings*), < *side*[1] + *-ling*[2]. Cf. *sidelong, backling, headlong*.] Sidewise; sidelong; aslant; laterally; obliquely.

Prothenor, a pert knight, preset hym ner,
Set hym a sad dynt *sydlyng* by-hynd;
Vnhorsit hym heturly, er he hede toke.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7320.

A fellow nailed up maps in a gentleman's closet, some *sideling*, and others upside down, the better to adjust them to the pannels. *Swift.*

But go *sideling* or go straight, Uncas had seen the movement, and their trail led us on to the broken bush.
*J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xii.

**sideling** (sīd'ling), *a.* and *n.* [< *sideling, adv.*] I. *a.* Inclined; sloping; having an oblique position or motion; sidelong: as, *sideling* ground; a *sideling* approach.

Some on the stony star-fish ride, . . .
Some on the *sideling* soldier-crab.
*J. R. Drake*, Culprit Fay, xiii.

II. *n.* The slope of a hill; a line of country whose cross-section is inclined or sloping. [Prov. Eng.]

**side-lock** (sīd'lok), *n.* A separate lock of hair at the side of the head, formerly sometimes worn as a distinguishing mark.

The wavy *sidelock* and back hair recall the archaic Greek sculptures and vase-paintings. *Nature*, XXXIX. 128.

Because he had not reached the throne at the time of his death, the monuments represent him as a prince and nothing more, still wearing the *side-lock* of juniority.
*The Century*, XXXVIII. 710.

**sidelong** (sīd'lông), *adv.* [A later form of *sideling*, simulating *long*[1].] 1. Laterally; obliquely; sidewise; in the direction of the side.

His frantic chase
*Sidelong* he turns, and now 'tis bent
Right up the rock's tall battlement.
*Scott*, Rokeby, ii. 14.

2. On the side; with the side horizontal. [Rare.]

If it prove too wet, lay your pots *sidelong*.
*Evelyn*, Calendarium Hortense, July.

*Sidelong* as they sat recline
On the soft downy bank damask'd with flowers.
*Milton*, P. L., iv. 333.

**sidelong** (sīd'lông), *a.* [< *sidelong, adv.*] Tending or inclining to one side; sloping; having a lateral course or direction; hence, indirect; one-sided; oblique; devious.

The reason of the planets' motions in curve lines is the attraction of the sun, and an oblique or *sidelong* impulse.
*Locke.*

He had a dark and *sidelong* walk.
*Wordsworth*, Peter Bell.

Here was ambition undebased by rivalry, and incapable of the *sidelong* look. *Lowell*, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

Place the silo on *sidelong* ground.
*H. Robinson*, Sewage Question, p. 223.

**sidelong** (sīd'lông), *v. t.* [< *sidelong, adv.*] To fetter, as a preventive from straying or breaking pasture, by chaining a fore and a hind foot of the same side together. *Halliwell.* Compare *side-line*. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

**side-mark** (sīd'märk), *n.* The mark or gage on a printing-press for the narrower side of a sheet, against which the feeder or layer-on puts the sheet to be printed.

**side-meat** (sīd'mēt), *n.* See *side*[1], 11 (*b*).

**sidenessᵗ** (sīd'nes), *n.* [< *side*[2] + *-ness*.] Length. *Palsgrave.*

**side-note** (sīd'nōt), *n.* A note at the side of a printed or written page; a marginal note, as distinguished from a foot-note.

Dr. Calvert kindly procured us permission to inspect the MS., whereupon the full significance of these *side-notes* at once appeared. *The Academy*, Jan. 4, 1890, p. 11.

**side-piece** (sīd'pēs), *n.* 1. A piece forming a side or part of a side, or fixed by the side, of something.—2. In *entom.*, a pleurite.

**side-piercing** (sīd'pēr″sing), *a.* Capable of piercing the side; hence, affecting severely; heart-rending.

O thou *side-piercing* sight! *Shak.*, Lear, iv. 6. 85.

**side-pipe** (sīd'pīp), *n.* In the steam-engine, a steam- or exhaust-pipe extending between the opposite steam-chests of a cylinder.

**side-plane** (sīd'plān), *n.* A plane whose bit is presented on the side, used to trim the edges of objects which are held upon a shooting-board while the plane moves in a race. *E. H. Knight.*

**side-plate** (sīd'plāt), *n.* 1. The longitudinal stick surmounting the posts of a car-body. *Car-Builder's Dict.*—2. In *saddlery*, a broad leather trace-strap, which reaches back a little beyond the point at which it is connected to the breeching. *E. H. Knight.*

**side-pond** (sīd'pond), *n.* In *hydraul. engin.*, a reservoir placed at one side of a canal-lock, at a higher level than the bottom, for storing a part of the water when the lock is operated. Such ponds are usually in pairs, and when used together economize a great part of the water needed to pass a boat through the lock.

**side-post** (sīd'pōst), *n.* See *post*[1].

**sider**[1] (sī'dėr), *n.* [< *side*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who sides with or takes the side of another, a party, or the like; a partizan. [Rare.]

Such converts . . . are sure to be beset with diverse sorts of adversaries, as the papists and their *siders*.
*Sheldon*, Miracles (1616), Pref. (*Latham.*)

2. One living in some special quarter or on some special side, as of a city: as, a west-*sider*. —**Sydney sider**, a convict. [Slang, Australia.]

A *Sydney sider*, sir, very saucy, insists upon seeing you.
*H. Kingsley*, Hillyars and Burtons, xv.

**sider**[2]ᵗ, *n.* An obsolete but more correct spelling of *cider*.

**side-rail** (sīd'rāl), *n.* 1. A short piece of rail placed beside a switch as a guide for the wheels in passing the switch.—2. A hand-rail on the outside of the boiler of a locomotive.

**sideral** (sid'ę-ral), *a.* [< OF. *sideral, syderal*, F. *sidéral*, < L. *sideralis*, pertaining to a star or the stars, < *sidus* (*sider-*), a constellation, a star.] 1. Relating to the constellations; sidereal. [Rare.]

This would not distinguish his own hypothesis of the *sideral* movements from the self-styled romances of Descartes. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. Supposed to be produced by the influence of certain constellations; baleful. [Rare.]

These changes in the heavens, though slow, produced
Like change on sea and land: *sideral* blast,
Vapor, and mist, and exhalation hot,
Corrupt and pestilent. *Milton*, P. L., x. 693.

The vernal nippings and cold *sideral* blasts.
*J. Philips*, Cider, i.

**siderated**ᵗ (sid'ę-rā-ted), *a.* [< L. *sideratus*, pp. of *siderari*, be planet-struck or sunstruck, in ML. be palsied (< *sidus* (*sider-*), a heavenly body), + *-ed*[2].] Blasted, as if by an evil star; planet-struck.

So parts cauterized, gangrenated, *siderated*, and mortified become black. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vi. 12.

**sideration**ᵗ (sid-ę-rā'shon), *n.* [Formerly also *syderation;* < OF. *sideration, syderation*, the blasting of trees by heat or drought, the blasting of a part of the body, < L. *sideratio*(*n-*), a blight or blast produced by the stars or the sun, also a group or configuration of stars, < *siderari*, pp. *sideratus*, be planet-struck or sunstruck: see *siderated*.] The state of being siderated; a blasting, palsy, atrophy, or the like. Compare *cataplexy*.

The contagious vapour of the very eggs themselves producing a mortification or *syderation* in the parts of plants on which they are laid. *Ray*, Works of Creation, p. 304.

**siderazote** (sid″ėr-ā-zōt'), *n.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *azote*, q. v.] In *mineral.*, a nitride of iron occurring as a thin coating over lava at Mount Etna: observed by O. Silvestri, and sometimes called *silvestrite*.

**sidereal** (sī-dē'rē-al), *a.* [Formerly also *siderial;* < L. *sidereus* (> It. Sp. Pg. *sidereo*), < *sidus* (*sider-*), a constellation, a star. Cf. *sideral*.]

Pertaining or relating to the constellations or fixed stars; consisting of or constituted by fixed stars: as, the *sidereal* regions; *sidereal* calculations; a *sidereal* group or system. *Sidereal* distinctively refers rather to stars in the aggregate or as arranged in constellations or groups than to a star considered singly. It is, therefore, not a precise synonym of *stellar* or *astral*, and still less, of course, of *starry;* although in many phrases it is interchangeable with *stellar*. Thus, the "*sidereal* spaces" are the "*stellar* spaces," and "*sidereal* gold" is "*starry* spangles."

The sun, which is the organ and promptuary of all terrestrial and *siderial* light. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 10.

And o'er the deserts of the sky unfold
Their burning spangles of *sidereal* gold.
*W. Broome*, Paraph. of Ecclus. xliii.

The conjunction of the planets Jupiter and Saturn is one of the rarest of *sidereal* events.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 169.

**Sidereal clock or chronometer**, a clock or chronometer that keeps sidereal time.—**Sidereal day, hour, month.** See the nouns.—**Sidereal magnetism**, according to the believers in animal magnetism, the influence of the stars upon patients. *Imp. Dict.*—**Sidereal system**, the system of stars. The solar system is considered a member of the sidereal system, in the same sense as the earth with its moon, and Saturn with its satellites, are considered members of the solar system.—**Sidereal time**, time as measured by the apparent diurnal motion of the stars. The sidereal day, the fundamental period of sidereal time, is taken to begin and end with the passage over the meridian of the vernal equinox, the first point of Aries, or the origin of right ascension (three names for the same thing). There is just one more sidereal than mean solar day in a sidereal year. The sidereal day is 3m. 55.91s. shorter than a mean solar day. The sidereal time of mean noon is 0 hours on March 22d (21st, leap-years), 6 hours on June 21st, 12 hours on September 20th (21st, years preceding leap-years), and 18 hours on December 21st (20th, leap-years). These dates are for the meridian of Washington. For Greenwich it is 0 hours on March 22d in all years, and 6 hours on June 22d in years preceding leap-years. Sidereal time is the only uniform standard of time-measurement; and this cannot be absolutely uniform, since the friction of the tides must tend to retard the motion of the earth.—**Sidereal year**, the time in which the earth makes one complete revolution round the sun. The ratio of the sidereal year to the tropical year is that of unity to unity minus the quotient of the yearly precession by 360°—that is, it is longer than the tropical year by 20m. 23.3s.; its length is thus 365 days 6 hours 9 minutes 9.5 seconds.

**side-reflector** (sīd′rē-flek″tor), *n.* In *microscopy*, a small concave mirror used to illuminate the object by directing the light upon it from the side.

**sidereous†** (sī-dē′rē-us), *a.* [< L. *sidereus*, pertaining to a constellation, or to a star or stars: see *sidereal*.] Sidereal.

The genial or the *sidereous* sun. *Sir T. Browne.*

**side-rib** (sīd′rib), *n.* In a carbine, a rod at the side, to which the sling is fastened. *E. H. Knight.*

**siderism**[1] (sid′e-rizm), *n.* [< *sidus* (*sider-*), a constellation, a star, + *-ism*.] The doctrine that the stars influence the destinies of men and produce other terrestrial effects.

**siderism**[2] (sid′e-rizm), *n.* Same as *siderismus*.

**siderismus** (sid-e-ris′mus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron.] A name given by the believers in animal magnetism to the effects produced by bringing metals and other inorganic bodies into a magnetic connection with the human body. *Imp. Dict.*

**siderite** (sid′e-rīt), *n.* [Formerly also *syderite;* < OF. *siderite*, < L. *sideritis*, the lodestone, also a precious stone so called, also vervain, < Gr. *σιδηρίτης*, of iron (*σιδηρῖτις λίθος*, the lodestone), < *σίδηρος*, iron.] 1. The lodestone. The Latin word was also used by Pliny to designate a mineral which he classed with the diamond, but which cannot be identified from his description. It may possibly have been blende. See *siderolite*.

Not flint, I trowe, I am a lyer;
But *syderite* that feeles noe fier.
*Puttenham*, Partheniades, vii.

2. Native iron protocarbonate, a mineral of a yellowish or brownish color, crystallizing in the rhombohedral system with perfect rhombohedral cleavage. It is isomorphous with calcite (calcium carbonate) and the other rhombohedral carbonates of magnesium, zinc, and manganese. It also occurs in granular, compact forms; in spheroidal concretionary forms with fibrous structure (sphærosiderite); and in earthy or stony forms, impure from the presence of sand or clay, and then called *clay ironstone*. It is one of the important ores of iron. Also called *chalybite, spathic* or *sparry iron, junckerite, junkerite*. The term *siderite* is used only as meaning chalybite, spathic iron, or carbonate of iron by scientific men at the present time.

**Sideritis** (sid-e-rī′tis), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < L. *sideritis*, vervain, < Gr. *σιδηρῖτις*, an uncertain herb, fem. of *σιδηρίτης*, of iron: see *siderite*.] A genus of gamopetalous plants of the order *Labiatæ*, tribe *Stachydeæ*, and subtribe *Marrubieæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a five-toothed tubular calyx within which the corolla-tube, stamens, and style are all included, a corolla with the upper lip flattish and the lower with a larger middle lobe, and four didynamous stamens, the anthers of the forward or longer pair usually only half-formed, those of the other pair of two diverging cells. There are about 45 species, natives of the Mediterranean region, abundant in western Asia and extending west to the Canaries. They are herbs or shrubs, usually densely woolly or velvety, with entire or toothed leaves, and small and generally yellowish flowers in axillary whorls or crowded into a dense spike. The species are known as *ironwort; S. Canariensis* and *S. Syriaca* (*S. Cretica*), the latter known as *sage-leafed ironwort*, are sometimes cultivated in gardens, and are remarkable for their woolly leaves.

**sideroconite** (sid-e-rok′ō-nīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *κόνις*, dust, + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a variety of calcite colored yellow or yellowish-brown by hydrated iron oxid.

**side-rod** (sīd′rod), *n.* In *marine engin.*: (*a*) Either of the rods of a side-beam engine which connect the cross-head on the piston-rod with the working-beam. (*b*) Either of the rods of a side-beam engine which connect the working-beams with the cross-head of the air-pump.

**siderograph** (sid′e-rō-gráf), *n.* [< *siderograph-y.*] An engraving produced by siderography.

**siderographic** (sid″e-rō-graf′ik), *a.* [< *siderograph-y* + *-ic.*] Pertaining to siderography; produced from engraved plates of steel: as, *siderographic* art; *siderographic* impressions.

**siderographical** (sid″e-rō-graf′i-kal), *a.* [< *siderographic* + *-al.*] Same as *siderographic*.

**siderographist** (sid-e-rog′ra-fist), *n.* [< *siderograph-y* + *-ist.*] One who engraves steel plates, or performs work by means of such plates.

**siderography** (sid-e-rog′ra-fi), *n.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The art or practice of engraving on steel: particularly applied to the transfer process of Perkins. In this process the design is first engraved on a steel block, which is afterward hardened, and the engraving transferred to a steel roller under heavy pressure, the roller being afterward hardened and used as a die to impress the engraving upon the printing-plate.

**siderolite** (sid′e-rō-līt), *n.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *λίθος*, stone.] 1. A name first given by N. S. Maskelyne (in the form *aëro-siderolite*) to those meteorites which G. Rose had previously called *pallasites*. For meteorites consisting chiefly of metallic (nickeliferous) iron the name *siderite* was proposed by C. U. Shepard, and that of *holosiderite* by Daubrée; but the former is not admissible, because this name was long ago preoccupied by a well-known and widely distributed mineral species, and the latter cannot be accepted, because the majority of the specimens so designated are not wholly of iron. The name *siderolite* has therefore been transferred by M. E. Wadsworth to those meteorites which are composed chiefly of iron—in most cases, however, inclosing more or less irregular and nodular masses of pyrrhotite, schreibersite, graphite, etc. The same author includes in *siderolite* masses of iron of similar character although of terrestrial origin, as those of Ovifak in Greenland. See *meteorite*, under which the meaning of *pallasite* is given.

2. In *zoöl.*, same as *siderolith*.

**siderolith** (sid′e-rō-lith), *n.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *λίθος*, stone.] A fossil nummulite of starlike or radiate figure.

**sideromagnetic** (sid″e-rō-mag-net′ik), *a.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *μαγνής* (*-ητ-*), magnet, + *-ic.*] Ferromagnetic; paramagnetic.

Some authorities use the term "ferro-magnetic." "*Sidero-magnetic*" would be less objectionable than this hybrid word. *S. P. Thompson*, Elect. and Mag., p. 300, note.

**sideromancy** (sid′e-rō-man-si), *n.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *μαντεία*, divination.] A species of divination performed by burning straws, etc., upon red-hot iron, and observing their bendings, figures, sparkling, and burning.

**sideronatrite** (sid″e-rō-nā′trit), *n.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + NL. *natrum* + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a hydrated sulphate of iron and sodium occurring in crystalline masses of a dark-yellow color: it is found in Peru.

**siderophyllite** (sid″e-rō-fil′īt), *n.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *φυλλίτης*, of or belonging to leaves: see *phyllite*.] In *mineral.*, a kind of mica, allied to biotite, but characterized by the presence of a large amount of iron protoxid and the almost complete absence of magnesia: it is found near Pike's Peak in Colorado.

**sideroscope** (sid′e-rō-skōp), *n.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *σκοπεῖν*, look at, examine.] An instrument for detecting small quantities of iron in any substance by means of a delicate combination of magnetic needles.

**siderosis** (sid-e-rō′sis), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σιδήρωσις*, ironwork, < *σιδηροῦν*, overlay with iron, < *σίδηρος*, iron.] Pneumoneconiosis in which the particles are metallic, especially iron.

**siderostat** (sid′e-rō-stat), *n.* [< L. *sidus* (*sider-*), a constellation, a heavenly body, + Gr. *στατός*, standing: see *static*.] A heliostat regulated to sidereal time. See cut under *heliostat*.

**siderostatic** (sid″e-rō-stat′ik), *a.* [< *siderostat* + *-ic.*] Connected with a siderostat: applied to a telescope which is fixed in a permanent position, usually horizontal, and receives the rays from the object by reflection from the mirror of a siderostat.

**siderotechny** (sid′e-rō-tek-ni), *n.* [< Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *τέχνη*, art.] The metallurgy of iron.

**side-round** (sīd′round), *n.* In *joinery*, a plane for cutting half-round moldings. Such planes are made in pairs, a right and a left. *E. H. Knight.*

**Sideroxyleæ** (sid″e-rok-sil′ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Radlkofer, 1887), < *Sideroxylon* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of gamopetalous trees and shrubs of the order *Sapotaceæ*, including six tropical genera, and one genus (*Argania*) native of Morocco. See *Achras, Sideroxylon* (the type), and *argan-tree*.

**Sideroxylon** (sid-e-rok′si-lon), *n.* [NL. (Dillenius, 1732), lit. 'ironwood,' so called from its strength, < Gr. *σίδηρος*, iron, + *ξύλον*, wood.] A genus of gamopetalous trees or shrubs of the order *Sapotaceæ*, and type of the tribe *Sideroxyleæ*. It is characterized by regular and symmetrical flowers with both calyx and corolla usually divided into five similar imbricated broad and obtuse lobes, and commonly inclosing five stamens, five staminodes, and a five-celled ovary which ripens into a roundish berry containing from one to five hard and shining seeds, with fleshy albumen and broad leaf-like cotyledons. There are 60 or 70 species, widely scattered through the tropics, a few occurring beyond them, in South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, and one in Madeira. They are trees or shrubs, either smooth or hairy, bearing thin and veiny but rigid leaves, destitute of stipules. The somewhat bell-shaped and usually small flowers are borne in sessile or pedicelled axillary clusters, which are commonly white or whitish. The species are known in general as *ironwood*, especially *S. Capense* of Cape Colony. One yellow-flowered species extends into Florida, for which see *mastic-tree*. For *S. australis*, the wycanlie of the native Australians, see *wild plum* (*e*), under *plum*[1]. *S. rugosum* is known in Jamaica as *beef-apple* and *bull-apple tree*, and bears large yellowish berries with a rigid rind. *S. dulcificum*, of the coast of western Africa, is there called *miraculous-berry* by English residents, from the duration of its sweet flavor upon the palate.

**siderurgical** (sid-e-rėr′ji-kal), *a.* [< *siderurg-y* + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to siderurgy. *Ure*, Dict., IV. 470.

**siderurgy** (sid-e-rėr′ji), *n.* [< Gr. *σιδηρουργία*, iron-working, < *σιδηρουργός*, an iron-worker, < *σίδηρος*, iron, + *ἔργον*, work.] The manufacture of iron in any state; iron- and steel-working.

**side-saddle** (sīd′sad′l), *n.* A saddle the occupant of which sits with both feet on the same side of the horse: used chiefly by women. During the middle ages and until a late epoch such saddles were of the nature of a chair, having one or two broad stirrups for the feet, and the pommel carried along the opposite side of the saddle so as to constitute a kind of parapet; the modern side-saddle has a horn over which the right knee is put, the left foot resting in a stirrup. See cut under *saddle*.

The horse came, in due time, but a *side saddle* is an article unknown in the arctic regions, and the lady was obliged to trust herself to a man's saddle.
*B. Taylor*, Northern Travel, p. 289.

**sidesaddle-flower** (sīd′sad-l-flou″ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Sarracenia*, especially *S. purpurea:* from a fancied resemblance of the flower to a side-saddle. (See *Sarracenia* and *pitcher-plant.*) *Darlingtonia Californica* has been called *Californian sidesaddle-flower*.

**side-screw** (sīd′skrō), *n.* 1. In firearms, one of the screws by which the lock-plate is fastened to the stock. These screws pass through the stock, and are held by side-screw washers or a side-screw plate. *E. H. Knight.* See cuts under *gun* and *gun-lock*.

2. A screw on the front edge of a joiners' bench, for holding the work securely.

**side-scription** (sīd′skrip″shon), *n.* In *Scots law*, the mode of subscribing deeds in use before the introduction of the present system of writing them bookwise. The successive sheets were pasted together, and the party subscribing, in order to authenticate them, signed his name on the side at each junction, half on the one sheet and half on the other.

**side-seat** (sīd′sēt), *n.* In a vehicle of any kind, a seat with the back against the side of the vehicle, as usually in a horse-car or omnibus.

**side-show** (sīd′shō), *n.* A minor show or exhibition alongside of or near a principal one; hence, an incidental diversion or attraction; a by-play.

Presently the gilded dome of the State House, which marked our starting-point, came into view for the second time, and I knew that this *side-show* was over.
*The Atlantic*, LXV. 268.

It was a six weeks' fête, . . . with rifle-galleries, swings, and all sorts of *side-shows*. *The Century*, XL. 176.

**side-slip** (sīd′slip), *n.* 1. A slip or twig taken from the side; an oblique offshoot; hence, an unacknowledged or illegitimate child.

The old man . . . left it to this *side-slip* of a son that he kept in the dark. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xl.

2. A division at the side of the stage of a theater, where the scenery is slipped off and on.

**sidesman** (sīdz'man), *n.*; pl. *sidesmen* (-men). [< *side's*, poss. of *side*[1], + *man*.] 1. A person who takes sides or belongs to a side; a partyman or partizan. [Obsolete or rare.]

How little leisure would they [divines] find to be the most practical *sidesmen* of every popular tumult and sedition! *Milton*, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.

2. In the *Ch. of Eng.*, an assistant to a churchwarden; a deputy churchwarden. Sidesmen are appointed in large parishes only. The office of sidesman was a continuation of that of the early synodsman, also called *questman*, a layman whose duty it was to report on the moral condition of the parish and make presentments of ecclesiastical offenders to the bishop.

3. In some parts of Great Britain, an assistant or assessor to a public civil officer.

The *Sides-men* [of Beanmaris] are assistants merely to the town stewards, and similarly appointed. *Municip. Corp. Report*, 1835, p. 2585.

**side-snipe** (sīd'snīp), *n.* In *joinery*, a molding side-plane.

**side-space** (sīd'spās), *n.* On a railway, the space left outside of a line of rails.

**side-splitting** (sīd'split″ing), *a.* Affecting the sides convulsively or with a rending sensation; producing the condition in which a person is said to "hold his sides": as, *side-splitting* laughter; a *side-splitting* farce. [Colloq.]

**side-step** (sīd'step), *n.* 1. A stepping to one side or sidewise.—2. Something to step on in going up or down the side or at the side of anything. The side-steps of a wooden ship are pieces of wood bolted to the side, instead of which in iron ships an iron ladder is used. A side-step of a street-car is usually a plate of wrought-iron fixed below the level of the platform.

**sidestick** (sīd'stik), *n.* In *printing*, a strip of wood or metal laid at the side of a form in a chase, or of type in a galley, having a taper corresponding to that of the quoins driven between it and the chase or galley in locking up.

**side-stitch** (sīd'stich), *n.* A stitch in the side. See *stitch*, *n.* [Rare.]

For this, be sure, to-night thou shalt have cramps,
*Side-stitches* that shall pen thy breast up.
*Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 326.

**side-strap** (sīd'strap), *n.* In *saddlery*, a strap which passes forward from the breeching-rings to the tug at the back-band. *E. H. Knight.*

**side-stroke** (sīd'strōk), *n.* 1. A stroke having or giving a side direction, as one made with a pen upon paper, with a skate upon ice, with a bat in striking a ball to one side, or the like.—2. A stroke given from or upon the side of the object struck. Compare *English*, *n.*, 5.

The *side-stroke* [in billiards] is made by striking the object-ball on the side with the point of the cue. *Encyc. Brit.*, III. 676.

**side-table** (sīd'tā″bl), *n.* [< ME. *syd-table*; < *side*[1] + *table*.] A table made to stand near the wall of an apartment, especially in a dining-room; a table smaller than the dining-table, used in many ways in the service of the household.

Pacience and Ich weren ypnt to be mettes,
And seten by ous selue at a *syd-table*.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xvi. 42.

I was then so young as to be placed at the *side-table* in that large dining-room.
*Lady Holland*, Sydney Smith, v.

**side-taking** (sīd'tā″king), *n.* [< *side*[1] + *taking*, verbal n. of *take*, *v.*] A taking of sides; engagement with a party.

What furious *sidetakings*, what plots, what bloodsheds! *Bp. Hall*, Remains, p. 72.

**side-tool** (sīd'tōl), *n.* In *wood-working*, any tool with a cutting edge at the end and side. Such tools are made in pairs, and are called respectively *right-side* and *left-side tools*.

**side-track** (sīd'trak), *n.* A short line of rails branching off by a switch from the main line of a railroad, and either returning to it or not at the further end, for use in turning out, shifting rolling-stock, etc.; a siding. [U. S.]

**side-track** (sīd'trak), *v.* [< *side-track*, *n.*] I. *trans.* 1. To put upon a side-track; shift from the main line of a railroad to a subsidiary one; shunt.

When the cars return empty, they are *side-tracked* at the packing house. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LX. 115.

2. Figuratively, to divert to one side; turn aside from the proper or the practicable course.

II. *intrans.* To pass to a side-track; come to rest on a siding.

One train had *side-tracked* to await the train from the opposite direction. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 650.

[U. S. in all uses.]

**side-transit** (sīd'tran″sit), *n.* A transit-instrument having the eyepiece in the axis, with a reflecting prism interposed between the eyepiece and the objective. See *transit-instrument*.

**side-tree** (sīd'trē), *n.* One of the principal or lower main pieces of a made mast. *Totten.*

**side-view** (sīd'vū), *n.* 1. A view of anything as seen from the side.—2. Specifically, in *bot.*, of diatoms, that aspect in which the surface of the valve is turned toward the observer: same as *valve-view*.

**sidewalk** (sīd'wâk), *n.* A footwalk by the side of a street or road; specifically, a paved or otherwise prepared way for pedestrians in a town, usually separated from the roadway by a curb and gutter. Also (in Great Britain nearly always) called *pavement*.

He loved few things better than to look out of the arched window, and see a little girl driving her hoop along the *sidewalk*, or school-boys at a game of ball.
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, xi.

**side-walker** (sīd'wâ″kėr), *n.* A laterigrade spider; a spider which walks or moves sidewise or otherwise with apparently equal ease, as *Salticus scenicus*. See *Laterigradæ*.

**sideward, sidewards** (sīd'wārd, -wārdz), *adv.* [= G. *seitwärts*; as *side*[1] + *-ward*, *-wards*.] In or from a lateral direction; toward the side; sidewise.

When it is requisite only to make a horse go *sidewards*, it will be enough to keep the reins equal in his [the rider's] hand, and with the flat of his leg and foot together, and a touch upon the shoulder of the horse with the stirrup, to make him go *sideward* either way without either advancing forward or returning backwards.
*Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 55.

Frenzied blasts came to buffet the steamer forward, *sideward*. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 740.

**sideway** (sīd'wā), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* Lateral space for passage or movement, as by the side of a carriageway; a sidewalk. [Rare.]

Every inch of roadway, except the path kept open by the police for the Premier's carriage, and every inch of *sideway*, . . . was covered by people.
*Philadelphia Times*, April 9, 1886.

II. *a.* Pertaining to lateral movement; moving to or along the side. [Rare.]

This joint leaves the pipe quite free endwise, and also allows all necessary *sideway* freedom.
*The Engineer*, LXVIII. 253.

**sideways, sideway** (sīd'wāz, -wā), *adv.* Same as *sidewise*.

But the fair blossom hangs the head
*Sideways*, as on a dying bed.
*Milton*, Ep. M. of Win.

The faint gleam . . . showed the blanched paleness of her cheek, turned *sideway* towards a corner.
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, vi.

**side-wheel** (sīd'hwēl), *n.* and *a.* I. *n.* A wheel placed at the side, as of a machine or a vehicle; specifically, one of a pair of paddle-wheels at the sides of a steam-vessel, as distinguished from the single stern-wheel used on some steamboats. Side-wheels have been superseded on ocean steamships and on many smaller steam-vessels by the screw propeller. See cuts under *paddle-wheel*.

II. *a.* Having side-wheels: as, a *side-wheel* steamer.

A wagon is a *side-wheel* craft [in whalers' idiom].
*The Century*, XL. 509.

**side-wheeler** (sīd'hwē″lėr), *n.* A side-wheel steamboat.

The Miami, a powerful and very fast *side-wheeler*, succeeded in eluding the Albemarle without receiving a blow from her ram. *The Century*, XXXVI. 425.

**side-whisker** (sīd'hwis″kėr), *n.* That part of a man's beard which grows on the cheek; a whisker: generally in the plural: as, he wore *side-whiskers*, but no beard or mustache. [Colloq.]

**side-winch** (sīd'winch), *n.* A hoisting-apparatus for light weights, consisting of a drum actuated by a crank and pinion, the whole being secured to the side of a beam or other support.

**side-wind** (sīd'wind), *n.* 1. A wind blowing laterally or toward the side of anything, at any angle; *naut.*, specifically, a wind blowing on one side so that a ship may lay her course. Also called *beam-wind*.

Wee set saile agsine, and sayled West alongst the coast with a fresh *side-winde*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, II. 105.

Taking the advantage of a *side-wind*, we were driven back in a few hours' time as far as Monaco.
*Addison*, Remarks on Italy (Works, ed. Bohn, I. 360).

2. Figuratively, an indirect influence or agency; an oblique method or means.

I am a straightforward man, I believe. I don't go beating about for *side-winds*. *Dickens*, Hard Times, ii. 9.

**sidewinder** (sīd'wīn″dėr), *n.* 1. The small horned rattler or rattlesnake of the southwestern parts of the United States, *Crotalus* (*Æchmophrys*) *cerastes*. It is common in the desert region of the Gila and Colorado rivers in Arizona. The supraorbital plate is developed into a little horn over each eye, much like those of the African horned viper figured under *Cerastes*, whence the specific (and also the subgeneric) name. Compare *sidewiper*.

2. A heavy swinging blow from the side, which disables an adversary. *Webster.*

**side-wings** (sīd'wingz), *n. pl.* The openings in the wings of a theater affording side views of the stage.

It seems as if certain actors in some preceding comedy of his were standing at the *side-wings*, and critically watching the progress of the after-piece.
*The Atlantic*, XLVIII. 402.

**side-wipe** (sīd'wīp), *n.* An indirect censure. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sidewiper** (sīd'wī″pėr), *n.* One of several small rattlesnakes, as the massasauga, which appear to wriggle sidewise with ease; a sidewinder. [Western U. S.]

**sidewise** (sīd'wīz), *adv.* [< *side*[1] + *-wise*.] 1. Toward one side; in an inclining position: as, to hold the head *sidewise*.

If they beate spice, the morter must lie *side-wise*, for distinctions sake of the day [the Passover].
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 207.

2. Laterally; on one side: as, the refraction of light *sidewise*.

Also *sideways*.

**sidewise** (sīd'wīz), *a.* [< *sidewise*, *adv.*] Directed or tending to one side; lateral in course or bearing; sideling: as, a *sidewise* glance; to make a *sidewise* leap. [Rare or colloq.]

**sidi** (sē'di), *n.* [Also *siddee*, *seedy*, formerly *siddie*, *syddie*, *seddee*; < Hind. *sīdī*, < Marathi *siddhī*, lord, master, < Ar. *saiyidī*, my lord, < *saiyid*, *seiyid*, lord. Cf. *Cid*.] 1. In western India, an honorific appellation given to African Mohammedans.—2. A Moor or African; a negro: so styled in the ports of western India.

Among the attendants of the Cambar Nabob . . . are several Abyssinian and Caffree slaves, called by way of courtesy *Seddees*, or Master.
*J. Forbes*, Oriental Memoirs, III. 167.

**Sididæ** (sid'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sida* + *-idæ*.] A family of daphniaceous or cladocerous crustaceans, typified by the genus *Sida*, having natatorial antennæ with two unequal rami, and the intestine simple.

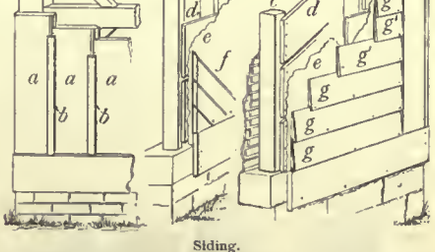
**siding** (sī'ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *side*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of taking sides; the attaching of one's self to a party; division into sides or parties. [Archaic.]

Discontents drove men into *sidings*. *Eikon Basilike.*

As here hath been a faction and *siding* amongst us now more than two years, so now there is an utter breach and sequestration amongst us.
*Mass. Hist. Soc.*, Collections, III. 29. (From Gov. [Bradford's Letter Book.)

2. On railroads, a short additional track placed at the side of a main line, and connected at one or both ends with the main lines of rails by means of switches or points. It serves for enabling trains to pass each other in opposite directions, for withdrawing a slow train to allow a fast train moving in the same direction to pass, and for other uses.

3. The covering or boarding of the sides of a frame building, or the material used for




Siding.

*A*, siding of vertically matched boards *a*, with battens *b* nailed over the vertical joints; *B*, siding of diagonally arranged matched boards *f*: *c*, studs; *d*, sheathing of unmatched boards; *e*, paper sheathing; *C*, clapboard siding, *g* being rabbeted at the lower margins and *g′* simply overlapped; *c*, *d*, *e* as in *B*.

that purpose, as weather-boards, or boards or shingles otherwise prepared.—4. The dressing of timbers to their correct breadth, as in shipbuilding; also, the timbers so dressed.

The assorting of the *sidings* is subjected to the same general principles in the matter of qualities and widths.
*U. S. Cons. Rep.*, No. lxviii. (1886), p. 597.

**siding-hook** (sī'ding-hůk), *n.* A carpenters' tool used for marking accurately lengths of material to be fitted into determined spaces, as in fitting weather-boarding between a window-frame and a corner-board.

**siding-machine** (sī'ding-ma-shēn'), *n.* A machine for sawing timber into boards; a resawing-machine.

**sidingst**, *adv.* [ME. *sidinges, syddynges;* with adverbial gen. suffix *-es*, < *side*[2] + *-ing*[1].] Sideways; to one side.

Bot thow moste seke more southe, *syddynges* a lyttilie, ffor he wille hafe sent hym-selfe sex myle large.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1039.

**sidle** (sī'dl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sidled*, ppr. *sidling*. [< *side*[1], through the adj. *sideling*, taken as ppr.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move sidewise or obliquely; edge along slowly or with effort; go aslant, as while looking in another direction.

He . . . then *sidled* close to the astonished girl. *Scott.*

"Bobby, come and sit on my knee, will you?" but Bobby preferred *sidling* over to his mother.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, x.

This is his [Carlyle's] usual way of treating unpleasant matters, *sidling* by with a deprecating shrug of the shoulders. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 146.

2. To saunter idly about in no particular direction. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**II.** *trans.* To cause to move in a sidling manner; direct the course of sidewise. [Rare.]

Reining up Tomboy, she *sidled* him, snorting and glowing all over, close to the foot-path.
*Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. viii.

**sidlingt**, *adv.* A Middle English form of *sideling*.

**Sidonian** (sī-dō'ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Zidonian;* < L. *Sidonius*, < *Sidon*, < Gr. Σιδών, < Heb. *Tsidhón* (lit. 'fishing-place'), Sidon.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Sidon, on the coast of Syria, the most important city of ancient Phenicia before the rise of Tyre, now called *Saida*.

**II.** *n.* An inhabitant of ancient Sidon; especially, a Phenician living in Sidon or in the territory subject to it.

**sie**[1] (sī), *v.* [Also *sigh*, Sc. *scy;* (*a*) < ME. *sien, syen, sizen*, < AS. *sīgan* (pret. *sāh*, pl. **sigon*, pp. *sigen*), fall, sink, slide down, = OS. *sīgan* = OFries. *sīga* = OHG. *sigan*, MHG. *sīgen* = Icel. *sīga*, fall, sink, slide down, refl. let oneself drop; orig. identical with (*b*) ME. *sihen*, < AS. **sīhan*, contr. *scón* (pret. **sāh*, pp. **sigen*), flow through, percolate, filter, sift, = MD. *sijghen*, D. *zijgen* = OHG. *sihan*, MHG. *sihen*, G. *seihen*, let flow or trickle, strain, filter, pass through a sieve, = Icel. *sía* (weak verb), filter; akin to AS. *sicerian* (= G. *sickern*), trickle, OHG. *seihhan*, MHG. G. *seichen* = LG. *seken*, make water, urinate, OHG. MHG. *seich*, G. *seiche*, urine; Teut. root **sihw;* cf. OBulg. *sichati*, make water, *sichī*, urine, Gr. *ἰκμάς*, moisture, Skt. √ *sich*, pour out. Hence ult. *sig, sigger, sike*[1], *sile*[1], *silt*. Cf. *sag, sink*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1†. To sink; fall; drop; fall, as in a swoon. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 455.

For when she gan hire fader fer espie,
Wel neigh doun of hire hors she gan to *sye*.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 182.

2. To drop, as water; trickle. [Prov. Eng.]

The rede blod *seh* ut. *Old Eng. Hom.* (E. E. T. S.), I. 121.

**II.** *trans.* 1†. To sift. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 455. —2. To strain, as milk. *Palsgrave.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sie**[1]**†** (sī), *n.* [< *sie*[1], *v.*] A drop.

**sie**[2]**†**. An obsolete preterit of *see*[1].

**Sieboldia** (sē-bōl'di-ą), *n.* [NL. (Bonaparte), named from Philipp Franz von *Siebold*, a German traveler in Japan (1796–1866).] A genus of urodele amphibians, containing the largest living representative of the whole order, *S. maximus* of Japan, the giant salamander. Also called *Cryptobranchus* and *Megalobatrachus* (which see).

**siecle†**, *n.* See *secle*.

Many trifling poemes of Homer, Ouid, Virgill, Catullus, and other notable writers of former ages . . . are come from many former *siecles* vnto our times.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie (ed. Arber), p. 125.

**siegburgite** (sēg'bėrg-īt), *n.* [< *Siegburg* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A fossil resin from Siegburg, near Bonn, in Prussia.

**siege** (sēj), *n.* [E. dial. also *sedge* (see *sedge*[2]); < ME. *seige, sege*, < OF. *sege, siege*, a seat, throne, F. *siège* = Pr. *setge, sege* (cf. Sp. *sitio*, Pg. *as-sedio*, a siege) = It. *seggio* (cf. *sedia*), a chair, seat, < L. as if **sedium* (cf. ML. *assedium*, L. *obsidium*, a siege), < *sedere*, sit, = E. *sit:* see *sedent*. Cf. *besiege, sec*[2]. Otherwise < LL. **sedicum*, < L. *sedes*, a seat.] 1. A seat; a throne. [Obsolete or archaic.]

At the left syde of the Emperoures *Sege* is the *Sege* of his firste Wif, o degree lowere than the Emperour.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 217.

Thow thiself that art plaunted in me chasedest out of the *sege* of my corage alle covetise of mortal thinges.
*Chaucer*, Boëthius, i. prose 4.

Besides, upon the very *siege* of justice,
Lord Angelo hath to the public ear
Profess'd the contrary.
*Shak.*, M. for M., iv. 2. 101.

The knights masquers sitting in their several *sieges*.
*B. Jonson*, Masque of Oberon.

2†. A fixed situation or position; station as to rank or class; specifically, of the heron, a station or an attitude of watchfulness for prey.

I fetch my life and being
From men of royal *siege*.
*Shak.*, Othello, i. 2. 22.

We'll to the field again;
. . . a hearn [heron] put from her *siege*,
And a pistol shot off in her breech, shall mount
So high that to your view she'll seem to soar
Above the middle region of the air.
*Massinger*, Guardian, i. 1.

3†. A camp; an encampment, especially as the seat of a besieging army.

Thei were loigged at a *seige* be-fore a Citee cleped Nabisise, that was a grete town and a riche, and plentevouse of alle goodes. . . . The Kynge Leodogan . . . hadde not peple in his reame sufficient to a-reyse hem fro the sege, ne to chase hem oute of his reame.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), fl. 202.

4. The stationing or sitting down of an attacking force in a strong encampment before or around a fortified place, for the purpose of capturing it by continuous offensive operations, such as the breaching, undermining, or scaling of walls or other works, the destruction of its defenders, the cutting off of supplies, etc.; the act of besieging, or the state of being besieged; besiegement; beleaguerment: as, to push the *siege;* to undergo a *siege;* hence, figuratively, a prolonged or persistent endeavor to overcome resistance maintained with the aid of a shelter or cover of any kind.

And with the Sunne the Beares also returned, sometime laying violent *siege* to their house.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 434.

No fort so fensible, no wals so strong,
But that continuall battery will rive,
Or daily *siege*, through dispurvayaunce long.
*Spenser*, F. Q., III. x. 10.

Love stood the *siege*, and would not yield his breast.
*Dryden*, Theodore and Honoria, l. 33.

5†. Stool; excrement; fecal matter.

How camest thou to be the *siege* of this moon-calf? Can he vent Trinculos? *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2. 110.

6. In *mech.*: (*a*) The floor of a glass-furnace. (*b*) A workmen's table or bench. *E. H. Knight.* —7†. A flock, as of herons, bitterns, or cranes.

A *sege* of herons, and of bitterns.
*Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 97.

**Attack of a siege.** See *attack*.—**To lay siege to.** See *lay*[1].—**To raise a siege.** See *raise*[1].

**siege** (sēj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sieged*, ppr. *sieging*. [< *siege*, *n.* Cf. *besiege*.] To lay siege to; besiege; beleaguer; beset.

Thrice did Darius fall
Beneath my potencie; great Babylon,
Mighty in walls, I *sieg'd*, and seised on.
*Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 141).

**siege-basket** (sēj'bàs'ket), *n.* 1. A variety of mantlet made of osier or other wattled material. —2. A gabion.

**siege-battery** (sēj'bat'ėr-i), *n.* See *battery*.

**siege-cap** (sēj'kap), *n.* A helmet of unusual thickness and weight, supposed to have been worn as a defense against missiles thrown from the walls of a besieged place.

**siege-gun** (sēj'gun), *n.* A cannon, too heavy for field-service, employed for battering and breaching purposes in siege operations. See cuts under *howitzer*.

**siegenite** (sē'gen-īt), *n.* [< *Siegen* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a nickeliferous variety of the cobalt sulphid linnæite, found at Siegen in Prussia.

**siege-piece** (sēj'pēs), *n.* A coin, generally of unusual shape and rude workmanship, issued in a town or castle during a siege, when the operations of the ordinary mints are suspended. The English siege-pieces, made from plate melted down, and issued during the civil war by the followers of Charles I. at some of the chief royalist cities and castles (Beeston, Carlisle, Colchester, Newark, Scarborough, Pontefract), are noteworthy examples of the class.

Obverse of Newark Siege-piece.

**siege-train** (sēj'-trān), *n.* The artillery, carriages, ammunition, and equipments which are carried with an army for the purpose of attacking a fortified place.

Reverse of Newark Siege-piece (one shilling).—British Museum. (Size of original.)

**siege-works** (sēj'-wėrks), *n. pl.* The offensive or protective structures, as breastworks, trenches, etc., prepared by an investing force before a besieged place.

Pope . . . surrounded the place by *siege-works* in which he could protect his men. *The Century*, XXXVI. 660.

**sielet**, *v.* An obsolete form of *ceil*.

**Siemens armature.** A form of armature invented by Siemens, and much used in dynamo-machines. It is essentially a cylinder wound longitudinally with copper wires or rods, and having its poles, when it is rotated in the field of the electromagnets, on opposite sides of the cylinder.

**Siemens-Martin process.** See *steel*.

**Siemens process.** See *steel*.

**Siena marble.** See *marble*, 1.

**siencet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *scion*. *Cotgrave.*

**Sienese** (si-e-nēs' or -nēz'), *a.* and *n.* [< *Siena* (see def.) + *-ese.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Siena, a city and a province of central Italy, the ancient Sena Julia, formerly an independent republic.

The history of *Sienese* art is a fair and luminous record.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 43.

**Sienese school of painting**, one of the chief of the Italian schools of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, parallel in development to the early school of Florence, like which it had its origin in the Byzantine mannerism and rigidity. In general, this school is characterized by a coloring at once harmonious and brilliant, by a predilection for rich costumes and accessories, and by a notable power of sentimental expression. It is inferior to the Florentine school in the grouping of its figures and in vigor and correctness of drawing. Among the chief artists of the school are Duccio di Buoninsegna, Simone di Martino, Lippo Memmi, and Ambrogio Lorenzetti, with the later Sano di Pietro and Matteo di Giovanni.

**II.** *n. sing.* and *pl.* An inhabitant or a native of the city or province of Siena, or, collectively, the people of Siena.

**sienite**, *n.* See *syenite*.

**sienitic**, *a.* See *syenitic*.

**sienna** (si-en'ą), *n.* [< *Sienna*, < It. *Siena*, a city of central Italy; *terra di Siena*, Siena earth.] 1. A ferruginous ocherous earth, fine and smooth, used as a pigment in both oil and water-color painting. The finest is that obtained from Italy. *Raw sienna* is the native pigment prepared by simply drying the material which is taken from the mine or vein and afterward powdering. In composition and appearance it somewhat resembles yellow ocher, but it is deeper in tint and of a browner hue. It gives a highly chromatic orange-yellow, considerably darkened, its luminosity being about half that of a bright chrome-yellow. Its transparency is one of its important qualities, while opacity should be the characteristic of an ocher. *Burnt sienna* is the raw material roasted in a furnace before powdering. By this means the color is changed to a warm reddish brown similar to old mahogany. It is, like raw sienna, translucent in body.

2. The color of sienna pigment.

**Siennese**, *a.* and *n.* An occasional spelling of *Sienese*.

**sienst**, *n.* An obsolete form of *scion*. *Cotgrave.*

**sierra** (sier'ą), *n.* [< Sp. *sierra*, a saw, a saw-like ridge of mountains, = Pr. Pg. It. *serra*, a saw, < L. *serra*, a saw: see *serrate*.] 1. A chain of hills or mountains: used as part of the name of many mountain-chains in Spanish or formerly Spanish countries: as, the *Sierra* Nevada (in Spain and in California).

For miles and miles we skirt the Ragusan island of Meleda, long, slender, with its endless hills of no great height standing up like the teeth of a saw — a true *sierra* in miniature. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 193.

2. A scombroid fish, *Scomberomorus caballa*, a kind of Spanish mackerel. The sides of the body of the young are relieved by indistinct dark-yellowish spots, which are lost in the adult, and the spinous dorsal has no anterior black blotch. It is the largest species of its genus, and occasionally reaches a weight of 100 pounds. It inhabits the tropical Atlantic, and rarely visits the southern coast of the United States.

3. Same as *chromosphere*.

**Sierra Leone fever, peach,** etc. See *fever*[1], etc.

**siesta** (sies'tä), *n.* [= F. *siesta* = G. *siesta*, < Sp. *siesta* = Pg. It. *sesta*, a nap taken at noon, lit. 'the sixth hour,' < L. *sexta*, sc. *hora*, the sixth hour after sunrise, the hour of noon, fem. of *sextus*, sixth, < *sex*, six: see *six*. Cf. *noon*[1].] A midday rest or nap; an interval of sleep or repose taken in the hottest part of the day: a common practice in Spain and other hot countries.

The inhabitants were enjoying their *siesta*.
*W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 243.

**sieur** (siėr), *n.* [F., < L. *senior*, elder: see *senior, sir*.] A title of respect formerly used by the French, and still extant in law-practice.

**Sieva bean.** A variety, together with the Lima bean, of *Phaseolus lunatus*, a twining species with broad and curved or simitar-shaped pods containing few flat seeds.

**sieve** (siv), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sive, syve;* < ME. *sive, syve, sife, syfe, syffe*, < AS. *sife*, in oldest form *sibi* (= MD. *seve, sef*, D. *zeef* = MLG. LG. *seve* = OHG. *sib*, MHG. *sip*, G. *sieb, sip*), a sieve; cf. *sifethe, sifetha*, bran, *siftan*, sift: see *sift*.] **1.** An instrument for separating the finer from the coarser parts of disintegrated matter, by shaking it so as to force the former through meshes too small for the latter to pass. Sieves are made in many forms for a great variety of uses. See *hair-sieve, searce, screen, bolting-cloth*, etc.—**2.** Something for other use shaped like or in some way resembling the common circular sieve. (*a*) A basket of coarsely plaited straw or the like, so called because it is made with many small meshes or openings: locally used as a measure, about a bushel.

*Sieves* and half-*sieves* are baskets to be met with in every quarter of Covent Garden market.
*Steevens*, Notes on Shakspere's T. and C., ii. 2.

(*b*) A wide sheepskin-covered hoop used in some localities for holding wool.

There was a woman was cardin' wool, and after she carded it she put it into her *sieve*.
Quoted in *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXVII. 240.

**3.** In *calico-printing*, a cloth extending over a vat which contains the color. *E. H. Knight.* —**4.** Figuratively, a thing which lacks closeness of texture, or a person who lacks closeness of disposition; especially, a very frank or free-spoken person; one who lets out all that he knows.

Why, then, as you are a waiting-woman, as you are the *sieve* of all your lady's secrets, tell it me.
*Dryden*, Mock Astrologer, i. 1.

**Drum-sieve**, a kind of sieve in extensive use among druggists, drysalters, and confectioners: so named from its form. It is used for sifting very fine powders, and consists of three parts or sections, the top and bottom sections being covered with parchment or leather, and made to fit over and under a sieve of the usual form, which is placed between them. The substance to be sifted being thus closed in, the operator is not annoyed by the clouds of powder which would otherwise be produced by the agitation, and the material sifted is at the same time saved from waste.—**Sieve and shears**, an old mode of divination. See *coscinomancy*.

Th' oracle of *sieve and shears*,
That turns as certain as the spheres.
*S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. iii. 569.

**Sieve of Eratosthenes**, a contrivance for finding prime numbers. All the numbers from any limit to any other are written one below another at equal distances. A piece of paper is then cut out in a gridiron shape so that it can be laid down to cover all the numbers divisible by 2. Another piece covers all those divisible by 3; and so on until all but the prime numbers are covered.

**sieve** (siv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sieved*, ppr. *sieving*. [Early mod. E. *sive, syve* (= MLG. *seven* = G. *sieben*), sift; from the noun. Cf. *sift*.] To cause the finer parts of to pass through or as if through a sieve; sift.

He . . . busies himselfe . . . in *syving* of Muck-hills and shop-dust, whereof he will boult a whole cart load to gain a bow'd pinne. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 15.

It was supposed that in microbic diseases the blood "swarmed" with the specific germs, and, arrived in the renal circulation, they were in turn "*sieved* out."
*Medical News*, LII. 466.

The fibers of wood . . . are then *sieved* according to fineness. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 225.

**sieve-beaked** (siv'bēkt), *a.* Having a lamellate bill acting as a sieve, sifter, or strainer; lamellirostral.

**sievebeaks** (siv'bēks), *n. pl.* The lamellirostral birds, as ducks and geese: a translation of the technical name *Lamellirostres*.

**sieve-cell** (siv'sel), *n.* In *bot.*, a prosenchymatous cell, as, for example, such as occur in the inner bark of the stems of certain dicotyledons, in which the walls have become thickened reticulately, leaving large thin areas or panels. After a time these thin areas may become absorbed, allowing the protoplasm of adjacent cells to become structurally united. The thin areas or panels are called *sieve-plates*, and the perforations permitting communication between the cells, *sieve-pores*. Sieve-cells constitute an essential element of fibrovascular bundles, and, taken collectively, form *sieve-tissue*, or *cribriform tissue*. See *cribriform, tissue, liber*[1].


Sieve-cells of *Cucurbita Pepo*, highly magnified.

These perforations [of the cell-wall] often occur in groups both upon the cell-wall and upon the septum between superposed cells, and give rise to a remarkable sieve-like structure, in which case they are termed *sieve-cells*.
*Encyc. Brit.*, IV. 87.

**sieve-disk** (siv'disk), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *sieve-plate*, 2.

**sieve-hypha** (siv'hī"fä), *n.* In *bot.*, a hypha which exhibits more or less perfect sieve-plates, as in certain laminariaceous seaweeds.

**sieve-like** (siv'līk), *a.* In *anat.*, cribriform; ethmoid.

**sieve-plate** (siv'plāt), *n.* **1.** A bone or other hard, flat part full of little holes; a foraminulose plate or surface; specifically, the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone.—**2.** In *bot.*, one of the panels or thin areas of a sieve-cell. See *sieve-cell*.—**3.** In *paper-manuf.*, a strainer for paper-pulp; a knotter; a sifting-machine.

**sieve-pore** (siv'pōr), *n.* In *bot.*, one of the pores or openings through the sieve-plate permitting communication between contiguous sieve-cells. See *sieve-cell*.

**sievest**, *n. pl.* An obsolete form of *sives*. See *sive*. *Hollyband's Dict.*, 1593. (*Halliwell.*)

**sieve-tissue** (siv'tish"ö), *n.* In *bot.*, tissue composed of sieve-cells.

**sieve-tube** (siv'tūb), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *sieve-cell*.

**sieve-vessel** (siv'ves"el), *n.* In *bot.*, same as *sieve-cell*.

**sieveyer**† (siv'yėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. *siveyer;* < *sieve* + *-yer*.] A maker of sieves.

William Siveyer was born at Shincliffe in this bishoprick, where his father was a *siveyer* or sieve-maker.
*Fuller*, Worthies, Durham, I. 486.

**sifac** (sē'fak), *n.* [Malagasy.] The babakoto or short-tailed indri of Madagascar, *Indris brevicaudatus*. It varies to nearly white, when it is also called *simpouné* and venerated by the Malagasies. See cut under *indri*.

**Sifatite** (si-fā'tīt), *n.* [< Ar. *sifāt*, attributes, + *-ite*[2].] A member of a Mohammedan sect or school which believes that God's attributes are eternally part of his being.

A third sect, that of the *Sifatites* (Partisans of the Attributes), contended energetically against the two former [Jabarites and Motazlites]. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 592.

**sifflet** (sif'l), *v.* [< ME. *siflen, syflen*, < OF. (and F.) *siffler*, whistle, = Pr. *siblar, ciblar, sinlar* = Sp. *silbar* = Pg. *sibilar* = It. *sibilare, sibillare*, < L. *sibilare*, LL. also *sifilare*, < *sibilus*, hissing: see *sibilate*.] To breathe or blow with a softly sibilant sound; whistle; hiss.

After the aesoun of somer wyth the soft wyndez,
Quen zeferus *syflez* hym-self on aedez & erbez.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 517.

**siffle** (sif'l), *n.* [< *siffle*, *v.*] A sibilant râle. See *râle*.

**sifflement**† (sif'l-ment), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *sifflement*, < *siffler*, whistle: see *siffle*, *v.*] The act of whistling or hissing; a whistling, or a whistle-like sound.

Like to the winged chanters of the wood,
Uttering nought else but idle *siffilements*.
*A. Brewer* (?), Lingua, i. 1.

**sifflet** (sif'let), *n.* [< F. *sifflet*, < *siffler*, whistle: see *siffle*, *v.*] A whistle or cat-call sometimes used in playhouses.

**siffleur** (si-flėr'), *n.* [F.: name given by Canadian voyageurs.] The whistler, or hoary marmot, *Arctomys pruinosus*.

**sifflöt** (sif'flėt), *n.* [With accom. term. (as if < G. *flöte*, flute), < F. *sifloter*, whistle, < *siffler*, whistle: see *siffle*, *v.*] In *music*, a whistle-flute; in the organ, a flute-stop having a whistling tone.

**sift** (sift), *v.* [< ME. *siften, syften*, < AS. *siftan, syftan* = MD. *siften*, D. *ziften* = LG. *siften*, MLG. LG. also *sichten* (> G. *sichten* = Dan. *sigte* = Sw. *sikta* = Icel. *sikta, sigta*), sift (whence Dan. *sigte* = Sw. *sikta*, a sieve); connected with *sife, sibi*, a sieve: see *sieve*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To cause the finer parts of to pass through a sieve; part or separate the larger and smaller elements of, by shaking in a sieve; bolt: as, to *sift* meal, powder, sand, or lime; to *sift* the flour from the bran.

I saw about this place, as well as on the spot of the antient Arsinoe, near Faiume, the people *sifting* the sand in order to find seals and medals.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 58.

**2.** To pass or shake through or from anything in the manner of a sieve; pour out or stir up loosely, like particles falling from a sieve: as, to *sift* sand through the fingers; to *sift* sugar upon a cake.

When yellow sands are *sifted* from below,
The glitt'ring billows give a golden show.
*Dryden*.

When you mix two gases together and then pass them through a thin piece of blackleaf, the lightest gas comes out quickest, and is as it were *sifted* from the other.
*W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 176.

The deepest pathos of Phœbe's voice and song, moreover, came *sifted* through the golden texture of a cheery spirit, and was somehow interfused with the quality thence acquired. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, ix.

**3.** To act upon or about as if by means of a sieve; examine with close scrutiny; subject to minute analysis: used with a great variety of applications: sometimes with *out:* as, to *sift* the good from the bad; to *sift out* the truth of the matter; to *sift* a proposition.

As near as I could *sift* him on that argument.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 1. 12.

The actions of men in high stations are all conspicuous, and liable to be scanned and *sifted*.
*Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. xiii.

You must speak with this wench, Rat—this Effie Deans—you must *sift* her a wee bit.
*Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xvii.

A confused mass of testimony, which he did not *sift*, which he did not even read. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

=**Syn. 1.** *Sift, Bolt, Strain, Screen.* *Sift* is used especially of action by means of a sieve, or of anything serving as a sieve, as an independent instrument; *bolt*, of the separation of meal and bran, or of the different grades of meal or flour, or the like, by the mechanism of a mill. *Strain* and *screen* are used of analogous action upon liquids and coarser solids.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To pass or fall loosely or scatteringly, as if through the meshes of a sieve: as, the dust or the snow *sifted* through the crevices; the light *sifts* from the clouds.—**2.** To practise detailed scrutiny or investigation; make close examination.

With many a courtly wile she pry'd and *sifted*,
His parentage and family to find.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 150.

**sift** (sift), *n.* [< *sift*, *v. i.*] Something that falls or passes as if from the meshes of a sieve; sifting or sifted material. [Rare.]

**sifter** (sif'tėr), *n.* [< *sift* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who sifts, in any sense; especially, one employed in the operation of sifting loose matter.

Though the stile nothing delight the daintie eare of the curious *sifter*. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 204.

In a dust-yard lately visited the *sifters* formed a curious sight; they were almost up to their middle in dust, ranged in a semi-circle in front of that part of the heap which was being worked.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 191.

**2.** A sieve, particularly one differing in form and use from the common sieve, as for sorting matter of differing sizes, sifting ashes from partly burned coal, or the like. An *ash-sifter* is usually square or oblong, provided with a handle and sometimes a cover, and shaken over a box or barrel.

**3.** *pl.* Specifically, in *ornith.*, the lamellirostral birds, as ducks and geese; sievebeaks.

**sifting** (sif'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sift*, *v.*] A searching or investigating.

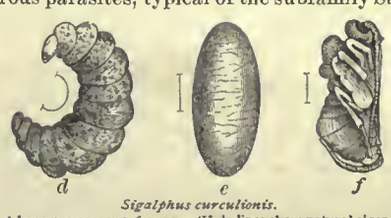
**sifting-machine** (sif'ting-ma-shēn"), *n.* In *paper-manuf.*, a sieve-plate.

**sig**[1] (sig), *v.* A dialectal form of *sie*[1].

**sig**[2] (sig), *n.* [< *sig*[1], *v.*] Urine; stale urine. [Prov. Eng. and New Eng.]

**Sigalphinæ** (sig-al-fī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sigalphus* + *-inæ*.] A subfamily of hymenopterous parasites of the family *Braconidæ*, division *Cryptogastres*, typified by the genus *Sigalphus*, and containing only this genus and *Allodorus*.

**Sigalphus** (si-gal'fus), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804); formation not obvious.] A genus of hymenopterous parasites, typical of the subfamily *Sigalphinæ*, having the fourth and fifth abdominal segments concealed under the carapace. Twelve

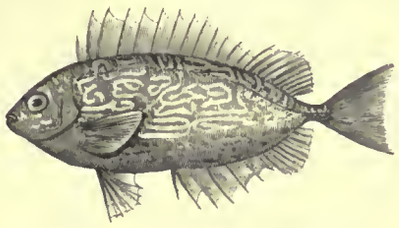

*d* *e* *f*
*Sigalphus curculionis*.
*d*, larva; *e*, cocoon; *f*, pupa. (Hair-lines show natural sizes.)

species are known in Europe, and six in North America. *S. curculionis* of the United States is a common parasite

*Sigalphus curculionis.*
*a*, male, dorsal view; *b*, female, side view; *c*, antenna, greatly enlarged. (Hair-lines indicate natural sizes of *a* and *b*.)

of the destructive plum-curculio, *Conotrachelus nenuphar*. The European species are parasitic upon bark-boring beetles and leaf-mining larvæ.

**Siganidæ** (si-gan′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Siganus* + *-idæ*.] A family of teuthidoid acanthopterygian fishes, represented by the genus *Siganus*. They have the abdominal (vertebral) about as long as the caudal region; the rayed parts of the dorsal and anal fins subequal and shorter than the spinous parts; the ventrals



*Siganus striolatus*, one of the *Siganidæ*.

each with two marginal (external and internal) spines, between which intervene three rays; the head with its rostral section moderate; and no epipleurals. They are also remarkable for the constancy of the number of rays, the dorsal having thirteen spines and ten rays, and the anal seven spines and nine rays. About 40 species are known, all confined to the Indo-Pacific oceans, as *Siganus striolatus*.

**siganoid** (sig′a-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Siganus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Siganidæ*.

**II.** *n.* A fish of the family *Siganidæ*.

**Siganus** (sig′ạ-nus), *n.* [NL., < Ar. *sidjan*.] In *ichth.*, the typical genus of *Siganidæ*. See cut under *Siganidæ*.

**sigaret** (sig′ạ-ret), *n.* A gastropod of the genus *Sigaretus*.

**Sigaretidæ** (sig-ạ-ret′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sigaretus* + *-idæ*.] A family of pectinibranchiate gastropods, united by modern conchologists with *Natieidæ*. Also *Sigaretæ*, *Sigaretea*, *Sigareti*, and *Sigaretina*.

**Sigaretus** (sig-ạ-rē′tus), *n.* [NL. (Adanson, 1757), < *sigaret*, name of a shell.] In *conch.*,

*Sigaretus (Naticina) papilla.*

*Sigaretus haliotoides.*

the typical genus of *Sigaretidæ*. *Cuvier*, 1799.

**Sigaultian** (si-gâl′ti-ạn), *a.* [< *Sigault* (see def.) + *-i-an*.] Pertaining to Sigault, a French surgeon.—**Sigaultian section** or **operation**, symphyseotomy.

**sigget**†, *v.* A Middle English form of *say*[1].

**sigger** (sig′ėr), *v. i.* [A freq. of *sig*[1].] To trickle through a cranny or crevice; ooze as into a mine; leak. [Prov. Eng.]

**sigh**[1] (sī), *v.* [< ME. *sighen*, *syghen*, *sizen* (pret. *sigede*, *sighede*, *sighte*, *syghte*, *sicht*), var. of *siken*, *syken* (pret. *sikede*, *sykede*, *syked*), < AS. *sīcan*, *sȳcan* (pret. **sāc*, pp. **sicen*); cf. freq. *sīcetan*, *sicettan*, *siccettan*, *siceitan*, sigh, sob (> ME. **sihten*, sigh, *siht*, a sigh); Sw. *sucka* = Dan. *sukke*, sigh, groan; prob. ult. imitative.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To heave or draw a sigh (see *sigh*, *n.*); make an audible inspiration and expiration indicative of some emotion; make an expressive respiratory sound: as, to *sigh* with grief or disappointment, or (less commonly) from satisfaction or the sense of relief.

& sche, sore *siking*, seide that sche wold,
Sche hoped, thurth goddes grace.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5209.

Therwithal she sore *sighte*,
And he bigan to glad hire as he mighte.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1217.

From out her heart she *sighed*, as she must read
Of folk unholpen in their utmost need.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 110.

Hence—2. To experience an oppressive mental sensation; yearn or long, as from a special access of emotion or desire: often with *for:* as, to *sigh for* the good old times.

He *sighed* deeply in his spirit. Mark viii. 12.

*Sighing* o'er his bitter fruit
*For* Eden's drupes of gold.
*Whittier*, Lay of Old Time.

It was not indeed ever to become such a definitely presentable rule of life as we often *sigh for*.
*T. H. Green*, Prolegomena to Ethics, § 253.

3. To make a sound resembling or suggestive of a sigh; sound with gentle or subdued mournfulness: said of things, especially the wind and its effects.

Nothing was audible except the *sighing* of the wind.
*J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xxxii.

**II.** *trans.* To emit, use, or act upon or in regard to with sighs or in sighing; utter, express, lament, etc., with sighing utterance or feeling: used poetically with much latitude: as, to *sigh* out one's love, pleasure, or grief.

I lov'd the maid I married; never man
*Sigh'd* truer breath. *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5. 121.

I approach'd the ass,
And straight he weeps, and *sighs* some sonnet out
To his fair love. *Marston*, Satires, iii. 63.

Ages to come, and Men unborn,
Shall bless her Name, and *sigh* her Fate.
*Prior*, Ode presented to the King (1695), st. 3.

**sigh**[1] (sī), *n.* [< ME. *sygh*, var. of *sike*, *sik* (cf. Sw. *suck* = Dan. *suk*); < *sigh*[1], *v.*] A sudden involuntary deep-drawn inspiration of breath, followed by its more or less audible expiration, usually expressive of some emotion or sensation: as, a *sigh* of grief, chagrin, relief, pleasure, or fatigue.

Withinne the temple, of *sykes* hot as fyr
I herde a swow that gan aboute renne.
*Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 246.

My *sighs* are many, and my heart is faint. Lam. i. 22.

She sighed a *sigh* of ineffable satisfaction, as if her cup of happiness were now full.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xvii.

**sigh**[2], *v.* See *sic*[1].

**sigh**[3]†. A Middle English preterit of *see*[1].

**sigher** (sī′ėr), *n.* [< *sigh*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who sighs.

I could wish myself a sigh to be so chid, or at least a *sigher* to be comforted.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 1.

**sighful** (sī′fûl), *a.* [< *sigh*[1], *n.*, + *-ful*.] Full of or causing sighs; mournful. [Rare.]

And, in a Caue hard-by, he roareth out
A *sigh-full* Song.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Trophies.

**sighingly** (sī′ing-li), *adv.* With sighing.

**sight**[1] (sīt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also sometimes *site*; < ME. *sight*, *sighte*, *syghte*, *sihte*, *syhte*, *siht*, *sihthe*, earlier with a prefix, *isiht*, < AS. *gesihth*, *gesiehth*, *gesyhth* (= OS. *gesiht* = MD. *gesicht*, D. *gezigt* = MLG. *gesichte*, *sichte* = OHG. *gesiht*, *gisiht*, MHG. *gesiht*, *gesihte*, *gesichte*, G. *gesicht*, also MHG. *siht*, G. *sicht* = Sw. Dan. *sigte*), sight, vision, a thing seen, aspect, respect; with formative *-th*, later *-t*, < *seón* (pret. *scah*, pp. *gesegen*), see: see *see*[1].] 1. The power of seeing; the faculty of vision; ability to perceive objects by means of the eyes: commonly reckoned the first of the five senses. Extent of the power of seeing is expressed by the phrases *long* or (better) *far sight*, and *short* or (better) *near sight* (in physiology, technically, *hypermetropic* or *presbyopic vision* and *myopic vision*, respectively). Formerly, but not now, used in the plural with reference to more than one subject.

Grete and huge was the duste that a-roos, that troubled sore their *sightes*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 398.

Why cloud they [the eyes of heaven] not their *sights* perpetually,
If this be true, which makes me pale to read it?
*Shak.*, Pericles, i. 1. 74.

O loss of *sight*, of thee I most complain!
*Milton*, S. A., l. 67.

2. A seeing or looking; a vision or view; visual perception or inspection: with or without an article: as, to get a *sight*, or catch or lose *sight*, of an object; at first *sight;* a cheerful *sight;* to get out of one's *sight*.

That blisful *sight* softneth al my sorwe.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 50.

A cloud received him out of their *sight*. Acts i. 9.

She with her nurse, her husband, and child,
In poor array their *sights* beguild.
*Duchess of Suffolk's Calamity* (Child's Ballads, VII. 300).

A *sight* of you, Mr. Harding, is good for sore eyes.
*Trollope*, Barchester Towers, xii.

3. Scope of vision; limit of visual perception; seeing-distance; range of the eyes; open view: as, to put something out of *sight*.

Contrariwise, in the Plaines [of Peru], lust by in *site*, they haue their summer from October to Aprill, the rest their Winter. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 874.

4. Gaze; look; view; visual attention or regard: as, to fix one's *sight* upon a distant landmark.

From the depth of hell they lift their *sight*,
And at a distance see superior light.
*Dryden*. (*Johnson.*)

He many Empires pass'd;
When fair Britannia fix'd his *Sight* at last.
*Congreve*, Birth of the Muse.

Hence—5. Mental regard or consideration; estimation; judgment; way of looking upon or thinking about a subject; point of view.

Let my life . . . be precious in thy *sight*. 2 Ki. i. 13.

Thou hast made our false Prophets to be found a lie in the *sight* of all the people.
*Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

6. The state of being seen; visual presence; a coming into view or within the range of vision: as, to know a person by or at *sight;* to honor a draft on *sight*.

But you, faire Sir, whose honourable *sight*
Doth promise hope of helpe and timely grace,
Mote I beseech to succour his sad plight?
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. viii. 25.

This is the place appointed for our meeting,
Yet comes she [not]; I'm covetous of her *sight*.
*Middleton*, More Dissemblers besides Women, iv. 1.

7. An insight; an opportunity for seeing or studying, as something to be learned.

I gave my time for nothing on condition of his giving me a *sight* into his business.
*H. Brooke*, Fool of Quality, I. 385. (*Davies.*)

Hence—8. An opportunity for doing something; an opening; a chance; a "show": as, he has no *sight* against his opponent. [Colloq.]—9†. Look; aspect; manner of appearing.

She sit in halle with a sorweful *sighte*.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1832.

10. Something seen or to be seen; a spectacle; a show; used absolutely, a striking spectacle; a gazing-stock; something adapted to attract the eyes or fix attention: as, the *sights* of a town; he was a *sight* to behold.

Hct was a god *seyt* to se.
*Robin Hood and the Potter* (Child's Ballads, V. 20)

Moses said, I will now turn aside and see this great *sight*, why the bush is not burnt. Ex. iii. 3.

It was not very easy to our primitive friends to make themselves *sights* and spectacles, and the scorn and derision of the world. *Penn*, Rise and Progress of Quakers, ii.

Hence—11. A number or quantity wonderful to see or contemplate; a surprising multitude or multiplicity presented to view or attention; a great many, or a great deal: as, what a *sight* of people! it must have taken a *sight* of work (to accomplish something). [Colloq.]

Where is so great a strength of money, i. where is so huge a *syght* of mony.
*Palsgrave*, Acolastus (1540). (*Halliwell.*)

Juliana Berners, lady-prioress of the nunnery of Sopwell in the fifteenth century, informs us that in her time "a bonynable *syght* of monkes" was elegant English for "a large company of friars."
*G. P. Marsh*, Lects. on Eng. Lang., 1st ser., viii.

12. An aid to seeing. Specifically—(*a*) *pl.* The eyes; spectacles. [Old or prov. Eng.]

Bought me two new pair of spectacles of Turlington; . . . his daughter, he being out of the way, do advise me two very young *sights*, and that that will help me most.
*Pepys*, Diary, III. 279.

(*b*) An aperture through which to look; in old armor, a perforation for the eye through the helmet; now, especially, a small piece (generally one of two pieces in line) with an aperture, either vacant (plain) or containing a lens (telescopic), on a surveying or other instrument, for aid in bringing an object observed into exact line with the point of observation: as, the *sights* of a quadrant or a compass.

Their beavers down,
Their eyes of fire sparkling through *sights* of steel.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., iv. 1. 121.

(*c*) A device for directing the aim of a firearm, the most common sort being a metal pin set on top of the barrel near the muzzle. There are often two, one near the muzzle and the other at the breech, the latter having a notch or hole through which the former is seen when the gun is pointed: in this case they are called *fore-sight* or *front sight*, and *hind-sight* or *breech-sight*. Firearms intended for long range are fitted with sights marked for different elevations, or adjustable, by the use of which the aim can be taken for distances of several hundred yards. See *bead-sight*, *peep-sight*, and cuts under *revolver* and *gun*.

All guns fitted with a front *sight* on the top of the piece between the trunnions have what is called a clearance-angle. *Farrow*, Mil. Encyc., p. 358.

13. An aim or an observation taken by looking along the course of a gun or an instrument; in *gun.*, specifically, the leveling or aiming of a gun by the aid of its sights; *naut.*, an instrumental observation of the sun or other heavenly body for determining the position of a vessel; in *surveying*, the fixing, by sight with an instrument, of the relative position of an object for the purpose of alinement. *Coarse sight*, in shooting, implies an aim taken by exposing a large part of the front sight to the eye in covering the object; *fine sight* implies a careful aim taken by exposing only the summit of the front sight. See *bead*, *n.*, 4.

Hence — 14. A straight stretch of road, as one along which a sight may be taken in surveying; a line uninterrupted by a bend or an elevation: as, go on three *sights*, and stop at the first house. Also called *look*. [Western U. S.] — 15. In *picture-framing*, that part of a picture of any kind which is exposed to view within the edge of a frame or mat; the whole of the space within the frame. — **After sight**, in *com.*, after presentation. — **Angle of sight.** See *angle*[3]. — **Aperture-sight.** Same as *open bead-sight* (which see, under *bead-sight*). — **At short sight.** See *short*. — **At sight.** (*a*) Immediately; as soon as seen; without study or practice: as, to read a piece of music *at sight;* to shoot *at sight*. (*b*) In *com.*, on presentation. — **Bill of sight.** See *bill*[3]. — **Buckhorn-sight**, a form of rear sight used for rifles: so called from a fancied resemblance of the curved ears adjacent to the sighting-notch to the horns of a deer. — **Field of sight.** Same as *field of vision* (which see, under *field*). — **In sight.** (*a*) Within the power or range of vision; in or into a state of visibility to an observer or observers: as, the ship hove *in sight*.

> The Spanish fleet thou canst not see — because
> It is not yet *in sight!* *Sheridan*, The Critic, ii. 2.

(*b*) Within view or seeing distance; in a position permitting sight or observation: with *of:* as, to be *in sight of* land.

> *In sight of* quiet sands and seas.
> *A. C. Swinburne*, Felise.

(*c*) Within the range of observation or knowledge; known from inspection, search, or inquiry; that can be calculated upon as existing or available: as, the ore *in sight* in a mine; the amount of grain *in sight* for market. (*d*) In estimation or consideration; as seen or judged; according to mental perception: with a possessive pronoun: as, to do what is right *in one's* own *sight*. — **Line of sight**, the right line joining the object looked at and the eye of the observer. — **Natural angle of sight**, in *gun.*, the angle included between the natural line of sight and the axis of the piece prolonged. — **Natural line of sight**, the line of metal of a piece along which the eye ranges. — **Nocturnal sight.** Same as *day-blindness*. — **On or upon sight.** Same as *at sight*. — **Out of sight.** (*a*) Beyond or away from the field of vision; hidden from view, especially by distance; not in sight.

> *Out of sight*, out of mind. *Popular saying.*

(*b*) Beyond all comparison; to or in a transcendent degree; in an unrivaled manner: as, to beat an opponent *out of sight*, as in a game or an election. [Colloq.]

> I took to bed . . . the impression that he [Skobeleff] was *out of sight* the most muscular and independent thinker of any Russian I had met.
> *Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 13.

**Point of sight.** See *point*[1]. — **Quarter-sights**, in *gun.*, notches or marks made in or on the upper quarters of the base-ring of a gun above a horizontal plane tangent to the upper parts of the trunnions, formerly used in connection with the muzzle-sights to give the gun an elevation ranging from point-blank to 3°. — **Reflecting sight.** See *reflecting*. — **Second sight**, a faculty of internal sight supposed to be possessed by some persons, whereby they see distant objects or occurrences, or foresee future events, as if present before their eyes: so called because it takes the place of natural sight, which for the time is in abeyance. Belief in this faculty, and seemingly strong evidences of its reality, have existed among nearly all races from the earliest period of history. In modern Europe they abound most among people of Celtic origin, and especially those of the Highlands and islands of Scotland. See *clairvoyance*. — **Slit bar-sight.** See *bar*[1], 10. — **Telescopic sight**, a small telescope mounted as a rear sight or breech-sight upon a small-arm or cannon, so as to vary the angles of sight in aiming for long ranges. — **To heave in sight.** See *heave*. — **To lose sight of.** (*a*) To cease to see; cease to have knowledge of: as, we shortly *lost sight of* land; I *lost sight of* my friend for many years. (*b*) To overlook; omit to take into calculation: as, you *lose sight of* my last argument. — **To put out of sight.** (*a*) To place out of the range of vision; hide. (*b*) To consume. [Slang.]

> The raw spirits that they [Poles] *put out of sight* without so much as winking struck me with abject amazement.
> *Arch. Forbes*, War between France and Germany, II. 255.

**To take sight** of something, to bring it into the direct line of view by instrumental means, as in aiming or leveling a gun or a quadrant. — **Vernier-scale sight**, in a rifle, a back-sight which can be accurately adjusted by means of a vernier attachment. The bar of the sight carries a slotted scale, and the peep-sight is raised or depressed by a screw.

**sight**[1] (sīt), *v. t.* [= Sw. *sigta* = Dan. *sigte*, aim at; from the noun.] 1. To come in sight or get sight of; bring into view, especially into one's own view, as by approach or by search; make visible to one's self: as, to *sight* land; to *sight* game.

> Spanish ships of war at sea! we have *sighted* fifty-three.
> *Tennyson*, The Revenge.

2. To take a sight of; make an observation of, especially with an instrument: as, to *sight* a star. — 3. In *com.*, to present to sight; bring under notice: as, to *sight* a bill (that is, to present it to the drawee for acceptance). — 4. To direct upon the object aimed at by means of a sight or sights, as a firearm.

> The shot struck just as a brave and skilful officer was *sighting* the piece. *J. K. Hosmer*, Color-Guard, xv.

5. To provide with sights, or adjust the sights of, as a gun or an instrument.

> It is the rifling, *sighting*, and regulation of the arm that makes a perfect match-rifle.
> *W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 146.

**To sight an anchor**, to heave it up to see its condition.

**sight**[2]†. A Middle English preterit of *sigh*[1].

**sight-bar** (sīt'bär), *n.* A bar of metal forming part of the breech-sight of a cannon, having the range marked on it in yards or degrees.

**sight-draft** (sīt'drȧft), *n.* In *com.*, a draft payable at sight — that is, on presentation. Also *sight-bill*.

**sighted** (sī'ted), *a.* [< *sight*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having eyesight; capable of seeing. [Rare.]

> A partially *sighted* girl dreams repeatedly of a wide river, and is afraid of being dashed across it, while anxious to secure the flowers on the opposite bank, which she dimly sees. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 33.

2. Having sight of some special character; seeing in a particular way: in composition: as, far- or long-*sighted*, near- or short-*sighted*, quick-*sighted*, sharp-*sighted*. — 3. Having a sight; fitted with a sight or sights, as a firearm; by extension, arranged with sights so that a certain definite distance can be reached by using the sights: as, a rifle *sighted* for a thousand yards.

**sighten** (sī'tn), *v. t.* [< *sight*[1] + *-en*[1].] In *calico-printing*, to add a fugitive color to (a paste), to enable the printer to see whether the figures are well printed or otherwise.

**sightening** (sīt'ning), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sighten*, *v.*] A color used temporarily to enable a calico-printer to judge of the pattern.

**sight-feed** (sīt'fēd), *a.* Noting a lubricator in which the feeding of the lubricant is visible through a tube of glass, uniformity of feeding being thus assured.

**sightful** (sīt'fûl), *a.* [< *sight*[1] + *-ful*.] Having full sight; clear-sighted.

> 'Tis passing miraculous that your dul and blind worship should so sodainly turne both *sightfull* and witfull.
> *Chapman*, Masque of Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn.

**sightfulness**† (sīt'fûl-nes), *n.* Clearness of sight.

> Let us not wink, though void of purest *sightfulness*.
> *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

**sight-hole** (sīt'hōl), *n.* A hole to see through.

> The generator is provided with a door, fuel-hopper, and valve, stoke- and *sight-holes*. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LIV. 66.

**sighting-notch** (sī'ting-noch), *n.* The notch, nick, or slot in the middle of the hind-sight of a firearm.

**sighting-shot** (sī'ting-shot), *n.* A shot made for ascertaining the qualities of a firearm, and discovering whether the projectile will strike the spot aimed at, or another point a little above or to one side of it, as is often the case.

**sightless** (sīt'les), *a.* [< ME. *sighteles;* < *sight*[1] + *-less*.] 1. Lacking sight; blind.

> Ysaac
> Wurthede *sighteles* and elde swac.
> *Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1528.
>
> The *sightless* Milton, with his hair
> Around his placid temples curled.
> *Wordsworth*, The Italian Itinerant.

2†. Offensive or unpleasing to the eye; unsightly.

> Full of unpleasing blots, and *sightless* stains.
> *Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1. 45.

3†. Not appearing to sight; invisible.

> Heav'n's cherubim, horsed
> Upon the *sightless* couriers of the air.
> *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 7. 23.

**sightlessly** (sīt'les-li), *adv.* In a sightless manner.

**sightlessness** (sīt'les-nes), *n.* The state of being sightless: want of sight.

**sightliness** (sīt'li-nes), *n.* The state of being sightly; comeliness; pleasing appearance.

> Glass eyes may be used, though not for seeing, for *sightliness*. *Fuller*, Holy State (1648), p. 290.

**sightly** (sīt'li), *a.* [< *sight*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Pleasing to the eye; affording gratification to the sense of sight; esthetically pleasing.

> It lies as *sightly* on the back of him
> As great Alcides' shows upon an ass.
> *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 143.

> A great many brave *sightly* horses were brought out, and only one plain nag that made sport.
> *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**sight-opening** (sīt'ōp″ning), *n.* In *armor*, the opening in the front of the helmet, whether fixed or movable, through which the wearer looks out. Greek helmets requiring sight-openings were less common than some other forms. Roman war-helmets left the face exposed, but the helmets of the middle ages, beginning toward the end of the twelfth century, uniformly covered the face, and the management of the sight-opening was the most important consideration in the design and construction of these. Compare *helmet*, *heaume*, *armet*, *basinet*, *lumière*, *œillère*.

**sight-pouch** (sīt'pouch), *n.* A long, slender case for carrying the breech-sight of a gun, suspended from the shoulder.

**sight-reader** (sīt'rē″dėr), *n.* One who reads at sight (something usually requiring previous study); specifically, a musician who can accurately sing or play musical notes on first seeing them, without previous study or practice.

> As a *sight-reader*, he [Reisenauer] was supreme. I have seen him take a complicated orchestral score in manuscript and play it off at the first reading.
> *The Century*, XXXV. 728.

**sight-reading** (sīt'rē″ding), *n.* The act or process of reading a piece of music, or a passage in a foreign tongue, at first sight, generally as a test of proficiency.

**sight-seeing** (sīt'sē″ing), *n.* The act of seeing sights; a going about for the purpose of seeing interesting things.

**sight-seeker** (sīt'sē″kėr), *n.* One who goes about in search of sights.

**sight-seer** (sīt'sē″ėr), *n.* One who is fond of, or who goes to see, sights or curiosities: as, the streets were crowded with eager *sight-seers*.

> Whenever he travelled abroad, he was a busy *sight-seer*.
> *R. J. Hinton*, Eng. Radical Leaders, p. 166.

**sight-shot** (sīt'shot), *n.* Distance to which the sight can reach; range of sight; eye-shot. [Rare.]

> It only makes me run faster from the place 'till I get as it were out of *sightshot*. *Cowley*, Works (ed. 1707), II. 701.

**sight-singing** (sīt'sing″ing), *n.* In *music*, vocal sight-reading. See *sight-reader*.

**sightsman** (sīts'man), *n.*; pl. *sightsmen* (-men). [< *sight's*, poss. of *sight*[1], + *man*.] 1†. One who points out the sights or objects of interest of a place; a local guide.

> In the first place our *sights man* (for so they name certain persons here who get their living by leading strangers about to see the city) went to the Palace Farnese.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Nov. 6, 1644.

2. One who reads music readily at sight.

**sight-vane** (sīt'vān), *n.* A piece of brass or other metal, with a hole or slit in it, attached to a quadrant, azimuth compass, or other instrument, through which aperture the observation is made. See cut under *prismatic*.

**sight-worthy** (sīt'wėr″ᵺi), *a.* Worth seeing.

> In our universities, . . . where the worst College is more *sight-worthy* than the best Dutch Gymnasium.
> *Fuller*, Holy State, III. iv. 4.

> The most *sight-worthy* and meritorious thing in the whole drama. *New York Tribune*, May 14, 1862.

**sighty**†, *a.* [< ME. *syghty, sity;* < *sight* + *-y*[1].] 1. Appearing to sight; visible. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 455. — 2. Glaring; glittering. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 455.

**sigil** (sij'il), *n.* [< L. *sigillum*, dim. of *signum*, a mark, token, sign, the device on a seal: see *sign*. Cf. *seal*[2], ult. < L. *sigillum*.] A seal; an abbreviated sign or signature; also, an occult stamp, mark, or sign, as in magic or astrology. See *signature*, 2.

> She . . .
> . . . gave me charms and *sigils*, for defence
> Against ill tongues that scandal innocence.
> *Dryden*, Flower and Leaf, l. 606.
>
> Sign and *sigil*, word of power,
> From the earth raised keep and tower.
> *Scott*, Bridal of Triermain, iii. 16.

**Sigillaria** (sij-i-lā'ri-ȧ), *n.* [NL. (Brongniart, 1822), < L. *sigillum*, a seal: see *sigil*.] A genus of very important and widely spread fossil plants which occur in the (Carboniferous) coal-measures, and which are especially characteristic of the middle section of the series. *Sigillaria* is a tree often of large size, and chiefly known by the peculiar markings on the trunk, which in some respects resemble those which characterize *Lepidodendron*. These markings are leaf-scars, and they occur spirally distributed around the stem, and generally arranged on vertical ridges or ribs. Great numbers of species have been described, the variations in the form and arrangement of the leaf-scars and of the vascular scars being the points chiefly relied on for specific distinction. *Sigilloria* is but imperfectly known, so far as foliage and fruit are

concerned, but most paleobotanists consider it probable that it will be eventually proved to be closely related to *Lepidodendron;* others refer it to the cycads; while there are some who maintain that it is probable that various plants quite different from one another in their systematic position have been included under the name *Sigillaria.*

**sigillarian** (sij-i-lā′ri-an), *a.* Belonging or related to *Sigillaria.*

The author has demonstrated a peculiarity in the origin of the medulla of the *Sigillarian* and Lepidodendroid plants. *Nature*, XLI. 573.

**sigillaroid, sigillarioid** (sij′i-lā-roid, sij-i-lā′ri-oid), *a.* [< *Sigillaria* + *-oid.*] Same as *sigillarian.*

Lepidodendroid and *sigillaroid* plants abound. *A. Geikie*, Encyc. Brit., X. 345.

**sigillary** (sij′i-lā-ri), *a.* [< L. **sigillarius* (LL. as a noun, a maker of seals), < *sigillum*, a seal: see *sigil.*] Of the nature of a seal; connected with a seal or with sealing.

Yr summons for my Court at Warley, with all those *sigillary* formalities of a perfect instrument. *Evelyn*, To Mr. Thurland.

**sigillate** (sij′i-lāt), *a.* [< L. *sigillatus*, adorned with figures, < *sigillum*, a mark, device, seal: see *sigil.*] 1. In *ecram.*, decorated with impressed patterns.—2. In *bot.*, marked as if with the impressions of a seal, as the rhizome of Solomon's-seal, *Polygonatum.*—3. Expressly indicated.—**Sigillate distribution**, distribution indicated by *all*, *some*, etc.

**sigillated** (sij′i-lā-ted), *a.* [< *sigillate* + *-ed*².] Same as *sigillate.*—**Sigillated ware**, hard pottery decorated with patterns printed from stamps.

**sigillation** (sij-i-lā′shon), *n.* [< *sigillate* + *-ion.*] The decoration of pottery by means of molds or stamps applied to the surface.

**sigillative**† (sij′i-lā-tiv), *a.* [< OF. *sigillatif*, < L. *sigillatus*, adorned with figures or devices: see *sigillate.*] Fit to seal; belonging to a seal; composed of wax.

*Sigillatif:* . . . *Sigillative*, sealable, apt to seale; made of wax. *Cotgrave* (ed. 1611).

**sigillography** (sij-i-log′ra-fi), *n.* [< L. *sigillum*, a seal, + Gr. *-γραφία*, < *γράφειν*, write.] The study or science of seals; knowledge of the kinds and uses of seals.

It is only of late years that much attention has been paid to Byzantine *sigillography.* *Athenæum*, No. 3072, p. 341.

**sigla** (sig′lä), *n. pl.* [LL., abbr. of L. *sigilla*, pl. of *sigillum*, a mark, seal: see *sigil, seal*².] A monogram, usually an abbreviation of a proper name, especially one engraved upon the seal of a seal-ring, as was common in the middle ages.

**siglaton**†, *n.* Same as *cielaton.*

**siglos** (sig′los), *n.*; pl. *sigli* (-lī). [< Gr. *σίγλος*, *σικλος* (see def.): see *shekel.*] A silver coin issued by the kings of ancient Persia; a silver daric. Its normal weight was about 86.45 grains, and 20 sigli were equivalent to one gold daric. (See *daric.*) The siglos, like the daric, bore on the obverse a figure of the King of Persia represented as an archer.

**sigma** (sig′mä), *n.* [< L. *sigma*, < Gr. *σίγμα.*] 1. The name of the Greek letter Σ, σ, ς, equivalent to the English *S, s.* (For its early forms, see under *S.*) There is also an uncial form (see *uncial*), namely C, made from Σ by curving and slighting; this has been revived in some recent alphabets of Greek.

2. An S-shaped or sigmoid flesh-spicule of a sponge.—**Sigma function**, a function used in the Weierstrassian theory of elliptic functions, and defined by the formula

$$\log \sigma u = \log u + \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty}{}' \sum_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[ \log\left(1 - \frac{u}{m\omega + n\omega'}\right) + \frac{u}{m\omega + n\omega'} + \tfrac{1}{2}\frac{u^2}{(m\omega + n\omega')^2} \right] - \log\left(1 - \frac{u}{0\omega + 0\omega'}\right) - \frac{u}{0\omega + 0\omega'} - \tfrac{1}{2}\frac{u^2}{(0\omega + 0\omega')^2}.$$

The significance of the last terms is that the values $m = n = 0$ are to be excluded in forming the sum.

**sigmaspiral** (sig′ma-spī″ral), *a.* [< *sigmaspire* + *-al.*] Curved as one turn of a cylindrical spiral, as a sponge-spicule; having the character of a sigmaspire.

**sigmaspire** (sig′ma-spīr), *n.* [< Gr. *σίγμα*, sigma, + *σπεῖρα*, a coil, spire: see *sigma* and *spire*².] In sponges, a simple kind of microsclere or flesh-spicule, whose form is that of a single turn of a cylindrical spiral, so that it looks like the letter C, or S, according to the direction from which it is viewed. *Sollas.*

**sigmate** (sig′māt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sigmated*, ppr. *sigmating.* [< *sigma* + *-ate*².] To add a sigma or *s* to; change by the addition of an *s* at the end, as in *upwards*, alternative of *upward.*

The question of the plural treatment, or otherwise, of some *sigmated* words [as "means"] is fair matter for discussion. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 216.

The root of the future is got from the root of the present (or infinitive) by *sigmating* it. *T. K. Arnold*, First Greek Book, p. 5. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**sigmate** (sig′māt), *a.* [< *sigma* + *-ate*¹.] Having the form of the Greek sigma or of the letter S; sigma-shaped or S-shaped.

With *sigmate* flesh-spicules [sponges]. *Amer. Naturalist*, XXI. 937.

**sigmatic** (sig-mat′ik), *a.* [< *sigmate* + *-ic.*] Formed with a sigma or *s:* said of the Greek first aorist and first future, and also of parallel formations in other languages, as Sanskrit.

*Sigmatic* aorists and futurcs in pure verbs are "new words." *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, V. 165.

Memini is a different thing from dixi (εἶδειξα); the latter is a *sigmatic* aorist. *The Academy*, Nov. 30, 1889, p. 358.

**sigmation** (sig-mā′shon), *n.* [< *sigmate* + *-ion.*] The adding of a sigma or *s* at the end of a word or a syllable.

This fondness for pluralizing . . . is constantly showing itself both in a purely senseless *sigmation* and in a duplication of the plural ending. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 142.

**sigmatism** (sig′ma-tizm), *n.* [< NL. *sigmatismus*, < MGr. *σιγματίζειν*, write with sigma, < Gr. *σίγμα*, sigma: see *sigma.*] 1. The use or presence of sigma or *s;* repetition or recurrence of *s* or of the *s*-sound.

D read clearly "terrasque citis ratis attigit auris," perhaps rightly, as the *sigmatism* is quite Ovidian. *Classical Rev.*, III. 270.

2. Difficult or defective pronunciation of the sound *s.*

**sigmatismus** (sig-ma-tis′mus), *n.* [NL.: see *sigmatism.*] Same as *sigmatism.*

There are three inseparable necessities which may be remembered by a *sigmatismus*—site, soil, and sympathy. *Quarterly Rev.*, CXLV. 369.

**Sigmatophora** (sig-ma-tof′ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *sigmatophorus:* see *sigmatophorous.*] A suborder of choristidan tetractinellidan sponges, whose microscleres or flesh-spicules are sigmaspires. It contains the families *Tetillidæ* and *Samidæ.*

**sigmatophorous** (sig-ma-tof′ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. *sigmatophorus*, < Gr. *σίγμα*, sigma, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*¹.] Having sigmaspires, as a sponge; of or pertaining to the *Sigmatophora.*

**sigmella** (sig-mel′ä), *n.*; pl. *sigmellæ* (-ē). [NL., dim. of L. *sigma:* see *sigma.*] A kind of sponge-spicule. *Sollas.*

**Sigmodon** (sig′mō-don), *n.* [NL. (Say and Ord, 1825): see *sigmodont.*] 1. A genus of sigmodont murines; the cotton-rats. *S. hispidus* is the common cotton-rat of the southern United States. It is a stout-bodied species, formerly wrongly referred to the genus *Arvicola*, 4½ to 5½ inches long, the tail about 3 inches more; with large hind feet, 1 1/10 inches long, naked, and six-tuberculate on the soles; large rounded ears, nearly naked out-

Cotton-rat (*Sigmodon hispidus*).

side, hairy inside; blunt muzzle, furry except on the septum; long, coarse pelage, hispid with bristly hairs, above finely lined with black and brownish-yellow, below grayish-white; and the tail scarcely bicolor. It is a very common and troublesome animal. Similar species, or varieties of this one, extend through most of Mexico to Guatemala.

2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus.

**sigmodont** (sig′mō-dont), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σίγμα*, sigma, + *ὀδούς* (*ὀδοντ-*) = E. *tooth.*] I. *a.* Showing a sigmoid pattern of the molar crowns when the biserial tubercles of these teeth are ground flat by wear, as a murine; of or pertaining to the *Sigmodontes*, as any murine indigenous to America.

II. *n.* Any sigmodont murine.

**Sigmodontes** (sig-mō-don′tēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *Sigmodon*, q. v.] The Neogæan or New World murine rodents; a tribe or series of the family *Muridæ* and subfamily *Murinæ*, peculiar to America, and containing all the American murines: named from one of the genera, *Sigmodon*, and contrasted with *Mures.* They have the upper molars tuberculate in double series, and the bony palate ending opposite the last molars. There are many genera, and numerous species. The North American genera are *Sigmodon, Neotoma, Ochetodon*, and *Hesperomys* with its subdivisions. See cuts under *deer-mouse, Neotoma, rice-field*, and *Sigmodon.*

**sigmoid** (sig′moid), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σιγμοειδής*, also *σιγματοειδής*, of the shape of sigma, < *σίγμα*, sigma, + *εἶδος*, form.] I. *a.* Shaped like the Greek capital letter sigma in either of its forms. (See *sigma*, 1.) In *anat.*, specifically—(*a*) Having the curve of the uncial sigma or the roman C; semilunar; crescentic: as, the greater and lesser *sigmoid* cavity of the ulna; the *sigmoid* cavity of the radius. [Now rare.] (*b*) Resembling the earlier and now usual form of the sigma, or the roman S, or the old Italic long *f;* sinuous; sinuate: as, the *sigmoid* flexure of the colon (the last curve of the colon before it terminates in the rectum); the *sigmoid* shape of the human collar-bone.—**Great** (or **greater**) **sigmoid cavity of the ulna**, a concavity at the superior extremity of the ulna, which receives the trochlear surface of the humerus. See *olecranon*, and cut under *forearm.*—**Sigmoid artery**, a branch of the inferior mesenteric artery which supplies the sigmoid flexure of the colon.—**Sigmoid cavity of the radius**, the concave articular surface of the lower end of the radius, which articulates with the ulna.—**Sigmoid flexure**, an S-shaped curve of several parts. Specifically—(*a*) Of the colon, at the end of the descending colon, terminating in the rectum. (*b*) Of the spinal column of man and a few of the highest apes, highly characteristic of the erect attitude. It does not exist in the infant. (*c*) Of the cervical vertebræ of birds and some reptiles, as cryptodirous turtles, when the head is drawn in straight upon the shoulders. It disappears when the head is thrust forward and the neck thus straightened out. It is very strongly marked in long-necked birds, as herons.—**Sigmoid fossa, gyrus, notch.** See the nouns.—**Sigmoid valve**, one of the aortic or pulmonary semilunar valves: an example of the old use of the term. See *semilunar.*—**Small** (or **lesser**) **sigmoid cavity of the ulna**, a small depression on the outer side of the base of the coronoid process of the ulna, which receives the head of the radius. See cut under *forearm.*—**Syn.** See *semilunar.*

II. *n.* 1. A sigmoid curve.—2. The region of the sigmoid flexure of the colon.

**sigmoidal** (sig-moi′dal), *a.* [< *sigmoid* + *-al.*] Same as *sigmoid.*—**Sigmoidal fold**, in *geol.*, a reversed or inverted fold; a mass of strata which, as the result of crust-movements, have been turned back on themselves into a form somewhat resembling that of the Greek letter sigma.

**sigmoidally** (sig-moi′dal-i), *adv.* In the shape of the Greek letter sigma.

The *sigmoidally* curved folds of the ganoine. *J. W. Davis*, Geol. Mag., III. 150.

**sign** (sīn), *n.* [< ME. *signe, sygne, syng, seine, sine, syne*, < OF. *signe, seing*, sign, mark, signature, F. *signe*, sign, *seing*, signature, = Pr. *signe* = Sp. Pg. *signo* = It. *segno*, sign, = AS. *segen, segn*, a sign, standard, = D. *sein* = OHG. *segan*, MHG. G. *segen* = OIr. *sēn*, sign, < L. *signum*, a mark, sign, token; root uncertain. From L. *signum* are also ult. E. *signature, signet, signify*, etc., *assign, consign, countersign, design, ensign, resign, insignia*, etc., *sigil, sigillate, seal*², *sain*¹, etc.] 1. A visible mark or impress, whether natural or artificial, accidental or purposed, serving to convey information, suggest an idea, or assist inference; a distinctive guiding indication to the eye.

Nowe nede is sette a *signe* on every vyne
That fertile is, sclons of it to take
For aettlog.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

Ther ys gette a *syne* of his fote
On a marbulle stone ther as he stode.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 122.

2. An arbitrary or conventional mark used as an abbreviation for a known meaning; a figure written technically instead of the word or words which it represents, according to prescription or usage: as, mathematical, astronomical, medical, botanical, or musical *signs;* occult *signs;* an artist's *sign.* The most common mathematical signs are those indicating the relations of quantities in arithmetical and algebraic processes. (See *notation*, 2.) The principal astronomical signs are those representing the names of the twelve divisions or constellations of the zodiac. (See def. 11.) Others symbolize the sun, the earth, and the other planets, the moon and its different phases, and the first twenty or more of the asteroids or planetoids. (See *symbol.*) All these, as well as the zodiacal signs, are in form significant of the names or the bodies for which they stand. The eight aspects have also signs, as follows: ☌ conjunction, ☍ opposition, △ trine, □ quadrature, ⚹ sextile, and three others very rarely used. In zoölogy two astronomical signs, ♂ and ♀, of Mars and Venus, are constantly used to denote male and female respectively; to which is sometimes added a plain circle, ⊙, meaning a young animal of undetermined sex. These signs for sex are in a good many of the cuts of insects figured in this volume (see, for example, *silk-spider*). In botany ☉ indicates a monocarpic plant; ☉, an annual; ♃, a biennial; ♃, a perennial; ♄, a shrub; ♄, a tree; ♂, a male plant or flower; ♀, a female plant or flower; ☿, a hermaphrodite plant or flower; ∞, indefinitely numerous; O=, cotyledons accumbent; O ‖, cotyledons incumbent, etc. The following signs are in common use in medicine and pharmacy: ℞, recipe; ʒ, ounce; fʒ, fluidounce; ʒ, dram; fʒ, fluidrachm; ℈, scruple; ♏, minim.

3. Something displayed to announce the presence of any one; a cognizance; a standard; a banner.

When the great ensign of Messiah blazed,
Aloft by angels borne, his *sign* in heaven.
*Milton*, P. L., vi. 776.

4. An inscribed board, plate, or space, or a symbolical representation or figure, serving

for guidance or information, as on or before a place of business or of public resort, or along a road: as, a merchant's or shopman's *sign;* a

Swinging Sign, style of 18th century.

tavern-*sign;* a swinging *sign;* a tin *sign;* a *sign*-board. Places of business, and especially taverns, were formerly often known by the names of the figures or representations used by them for signs, as the Cock and Bull for a tavern, the Bible and Keys for a bookstore, etc.

To be solde at his shop in Corn-hill, at the *signe* of the Cat and Parrats. *E. Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 11.

Underneath an alehouse' paltry *sign*,
The Castle in St. Alban's, Somerset,
Hath made the wizard famous in his death.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., v. 2. 67.

His naturall memorie was very great, to wch he added the art of memorie. He would repeate to you forwards and backwards all the *signes* from Ludgate to Charing-crosse. *Aubrey*, Lives, Thomas Fuller.

5. A symbolical representation; a symbol; hence, in absolute use, symbolical significance; allusive representation: with *in*.

And on her head a crowne of pureat gold
Is set, *in sign* of highest soversignty.
*Spenser*, Hymn of Heavenly Beauty, i. 191.

There is idolatry in worshipping the outward *sign* of bread and wine.
*J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 44.

By cross arms, the lover's *sign*,
Vow.
*Middleton and Rowley*, Spanish Gypsy, iv. 1.

6. A representative or indicative thing; a tangible, audible, or historical token, symbol, or memento; an exponent or indicator: as, words are the *signs* of thought; the ruin is a *sign* of past grandeur.

The fire devoured two hundred and fifty men; and they became a *sign*. Num. xxvi. 10.

This would be to make them [words] *signs* of his own conceptions, and yet apply them to other ideas.
*Locke*, Human Understanding, III. ii. 2.

That autumn star,
The baleful *sign* of fevers.
*M. Arnold*, Sohrab and Rustum.

The ampullæ were the special *signs* of the Canterbury pilgrimage; the scallop-shell was the *sign* of the pilgrimage to Compostella; whilst the *signs* of the Roman pilgrimage were a badge with the effigies of St. Peter and St. Paul, the cross-keys, or "keyes of rome," . . . and the vernicle. . . . The proper *sign* of the pilgrimage to the Holy Land was the cross.
*Skeat*, Note on Piers Plowman (C), viii. 165.

7. In general, anything which serves to manifest, stand for, or call up the idea of another thing to the mind of the person perceiving it; evidence of something past, present, or future; a symptom: as, to show *signs* of life; a *sign* of foul or fair weather; *signs* of war; *signs* of a contagious disease.

O ye hypocrites, ye can discern the face of the sky; but can ye not discern the *signs* of the times? Mat. xvi. 3.

She will rather die than give any *sign* of affection.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3. 236.

We came to a place where there are some *signs* of the foundation of a house.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 39.

That he makes Love to you is a *sign* you are handsome; and that I am not jealous is a *sign* you are virtuous.
*Wycherley*, Country Wife, iii. 1.

Scarce has the gray dawn streaked the sky, and the earliest cock crowed from the cottages of the hillside, when the suburbs give *sign* of reviving animation.
*Irving*, Alhambra, p. 137.

I have known black men who could read *sign* and lift a trail with as much intuitive quickness as either red or white. *Mayne Reid*, Osceola, xxii.

Uncovering of the head is a *sign* alike of worship, of loyalty, and of respect. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 345.

8. In Biblical use: (*a*) That by which a person or thing is known, especially as divinely distinguished (Luke ii. 12; Rom. iv. 11; 2 Cor. xii. 12). Hence—(*b*) Especially, an appearance or occurrence indicative of the divine presence or power, and authenticating a message or messenger (Acts ii. 22, vii. 36; 1 Cor. i. 22); a miraculous manifestation or warning; a portent; an omen.

Except ye see *signs* and wonders, ye will not believe.
John iv. 48.

*Signs*, both in heaven and earth, were manifested whenever an emperor was about to die.
*Lecky*, Enrop. Morals, I. 274.

9. A motion or gesture intended to express thought or convey an idea; a movement of the hand or some other part of the body having a natural or conventional significance: as, the instinctive, artificial, or alphabetical *signs* of the deaf and dumb; pantomimic *signs;* to manifest assent by a *sign*.

Hold up thy hand, make signal of thy hope.
He dies, and makes no *sign*. O God, forgive him!
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 28.

There din'd this day at my Lord's one Sr John Gaudy, a very handsome person, but quite dumb, yet very intelligent by *signes*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 7, 1677.

As *sign* and glance eked out the unfinish'd tale.
*Scott*, Vision of Don Roderick, The Vision, st. 7.

No *sign*,
By touch or mark, he gave me as he passed.
*Lowell*, Parting of the Ways.

10†. A spoken symbol; a signal-cry; a watch-word: a use still seen in *countersign*.

Thou Saint George shalt called bee,
Saint George of mery England, the *signe* of victoree.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 61.

11. One of the twelve divisions of the zodiac, each comprising 30 degrees of the ecliptic, and marked as to position by a constellation or group of stars, the name of which is represented by a symbolical figure or sign of ancient origin. The zodiacal signs are ♈ *Aries*, the Ram; ♉ *Taurus*, the Bull; ♊ *Gemini*, the Twins; ♋ *Cancer*, the Crab; ♌ *Leo*, the Lion; ♍ *Virgo*, the Maid; ♎ *Libra*, the Balance; ♏ *Scorpio*, the Scorpion; ♐ *Sagittarius*, the Archer; ♑ *Capricornus*, the Goat; ♒ *Aquarius*, the Water-bearer; ♓ *Pisces*, the Fishes. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes, the signs have now moved quite away from the constellations from which they take their names. See *zodiac*.

In Aries, the colerik hote *signe*.
*Chaucer*, Squire's Tale, i. 43.

I was looking very attentively on that *sign* in the heavens which is called by the name of the Balance, when on a sudden there appeared in it an extraordinary light.
*Addison*, Tatler, No. 100.

**Accessory signs.** Same as *assident signs*.—**Airy sign,** in *astrol.*, a sign hot and moist: ♊, ♎, ♒.—**Anastrous signs.** See *anastrous*.—**Antecedent sign,** the sign of something about to come to pass. See *antecedent*.—**Ascending, assident, austral, autumnal, barren, bestial, bicorporal, cardinal signs.** See the adjectives.—**Cold sign,** in *astrol.*, a sign of the zodiac which receives an even number when all are numbered in their order: the cold signs are ♉, ♋, ♍, ♏, ♑, ♓. Also called *feminine, unfortunate,* or *nocturnal sign*.—**Commemorative signs,** in *med.*, diagnostic indications of previous disease.—**Conjunct sign,** a sign which is contemporaneous with the state of things it signifies.—**Consequent sign,** a sign which signifies a thing already come to pass.—**Contingent sign,** a sign which affords an uncertain indication of its object.—**Descartes's rule of signs.** See *rule*[1].—**Descending sign,** or **sign of right** or **long ascension,** one of the signs of the zodiac through which the sun passes in moving south; a summer or autumn sign: ♋, ♌, ♍, ♎, ♏, ♐.—**Diacritical sign.** See *diacritical*.—**Double-bodied signs.** See *double-bodied*.—**Dry sign,** in *astrol.*, one of the signs ♈, ♉, ♌, ♍, ♐, ♑.—**Earthy sign,** in *astrol.*, a sign cold and dry: ♉, ♍, ♑.—**Equinoctial sign,** in *astrol.*, a sign of the zodiac beginning at an equinox: ♈, ♎.—**Fiery sign,** in *astrol.*, a sign hot and dry: ♈, ♌, ♐.—**Formal, fruitful, human sign.** See the adjectives.—**Four-footed sign,** in *astrol.*, one of the signs ♈, ♉, ♌, ♐, ♑.—**Hot sign,** in *astrol.*, a sign of the zodiac which receives an odd number when all are numbered in their order: the hot signs are ♈, ♊, ♌, ♎, ♐, ♒. Also called *masculine, fortunate,* or *diurnal sign*.—**Instituted sign,** in *logic*. See *institute*.—**Intercepted, local sign.** See the adjectives.—**Material sign,** a sign which represents its object by virtue of a real relation or physical connection with it; an index: such are natural signs and weather-cocks, also the letters of a geometrical diagram, etc.—**Moist sign,** in *astrol.*, one of the signs ♊, ♋, ♎, ♍, ♒, ♓.—**Mute sign.** Same as *watery sign* (see below).—**Natural sign.** See *natural*.—**Necessary sign.** See *necessary*.—**Negative sign,** the algebraical sign minus.—**Northern signs, physical signs, radical sign.** See the adjectives.—**Pilgrim's sign.** See *pilgrim*.—**Rosenbach's sign,** abolition of the abdominal reflex.—**Rule of signs, rule of the double sign.** See *rule*[1].—**Sign manual.** (*a*) See *manual, a.*

A declaration attested by his *sign manual*.
*Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

(*b*) Figuratively, an individual stamp or quality distinguishing anything done or produced by a person. [Often hyphened.]

All [these lyrics] are stamped with her *sign-manual*.
*Stedman*, Vict. Poets, p. 125.

**Sign of equality.** See *equality*.—**Sign of resiguation.** See *resiguation*.—**Sign of the cross.** (*a*) A figure of the cross of Christ borne as a badge, as on a banner, or (as by the crusaders, pilgrims, etc.) on the breast, back, or shoulders. See *sign, v. t.*, 1.

They arm them with the *sign of the cross*, and of the wounds. *Latimer*, Misc. Sel.

(*b*) See *sign of the cross*, under *cross*[1].—**Spring, summer, winter signs.** See the qualifying words.—**Tropical sign,** a sign of the zodiac beginning at a tropic: ♋, ♑.—**Watery sign,** in *astrol.*, a sign cold and moist: ♋, ♏, ♓.

**=Syn. 7.** Note, index, symbol, type, manifestation, signal. —**7** and **8.** *Prognostic, Presage,* etc. See *omen*.

**sign** (sīn), *v.* [< ME: **signen, seinen,* < OF. *signer, seigner,* F. *signer,* F. dial. *sinor* = Pr. *signar, senhar, senar* = OSp. *señar,* Sp. *signar* = It. *segnare,* < L. *signare,* mark, seal, indicate, signify, < *signum,* a mark, sign: see *sign, n.* Cf. *sain*[1], derived through AS. from L. *signare,* and thus a doublet of *sign.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To mark with a sign, either fixed or (as by a significant motion) passing; place a sign or distinguishing mark upon; mark; specifically, to sign with the cross. Compare *sain*[1]. [Archaic.]

We receive this child into the congregation of Christ's flock, and do *sign* him with the sign of the cross, in token that hereafter he shall not be ashamed to confess the faith of Christ crucified.
*Book of Common Prayer*, Baptism of Infants.

Nothing found here but stones, *signed* with brasse, iron, and lead. *Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 808. (*Davies.*)

Here thy hunters stand,
*Sign'd* in thy spoil. *Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 206.

I perawade me that God was pleas'd with thir Restitution, *signing* it, as he did, with such a signal Victory.
*Milton*, Ruptures of the Commonwealth.

He kissed the ground and *signed* himself with the cross.
*J. Gairdner*, Richard III., vi.

They . . . wore garments of black, *signed* with a white crosse. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 179.

2. To affix a signature to, as a writing of any kind, a design or painting, or the like, for verification, attestation, or assent; write one's name upon, or something intended to represent one's name, or (as by authorization or assumption) that of another person: as, to *sign* bills or receipts with the employer's name and the writer's initials; the plans were *signed* with a monogram. A legal or other paper, a picture, etc., is said to be *signed* if the person has written his own name or initials at any requisite point in its course, or in the margin; it is said to be *subscribed* only if he has written this at the end.

This Hand of mine shall never be employ'd to *sign* any Thing against your Good and Happiness.
*Steele*, Conscious Lovers, v. 1.

The deed is *signed*, and the land is mine.
*Whittier*, Mogg Megone, i.

3. To write as a signature: as, to *sign* one's own or another's name to a letter.

In 1837 there were forty per cent. of the men and sixty-five per cent. of the women [in London] who could not *sign* their own names. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 78.

4. To affect by a binding signature; dispose of by written assignment or release: with *away* or *off:* as, to *sign away* one's rights; to *sign off* one's interest in a contract.—**5.** To procure the signature of, as to an agreement; engage by the signing of a contract; put under written obligation. [Recent.]

The Athletics have *signed* a new player.
*New York Evening Post*, June 28, 1889.

6. To communicate by a sign; make known by a significant motion; signal, as with the hand.

Prince John with his truncheon *signed* to the trumpets to sound the onset. *Scott*, Ivanhoe, viii.

She answer'd, "These be secret things," and *sign'd*
To those two sons to pass and let them be.
*Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

7†. To give or show signs of; display in appearance or manner; betoken or distinguish by any indication.

You *sign* your place and calling, in full seeming,
With meekness and humility.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 108.

8†. To assign, as to a place or duty; direct; appoint; settle; fix.

In thilke place there ye me *signe* to be.
*Court of Love*, i. 642.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To write one's signature; bind one's self by a signature; make a signed agreement or statement: with an adverbial adjunct: as, to *sign off* from drinking (that is, to sign the temperance pledge). [According to Bartlett, *to sign off* formerly meant in Connecticut to free one's self from a parish tax by a written declaration of membership of a church other than that supported by the commonwealth.]

One set of men *signed on* after having only seven hours' absence from work.
*St. James's Gazette*, Sept. 23, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

2†. To serve as a sign; have significance; augur.

It [mysterious music] *signs* well, does it not?
*Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 3. 14.

3. To make a sign or signs; gesture or point significantly. [Rare.]

"Behold."
I *signed* above, where all the stars were out.
*Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, viii.

**signa**, *n.* Plural of *signum*.

**signable** (sī′na-bl), *a.* [< *sign* + *-able*.] 1. Capable of being signed; requiring to be signed: as, a deed *signable* by A. B.—2. Capable of signing. [Rare.]

I commit the paper to your discretion. If *signable* people should fall in your way, or if unsignable, . . . use it.
*Canning*, To Malmesbury, Diaries and Correspondence, IV. 96.

**signal** (sig′nal), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *signal*, n., < OF. *signal*, F. *signal* = Pr. *segnal*, *senhal*, *seynal* = Sp. *señal* = Pg. *sinal* = It. *segnale*, signal, as a noun a signal, = D. *signaal* = G. Sw. Dan. *signal*, a signal, < ML. **signalis*, belonging to a sign, neut. *signale*, a signal, < L. *signum*, a sign: see *sign*. Cf. *señal*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Constituting, or serving as, a typical sign or index; especially conspicuous or noteworthy; strikingly uncommon: as, a *signal* example; a *signal* failure; *signal* prosperity.

She is gon to receive the reward of her *signal* charity, and all other her Christian graces.
*Evelyn*, Diary, Sept. 9, 1678.

The ministers were told that the nation expected and should have *signal* redress. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

The state requires thy *signal* punishment.
*Landor*, Imag. Convers., Peter the Great and Alexis.

The instinct of the mind, the purpose of nature, betrays itself in the use we make of the *signal* narrations of history. *Emerson*, History.

2. Of high grade or quality; eminent; great; elevated: applied to persons and feelings. [Rare.]

As *signal* now in low dejected state,
As erst in highest, behold him where he lies.
*Milton*, S. A., l. 338.

The *signal* criminal suffered decently.
*H. Walpole*, quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., III. 416.

=**Syn.** Conspicuous, extraordinary.

**II.** *n.* 1†. Sign; token; indication.

He rode him forth, and in his honde
He bore the *signal* of his londe.
*Gower*, Conf. Amant., vi.

Meantime, in *signal* of my love to thee, . . .
Will I upon thy party wear this rose.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 121.

The mercy of God hath singled out but few to be the *signals* of his justice. *Sir T. Browne*, Christ. Mor., ii. 11.

2. A conventional or intelligible sign designed for information or guidance; an object displayed, a motion made, a light shown, a sound given out, or the like, for direction to or communication with a person or persons (especially at a distance) apprised of or able to recognize its intended meaning: as, to hoist, sound, or make a *signal;* military and naval *signals;* a warning *signal;* a book of *signals* (see *signal-book*). Occasions for the use of formal signals abound particularly in military operations, navigation, railroading, and telegraphing (especially by means of semaphores); and the methods and devices employed are almost innumerable. See cut under *semaphore*.

Stir not until the *signal*. *Shak.*, J. C., v. 1. 26.

Presently they gaue the *signall* to Hernand Teillo, that lay under the towne with his ambuscado.
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 21.

Ships that pass in the night, and speak each other in passing,
Only a *signal* shown, and a distant voice in the darkness.
*Longfellow*, Wayside Inn, Elizabeth, st. iv.

3. An inciting action or movement; an exciting cause; an initial impulse: as, this tyrannous act was the *signal* for insurrection.

To see the truth first, and to act in accordance with it, has been for ages the *signal* for martyrdom.
*N. A. Rev.*, CXLII. 539.

**Bellows-signal**, in *organ-building*, a mechanism, controlled from a stop-knob, by which the player indicates to the bellows-blower when to begin filling the bellows.—**Block-signal system.** Same as *block system* (which see, under *block*²).—**Break-signal**, in *teleg.*, a signal used to separate different parts of a message.—**Cautionary signal**, a yellow flag with white center, hoisted by the United States Weather Bureau at sea-coast and lake stations when winds are anticipated that will be dangerous to light craft.—**Code of signals**, a system of rules for communication by means of signals, as between vessels at sea. The "International Code of Signals for the Use of all Nations," a signal-book printed in the languages of all maritime countries, assigns arbitrary meanings to different arrangements of flags or displays of lights, which are thus intelligible to all possessing the book.—**Cold-wave signal**, a signal consisting of a white flag six or eight feet square, with a black center about two feet square, displayed by the United States Weather Bureau when the temperature is expected to fall 20° F. or more in twenty-four hours, and to be below 40° F.—**Interlocking system of signals.** See *interlock*.—**Nautical signal**, a signal serving as a means of communication between vessels at sea, or between a vessel and the shore. It consists of flags of different colors for use in the daytime, or of lanterns or fireworks at night. The various combinations of flags or of lanterns express each some phrase or sentence that may be necessary in directing the movements of a fleet or a single vessel, answering signals of other vessels, making known the wants of the vessel displaying it, or simply for communicating information. On a smaller scale, a single flag, by its position, etc., is made to express various meanings.—**On-shore signal**, a signal formerly displayed at lake ports by the United States Signal-service as a warning to small vessels when the wind was expected to blow in an on-shore direction with a velocity of from 20 to 35 miles per hour.—**Signal Corps**, a corps of the United States army charged with the general signal-service of the army, with the erection, equipment, and management of field-telegraphs used with military forces in the field, with constructing and operating military telegraph-lines, and all other duties usually pertaining to military signaling. By act of October 1st, 1890, the Signal Corps consists of the chief signal officer, one major, four captains (mounted), four first lieutenants (mounted), and fifty sergeants.—**Signal quartermaster.** See *quartermaster*.—**Signal-service Bureau**, from 1871 to the end of 1890, a bureau of the United States War Department, presided over by the chief signal officer, having charge of military signaling and military telegraph-lines, and of the collection and comparison of meteorological observations, and the publication of predictions of the weather based upon them. By act of October 1st, 1890, a Weather Bureau was created in the Department of Agriculture, and the meteorological duties devolving upon the Signal-service Bureau were transferred thereto.—**Storm signal**, a red flag with black center, hoisted by the United States Weather Bureau at sea-coast and lake stations, warning seamen to expect violent and dangerous gales.—**To repeat signals** (*naut.*). See *repeat*.—**Weather signal**, a signal designed to give information of the character of the approaching weather; especially, one announcing the forecasts made by a weather-service.

**signal** (sig′nal), *v.*; pret. and pp. *signaled* or *signalled*, ppr. *signaling* or *signalling*. [< OF. *signaler*, *segnaler*, F. *signaler* = Pr. *signalar* = Sp. *señalar* = Pg. *sinalar* = It. *segnalare;* from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To mark with a sign. *Layard.* (*Imp. Dict.*)—2. To communicate or make known by a signal or by signals: as, to *signal* orders; a vessel *signals* its arrival.—3. To make signals to: as, the vessel *signaled* the forts.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To be a sign or omen. *Imp. Dict.*—2. To give a signal or signals; make communication by signals.

We may conveniently divide circuits, so far as their *signalling* peculiarities are concerned, into five classes.
*London Philos. Mag.*, 5th ser., XXV. 209.

They are *signaling* night and day from one of the half-ruined towers of the capitol, by flag and fire.
*J. K. Hosmer*, Color-Guard, p. 76.

**signal-book** (sig′nal-bůk), *n.* A book containing a system of signals, with explanations and directions for their use.

A complete naval *signal book* comprehends therefore a system of evolutionary tactics. *Amer. Cyc.*, XV. 36.

**signal-box** (sig′nal-boks), *n.* 1. A small house or tower in which railway-signals are worked.—2. The alarm-box of a police or fire-alarm system, or the like, usually affording a connection with a pneumatic or electric system.

**signal-chest** (sig′nal-chest), *n.* A chest or locker on shipboard for holding signal-flags.

**signal-code** (sig′nal-kōd), *n.* A code or system of arbitrary signals. See *code of signals*, under *signal*.

**signaler, signaller** (sig′nal-ėr), *n.* One who or that which makes signals; a person or an instrument employed in signaling. *Elect. Rev.* (Eng.), XXVI. 83.

**signaletic** (sig-na-let′ik), *a.* [< F. *signalétique*, < *signaler*, signal: see *signal*, *v.*] Of or pertaining to the algebraic signs plus and minus.

They are *signaletic* functions, indicating in what manner . . . the roots of the one equation are intercalated among those of the other. *Cayley*, in Nature, XXXIX. 218.

**Signaletic series**, a succession of terms considered solely with reference to their signs as *plus* or *minus*.

**signal-fire** (sig′nal-fīr), *n.* A fire intended for a signal; a beacon-fire. Signal-fires were formerly often built on high points for the gathering of members of a clan, tribe, or other organization for hostile or predatory operations. They were also lighted on sea-coasts for the guidance of vessels, and in semi-barbarous times or places often as a lure for their destruction for the sake of plunder. The earliest lighthouses were supplied with signal-fires instead of lamps. Such fires, or rather the dense columns of smoke made to arise from them, are still largely in use for signaling purposes among the North American Indians.

**signal-flag** (sig′nal-flag), *n.* A flag used in or adapted for signaling; especially, one of a set of flags of different colors, shapes, and markings, which, singly or in various combinations, have different significations, intelligible either in one language or service, or in all languages. See *code of signals*, under *signal*.

**signal-gun** (sig′nal-gun), *n.* A gun fired as a signal, or one especially used for firing signals.

Well, one day bang went the *signal gun* for sailing, and blew my day-dreams to the clouds.
*D. Jerrold*, Retiring from Business, III. 2.

Hark—peals the thunder of the *signal-gun!*
It told 'twas sunset. *Byron*, Corsair, i. 14.

**signal-halyard** (sig′nal-hal′yėrd), *n.* See *halyard*.

**signalise**, *v.* See *signalize*.

**signality**† (sig-nal′i-ti), *n.* [< *signal* + *-ity*.] The state of being signal; prominence; eminence; importance.

Of the ways whereby they enquired and determined its *signality*, the first was natural, arising from physical causes. *Sir T. Browne.* (*Latham.*)

**signalize** (sig′nal-īz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *signalized*, ppr. *signalizing*. [< *signal* + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make signal; render conspicuously noteworthy; distinguish in a special or exceptional manner: used of a person, reflexively, or of his actions, directly or indirectly: as, to *signalize* one's self by great deeds or great crimes; to *signalize* one's administration by reformatory zeal.

A man's memory finds sufficient employment on such as have really *signalized* themselves by their great actions.
*Addison*, Ancient Medals, i.

He *signalized* himself by a very remarkable superiority of genius. *Goldsmith*, Essay, Taste.

It is this passion which drives men to all the ways we see in use of *signalizing* themselves. *Burke*.

2. To indicate or point out distinctly; make special note or mention of; specialize. [Recent.]

The MS. of the Roman de la Rose, the presence of which in a private library in Boston was *signalized* by Prof. Alphonse van Daell. *Amer. Jour. Philol.*, X. 118.

Children cannot be suitably impressed with such "tremendous ideas as evolution," and therefore it is useless to *signalize* these to them. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXVIII. 342.

3. To signal; make signals to; indicate by a signal. [Now rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**II.** *intrans.* To make signals; hold communication by signals. [Now rare.]

Twelve oval metal disks, supposed by Wagner to have been attached occasionally to the commander's staff in *signalizing*. *O'Curry*, Anc. Irish, II. xxxv.

I *signalized* to the fleet. *Farragut*, Life, p. 322.

Also spelled *signalise*.

**signal-lamp** (sig′nal-lamp), *n.* A lamp by which signals may be made, usually fitted with a lantern and either moved in certain ways, or combined with other lamps to form certain groups, or arranged with glasses or slides of different colors. White usually indicates safety, red danger, and green caution; but on the continent of Europe green is a safety-signal, and also on some American railways.

**signal-lantern** (sig′nal-lan″tėrn), *n.* A lantern with plain or colored glass, used in signaling. Some have working slides which give flashes of light, the durations of which and the intervals of time between them correspond to determined meanings. Slides of colored glass are also used to give combinations. See cut under *lantern*.

**signaller,** *n.* See *signaler*.

**signal-light** (sig′nal-lit), *n.* A light, shown especially at night, either alone or with others, to make signals. Compare *signal-lamp*.

**signally** (sig′nal-i), *adv.* In a signal manner; conspicuously; eminently; memorably: as, their plot failed *signally*.

**signalman** (sig′nal-man), *n.*; pl. *signalmen* (-men). One whose duty it is to convey intelligence, notice, warning, or the like by means of signals; a signaler; in nautical or military service, one who makes signals and reads or interprets the signals received; an expert in signals.

**signalment** (sig′nal-ment), *n.* [< F. *signalement;* as *signal* + *-ment*.] 1. A making known by signs or indications; specifically, a description by external marks or characteristics for identification. [A Gallicism.]

The foiled police
Renounced me. "Could they find a girl and child?
No other *signalment* but girl and child?
No data shown but noticeable eyes,
And hair in masses, low upon the brow?"
*Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, vi.

That bit of Dürer . . . contains a true *signalement* of every nut-tree and apple-tree and higher bit of hedge all round that village. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, i.

2. The act of signaling. *Imp. Dict.*

**signal-officer** (sig′nal-of″i-sėr), *n.* An officer in the signal-service of an army; an officer of the signal corps.—**Chief signal officer**, an officer of the United States army charged with the superintendence of the Signal Corps. See *Signal Corps*, under *signal*.

**signal-order** (sig′nal-ôr″dėr), *n.* An order relating to the display of signals.

**signal-post** (sig′nal-pōst), *n.* A post or pole upon which movable arms, flags, lights, or the like are arranged, which may be displayed for the purpose of making signals.

**signal-rocket** (sig′nal-rok″et), *n.* A rocket used as a signal.

**signal-service** (sig′nal-sėr″vis), *n.* 1. The business of making or transmitting signals; the occupation of signaling, especially in the

army: as, to be assigned to *signal-service*.—2. An organization for the business of signaling. See *Signal Corps*, under *signal*.

**signal-tower** (sig′nal-tou′ėr), *n.* A tower from which signals are set or displayed, as by a semaphore, or by any other means of transmitting information or orders to a distance.

**signatary** (sig′na-tę-ri), *n.* and *a.* Same as *signatory*.

**signate** (sig′nāt), *a.* [< L. *signatus*, pp. of *signare*, mark, sign: see *sign*, *v.*] 1. Designate; determinate.—2. In *entom.*, having irregular spots or marks resembling letters; lettered.—**Signate individual**, a definitely designated individual.—**Signate matter** [L. *materia signata*, a term of St. Thomas Aquinas]. See *matter*.—**Signate predication.** See *predication*.

**signation** (sig-nā′shọn), *n.* [< LL. *signatio(n-)*, a marking, < L. *signare*, mark, sign: see *sign*.] That which is used as a token or sign; a betokenment; an emblem.

A horseshoe Baptista Porta hath thought too low a *signation* to be raised unto a lunary representation.
*Sir T. Browne.* (*Latham.*)

**signatory** (sig′nā-tō-ri), *n.* and *a.* [< L. *signatorius*, pertaining to sealing, < *signare*, pp. *signatus*, mark, sign: see *sign*.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *signatories* (-riz). One who is bound by signature to the terms of an agreement; specifically, a party or state bound jointly with several others by the signing of a public treaty or convention.

The greater the humiliation, too, for Russia, the more necessary it was for the other *signatories* to avoid . . . breaches of the treaty of 1856.
*The Nation*, Nov. 24, 1870, p. 346.

**II.** *a.* 1. Pertaining to or used in sealing: as, a *signatory* ring. *Bailey.* [Rare or unused.]—2. That has signed, or signed and sealed; bound by signature and seal, as to the terms of a contract or agreement: used specifically, in the phrase *signatory powers*, of the sovereign parties to a general treaty or convention, as that of Paris in 1856, or that of Berlin in 1878.

A European Commission, in which the *signatory powers* were to be represented each by one delegate, was to be charged with executing the necessary works for clearing the mouths of the Danube.
*E. Schuyler*, Amer. Diplomacy, p. 352.

Her majesty's government . . . are compelled to place on record their view that it [the action of the Russian government as to Batoum] constitutes a violation of the Treaty of Berlin unsanctioned by the *signatory Powers*.
*British Blue Book*, Aug. 21, 1886.

**signature** (sig′nā-tūr), *n.* [< F. *signature* = Sp. *signatura* = Pg. *as-signatura* = It. *segnatura*, < ML. *signatura*, signature, a rescript, < L. *signare*, sign: see *sign*.] 1. A distinguishing sign, mark, or manifestation; an indicative appearance or characteristic, either physical or mental; a condition or quality significant of something: as, the *signatures* of a person's temperament seen in his face. [Formerly used with much latitude, but now archaic or technical.]

It is . . . impossible that the universal and abstract intelligible ideas of the mind, or essences of things, should be mere stamps or *signatures* impressed upon the soul in a gross corporeal manner.
*Cudworth*, Eternal and Immutable Morality, IV. iii. § 13.

It pleased God to bind man by the *signature* of laws to observe those great natural reasons without which man could not arrive at the great end of God's designing.
*Jer. Taylor*, Great Exemplar, Pref., p. 9.

They instantly discover a merciful aspect, and will single out a face wherein they spy the *signatures* and marks of mercy. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, ii. 2.

He [the psychologist] recognizes in Quality a primary fact of Feeling, and in Quantity a fundamental *signature* of Feeling.
*G. H. Lewes*, Probs. of Life and Mind, II. ii. § 31.

Specifically—2. An external natural marking upon, or a symbolical appearance or characteristic of, a plant, mineral, or other object or substance, formerly supposed by the Paracelsians (and still by some ignorant persons) to indicate its special medicinal quality or appropriate use. The medical theory based upon this conception, known as the *doctrine of signatures*, took note of color (as yellow flowers for jaundice and the bloodstone for hemorrhage), shape (as that of the roots of mandrake and ginseng), various peculiarities of marking, etc. Many existing names of plants, minerals, etc., originated from this theory. See *kidneywort*, *mandrake*, *scorpion-grass*. Also called *sign*, *seal*, and *sigil*.

Some also, pretending themselues Natures Principall Secretaries, haue found out [in certain plants] . . . *Signatures* of Natures owne impression, fitted to their seueral and speciall vses in Physicke. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 505.

Chymists observe in the book of nature that those simples that wear the figure or resemblance (by them termed *signature*) of a distempered part are medicinal for that part of that infirmity whose *signature* they bear.
*Boyle*, Style of the Holy Scriptures.

Seek out for plants with *signatures*,
To quack of universal cures.
*S. Butler*, Hudibras, III. i. 328.

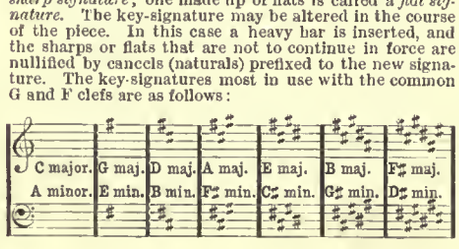
They believed, for example, that the plant called Jew's-ear, which does bear a certain resemblance to the human ear, was a useful cure for diseases of that organ. This doctrine of *signatures*, as it was called, exercised an enormous influence on the medicine of the time.
*W. K. Clifford*, Lectures, I. 130.

3. The name of a person, or something used as representing his name, affixed or appended to a writing or the like, either by himself or by deputy, as a verification, authentication, or assent (as to a petition or a pledge). The initials, the first or familiar name by which one is known, or the mark or sign of the cross, and the like, if affixed by the person for that purpose, is a legal signature. A British peer uses his title as signature: thus, the Marquis of Salisbury signs himself simply "Salisbury." Prelates of the Church of England adopt signatures from the Latinized designations of their sees: thus, the Archbishop of Canterbury (E. W. Benson) signs himself "E. W. Cantuar."; the Bishop of Oxford (W. Stubbs), "W. Oxon." See *sign*, *v. t.*, 2, 3.

4. In *Scots law*, a writing formerly prepared and presented by a writer to the signet to the baron of exchequer, as the ground of a royal grant to the person in whose name it was presented. This, having in the case of an original charter the sign manual of the sovereign, and in other cases the *cachet* appointed by the act of union for Scotland, attached to it, became the warrant of a conveyance under one or other of the seals, according to the nature of the subject or the object in view. *Imp. Dict.*

5. A letter or figure placed by the printer at the foot of the first page of every section or gathering of a book. The letters begin with A, the figures with 1, and follow in regular order on succeeding sections. They are intended to aid the binder in folding, collating, and arranging the sections consecutively. In early printed books the signature-mark was often repeated on the 3d, 5th, and 7th pages of a section of 16 pages as an additional safeguard for the folder: as, A on 1st page, A i on 3d, A ii on 5th, and A iv on 7th page. This practice has been discontinued except for offcuts of 12mos, which have the signature repeated.

Hence—6. A sheet; especially, in bookbinders' use, a sheet after it has been folded and is ready to be gathered.—7. In *musical notation*, the signs placed at the beginning of a staff to indicate the key (tonality) and the rhythm of a piece. The term properly includes the clef (which see), since it determines the form of the key-signature. The key-signature consists of sharps or flats placed upon the degrees corresponding to the black digitals of the keyboard that are to be used; their number and position show also the position of the key-note. The key-signature of a minor key is the same as that of its relative major key. A key-signature made up of sharps is called a *sharp signature;* one made up of flats is called a *flat signature*. The key-signature may be altered in the course of the piece. In this case a heavy bar is inserted, and the sharps or flats that are not to continue in force are nullified by cancels (naturals) prefixed to the new signature. The key-signatures most in use with the common G and F clefs are as follows:




Some slight variations in the above forms occur. (See *key*[1], *key-signature*, and *circle of keys* (under *circle*).) The rhythmical signature, or time-signature, consists of two numerals, the upper of which indicates the number of principal beats in the measure, and the lower the kind of note chosen to represent one such beat. (See *rhythm*, and *rhythmical signature* (under *rhythmical*).) The key-signature is usually repeated at the beginning of every brace; but the rhythmical signature is given but once.

8. In *entom.*, a mark resembling a letter; one of the marks of a signate surface.

**signature**† (sig′nā-tūr), *v. t.* [< *signature*, *n.*] To mark out; distinguish.

Those who, by the order of Providence and situation of life, have been *signatured* to intellectual professions.
*G. Cheyne*, Regimen, p. 30. (*Latham.*)

**signature-line** (sig′nā-tūr-līn), *n.* In *printing*, the line at the bottom of the page in which the signature-mark is placed.

**signature-mark** (sig′nā-tūr-märk), *n.* Same as *signature*, 5.

**signaturist** (sig′nā-tūr-ist), *n.* [< *signature* + *-ist*.] One who holds to the doctrine of signatures. See *signature*, 2. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

**sign-board** (sīn′bōrd), *n.* A board on which a notice is fixed, as of one's place of business, of goods for sale, or of warning against trespass.

No swinging *sign-board* creaked from cottage elm
To stay his steps with faintness overcome.
*Wordsworth*, Guilt and Sorrow, st. 16.

**signer** (sī′nėr), *n.* [< *sign* + *-er*[1].] One who signs; specifically, one who writes his name as a signature: as, the *signer* of a letter; to get *signers* to a petition; the *signers* of the Declaration of Independence.

**signet** (sig′net), *n.* [= D. G. Sw. Dan. *signet*, < F. *signet*, a signet, seal, stamp, OF. *sinet*, *signet* = Pr. *signet* = Pg. *sinete* = It. *segnetto*, < ML. *signetum*, dim. of L. *signum*, a sign, token: see *sign*.] 1. A seal, especially a private seal, used instead of signing the name, or in addition to it, for verification of papers or the like. The signet in Scotland is a seal by which royal warrants connected with the administration of justice were formerly authenticated. Hence the title of *writers to the signet* or *clerks of the signet*, a class of legal practitioners in Edinburgh who formerly had important privileges, which are now nearly abolished. They act generally as agents or attorneys in conducting causes before the Court of Session. In English administration the signet is one of the seals for the authentication of royal grants, which before the abolition of the signet-office in 1848 was there affixed to documents before passing the privy seal, but it is not now required.

I had my father's *signet* in my purse,
Which was the model of that Danish seal.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 2. 49.

2. The stamp of a signet; an impression made by or as if by a signet.

"But will my lord's commands bear us out if we use violence?" "Tush, man! here is his *signet*," answered Varney. *Scott*, Kenilworth, xli.

Ye shrink from the *signet* of care on my brow.
*Bryant*, I cannot forget.

**signeted** (sig′net-ed), *a.* [< *signet* + *-ed*[2].] Stamped or marked with a signet.

**signet-ring** (sig′net-ring), *n.* A seal-ring the seal of which is a signet, or private seal.

**signifer**† (sig′ni-fėr), *n.* [< ML. *signifer*, the zodiac, < L. *signifer*, sign-bearing, starry, < *signum*, a mark or token, + *ferre*, bear, carry.] The zodiac. [A common word with the old astronomers.]

*Signifer* his candels sheweth brighte.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 1020.

**signifiable** (sig′ni-fī-a-bl), *a.* [< *signify* + *-able*.] That may be signified; capable of being represented by signs or symbols.

Now what is it that is directly *signifiable* in the world about us? Evidently, the separate acts and qualities of sensible objects, and nothing else.
*Whitney*, in Encyc. Brit., XVIII. 766.

**signifiance**†, *n.* [ME. *signifiaunce*, *signefiance*, < OF. *signifiance:* see *significance*.] Same as *significance*.

A straw for alle swevenes [dreams'] *signifiaunce!*
*Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 362.

And thus ye may knowe whiche were gode men and worthy, whan ye se the *signifiaunce* of the voyde place.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 60.

**significance** (sig-nif′i-kans), *n.* [< OF. *significance*, a later form, partly conformed to the L., of *signifiance*, *segnifiance*, *senefiance* (> ME. *signifiaunce*, *signefiance*) = Pr. *significanza*, *significansa* = It. *significanza*, < L. *significantia*, meaning, force, energy, significance, < *significan(t-)s*, meaning, significant: see *significant*.] 1. That which is signified; purport; covert sense; real or implied meaning; that which may be inferred in regard to any state of things from any circumstance: as, the *significance* of a metaphor, of a chance remark, of a look, of behavior.—2. Importance; more strictly, importance as significative of something interesting, but also, frequently, importance as affecting considerable interests: as, the great *significance* of many small things.

All their endeavours, either of persuasion or force, are of little *significance*. *Bacon*, Moral Fables, v., Expl.

The Rubicon, we know, was a very insignificant stream to look at; its *significance* lay entirely in certain invisible conditions. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lxxxii.

You never know what life means till you die:
Even throughout life, 'tis death that makes life live,
Gives it whatever the *significance*.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 304.

3. The character of being significant; force of meaning; distinct signification; expressiveness.=**Syn.** *Significance*, *Signification*, *Meaning*. *Meaning* is the most general; it may apply to persons, but not the other words: as, what was his *meaning?* *Signification* is closer than *significance;* *significance* is especially the quality of signifying something, while *signification* is generally that which is signified: as, he attached a great deal of *significance* to this fact; what is the *signification* of D. C. L.?

**significancy** (sig-nif′i-kan-si), *n.* [As *significance* (see *-cy*).] Same as *significance:* chiefly in sense 3 of that word.

I have been admiring the wonderful *significancy* of that word persecution, and what various interpretations it hath acquired. *Swift*, Letter concerning the Sacramental Test.

**significant** (sig-nif'i-kant), *a.* and *n.* [= OF. **significant* = Sp. Pg. It. *significante*, < L. *significan(t-)s*, ppr. of *significare*, show by signs, indicate, signify: see *signify*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Signifying something; conveying a meaning; having a purport; expressive; implying some character, and not merely denotative: as, a *significant* word or sound.—**2.** Serving as a sign or indication; having a special or covert meaning; suggestive; meaning: as, a *significant* gesture; a *significant* look.

To add to religious duties such rites and ceremonies as are *significant* is to institute new sacraments. *Hooker.* (*Johnson.*)

He [Drummond] lived and died, in the *significant* language of one of his countrymen, a bad Christian, but a good Protestant. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

**3.** Important; notable; weighty; more strictly, important for what it indicates, but also, often, important in its consequences: opposed to *insignificant*: as, a *significant* event.

Arsenic acid can be evaporated even to dryness in presence of hydrochloric acid without danger of *significant* volatilization. *Amer. Jour. Sci.*, 3d ser., XL. 66.

**Significant figures**, the succession of figures in the ordinary notation of a number neglecting all the ciphers between the decimal point and the figure not a cipher nearest to the decimal point.

**II.** *n.* That which is significant; a meaning, sign, or indication. [Rare.]

Since you are tongue-tied and so loath to speak,
In dumb *significants* proclaim your thoughts.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4. 26.

In my glass *significants* there are
Of things that may to gladness turn this weeping.
*Wordsworth*, The Egyptian Maid.

**significantly** (sig-nif'i-kant-li), *adv.* In a significant manner; so as to convey meaning or signification; meaningly; expressively; so as to signify more than merely appears.

**significate** (sig-nif'i-kāt), *n.* [= It. *significato*, < L. *significatus*, pp. of *significare*, show by signs, indicate: see *signify*.] In *logic*, one of several characters (less properly also objects) signified by a common term.

"All tyrants are miserable," "no miser is rich," are universal propositions, and their subjects are, therefore, said to be distributed, being understood to stand, each, for the whole of its *significates:* but "some islands are fertile," "all tyrants are not assassinated," are particular, and their subjects, consequently, not distributed, being taken to stand for a part only of their *significates*. *Whately*, Logic, II. ii. § 1.

**Formal significate.** See *formal*.

**signification** (sig″ni-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [< ME. *signification, significacioun*, < OF. *significacion, signification*, F. *signification* = Pr. *significatio* = Sp. *significacion* = Pg. *significação* = It. *significazione*, < L. *significatio(n-)*, a signifying, indication, expression, sign, token, meaning, emphasis, < *significare*, pp. *significatus*, mean, signify: see *signify*.] **1.** The act of signifying or making known; expression or indication of meaning in any manner. [Rare.]

All speaking or *signification* of one's mind implies an act or address of one man to another. *South.*

**2.** A fact as signified; an established or intended meaning; the import of anything by which thought is or may be communicated; connotation, or logical comprehension; implication; sense: as, the *signification* of a word or a gesture; the *significations* of mathematical and other conventional signs.

Words in their primary . . . *signification* stand for nothing but the ideas in the mind of him that uses them. *Locke*, Human Understanding, III. ii. 2.

**3†.** Significance; occult meaning; a fact as inferable from a phenomenon of which it is said to be the signification.

Nenertheles, the dragon had grete *significacion* in hymself, ffor it be-tokened the kynge Arthur and his power. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 393.

**4.** Importance; consequence; significant import. *Halliwell.* [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Therefore send after alle the gode men of the londe to se the bataile, for it hath grete *significacion*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 38.

**5.** In *French-Canadian law*, the act of giving notice; notification.—**Formal signification.** See *formal*.—**Syn. 2.** *Meaning*, etc. See *significance*.

**significative** (sig-nif'i-kā-tiv), *a.* [< F. *significatif* = Sp. Pg. It. *significativo*, < LL. *significativus*, denoting, signifying, < L. *significare*, pp. *significatus*, mean, signify: see *signify*.] **1.** Serving as an external sign or symbol of some fact; having a representative signification; intentionally suggestive and almost declaratory; showing forth an internal meaning.

In the creation it was part of the office of the sun and moon to be *significative;* he created them for signs as well as for seasons. *Donne*, Sermons, ii.

**2.** Significant; serving as a premise from which some state of things may be inferred; conveying a covert meaning.

On the night of the 8th of September, Egmont received another most *significative* and mysterious warning. *Motley*, Dutch Republic, II. 122.

**significatively** (sig-nif'i-kā-tiv-li), *adv.* In a significative manner; so as to represent, express, or convey by an external sign or indication.

This sentence must either be taken tropically, that bread may be the body of Christ *significatively*, or else it is plainly absurd and impossible. *Abp. Ussher*, Ans. to a Challenge made by a Jesuit, iii.

**significativeness** (sig-nif'i-kā-tiv-nes), *n.* The quality of being significative. *Westminster Rev.*

**significator** (sig-nif'i-kā-tor), *n.* [= F. *significateur* = Sp. Pg. *significador* = It. *significatore*, < ML. *significator*, < L. *significare*, signify: see *signify*.] One who or that which signifies or makes known by words, signs, etc.; in *astrol.*, specifically, a planet ruling a house; especially, the lord of the ascendant (which is the *significator* of life); the apheta. See the quotation.

The planet which is lord of the house which rules the matter inquired after is the *significator* of the quesited; the lord of the ascendant is the general *significator* of the querent. *W. Lilly*, Introd. to Astrol., App., p. 344.

**significatory** (sig-nif'i-kā-tō-ri), *a.* and *n.* [= It. *significatorio*, < LL. *significatorius*, denoting, signifying, < L. *significare*, signify: see *signify*.] **I.** *a.* Having signification or meaning; significant or significative. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**II.** *n.*; pl. *significatories* (-riz). That which betokens, signifies, or represents.

Here is a double *significatory* of the spirit, a word and a sign. *Jer. Taylor.*

**significavit** (sig″ni-fi-kā'vit), *n.* [< L. *significavit*, 3d pers. sing. perf. ind. of *significare*, signify: see *signify*.] In *eccles. law*, a writ, now obsolete, issuing out of Chancery upon certificate given by the ordinary of a man's standing excommunicate by the space of forty days, for the keeping of him in prison till he submit himself to the authority of the church: so called from the first word of the body of the writ. *Wharton.*

If it be for defect of apparance, take me out a special *significavit*. *Middleton*, The Phœnix, ii. 3.

**signifier** (sig'ni-fī-ėr), *n.* One who or that which signifies, indicates, or makes known.

In peace he [King Edwin of Northumberland] was preceded by his *signifier*. *Preble*, Hist. Flag, p. 122.

**signify** (sig'ni-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *signified*, ppr. *signifying*. [< ME. *signifien, signefien, sygnyfyen, sinifien*, < OF. *signifier*, F. *signifier* = Pr. *significar, signifiar* = Sp. Pg. *significar* = It. *significare*, < L. *significare*, show by signs, signify, mean, < *signum*, a sign, + *facere*, make: see *sign* and *fact*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To be a sign or token of (a fact or pretended fact); represent or suggest, either naturally or conventionally; betoken; mean.

What thing that signe suld *signify*. *Holy Rood* (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

Let him have some plaster, or some loam, or some rough-cast about him, to *signify* wall. *Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 1. 71.

It is a great mercy, that *signifies* a final and universal acquittance. *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 654.

The olde Greeke word [cocytus] which *signifieth* to keepe a noyse. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 85.

John the Baptist is call'd an Angel, which in Greeke *signifies* a Messenger. *Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst.

Happiness *signifies* a gratified state of all the faculties. *H. Spencer*, Social Statics, p. 15.

**2.** To import, in the Paracelsian sense. See *signature*, 2.

Then took he up his garland, and did shew
What every flower, as country-people hold,
Did *signify*. *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, i. 2.

**3.** To import relatively; have the purport or bearing of; matter in regard to (something expressed or implied): as, that *signifies* little or nothing to us; it *signifies* much.

Why should their [the Sadducees'] opposition *signifie* any thing against so full a stream running down from the first and purest Antiquity? *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, II. i.

Pshaw!—what *signifies* kneeling, when you know I must have you? *Sheridan*, The Rivals, iv. 2.

**4.** To make known by signs, speech, or action; communicate; give notice of; announce; declare.

Then Paul . . . entered into the temple, to *signify* the accomplishment of the days of purification. Acts xxii. 26.

He sent and *signified* it by his angel unto his servant John. Rev. i. 1.

Pray you *signify*
Unto your patron I am here.
*B. Jonson*, Volpone, iii. 2.

**5†.** To exhibit as a sign or representation; make as a similitude.

The picture of the greatest of them is *signified* in the Mappe. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, I. 120.

=**Syn.** To manifest, intimate, denote, imply, indicate.

**II.** *intrans.* To have import or meaning; be of consequence; matter.

Well, and pray now—not that it *signifies*—what might the gentleman say? *Sheridan*, The Critic, i. 1.

Reuben Butler! he hasna in his pouch the value o' the auld black coat he wears—but it disna *signify*. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxvi.

We ask for long life, but 'tis deep life, or grand moments, that *signify*. *Emerson*, Works and Days.

**signifying** (sig'ni-fī-ing), *p. a.* Having expressive force; significant. [Rare.]

If the words be but becoming, and *signifying*, and the sense gentle, there is juice; but where that wanteth, the language is thin, flagging, poor, starved. *B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

**signinum** (sig-nī'num), *n.* [L., abbr. of *opus Signinum*, 'work of Signia'; neut. of *Signinus*, of Signia, < *Signia*, an ancient town in Latium, now *Segni*.] See *opus signinum*, under *opus*.

**signior**, *n.* See *signor*.

**signiorize**, *v.* See *seigniorize*.

**signiory†**, *n.* See *seigniory*.

**signless** (sīn'les), *a.* [< *sign* + *-less*.] **1.** Making no sign or manifestation; quiet; passive. [Rare.]

Poems . . .
Which moved me in secret, as the sap is moved
In still March branches, *signless* as a stone.
*Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, viii.

**2.** Having no algebraical sign, or being essentially positive, like the modulus of an imaginary, a tensor, etc.

Matter or mass is *signless*. *H. Farquhar*, in Science, III. 700.

**signor** (sē'nyor), *n.* [Also *signior, signore;* < It. *signore*, sir, a lord, = Sp. *señor* = Pg. *senhor* = F. *seigneur:* see *senior, seignior, sire, sir, señor*.] **1.** An Italian lord or gentleman; specifically, a member of a class or body of ruling magistrates or senators in one of the old Italian republics.

Most potent, grave, and reverend *signiors*,
My very noble and approved good masters.
*Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 77.

The legislative authority of Genoa is lodged in the great senate, consisting of *signors*. *J. Adams*, Works, IV. 346.

Hence—**2.** A lord or gentleman in general; a man of aristocratic rank or associations.

I have all that's requisite
To the making up of a *signior*.
*Massinger*, Great Duke of Florence, iii. 1.

**3.** [*cap.*] An Italian title of respect or address for a man, contracted from *Signore* before a name, equivalent to *Señor* in Spanish, *Senhor* in Portuguese, *Monsieur* or *M.* in French, *Mister* or *Mr.* in English, *Herr* in German, etc.

**Signora** (sē-nyō'rä), *n.* [< It. *signora*, a lady, fem. of *signore;* = Sp. *señora* = Pg. *senhora:* see *signor*.] An Italian title of address or respect for a woman, equivalent to *Madam, Mrs.*

**Signorina** (sē-nyō-rē'nä), *n.* [It., a young lady, miss; dim. of *signora:* see *Signora*.] An Italian title of respect for a young woman, equivalent to *Miss* in English, *Mademoiselle* in French, etc.

**signory†** (sē'nyor-i), *n.* See *seigniory*.

**sign-painter** (sīn'pān″tėr), *n.* A painter of signs for tradesmen, etc.

**sign-post** (sīn'pōst), *n.* A post holding a sign. Specifically—(*a*) A post having an arm from which a sign hangs or swings, as before a tavern. (*b*) A guide-post.

He [the comic man] turned round *signposts* and made them point the wrong way, in order to send people whither they did not wish to go. *W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 100.

**sign-symbol** (sīn'sim″bol), *n.* A symbol denoting a row or matrix of plus and minus signs.

**signum** (sig'num), *n.*; pl. *signa* (-nä). [L., a mark, sign: see *sign*.] In *Saxon law*, a cross prefixed to a charter or deed as evidence of assent.

**sigterite** (sig'tėr-īt), *n.* A silicate of aluminium and sodium, corresponding in composition to an anhydrous natrolite. In physical characters it is allied to the feldspars. It occurs in granular form in elæolite-syenite in the island of Sigterö in the Langesundfiord, southern Norway.

**sik†**, *a.* A Middle English form of *sick*[1].

**sika** (sē'kä), *n.* A kind of deer found in Japan.

**sike**[1] (sīk), *n.* [Sc. also *syke, syk*, < ME. *sike*, prob. not < AS. *sic, sich* (Somner), a furrow, gutter, rivulet, but < Icel. *sik*, mod. *siki*, a ditch, trench; prob. connected with AS. *sīgan*, E. *sic*,

*sig*, fall, sink: see *sic*[1], *sig*.] 1. A small stream of water; a rill; a gutter.—2. A marshy bottom with a small stream in it. [Scotch and North. Eng. in both uses.]

**sike**[2]†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *sigh*[1].

**sike**[3]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sick*[1].

**sikert, sikerlyt sikernesst.** Middle English spellings of *sicker, sickerly, sickerness*.

**Sikh** (sēk), *n.* [Formerly also *Scikh, Seckh, Seck, Sicque, Syc, Syke, Sike;* < Hind. *Sikh*, lit. 'a disciple,' the distinctive name of the disciples of Nanak Shah, who founded the sect.] A member of a politico-religious community of India, founded near Lahore about 1500 as a sect based on the principles of monotheism and human brotherhood. Under their hereditary theocratic chiefs the Sikhs were organized into a political and military force, and in the eighteenth century formed a confederation of states in the Punjab, collectively called Khalsa; their power was greatly developed in the beginning of the nineteenth century by Runjeet Singh. The Punjab was annexed to British India in 1849, after the two Sikh wars of 1845–6 and 1848–9.

**Sikhism** (sē'kizm), *n.* [< *Sikh* (see def.) + *-ism*.] The religious system and practices of the Sikhs, as taught in the Sikh Scriptures, the "Adi-Granth," compiled by the immediate successors of Nanak, their founder. The system embodies an attempt to combine the leading doctrines of Brahmanism and Mohammedanism.

**siklaton†,** *n.* A variant of *ciclaton*.

**Sikyonian,** *a.* Same as *Sicyonian*.

**sil** (sil), *n.* [= F. Sp. *sil*, < L. *sil*, a kind of yellowish earth.] A kind of yellowish earth used as a pigment by ancient painters; yellow ocher.—**Sil atticum,** an ancient name for red ocher.

**silage** (sī'lāj), *n.* [< *silo* + *-age*.] Feed for cattle prepared by treatment in a silo; ensilage. [Recent.]

Many agriculturists . . . have not the least doubt as to the superiority of *silage* over hay.
*Nature*, XXXVII. 212.

**silage** (sī'lāj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *silaged*, ppr. *silaging*. [< *silage*, *n.*] To make silage of; treat in a silo. [Recent.]

Any grass in excess of the requirements of the stock could be *silaged*. *The Field*, Dec. 19, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**Silaus** (sī'lā-us), *n.* [NL. (Besser, 1820), < L. *silaus*, an umbelliferous plant, said to be *Apium graveolens*.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Umbelliferæ* and tribe *Seselineæ*, closely allied to the lovage (*Ligusticum*), and distinguished by its yellowish flowers and inconspicuous or obsolete oil-tubes. The two species are natives of Europe and Siberia. They are smooth perennials, bearing pinnately decompound leaves with the segments narrow and entire, and compound umbels with involucels of many small bractlets, but the bracts of the involucre are only one or two or absent. For *S. pratensis*, see *meadow-saxifrage*.

**silch,** *n.* Same as *sealgh*. [Scotch.]

**sile**[1] (sīl), *v.* [Formerly also *syle;* < ME. *silen, sylen*, < MLG. *silen*, LG. *silen, sielen* = G. *sielen*, let off water, filter, = Sw. *sila*, filter; with freq. formative *-l*, from the simple verb seen in AS. **sīhan, seón*, etc., let fall, drip, etc.: see *sie*[1]. Cf. *silt*.] **I.** *trans.* To strain, as milk; pass through a strainer or anything similar; filter. [Old and prov. Eng.]

Tho euwere thurgh toweile *syles* ciene,
His water into tho basaynges shene.
*Babeea Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 322.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To flow down; drop; fall; sink. [Old and prov. Eng.]

The kyng for that care coidit at his hert,
And siket full sore with *sylyng* of teris.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1307.

2†. To settle down; compose or calm one's self.

Than [they] *sylen* to sitte vppon silke wedis,
Hadyn wyn for to wale & wordes ynow.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 372.

3†. To pass; go.

Jason full iustly and Joly knightes moo, . . .
Wonen vp wynly vppon wale horses,
*Silen* to the Citie softly and faire.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1166.

4. To boil gently; simmer. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sile**[1] (sīl), *n.* [= MLG. *sil* = G. *sicl*, a drain, sower; from the verb.] 1. A sieve.—2. A strainer or colander for liquids.—3. That which is sifted or strained; hence, settlings; sediment; filth. *Halliwell.*

**sile**[2] (sīl), *n.* Same as *sill*[2].

**sile**[3] (sīl), *n.* A dialectal variant of *soil*[1].

**sile**[4] (sīl), *n.* [Also *sill;* origin obscure.] A young herring. *Day.* [Prov. Eng.]

**silenal** (sī-lē'nal), *a.* Typified by the genus *Silene:* as, the *silenal* alliance. *Lindley.*

**silence** (sī'lens), *n.* [< ME. *silence, sylence,* < OF. (and F.) *silence* = Pr. *silenci*, m., *silencia*, f., = Sp. Pg. *silencio* = It. *silenzio*, < L. *silentium*, a being silent, silence, < *silen(t-)s*, silent: see *silent*.] 1. The state of being or keeping silent; forbearance or restraint of sound; abstinence from speech or other noise; muteness; reticence: as, to listen in *silence;* the chairman rapped for *silence*.

Be check'd for *silence*,
But never tax'd for speech.
*Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1. 76.

At one end of the table sat Longfellow, . . . whose *silence* was better than many another man's conversation.
*O. W. Holmes*, Emerson, viii.

2. Absence of sound or noise; general stillness within the range or the power of hearing: as, the *silence* of midnight; the *silence* of the tomb.

The night's dead *silence*
Will well become such sweet-complaining grievance.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 2. 85.

A *silence* soon pervaded the camp, as deep as that which reigned in the vast forest by which it was environed.
*J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, i.

3. Absence of mention: as, the *silence* of Scripture (on a particular subject); oblivion; obscurity.

Eternal *silence* be their doom. *Milton*, P. L., vi. 385.

A few more days, and this essay will follow the Defensio Populi to the dust and *silence* of the upper shelf.
*Macaulay*, Milton.

4. In distilled spirits, want of flavor and odor; flatness; deadness. See *silent spirit*, under *silent*. [Rare.]

The Scotch manufacturer may, if he will, employ damaged grain, potatoes, molasses refuse, and various other waste products to yield the silent spirit, since, owing to its *silence*, there is no possibility of detecting afterwards from what source it has been obtained.
*Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 229.

5. In *music*, same as *rest*[1], 8.—**Amyclæan silence.** See *Amyclæan*.—**Tower of silence,** a tower, generally built about 25 feet high, on which the Parsees

Tower of Silence of Parsees, near Teheran.

expose the bodies of their dead to be stripped of flesh by vultures. These towers are usually so arranged that the denuded bones fall through a grating into a pit, whence they are removed for burial. At Bombay, the principal seat of the Parsees, a number of towers of silence stand in a garden on a high hill.=**Syn.** See *silent*.

**silence** (sī'lens), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *silenced*, ppr. *silencing*. [< *silence, n.*] 1. To cause to be or keep silent; put or bring to silence; restrain from speech or noise; stop the noise of: as, to *silence* a battery or a gun-boat.

Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace,
To *silence* envious tongues.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 446.

It is the little rift within the lute
That by and by will make the music mute,
And ever widening slowly *silence* all.
*Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

2. To restrain from speech about something; cause or induce to be silent on a particular subject or class of subjects; make silent or speechless, as by restraint of privilege or license, or by unanswerable argument.

Is it therefore
The ambassador is *silenced?*
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1. 97.

Complaints being made against him unto the Bishop's courts, he was for a while then put under the circumstances of a *silenced* minister. *C. Mather*, Mag. Chris., iii. 1.

Hence—3. To make quiescent; put at rest or into abeyance; stop the activity of: as, to *silence* one's conscience.

Had they duly considered the extent of infinite knowledge and power, these would have *silenced* their scruples.
*D. Rogers.*

They have made the happy discovery that the way to *silence* religious disputes is to take no notice of them.
*Jefferson*, Notes on Virginia (1797), p. 268.

**silency** (sī'len-si), *n.* [As *silence* (see *-cy*[1]).] Same as *silence*. [Rare.]

And, in love's *silency*,
Whisperd each other, Lord, what a back hath he!
*Lenton's Innes of Court Anagrammatist* (1634). (*Nares.*)

**Silene** (sī-lē'nē), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), so called in allusion to the frequent sticky exudation on its stems; < L. *Silenus*, Silenus: see *Silenus*.] A genus of polypetalous plants, of the order *Caryophyllaceæ*, type of the tribe *Sileneæ*. It is characterized by flowers usually with a ten-nerved five-toothed club-shaped ovoid or inflated calyx, five spreading petals upon erect and slender claws commonly with two small scales, ten stamens, and a stalked ovary with one cell, a free central placenta, and usually three styles, the capsule opening at the top by six or by three short valves to discharge the numerous opaque and roughened seeds. About 480 species have been described, but only about 250 are now thought to be distinct. They are annual or perennial herbs of great variety of habit, tall and erect, tufted or procumbent, or partial climbers, with narrow entire opposite leaves, and pink, scarlet, white, or variously colored flowers, commonly in cymes or in one-sided spikes disposed in a terminal panicle. They are abundant in Asia north of the tropics, and in southern Europe and northern Africa, and there are about 12 species in South Africa. Besides 5 or 6 introduced species in the Atlantic border, the United States contains about 32 species, chiefly in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific region, about half of which are nearly or quite confined to California. Most of the species are known as *catch-fly*. Many are cultivated for their flowers, especially *S. viscosa* and *S. Schafta*, with *S. Armeria*, the sweetwilliam or Lobel's catch-fly, native of the south of Europe. *S. Pennsylvanica*, a glutinous early-flowering species, is the wild pink of the eastern United States (see cut under *anthophore*). (For *S. Virginica*, see *fire-pink*, under *pink*[2].) Many species with an inflated bladdery calyx are known in general as *campion*, among which *S. Otites*, abundant in sands of eastern Europe and known as *Spanish campion*, is used as an astringent. (For *S. acaulis*, also known in England as *cushion-pink*, see *moss-campion*.) *S. Cucubalus* (*S. inflata*), the bladder-campion, is a wide-spread species of Europe, central and northern Asia, now introduced in the Atlantic United States. It is also called *behen* and *spatling-poppy;* also, from the shape of its calyx, in America *cowbell*, in England *knapbottle* and *whitebottle*. *S. maritima* of the English coast (perhaps a variety of the last) has been called *witches'-thimble*.

**Sileneæ** (sī-lē'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1824), < *Silene* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants of the order *Caryophyllaceæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a united and more or less tubular four- or five-toothed calyx, five petals with spreading border and a slender claw often bearing two scales at its summit, usually ten stamens, two or more styles separate to the base—the ovary, stamens, and petals all commonly elevated on a stalk-like gynophore or continuation of the receptacle. It includes 11 genera, all natives of the Old World except certain species of *Dianthus* and *Silene*. (See also *Saponaria, Lychnis*, and *Gypsophila*.) Most of the genera are cultivated for their ornamental flowers, as the pink, catchfly, etc., which resemble salver-shaped flowers, as phlox, in form, but are composed of separate petals.

**silent** (sī'lent), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sylent;* = It. *silente*, < L. *silen(t-)s*, ppr. of *silere*, be silent; cf. Goth. **silan*, in comp. *ana-silan*, become silent: cf. *seld*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Not speaking, or making a noise with the voice; withholding or restraining vocal sounds; mute; dumb; speechless: as, a *silent* spectator; *silent* watchers.

O my God, I cry in the daytime, but thou hearest not; and in the night season, and am not *silent*. Ps. xxii. 2.

Hear me for my cause, and be *silent* that you may hear.
*Shak.*, J. C., iii. 2. 14.

2. In a restricted use, not given to speaking; using few words; not loquacious.

Ulysses, he adds, was the most eloquent and the most *silent* of men. *W. Broome.*

3. Not speaking about some specified thing; withholding mention or statement; saying nothing; uncommunicative.

This new-created world, whereof in hell
Fame is not *silent*. *Milton*, P. L., iv. 938.

It is very extraordinary that antient authors should be so *silent* in relation to Heliopolis.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 107.

4. Lacking authority or ability to speak, as about something of personal concern; not having a voice; disqualified for speech: as, a *silent* partner in a firm (see *partner*); the *silent* part of creation.—5. Not uttered or expressed with the voice; unmarked by utterance or demonstrative speech; unspoken; unsounded: as, *silent* agony or endurance; *silent* opposition; a *silent* letter (see below).

I wish, my liege,
You had only in your *silent* judgment tried it.
*Shak.*, W. T., ii. 1. 171.

Her eyes are homes of *silent* prayer.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xxxii.

6. Free from or unattended by noise or sound; marked by stillness; quiet: as, *silent* woods; a *silent* assembly.

Like starry light,
Which, sparckling on the *silent* waves, does seeme more bright. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 78.

If you find yourself approaching to the *silent* tomb, Sir, think of me. *Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit.

**Silent-alarm system.** See *fire-alarm telegraph*, under *fire-alarm*.— **Silent letter,** a letter of a word which is not sounded or pronounced in the enunciation of the word, as the *b* in *doubt*, the *c* in *victual*, the *d* in *handsome*, the second of the two like consonants in *ebb*, *odd*, *off*, etc. The silent letter may be wholly useless, as in the above examples, or it may serve as an accidental or conventional index of the sound given to some adjacent letter: thus, the *e* in *bate*, *mete*, *bite*, *note*, *mute*, etc., is silent, but it indicates that the preceding vowel is long; the *c* in *indict*, the *g* in *sign*, the *l* in *balm*, etc., serve a similar purpose. Silent letters are traditional, representing sounds that once existed in the word, either in English or in the original tongue (as the *p* and *l* in *psalm*, pronounced in Latin *psalmus*, Greek ψαλμός), though often, as in this case, artificially restored after having been omitted (AS. *sealm*, ME. *salm*, *saume*), or have been foisted in to suit some false etymology or erroneous analogy, as the *l* in *could*, the *g* in *foreign*, the *p* in *ptarmigan*, etc. The proportion of silent letters in the present English spelling is about 12½ per cent.— **Silent spirit,** distilled spirit which is nearly or quite destitute of flavor and odor. Compare *silence*, 4.— **Silent system,** a system of prison discipline which imposes entire silence among the prisoners, even when assembled together.— **Silent Week,** Holy Week. Also *Still Week*.— **The Silent Sister,** an ironical name of Ireland.= **Syn. 1** and **2.** *Silent*, *Taciturn*, *Dumb*, *Mute*. *Silent* expresses the fact of not speaking, *taciturn* the habitual disposition to refrain from speaking. *Dumb* strictly implies lack of the organs of speech, or defect in them, or lack of the power of speaking, while *mute* implies some special cause: hence *deaf-mute* is thought by many a better name than *deaf-and-dumb person* for one who does not speak on account of deafness; an idol is *dumb*, not *mute*. Under figurative extension *mute*, *dumb*, and *silent* are often used outside of the lines here indicated. In such freer use there is an advance in strength from *silent* to *mute* and from *mute* to *dumb*: as, *silent* from abstraction; *mute* with astonishment; struck *dumb* with horror.

**II.** *n.* 1. A silent period. [Rare.]

Deep night, dark night, the *silent* of the night. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., I. 4. 19.

2. A short-circuit switch attached to an electric alarm, which when closed prevents the alarm from acting.

If the peg is removed, or axis turned, . . . the short circuit is broken, and the current passes through the coil. A switch of this kind attached to an alarm is called a *silent*. *R. S. Culley*, Pract. Teleg., p. 179.

**silentiary**† (sī-len′shi-ā-ri), *n.* [< LL. *silentiarius*, a confidential domestic servant, a privy councilor, < L. *silentium*, stillness, silence: see *silence*.] 1. One appointed to keep silence and order, especially in a court of justice or a public assembly.

The *silentiary*, to call attention, strikes one of them [columns] with his staff. *Seebohm*, Eng. Vil. Community, p. 240.

2. A privy councilor; one sworn not to divulge secrets of state: as, Paul the *Silentiary* (Paulus Silentiarius), an officer of Justinian's court.

Afterwards he [the emperor] sent his rescript by Eustathius, the *silentiary*, again confirming it. *Barrow*, Pope's Supremacy, vi. § 16 (tr. from Bassianus).

**silentious** (sī-len′shus), *a.* [= F. *silencieux* = Sp. Pg. *silencioso* = It. *silenzioso*, < LL. *silentiosus*, perfectly still or silent, < L. *silentium*, stillness, silence: see *silence*.] Habitually silent; taciturn; reticent. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*

**silently** (sī′lent-li), *adv.* In a silent manner; without speech or noise; not soundingly or noisily; mutely; quietly.

**silentness** (sī′lent-nes), *n.* The state or condition of being silent; stillness; silence.

The moonlight steeped in *silentness*
The steady weathercock. *Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, vi.

Silenus.—Marble in the Glyptothek, Munich.

**Silenus** (sī-lē′nus), *n.* [L., < Gr. Σειληνός, Silenus (see def.).] 1. In *Gr. myth.*, a divinity of Asiatic origin, the foster-father of Bacchus, and leader of the satyrs, but very frequently merely one of a number of kindred attendants in the Dionysiac thiasus. He was represented as a robust, full-bearded old man, hairy and with pointed ears, frequently in a state of intoxication, often riding on an ass and carrying a cantharus or other wine-vessel.

The *Silent* and Sylvans and Fauns,
And the Nymphs of the woods and waves. *Shelley*, Hymn of Pan.

2. In *entom.*, a genus of coleopterous insects of the family *Eucnemidæ*. Same as *Anelastes*. *Latreille*.— 3. In *mammal.*, a genus of macaques, named from *Macacus silenus*, the wanderoo.

**silery**† (sil′e-ri), *n.* A variant of *cilery*, *celure*.

**silesia** (si-lē′shiä), *n.* [< *Silesia* (G. *Schlesien*), a province of Prussia and of Austria.] 1. A fine brown holland, originally made in Silesia and now produced in England: it is glazed for window-shades or roller-blinds. *Dict. of Needlework*.— 2. A thin cotton cloth, commonly twilled, used for linings for women's dresses and men's garments. [U. S.]

**Silesian** (si-lē′shan), *a.* and *n.* [< *Silesia* (see def.) + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Silesia, a territory divided into the provinces of Austrian and Prussian Silesia, the latter much the larger.— **Silesian bole.** See *bole*[2].— **Silesian wars,** three wars waged by Frederick the Great of Prussia against Austria, in 1740–42, 1744–5, and 1756–63, ostensibly for the possession of Silesia. Each war terminated favorably for Prussia, and the greater part of Silesia was permanently acquired. In the third war, generally known as the Seven Years' War, Austria, France, Russia, Saxony, and Sweden were allied against Prussia, which received subsidies from Great Britain.

**II.** *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Silesia.

**silex** (sī′leks), *n.* [= F. *silex*, *silice* = Sp. Pg. *silice*, *silica* = It. *selce*, *silice*, flint, < L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint.] Same as *silica*.

**silfbergite** (silf′bèrg-īt), *n.* [< *Silfberg* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a manganesian mineral belonging to the amphibole or hornblende group, found at Vester-Silfberg in Sweden.

**silgreen** (sil′grēn), *n.* A dialectal variant of *sengreen*.

**silhouette** (sil-ō-et′), *n.* [= D. Dan. *silhouet* = Sw. G. *silhuett*, < F. *silhouette*, a profile portrait in black, so called after Étienne de *Silhouette*, French minister of finance in 1759, whose rigid public economy, intended to avert national bankruptcy, caused his name to be applied to things cheap, especially to things made ostentatiously cheap in derision of him.] 1. Originally, a portrait in black or some other uniform tint, sometimes varied as to the hair or other parts by lighter lines or a lightening of shade, showing the profile as cast by a candle on a sheet of paper; hence, any opaque portrait, design, or image in profile. Silhouette portraits were very common throughout the early years of the nineteenth century, and are often cut out of black paper.

Silhouette of George Washington.

As he entered the parlor his eye caught upon two *silhouettes*, . . . black profiles, with the lights done in gold — about as poor semblances of humanity as could be conceived. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiv.

There was a sticking-plaster *silhouette* of him in the widow's bedroom. *Thackeray*, Bluebeard's Ghost.

2. Opaque representation or exhibition in profile; the figure made by the shadow or a shadowy outline of an object; shadow.

The cat's dark *silhouette* on the wall
A couchant tiger's seemed to fall. *Whittier*, Snow-Bound.

**En** or **in silhouette,** shown in outline, or in uniform solid color only.

In the close foreground is this framing of trees, which stand out *in silhouette* against a bright blue sky. *Harper's Weekly*, XXXIII., Supp., p. 60.

**silhouette** (sil-ō-et′), *v. t.* [< *silhouette*, *n.*] To represent or exhibit in silhouette; make or bring out a shaded profile or outline view of: used chiefly or only in the past participle.

A flock of roosting vultures, *silhouetted* on the sky, linger with half-opened, unwilling wing. *G. W. Cable*, Creoles of Louisiana, i.

He stood *silhouetted* against the flaming Eastern sky alone. *S. J. Duncan*, A Social Departure, xl.

**silica** (sil′i-kä), *n.* [NL., < L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint: see *silex*.] Silicon dioxid ($SiO_2$), or silicic anhydrid, a white or colorless substance, nearly insoluble in water and in all acids except hydrofluoric acid. Silica is extremely hard, and fuses with difficulty in the oxyhydrogen flame to a colorless amorphous glass. In nature, as quartz, it is universally distributed, and is the commonest of minerals; here belong the varieties rock-crystal, amethyst, chalcedony, agate, carnelian, onyx, jasper, flint, hornstone, etc., which differ in degree of crystallization and in purity, and hence in color. Silica in the form of quartz makes the sand of the sea-shore, and rock-masses as quartzite and sandstone. It also occurs as the rare mineral tridymite, known only in volcanic rocks and in a few meteorites, and as the amorphous opal, which is softer and more soluble than quartz and contains more or less water. (See *quartz*, *tridymite*, *opal*, also *asmanite*, *cristobalite*, *melanophlogite*.) Silica also forms the material of the spicules of many sponges and of the frustules of diatoms; deposits of the latter are not uncommon under peat-swamps, and in some regions vast beds have been accumulated. (See *infusorial earth*, under *infusorial*.) Silica combines with bases to form compounds called *silicates*, which constitute the rocky crust of the globe. It occurs in solution in the waters of many mineral springs, and sometimes is deposited in enormous quantities about geyser-basins. From the silicates taken up by plants silica is often deposited on the surface or in the interior of their stems. The value of the equisetum, or scouring-rush, is due to the silica contained in it, which sometimes amounts to 18 per cent. of the fresh plant. Sand is extensively used for the manufacture of glass and mortar. The prominent silicates recognized among minerals are the *metasilicates*, salts of metasilicic acid ($H_2SiO_3$), and *orthosilicates*, salts of orthosilicic acid ($H_4SiO_4$). Examples are rhodonite, or manganese metasilicate ($MnSiO_3$), and willemite, or zinc orthosilicate ($Zn_2SiO_4$). There are also disilicates, polysilicates, etc., but they are rarer, and their nature is less clearly understood. See *glass*, *mortar*[2], and *sand*[1]. Also called *silex*. — **Infusorial silica.** Same as *infusorial earth* (which see, under *infusorial*).— **Silica bandage,** in *surg.*, a bandage which is moistened with sodium silicate after having been applied.

**silicate** (sil′i-kāt), *n.* [< *silic-ic* + *-ate*[1].] A salt of silicic acid. Silicates formed by the union of silicic acid with the bases alumina, lime, magnesia, potassa, soda, etc., constitute by far the greater number of the minerals which compose the crust of the globe. Glass is a mixture of artificial silicates of alkalis and alkaline earths or metallic oxids (see *glass*).— **Silicate cotton.** See *cotton*[1].

**silicated** (sil′i-kā-ted), *a.* [< *silicate* + *-ed*[2].] Coated, mixed, combined, or impregnated with silica.— **Silicated soap,** a mixture of sodium silicate and hard soap.

**silicatization** (sil-i-kā-ti-zā′shon), *n.* [< *silicate* + *-ize* + *-ation*.] The process of combining with silica so as to change to a silicate. [Rare.]

**Silicea** (si-lis′ē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint: see *silex*.] 1. Siliceous sponges. See *Silicispongiæ*.— 2. Sponges, excepting *Calcarea*; all non-calcareous sponges. All the existing horny or fibrous sponges are supposed to have been derived from *Silicea* which have lost their spicules, or replaced them by a fibrous skeletal support. The *Silicea*, as a subclass of *Spongiæ*, are divided by Von Lendenfeld into three orders — *Hexactinellida*, *Chondrospongiæ*, and *Cornacuspongiæ*.

**siliceous,** *a.* See *silicious*.

**silicic** (si-lis′ik), *a.* [< NL. *silica* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to silica: as, *silicic* ether.— **Silicic acid,** an acid obtained by decomposing a silicate soluble in water with hydrochloric acid, and dialyzing the liquid so obtained. The acid is a colloid, and is obtained in an aqueous solution, which if concentrated sets to a jelly. Silicic acid has not yet been obtained in the pure form, as it undergoes decomposition into water and silica when dried. There are several hypothetical silicic acids, from which the several classes of silicates are supposed to be formed. Such are orthosilicic acid ($H_4SiO_4$), metasilicic acid ($H_2SiO_3$), and parasilicic acid ($H_6SiO_5$). None of these acids has been isolated.— **Silicic ether,** a compound of silicic acid with an alkyl, as methyl silicate ($(CH_3)_4SiO_4$).

**silicicalcareous** (sil″i-si-kal-kā′rē-us), *a.* [< NL. *silica* + L. *calcarius*, calcareous.] Consisting of silica and calcareous matter. Also *silicocalcareous*.

**siliciceratous** (sil″i-si-ser′ā-tus), *a.* [< NL. *silica* + Gr. κέρας (κερατ-), horn.] Consisting of or containing mixed siliceous spicules and horny fibers: applied to a group of sponges, the *Halichondriæ*.

**silicide** (sil′i-sid), *n.* [< *silic-on* + *-ide*[1].] A compound of silicon with a single other element which is relatively electropositive, or with an organic radical. Also *siliciuret*.

**siliciferous** (sil-i-sif′e-rus), *a.* [= F. *silicifère*, < NL. *silica* + *ferre* = E. *bear*[1].] Bearing or containing silica; producing silica, or united with a portion of silica.

**silicification** (si-lis″i-fi-kā′shon), *n.* [= F. *silicification*; as *silicify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] Conversion into silica.

The most conspicuous of the chemical changes wrought in the gravel, as evidenced by the known changes in the substances imbedded in it, is *silicification*. *J. D. Whitney*, Auriferous Gravels of the Sierra Nevada, [p. 327.

**silicify** (si-lis′i-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *silicified*, ppr. *silicifying*. [< NL. *silica* + *facere*, make, do (see *-fy*).] **I.** *trans.* To convert into silica, as organic matter of any kind, especially wood. — **Silicified wood, jasperized wood,** or **agatized wood,** wood which has been changed into the agate or jasper varieties of quartz by a replacement of the cellular structure of the wood by siliceous waters, sometimes containing oxids of iron and manganese. Agatized and jasperized wood admitting of a fine polish, and of the richest red, yellow, and brown colors, occurs in immense quanti-

ties in California, Nevada, and Arizona. It is extensively used for ornamental and decorative purposes. Table-tops three feet in diameter have been sawed from a single section.

**II.** *intrans.* To become silica; be impregnated with silica.

**silicious, siliceous** (si-lish'us, -ius), *a.* [= F. *siliceux*, of or pertaining to flint, < L. *siliceus*, of or pertaining to flint, < *silex* (*silic-*), flint: see *silex*, *silica*.] 1. Containing or resembling silica, or having its general character.—2. In *zoöl.*, containing or consisting of silica or silicious substance in one or another form: as, *silicious* sponges; *silicious* sponge-spicules; the *silicious* test or skeleton of various protozoans, especially radiolarians.—**Silicious earth,** earth consisting of or especially abounding in silica.—**Silicious sinter.** Same as *opal* (*h*).—**Silicious waters,** such waters as contain silica in solution in considerable quantity, as many boiling springs.

**Silicispongiæ** (sil″i-si-spon'ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint, + *spongia*, a sponge.] Silicious sponges; an order or other group of sponges characterized by the presence of silicious spicules: used with varying latitude by different writers. In the widest sense the *Silicispongiæ* include all non-calcareous sponges, whether silicious spicules are present or not, and are the same as *Silicea*, 2. In Sollas's classification the term is restricted to *Micromastictora* having a skeleton the scleres of which are not calcareous, being thus the silicious sponges without the *Myxospongiæ*. Also *Silicospongiæ*. See cuts under *Porifera* and *Spongilla*.

**silicium** (si-lish'i-um), *n.* [NL., < L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint.] Same as *silicon*.

**siliciuret** (si-lis'iū-ret), *n.* [< L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint, + *-uret*.] Same as *silicide*.

**siliciureted, siliciuretted** (si-lis'iū-ret-ed), *a.* [< L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint, + *-uret* + *-ed*2.] Combined so as to form a siliciuret.—**Siliciureted hydrogen,** hydrogen silicide ($SiH_4$), a colorless gas composed of silicon and hydrogen, which takes fire spontaneously when in contact with air, giving out a brilliant white light.

**silicle** (sil'i-kl), *n.* [Also *silicule*, < F. *silicule*; < L. *silicula*, a little husk or pod, dim. of *siliqua*, a husk, pod: see *siliqua*.] In *bot.*, in the mustard family, a short silique—that is, a pod or seed-vessel the length of which does not more than twice, or possibly thrice, surpass the breadth, as in the shepherd's-purse, *Lunaria*, candytuft, etc. See *silique*, *pouch*, 4, and fig. 4 under *pod*. Also *silicula*, *silicule*.

Silicles.

1. Of Shepherd's-purse (*Capsella Bursa-pastoris*). 2. Same, opened, to show the placentæ, the seeds, and the two valves. 3. Of Vernal Whitlow-grass, *Erophila vulgaris* (*Draba verna*). 4. Same, opened, to show the valves, the dissepiment, and the seeds.

**silicoborate** (sil″i-kō-bō'rāt), *n.* [< *silicon* + *borate*.] Same as *borosilicate*.

**silicoborocalcite** (sil″i-kō-bō-rō-kal'sīt), *n.* [< L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint, + NL. *boron* + E. *calcite*.] Same as *howlite*.

**silicocalcareous** (sil″i-kō-kal-kā'rē-us), *a.* Same as *silicicalcareous*.

**silicofluoric** (sil″i-kō-flō-or'ik), *a.* [< *silicon* + *fluor-in* + *-ic*.] Pertaining to or consisting of silicon and fluorin.

**silicofluoride** (sil″i-kō-flō'ō-rid or -rīd), *n.* [< *silicon* + *fluor* + *-ide*1.] $M_2.SiF_6$, a salt of silicofluoric acid. See *silicofluoric*.

**silicon** (sil'i-kon), *n.* [< NL. *silicon*, < L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint: see *silex*, *silica*.] Chemical symbol, Si; atomic weight, 28.19. A non-metallic element which is obtained in three allotropic forms—namely, amorphous, as a dull-brown powder soluble in alkali, which burns when ignited; graphitic, in crystalline leaves having a strong metallic luster and lead-gray color, insoluble in alkali and non-combustible; and crystalline, in octahedral needles having a red luster, and hardness a little less than that of the diamond. Next to oxygen, silicon is the most abundant element in nature. It is found only in combination, chiefly with oxygen, forming silicon dioxid, or silica, which combined with bases makes up the larger part of the rock-crust of the globe. Also called *silicium*.—**Silicon-brass,** brass prepared with the addition of a small amount of silicon, by which its valuable qualities are said to be improved.—**Silicon-bronze,** copper prepared with the addition of a small amount of silicon-copper, by which its valuable properties for certain uses, as for telegraph-wire, are said to be considerably improved. Weiller's silicon-bronze telegraph-wire was found by analysis to consist of almost chemically pure copper, with 0.02 per cent. of silicon. The silicon-bronze telephone-wire of the same maker contained 1.02 per cent. of zinc, 1.14 of tin, and 0.05 of silicon. The addition of the silicon in the manufacture of silicon-bronze seems to have no other effect than that of entirely removing the oxygen of the copper.—**Silicon-iron,** iron containing a large proportion of silicon (as much, in some instances, as 10 to 14 per cent.), prepared for use in improving the quality of cast-iron, especially for foundry use, which it is now believed to do by its action on the carbon which the iron contains, an increase of silicon changing combined carbon to graphitic, and vice versa. Also called *high-silicon iron*, and, of late more generally, *ferro-silicon*. "When the founder understands its [silicon's] use, he may soften and toughen, or harden and strengthen his iron to suit his requirements." (*Keep and Orton*, Trans. Amer. Inst. Min. Eng. (1888–9), XVII. 253.)—**Silicon ware,** a kind of stoneware introduced about 1883 by the Lambeth potteries: it is colored in the body, very slightly glazed, and somewhat resembles Wedgwood ware in surface and coloring.

**siliconize** (sil'i-kon-īz), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *siliconized*, ppr. *siliconizing*. [< *silicon* + *-ize*.] To combine, or cause to combine, with silicon.

The presence of alkaline silicates in the furnace promotes the *siliconizing* of the iron. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 351.

**silicosis** (sil-i-kō'sis), *n.* [NL., < *silicon* + *-osis*.] Pneumonoconiosis in which the particles are of flint: same as *chalicosis*.

**Silicoskeleta** (sil″i-kō-skel'e-tạ), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of *silicoskeleton*, < L. *silex* (*silic-*), flint, + Gr. σκελετόν, a skeleton.] A subclass of *Radiolaria*, containing those radiolarians whose skeleton, if any, is silicious. Most of these protozoans have the power of secreting silica to form a more or less elaborate network or basketwork, as figured under *Radiolaria*. The term is contrasted with *Acanthometrida*.

**silicoskeletal** (sil″i-kō-skel'e-tạl), *a.* [< *silicoskeleton* + *-al*.] Having a silicious skeleton, as a radiolarian; composed of silica, as a skeleton.

**Silicospongiæ** (sil″i-kō-spon'ji-ē), *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as *Silicispongiæ*.

**silicula** (si-lik'ū-lạ), *n.*; pl. *siliculæ* (-lē). [NL., < L. *silicula*, a little husk or pod: see *silicle*.] In *bot.*, same as *silicle*.

**silicular** (si-lik'ū-lạr), *a.* [< *silicula* + *-ar*3.] In *bot.*, having the shape or appearance of a silicula or silicle.

**silicule** (sil'i-kūl), *n.* Same as *silicle*.

**siliculose** (si-lik'ū-lōs), *a.* [< NL. *siliculosus*, < L. *silicula*, a little husk or pod: see *silicle*.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *silicular*.—2†. Full of husks; consisting of husks; husky.—3. Same as *siliquose*, 2.—**Siliculose cataract.** See *siliquose cataract*, under *siliquose*.

**siliculous** (si-lik'ū-lus), *a.* Same as *siliculose*.

**siliginose**†, **siliginous**† (si-lij'i-nōs, -nus), *a.* [< L. *siligo* (*siligin-*), a white kind of wheat, + *-ose*.] Made of fine wheat. *Bailey*, 1727.

**siling-dish** (sī'ling-dish), *n.* Same as *sile*1, 2.

**siliqua** (sil'i-kwạ), *n.*; pl. *siliquæ* (-kwē). [NL., < L. *siliqua*, a husk, pod, also a very small weight: see *siliquc*.] 1. In *bot.*, same as *silique*.—2. A Roman unit of weight, $\frac{1}{144}$ of a pound.—3. A weight of four grains, used in weighing gold and precious stones; a carat.—4. In *anat.*, a formation suggesting a husk or pod.—**Siliqua olivæ,** in *anat.*, the fibers appearing on the surface to encircle more or less completely the inferior olive of the brain: their outer and inner parts are called *funiculi siliquæ*.

**Siliquaria** (sil-i-kwā'ri-ạ), *n.* [NL., < L. *siliqua*, a husk, pod: see *siliqua*.] In *conch.*: (*a*) A genus of tænioglossate holostomatous gastropods, belonging to the family *Vermetidæ* or made type of the *Siliquariidæ*, having a tubular shell which begins as a spiral and ends with irregular separated whorls or coils, somewhat like the hard cases of some worms, as serpulas. *S. anguina* is a typical example. *Bruguières*, 1789. (*b*) [*l. c.*; pl. *siliquariæ* (-ē).] A species or an individual of this genus. (*c*) A genus of bivalve mollusks: same as *Solecurtus*. *Schumacher*, 1817.

*Siliquaria anguina.*

**Siliquariidæ** (sil″i-kwā-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Siliquaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Siliquaria*, having a tubular shell with a continuous longitudinal slit, which at first is spiral, but later grows irregular. The species are closely related to the *Vermetidæ*, and by most conchologists are referred to that family.

**silique** (si-lēk'), *n.* [< F. *silique* = Sp. *silicua* = Pg. It. *siliqua*, < L. *siliqua*, a husk, pod: see *siliqua*.] In *bot.*, the long pod-like fruit of the mustard family. It is a narrow two-valved capsule, with two parietal placentæ, from which the valves separate in dehiscence. Frequently a false partition is stretched across between the two placentæ, rendering the pod two-celled in an anomalous way. Also *siliqua*. See also cut under *pod*.

Siliques.

1. Of *Cardamine rhomboidea*. 2. Of *Raphanus Raphanistrum*. 3. Of *Heliophila lævis*.

**siliquiform** (sil'i-kwi-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *siliqua*, a husk, pod, + *forma*, form.] Having the form of a silique.

**siliquose, siliquous** (sil'i-kwōs, -kwus), *a.* [< NL. *siliquosus*, < L. *siliqua*, a husk, pod: see *siliqua*.] 1. In *bot.*, bearing siliques; having or forming that species of pod called a silique: as, *siliquose* plants.—2. In *med.*, resembling or suggesting a silicle. Also *siliculose*.—**Siliquose cataract,** in *med.*, a form of cataract with absorption of the greater part of the lens and with calcareous impregnation of the layer of the capsule. Also called *dry-shelled cataract*, *siliculose cataract*, *cataracta arido-siliquata*.—**Siliquose desquamation,** in *med.*, the casting off from the skin of dried vesicles whose fluid contents have been absorbed.

**silk** (silk). *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *silk*, *sylk*, *selk*, *selc*, *scolk*, < AS. *scolc*, *seoloc*, *sioloc*, *sioluc* (in comp.) (for **silc*, like *meolc*, milk, for **milc*) = Icel. *silki* = Sw. Dan. *silke*, silk; cf. Russ. *shelkŭ* = White Russ. and Little Russ. *sholk* = OPruss. *silkas*, silk, = Lith. *shilkai*, *shilkos*, silk, *silkas*, silk threads, = Hung. *selyem*, silk, all prob. < Scand.; OHG. *silecho*, *selecho*, *selacho*, a robe (< Slav. ?) (cf. E. *serge*1, < F. *serge* = Pr. *serga*, *sirgua* = Sp. *sarga* = Pg. *sarja* = It. *sargia*, serge, silken stuff, = Ir. *siric*, silken, < L. *serica*, fem.); < L. *sericum*, silk, pl. *serica*, silken garments, silks, lit. Seric stuff, neut. of *Sericus*, < Gr. Σηρικός, pertaining to the Seres, Seric, < Gr. Σῆρες, L. *Seres*, a people of eastern Asia celebrated for their silks: see *Serie*. The Chinese name for silk is *szĕ*, *szŭ*, *sz'*, with variants *sei*, *si*, whence Corean *sa*, *sil*, *sir*, Mongol *sereg*, silk, < *se* (< Chinese *szĕ*, *sei*) + *-reg*, a suffix of Tatar languages. The Chinese word is prob. not connected with the European, except that the Gr. Σῆρες may mean the Chinese, and be based on the Chinese name for silk. For the more common Teut. word for 'silk,' see *say*4.] **I.** *n.* 1. A fine soft thread produced chiefly by the larvæ of various bombycid moths, especially of *Bombyx* (*Sericaria*) *mori*, known as *silkworms*, feeding on the leaves of the mulberry and several other trees. (See *Bombyx* and *silkworm*, and compare *gut*, 4.) Silk is the strongest, most lustrous, and most valuable of textile fibers. The thread is composed of several finer threads drawn by the worm from two large organs or glands containing a viscid substance, which extend, as in other cocoon-making caterpillars, along a great part of the body and terminate in two spinnerets at the mouth. With this substance the silkworm envelops itself, forming its cocoon. *Raw silk* is produced by the operation of winding off at the same time several of these cocoons, after they have been immersed in hot water to soften the natural gum on the filament, on a common reel, thereby forming one smooth, even thread. Before it is fit for weaving it is converted into one of three forms, namely *singles*, *tram*, or *organzine*. *Singles* (a collective noun) is formed of one of the reeled threads, twisted in order to give it strength and firmness. *Tram* is formed of two or more threads twisted together, and is commonly used in weaving as the *shoot* or *weft*. (For *organzine*, see *thrown silk*, below.) Silk of various qualities (but none fully equal to the preceding) is produced by different genera of the family *Saturniidæ*, particularly the tusser-worm of India, *Attacus mylitta*, the yama-mai of Japan, *Antheræa pernyi*, etc., feeding on the oak and other plants.

2. A similar thread or fiber spun by various other insects, especially some spiders; a kind of cobweb or gossamer. Some such webs are lustrous, and may be reeled like true silk. See *Nephila*, and cut under *silk-spider*.—3. Cloth made of silk; by extension, a garment made of such cloth. In this sense the word has a plural, *silks*, denoting different sorts or varieties: as, black *silk*; white *silk*; colored *silks*.

> The kynge hyme seifene sette . . .
> Undyre a sylure of *sylke*.
> *Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3195.
>
> And seeing one so gay in purple *silks*.
> *Tennyson*, Geraint.
>
> She bethought her of a faded *silk*. *Tennyson*, Geraint.

4. The mass of long filiform styles of the female flower of maize: so called from their resemblance in the unripe state to silk in fineness and softness. [U. S.]—5. The silky down in the pod of the milkweed (hence also called *silkweed*).—6. The silkiness or silky luster often observed in the sapphire or ruby, due to the inclusion of microscopic crystals between the crystalline layers of the gem. The silk is visible only on what would be the pyramid faces of the crystals.

In many genuine rubies we find a silky structure (called *silk* by jewellers). *Jour. Franklin Inst.*, CXXII. 380.

**Changeable silk.** Same as *shot silk*.—**China silk.** See *pongee*.—**Corah silk.** See *corah*.—**Dacca silk,** an embroidery-silk sold in skeins. That commonly used is of European make, though preserving the Indian name. *Dict. of Needlework*.—**Eliottine silk** [named from *Eliot*, a writer on needlework], a kind of knitting-silk.—**Furniture-silk,** a fabric of silk or having a silk surface, used

for furniture-covering and other upholstery.—**Ghilan silk**, a raw silk exported from Persia, derived from the province of Ghilan in northern Persia, from which the largest amount of the material came in the middle ages and down to the seventeenth century.—**Glacé silk**. See *glacé*.—**India silk**, a soft thin silk without a twill, woven like cotton, of different qualities and manufactures: loosely used.—**Japanese silk**, formerly, a fabric made in England, having a linen warp and a silk weft; now, a fabric wholly of silk and exported from Japan.—**Nagpore silk**, a kind of India silk, soft and thin, and usually in plain colors of the dyes peculiar to the far East.—**Oiled silk**. See *oil*.—**Pongee silk**. See *pongee*.—**Radsimir silk**, a rich silk fabric used for mourning garments for women. *Dict. of Needlework*.—**Raw silk**. See def. 1.—**Rumchunder silk**, Indian silk stuff of different qualities and styles of manufacture.—**Shot silk**. See *shot*[1], *p. a.*, 4.—**Silk-degumming machine**, a machine for eliminating the natural gum from the fiber of silk, by subjecting it to the action of warm water, and beating.—**Silk-doubling machine**, a machine for twisting together two or more filaments of twisted silk. *E. H. Knight.*—**Silk-sizing machine**, a silk-sorting machine.—**Silk-softening machine**, a machine in which silk is softened and polished after dyeing. The skeins of silk are passed over reciprocating bobbins.—**Silk-sorting machine**, a machine for sorting threads of silk according to thickness, and winding them upon bobbins. The proper bobbin is presented to the thread by the action of a lever, which is governed by the thickness of the thread passing between gage-rollers.—**Silk-testing machine**, a device, on the principle of the spring-balance, for testing the strength of silk threads or filaments.—**Sleaved silk**. See *sleave*.—**Spun silk**, silk thread produced by spinning the short-fibered silk from cocoons which the insect has pierced in eating its way out, or waste silk of any sort which cannot be thrown in the usual manner: it is spun like woolen, and is used, either alone or with cotton or woolen, for special fabrics.—**Tabby silk**. Same as *tabby*.

Mr. Adolphus Hadlock carried forward the babe, enveloped in a long flowing blanket of white *tabby silk*, lined with white satin, and embroidered with ribbon of the same color. *S. Judd*, Margaret, I. 14.

**Thrown silk**, silk thread formed by twisting together two or more threads or singles, the twisting being done in the direction contrary to that of the singles themselves. The material so prepared for the loom is generally called *organzine*.—**To take silk**, to become or be appointed king's or queen's counsel: in allusion to the silk gown then assumed. See phrase *silk gown*, under II.—**Tusser silk**. See *tusser-silk*.—**Virginia silk**, the silk-vine, *Periploca Græca*: so called from the silky tuft of the seed. It is cultivated and inclines to be spontaneous in Virginia. See *Periploca*.—**Wrapping-silk**, a fine strong floss employed in the manufacture of artificial flies.

**II.** *a.* 1. Made of silk; silken: as, a *silk* dress; *silk* stockings.

What a disgrace is it to me . . . to take note how many pair of *silk stockings* thou hast, viz. these, and those that were thy peach-coloured ones! *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 2. 17.

2. Silk-like; silky. [Rare.]

Your inky brows, your black *silk* hair.
*Shak.*, As you Like It, iii. 5. 46.

**Silk-bark oak**, the silky oak. See *Grevillea*.—**Silk braid**, a fine and closely worked braid of silk, made for the decoration of garments, and sometimes of furniture, by being laid upon the surface of the stuff in scrolls and other patterns and sewed down with fine silk thread.—**Silk canvas**, fine canvas of silk, intended for such simple embroidery in the way of worsted-work as can be done by following the regular meshes of the canvas. The object of the silk fabric is to avoid the necessity of filling in a background, as the canvas itself supplies it.—**Silk damask**, a silken textile with elaborate flower-patterns, formerly much used for fine upholstery. Compare *damask*, 1 (*a*) and (*b*).—**Silk gown**, or **the silk**. (*a*) The canonical robe of a king's or queen's counsel in England, differing from that of an ordinary barrister in being made of silk and not of stuff. Hence—(*b*) A king's or queen's counsel.

Mr. Blowers, the eminent *silk-gown*.
*Dickens*, Bleak House, I.

**Silk hat**, a high cylindrical hat made with a body of stiff pasteboard covered by a kind of silk plush, especially designed for this purpose: Silk hats are worn for common use by men, also by women as riding-hats and sometimes for ordinary costume.—**Silk muslin**, a thin and gauzy silk textile, either plain, or printed in small patterns in color, or ornamented with raised figures made in the weaving.—**Silk paper**, tissue-paper; especially, a fine quality of tissue-paper used for delicate polishing or cleaning, as for the glass of lenses, etc.—**Silk sealskin**, a fine textile made of tusser-silk with a long soft pile imitating sealskin-fur. Compare *sealskin cloth*, under *sealskin*.—**Silk serge**, a twilled silk cloth used especially for the linings of fine coats. There is generally a diagonal pattern produced in the weaving, the stuff being of one color.—**Silk shag**, a kind of shag made wholly or in part of silk.—**Silk-spray embroidery**, a kind of appliqué work in which the ornaments applied are small sprays previously embroidered in filosel or floss-silk on thin stuff and cut out for the purpose.—**Silk-stockings**, silken hose. They were formerly regarded as extravagant and reprehensible, and as worn by men were regarded as an indication of luxurious habits; hence, *the silk-stocking gentry* or *element*, the luxurious or wealthy class; *a silk-stocking*, a person of this class.—**Silk-top palmetto**. See *palmetto*.

**silk-bunting** (silk'bun″ting), *n.* An American bunting of the genus *Spiza* (formerly *Euspiza*), as the black-throated *S. americana*, whose plumage is peculiarly close and smooth. See cut under *Spiza*. *Coues.*

**silk-cotton** (silk'kot″n), *n.* See *cotton*[1].—**Silk-cotton tree**, a name of numerous trees of the tribe *Bombaceæ* of the mallow family, whose seeds are invested with silk-cotton. Such are the species of the genera *Bombax*, *Eriodendron*, and *Ochroma*; also of the genus *Pachira* of tropical America. The silk-cotton trees most properly so called are *Bombax Malabaricum*, of the East Indies, and *Eriodendron anfractuosum*, of India and tropical America.

**silk-dresser** (silk'dres″ėr), *n.* One who is employed in the preparation of silk cloth for the market, as in smoothing, stiffening, and folding it.

**silken** (sil'kn), *a.* [< ME. *silken*, *silkin*, *selkin*, *scolken*, < AS. *scolcen*, *siolcen*, *scolocen*, of silk, < *scolc*, silk: see *silk*.] 1. Of, pertaining to, or consisting of silk.

Fetter strong madness in a *silken* thread.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 1. 25.

2. Like silk; soft or lustrous; hence, delicate; tender; smooth.

Taffeta phrases, *silken* terms precise.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 406.

A brown beard, not too *silken* in its texture, fringed his chin. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iii.

3. Dressed in silk; hence, luxurious.

Shall a beardless boy,
A cocker'd *silken* wanton, brave our fields,
And flesh his spirit in a warlike soil?
*Shak.*, K. John, v. 1. 70.

**silken** (sil'kn), *v. t.* [< *silken*, *a.*] To make silky or like silk; render soft or lustrous. [Rare.]

Little care is yours,
. . . If your sheep are of Silurian breed,
Nightly to house them dry on fern or straw,
*Silkening* their fleeces. *Dyer*, Fleece, i.

**silk-factory** (silk'fak″tō-ri), *n.* A silk-mill.

**silk-figured** (silk'fig″ūrd), *a.* Having the ornamental pattern in silk: noting a woven textile fabric composed of silk and some other material: as, *silk-figured* terries.

**silk-flower** (silk'flou″ėr), *n.* 1. A Peruvian leguminous tree, *Calliandra trinervia*: so named from its silky tufts of stamens.—2. Same as *silk-tree*.

**silk-fowl** (silk'foul), *n.* A variety of the domestic hen with silky plumage of fringe-like filaments. The color is white, the legs are well feathered and dark, the head is crested, and the comb is double and limpy; the face, comb, and wattles are purple. The size exceeds but little that of bantams. In the United States called *silky*.

The *silk-fowl* breeds true, and there is reason to believe is a very ancient race; but when I reared a large number of mongrels from a silk-hen by a Spanish cock, not one exhibited even a trace of the so-called silkiness.
*Darwin*, Variation of Animals and Plants, xiv.

**silk-gelatin** (silk'jel″a-tin), *n.* Same as *silk-glue*. See *sericin*.

**silk-gland** (silk'gland), *n.* Any gland which secretes the substance of silk, as in the silkworm or silk-spider; a sericterium.

**silk-glue** (silk'glö), *n.* Same as *sericin*.

The flanks of silk are worked until the *silk-glue* swells up and falls from the fibre.
*Benedikt*, Coal-tar Colours (trans.), p. 40.

**silk-gown**, *n.* See *silk gown*, under *silk*, *a.*

**silk-grass** (silk'gras), *n.* 1. The Adam's-needle or bear-grass, *Yucca filamentosa*: in allusion to its fiber, which has been the subject of some experiment, but has not been brought into use.—2. A name given to the istle, karatas, ramie (see these names), and some other fibers, also more or less to the plants producing them, though they are little grass-like.—3. A grass, *Oryzopsis cuspidata*, of the western United States, whose flowering glumes are densely covered with long silky hairs; also, the similar *Stipa comata* of the same region.

**silk-grower** (silk'grō″ėr), *n.* One who produces silk-cocoons by raising silkworms and the mulberries or other plants on which they feed.

**silk-hen** (silk'hen), *n.* The female silk-fowl.

**silkiness** (sil'ki-nes), *n.* 1. The state or quality of being like silk, as to the touch, to the eye by its luster, or to the ear by its peculiar rustle.—2. Softness; effeminacy; pusillanimity. *Imp. Dict.*—3. Smoothness to the taste.

The claret had no *silkiness*. *Chesterfield.*

**silkman** (silk'man), *n.*; pl. *silkmen* (-men). [< *silk* + *man*.] A dealer in silk fabrics; also, one employed in the manufacture of silks, or the manufacturer or director of a silk-mill.

He is indited to dinner . . . to Master Smooth's the *silkman*. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 31.

**silk-mercer** (silk'mėr″sėr), *n.* A dealer in silk fabrics.

**silk-mill** (silk'mil), *n.* A mill or factory for reeling and spinning silk thread, or for manufacturing silk cloth, or both.

**silk-moth** (silk'môth), *n.* 1. A bombycine moth whose larva is a silkworm, as *Bombyx* (or *Sericaria*) *mori*.—2. *pl.* The family *Bombycidæ*.

**silkness**† (silk'nes), *n.* Silkiness: used humorously, simulating such titles as "your highness," to imply luxuriousness, etc.

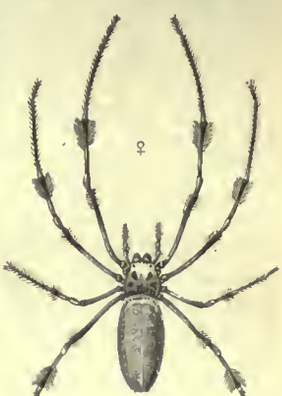
Sir, your *silkness*
Clearely mistakes Mæcenas and his house.
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

**silk-printing** (silk'prin″ting), *n.* The art or practice of printing on smooth and thin silk fabrics in patterns similar to those used in cotton-printing.

**silk-reel** (silk'rēl), *n.* A machine in which raw silk is unwound from the cocoons, formed into a thread, and wound in a skein. It consists essentially of a vessel of water heated by a furnace (in which the cocoons are floated while being unwound), a series of guides for the filaments of silk, and a reel on which the skein is wound. The cocoons, stripped of the floss-silk, are thrown in the boiling water, and, when they have become soft, the filaments of several cocoons are united, guided to the reel, and wound off together. Also called *silk-winder*.

**silk-shag** (silk'shag), *n.* A young herring. [Prov. Eng.]

**silk-spider** (silk'spī″dėr), *n.* Any spider which spins a kind of silk; especially, *Nephila plumipes* of the southern United States, which spins copiously, and is also notable for the unusual disparity of the sexes in size.



Silk-spider (*Nephila plumipes*): upper figure, female; lower, male. (Three fourths natural size.)

**silk-spinner** (silk'spin″ėr), *n.* One who or an insect which spins silk.

**silktail** (silk'-tāl), *n.* [Tr. of the name *Bombycilla*, q. v., or of its G. version, *Seidenschwanz*.] A bird of the restricted genus *Ampelis* (or *Bombycilla*); a waxwing, as the Bohemian or Carolinian; a cedar-bird. See cut under *waxwing*.

**silk-thrower** (silk'thrō″ėr), *n.* One who produces or manufactures thrown silk, or organzine.

**silk-throwster** (silk'thrō″stėr), *n.* Same as *silk-thrower*.

**silk-tree** (silk'trē), *n.* An ornamental deciduous tree, *Albizzia* (*Acacia*) *Julibrissin*, a native of Abyssinia and eastern and central Asia. Its leaves are twice-pinnate with very numerous leaflets which appear as if halved; its flowers are rather large, pale rose-purple, with tufts of long shining filaments (whence the name). Also *silk-flower*.

**silk-vine** (silk'vīn), *n.* See *Periploca*.

**silk-weaver** (silk'wē″vėr), *n.* One whose occupation is the weaving of silk stuffs.

**silkweed** (silk'wēd), *n.* 1. A common name for the *Confervaceæ*, or fresh-water algæ that consist of long, soft filaments resembling silk. See *Confervaceæ*.—2. Same as *milkweed*, 1.

**silk-winder** (silk'wīn″dėr), *n.* 1. A silk-reel.—2. A winding-machine for transferring raw silk from the hanks to bobbins in readiness for spinning.

**silkwood** (silk'wůd), *n.* 1. The moss *Polytrichum commune*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A shrub, *Muntingia Calabura*. See *calabur-tree*.

**silkworm** (silk'wėrm), *n.* [< ME. *sylke wyrme*, *sylke worme*, < AS. *scolc-wyrm*, *siolucwyrm* (= Dan. *silkeorm*), < *scolc*, silk, + *wyrm*, worm: see *silk* and *worm*.] 1. The larva or caterpillar of a bombycine moth or silk-moth which in the chrysalis state is inclosed in a cocoon of silk; especially, such a larva, as of *Bombyx* (*Sericaria*) *mori* and allied species, from which silk of commercial value is obtained. There are many species of different genera. The ordinary silkworm of commerce, or mulberry-silkworm, is the larva of *Sericaria mori*. It is indigenous to China, and its cultivation spread through India and Persia, reaching Constantinople about A. D. 550. This larva is a large whitish caterpillar with an anal horn, and the moth is large-bodied, white in color, with small wings. The best races have but one annual generation, and are known as *annuals*. There are races, however, which have two generations (bivoltins), or three (trivoltins), or four (quadrivoltins), or eight (dacys). The cocoon varies through shades of white, cream, green, or roseate, and also greatly

in size. The principal moths of wild silkworms are the tusser (*Attacus mylitta*) of India, the yama-mai (*Antheræa yama-mai*) of Japan, the pernyi (*Antheræa pernyi*) of China, the ailantus or arrindy (*Samia cynthia*) of China, introduced into Europe and America, and the cecropia, polyphemus, promethia, and luna of North America. See cuts under *Bombyx*, *luna-silkworm*, and *tamarin*.

2†. A shopper who examines goods without buying. [Old trade slang.]

The *silk-worms* are, it seems, indulged by the tradesmen; for, though they never buy, they are ever talking of new silks, laces, and ribbons, and serve the owners in getting them customers. *Steele*, Spectator, No. 454.

**Silkworm disease, silkworm rot.** See *flaccidity*, *muscardine*[1], *Micrococcus*, *Botrytis*.—**Silkworm gut.** See *gut*, 4.

**silky** (sil'ki), *a.* and *n.* [< *silk* + *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Having the qualities or properties of silk, as smoothness and luster; sericeous.

Underneath the *silky* wings
Of smallest insects there is stirred
A pulse of air that must be heard.
*G. P. Lathrop*, Music of Growth.

2. Same as *silken*. [Rare.]

But Albion's youth her native fleece despise; . . .
In *silky* folds each nervous limb disguise.
*Shenstone*, Elegies, xviii.

3. In *bot.*, covered with long, very slender, close-pressed, glistening hairs; sericeous.—4. Smooth to the taste.

A very enticing mixture appropriately called *silky*, . . . made of rum and madeira.
*C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 71.

**Silky monkey** or **silky tamarin**, a South American marmoset, *Midas rosalia*, with long, yellow, silky fur forming a kind of mane. See *marikina*.—**Silky oak.** See *Grevillea*.

**II.** *n.* The silk-fowl: the more usual name in America.

**silky-wainscot** (sil'ki-wān″skot), *n.* A British noctuid moth, *Senta maritima*.

**silky-wave** (sil'ki-wāv), *n.* A British geometrid moth, *Acidalia holosericata*.

**sill**[1] (sil), *n.* [< ME. *sille*, *selle*, *sulle*, *sylle*, < AS. *syl*, *syll*, a sill, base, support (> ML. *silla*), = MD. *sulle* = MLG. *sul*, *sulle*, LG. *sull*, *sülle*, a sill, = Icel. *syll*, mod. *sylla*, a sill, = Sw. *syll* = Dan. *syld*, the base of a framework building; cf. OHG. *swella*, *swelli*, MHG. *swelle*, G. *schwelle*, a sill, threshold, beam (> Dan. *svelle*, a railroad-tie), = Icel. *svil* = Sw. dial. *svill*, a sill; cf. Goth. *suljō*, the sole of a shoe, *ga-suljan*, found, L. *solea* (for **svolea* ?), the sole of the foot, also a threshold: see *sole*[1]. Hence, in comp., *ground-sill*, *groundsel*[2].] 1. A stone or piece of timber on which a structure rests; a block forming a basis or foundation: as, the *sills* of a house, of a bridge, of a loom; more specifically, a horizontal piece of timber of the frame of a building, or of wood or stone at the bottom of a framed case, such as that of a door or window; in absolute use, a door-sill. See *door-sill*, *ground-sill*, *mudsill*, *port-sill*, *window-sill*.

Trauailers, that burn in braue desire
To see strange Countries manners and attire,
Make haste enough, if only the First Day
From their owne *Sill* they set but on their way.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 1.

Under this marble, or under this *sill*,
Or under this turf, or e'en what they will, . . .
Lies one who ne'er cared, and still cares not a pin,
What they said, or may say, of the mortal within.
*Pope*, Epitaph on One who would not be Buried in [Westminster Abbey.

2. In *fort.*, the inner edge of the bottom or sole of an embrasure. See diagram under *embrasure*.—3. In *mining*: (*a*) The floor of a gallery or passage in a mine. (*b*) A term used by miners in the lead districts of the north of England as nearly equivalent to *bed* or *stratum*. Thus, the basaltic sheets intercalated in the mountain-limestone are called whin-*sills*.—**Head sill.** See *head-sill*.—**Sill-dressing machine**, a form of wood-planing machine used to dress the sides of heavy timbers. It is adjustable for stuff of different widths and thicknesses.—**Sill knee-iron**, an L-shaped or rectangular iron piece used to strengthen an inner angle of a car-frame.

**sill**[2] (sil), *n.* [Also *sile*; < Icel. *sīl*, *síli*, *síld*, the young of herring, = Sw. *sill* = Dan. *sild*, a herring. Cf. *sillock*.] A young herring. *Day*. [Prov. Eng.]

**sill**[3]†, *n.* A variant of *sell*[2].

**sill**[4] (sil), *n.* [Appar. a dial. var. of *thill*.] The thill or shaft of a carriage. [Prov. Eng.]

**sillable**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *syllable*.

**sillabub**, *n.* See *sillibub*.

**silladar** (sil'a-dār), *n.* [Also *silledar*; < Hind. *silahdār*, < Pers. *silahdār*, an armed man: see *sclictar*, the same word derived through Turk.] In India, a trooper of irregular cavalry, who furnishes his own arms and horse.

**Sillaginidæ** (sil-a-jin'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sillago* (*-gin-*) + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Sillago*. They have the body elongated; scales pectinated; lateral line straight; head oblong; pre-orbital bones very largely expanded from the side in front of the eyes; preoperculum much longer than high, with a prominent longitudinal fold, incurved below, forming the inferior flattened surface of the head; dorsal fins two; anal with two small spines; pectorals normal; and ventrals thoracic and normal. About a dozen species are known, confined to the Pacific and East Indian seas.

**sillaginoid** (si-laj'i-noid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sillago* (*-gin-*) + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Sillaginidæ*.

**II.** *n.* A fish of the family *Sillaginidæ*.

**Sillago** (sil'a-gō), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1820).] A genus of acanthopterygian fishes, confined to

*Sillago sihama.*

the Pacific and East Indian seas, typical of the family *Sillaginidæ*.

**siller** (sil'ėr), *n.* and *a.* A Scotch form of *silver*.

**siller-fish** (sil'ėr-fish), *n.* The bib, blens, or whiting-pout, *Gadus luscus*. [Moray Firth.]

**siller-fluke** (sil'ėr-flōk), *n.* The brill: probably in allusion to the light spots. [Scotch.]

**Sillery** (sil'e-ri), *n.* [< F. *Sillery* (see def.).] 1. Originally, one of the sparkling wines of Champagne produced at Sillery, a village in the department of Marne: now a mere trade-name having little signification. Compare *champagne*.—2. A still white wine produced within a few miles of Rheims. It is the chief of the still wines of Champagne. To distinguish it from the sparkling wines, it is commonly called *Sillery sec*.

**sillibauk**†, *n.* Same as *sillibouk*.

**sillibouk**†, *n.* [Also *sillibouke*, *sillybauk*, a kind of posset; prob. a humorous fanciful name, lit. 'silly (i. e. happy, jolly) belly' (formed after the analogy of the synonymous *merrybouk*, *merribowke*, lit. 'merry belly'), < *silly*, happy ('jolly'), + *bouk*, belly: see *silly* and *bouk*[1], *bulk*[1]. The first element has been variously referred to *swell* (cf. MD. *swelbuyck*, 'swell-belly,' dropsy), to E. dial. *sile*[1], strain, milk, and to Icel. *sylgr*, a drink (< *svelgja* = E. *swallow*[1]).] Same as *sillibub*. *Halliwell*.

**sillibub** (sil'i-bub), *n.* [Also *sillabub*, *syllabub*; an altered form (with the second element conformed to *bub*[1], a kind of liquor ?) of *sillibouk*, q. v.] A dish made by mixing wine, ale, or cider with cream or milk, so as to form a soft curd: this is sweetened, and flavored with lemon-juice, rose-water, etc. *Whipped sillibub* is made by thoroughly whisking or beating, and skimming or pouring off the froth into glasses; *solid sillibub* is made by adding gelatin and water, and boiling.

*Laict aigre*, whay; also, a *sillibub* or merribowke.
*Cotgrave*.

Your ale-berries, candles, and possets each one,
And *sillabubs* made at the milking-pail,
Although they be many, beer comes not in any,
But all are compos'd with a pot of good ale.
*Randolph*, Commendation of a Pot of Good Ale.

**sillik** (sil'ik), *n.* See *sillock*.

**sillily** (sil'i-li), *adv.* [A mod. form of *seelily* (cf. *silly* for *seely*): see *seelily*.] In a silly manner; foolishly.

*Mons.* . . . Come, come, dear Gerrard, prithee don't be out of humour, and look so *sillily*.
*Ger.* Prithee do not talk so *sillily*.
*Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, v. 1.

He had those traits of a man of the world which all silly women admire, and some sensible women admire *sillily*.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 316.

**sillimanite** (sil'i-man-īt), *n.* [Named after Benjamin *Silliman*, an American scientist (1779–1864).] A silicate of aluminium ($Al_2SiO_5$), having the same composition as andalusite and cyanite. It occurs usually in fibrous or columnar masses (hence also called *fibrolite*), and shows perfect macrodiagonal cleavage.

**silliness** (sil'i-nes), *n.* [A mod. form of *seeliness* (as *silly* for *seely*).] The quality of being silly; foolishness; senselessness; weakness of understanding; extreme simplicity; absurd or contemptible folly.

It is *silliness* to live when to live is torment.
*Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 309.

**sillite** (sil'īt), *n.* [< *Sill*(*berg*) (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of gabbro occurring at Sillberg near Berchtesgaden in Bavaria: so named by Gümbel. According to Tschermak, it is a true gabbro.

**sillock** (sil'ok), *n.* [Also written *sillik*, *sellok*; appar. < *sill*[2] + *-ock*.] A young coalfish. [Local, Eng. and Scotch.]

A large quantity of *sillocks*, or young saithe, were got to-day here with the sweep-nets.
*London Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1881. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**sillogisme**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *syllogism*.

**sillograph** (sil'ō-grāf), *n.* [< LL. *sillographus*, < Gr. *σιλλογράφος*, < *σίλλος*, satire, a satirical poem, + *γράφειν*, write.] A satirist; a writer of satirical poems: an epithet of Timon of Phlius, author of three books of *Σίλλοι* in hexameters against the Greek dogmatic (non-skeptical) philosophers, of which a few fragments remain.

Timon of Phlius, the well-known *sillograph* and sceptic philosopher, flourished about 280 B. C.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 397.

**sillographist** (si-log'ra-fist), *n.* [As *sillograph* + *-ist*.] Same as *sillograph*.

**sillometer** (si-lom'e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < F. *siller*, make headway (see *single*[2]), + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument for determining the speed of a ship without the aid of a log-line. The various forms include the indication of speed at any time or for any given length of time, as well as the total distance passed over.

**sillon** (sil'on), *n.* [< F. *sillon*, OF. *seillon*, a furrow.] In *fort.*, a work raised in the middle of a ditch, to defend it when it is too wide: frequently called an *envelop*.

**sill-step** (sil'step), *n.* On a railway box-car, an iron bar on the car-sill below the ladder, so shaped as to form a step for the ladder.

**silly** (sil'i), *a.* and *n.* [A mod. form, with shortened vowel, of early mod. E. *seely*: see *seely*. This is one of the few instances in which an orig. long *e* (*ee*) has become shortened to *i*. The same change occurs in *breeches*, and in the American pron. of *been*, with no change in spelling.] **I.** *a.* 1†. Happy; fortunate; blessed. *Wyclif*.—2†. Plain; simple; rustic; rude.

Meantime Carinus in this *silly* grove
Will spend his days with prayers and orisons
To mighty Jove to further thine intent.
*Greene*, Alphonsus, i.

Such therefore as knew the poor and *silly* estate wherein they [the apostles] had lived could not but wonder to hear the wisdom of their speech.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 8.

It is *silly* sooth,
And dallies with the innocence of love.
*Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4. 47.

3. Simple-hearted; guileless; ingenuous; innocent. [Archaic.]

Provided that you do no outrages
On *silly* women or poor passengers.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., iv. 1. 72.

But yet he could not keep, . . .
Here with the shepherds and the *silly* sheep.
*M. Arnold*, Thyrsis.

4. Weak; impotent; helpless; frail. [Obsolete or provincial.]

After long storms, . . .
In dread of death and dangerous dismay,
With which my *silly* bark was tossed sore,
I do at length descry the happy shore.
*Spenser*, Sonnets, lxiii.

5. Foolish, as a term of pity; deficient in understanding; weak-minded; witless; simple.

For of this sort are they which creep into houses, and lead captive *silly* women. 2 Tim. iii. 6.

She, *silly* queen, with more than love's good will,
Forbade the boy. *Shak.*, Passionate Pilgrim, i. 123.

What am I?
The *silly* people take me for a saint.
*Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

6. Foolish, as an epithet of contempt; characterized by weakness or folly; manifesting want of judgment or common sense; stupid or unwise: as, a *silly* coxcomb; a *silly* book; *silly* conduct.

This is the *silliest* stuff that ever I heard.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., v. 1. 212.

From most *silly* novels we can at least extract a laugh.
*George Eliot*, Silly Novels.

7. Fatuous; imbecile; mentally weak to the verge of idiocy. [Scotch.]

Na, na, Davie's no just like other folk, puir fallow; but he's no sae *silly* as folk tak him for. *Scott*, Waverley, lxiv.

8. Weak in body; not in good health; sickly; weakly. [Scotch.]

To pleise baith, and else baith,
This *silly* sickly man.
*Cherrie and Slae*, st. 108. (*Jamieson.*)

=**Syn. 5.** *Dull*, etc. See *simple*.—6. *Absurd*, *Silly*, *Foolish*, etc. See *absurd*.

**II.** *n.*; pl. *sillies* (-iz). A silly person: as, what a *silly* you are! [Colloq.]

Some people . . . are always hoping without sense or reason. . . . Poor *sillies*, they have wind on the brain, and dream while they are awake.
*Spurgeon*, John Ploughman's Talk, p. 101.

**sillyhow** (sil'i-hou), *n.* [Also dial. *sillyhew;* lit. 'lucky cap' (a child born with a caul on the head being considered by midwives especially lucky), < *silly*, 'lucky,' happy (see *silly*), + *how*, a dial. form of *houve*.] A membrane that in some cases covers the head of a child when born; a caul. See *involution*, 4. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Great conceits are raised of the involution or membranous covering, commonly called the *silly-how*, that sometimes is found about the heads of children upon their birth. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., v. 23.

**sillyton**† (sil'i-ton), *n.* [< *silly* + *-ton*, as in *simpleton*.] A simpleton.

*Sillyton*, forebear railing, and hear what's said to you.
*N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, p. 586.

**silo** (sī'lō), *n.* [= F. *silo*, < Sp. *silo*, silo, < L. *sirus*, < Gr. σιρός, σειρός, a pit to keep corn in, an underground granary, a pitfall.] A pit or chamber in the ground, or a cavity in a rock, or more rarely a warm air-tight structure above ground, for the storing of green crops for future use as fodder in the state called *ensilage*. The material is tightly packed in the silo soon after it is gathered (sometimes with addition of a little salt), covered, and pressed down with heavy weights. Thus it is subjected to fermentation, which, if not carried too far, is beneficial rather than injurious. The resulting fodder is analogous in its nutritious quality to sauerkraut, which is the product of fermentation of cabbage. Similar pits or cavities in the ground or in rock have been used from remote times, in various parts of the world, for the prolonged preservation of grain in a dry state, through the careful exclusion of air and moisture.

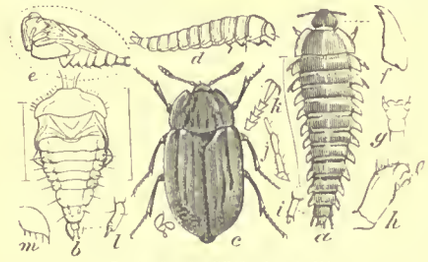
**silo** (sī'lō), *v. t.* [< *silo*, *n.*] To preserve in a silo; make silage or ensilage of.

The crop can be cut and *siloed* in any weather, however wet. *H. Robinson*, Sewage Question, p. 220.

**silometer** (si-lom'e-tėr), *n.* An erroneous spelling of *sillometer*.

**silour**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *eclure*.

**Silpha** (sil'fą), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1758), < Gr. σίλφη, a beetle, a bookworm.] A large and important genus of clavicorn beetles, typical of the family *Silphidæ;* the carrion-beetles. They have eleven-jointed clavate antennæ, the first joint of normal length, and the head free and mobile. They



Carrion-beetle (*Silpha inæqualis*).
*a*, larva; *d*, same, natural size; *f*, *g*, *h*, mandible, labium, and maxilla of larva; *i*, *j*, anal process and antenna of same; *m*, one of the lateral processes, more highly magnified. *b*, pupa; *c*, same, natural size; *l*, anal process of same. *e*, beetle; *k*, anterior tarsus of same. (Lines show natural sizes of *a*, *b*, *c*.)

are rather large dark-colored beetles, often with a red or yellow pronotum, and are found under stones or in dark places, or about carrion, upon which they feed principally, although not exclusively. The genus is wide-spread, but contains less than 100 species, of which 10 inhabit the United States. *S. opaca* of Europe feeds to an injurious extent upon the leaves of the beet and mangel-wurzel. *S. inæqualis* is a North American species.

**silphal** (sil'fal), *a.* [< *Silpha* + *-al*.] Resembling, related to, or pertaining to the genus *Silpha*.

**silphid** (sil'fid), *n.* and *a.* **I.** *n.* A necrophagous beetle of the family *Silphidæ;* a sexton- or burying-beetle; a carrion-beetle; a grave-digger. See cuts under *Silpha*, *burying-beetle*, and *sexton-beetle*.

**II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the family *Silphidæ*.

**Silphidæ** (sil'fi-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Leach, 1817), < *Silpha* + *-idæ*.] A family of clavicorn beetles, having the dorsal segments of the abdomen partly membranous, the ventral segments free, the mentum moderate or small, the palpi approximate at their bases, the posterior coxæ more or less conical and prominent, and the eyes finely granulated, sometimes absent. These beetles are often of considerable size, and live mainly upon carrion, a few upon decaying or living vegetation. Some are found in the nests of ants, mice, and bees, while others inhabit caves. The family is of universal distribution, and about 500 species have been described, of which about 100 are from America north of Mexico. Also *Silphæ*, *Silphales*, *Silphiadæ*, *Silphida*, *Silphides*, *Silphina*, and *Silphites*. See cuts under *Silpha*, *burying-beetle*, and *sexton-beetle*.

**silphium** (sil'fi-um), *n.* [L., < Gr. σίλφιον, a plant (see def. 1), so called in allusion to its resinous juice; cf. *hay-plant* and *Thapsia*.] **1.** An umbelliferous plant the juice of which was used by the ancient Greeks as a food and medicine: called in Latin *laserpitium*. (See *laser*, *laserpitium*.) It has been variously identified, as with *Thapsia Garganica*.—**2.** [*cap.*] [NL. (Linnæus, 1752).] A genus of composite plants, of the tribe *Helianthoideæ* and subtribe *Melampodieæ*. It is distinguished by its large flower-heads with a broad involucre, sterile disk-flowers, and pistillate and fertile strap-shaped ray-flowers in one or two rows, producing compressed achenes bordered by two wings which are toothed or awned at the apex. Twenty species have been described, of which eleven are now considered distinct. They are all natives of the United States, chiefly in the Mississippi valley and Southern States. They are tall rough-hairy perennials, with a resinous juice, bearing alternate, opposite, or whorled leaves of various shapes, and either entire, toothed, or lobed. The yellow flowers (in one species the rays are white) are borne in long-stalked heads, which are solitary or loosely corymbed. *S. terebinthinaceum*, remarkable for its odor of turpentine, is the prairie-dock of the west. For *S. perfoliatum*, see *cup-plant;* and for *S. laciniatum*, see *rosin-weed* and *compass-plant*.

**silphologic** (sil-fō-loj'ik), *a.* [< *silphology* + *-ic*.] Relating to silphology; pertaining to those stages of development commonly called larval.

**silphology** (sil-fol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. σίλφη, a beetle, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The science of larvæ, or larval forms; especially, the doctrine of the morphological correlations of larval stages, or those which immediately succeed the last of the embryonic stages. Thus, the characteristics of prototypembryos, derived from the adults of a common more or less remote stock of the same division of the animal kingdom, are matters of *silphology*. *Hyatt*.

**silt** (silt), *n.* [ME. *silte*, erroneously *cilte;* with formative *-t*, < *silen*, drain, filter, strain: see *sile*[1].] A deposit of mud or fine soil from running or standing water; fine earthy sediment: as, a harbor choked up with *silt*.

In long process of time the *silt* and sands shall . . . choke and shallow the sea. *Sir T. Browne*, Tracts, xii.

Oh, that its waves were flowing over me!
Oh, that I saw its grains of yellow *silt*
Roll tumbling in the current o'er my head!
*M. Arnold*, Sohrab and Rustum.

**silt** (silt), *v.* [< *silt*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To choke, fill, or obstruct with silt or mud: commonly with *up*.

Like a skilful engineer, who perceives how he could, fifty years earlier, have effectually preserved an important harbour which is now irrecoverably *silted up*.
*Whately*, Annotations on Bacon's Essays (ed. 1887), p. 223.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To percolate through crevices; ooze, as water carrying fine sediment.—**2.** To become obstructed or choked with silt or sediment: with *up*.

During the dry months the Hugli *silts up*
*Nineteenth Century*, XXIII. 45.

**silt-grass** (silt'gràs), *n.* See *Paspalum*.

**silty** (sil'ti), *a.* [< *silt* + *-y*[1].] Consisting of or resembling silt; full of silt.

**silure**[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *eclure*.

**silure**[2] (si-lūr'), *n.* [< F. *silure* = Sp. *siluro*, < L. *silurus*, < Gr. σίλουρος, a river-fish, prob. the sheat; formerly derived < σείειν, shake, + οὐρά, a tail; but the element σιλ- cannot be brought from σείειν.] A siluroid fish; specifically, the sheat-fish. See cut under *Siluridæ*.

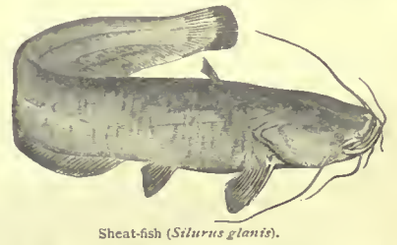
**Silurian** (si-lū'ri-an), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *Silures* (Gr. Σιλῖρες), the Silures (see def. I., 1), + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to the Silures, a people of ancient Britain, or their country.—**2.** In *geol.*, of or pertaining to the Silurian. See II.

**II.** *n.* A name given by Murchison, in 1835, to a series of rocks the order of succession of which was first worked out by him in that part of England and Wales which was formerly inhabited by the Silures. The various groups of fossiliferous rocks included in the Silurian had, previous to Murchison's labors, been classed together as one assemblage, and called by the Germans *grauwacke*, sometimes Anglicized into *graywacke* (which see), also the *Transition series* or *Transition limestone*. In England and Germany these lower rocks have been greatly disturbed and metamorphosed, and have also been frequently invaded by eruptive masses; hence it was not until after considerable progress had been made toward a knowledge of the sequence of the higher fossiliferous groups that the lower (now designated as *Silurian* and *Devonian*) began to be studied with success. Almost contemporaneously with the working out of the order of succession of these lower rocks by Murchison in Great Britain, groups of strata of the same geological age, but lying for the most part in almost entirely undisturbed position, began to be investigated on and near the Atlantic coast of the United States, especially in New York, by the Geological Survey of that State, and a little later in Bohemia by Joachim Barrande. Murchison, Barrande, and James Hall, paleontologist of the New York Survey, are all agreed as to the adoption of the name *Silurian*, and in regard to the essential unity of the series or system thus designated. The Silurian is the lowest of the four great subdivisions of the Paleozoic, namely Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, and Permian. When undisturbed and unmetamorphosed, the Silurian is usually found to be replete with the remains of organic forms, of which by far the larger part is marine. The Silurian is divided into an Upper and a Lower Silurian, and each of these again is subdivided into groups and subgroups varying in nomenclature in various countries. The line between the Upper and Lower Silurian is drawn in Great Britain at the top of the May Hill sandstone or Upper Llandovery group; in New York, at the top of the Hudson River or Cincinnati group. The almost entire absence of vertebrates and of land-plants, and the paucity of plant-life in general, are the most striking features of Silurian life. The most prominent forms of the animal kingdom were the graptolites, trilobites, and brachiopods, and of these the first-mentioned are the most characteristic of all, since they range through nearly the whole Silurian, and disappear in the Devonian; while the trilobites, which begin at the same time with the graptolites, continue through the Devonian, and end only with the Carboniferous. As the line between the Silurian and Devonian is commonly drawn in England—namely, so as to include in the former the Ludlow group—the first vertebrates, in the form of a low type of fishes, appear near the top of the Upper Silurian; traces of land-animals (scorpions) have also been found in the Upper Silurian of Sweden and Scotland; and in France, in the Lower (?) Silurian, traces of insect life. A scorpion has also been found in the United States, at Waterville, New York, in the Waterlime group, or near the middle of the Upper Silurian. Mr. Whitfield, by whom the specimen was described, inclines to the opinion that the species, for which he instituted a new genus (*Proscorpius*), was aquatic and not air-breathing, and that it forms a link between the true aquatic forms like *Eurypterus* and *Pterygotus* and the true air-breathing scorpions of subsequent periods. He intimates that the same is likely to be true of the Swedish and Scottish Silurian scorpions. The traces of land-plants in the Silurian are rare, and for the most part of doubtful identification. Algæ, on the other hand, are of somewhat frequent occurrence. As the line between Silurian and Devonian is drawn in the United States—namely, between the Oriskany sandstone and the Canda-galli grit—there are neither land-animals nor fishes in the Silurian; and the evidence of the existence of land-plants lower than the Devonian is for the most part of a very doubtful character. The Silurian rocks are widely spread over the globe, with everywhere essentially the same types of animal life. This part of the series is of importance in the United States, especially in the northeastern Atlantic States and in parts of the Mississippi valley.

**Siluric** (si-lū'rik), *a.* [< L. *Silures* (see *Silurian*) + *-ic*.] Same as *Silurian*. [Rare.]

**silurid** (si-lū'rid), *a.* and *n.* Same as *siluroid*.

**Siluridæ** (si-lū'ri-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Silurus* + *-idæ*.] A very large family of physostomous fishes, of the order *Nematognathi*, represented by such forms as the sheat-fish of Europe and the catfishes or cats of America. It was the same as *Siluroides* of Cuvier. By Cope its name was used for *Nematognathi* with the anterior vertebræ regularly modified, the inferior pharyngeal bones separate, and an operculum developed. It thus contrasted with the *Aspredinidæ* and *Hypophthalmidæ*, and included all the *Nematognathi* except those belonging to the two families named. By Gill the family was restricted to those *Nematognathi* which have the anterior vertebræ regularly modified; the lower pharyngeal bones separate; the operculum developed; a dorsal fin, in connection with the abdominal portion of the vertebral column, rather short, and preceded by the spine; the pectoral fins armed with well-developed spines having a complex articulation with the shoulder-girdle; and the body naked, or with plates only along the lateral line. The lower jaw has no reflected lip, and there are usually from four to eight pairs of barbels, maxillary barbels being always developed. Species of the family thus limited are very numerous, several hundred having been described, and referred to many genera. Most of them inhabit fresh water, especially of tropical and subtropical countries, but many are also found in tropical seas. In Europe, one, the sheat-fish, *Silurus glanis*, oc-



Sheat-fish (*Silurus glanis*).

curs in the central and eastern regions of the continent; while a second, more southerly, and supposed to be the glanis of the ancients, has lately (1890) been distinguished as *Silurus* (*Parasilurus*) *aristotelis*. In North America the family is represented by a number of species belonging to different subfamilies, which are generally known under the name of *catfishes*. The leading genera of North America are *Noturus*, stone-cats; *Amiurus*, ordinary cats, pouts, bullheads, etc.; *Ictalurus*, channel-cats; *Arius*, sea-cats; and *Ælurichthys* (or *Felichthys*), gaff-topsails. See also cuts under *catfish*, *gaff-topsail*, *pout*, and *stone-cat*.

**siluridan** (si-lū'ri-dan), *a.* and *n.* [< *silurid* + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or having characteristics of the *Siluridæ;* siluroid.

**II.** *n.* A silure or siluroid.

**silurine** (si-lū'rin), *a.* and *n.* [< *Silurus* + *-ine*[1].] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Siluridæ*.

**II.** *n.* A catfish of the family *Siluridæ*.

**siluroid** (si-lū'roid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Silurus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Siluridæ*, or hav-

ing their characters; being or resembling a catfish or sheat-fish; siluridan.

**II.** *n.* A silure.

**Siluroidei** (sil-ū-roi′dē-ī). *n. pl.* [NL.: see *siluroid.*] An order of fishes, conterminous with *Nematognathi.*

**Silurus** (si-lū′rus), *n.* [NL., < L. *silurus,* < Gr. σίλουρος, a kind of river-fish: see *silure*[2].] 1. A Linnean genus of fishes, typical of the family *Siluridæ,* formerly corresponding to that family, now restricted to the European sheat-fish, *S. glanis,* and a few closely related species of Asia. See cut under *Siluridæ.*—2. [*l. c.*] A fish of this genus: as, the sly *silurus.*

**silva, silvan,** etc. See *sylva,* etc.

**Silvanus** (sil-vā′nus), *n.* [L., < *silva,* a wood, a forest: see *sylva.*] 1. A Roman rural deity. He is usually represented with a sickle in his right hand and a bough in his left, and is described as the protector of herds from wolves and of trees from lightning, and a patron of agriculture in general, and as the defender of boundaries.

*Silvanus surinamensis.* (Hair-line shows natural size.)

2. [NL. (Latreille, 1807).] A genus of clavicorn beetles, of the family *Cucujidæ,* consisting of small, slender species with five-jointed tarsi in both sexes, the fourth joint very small, and antennal joints from nine to eleven, abruptly enlarged. It contains about 25 species, several of which are cosmopolitan. They live under the bark of trees or in stored food-products. *S. surinamensis* is found all over the world, feeding on many kinds of drugs, all stored farinaceous products, etc.

**silvate,** *n.* See *sylvate.*

**silver** (sil′vėr), *n.* and *a.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *siller;* < ME. *silver, silvere, selver, sulver, seolver,* < AS. *seolfor, seolfer, siolfor, seolofor* (*seolfr-*), Mercian *sylfur* (for **silfor,* like *seole* for **silc*), silver, money, = OS. *silubhar, silufar* = OFries. *selover, selver, selvir, silver* = MD. *silver,* D. *zilver* = MLG. *silver, sulver,* LG. *silver, sülver, sulver* = OHG. *silabar, silbar,* MHG. G. *silber,* silver, money, = Icel. *silfr* = Sw. *silfver* = Dan. *sölv* = Goth. *silubr,* silver, = OBulg. *sĭrebro,* Bulg. *srebro, strebro* = Serv. *srebro* = Bohem. *strzhibro* = Pol. *srebro* = Russ. *serebro* = Lith. *sidabras* = Lett. *sidrabs, sudrabs,* silver. = Finn. *silbba* (< G.); ulterior origin unknown; appar. not an Indo-Eur. word (the Slav. forms are prob. from the Teut.). An Indo-Eur. name, not found in Teut., appears in Ir. Gael. *airgiod,* L. *argentum,* Gr. ἄργυρος, Skt. *rajata,* silver, a name referring to its brightness or whiteness: see *argent.* Some attempt to connect *silver* with L. *sulfur,* sulphur (see *sulphur*), others with Gr. σίδηρος, iron.] **I.** *n.* 1. Chemical symbol, Ag; atomic weight, 107.9. A metal of a white color, having a specific gravity of 10.4 to 10.7 (according as it is cast, rolled, or hammered), harder than gold, and softer than copper, having a tenacity about equal to that of gold, and melting at a temperature a little lower than copper. Its whiteness is remarkable, that of tin alone among the common metals nearly approaching it; among the rare metals, iridium and lithium are equal to silver in color and luster. Silver crystallizes in the regular (isometric) system; but, although native silver is of frequent occurrence, distinct crystals are very rare. Arborescent and filiform shapes are most common, but very large solid masses have been found. Silver occurs in a great variety of ores, being mineralized by sulphur, antimony, and arsenic, as well as by chlorin, iodine, and bromine. These ores are widely distributed over the world. Silver is very commonly associated with lead; and the common ore of the latter metal, galena, always contains some silver, and generally enough to make its separation remunerative. Silver has also been detected in the water of the ocean. The principal silver-producing regions are the Andes and Cordilleras. From Peru and Bolivia came an immense supply of this metal during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Mexico has been a large producer of silver since the middle of the sixteenth century. The mines of the Comstock lode at Virginia City, in Nevada, produced about $320,000,000 worth of bullion from 1860 to 1890, about five twelfths of the value of which was silver. This metal has always been accounted "precious," and has been used for ornament and as a measure of value from the earliest times of which there is any historical record. Its most marked point of inferiority to gold, apart from color, is its liability to tarnish when exposed to sulphurous emanations or brought into contact with anything containing sulphur. Silver is too soft to be used in the unalloyed condition. The ratio of silver to copper in the silver coinage of England is 92½ to 7½ (or 12½ to 1); in that of France and the United States, 9 to 1; and in that of Prussia, 3 to 1.

2. Silver coin; hence, money in general.

> Ne thi excecutors wel bisett the *siluer* that thow hem leuest. *Piers Plowman* (B), v. 266.

3. Silverware; tableware of silver; plate; a silver vessel or utensil.

> The Cock . . .
> Crow'd lustier late and early,
> Sipt wine from *silver,* praising God.
> *Tennyson,* Will Waterproof.

> There was no *silver* at all, not even a salt-spoon; it had been replaced by cheaply plated spoons and forks.
> *Harper's Mag.,* LXXVIII. 450.

4. In *photog.,* a salt of silver, as the nitrate, bromide, or chlorid, which three salts are of fundamental importance as photographic sensitizing agents.—5. Something resembling silver; something having a luster like silver.

> Pallas, piteous of her plaintive cries,
> In slumber clos'd her *silver* streaming eyes.
> *Fenton,* in Pope's Odyssey, i. 464.

**Aluminium silver.** See *aluminium.*—**Antimonial silver.** Same as *dyscrasite.*—**Bismuth silver.** Same as *argentobismutite.*—**Black silver, brittle silver ore.** Same as *stephanite.*—**Bromic silver.** Same as *bromyrite.*—**Clerk of the king's silver.** See *clerk.*—**Cloth of silver.** See *cloth.*—**Fulminating silver,** a very explosive powder formed by heating an aqueous solution of silver nitrate with strong nitric acid and alcohol.—**German silver,** a white alloy of copper, zinc, and nickel, used as a cheap substitute for silver, and as a superior article for plated ware, being covered with silver by plating as is the cheaper Britannia metal. The relative proportions of the metals in the alloy called German silver vary considerably, according to the desire of the manufacturer to produce a cheaper or more expensive article. The commonest kind contains about eight parts of copper, two of nickel, and three to five of zinc. A finer kind of alloy is obtained by adding more nickel; the metal is then less liable to tarnish, and the resemblance to silver in color and luster is more striking. Nickel is a much more expensive metal than copper, and very much more so than zinc. See *nickel.*—**King's silver.** (*a*) A name given to silver used in England from about 1700 to 1720 for plate of an unusually high standard: apparently introduced by workmen from the continent, and abandoned because not sufficiently hard and durable. Compare *sterling.* (*b*) In *old Eng. law,* a payment made to the king for liberty to abandon or compromise the judicial proceeding for the conveyance of property called a *fine.* Also called *postfine.* See *fine*[1], 3, and compare *primer fine* (under *primer*).—**Mock silver,** a white alloy allied to speculum-metal and Britannia metal; pewter. It is compounded of copper, tin, nickel, zinc, lead, and other metals.—**Mosaic silver,** a compound made of bismuth and tin melted together, with the addition of quicksilver, used as a silver color. *Thomas,* Med. Dict.—**Nitrate of silver.** See *nitrate.*—**Old silver,** in silversmiths' work, silver to which an appearance of age has been imparted by applying a mixture of graphite and some fatty matter and cleaning off with blotting-paper.—**Oxidized silver.** See *oxidize.*—**Red or ruby silver.** Same as *proustite* and *pyrargyrite.*—**Shoe of silver.** See *shoe*[1].—**To think one's penny silver.** See *penny.*—**Vitreous silver,** argentite or silver-glance.

**II.** *a.* 1. Made of silver; silvern: as, a *silver* cup; *silver* coin or money.

> The chaste huntress of the *silver* bow.
> *Pope,* Iliad, xx. 54.

2. Pertaining or relating to silver; concerned with silver; producing silver: as, *silver* legislation; a (Congressional) *silver* bill; the *silver* men; the *silver* States.—3. Resembling silver; having some of the characteristics of silver; silvery. (*a*) White like silver; of a shining white hue: as, *silver* willow (so called in allusion to the silvery leaves); *silver* dew (referring to the appearance of dew in the early morning).

> Salisbury, shame to thy *silver* hair,
> Thou mad misleader of thy brain-sick son!
> *Shak.,* 2 Hen. VI., v. 1. 162.

> Vast halls with golden floors, and bright alcoves,
> And walls of pearl, and Sapphire vault besprent
> With *silver* stars. *Bryant,* Tale of Cloudland.

> A vast *silver* willow,
> I know not how planted.
> *Lowell,* Fountain of Youth.

(*b*) Having a pale luster or a soft splendor.

> You *silver* beams,
> Sleep they less sweetly on the cottage thatch
> Than on the dome of kings?
> *Shelley,* Queen Mab, iii.

(*c*) Bright; lustrous; shining; glittering.

> Spread o'er the *silver* waves thy golden hairs.
> *Shak.,* C. of E., iii. 2. 48.

(*d*) Having a soft and clear tone, like that fancifully or poetically attributed to a silver bell, or a bar of silver when struck.

> When griping grief the heart doth wound, . . .
> Then music with her *silver* sound—
> Why "*silver* sound?" *Shak.,* R. and J., iv. 5. 130.

(*e*) Soft; gentle; quiet; peaceful.

> His lord in *silver* slumber lay.
> *Spenser,* F. Q., VI., vii. 19.

**Bland Silver Bill.** See *bill*[3].—**Silver age.** See *ages in mythology and history* (*a*), under *age.*—**Silver bronze,** a kind of bronze-powder used in printing and in other ways to produce a silver color.—**Silver certificate.** See *gold and silver certificates,* under *certificate.*—**Silver chickweed.** See *Paronychia*[1], 2.—**Silver cochineal.** See *cochineal,* 1.—**Silver chub.** Same as *fall-fish.*—**Silver daric.** See *daric.*—**Silver fir,** a coniferous tree of the genus *Abies;* specifically, *A. alba* (*Pinus Picea, A. pectinata*): so called from the two silvery lines on the under side of the leaves. It is a native of the mountains of central and southern Europe, planted elsewhere. It grows from 80 to 120 or even 200 feet high. Its timber is soft, tough, and elastic, of a creamy-white color, useful for many building and cabinet purposes, for making the sounding-boards of musical instruments, toys, etc. It yields resin, tar, and the Strasburg turpentine. This is the "noble fir" (*edler Tannenbaum*) of the Germans. The silver fir of the Alleghany region, etc., is *A. balsamea,* mostly called *balsam* or *balm-of-Gilead fir.* It is a moderate-sized tree, its twigs sought for scented cushions, its bark secreting Canada balsam (see *balsam*), also the source of spruce-gum. Pacific North America presents several noble silver firs, as *A. grandis,* the white fir of Oregon bottom-lands, and *A. nobilis* and *A. magnifica,* the red firs of the mountains of Oregon and California, all trees between 200 and 300 feet in height.—**Silver fox,** the common red fox, *Vulpes fulvus,* in a melanistic variation, in which the pelage is black or blackish, overlaid with hoary or silver-gray ends of the longer hairs. It is an extreme case of the range of variation from the normal color, of which the cross-fox is one stage. It occurs in the red foxes of both America and Europe, especially in high latitudes, and constitutes the *Canis* or *Vulpes argentatus* or *argenteus* of various authors. The silver fox has sometimes been defined wrongly as a variety of the gray fox of the United States (*Urocyon cinereoargentatus*), perhaps by some misapprehension of Schreber's (1778) specific name, just cited; but this is a distinct species of a different genus, and one in which the silver-black variation is not known to occur. Compare cut under *cross-fox.*

While the Cross and Black and *Silver Foxes* are usually considered as different varieties, they are not such in the classificatory sense of that term, any more than are the red, black, or white wolves, the black marmots, squirrels, etc. The proof of this is in the fact that one or both of the "varieties" occur in the same litter of whelps from normally colored parents. They have no special distribution, although, on the whole, both kinds are rather northerly than otherwise, the *Silver Fox* especially so.
*Coues and Yarrow,* Wheeler's Expl. West of the 100th Meridian, V. 53.

**Silver gar.** See *gar*[1].—**Silver glass.** See *glass.*—**Silver grebe,** a misnomer of the red-throated diver or loon, *Colymbus* (or *Urinator*) *septentrionalis.*—**Silver hake, heather, lace.** See the nouns.—**Silver ink.** See *gold ink,* under *ink*[1].—**Silver longe,** the namaycush, or great lake-trout. See cut under *lake-trout.*—**Silver luster.** Same as *platinum luster* (which see, under *luster*[2]).—**Silver maple.** See *maple*[1].—**Silver moth.** See *silver-moth,* 2.—**Silver perch, pheasant, pine, plover, pomfret, poplar.** See the nouns.—**Silver point,** a point or pencil of silver (somewhat like the "ever-pointed" pencil), formerly much used by artists for making studies and sketches on a prepared paper; also, the process of making such sketches.

The beautiful head in *silver-point* which appeared in "The Graphic Arts" . . . was executed expressly for that work, in deference to the example of the old masters who used *silver-point* so much. *The Portfolio,* No. 234, p. 101.

**Silver powder,** a powder made of melted tin and bismuth combined with mercury: used in japanning.—**Silver rain,** in *pyrotechny,* a composition used in rockets and bombs. It is made in small cubes, which are set free in the air, and in burning emit a white light as they fall.—**Silver sand,** a fine sharp sand of a silvery appearance, used for grinding lithographic stones, etc.—**Silver side,** the choicer part of a round of beef.

> Lift up the lid and stick the fork into the beef—such a beautiful bit of beef, too: *silverside*—lovely!
> *Besant and Rice,* This Son of Vulcan, i. 6.

**Silver string, wedding,** etc. See the nouns.—**Silver-top palmetto.** See *palmetto.*—**Silver trout.** See *trout.*—**Silver wattle,** an Australian species of acacia, *Acacia dealbata.*—**Silver whiting,** the surf-whiting. See *whiting.*—**The silver doors or gates.** See *the royal doors,* under *door.*—**The Silver State,** Nevada.

**silver** (sil′vėr), *v.* [< ME. *sylveren* (= D. *verzilveren* = MHG. *silbern,* G. *ver-silbern* = Sw. *för-silfra* = Dan. *for-sölve,* plate); from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cover the surface of with a coat of silver; silver-plate: as, to *silver* a dial-plate.

> On a tribunal *silver'd,*
> Cleopatra and himself in chairs of gold
> Were publicly enthroned.
> *Shak.,* A. and C., iii. 6. 3.

2. To cover with anything resembling silver in color and luster; specifically, to coat with tin-foil and quicksilver, as a looking-glass.

> The horizon-glass [of the sextant] is divided into two parts, of which the lower one is *silvered,* the upper half being transparent. *Newcomb and Holden,* Astron., p. 93.

3. To adorn with mild or silver-like luster; give a silvery sheen to.

> The loveliest moon that ever *silver'd* o'er
> A shell for Neptune's goblet. *Keats,* Endymion, i.

> The moonlight *silvered* the distant hills, and lay, white almost as snow, on the frosty roofs of the village.
> *Longfellow,* Kavanagh, vi.

4. To make hoary; tinge with gray.

> It [his beard] was, as I have seen it in his life,
> A sable *silver'd.* *Shak.,* Hamlet, i. 2. 242.

> His head was *silver'd* o'er with age.
> *Gay,* Shepherd and Philosopher.

**Silvered glass.** See *glass.*

**II.** *intrans.* To assume the appearance of silver in color; become of a silvery whiteness. [Rare.]

> All the eastern sky began to *silver* and shine.
> *L. Wallace,* Ben-Hur, p. 409.

**silverback** (sil′vėr-bak), *n.* The knot or canute, a sandpiper. See cut under *Tringa.* [Ipswich, Massachusetts.]

**silver-barred** (sil′vėr-bärd), *a.* Barred with silvery color.—**Silver-barred moth,** *Bankia argen-*

*tula*, a British species.—**Silver-barred sable**, a British pyralid moth, *Ennychia cingulalis*.

**silver-bass** (sil'vėr-bȧs), *n.* The mooneye, or toothed herring, *Hyodon tergisus*. See cut under *mooneye*. [Local, U. S.]

**silver-bath** (sil'vėr-bȧth), *n.* 1. In *photog.*, a solution of silver nitrate, used especially for sensitizing collodion plates or paper for printing.—2. A dish or tray for the use of such a solution. That for plates is usually a flat, deep glass vessel inclosed and supported nearly upright in a wooden box. The plate is immersed and removed by means of a skeleton "dipper."

**silver-beater** (sil'vėr-bē″tėr), *n.* One who prepares silver-foil by beating. Compare *gold-beater*.

**silverbell** (sil'vėr-bel), *n.* A name common to the shrubs or small trees of the genus *Halesia*, natural order *Styracæ;* the snowdrop-tree. See *Halesia*.

**silverbell-tree** (sil'vėr-bel-trē), *n.* Same as *silverbell*.

**silverberry** (sil'vėr-ber″i), *n.* A shrub, *Elæagnus argentea*, found from Minnesota westward. It grows six or eight feet high, spreads by stolons, has the leaves silvery-scurfy and somewhat rusty beneath, and bears fragrant flowers which are silvery without and pale-yellow within, and silvery edible berries which are said to be a principal food of the prairie-chicken in the Northwest.

**silverbill** (sil'vėr-bil), *n.* One of sundry Indian and African birds of the genus *Munia;* a waxbill, as the Java sparrow. *P. L. Sclater*.

**silver-black** (sil'vėr-blak), *a.* Silvery-black; black silvered over with hoary-white: as, the *silver-black* fox. See *silver fox*, under *silver*.

**silver-boom** (sil'vėr-bōm), *n.* [D. *zilverboom*.] Same as *silver-tree*.

**silver-bracts** (sil'vėr-brakts), *n.* A whitened succulent plant, *Cotyledon* (*Pachyphytum*) *bracteosa*, from Brazil. It is of ornamental use, chiefly in geometrical beds.

**silver-bush** (sil'vėr-bȕsh), *n.* An elegant leguminous shrub, *Anthyllis Barba-Jovis*, of southern Europe. It has yellow flowers and silvery pinnate leaves, suggesting this name and that of *Jupiter's-beard*.

**silver-buskined** (sil'vėr-bus″kind), *a.* Having buskins adorned with silver.

Fair *silver-buskin'd* nymphs. *Milton*, Arcades, l. 33.

**silverchain** (sil'vėr-chān), *n.* The common locust-tree, *Robinia Pseudacacia:* imitated from *goldenchain*, a name of the laburnum. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names.

**silver-cloud** (sil'vėr-kloud), *n.* A British moth, *Xylomiges conspicillaris*.

**silver-duckwing** (sil'vėr-duk″wing), *a.* Noting a beautiful variety of the exhibition game-fowl. The cock has silvery-white neck and back, a wing showing the so-called duckwing marking, with silvery bow, metallic-blue bar, and white bay on secondaries, black breast, under parts, and tail. The hen is of a delicately penciled ashen gray, with darker tail, black-striped silver hackles, and salmon breast. The legs are dark and the eyes red. The yellow- or golden-duckwing fowl is of similar coloration, but with yellow or orange of different shades in place of the silver or white.

**silver-eel** (sil'vėr-ēl), *n.* 1. The saber-fish or cutlas-fish, *Trichiurus lepturus*. Also called *silvery hairtail*. [Texas.]—2. The common eel, when noticeably pale or silvery.

**silverer** (sil'vėr-ėr), *n.* One who silvers; especially, a person employed in silvering glass.

Dr. Arkle exhibited a man aged sixty-two, a looking-glass *silverer*, who was the subject of mercurial tremors. *Lancet*, 1889, I. 631.

**silverette** (sil-ve-ret'), *n.* [< *silver* + *-ette*.] A fancy breed of domestic pigeons.

**silvereye** (sil'vėr-ī), *n.* A bird of the genus *Zosterops*, of which there are many species, whose leading common color-mark is a white eye-ring; a white-eye. See cut under *Zosterops*.

By most English-speaking people in various parts of the world the prevalent species of Zosterops is commonly called "White-eye," or *Silver-eye*, from the feature before mentioned. *A. Newton*, Encyc. Brit., XXIV. 824.

**silver-fern** (sil'vėr-fėrn), *n.* One of numerous ferns in which the under surface of the frond is covered with a white or silvery powder, as in many species of *Nothochlæna* and *Gymnogramme*. Compare *gold-fern*. For cuts, see *Gymnogramme* and *Nothochlæna*.

**silverfin** (sil'vėr-fin), *n.* A minnow of the genus *Notropis*, as *N. whipplei*, of the fresh waters of North America.

**silverfish** (sil'vėr-fish), *n.* 1. An artificial variety of the goldfish, *Carassius auratus*, more or less nearly colorless, or with silvery-white instead of red scales on much or all of the body.—2. A sand-smelt or atherine; any fish of the family *Atherinidæ:* same as *silversides*.—3. The bream *Notemigonus chrysoleucus*. See cut under *shiner*.—4. The tarpon (or tarpum) or jewfish, *Megalops atlanticus* or *M. thrissoides*. Also *sabalo*, *savanilla*. See cut under *tarpon*.—5. The characinoid *Curimatus argenteus*, inhabiting the fresh waters of Trinidad.—6. Any species of *Lepisma*, as *L. saccharina* or *L. domestica*, a thysanurous insect occurring in houses and damaging books, wall-paper, etc. See *Lepisma*. Also called *walking-fish*, *bristletail*, *fish-tail*, *furniture-bug*, *silver-moth*, *silver-witch*, *shiner*, and *silvertail*.

Silverfish (*Lepisma saccharina*). (Line shows natural size.)

**silver-foil** (sil'vėr-foil), *n.* Silver beaten thin.

**silver-gilt** (sil'vėr-gilt), *n.* 1. Silver covered with gilding; also, gilded articles of silver.—2. A close imitation of real gilding, made by applying silver-leaf, burnishing the surface, and then coating with a transparent yellow lacquer.

**silver-glance** (sil'vėr-glȧns'), *n.* Native silver sulphid. See *argentite*.

**silver-grain** (sil'vėr-grān), *n.* In *bot.*, the shining plates of parenchymatous tissue (medullary rays) seen in the stems of exogenous wood when these stems are cut in a longitudinal radial direction. They are the little light-colored or bright bands that give to rock-maple, quartered oak, and the like their chief beauty, and make them prized in cabinet-work. See *medullary rays*, under *medullary*.

**silver-grass** (sil'vėr-grȧs), *n.* 1. See *Phalaris*.—2. A variety of a multiform species of meadow-grass, *Poa cæspitosa*, of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

**silver-gray** (sil'vėr-grā'), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of a color produced by an intimate combination of black and silvery white; silvery or lustrous gray, as hair, fur, or cloth.

Then never chilling touch of Time
Will turn it *silver-gray*.
*Tennyson*, the Ringlet.

**Silver-gray fox**, the silver fox (which see, under *silver*).—**Silver-gray rabbit**, a silver-sprig.

**II.** *n.* 1. A silver-gray color.—2. [*cap.*] In *U. S. hist.*, one of a body of conservative Whigs who acted together for some time after the general disintegration of the Whig party following its overwhelming defeat in the national election of 1852: said to be so called from the silver-gray hair of their leaders. Also *Silvery Gray*.

The conservative Whigs, the so-called *Silver Grays*, had supported them out of fear of the Republicans.
*H. von Holst*, Const. Hist. (trans.), V. 200.

In 1855 they [the Americans] were joined by the *Silvery Grays*, whom Mr. Fillmore was unable to guide into another harbor. *T. W. Barnes*, Mem. Thurlow Weed, p. 224.

**silver-ground** (sil'vėr-ground), *a.* Having a silvery ground-color: as, the *silver-ground* carpet, a British moth, *Melanippe montanata*.

**silver-haired** (sil'vėr-hārd), *a.* Having hair of the color of silver; having white or lustrous gray hair.

**silverhead** (sil'vėr-hed), *n.* The silver chickweed, *Paronychia argyrocoma*.

**silver-headed** (sil'vėr-hed″ed), *a.* 1. Having a silver head, as a cane.—2. Same as *silver-haired*.

Mrs. Skewton . . . clapped into this house a *silver-headed* butler. *Dickens*, Dombey and Son, xxx.

**silveriness** (sil'vėr-i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being silvery.

This picture is remarkable for its broad and pure *silveriness*. *Athenæum*, Jan. 7, 1888, p. 22.

**silvering** (sil'vėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *silver*, *v.*] 1. The art or practice of covering anything with silver, or with a bright-shining white surface like that of silver; also, a sensitizing with a salt of silver, as in photography.—2. Silver or plating laid on any surface.

A silver cheese-toaster with three tongues, an ebony handle, and *silvering* at the end. *Steele*, Tatler, No. 245.

**Amalgam silvering.** See *amalgam*.

**silverite** (sil'vėr-īt), *n.* [< *silver* + *-ite*[2].] One who favors the free use of silver as money equally with gold; a bimetallist; specifically, in the United States, an opponent of the demonetization of silver, and advocate of its coinage either without restriction or to a large specific amount. [Colloq.]

The attempt is made to cast a slur upon the *silverites* by calling them inflationists, as if to be an inflationist were the greatest of monetary sins. *Science*, VII. 267.

**silverize** (sil'vėr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *silverized*, ppr. *silverizing*. [< *silver* + *-ize*.] Same as *silver*.

When like age shall *siluerize* thy Tresse.
*Sylvester*, tr. of De Faur's Quadrains of Pibrac, st. 119.

**silver-king** (sil'vėr-king), *n.* The tarpon, *Megalops atlanticus* or *thrissoides*.

**silver-leaf** (sil'vėr-lēf), *n.* 1. The thinnest kind of silver-foil.—2. A name of the buffaloberry (*Shepherdia argentea*), of the queen's-delight (*Stillingia sylvatica*), and of the Japanese and Chinese plant *Senecio Kæmpferi*, var. *argentea*.—3. The white poplar. See *poplar*.

**silver-leafed** (sil'vėr-lēft), *a.* Having leaves with one or both sides silvery.—**Silver-leafed linden.** See *linden*.

**silverless** (sil'vėr-les), *a.* [< ME. *silverles*, *selverles;* < *silver* + *-less*.] Having no silver; without money; impecunious.

He sente hem forth *seluerles* in a somer garnement.
*Piers Plowman* (C), x. 119.

**silverling** (sil'vėr-ling), *n.* [Early mod. E. *silverling* (= D. *zilverling* = G. *silberling*); < *silver* + *-ling*[1].] An old standard of value in silver; a piece of silver money; in the passage cited from the Bible, either a shekel or a half-shekel.

Here have I purst their paltry *silverlings*.
*Marlowe*, Jew of Malta, i. 1.

There were a thousand vines at a thousand *silverlings*.
Isa. vii. 23.

The canon's talk about "the censer and olive branch stamped upon a shekel" is as unwarranted as his name for the *silverlings* of the traitor [Judas].
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., V. 365.

**silverly** (sil'vėr-li), *adv.* [< *silver* + *-ly*[2].] Like silver, as regards either appearance or tone.

Let me wipe off this honourable dew
That *silverly* doth progress on thy cheeks.
*Shak.*, K. John, v. 2. 46.

Saturn's voice therefrom
Grew up like organ, that begins anew
Its strain, when other harmonies, stopt short,
Leave the dimm'd air vibrating *silverly*.
*Keats*, Hyperion, ii.

**silver-mill** (sil'vėr-mil), *n.* The mill, or metallurgical plant, used in treating silver ores by either the wet or the dry process.

**silver-moth** (sil'vėr-môth), *n.* 1. A geometrid moth, *Bapta punctata*.—2. The bristletail. See *Lepisma*, and cut under *silverfish*.

**silvern** (sil'vėrn), *a.* [< ME. *silveren*, *selvern*, *seolvern*, < AS. *sylfren*, *seolfren* (= OS. *silubrīn*, *silafrīn* = OFries. *selvirn* = MD. *silveren*, D. *zilveren* = OHG. *silberīn*, *silbirīn*, MHG. *silberīn*, G. *silbern* = Dan. *sölverne* = Goth. *silubreins*), of silver, < *seolfor*, silver: see *silver* and *-en*[2].] Made of or resembling silver; having any characteristic of or analogy to silver: as, "speech is *silvern*, silence is golden."

*Silvern* orators no longer entertain gentle and perfumed hearers with predictions of its failure.
*A. Phelps*, My Study, p. 37.

Spirit of dreams and *silvern* memories,
Delicate Sleep.
*T. B. Aldrich*, Invocation to Sleep.

**silver-owl** (sil'vėr-oul), *n.* The barn-owl: so called from its whiteness. See cut under *barn-owl*.

**silver-paper** (sil'vėr-pā″pėr), *n.* White tissue-paper of good quality.

**silver-plated** (sil'vėr-plā″ted), *a.* Plated with silver. See *plate*, *v. t.*, and *plated ware* (under *plated*).

**silver-plater** (sil'vėr-plā″tėr), *n.* One who plates metallic articles with a coating of silver, either by direct application or by electrical deposition.

**silver-printing** (sil'vėr-prin'ting), *n.* In *photog.*, the production of prints by the agency of a salt of silver as a sensitizer; especially, any ordinary "printing out" process in which the picture is immediately visible without development, as the process of printing upon albumin-paper.

**silver-shafted** (sil'vėr-shaf'ted), *a.* Carrying silver arrows; an epithet of Diana.

> Hence had the huntress Dian her dread bow,
> Fair *silver-shafted* queen, for ever chaste.
> *Milton*, Comus, l. 442.

**silver-shell** (sil'vėr-shel), *n.* A gastropod, *Anomia ephippium:* so called from its glistening white color. See *Anomia*. Also called *gold-shell*, *clink-shell*, and *jingle-shell*.

**silversides** (sil'vėr-sīdz), *n.* A silverfish, sand-smelt, or atherine; any percesocine fish of the family *Atherinidæ*, having a silvery stripe along the sides. The most abundant species along the Atlantic coast of the United States is *Menidia notata*, also called

Silversides or Sand-smelt (*Menidia notata*).

*friar*, *tailor*, and *tinker*, 5 inches long, of a transparent greenish color with silver band. The brook-silversides is a graceful little fresh-water fish, *Labidesthes sicculus*, 3½ inches long, of ponds and streams from New York and Michigan to the Mississippi valley (see cut under *skipjack*).

**silversmith** (sil'vėr-smith), *n.* One whose occupation it is to work in silver, as in the manufacture of articles in silver. Compare *goldsmith* and *coppersmith*.

**silver-solder** (sil'vėr-sod'ėr), *n.* A solder for uniting objects of silver. It varies in composition, and is accordingly termed *hard*, *hardest*, or *soft*. *Hard silver-solder* consists of three parts of sterling silver and one of brass wire. *Hardest silver-solder* is made of four parts of fine silver and one of copper. *Soft silver-solder* consists of two parts of fine silver and one of brass wire, to which arsenic is sometimes added to give greater whiteness and fusibility.

**silverspot** (sil'vėr-spot), *n.* A silver-spotted butterfly, as a fritillary of the genus *Argynnis* and related forms.

**silver-spotted** (sil'vėr-spot'ed), *a.* Marked with spots of silvery color: said especially of certain butterflies thus spotted on the under side of the wings. Compare *silver-striped*, *silver-studded*, *silver-washed*.

**silver-sprig** (sil'vėr-sprig), *n.* The pelt of a silver-haired variety of the common rabbit, *Lepus cuniculus;* also, such a rabbit.

> The true silver grey rabbits — *silver sprigs*, they call them — do you know that the skins of those *silver sprigs* are worth any money?
> *Miss Edgeworth*, The Will, i. (*Davies.*)

**silver-stick** (sil'vėr-stik), *n.* In England, an officer of the royal palace, so called from the silvered wand which is his badge.

**silver-striped** (sil'vėr-strīpt), *a.* Striped with silvery color: as, the *silver-striped* hawk-moth, *Dilephila livornica*, a rare British species.

**silver-studded** (sil'vėr-stud'ed), *a.* Studded with silvery markings: as, the *silver-studded* butterfly, *Polyommatus alcon*.

**silvertail** (sil'vėr-tāl), *n.* Same as *silverfish*, 6.

**silver-thistle** (sil'vėr-this'l), *n.* A herbaceous plant, *Acanthus spinosus*, the traditional model of the architectural acanthus. See *Acanthus*, 1 and 4. Also called *silvery thistle*.

**silver-tongue** (sil'vėr-tung), *n.* The song-sparrow of the United States, *Melospiza fasciata* or *melodia*. *Coues*.

**silver-tongued** (sil'vėr-tungd), *a.* Having a smooth tongue, or fluent, plausible, or convincing speech; eloquent.

**silver-top** (sil'vėr-top), *n.* A disease affecting grasses. See the quotation.

> Professor Herbert Osborn . . . said the *silver-top* in grass is a whitening of the upper portion of the stalk, especially the head, which withers without maturing seed. Meromyza, Chlorops, and Thrips have been credited with being the cause of the mischief. Professor Comstock has shown that Limothrips poaphagus is often the cause. The injury may result from any attack upon the juicy base of the terminal node that cuts off the flow of sap to the head.
> *Amer. Nat.*, October, 1890, p. 970.

**silver-tree** (sil'vėr-trē), *n.* 1. See *Leucadendron*. Also *silver-boom*. — 2. An Australian forest-tree, *Tarrietia Argyrodendron*.

**silver-vine** (sil'vėr-vīn), *n.* See *Scindapsus*.

**silverware** (sil'vėr-wār), *n.* Collectively, manufactures of silver; especially, articles for the table or other domestic use made of silver.

**silver-washed** (sil'vėr-wosht), *a.* Colored as if washed over with silver; frosted; hoary; pruinose: as, the *silver-washed* fritillary, *Argynnis paphia*, a British butterfly.

**silverweed** (sil'vėr-wēd), *n.* 1. A plant, *Potentilla Anserina*, having pinnate leaves covered beneath with silvery-silky down. It is a tufted herb, emitting runners which root at the nodes and send up peduncles bearing a single yellow flower. It is common in the northern Old World, and is found in marshes, on river-banks, etc., northward in North America. 2. A plant of the convolvulaceous genus *Argyreia*, containing some 30 chiefly East Indian and Malayan species. They are climbing or rarely almost erect shrubs, bearing showy purple or rose-colored flowers with funnel-shaped corolla, and having the foliage often white-pubescent beneath.

**silver-white** (sil'vėr-hwīt), *n.* A very pure form of white lead. Also called *Chinese white* and *Kremnitz white*.

**silver-witch** (sil'vėr-wich), *n.* Same as *silverfish*, 6. Also written *silver witch*.

**silverwood** (sil'vėr-wůd), *n.* A tree of the genus *Mouriria*. *Guettarda argentea* of the *Rubiaceæ* and *Casearia lætioides* of the *Samydaceæ* are also so named. [West Indies.]

**silver-work** (sil'vėr-wėrk), *n.* Ornamental work in silver in general; vessels, utensils, etc., made of silver.

**silvery** (sil'vėr-i), *a.* [< *silver* + *-y*[1].] 1. Besprinkled, covered with, or containing silver. — 2. Having the qualities, or some of the qualities, of silver. Especially — (*a*) Having the lustrous whiteness of silver.

> Of all th' enamell'd race, whose *silvery* wing
> Waves to the tepid zephyrs of the spring.
> *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 421.
>
> In the hexameter rises the fountain's *silvery* column,
> In the pentameter aye falling in melody back.
> *Coleridge*, tr. of Schiller's Ovidian Elegiac Meter.

(*b*) Having a soft and musical sound, as that attributed to silver bells. (*c*) In *zoöt.*, of a silvery color; shining-white or hoary; frosted; pruinose. (*d*) In *bot.*, bluish-white or gray with a metallic luster. — **Silvery-arches**, a British night-moth, *Aplecta tincta*. — **Silvery gade**, the mackerel-midge. — **Silvery gibbon**, the wou-wou, *Hylobates leuciscus*. — **Silvery gull**. Same as *herring-gull*. — **Silvery hairtail, mullet, shrew-mole**, etc. See the nouns. — **Silvery thistle**. Same as *silver-thistle*.

**silvestrite** (sil-ves'trīt), *n.* See *siderazote*.

**Silvia**, *n.* See *Sylvia*. *Cuvier*, 1800.

**silviculture**, *n.* See *sylviculture*.

**Silvius** (sil'vi-us), *n.* See *Sylvius*.

**Silybum** (sil'i-bum), *n.* [NL. (Vaillant, 1718), < L. *silybum*, *sillybus*, < Gr. σίλλυβος (pl. σίλλυβα), a kind of thistle, said to be < Egyptian *sobil*.] A genus of thistles, belonging to the order *Compositæ*, tribe *Cynaroideæ*, and subtribe *Carduineæ*. It is characterized by flowers with a fist bristly receptacle, unequal simple pappus, smooth and united filaments, and a somewhat globular involucre with its numerous overlapping outer bracts spiny-fringed at the base, and tipped with a long, stiff, awl-shaped, spreading spine. The only species, *S. Marianum*, is a native of the Mediterranean region, extending from Spain to southern Russia, occurring as a weed in cultivated grounds northward, and also found in the Himalayas. It is a smooth, erect perennial, with alternate sinuate or pinnatifid spiny-toothed leaves covered with conspicuous white veins and irregular spots, whence the name *milk-thistle*, as if drops of milk, ascribed in medieval legend to the Virgin Mary, had fallen on them. The large purple nodding flower-heads are solitary and terminal, and were once used as artichoke for the table, the young leaves being also eaten as a salad, and the roots boiled.

**sima**, *n.* In *arch.*, an erroneous spelling of *cyma*.

**Simaba** (si-mā'bä), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), from a native name in Guiana.] A genus of polypetalous trees and shrubs, of the order *Simarubaceæ* and tribe *Simarubeæ*. It is characterized by flowers with small calyx of four or five imbricated sepals, the same number of spreading petals and of lobes of the erect narrow disk, twice as many stamens with their filaments adnate to elongated scales, and a deeply parted ovary with four or five cells, ovules, and styles. There are about 14 species, natives of tropical South America. They bear alternate pinnate leaves with entire coriaceous leaflets sometimes reduced to three or even to one, and loosely flowered panicles of small or medium-sized flowers. See *cedron*.

**simagre**† (sim'ą-gėr), *n.* [< F. *simagrée* (OF. *cimagree*, *chimagree*); Geneva dial. *simagrie* = Wall. *simagraw*, affected manners assumed to deceive, grimaces: origin unknown.] A grimace. [Rare.]

> Now in the crystal stream he looks, to try
> His *simagres*, and rolls his glaring eye.
> *Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xiii. 31.

**simar**† (si-mär'), *n.* [Also *simarre*, *simare*, *samare*, *samarra*, *cimar*, *cymar*, *cymarr*, < F. *simarre*, *samarre*, OF. *chamarre*, a loose and light gown, F. *chamarre*, lacework, embroidery, = Pr. *samarra* = It. *ciamarra*, *zamara*, *zamarra*, *zimarra*, a night-robe; cf. dial. (Sardinian) *aeciamarra*, a sheepskin garment; < Sp. *chamarra*, *zamarra*, *zamarro* = Cat. *samarra* = Pg. *samarra*, *çamarra*, a shepherd's coat of sheepskin, Sp. *zamarro*, a sheepskin; said to be of Basque origin.] A loose, light robe, worn by women: only in poetical use, without precise meaning.

> Her body shaded with a slight *cymarr*.
> *Dryden*, Cym. and Iph., l. 100.
>
> The profusion of her sable tresses . . . fell down upon as much of a lovely neck and bosom as a *simarre* of the richest Persian silk . . . permitted to be visible.
> *Scott*, Ivanhoe, vii.

**simarret**, *n.* See *simar*.

**Simaruba** (sim-ą-rö'bä), *n.* [NL. (Aublet, 1775), from a native name in Guiana for *S. officinalis;* cf. *Simaba*.] A genus of polypetalous trees, type of the order *Simarubaceæ* and tribe *Simarubeæ*. It is characterized by dicecious flowers with a small five-lobed calyx, five petals surrounding a hemispherical and villous disk which bears ten stamens, or a deeply five-parted ovary with a single short style, a broad five-lobed stigma, and five solitary ovules. It is closely allied to the well-known genus *Ailantus*, but distinguished by a fruit of one to five sessile spreading drupes instead of as many thin wing-fruits. There are 3 or 4 species, natives of eastern parts of tropical America, for which see *mountain-damson*, *Quassia*, *paraiba*, and *paradise-tree*. They bear alternate and abruptly pinnate leaves, with entire coriaceous leaflets, and small flowers in axillary and terminal elongated branching panicles.

Branch of *Simaruba amara*, with female flowers. *a*, a male flower; *b*, a female flower.

**Simarubaceæ** (sim'ą-rö-bā'sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (L. C. Richard, 1808), < *Simaruba* + *-aceæ*.] An order of polypetalous trees, of the cohort *Geraniales* in the series *Discifloræ*, closely allied to the order *Rutaceæ*, from which it is distinguished by the usual presence of alternate leaves without glands, stamens each augmented by one or more scales, and but a single ovule in each ovary-cell. It includes about 112 species, of about 30 genera, mainly natives of warm climates, and classed in the two tribes *Simarubeæ* and *Picramnieæ*. They are mostly odorless trees or shrubs, with a bitter bark, alternate pinnate leaves without stipules, and usually small flowers, commonly axillary, panicled or racemed. See *Quassia* (with cut), *Simaba*, *Ailantus*, *Samandura*, *Picræna*, and *Picramnia*.

**simarubaceous** (sim'ą-rö-bā'shius), *a.* Of or pertaining to, or belonging to, the *Simarubaceæ;* typified by or like *Simaruba*.

**Simarubeæ** (sim-ą-rö'bē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (A. P. de Candolle, 1811), < *Simaruba* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous trees and shrubs, comprising those genera of the order *Simarubaceæ* which have a lobed ovary like the related *Rutaceæ*. It includes 21 genera, nearly all tropical and American, with one from the Mediterranean, the dwarf shrub *Cneorum*, and with two in the United States, *Cneoridium*, a smooth shrub with bitter juice from California, and *Holacantha*, a leafless spiny shrub of New Mexico.

**simball**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cymbal*. *Minsheu*.

**simbere**, *n.* Same as *simbil*.

**simbil** (sim'bil), *n.* An African stork, *Ciconia* or *Sphenorhynchus abdimi*, or *Abdimia sphenorhyncha*, having rather short legs for this family, white under parts, purplish upper parts, and greenish beak with sharp red tip.

Simbil (*Abdimia sphenorhyncha*).

**simblin, simbling** (sim'blin, -bling), *n.* See *simlin*.

**simbling-cake** (sim'bling-kāk), *n.* Currant-cake made to be eaten on Mid-Lent Sunday. *Wright*. See *simnel*. [Prov. Eng.]

**simblot** (sim'blot), *n.* [< F. *simblot*, also *singliots*, n. pl.; < *cingler*, *singler*, trace lines with

a whitened or blackened cord stretched, also lash, whip, ‹ OF. *cengle, sengle*, F. *sangle*, ‹ L. *cingulum*, a girdle: see *cingle, shingle*[3].] The harness of a weavers' draw-loom. *Simmonds.*

**simbolee-oil** (sim'bō-lē-oil), *n.* See *Murraya.*

**Simenchelyidæ** (si-meng-ke-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Simenchelys* + *-idæ*.] A family of eels, represented by the genus *Simenchelys;* the pug-nosed eels. They are deep-sea forms parasitic upon other fishes. The form is shorter and more robust than in the common eels, but the scales are distributed in the same manner. The head ends in a short and blunt snout, and the lower jaw is deep and strong. The teeth are blunt, incisor-like, and in one row on the edge of the jaws. Only one species is known, *S. parasiticus*, which is found in deep water, and is prone to attack fishes that have been hooked, especially the halibut, into whose flesh it burrows. It is very abundant on the banks south of Newfoundland.

**Simenchelys** (si-meng'ke-lis), *n.* [NL., ‹ Gr. σιμός, snub-nosed, flat-nosed, + ἐγχελυς, ἐγχέλυς, an eel.] The representative genus of *Simenchelyidæ*, having scales like those of the common eel, the osteological characters of the congers, and the snout blunt and rounded (whence the name). *S. parasiticus*, the only species, is known as the *pug-nosed* or *snub-nosed eel.*

Pug-nosed Eel (*Simenchelys parasiticus*).

**Simeonite** (sim'ē-on-īt), *n.* [‹ *Simeon* (see def. and *Simonion*) + *-ite*[2].] 1. A descendant of the patriarch Simeon.—2. *Eccles.*, a follower of the Rev. Charles Simeon (1759–1836), a clergyman of the Church of England at Cambridge, distinguished for his evangelical views and as a leader of the Low-church party: hence, a name sometimes given to Low-churchmen.

**Simeon's degree.** See *degree.*

**Simia** (sim'i-ä), *n.* [NL., ‹ L. *simia, simius*, an ape, monkey (› It. *simia, scimia, scimmia*, an ape).] 1†. A Linnean genus (1735–66) containing the whole of his order *Primates*, excepting the genera *Homo, Lemur*, and *Vespertilio*.—2. Now, the name-giving genus of *Simiidæ*, containing only those apes known as *orang-utans.* The common orang is *S. satyrus*, and no other species is established. See *mias, pongo*, and cut under *orang-utan.* Also called *Pithecus* and *Satyrus.*

3†. A genus of gastropods. *Leach; Gray*, 1847.

**Simiadæ** (si-mī'a-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Simia* + *-adæ*.] Same as *Simiidæ.*

**simial** (sim'i-al), *a.* [‹ L. *simia*, an ape, + *-al*.] Same as *simian.* [Rare.]

We are aware that there may be vulgar souls who, judging from their *simial* selves, may doubt the continence of Scipio. *D. Jerrold*, St. Giles and St. James, I. 94.

**simian** (sim'i-an), *a.* and *n.* [= F. *simien* = Sp. *simiano*, ‹ NL. *simianus* (cf. ML. *simianus*, a demon), ‹ L. *simia*, an ape.] **I.** *a.* 1. Like an ape or monkey, in any sense; apish; rhesian; simious: as, *simian* characters, habits, traits, tricks, antics, etc.—2. Technically, of or pertaining to the *Simiidæ* or *Simiinæ;* anthropoid or manlike, as one of the higher apes: as, *simian* ancestors.

**II.** *n.* 1. An ape or monkey of any kind.—2. An anthropoid ape of the family *Simiidæ.*

**Simiidæ** (si-mī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Simia* + *-idæ*.] The anthropoid apes; the highest family of the order *Primates* and suborder *Anthropoidea* (excepting *Hominidæ*), divided into the two subfamilies *Simiinæ* and *Hylobatinæ*, the former containing the gorilla, chimpanzee, and orang, and the latter the gibbons. The form is more nearly human than that of any other animal below man. The carriage is semi-erect, or capable of becoming so; the arms are much longer than the legs; the tail is rudimentary (in the gorilla with fewer vertebræ than in man); the sacrum is large and solid; the sternum is short and broad, with three or four intermediate sternebræ; and the spinal column has a slight sigmoid curve, giving a "small of the back" somewhat as in man; the teeth are thirty-two, with the same formula as in man; and the nose is catarrhine, as in the rest of the Old World apes. Also *Simiadæ.*

**Simiinæ** (sim-i-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., ‹ *Simia* + *-inæ*.] The higher one of two subfamilies of *Simiidæ*, from which the *Hylobatinæ* or gibbons are excluded, and which includes the gorilla, chimpanzee, and orang, having a robust form, broad haunch-bones, large cerebrum overlapping the cerebellum, and no ischial callosities. The genera are *Gorilla, Mimetes* (or *Anthropopithecus* or *Troglodytes*), and *Simia.*

**similar** (sim'i-lär), *a.* and *n.* [‹ OF. (and F.) *similaire* = Sp. Pg. *similar* = It. *similare*, ‹ ML. **similaris*, extended from L. *similis*, like; akin to *simul*, together, Gr. ἁμα, together, and E. *same:* see *same.* From the L. *similis* are also ult. E. *simile, similitude, simulate, simultaneous, semble*[1], *semble*[2], *assemble, dissemble, resemble, semblance, semblant, assimilate, dissimilar, dissimulation*, etc.] **I.** *a.* 1. Having characteristics in common; like in form, appearance, size, qualities, relations, etc.; having a more or less marked resemblance to each other or one another; in some respects identical; bearing a resemblance, as to something implied or specified: as, the general features of the two landscapes are *similar;* the plans are *similar.*

My present concern is with the commandment to love our neighbour, which is a duty second and *similar* to that of the love of God. *Waterland*, Works, IX. ii.

A captious question, sir (and yours is one),
Deserves an answer *similar*, or none.
*Cowper*, Tirocinium, l. 904.

The mental interests of men were everywhere *similar* in kind; their chief topics of thought for the most part alike. *C. E. Norton*, Church-building in Middle Ages, p. 9.

The dresses of the female slaves are *similar* to those of the Egyptian women.
*E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 236.

2†. Homogeneous; of like structure or character throughout.

Minerals appearing to the eye either to be perfectly *similar*, as metals; or at least to consist but of two or three distinct ingredients, as cinnabar.
*Boyle*, Works, I. 206.

3. [Tr. Gr. ὁμοιος.] In *geom.*, of the same shape: said of two figures which have all their corresponding angles equal, whence it will follow, for ordinary Euclidean space, that all their corresponding lengths will be proportional, that their corresponding areas will be in the duplicate ratio of their lengths, and that their corresponding volumes will be in the triplicate ratio of their lengths. In the non-Euclidean systems of geometry these consequences are falsified, so that there are no similar figures.

*Similar* solid figures are such as have their solid angles equal, each to each, and are contained by the same number of *similar* planes. *Euclid's Elements*, Bk. xi. def. xi.

4. In *biol.*, alike in some respects; identical to some extent. Specifically—(*a*) Having the like structure; of common origin; homologous (which see). (*b*) Having the like function or use, though of unlike origin; analogous (which see). These two senses are respectively the morphological and the physiological application of the word to parts or organs of animals and plants.

5. In *music*, in the same direction: said of the rising and falling of two voice-parts.—**Similar arcs.** See *arc*[1].—**Similar curves** or **curvilinear figures**, those within which similar rectilinear figures can in every case be inscribed.—**Similar foci.** See *focus*, 3.—**Similar functions.** See *function.*—**Similar pencils, polygons, ranges, sheafs**, those whose elements correspond so that corresponding distances are proportional.—**Similar quantities.** See *quantity.*

**II.** *n.* That which is similar; that which resembles something else in form, appearance, quality, etc.; in the plural, things resembling one another.

If the *similars* are entitled to the position of ἀρχαί, the dissimilars are not.
*J. Martineau*, Materialism (1874), p. 128.

All [the Indian names are] more flexible on the tongue than their Spanish *similars.* *Scribner's Mag.*, II. 505.

**The law of similars.** (*a*) The law of mental association by which similar ideas are connected in the mind and suggest one another. This kind of association is denied by some psychologists, who forget that without it *similarity* would have no possible meaning. When we say that today's idea is like yesterday's, we can only mean that a sense of affinity connects them. The kind of association is the essential condition of generalization. (*b*) The homeopathic principle of administering drugs. See *similia.*

**similarity** (sim-i-lar'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *similarité* = Sp. *similaridad;* as *similar* + *-ity*.] 1. The quality or condition of being similar; likeness; perfect, partial, or general resemblance.

*Similarity* was defined as the cointension of two connatural relations between states of consciousness which are themselves like in kind but commonly unlike in degree. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Psychol., § 371.

*Similarity*, in compounds, is partial identity.
*W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 579.

2. A point or respect in which things are similar.

It is plain that in finding out the *similarities* of things we analyse. *J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 336.

**Center of similarity.** See *center*[1].—**Syn.** Analogy, correspondence, parity, parallelism.

**similarly** (sim'i-lär-li), *adv.* In a similar or like manner; with resemblance in certain respects.

As *similarly* constituted beings, men have certain rights in common. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 534.

**similary†** (sim'i-lā-ri), *a.* [‹ ML. **similaris*, like: see *similar*.] Similar; like. [Rare.]

Those more noble parts or eminent branches belonging to that Catholick visible Church, which, being *similary* or partaking of the same nature by the common faith, have yet their convenient limits.
*Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 25. (*Davies.*)

Rhyming cadences of *similary* words. *South.*

**simile** (sim'i-lē), *n.* [Formerly also *similie, simily;* = Sp. *simil* = Pg. *simile*, a simile, = It. *simile*, a like, fellow, ‹ L. *simile*, a like thing, neut. of *similis* (› It. *simile* = Sp. *simil*), like: see *similar.* Cf. *facsimile.*] In *rhet.*, the comparing or likening of two things having some strong point or points of resemblance, both of which are mentioned and the comparison directly stated; a poetic or imaginative comparison; also, the verbal expression or embodiment of such a comparison.

*Tra.* O, sir, Lucentio slipp'd me like his greyhound,
Which runs himself and catches for his master.
*Pet.* A good swift *simile*, but something currish.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 2. 54.

In this *Simily* wee have himselfe compar'd to Christ, the Parliament to the Devill. *Milton*, Eikonoklastes, v.

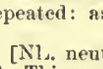
In Argument
*Similies* are like Songs in Love:
They much describe; they nothing prove.
*Prior*, Alma, iii.

=**Syn.** *Simile, Metaphor, Comparison, Allegory, Parable, Fable*, similitude, trope. The first six words agree in implying or expressing likeness between a main person or thing and a subordinate one. *Simile* is a statement of the likeness in literal terms: as, man is like grass; Herod is like a fox. *Metaphor* taxes the imagination by saying that the first object is the second, or by speaking as though it were: as, "All flesh is grass," Isa. xl. 6; "Go ye and tell that fox," Luke xiii. 32. There are various combinations of *simile* and *metaphor:* as, "We all do fade as a leaf," Isa. lxiv. 6;

"There are a sort of men whose visages
Do cream and mantle, like a standing pool"
(*Shak.*, M. of V., I. 1. 89).

In these the *metaphor* precedes; in the following the *simile* is in the middle of the *metaphor:* "These metaphysic rights, entering into common life, like rays of light which pierce into a dense medium, are, by the laws of Nature, refracted from their straight line." (*Burke*, Rev. in France.) In the same way the *simile* may come first. A *comparison* differs from a *simile* essentially in that the former fixes attention upon the subordinate object, while a *simile* fixes it upon the main one: thus, one verse of Shelley's "Ode to the Skylark" begins by saying that the skylark is like a poet, whose circumstances are thereupon detailed. Generally, on this account, the *comparison* is longer than the *simile*. The *allegory* personifies abstract things, usually at some length. A short *allegory* is Ps. lxxx. 8–16. Spenser's "Faery Queene" is a series of *allegories* upon the virtues, and Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" allegorizes Christian experiences. These are acknowledged to be the most perfect *allegories* in literature. The *allegory* is an extended *simile*, with the first object in the *simile* carefully left unmentioned. A *parable* is a story that is or might be true, and is used generally to teach some moral or religious truth: as, the three *parables* of God's great love for the sinner in Luke xv. Socrates's story of the sailors who chose their steersman by lot, as suggesting the folly of a similar course in choosing the helmsman of the state, is a fine example of the *parable* of civil life. A *fable* differs from a *parable* in being improbable or impossible as fact, as in making trees choose a king, beasts talk, or frogs pray to Jupiter; it generally is short, and points a homely moral. See the definitions of *apologue* and *trope.*

**simile** (sim'i-le), *adv.* [It., ‹ L. *simile, similis*, like: see *similar, simile, n.*] In *music*, in the same manner; similarly. Compare *sempre.*

**simile-mark** (sim'i-le-märk), *n.* In *musical notation*, an abbreviation-mark signifying that the contents of the last measure that was written out are to be repeated: as,  . See *abbreviation*, 4.

**similia** (si-mil'i-ä), *n. pl.* [NL. neut. pl. of L. *similis*, like: see *similar.*] Things which are similar or alike; like things; similars.—**Similia similibus curantur**, or 'like cures like,' 'like things are cured by like things,' the homeopathic formula, meaning that medicines cure those diseases whose symptoms are like the effects of the medicines on the healthy organism. Thus, belladonna dilates the pupil of the eye; it is therefore remedial of diseases of which dilatation of the pupil is pathognomonic.

**similiter** (si-mil'i-tėr), *adv.* [L., ‹ *similis*, like, resembling.] In like manner: in *law*, the technical designation of the common-law form by which, when the pleading of one party, tendering an issue, demanded trial, the other accepted the issue by saying, "and the [defendant] doeth the like."

**similitude** (si-mil'i-tūd), *n.* [‹ ME. *similitude*, ‹ OF. (and F.) *similitude* = Sp. *similitud* = It. *similitudine*, ‹ L. *similitudo* (*-din-*), likeness, ‹ *similis*, like: see *similar.* Cf. *verisimilitude.*] 1. Likeness in constitution, qualities, or appearance; similarity; resemblance.

This lie bears a *similitude* of truth.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, ii. 4.

The *similitude* of superstition to religion makes it the more deformed. *Bacon*, Superstition.

What *similitude* this dream hath with the truth accomplished you may easily see.
*T. Shepard*, Clear Sunshine of the Gospel, p. 15.

It is chiefly my will which leads me to discern that I bear a certain image and *similitude* of Deity.
*Descartes*, Meditations (tr. by Veitch), iv.

2. A comparison; a simile; a parable or allegory.

A *similitude* is a likenesse when twoo thynges or mo then twoo are so compared and resembled together that thei both in some one propertie seme like.
*Wilson*, Rhetorike.

As well to a good maker and Poet as to an excellent perswader in prose, the figure of *Similitude* is very necessary, by which we not onely bewtifie our tale, but also very much inforce & inlarge it.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 201.

He has [therefore] with great address interspersed several Speeches, Reflections, *Similitudes*, and the like Reliefs, to diversifie his Narration.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 333.

3. That which bears likeness or resemblance; an image; a counterpart or facsimile.

He knew nat Catoun—for his wit was rude,
That bad man sholde wedde his *simylitude*.
*Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 42.

That we are the breath and *similitude* of God, it is indisputable, and upon record of Holy Scripture.
*Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 34.

The appearance there of the very *similitude* of a green country gawky raised a shout of laughter at his expense.
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XIII. 488.

4. In *geom.*, the relation of similar figures to one another.—**Axis of similitude of three circles.** See *axis*[1].—**Center of similitude.** See *center*[1].—**Circle of similitude**, a circle from any point on the circumference of which two given circles look equally large.—**External and internal centers of similitude for two circles**, the intersections of their common tangents on the line joining their centers.—**Principle of similitude.** See *principle*.—**Ratio of similitude.** See *ratio*.—**Similitude clause** or **act.** See *clause*.

**similitudinary** (si-mil-i-tū′di-nā-ri), *a.* [< L. *similitudo* (*-din-*), likeness, + *-ary*.] Pertaining to similitude or the use of simile; introducing or marking similitude.

"As" is sometimes a note of quality, sometimes of equality; here it is only *similitudinary:* "as lambs," "as doves," etc. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 113.

**similize** (sim′i-līz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *similized*, ppr. *similizing*. [< L. *similis*, like (see *simile*), + *-ize*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To liken; compare. [Rare.]

The best to whom he may be *similized* herein is Friar Paul the Servite.
*Bp. Hacket*, Abp. Williams, i. 53. (*Davies.*)

2. To take pattern by; copy; imitate. [Rare.]

I'll *similize*
These Gabaonites; I will myself disguize
To gull thee.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Captaines.

**II.** *intrans.* To use similitude. [Rare.]

If I may *similize* in my turn, a dull fellow might ask the meaning of a problem in Euclid from the Bishop of Salisbury without being ever the better for his learned solution of it. *Dryden*, Duchess of York's Paper Defended.

**similor** (sim′i-lôr), *n.* [Also erroneously *semilor* (as if involving *semi-*, half); = It. *similoro* = G. *similor*, < F. *similor*, an alloy so called, irreg. < L. *similis*, like, + F. *or* (< L. *aurum*), gold.] A (French) synonym of *brass*, defined as Mannheim gold, Prince Rupert's metal, etc.: chiefly applied to very yellow varieties of brass used instead of gold for personal ornaments, watch-cases, and the like—that is, for what is called in English "brass jewelry" and (in the United States) "Attleboro' jewelry."

**simioid** (sim′i-oid), *a.* [< L. *simia*, an ape, + Gr. *εἶδος*, form.] Same as *simian*.

**simious** (sim′i-us), *a.* [< L. *simia*, an ape, + *-ous*.] Same as *simian*.

That strange *simious* school-boy passion of giving pain to others. *Sydney Smith.*

But to students of natural or literary history who cannot discern the human from the *simious* element it suggests that the man thus imitated must needs have been the imitator of himself. *Nineteenth Century*, XXIV. 543.

**simiri** (si-mē′ri), *n.* [Brit. Guiana.] A tree, *Hymenæa Courbaril*.

**simitar, scimitar** (sim′i-tär), *n.* [This word, owing to its Oriental origin and associations, to ignorance of its original form, and to the imitation now of the F. now of the It. spelling, has appeared in a great variety of forms, of which the first three are perhaps the most common—namely, *simitar, scimitar, cimitar, cimiter, cymiter, cimiterre, cimeter, cymetar, scymitar, scimiter, scimeter, scymeter, scymetar, semitar, scmitary*, also *smiter, smyter, smecter* (simulating *smite*); < OF. *cimeterre, cemiterre, simiterre, semitarge* = Sp. *cimitarra, semitierra* = Pg. *cimitarra* = It. *cimitara, cimitarra, scimitara, scimitarra*, mod. *scimitarra;* origin uncertain; according to Larramendi, < Basque *cimeterra*, with a sharp edge; but prob., with a corruption of the termination due to some conformation, of Pers. origin (through It. < Turk. < Pers.?—it does not appear in Turk., where 'simitar' is denoted by *pala*), > Hind. *shamshir, shamsher*, < Pers. *shimshīr, shamshīr* (in E. written *shamsheer* (Sir T. Herbert), in Gr. *σαμψήρα*), a sword, simitar; appar. lit. 'lion's claw,' < *sham*, a nail, claw, + *shīr, sher*, a lion (> Hind. *sher*, a tiger).] A short, curved, single-edged sword, much in use among Orientals. It is usually broadest at the point-end, but the word is also used for sabers without this peculiarity, and loosely for all one-edged curved swords of non-European nations. See cut under *saber*.


Simitar, Persian, 17th century.

He dies upon my *scimitar's* sharp point.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., iv. 2. 91.

Moreouer, they haue painted a *Cimiterre* hung in the middest, in memery of Haly, who forsooth with his sword cut the rockes in aunder.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 307.

Their Wastes hoop'd round with Turkey Leather Belts, at which hung a Bagonet, or short *Scymitar*.
*London Spy*, quoted in Ashton's Social Life in Reign of [Queen Anne, I. 84.

When Winter wields
His icy *scimitar*. *Wordsworth*, Misc. Pieces.

**simitared, scimitared** (sim′i-tärd), *a.* [< *simitar* + *-ed*[2].] Shaped like a simitar; acinaciform.

**simitar-pod** (sim′i-tär-pod), *n.* The woody legume of *Entada scandens*, a strong shrubby climber of the tropics. Its pods are said to be from 4 to 6 feet long, flat, and often curved so as to resemble a simitar. The seeds are 2 inches long, rounded and hard, and are made into snuff- and toy-boxes. See *sea-bean*.

**simitar-shaped** (sim′i-tär-shāpt), *a.* In *bot.*, same as *acinaciform*.

**simitar-tree** (sim′i-tär-trē), *n.* See *Harpephyllum*.

**simkin** (sim′kin), *n.* [A Hind. form of E. *champagne*.] The common Anglo-Indian word for champagne. Also spelled *simpkin*.

A basket of *simkin*, which is as though one should say champagne, behind [the chariet].
*J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 283.

**simlin** (sim′lin), *n.* [Also *simblin, simbling;* sometimes spelled, erroneously, *cymlin, cymblin, cymbling;* a dial. var. of *simnel*, q. v.] 1. A kind of cake: same as *simnel*, 1. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. A kind of small squash. See *simnel*, 2. [Southern and western U. S.]

"That 'ar lot," said Teague Poteet, after a while, "is the ole Mathia lot. The line runs right acroat my *simblin'* patch." *J. C. Harris*, The Century, XXVI. 143.

**simmer**[1] (sim′ėr), *v.* [Formerly also *simber* and *simper*, early mod. E. *sympcr* (see *simper*[1]); a freq. form of **sim*, < Sw. dial. *summa*, hum, buzz, = Dan. *summe* = MLG. *summen* = G. *summen*, hum; cf. Hind. *sumsum, sunsun, sansan*, the crackling of moist wood when burning, simmering: an imitative word, like *hum*, and *bum*[1], *boom*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make a gentle murmuring or hissing sound, under the action of heat, as liquids when beginning to boil; hence, to become heated gradually: said especially of liquids which are to be kept, while heating, just below the boiling-point.

Placing the vessel in warm sand, increase the heat by degrees, till the spirit of wine begin to *simmer* or to boil a little. *Boyle*, Works, I. 712. (*Richardson.*)

A plate of hot buttered toast was gently *simmering* before the fire. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxvii.

Between the andirons' straddling feet
The mug of cider *simmered* slow.
*Whittier*, Snow-Bound.

2. Figuratively, to be on the point of boiling or breaking forth, as suppressed anger.

"Old Joshway," as he is irreverently called by his neighbours, is in a state of *simmering* indignation; but he has not yet opened his lips. *George Eliot*, Adam Bede, ii.

This system . . . was suited for a period when colonies in a state of *simmering* rebellion had to be watched.
*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 177.

**II.** *trans.* To cause to simmer; heat gradually: said especially of liquids kept just below the boiling-point.

Green wood will at last *simmer* itself into a blaze.
*G. H. Hollister*, Kinley Hollow, xv.

**simmer**[1] (sim′ėr), *n.* [< *simmer*[1], *v.*] A gentle, gradual, uniform heating: said especially of liquids.

Bread-sauce is so ticklish; a *simmer* too much, and it 's clean done for. *Trollope*, Oriey Farm, xlvii.

**simmer**[2] (sim′ėr), *n.* A Scotch form of *summer*[1].

**simmetriet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *symmetry*.

**simnel** (sim′nel), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *simnell, symnel, cymnel*, also dial. *simlin, simblin, simbling* (see *simlin*); < ME. *simnel, simnell, simenal, symnell, symnelle*, < OF. *simenel, simonnel* (ML. *simenellus*, also *simella*), bread or cake of fine wheat flour, < L. *simila*, wheat flour of the finest quality: see *semola*.] 1†. A cake made of fine flour; a kind of rich sweet cake offered as a gift at Christmas and Easter, and especially on Mothering (Simnel) Sunday.

*Simnell*, bunne, or cracknell. *Baret*, Alvearie, 1580.

I'll to thee a *simnel* bring
'Gainst thou go'st a mothering.
*Herrick*, To Dianeme.

Cakes of all fermes, *simnels*, cracknels, buns, wafers, and other things made of wheat flowre, as fritters, pancakes, and such like, are by this rule rejected.
*Haven of Health*, p. 26. (*Nares.*)

2. A variety of squash having a round flattish head with a wavy or scalloped edge, and so resembling the cake so called: now called *simlin*. [Southern U. S.]

The clypeatæ are sometimes called *cymnels* (as are some others also), from the lenten cake of that name, which many of them much resemble. Squash or squanter-squash is their name among the northern Indians, and so they are called in New York and New England.
*Beverley*, Hist. Virginia, iv. ¶ 19.

**Simnel Sunday**, Mid-Lent or Refreshment Sunday (which see, under *refreshment*).

**Simocyon** (sī-mos′i-on), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σιμός*, flat-nosed (see *simous*), + *κίων*, a dog.] A genus of fossil carnivorous quadrupeds, from the Upper Miocene of Greece, giving name to the *Simocyonidæ*. It had (probably) 32 teeth, the last lower premolar moderate, first molar obtusely sectorial, and the second one oblong tuberculate.

**Simocyonidæ** (sim″ō-sī-on′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Simocyon* + *-idæ*.] A family of extinct *Carnivora*, of uncertain affinity, formed for the reception of the fossil called *Simocyon*.

**simoner** (sim′ō-nėr), *n.* [< *simon-y* + *-er*[1].] A simonist. [Rare.]

These *simoners* sell sin, suffering men and women in every degree and estate to lie and continue from year to year in divers vices slanderously.
*Bp. Bale*, Select Works, p. 129. (*Davies.*)

**simoniac** (si-mō′ni-ak), *n.* [< OF. (and F.) *simoniaque* = Pr. *simoniac, simoniaic* = Sp. *simoniaco* = Pg. It. *simoniaco*, < ML. *simoniacus*, relating to simony, < *simonia*, simony: see *simony*.] One who practises simony.

Witches, heretics, *simoniacs*, and wicked persons of other instances, have done miracles.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 632.

**simoniacal** (sim-ō-nī′a-kal), *a.* [< *simoniac* + *-al*.] 1. Guilty of simony.

If a priest be *simoniacal*, he cannot be esteemed righteous before God by preaching well.
*Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), II. 8.

What shall we expect that have such multitudes of Achans, church robbers, *simoniacal* patrons?
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 52.

2. Partaking of, involving, or consisting in simony: as, a *simoniacal* presentation.

*Simoniacal* corruption I may not for honour's sake suspect to be amongst men of so great place.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, vii. 24.

When the common law censures *simoniacal* contracts, it affords great light to the subject to consider what the canon law has adjudged to be simony.
*Blackstone*, Com., Int., § ii.

**simoniacally** (sim-ō-nī′a-kal-i), *adv.* In a simoniacal manner; with the guilt or offense of simony.

**simoniacalness** (sim-ō-nī′a-kal-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being simoniacal. *Bailey*, 1727.

**simonialt**, *n.* [ME. *symonyal*, < OF. **simonial*, < ML. *simonia*, simony: see *simony*.] A practiser of simony; a simonist.

Understoonde that bothe her that selleth and he that beyeth thynges espirituels been cleped *symonyals*.
*Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

**Simonian** (sī-mō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [< LGr. *Σιμωνιανός*, Simonian, a Simonian, < *Σίμων*, Simon (see def.). The Gr. name *Σίμων* is (*a*) pure Gr., < *σιμός*, flat-nosed (see *simous*); (*b*) an adaptation of *Συμεών*, Simeon, < Heb. *Shim'ón*, lit. 'harkening,' < *shāma'*, hear, harken. Cf. *simony*.] **I.** *a.* Belonging or pertaining to Simon Magus or the Simonians: as, *Simonian* doctrines.

**II.** *n.* One of a Gnostic sect named from Simon Magus: it held doctrines similar to those of the Cainites, etc.; hence, a term loosely applied to many of the early Gnostics.

**Simonianism** (sī-mō′ni-an-izm), *n.* [< *Simonian* + *-ism*.] The doctrines of the Simonians.

We have . . . in *Simonianism* a rival system to Christianity, in which the same advantages are offered, and in which accordingly Christian elements are embodied, even Christ Himself being identified with the Supreme God (Simon). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 80.

**simonical**† (si-mon'i-kal), *a.* Same as *simoniacal*.

Fees exacted or demanded for Sacraments, Marriages, Burials, and especially for interring, are wicked, accursed, *simonical*, and abominable. *Milton*, Touching Hirelings.

**simonious**† (si-mō'ni-us), *a.* [< *simony* (ML. *simonia*) + *-ous*.] Simoniacal.

Deliver us, the only People of all Protestants left still undeliver'd, from the Oppressions of a *simonious* decimating Clergy. *Milton*, To the Parliament.

**simonist**[1] (sim'ō-nist), *n.* [< *simony* + *-ist*.] One who practises or defends simony. [Rare.]

Wulfer not without a stain left behind him, of selling the Bishoprick of London to Wini, the first *Simonist* we read of to this story. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iv.

He that with observing and weeping eyes beholds . . . our lawyers turned truth-defrauders, our landlords oppressors, our gentlemen rioters, our patrons *simonists*— would surely say, This is Satan's walk.
*Rev. T. Adams*, Works, II. 47.

**Simonist**[2] (sī'mon-ist), *a.* and *n.* [< *Simon* (see *Simonian*) + *-ist*.] Same as *Simonian*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 854.

**simon-pure** (sī'mon-pūr'), *a.* [So called in allusion to *Simon Pure*, a character in Mrs. Centlivre's comedy, "A Bold Stroke for a Wife," who is thwarted in his undertakings by an impostor who lays claim to his name and rights, and thus necessitates a complete identification of the "real Simon Pure" (v. 1).] Genuine; authentic; true. [Colloq.]

The home of the *Simon-pure* wild horse is on the southern plains. *The Century*, XXXVII. 337.

**Simon's operation.** See *operation*.

**simony** (sim'ō-ni), *n.* [< ME. *simonie*, *symony*, *symonye*, < F. *simonie* = Sp. *simonía* = Pr. Pg. It. *simonia*, < ML. *simonia*, simony, so called from *Simon* Magus, because he wished to purchase the gift of the Holy Ghost with money; < LL. *Simon*, < Gr. Σίμων, Simon: see *Simonian*.] The act or practice of trafficking in sacred things; particularly, the buying or selling of ecclesiastical preferment, or the corrupt presentation of any one to an ecclesiastical benefice for money or reward.

For hit is *symonye* to sulle that send is of grace.
*Piers Plowman* (C), x. 55.

The Name of *Simony* was begot in the Canon-Law; the first Statute against it was in Queen Elizabeth's time. Since the Reformation *Simony* has been frequent. One reason why it was not practised in time of Popery was the Pope's provision; no man was sure to bestow his own Benefice. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 149.

"*Simony*, according to the canonists," says Ayliffe in his Parergon, "is defined to be a deliberate act or a premeditated will and desire of selling such things as are spiritual, or of anything annexed unto spirituals, by giving something of a temporal nature for the purchase thereof; or in other terms it is defined to be a commutation of a thing spiritual or annexed unto spirituals by giving something that is temporal." *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 84.

**simonyite** (sim'ō-ni-īt), *n.* [So called after F. *Simony*, of Hallstadt, the discoverer.] Same as *blödite*.

**simool** (si-möl'), *n.* [E. Ind.] The East Indian silk-cotton tree, *Bombax Malabarica*.

**simoom** (si-möm'), *n.* [Also *simoon*; = F. *simoun*, *semoun* = D. *simoem* = G. *samum* = Sw. *samum*, *semum*, *simum* = Dan. *samum* = Turk. *semūm* = Pers. Hind. *samūm*, < Ar. *samūm*, a sultry pestilential wind, so called from its destructive nature; < *samma*, he poisoned, *samm*, poisoning. Cf. *samiel*.] An intensely hot dry wind prevalent in the Arabian desert, and on the heated plains of Sind and Kandahar, sudden in its occurrence, moving in a straight, narrow track, and characterized by its suffocating effects. In the Arabian desert the simoom generally moves from south or east to north and west, and occupies from five to ten minutes in its passage; it is probably a whirlwind set in motion in the overheated air of the desert. The traveler seeks protection against the gusts of sand and the suffocating, dust-laden air, by covering his head with a cloth and throwing himself upon the ground; and camels instinctively bury their noses in the sand. The desiccating wind parches the skin, inflames the throat, and creates a raging thirst.

**simorg**, *n.* Same as *simurg*.

**Simorhynchus** (sim-ō-ring'kus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σιμός, flat-nosed, snub-nosed, + ῥύγχος, snout.] A genus of small gymnorhinal *Alcidæ* of the North Pacific, having the bill diversiform with deciduous elements, the head usually crested in the breeding-season, the feet small with entirely reticulate tarsi shorter than the middle toe, and the wings and tail ordinary; the snub-nosed auklets. They are among the smallest birds of the family. *S. psittaculus* is the parrakeet auklet; *S. cristatellus*, the crested auklet; *S. pygmæus*, the whisker-ed auklet; and *S. pusillus*, the least auklet. The genus was founded by Merrem in 1819; it is sometimes dismembered into *Simorhynchus* proper, *Ombria* or *Phaleris*, *Tylorhamphus*, and *Ciceronia*. See cut under *auklet*.

**simosity** (sī-mos'i-ti), *n.* [< *simous* + *-ity*.] The state of being simous. *Bailey*, 1731.

**simous** (sī'mus), *a.* [< L. *simus* = Gr. σιμός, flat-nosed, snub-nosed.] 1. Snub-nosed; having a flattened or turned-up nose.—2†. Concave.

The concave or *simous* part of the liver.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err.

**simpai** (sim'pī), *n.* [Native name in Sumatra.] The black-crested monkey, *Semnopithecus melalophus*, of Sumatra, having a long slender body, tail, and limbs, and highly variegated coloration.

**simpathy**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sympathy*.

**simper**[1] (sim'pėr), *v.* An obsolete or dialectal variant of *simmer*[1]. *Palsgrave; Florio*.

**simper**[2] (sim'pėr), *v. i.* [Not found in early use; prob. ult. < Norw. *semper*, fine, smart, = Dan. dial. *semper*, *simper*, affected, coy, prudish, esp. of one who requires pressing to eat, = OSw. *semper*, also *simp*, *sipp*, a woman who affectedly refuses to eat, Sw. *sipp*, finical, prim, = Dan. *sippe*, a woman who is affectedly coy, = LG. *sipp*, a word expressing the gesture of a compressed mouth, and affected pronunciation (*Jumfer Sipp*, 'Miss Sipp,' a woman who acts thus affectedly); a particular use derived from the verb *sip*, take a little drink at a time, hence be affected over food, be prim and coy: see *sip*. Cf. also prov. G. *zimpern*, be affectedly coy; *zipp*, prudish, coy; prob. < LG. The verb has prob. been influenced by the now obs. or dial. *simper*[1] (to which *simper*[2] in def. 2 may perhaps really belong).] 1. To smile in an affected, silly manner; smirk.

I charge you, O men, for the love you bear to women—as I perceive by your *simpering*, none of you hates them—that . . . the play may please.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, Epil., l. 16.

All men adore,
And *simper*, and set their voices lower,
And soften as if to a girl. *Tennyson*, Maud, x.

2†. To twinkle; glimmer.

*Lys.* The candles are all out.
*Lan.* But one i' the parlour;
I see it *simper* hither.
*Fletcher* (*and Massinger* ?), Lovers' Progress, iii. 2.

Yet can I mark how stars above
*Simper* and shine. *G. Herbert*, The Search.

=**Syn. 1.** *Simper* and *Smirk* both express smiling; the primary idea of the first is silliness or simplicity; that of the second is affectation or conceit. The simplicity in *simpering* may be affected; the affectation in *smirking* may be of softness or of kindness.

**simper**[2] (sim'pėr), *n.* [< *simper*[2], *v.*] An affected, conscious smile; a smirk.

No City Dame is demurer than she [a handsome barmaid] at first Greeting, nor drawa to her Mouth with a Chaster *Simper*; but in a little time you may be more familiar, and she'll hear a double Entendre without blushing. Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen [Anne, I. 218.

They should be taught the act of managing their smiles, from the contemptuous *simper* to the long laborious laugh. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxxviii.

**simperer** (sim'pėr-ėr), *n.* [< *simper*[2] + *-er*[1].] One who simpers.

Doffing his cap to city dame,
Who smiled and blush'd for pride and shame;
And well the *simperer* might be vain—
He chose the fairest of the train.
*Scott*, L. of the L., v. 21.

**simpering** (sim'pėr-ing), *p. a.* [Verbal n. of *simper*[2], *v.*] Wearing or accompanied by a simper; hence, affected; silly.

Mr. Legality is a cheat; and for his son Civility, notwithstanding his *simpering* looks, he is but a hypocrite, and cannot help thee. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

Smiling with a *simpring* grace.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 29.

Forming his features into a set smile, and affectedly softening his voice, he added, with a *simpering* air, "Have you been long in Bath, Madam?"
*Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, iii.

**simperingly** (sim'pėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a simpering manner; affectedly.

A marchant's wife, that . . . lookes as *simperingly* as if she were besmeared. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 21.

**simple** (sim'pl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *symple*; Sc. *semple*, < ME. *simple*, *symple*, *sympill*, *sympylle* (= D. MLG. G. Sw. Dan. *simpel*), < OF. *simple*, F. *simple* = Pr. *simple*, *semple* = Sp. *simple* = Pg. *simples* = It. *semplice*, < L. *simplex* (*simplic-*), simple, lit. 'onefold,' as opposed to *duplex*, twofold, double, < *sim-*, the same (which appears also in *sin-guli*, one by one, *sem-per*, always, alike, *sem-el*, once, *sim-ul*, together), + *plicare*, fold: see *same* and *ply*. Cf. *single*[1], *singular*, *simultaneous*, etc., from the same ult. root. Hence ult. *simplicity*, *simplify*.] I. *a.* 1. Without parts, either absolutely, or of a special kind alone considered; elementary; uncompounded: as, a *simple* substance; a *simple* concept; a *simple* distortion.

For compound sweet forgoing *simple* savour.
*Shak.*, Sonnets, cxxv.

A prime and *simple* Essence, vncompounded.
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 75.

Among substances some are called *simple*, some are compound, whether the words be taken in a philosophical or vulgar sense. *Watts*, Logic, I. ii. § 2.

Belief, however *simple* a thing it appears at first sight, is really a highly composite state of mind.
*J. Sully*, Sensation and Intuition, p. 74.

2. Having few parts; free from complexity or complication; uninvolved; not elaborate; not modified. Hence—(*a*) Rudimentary; low in the scale of organization, as an animal or a plant. Compare defs. 10, 11.

Nevertheless, low and *simple* forms will long endure if well fitted for their simple conditions of life.
*Darwin*, Origin of Species, p. 134.

(*b*) Without elaborate and rich ornamentation; not loaded with extrinsic details; plain; beautiful, if at all, in its essential parts and their relations.

He rode in *symple* aray.
*Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 48).

The *simple* cadence, embracing but a few notes, which in the chants of savages is monotonously repeated, becomes, among civilized races, a long series of different musical phrases combined into one whole.
*H. Spencer*, First Principles, § 114.

The arcades themselves, though very good and *simple*, do not carry out the wonderful boldness and originality of the outer range. *E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 249.

(*c*) Without sauce or condiment; without luxurious or unwholesome accompaniments: as, a *simple* diet; a *simple* repast.

After crysten-masse com the crabbed lentoun,
That fraystez [tries] flesch wyth the fysche & fode more *symple*.
*Sir Gawayne and the Green Knight* (E. E. T. S.), l. 503.

Blessʼd be those feasts with *simple* plenty crown'd.
*Goldsmith*, The Traveller, l. 17.

(*d*) Mere; pure; sheer; absolute.

A medicine . . . whose *simple* touch
Is powerful to araise King Pepin.
*Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1. 78.

If we could contrive to be not too unobtrusively our *simple* selves, we should be the most delightful of human beings, and the most original.
*Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 69.

3. Plain in dress, manner, or deportment; hence, making no pretense; unaffected; unassuming; unsophisticated; artless; sincere.

With that com the kynge Loot and his knyghtes down the medowes alle on foote, and hadde don of theire helmes from theire heedes and valed theire coiffes of mayle vpon theire sholderes, and com full *symple*.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 478.

She sobre was, ek *symple*, and wyse withalle,
The best ynorissed ek that myghte be.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 820.

Arthur . . . neither wore on helm or shield
The golden symbol of his kinglihood,
But rode a *simple* knight among his knights.
*Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

4. Of little value or importance; insignificant; trifling.

Thei were so astoned with the hete of the fier that theire deffence was but *symple*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 116.

For the lil turn that thou hast done
'Tis but a *simple* fee.
*Robin Hood and the Beggar* (Child's Ballads, V. 200).

Great floods have flown
From *simple* sources. *Shak.*, All's Well, ii. 1. 143.

5. Without rank; lowly; humble; poor.

Be feigtful & fre & euer of faire speche,
& serulsabul to the *simple* so as to the riche.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 338.

There 's wealth an' ease for gentlemen,
An' *simple* folk maun fight an' ten.
*Burns*, Gane is the Day.

6. Deficient in the mental effects of experience and education; unlearned; unsophisticated; hence, silly; incapable of understanding a situation of affairs; easily deceived.

And oftentymes it hath be sene expresse,
In grete materys, withouten eny fayle,
A *sympill* mannys councell may prevayle.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1211.

And though I were but a *simple* man voide of learning, yet stil I had in remembrance that Christ dyed for me.
*E. Webbe*, Travels (ed. Arber), p. 29.

You will not believe that Sir James Grey will be so *simple* as to leave Venice, whither with difficulty he obtained to be sent. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 101.

7. Proceeding from ignorance or folly; evidencing a lack of sense or knowledge.

Their wise men . . . scoff'd at him
And this high Quest as at a *simple* thing.
*Tennyson*, Holy Grail.

8. Presenting no difficulties or obstacles; easily done, used, understood, or the like; adapted

to man's natural powers of acting or thinking; plain; clear; easy: as, a *simple* task; a *simple* statement; a *simple* explanation.

> That is the doctrine, *simple*, ancient, true.
> *Browning*, James Lee's Wife, vii.

> In the comment did I find the charm.
> O, the results are *simple;* a mere child
> Might use it to the harm of anyone.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

**9.** In *music:* (*a*) Single; not compound: as, a *simple* sound or tone. (*b*) Undeveloped; not complex: as, *simple* counterpoint, fugue, imitation, rhythm, time. (*c*) Not exceeding an octave; not compound: as, a *simple* interval, third, fifth, etc. (*d*) Unbroken by valves or crooks: as, a *simple* tube in a trumpet.— **10.** In *bot.*, not formed by a union of similar parts or groups of parts: thus, a *simple* pistil is of one carpel; a *simple* leaf is of one blade; a *simple* stem or trunk is one not divided at the base. Compare *simple umbel*, below.— **11.** In *zoöl.* and *anat.*: (*a*) Plain; entire; not varied, complicated, or appendaged. See *simple-faced.* (*b*) Single; not compound, social, or colonial: as, the *simple* ascidians; the *simple* (not compound) eyes or ocelli of an insect. (*c*) Normal or usual; ordinary; not duplex: as, the *simple* teeth of ordinary rodents. See *simple-toothed.* (*d*) In *entom.*, more particularly—(1) Formed of one lobe, joint, etc.: as, a *simple* maxilla; the *simple* capitulum or club of an antenna. (2) Not specially enlarged, dilated, robust, etc.: as, *simple* femora, not fitted for leaping or not like a grasshopper's. (3) Entire; not dentate, serrate, emarginate, etc.; having no special processes, etc.: as, a *simple* margin. (4) Not sheathed or vaginate: as, a *simple* aculeus or sting.— **12.** In *chem.*, that has not been decomposed or separated into chemically distinct kinds of matter; elementary. See *element*, 3. — **13.** In *mineral.*, homogeneous.— **Fee simple.** See *fee*[2].— **Simple acceptation,** in *logic*, the acceptation of a universal term as signifying a general nature abstracted from singulars, as when we say, "Animal is the genus of man."— **Simple act,** that activity of a faculty from which the faculty derives its name.— **Simple addition.** See *addition*, 1.— **Simple affection,** in *logic*, a character which belongs to objects singly, as opposed to a relation. — **Simple apoplexy,** apoplexy with no visible structural change or lesion.— **Simple apprehension.** See *apprehension.*— **Simple ascidians.** See *Simplices.*— **Simple asthenic fever.** See *fever*[1].— **Simple benefice.** See *benefice*, 2.— **Simple cancer,** a form of scirrhous cancer which from excessive cell-growth approximates to the characters of encephaloid cancer.— **Simple cell.** See *cell*, 8.— **Simple cerate.** Same as *ceratum.*— **Simple cholera.** Same as *sporadic cholera.*— **Simple chuck.** See *chuck*[4], 5. **Simple commissure of the cerebellum.** See *commissure.*— **Simple comparison,** the faculty of judgment by which we compare the subject and predicate of a proposition.— **Simple concept,** a concept in which no plurality of attributes can be distinguished, which cannot be defined, and of which nothing can be predicated.— **Simple conclusion,** or **simple consequence,** an inference drawn from a single premise; also, a conclusion from a single premise which is valid by virtue of the meaning of the terms used: as, Socrates is a man, therefore Socrates is an animal.— **Simple concomitance.** See *concomitance.*— **Simple constructive dilemma, simple destructive dilemma.** See *dilemma.*— **Simple continued fever.** See *fever*[1].— **Simple contract.** See *parole contract*, under *contract.*— **Simple conversion.** See *conversion*, 2.— **Simple degradation,** in *eccles. law.* See *degradation*, 1 (*a*).— **Simple dislocation,** in *surg.* See *dislocation*, 2.— **Simple ens.** (*a*) That which is neither composite nor compositible, which is true of God alone. (*b*) The object of a simple concept. (*c*) That which is not composed of different things, especially not of matter and form, but is either pure matter or pure form. (*d*) That which is not composed of different kinds of matter, as an element.— **Simple enumeration,** the colligation of examples upon which to base an induction without the use of any precaution to insure their being representative samples of the class from which they are drawn, and without preparation for any check upon the correctness of the induction. See *induction by simple enumeration*, under *enumeration.*— **Simple enunciation, epithelium, equation.** See the nouns.— **Simple ethers.** See *ether*[1], 3.— **Simple event.** See *event.*— **Simple feast,** in the *Rom. Cath. Ch.*, a feast of the lowest class, the services for which differ very little from the services for ordinary occasions, the other classes being *double* and *semi-double.*— **Simple foot,** in *anc. pros.*: (*a*) According to the earlier rhythmicians, a trisemic, tetrasemic, or pentasemic foot, or a hexasemic foot not consisting of two similar trisemic feet: opposed to a *compound foot* in the sense of a colon. (*b*) Later, a dissyllabic or trisyllabic foot, with inclusion of the pyrrhic (⏑ ⏑): opposed to a *compound foot* in the sense of a foot compounded of these. See *pyrrhic.*— **Simple force, form, fraction, fracture.** See the nouns.— **Simple fruits.** See *fruit*, 4.— **Simple ganglion.** See *ganglion*, 3 (*a*).— **Simple group, harmony, homage, hypertrophy.** See the nouns.— **Simple hypothesis, explanation,** or **theory,** a hypothesis which recommends itself to the natural light of reason, and, being easily conceived, appears to us as incomplex.— **Simple idea,** in associationalist psychology, a feeling incapable of analysis. Some psychologists deny the distinction of *simple* and *complex ideas*, on the ground that all feelings are simple in themselves; but by a *simple idea* is not meant a feeling simple in itself, but a feeling incapable of subsequent analysis. The idea produced by a color and an odor perceived together is an example of an idea not simple.— **Simple intelligence,** understanding not involving a cognition of relations as such.— **Simple interest.** See *interest*, 7.— **Simple interpretation,** an interpretation of which no part signifies anything separately.— **Simple interval.** See *interval*, 5.— **Simple larceny.** See *larceny.*— **Simple leaf,** in *bot.*, a leaf consisting of a single piece.— **Simple machine.** See *machine*, 2.— **Simple matter,** the matter of an element.— **Simple medicine,** a medicine consisting of a single drug.— **Simple mode,** a mode which is but a variation of a single idea.— **Simple necessity,** the necessity of a proposition whose denial would imply a contradiction; logical necessity.— **Simple number.** Same as *abstract number* (which see, under *abstract*, 1).— **Simple ointment.** See *ointment.*— **Simple operation,** an operation considered apart from others, as an operation of the mind apart from an accompanying operation of the body.— **Simple part,** a part which has itself no parts of the same kind.— **Simple position,** in *arith.* See *position*, 7.— **Simple power,** the power of first matter; pure power. — **Simple probation,** a probation which involves a single inferential step; one which cannot be analyzed into a succession of inferences.— **Simple proportion.** See *proportion.*— **Simple proposition.** See *proposition.*— **Simple quadratic,** an equation which contains the unknown quantity only in its square, which is a factor of one of the terms. The general form is $Ax^2 = B$.— **Simple quality of an element,** the property of the simple matter, fitting it to receive the substantial form of the element.— **Simple quantity,** in *math.*: (*a*) A quantity expressible by means of a single number. (*b*) A monomial.— **Simple question,** the question whether a thing is, or what it is. — **Simple ratio, repetend, science, sentence, singularity, strain.** See the nouns.— **Simple sporophore,** in *bot.*, a sporophore consisting of a single hypha or branch of a hypha. *De Bary.*— **Simple time,** in *anc. pros.*, a monosemic as opposed to a greater or compound (disemic, trisemic, etc.) time.— **Simple trust,** in *law*, a trust not qualified by provisions as to the power or duty of the trustee, so that in general he is a mere passive depository of possession or legal title, subject to which the entire right is in the beneficiary.— **Simple umbel,** in *bot.*, an umbel having but a single set of rays.— **Simple will,** will directed toward an ultimate end, not toward a means. = **Syn. 1.** Unmixed, elementary.— **2.** Unstudied, unvarnished, naïve, frank, open, straightforward. — **6.** *Simple, Silly, Dull,* shallow, stupid, preposterous, inept, trifling, frivolous. Of the italicized words, *silly* is more active; the others are more passive. The *simple* person is not only ignorant or lacking in practical wisdom, but unconscious of his own deficiencies, so that he is peculiarly liable to be duped. That which in the *simple* is unconsciousness is in the *silly* an active self-satisfaction or conceit: the *simple* may be taught wisdom by hard experience; the *silly* have much to unlearn as well. *Silliness* is a form of *folly.* (See *absurd.*) He who is *dull* has no edge upon his mind; his mind works into a subject with the slowness with which a dull knife cuts into a piece of wood, but his mind can perhaps be gradually sharpened, so that the *dull* boy becomes the keen man.

**II.** *n.* **1.** That which is unmixed or uncompounded; a simple substance or constituent; an element.

> It is a melancholy of mine own, compounded of many *simples*, extracted from many objects.
> *Shak.*, As you Like it, iv. 1. 16.

> To these noxious *simples* we may reduce an infinite number of compound, artificial, made dishes.
> *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 141.

**2.** A medicinal herb, or a medicine obtained from an herb: so called because each vegetable was supposed to possess its particular virtue, and therefore to constitute a simple remedy: commonly in the plural.

> I went to see Mr. Wats, keeper of the Apothecaries garden of *simples* at Chelsea, where there is a collection of innumerable rarities of that sort particularly.
> *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 7, 1685.

> Run and fetch *simples*,
> With which my mother heal'd my arm when last
> I was wounded by the boar.
> *Fletcher* (*and another*), Sea Voyage, ii. 2.

**3.** A person of low birth or estate: used chiefly in contrast with *gentle:* as, *gentle* and *simple.* [Obsolete or provincial.]

> She beseches you as hir soueravne that *symple* to saue.
> *York Plays*, p. 282.

> "I fancy there 's too much whispering going on to be of any spiritual use to *gentle* or *simple.*" . . . Accordingly there was silence in the gallery.
> *T. Hardy*, Under the Greenwood Tree, i. 6.

**4.** *pl.* Foolish or silly behavior; foolishness: as, to have a fit of the *simples.* [Colloq.]— **5.** A draw-loom. [Archaic.]— **6.** A set of short dependent cords, with terminal bobs, attached to the tail of a part of the harness in a draw-loom, worked by the draw-boy.— **7.** *Eccles.*, a simple feast.— **To cut for the simples,** to cure of foolishness, as if by a surgical operation. [Humorous.]

> Indeed, Mr. Neverout, you should be *cut for the simples* this morning; say a word more, and you had as good eat your nails.
> *Swift*, Polite Conversation, i.

**simple** (sim′pl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *simpled*, ppr. *simpling.* [< *simple*, *n.*] To gather simples, or medicinal plants.

> I knew that here are several sorts of Medicinal Herbs made use of by the Natives, who often go a *simpling*, seeming to understand their Virtues much, and making great use of them.
> *Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 126.

> Botanists, all cold to smiles and dimpling,
> Forsake the fair, and patiently—go *simpling.*
> *Goldsmith*, Prol. to Craddock's Zobeide, i. 6.

**simple-faced** (sim′pl-fāst), *a.* Having no foliaceous appendages on the snout: applied to bats of the family *Vespertilionidæ*, as distinguished from leaf-nosed, phyllostomous, or rhinolophine bats. *W. H. Flower.*

**simple-hearted** (sim′pl-här″ted), *a.* Having a simple heart; single-hearted; ingenuous.

> And, as the cageling newly flown returns,
> The seeming-injured *simple-hearted* thing
> Came to her old perch back, and settled there.
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

**simple-minded** (sim′pl-mīn″ded), *a.* Lacking intelligence or penetration; unsophisticated; artless.

> Others of graver mien,
> . . . bending oft their sanctimonious eyes,
> Take homage of the *simple-minded* throng.
> *Akenside*, Pleasures of the Imagination, iii. 112.

> I am a *simple-minded* person, wholly devoid of subtlety of intellect.
> *Huxley*, Nineteenth Century, XIX. 191.

**simple-mindedness** (sim′pl-mīn″ded-nes), *n.* The state or character of being simple-minded.

**simpleness** (sim′pl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *simplenesse, sympylnesse, sympyllnes;* < *simple* + *-ness.*] The state or quality of being simple, in any sense of that word.

> Mi labor wil don After my *simplenesse*
> Hit for to couuey As I can or may.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), Introd., l. 71.

> God's will,
> What *simpleness* is this!
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 3. 77.

**simpler** (sim′plėr), *n.* [< *simple*, *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who collects simples, or medicinal plants; a herbalist; a simplist. *Minsheu.*

> The *Simpler* comes, with basket and book,
> For herbs of power on thy banks to look.
> *Bryant*, Green River.

> "Look at this blue-flag," she said; "our neighbor, a wise *simpler*, declares it will cure a host of diseases."
> *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

**simpler's-joy** (sim′plėrz-joi), *n.* The common vervain, *Verbena officinalis:* so called as a marketable drug-plant. [Prov. Eng.]

**simplesse**†, *n.* [< ME. *simplesse*, < OF. *simplesse, simplece, simpleche*, F. *simplesse* (= Pr. Sp. Pg. *simpleza*), simplicity, < *simple*, simple: see *simple.*] Simpleness; simplicity.

> Though that diffautes apperen in use,
> Yut of your mercy my *simplesse* excuse.
> *Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6600.

> Darting forth a dazzling light
> On all that come her *simplesse* to rebuke!
> *B. Jonson*, Underwoods, xciv.

**simpleton** (sim′pl-ton), *n.* [< F. as if **simpleton*, dim. of *simplet*, m., *simplette*, f., simple, dim. of *simple*, simple; cf. Sp. *simplon*, a simpleton. No F. **simpleton* occurs; but *-eton*, a double dim. suffix, occurs in other words, one of which is the source of E. *jenneting;* another is the source of E. *musketoon.* Cf. *sillyton*, made in imitation of *simpleton.*] **1.** A person of limited or feeble intelligence; a foolish or silly person.

> Those letters may prove a discredit, as lasting as mercenary scribblers, or curious *simpletons*, can make it.
> *Pope.*

> The fears of the sister have added to the weakness of the woman; but she is by no means a *simpleton* in general.
> *Jane Austen*, Northanger Abbey, xiv.

**2.** The American dunlin, purre, or ox-bird. See cut under *dunlin.*

**simple-toothed** (sim′pl-tötht), *a.* Having one pair of incisors above and below, as a rodent; simplicident. See *Simplicidentata.*

**simple-winged** (sim′pl-wingd), *a.* Not toothwinged, as a butterfly: noting the *Heliconiinæ.*

**Simplices** (sim′pli-sēz), *n. pl.* [NL., pl. of L. *simplex*, simple: see *simple.*] The simple ascidians; a suborder of *Ascidiacea* contrasted with *Compositæ* and with *Salpiformes*, containing ordinary fixed ascidians which are solitary and seldom reproduce by gemmation, or, if colonial (as in one family), whose members have no common investment, each having its own case or test. Here belong the common forms known as *sea-squirts*, and by other fanciful names (as *sea-peach, sea-pear, sea-potato*), of at least four families, the *Clavelinidæ, Ascidiidæ, Cynthiidæ*, and *Molgulidæ*, of which the first-named is colonial or social, and makes a transition from the quite simple or solitary ascidians (the other three families named) to the compound forms, or *Compositæ.*

**Simplicia**† (sim-plish′iä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of L. *simplex*, simple: see *simple.*] In Cuvier's system of classification, the simple acalephs; the first order of his *Acalepha*, distinguished from *Hydrostatica.* It was an artificial group of medusans and ctenopherans.

**simplician**† (sim-plish′i-an), *n.* [< L. *simplex* (*simplic-*), simple (see *simple*), + *-i-an.*] A simpleton.

Be he a foole in the esteeme of man,
In worldly thinges a meer *simplician*,
Yet, for all this, I boldly dare averre
His knowledge great.
*Times' Whistle* (E. E. T. S.), p. 148.

**simplicident** (sim-plis'i-dent), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *simplex* (*simplic-*), simple, + *den*(*t-*)*s* = E. *tooth*.] **I.** *a.* Simple-toothed, as a rodent; having only one pair of upper incisors; of or pertaining to the *Simplicidentata*.

**II.** *n.* A simple-toothed rodent; any member of the *Simplicidentata*.

**Simplicidentata** (sim'pli-si-den-tā'tă), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *simplicident*.] The simple-toothed rodents, or simplicident *Rodentia*, a suborder containing all living rodents except the *Duplicidentata*, having only one pair of upper incisors, or the *Myomorpha*, *Sciuromorpha*, and *Hystricomorpha*, as rats and mice of all kinds, squirrels, beavers and their allies, and porcupines and their allies. See *Duplicidentati*. Also called *Simplicidentati* when the order is named *Glires* instead of *Rodentia*.

**simplicidentate** (sim'pli-si-den'tāt), *a.* [As *simplicident* + *-ate*[1].] Same as *simplicident*.

**Simplicidentati** (sim'pli-si-den-tā'tī), *n. pl.* Same as *Simplicidentata*.

**simplicimane** (sim-plis'i-mān), *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Simplicimani*.

**Simplicimani** (sim-pli-sim'a-nī), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *simplex* (*simplic-*), simple, + *manus*, hand: see *main*[3].] In Latreille's system of classification, a division of caraboid beetles; the fourth section of his second tribe *Carabici*, having the two anterior tarsi only dilated in the males, not forming a square or an orbicular plate.

**Simplicirostres** (sim'pli-si-ros'trēz), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *simplex* (*simplic-*), simple, + *rostrum*, bill, beak.] In *ornith.*, in Sundevall's system of classification, a group of American conirostral oscine passerine birds, consisting of the tanagers.

**simpliciter** (sim-plis'i-tėr), *adv.* [L., simply (used in philosophy to translate Gr. *ἁπλῶς*), < *simplex* (*simplic-*), simple: see *simple*.] Simply; not relatively; not in a certain respect merely, but in the full sense of the word modified.—**Dictum simpliciter**, said simply, without qualification or limitation to certain respects: opposed to *dictum secundum quid*.

**simplicity** (sim-plis'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *simplicities* (-tiz). [< F. *simplicité* = Pr. *simplicitat* = Sp. *simplicidad* = Pg. *simplicidade* = It. *semplicità*, < L. *simplicita*(*t-*)*s*, < *simplex* (*simplic-*), simple: see *simple*.] The state or property of being simple. (*a*) The state or mode of being uncompounded; existence in elementary form.

In the same state in which they [angels] were created in the beginning, in that they everlastingly remaine, the substance of their proper nature being permanent in *Simplicitie* and Immutabilitie.
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 372.

Mandrakes afford a papaverous and unpleasant odour, whether in the leaf or apple, as is discoverable in their *simplicity* or mixture. *Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., vii. 7.

(*b*) Freedom from complexity or intricacy.

We are led . . . to conceive this great machine of the world . . . to have been once in a state of greater *simplicity* than now it is.
*T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth, I. 45.

From . . . primordial uniformity and *simplicity*, there takes place divergence, both of the wholes and the leading parts, towards multiformity of contour and towards complexity of contour. *H. Spencer*, First Principles, § 119.

(*c*) Freedom from difficulty of execution or understanding; easiness; especially, lack of abstruseness; clearness; also, an instance or illustration of simple clearness.

Truth by her own *simplicity* is known.
*Herrick*, Truth and Falsehood.

The grand *simplicities* of the Bible.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 2d ser., p. 246.

(*d*) Freedom from artificial ornament; plainness, as of dress, style, or the like.

Give me a look, give me a face,
That makes *simplicity* a grace;
Robes loosely flowing, hair as free;
Such sweet neglect more taketh me
Than all th' adulteries of art.
*B. Jonson* (tr. from Bonnefons), Epicœne, I. 1.

Thou canst not adorn *simplicity*. What is naked or defective is susceptible of decoration: what is decorated is *simplicity* no longer.
*Landor*, Imag. Conv., Epictetus and Seneca.

(*e*) Artlessness of mind or conduct; unaffectedness; sincerity; absence of parade or pretense.

I swear to thee . . .
By the *simplicity* of Venus' doves, . . .
To-morrow truly will I meet with thee.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 1. 171.

I, for my part, will slack no service that may testify my *simplicity*. *Ford*, Love's Sacrifice, iii. 3.

He [Madison] had that rare dignity of unconscious *simplicity* which characterizes the earnest and disinterested scholar. *J. Fiske*, Critical Period of Amer. Hist., v.

(*f*) Ignorance arising from lack either of education or of intelligence; especially, lack of common sense; foolishness; childishness; also, an act of folly; a foolish mistake.

How long, ye simple ones, will ye love *simplicity*?
Prov. i. 22.

To be ignorant of the value of a suit is *simplicity*, as well as to be ignorant of the right thereof is want of conscience.
*Bacon*, Suitors (ed. 1887), p. 470.

Let it be . . . one of our *simplicities* to suffer that injury which neither impaireth the reputation of the father, nor abuseth the credit of the sona.
*G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

Generally, nature hangs out a sign of *simplicity* in the face of a fool. *Fuller*, Holy and Profane State, III. xii. 1.

=**Syn.** See *simple*.

**simplification** (sim'pli-fi-kā'shon), *n.* [= F. *simplification* = Pg. *simplificação* = It. *simplificazione*; as *simplify* + *-ation* (see *-fication*).] The act of simplifying or making simple; reduction from a complex to a simple state: as, the *simplification* of English spelling.

The *simplification* of machines renders them more and more perfect, but this *simplification* of the rudiments of languages renders them more and more imperfect, and less proper for many of the purposes of language.
*Adam Smith*, Formation of Languages.

Where tones coincide, the number of tones actually present is less than the number of possible tones, and there is a proportionate *simplification*: so to put it, more is commanded and with less effort.
*J. Ward*, Encyc. Brit., XX. 69.

**simplificative** (sim'pli-fi-kā-tiv), *a.* [< *simplificat*(*ion*) + *-ive*.] Simplifying, or tending to simplify.

"*Simplificative* evolution" as opposed to "elaborative evolution." *E. R. Lankester*, Degeneration, p. 71, note c.

**simplificator** (sim'pli-fi-kā-tor), *n.* [< *simplificat*(*ion*) + *-or*[1].] One who simplifies, or favors simplification, as of a system, doctrine, etc. [Rare.]

This is the supposition of *simplificators*, who, from the impulse of a faulty cerebral conformation, must needs disbelieve, because theology would otherwise afford them no intellectual exercise.
*Isaac Taylor*, Nat. Illat. Enthusiasm, p. 92.

**simplify** (sim'pli-fī), *v.*; pret. and pp. *simplified*, ppr. *simplifying*. [< F. *simplifier* = Sp. Pg. *simplificar* = It. (refl.) *simplificare*; irreg., as *simple* + *-fy*.] **I.** *trans.* To make simple; reduce from complexity to simplicity; also, to make easy of use, execution, performance, or comprehension.

Philosophers have generally advised men to shun needless occupations, as the certain impediments of a good and happy life; they bid us endeavour to *simplify* ourselves.
*Barrow*, Works, II. xxxiv.

With no outdoor amusements, and with no summer holiday, how much is life *simplified!* But the simplicity of life means monotony.
*W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 88.

**II.** *intrans.* To produce or effect simplicity.

That is a wonderful simplification, and science always *simplifies*. *J. N. Lockyer*, Spect. Anal., p. 166.

**simplism** (sim'plizm), *n.* [< *simple* + *-ism*.] The advocacy or cultivation of simplicity; hence, an affected or labored simplicity.

Other writers have to affect what to him [Wordsworth] is natural. So they have what Arnold called *simplism*, he simplicity. *The Century*, XXXIX. 624.

**simplist** (sim'plist), *n.* [< OF. *simpliste*, also *simplicist* = Sp. *simplista* = It. *semplicista*; as *simple* + *-ist*.] One skilled in simples or medicinal plants; a simpler.

A plant so unlike a rose, it [the rose of Jericho] hath been mistaken by some good *simplist* for amomum.
*Sir T. Browne*, Vulg. Err., ii. 6.

**simplistic** (sim-plis'tik), *a.* [< *simplist* + *-ic*.] **1.** Of or pertaining to simples or a simplist. [Rare.] *Imp. Dict.*—**2.** Endeavoring to explain everything, or too much, upon a single principle.

The facts of nature and of life are more apt to be complex than simple. *Simplistic* theories are generally one-sided and partial. *J. F. Clarke*. (*Worcester.*)

**simplity**† (sim'pli-ti), *n.* [< ME. *simplity*, *symplete*, < OF. *simpletc*, simplicity: see *simplicity*.] Simplicity.

Thanne shaltow se Sobrete and *Symplete*-of-apeche.
*Piers Plowman* (B), x. 165.

**simploce**, *n.* See *symploce*.

**simply** (sim'pli), *adv.* [< ME. *sympely*, *sympilly*, *sympilliche*, *simpleliche*, etc.; < *simple* + *-ly*[2].] In a simple manner. (*a*) Without complication, intricacy, obscurity, or circumlocution; easily; plainly.

He made his complaynt and his clamoure heringe hem alle, and seide to hem full *sympilly*, "Lordinges, ye be alle my liege men, and of me ye holde youre londes and youre fees." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 616.

Evolution, under its primary aspect, is illustrated most *simply* and clearly by this passage of the Solar System from a widely diffused incoherent state to a consolidated coherent state. *H. Spencer*, First Principles, § 108.

(*b*) Without extravagance or parade; unostentatiously.

Thei ben fulle devoute Men, and lyven porely and *sympely*, with Joutes and with Dates; and thei don gret Abstynence and Penaunce. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 58.

A mortal, built upon the antique plan,
Brimful of lusty blood as ever ran,
And taking life as *simply* as a tree!
*Lowell*, Agassiz, l. 144.

(*c*) Without pretense or affectation; unassumingly; artlessly.

Thei dide to Kynge Arthur their homage full debonerly as was right, and the kynge he receyved with gode herte and *sympilliche* with wepynge.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 140.

Subverting worldly strong, and worldly wise
By *simply* meek. *Milton*, P. L., xii. 569.

(*d*) Without wisdom or discretion; unwisely; foolishly.

And we driven the remenaunt in at the yates, that *sympilly* hem defended whan they hadde loste their lorde.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 78.

(*e*) Merely; solely; only.

It more afflicts me now to know by whom
This deed is done than *simply* that 'tis done.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iii. 1.

The attractive force of a stimulus is determined not *simply* by its quantity but also by its quality.
*J. Sully*, Outlines of Psychol., p. 82.

Hence—(*f*) Absolutely; quite.

He is *simply* the rarest man i' the world.
*Shak.*, Cor., iv. 5. 169.

They [the older royal families of Europe] never wanted a surname; none attached itself to them, and they *simply* have none. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., II. 414.

(*g*) Absolutely; in the full sense of the words; not in a particular respect merely.

**Simpson's operation.** See *operation*.

**simptomet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *symptom*.

**simpulum** (sim'pū-lum), *n.*; pl. *simpula* (-lă). [L.: see def.] In *Rom. antiq.*, a small ladle with which wine was dipped out for libations, etc.

A third [relief] which seemed to be an altar, with two reliefs on it, one being a person holding a *simpulum*; these were all brought from Buda.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 249.

**simson, simpson** (sim'sọn), *n.* [Var. of obs. *sencion*, *senchion*, < OF. *senecion*, < L. *senecio*(*n-*), groundsel: see *sencion*, *Senecio*.] Groundsel. [Prov. Eng.]

**Sims's operation.** See *operation*.

**simulacra**, *n.* Plural of *simulacrum*.

**simulacret** (sim'ū-lā-kėr), *n.* [Also *simulachre*; < ME. *symulacre*, *symylacre*, < OF. *simulacre*, also *simulaire*, F. *simulacre* = Pr. *simulacra* = Sp. Pg. It. *simulacro*, < L. *simulacrum*, a likeness, image, form, appearance, phantom: see *simulacrum*.] An image.

Betwene *Symulacres* and Ydoles is a gret difference. For *Symulacres* ben Ymages made aftre lykneese of Men or of Women, or of the Sonne or of the Mone, or of ony Beest, or of ony kyndely thing.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 164.

Phidias . . . made of ynory the *simulachre* or image of Jupiter. *Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, i. 8.

**simulacrum** (sim-ū-lā'krum), *n.*; pl. *simulacra* (-krä). [L., a likeness, image, form, appearance, phantom (in philosophy a tr. of Gr. *ὁμοίωμα*), < *simulare*, make like, imitate: see *simulate*.] **1.** That which is formed in the likeness of any object; an image.

The mountain is flanked by two tall conical *simulacra*, with radiate summits.
*B. V. Head*, Historia Numorum, p. 634.

He [the author of the De Mysteriis] condemns as folly and impiety the worship of images of the gods, though his master held that these *simulacra* were filled with divine power, whether made by the hand of man or (as he believed) fallen from heaven. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 603.

**2.** A shadowy or unreal likeness of anything; a phantom; a vague, unreal representation.

The sensations of persons who have suffered amputation show that their sensorium retains a picture or map of the body so far as regards the location of all its sensitive regions. This *simulacrum* is invaded by consciousness whenever the proper stimulus is applied.
*E. D. Cope*, Origin of the Fittest, p. 407.

All the landscape and the scene seemed the *simulacrum* of an old romance, the echo of an early dream.
*C. D. Warner*, Roundabout Journey, xvii.

**3.** A formal sign; a sign which represents a thing by resembling it, but does not indicate it, or stand for the actual presence of the thing.

**simulant** (sim'ū-lant), *a.* and *n.* [< L. *simulan*(*t-*)*s*, ppr. of *simulare*, make like: see *simulate*.] **I.** *a.* Simulating (something else); appearing to be (what it is not); replacing (in position or in aspect): with *of*: used especially in biology: as, a scutum *simulant of* a scutellum; cheliceres *simulant of* chelæ; stamens *simulant of* petals, or conversely. A good many parts and organs, under various physiological modifications, are thus simulant of others from which they are morphologically different. See *similar*, 4.

**II.** *n.* One who or that which simulates something else.

These are, indeed, solemn processions, which not even youth and beauty, or their *simulants*, can make gay.
*W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 103.

**simular** (sim'ū-lăr), *a.* and *n.* [Irreg. < L. *simulare*, make like, simulate, < *similis*, like: see *similar*. The form is appar. due to assoeiation of the adj. *similar* with the verb *simulate;* it may have been suggested by the OF. *simulaire*, an image, simulaerum: see *simulacre*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Practising simulation; feigning; deceiving. [Rare.]

Thou perjured, and thou *simular* man of virtue.
*Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2. 54.

2. Simulated or assumed; eounterfeit; false. [Rare.]

I return'd with *simular* proof enough
To make the noble Leonatus mad.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 200.

In the old poetic fame
The gods are blind and lame,
And the *simular* despite
Betrays the more abounding might.
*Emerson*, Monadnoc.

**II.** *n.* One who simulates or feigns anything. [Rare.]

Christ calleth the Phariseea hypocrites, that is to say *simulars*, and white sepulchres. *Tyndale.*

**simulate** (sim'ū-lāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *simulated*, ppr. *simulating*. [< L. *simulatus*, pp. of *simulare*, also *similare* (> It. *simulare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *simular* = F. *simuler*), make like, imitate, copy, represent, feign, < *similis*, like: see *similar*. Cf. *dissimulate*.] 1. To assume the appearanee of, without having the reality; feign; counterfeit; pretend.

She, while he stabbed her, *simulated* death.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 162.

The scheme of *simulated* insanity is precisely the one he [Hamlet] would have been likely to hit upon, because it enabled him to follow his own bent.
*Lowell*, Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 221.

2. To act the part of; imitate; be like; resemble.

The peu which *simulated* tongue
On paper, and saved all except the sound,
Which never was. *Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 41.

What proof is there that brutea are other than a superior race of marionettes, which eat without pleasure, cry without pain, desire nothing, know nothing, and only *simulate* intelligence as a bee *simulates* a mathematician?
*Huxley*, Animal Automatism.

3. Specifically—(*a*) In *phonology*, to imitate in form. See *simulation*, 2. (*b*) In *biol.*, to imitate or mimic; resemble by way of protective mimicry: as, some insects *simulate* flowers or leaves. See *mimicry*, 3. **=Syn. 1.** *Disguise*, etc. (see *dissemble*), affect, sham.

**simulate** (sim'ū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *simulatus*, pp.: see the verb.] Feigned; pretended.

The monkes were not threitened to be undre this curse, because they had vowed a *simulate* chastyte.
*Bp. Bale*, Eng. Votaries, ii.

**simulation** (sim-ū-lā'shọn), *n.* [< ME. *simulacion*, < OF. *simulation*, *simulacion*, F. *simulation* = Pr. Sp. *simulacion* = Pg. *simulação* = It. *simulazione*, < L. *simulatio(n-)*, ML. also *similatio(n-)*, a feigning, < *simulare*, pp. *simulatus*, feign, simulate: see *simulate*.] 1. The act of simulating, or feigning or counterfeiting; the false assumption of a certain appearance or character; pretense, usually for the purpose of deceiving.

Thera be three degreea of this hiding and velling of a man's aelf: the first, closeness, reservation, and secrecy; . . . the second, dissimulation in the negative—when a man lets fall signs and argumeots that he is not that he is; and the third, *simulation* in the affirmative—when a man industriously and expressly feigns and pretends to be that he is not.
*Bacon*, Simulation and Dissimulation (ed. 1887).

The *simulation* of nature, as distinguished from the actual reproduction of nature, is the peculiar province of stage art. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 438.

2. Specifically—(*a*) In *phonology*, imitation in form; the alteration of the form of a word so as to approach or agree with that of another word having some aceidental similarity, and to suggest a connection between them: a tendency of popular etymology. Examples are *frontispiece* for *frontispice* (simulating *piece*), *curtal-ax* for *cutlas* (simulating *ax*), *sovereign* for *soverain* or **soveren* (simulating *reign*), *sparrowgrass* for *asparagus* (simulating *sparrow* and *grass*), etc.

*Simulation.* The feigning a connection with words of similar sound is an important fact in English and other modern languages: asparagus > sparrow-grass. It probably had just as full play in ancient speech, but its effects cannot be so surely traced.
*F. A. March*, Anglo-Saxon Grammar, p. 28.

(*b*) In *biol.*, unconscious imitation or protective mimicry; assimilation in appearance.—3. Resemblanee; similarity. [Rare.]

M,—why, that begins my name . . . M, O, A, I; this *simulation* is not as the former; and yet, to crush this a little, it would bow to me, for every one of these lettera are in my name. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 5. 151.

4. In *French law*, a fictitious engagement, contract, or conveyanee, made either as a fraud where no real transaetion is intended, or as a mask or cover for a different transaction, in which case it may sometimes be made in good faith and valid. **=Syn. 1.** See *dissemble*.

**simulator** (sim'ū-lā-tọr), *n.* [= F. *simulateur* = Sp. Pg. *simulador* = It. *simulatore*, < L. *simulator*, an imitator, a copier, < *simulatus*, pp. of *simulare*, imitate, simulate, copy: see *simulate*.] One who simulates or feigns.

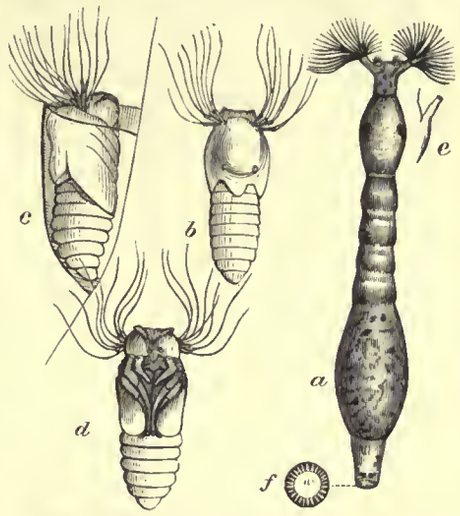
They are merely *simulators* of the part they sustain.
*De Quincey*, Autoblog. Sketches, I. 200. (*Davies.*)

**simulatory** (sim'ū-lā-tọ-ri), *a.* [< *simulate* + *-ory*.] Serving to deceive; characterized by simulation.

Jehoram wisely suspects this flight of the Syrians to be but *simulatory* and politic, only to draw Israel out of their city, for the spoil of both.
*Bp. Hall*, Famine of Samaria Relieved.

**Simuliidæ** (sim-ū-lī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Zetterstedt, 1842, as *Simulides*), < *Simulium* + *-idæ*.] A family of nematocerous dipterous insects, founded upon and containing only the genus *Simulium*. Also *Simulidæ*.

**Simulium** (si-mū'li-um), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802), < L. *simulare*, imitate, simulate: see *simulate*.] An important genus of biting gnats, typical of the family *Simuliidæ*. They are small humpbacked gnats, of a gray or blackish color, with broad pale wings. Many well-known species belong to this genus,




Fish-killing Buffalo-gnat (*Simulium piscicidium*), much magnified.
*a*, larva, dorsal view, with fan-shaped appendages spread; *b*, pupa, dorsal view; *c*, pupa, lateral view; *d*, pupa, ventral view; *e*, thoracic proleg of larva; *f*, manner in which the circular rows of bristles are arranged at anal extremity.

such as the Columbatsch midge of eastern Europe, the black-fly (*S. molestum*) of the wooded regions of the northern United States and Canada, and the buffalo- and turkey-gnats of the southwestern United States. Their bite is very painful, and they sometimes swarm in such numbers as to become a pest. The larvæ and pupæ are aquatic, and generally live in shallow swift-running streams. Also *Simulia*. See cut under *turkey-gnat*.

**simultaneity** (sim″ul- or sī″mul-tā-nē'i-ti), *n.* [= F. *simultanéité* = Sp. *simultaneidad* = Pg. *simultaneidade*, < ML. *simultaneus*, happening at the same time: see *simultaneous*.] The state or fact of being simultaneous.

The organs [heart, lungs, etc.] of these never-ceasing functions furnish, indeed, the most conclusive proofs of the *simultaneity* of repair and waste.
*H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 62.

In the palmiest days of Sydney Smith and Macaulay . . . the great principle of *simultaneity* in conversation, as we may call it, had not been discovered, and it was still supposed that two people could not with advantage talk at once. *The Nation*, Nov. 20, 1883, p. 444.

**simultaneous** (sim-ul- or sī-mul-tā'nē-us), *a.* [= F. *simultané* = Sp. *simultáneo* = Pg. It. *simultaneo*, < ML. *simultaneus*, < *simultim*, at the same time, extended < L. *simul*, together, at the same time: see *similar*.] Existing, occurring, or operating at the same time; contemporaneous; also, in Aristotelian metaphysies, having the same rank in the order of nature: said of two or more objects, events, ideas, conditions, acts, etc.

Our own history interestingly shows *simultaneous* movements now towards freer, and now towards less free, forms locally and generally. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Sociol., § 510.

No fact is more familiar than that there is a *simultaneous* impulse acting on many individual minds at once, so that genius comes in clusters, and shines rarely as a single star. *O. W. Holmes*, Essays, p. 84.

The combination, whether *simultaneous* or successive, of our conscious experiences is correlated with the combination of the impressions made.
*G. T. Ladd*, Physiol. Psychology, p. 580.

**Simultaneous equations**, equations satisfied at the same time—that is, with the same system of values of the unknown quantities, or, in the case of differential equations, with the same system of primitives.

**simultaneously** (sim-ul- or sī-mul-tā'nē-us-li), *adv.* In a simultaneous manner; at the same time; together in point of time.

**simultaneousness** (sim-ul- or sī-mul-tā'nē-us-nes), *n.* The state or fact of being simultaneous, or of happening at the same time, or acting in conjunetion.

**simulty**† (sim'ul-ti), *n.* [< L. *simulta(t-)s*, a hostile encounter, rivalry, < *simul*, together: see *simultaneous*.] Rivalry; dissension.

Nor seek to get his patron's favour by embarking himself in the factions of the family; to enquire after domestic *simulties*, their sports or affections.
*B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

**simung**, *n.* The otter of Java, *Lutra leptonyx*.

**simurg, simurgh** (si-mörg'), *n.* [Also *simorg*, *simorgh*; < Pers. *simurgh*, a fabulous bird (see def.).] A monstrous bird of Persian fable, to which are ascribed characters like those of the roc.

But I am an "old bird," as Mr. Smith himself calls me: a *Simorg*, an "all-knowing Bird of Ages" in matters of cyclometry. *De Morgan*, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 329.

**sin**[1] (sin), *n.* [< ME. *sinne*, *synne*, *sunne*, *senne*, *zenne*, < AS. *syn*, *synn* (in inflection *synn-*, *sinn-*, *senn-*) = OS. *sundea*, *sundia* = OFries. *sinne*, *sende* = MD. *sunde*, *sonde*, D. *zonde* = MLG. *sunde*, LG. *sunne*, *sunn* = OHG. *suntea*, *sunta*, *sundea*, *sunda*, MHG. *sunde*, *sünde*, G. *sünde*, = Icel. *syndh*, *synth*, later *synd*, = Sw. Dan. *synd* (not in Goth.), sin, akin to L. *son(t-)s*, sinful, guilty, *sonticus*, dangerous, hurtful, and perhaps to Gr. *ἄτη*, sin, misehief, harm. Aecording to Curtius and others, the word is an abstract noun formed from the ppr. represented by L. **sen(t-)s*, *en(t-)s*, being, and by AS. *sōth*, true, sooth, = Icel. *sannr*, etc., lit. 'being (so)' (see *sooth*), Goth. *sunja*, the truth, sooth.] 1. Any want of conformity unto or transgression of the law of God. (*Westminster Assembly's Shorter Catechism.*) The true definition of sin is a much contested question, theologians being broadly divided into two schools of thought, the one holding that all sin consists in the voluntary and conscious act of the individual, the other that it also includes the moral character and disposition of the race; one that all moral responsibility is individual, the other that there is also a moral responsibility of the race as a race. To these should be added a third school, which regards sin as simply an imperfection and immaturity, and therefore requiring for remedy principally a healthful development under favorable conditions. Theologians also divide sin into two classes, *actual sin* and *original sin*. Actual sin consists in the voluntary conscious act of the individual. (See *actual*.) Original sin is the innate depravity and corruption of the nature common to all mankind. But whether this native depravity is properly called *sin*, or whether it is only a tendency to sin and becomes sin only when it is yielded to by the conscious voluntary act of the individual, is a question upon which theologians differ. Roman Catholic and other theologians, following the early church fathers, distinguish between *mortal* (or *deadly*) and *venial* sins. Mortal or deadly sins are such as wilfully violate the divine law, destroy the friendship of God, and cause the death of the soul. The seven mortal or deadly sins are pride, covetousness, lust, anger, gluttony, envy, and sloth. Venial sins are such transgressions as are due to inadvertence, do not destroy the friendship of God, and, while tending to become mortal, are not in themselves the death of the soul. The differeoce is one of degree, not of kind.

And ye knowe also that it was do be me, and so sholde myn be the *synne*. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 80.

Sure, it is no *sin*;
Or of the deadly seven it is the least.
*Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 111.

At the court of assistanta one Hugh Bewett was banished for holding publicly and maintaining that he waa free from original *sin* and from actual also for half a year before. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 22.

Original *sin* is the product of human will as yet unindividualized in Adam, while actual *sin* is the product of human will as individualized in his posterity.
*Shedd*, Hist. Christian Doctrine, II. 81.

2. A serious fault; an error; a transgression: as, a *sin* against good taste.—3. An incarnation or embodiment of sin.

Thy ambition,
Thou scarlet *sin*, robb'd this bewailing land
Of noble Buckingham. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 255.

**Canonical sins.** See *canonical*.—**Deadly sin.** See def. 1.—**Man of sin.** See *man*.—**Mortal sin.** See def. 1.—**Original sin.** See def. 1.—**Remission of sins.** See *remission*.—**The seven deadly sins.** See def. 1.—**Venial sin.** See def. 1. **=Syn. 1** and **2.** *Wrong*, *Iniquity*, etc. See *crime*.

**sin**[1] (sin), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sinned*, ppr. *sinning*. [< ME. *sinnen, synnen, sinien, sinnien, sinzen, singen, sungen, sungen, sinezen*, < AS. *syngian, gesyngian* = OS. *sundiōn, sundeōn* = MD. *sondighen*, D. *zondigen* = OHG. *suntēōn, suntōn, sundōn*, MHG. *sundigen, sunden, sündigen, sünden*, G. *sündigen* = Icel. *syndga* = Sw. *synda* = Dan. *synde*, sin; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To commit a sin; depart voluntarily from the path of duty prescribed by God; violate the divine law by actual transgression or by the neglect or non-observance of its injunctions.

Thei seyn that wee *synnen* whan wee eten Flessche on the Dayes before Aasche Wednesday, and of that that wee eten Flessche the Wednesday, and Egges and Chese upon the Frydayes. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 20.

All have *sinned*, and come short of the glory of God. Rom. iii. 23.

The tempter or the tempted, who *sins* most? *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2. 163.

That he *sinn'd* is not believable;
For, look upon his face!—but if he *sinn'd*,
The sin that practice burns into the blood,
And not the one dark hour which brings remorse,
Will brand us, after, of whose fold we be.
*Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

2. To commit an error or a fault; be at fault; transgress an accepted standard of propriety or taste; offend: followed by *against* before an object.

*Against* thee, thee only, have I *sinned*. Ps. li. 4.

I am a man
More *sinn'd against* than *sinning*.
*Shak.*, Lear, iii. 2. 60.

I think I have never *sinned against* her; I have always tried not to do what would hurt her.
*George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xxxii.

"The Old Well," . . . quite cleverly painted, and *sinning* chiefly by excessive prettiness. *The Nation*, XLVII. 464.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To do or commit, contrary to right or rule: with a cognate object.

And all is past, the sin is *sinn'd*, and I,
Lo! I forgive thee, as Eternal God
Forgives; do thou for thine own soul the rest.
*Tennyson*, Guinevere.

[Also used impersonally, as in the following quotation:

Meanwhile, ere thus was *sinn'd* and judged on earth,
Within the gates of hell sat Sin and Death.
*Milton*, P. L., x. 229.]

2. To influence, force, or drive by sinning to some course of procedure: followed by an adverbial phrase noting the direction of the result effected.

I have *sinned* away your father, and he is gone.
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, ii.

We have *sinned* him hence, and that he lives
God to his promise, not our practice, gives.
*Dryden*, Britannia Rediviva, l. 292.

**Sinning one's mercies**, being ungrateful for the gifts of Providence. [Scotch.]

I know your good father would term this *sinning my mercies*. *Scott.*

**sin**[2] (sin), *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* [< ME. *sin, syn, sen*, a contraction of *sithen:* see *sithen, sith*[1], and cf. *sine*[1], *syne, since*.] Same as *since*.

**sin.** An abbreviation of *sine*[2], 2.

**sin-absolver** (sin'ab-sol'vėr), *n.* One who absolves from the guilt of sin. [Rare.]

A divine, a ghostly confessor,
A *sin-absolver*. *Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 3. 56.

**Sinaic** (sī-nā'ik), *a.* [< *Sinai* + *-ic*.] Same as *Sinaitic*.

**Sinaitic** (sī-na-it'ik), *a.* [< NL. *Sinaiticus*, < *Sinai* (see def.).] Pertaining to Mount Sinai, or to the peninsula in which it is situated, in Arabia, between the two arms of the Red Sea: as, *Sinaitic* inscriptions; the *Sinaitic* tables.—**Sinaitic codex.** See *codex*, 2.

**sinamine** (si-nam'in), *n.* [< L. *sin(api)*, mustard, + *amine* (?).] Allyl cyanide, $C_3H_5CN$, a substance obtained from crude oil of mustard.

**sinamont, sinamonet,** *n.* Obsolete forms of *cinnamon*.

**sinapine** (sin'a-pin), *n.* [< F. *sinapine;* as *Sinapis* + *-ine*[2].] An organic base, $C_{16}H_{23}NO_5$, existing as a sulphocyanate in white mustard-seed. The free base is quite unstable, and has not been obtained.

**Sinapis** (si-nā'pis), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1737), earlier *Sinapi*, < L. *sinapis*, usually *sinapi*, < Gr. σίναπι, σίνηπι, σίναπυ, σίνηπυ, σίνηπυς, in Attic νᾶπυ, mustard: see *senvy*.] A former genus of European and Asiatic cruciferous plants, including mustard, the type of the order. It is now regarded as a subgenus of *Brassica*, and as such distinguished by its spreading petals, and aessile beaked and cylindrical or angled pods with globose seeds. This is still the officinal name of mustard, of which the seeds are laxative, stimulant, emetic, and rubefacient. See *mustard*.

**sinapism** (sin'a-pizm), *n.* [= F. *sinapisme*, < L. *sinapismus*, < Gr. σιναπισμός, a mustard-plaster, < σιναπίζειν (> L. *sinapizare*), cover with a mustard-plaster, < σίναπι (> L. *sinapi*), mustard: see *senvy*.] A plaster composed wholly or in part of mustard-flour; a mustard-plaster.

The places ought, before the application of those topicke medicines, to be well prepared with the razour, and a *sinapisme* or rubicative made of mustard-seed, untill the place look red. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxix. 6.

**sin-born** (sin'bôrn), *a.* Born of sin; originating in or derived from sin; conceived in sin.

Thus the *sin-born* monster answer'd soon:
To me, who with eternal famine pine,
Alike is hell, or paradise, or heaven.
*Milton*, P. L., x. 596.

**sin-bred** (sin'bred), *a.* Produced or bred by sin.

Dishonest shame
Of nature's works, honour dishonourable,
*Sin-bred*, how have ye troubled all mankind!
*Milton*, P. L., iv. 315.

**since** (sins), *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* [< late ME. *sins, syns, sens* (cf. D. *sinds, sints*), a contraction of *sithence*, ult. < *sith:* see *sithence, sith*[1].] **I.** *adv.* 1. After that; from then till now; from a specified time in the past onward; continually afterward; in or during some part of a time between a specified past time and the present; in the interval that has followed a certain event or time; subsequently.

Saint George, that swinged the dragon, and e'er *since*
Sits on his horse back at mine hostess' door,
Teach us some fence! *Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 288.

I hear Butler is made *since* Count of the Empire.
*Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 36.

Ireland was probably then [1654] a more agreeable residence for the higher classes, as compared with England, than it has ever been before or *since*.
*Macaulay*, Sir William Temple.

2. Before now; ago: with an adverbial phrase specifying the amount of time separating the event or time in question from the present: as, many years *since;* not long *since*.

This Church [of Amiens] was built by a certaine Bishop of this city, about foure hundred years *since*.
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 15.

You know, if argument, or time, or love,
Could reconcile, long *since* we had shook hands.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Love's Cure, v. 3.

In the North long *since* my nest is made.
*Tennyson*, Princess, iv. (song).

**II.** *prep.* Ever from the time of; throughout all the time following; continuously after and from; at some or any time during the period following; subsequently to.

You know *since* Pentecost the sum is due.
*Shak.*, C. of E., iv. 1. 1.

My last was of the first current, *since* which I received one from your Lordship. *Howell*, Letters, I. v. 29.

Sam, who is a very good bottle companion, has been the diversion of his friends, upon account of his passion, ever *since* the year one thousand six hundred and eighty-one. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 89.

A waste land, where no one comes,
Or hath come, *since* the making of the world.
*Tennyson*, Passing of Arthur.

**III.** *conj.* 1. From the time when; in or during the time after.

A hundereth wyntyr, I watte wele,
Is wente *sen* I this werke had wrought.
*York Plays*, p. 49.

Ayenat nyght the wynde fell fayre in our waye, so that we sayled further that nyght thanne we dyde in any daye *syns* we departed from Jaffe.
*Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 70.

I have been in such a pickle *since* I saw you last.
*Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 282.

Now we began to repent our haste in coming from the settlements, for we had no food *since* we came from thence.
*Dampier*, Voyages, I. 20.

2†. When: after verbs noting knowledge or recollection.

Remember *since* you owed no more to time
Than I do now: with thought of such affections,
Step forth mine advocate. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 1. 219.

3. As a sequel or consequence of the fact that; inasmuch as; because.

*Viol.* You are very bold.
*Jam.* 'Tis fit, *since* you are proud.
*Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, v. 1.

Perhaps for want of food the soul may pine;
But that were strange, *since* all things bad and good,
*Since* all God's creatures, mortal and divine,
*Since* God himself is her eternal food.
*Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, xxxi.

=**Syn.** 3. *Because, Since, As, Inasmuch as, For. Because* (originally *by cause*) is strong and the most direct. *Since*, starting from the idea of mere sequence in time, is naturally less emphatic as to causation: its clause more often precedes the main proposition. *As* is still weaker, and, like *since*, generally brings in the reason before the main proposition: *as* or *since* the mountain will not come to Mohammed, Mohammed must go to the mountain. *Inasmuch as* is the most formal and emphatic, being used only to mark the express reason or condition. *For* follows the main proposition, and generally introduces that which is really continuative of the main proposition and of equal or nearly equal importance, the idea of giving a reason being subordinate.

**Sinceny ware.** See *ware*[2].

**sincere** (sin-sēr'), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *syncere;* < OF. *sincere, syncere*, F. *sincère* = Sp. Pg. It. *sincero*, < L. *sincerus*, sound, uninjured, whole (applied in a physical sense to the body, limbs, skin, etc.), clean (applied to a vessel, jar, etc.), pure (applied to saffron, ointment, gems, etc.), unmixed (applied to a race, tribe, etc.), real, genuine (applied to various things); in a fig. sense, sound, uncorrupted; ult. origin unknown. The word is appar. a compound, but the elements are uncertain, and various views have been held: (*a*) *Sincerus*, lit. 'without wax,' < *sine*, without, + *cera*, wax; explained as referring originally to clean vessels free from the wax sometimes used in sealing wine-jars, etc. This etymology is untenable. (*b*) *Sincerus*, lit. 'wholly separated,' < *sin-*, 'one,' seen also in *singuli*, one by one, *simplex*, single, simple, *semel*, once, etc. (see *same*), + *-cer* in *cernere* (pp. *cretus*), separate: see *concern, discern*. (*c*) *Sincerus*, lit. 'entirely pure,' < *sin-*, 'same, ever,' in L. *simul*, together, etc. (identical with *sin-* above), + *-cerus* for **scerus* = AS. *scīr*, bright, pure, sheer: see *sheer*[1].] 1. Sound; whole; unbroken; without error, defect, or injury. [Obsolete or archaic.]

He tried a third, a tough well chosen spear;
The inviolable body stood *sincere*,
Though Cygnus then did no defence provide,
But scornful offer'd his unshielded side.
*Dryden*, tr. of Ovid's Metamorph., xii. 133.

2. Pure; unmixed; unadulterated; free from imitation; good throughout: as, *sincere* work. [Obsolete or archaic.]

As newborn babes, desire the *sincere* milk of the word [the spiritual milk which is without guile, R. V.].
1 Pet. ii. 2.

Wood is cheap
And wine *sincere* outside the city gate.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 14.

3. Having no admixture; free; clear: followed by *of*. [Rare.]

Our air, *sincere of* ceremonious haze,
Forcing hard outlines mercilessly close.
*Lowell*, Agassiz, lv. 26.

4. Unalloyed or unadulterated by deceit or unfriendliness; free from pretense or falsehood; honestly felt, meant, or intended: as, a *sincere* wish; a *sincere* effort.

His love *sincere*, his thoughts immaculate.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., ii. 7. 76.

The instructions given them [the viceroys] by the Home Government show a *sincere* desire for the well-being of Ireland. *Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xvi.

5. Free from duplicity or dissimulation; honest in speech or intention; guileless; truthful; frank.

A woman is too *sincere* to mitigate the fury of her principles with temper and discretion.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 57.

If he is as deserving and *sincere* as you have represented him to me, he will never give you up so.
*Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 2.

Man's great duty is not to be *sincere*, but to be right; to be so, and not to believe that he is so.
*H. B. Smith*, System of Christian Theol., p. 190.

6. Morally pure; undepraved; upright; virtuous; blameless.

But now the bishop
Turns insurrection to religion:
Supposed *sincere* and holy in his thoughts,
He's followed both with body and with mind.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 1. 202.

This Countrie is thought to haue beene the habitation of . . . Noah and his *sincerer* Familie. . . . Yet how soone, and how much, they degenerated in the wicked off-spring of cursed Cham. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 78.

A Predicant or preaching Frier, a man of *sincere* life and conuersation. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 476.

=**Syn.** 4 and 5. *Fair, Open*, etc. (see *candid*); *Cordial, Sincere*, etc. (see *hearty*), unfeigned, undissembling, artless, heartfelt.

**sincerely** (sin-sēr'li), *adv.* In a sincere manner, in any sense of the word *sincere;* wholly; purely; with truth; truly; really.

**sincereness** (sin-sēr'nes), *n.* Same as *sincerity*.

**sincerity** (sin-ser'i-ti), *n.* [< F. *sincérité* = Sp. *sinceridad* = Pg. *sinceridade* = It. *sincerità*, < L. *sinceritā(t-)s*, < *sincerus*, sincere: see *sincere*.] The state or character of being sincere. (*a*) Freedom from admixture, adulteration, or alloy; purity. [Obsolete or archaic.]

The Germans are a people that more than all the world, I think, may boast *sincerity*, as being for some thousand of years a pure and unmixed people.
*Feltham*, Brief Character of the Low Countries.

(*b*) Freedom from duplicity, deceit, or falsehood; honesty; truthfulness.

I speak not by commandment, but . . . to prove the *sincerity* of your love. 2 Cor. viii. 8.

*Sincerity* can never be taken to be the highest moral state. *Sincerity* is not the chief of virtues, as seems to be assumed. *H. B. Smith*, System of Christian Theol., p. 189.

(*c*) Integrity; uprightness; faithfulness.

In the integrity [margin, *sincerity*] of my heart and innocency of my hands have I done this. Gen. xx. 5.

**Order of Sincerity.** See *Order of the Red Eagle*, under *eagle*. = **Syn.** See *sincere*.

**sinch** (sinch), *n.* and *v.* A bad spelling of *cinch*.

**sincipital** (sin-sip'i-tal), *a.* [< L. *sinciput* (*-pit-*), sinciput, + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the sinciput: opposed to *occipital*. *Dunglison*.

**sinciput** (sin'si-put), *n.* [Formerly also *synciput*; < L. *sinciput*, the head, brain, lit. half a head (applied to the cheek or jowl of a hog), < *semi-*, half, + *caput*, head. In mod. use opposed to *occiput*, the back part of the head: see *occiput*.] 1. The upper half or part of the head; the dome of the skull; the calvarium, including the vertical, parietal, and frontal regions of the cranium: distinguished from *occiput*. [A usual restricted sense of the word to forehead or brow seems to have come from opposition to *hindhead* or *occiput*.]

2. In *entom.*, the front of the epicranium, or that part between the vertex and the clypeus.

**sinckt**, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sink*.

**sinckfoilet**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cinquefoil*.

**sincopet**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *syncope*.

**sindelt**, *n.* Same as *sendal*.

**sinder**[1]†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cinder*.

**sinder**[2] (sin'dėr), *v.* A Scotch form of *sunder*.

**Sindh carpet.** A name given somewhat loosely to East Indian carpets and rugs of the poorest quality.

**sindickt**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *syndic*.

**sindle** (sin'dl), *adv.* [Also now or formerly *sindyll*, *sendyll*, *seindle*, *seyndill*, *seenil*, *senil*; perhaps < Sw. Dan. *sönder* in *i sönder*, asunder, separately: see *sunder*, *sinder*[2].] Seldom; rarely. [Scotch.]

Wi' good white bread, and farrow-cow milk,
He hade her feed me aft;
And ga'e her a little wee summer-dale wandie,
To ding me *sindle* and saft.
*Lord Randal* (A) (Child's Ballads, II. 25).

**sindle** (sin'dl), *a.* [Also *seindle*; < *sindle*, *adv.*] Rare. [Scotch.]

**sindoc,** *n.* See *sintoc*.

**sindont** (sin'don), *n.* [< ME. *syndone*, *sendony*, < L. *sindon*, < Gr. *σινδών*, fine muslin or muslin, or something made from it, as a garment, napkin, sail, etc.; prob. from India or *Sind*, ult. < Skt. *Sindhu*, the Indus, a particular use of *sindhu*, a river: see *Indian*. Cf. *sendal*[1].] 1. A thin fabric, of cotton, linen, or silk.

So Ioseph layde Ihesu to rest in his sepulture,
And wrapped his body in a clothe called *sendony*.
*Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 37.

2. A piece of cotton or linen; a wrapper.

A book and a letter, . . . wrapped in *sindons* of linen.
*Bacon*.

**sine**[1] (sīn), *adv.* and *conj.* [Also *syne*, the usual spelling in Sc.; < ME. *sine*, *syne*, a later form, with added adverbial termination *-e* (in part a mere variant), of *sin*[2], contraction of *sithen*: see *sin*[2], *sith*[1].] **I.** *adv.* 1. After that; afterward: same as *since*, 1.

*Seyne* bowea of wylde bores with the braune lechyde.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 188.

2. Before now; ago: same as *since*, 3: as, *lang syne*, long ago, used also as a noun, especially in the phrase *auld langsyne*, old times (see *langsyne*). [Obsolete or Scotch in both uses.]

**II.** *conj.* After; since: same as *since*.

**sine**[2] (sīn), *n.* [< L. *sinus*, a bend, curve, fold, coil, curl, esp. the hanging fold of the upper part of a toga, a bay, bight, gulf, NL. in math. a sine: see *sinus*.] 1†. A gulf.

Such is the German Sea, such Persian *Sine*,
Such th' Indian Gulf, and such th' Arabian Brine.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 3.

2. In *trigon.*, formerly, with reference to any arc of a circle, the line drawn from one extremity of the arc at right angles to the diameter which passes through its other extremity; now ordinarily, with reference not to the arc but to the angle which it subtends at the center of the circle, the ratio of the aforesaid line to the radius of the circle. Thus, in the diagram, BE is the sine of the arc AB (sometimes it is defined as half the chord of double the arc), and the ratio of BE to CB is the sine of the angle ACB. (See *trigonometrical functions*, under *trigonometrical*.) A more scientific definition of the sine is that of Euler, $\sin x = \frac{1}{2i}(e^{-xi} - e^{xi})$, where $i^2 = -1$, and $e$ is the Napierian base. The sine is also fully defined by the infinite series

$$\sin x = x - \frac{x^3}{3!} + \frac{x^5}{5!} - \cdots$$

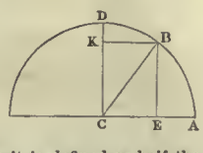
But all the properties of sines are readily deduced from the definition that the sine is such a function that it vanishes with the variable, while

$$\frac{d \sin x}{dx} = \sqrt{1 - (\sin x)^2}.$$

Abbreviated *sin*, as in formulæ here given.—**Arithmetic of sines,** analytical trigonometry. Its object is to exhibit the relation of the sines, cosines, tangents, etc., of arcs, multiple arcs, etc.—**Artificial sine.** See *artificial*.—**Coversed sine,** the versed sine of the complement of an angle. In the diagram the ratio of DK to BC is the coversed sine of the angle ACB; and DK is the co-versed sine of the arc AB.—**Curve of sines.** See *curve*.—**Lines of sines,** a scale having divisions marked with values of an angle in arithmetical progression, the distances of the divisions from the origin being proportional to the sines of these angular values.—**Logarithmic sine,** the logarithm of a natural sine.—**Natural sine,** the sine as above defined: the expression arose when *sine* was still understood as a half-chord, and meant the sine for radius unity (or some multiple of ten).—**Sine galvanometer.** See *galvanometer*.—**Sine of the** $(mn-1)$**th order,** the function expressed by the series

$$\frac{x^{m-1}}{(n-1)!} \pm \frac{x^{2m-1}}{(2m-1)!} + \frac{x^{3m-1}}{(3m-1)!} \pm \cdots$$

These functions were invented by Wronski.—**Sine of three lines which meet in a point,** the sine of the angle between the first line and the plane of the other two, multiplied by the sine of the angle between the other two lines.—**Sine of three planes,** the sine of the angle between the first plane and the intersection of the other two, multiplied by the sine of the angle between the other two planes.—**Subversed sine.** Same as *supplemental versed sine*.—**Supplemental versed sine,** the difference between the versed sine and the diameter.—**Versed sine,** unity minus the cosine. Formerly, for the arc AB (see the diagram), it was understood to be the line EA; now the ratio of EA to BC is the versed sine of the angle ACB.—**Whole sine of a circle,** the radius.




**sine**[3] (sīn), *v. i.* [Cf. *sie*[1], *sile*[1].] 1. To strain. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. To leave off milking a cow. *Halliwell*.

**sine**[4] (sī'nē), *prep.* [L., without: see *sans*, *sinecure*.] A Latin preposition, signifying 'without.' See *sine die*, *sine qua non*.

**Sinea** (sin'ē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Amyot and Serville, 1843), < Heb. *sene*.] A genus of predaceous bugs of the family *Reduviidæ*, comprising only 8 species, 4 of which are from the western United States, while 3 are Mexican or South American. *S. diadema*, found throughout the United States, is a well-known enemy of the Colorado potato-beetle, commonly called *rapacious soldier-bug*. See cut under *Reduviidæ*.

**sin-eater**† (sin'ē″tėr), *n.* Formerly, in some parts of England, one who was hired in connection with funeral rites to eat a piece of bread placed near the bier, and who by this symbol took upon himself the sins of the deceased, that the departed soul might rest in peace. The usage is said to have originated in a mistaken interpretation of Hosea iv. 8: "They eat up the sin of my people."

The manner [in the County of Hereford] was that, when the Corps was brought out of the house and layd on the Biere, a Loafe of bread was brought out, and delivered to the *Sinne-eater* over the corps, as also a Mazar-bowle of maple (Gossips bowle) full of beer, wch he was to drinke up, and sixpence in money, in consideration whereof he tooke upon him (ipso facto) all the Sinnes of the Defunct, and freed him (or her) from walking after they were dead.
*Aubrey*, Remaines of Gentilisme, p. 35 (Folk-Lore Soc. Publ., IV. 35).

**sin-eating** (sin'ē″ting), *n.* The practices of the sin-eaters. *Hone*, Year-Book, July 19.

**sine-complement** (sīn'kom″plē-ment), *n.* Same as *cosine*.

**sinecural** (sī'nē-kūr-al), *a.* [< *sinecure* + *-al*.] Of or relating to a sinecure; of the nature of a sinecure. *Imp. Dict.*

**sinecure** (sī'nē-kūr), *n.* and *a.* [Cf. F. *sinécure* (< E.), < ML. *sine cura*, in the phrase *beneficium sine cura*, a benefice without the cure of souls: L. *sine*, without; *curā*, abl. of *cura*, care: see *sine*[4], *cure*, *n.*] **I.** *n.* 1. An ecclesiastical benefice without cure of souls. In England these exist —(*a*) where the benefice is a donative, and is committed to the incumbent by the patron expressly without cure of souls, the cure either not existing or being intrusted to a vicar; (*b*) where residence is not required, as in certain cathedral offices to which no spiritual function is attached except reading prayers and singing; (*c*) where a parish is destitute of parishioners, having become depopulated.

Hence—2. Any office or position giving profitable returns without requiring work.

Never man, I think,
So moulder'd in a *sinecure* as he.
*Tennyson*, Princess, Prol.

**II.** *a.* Free from exaction; profitable without requiring labor; sinecural.

Gibbon, whose *sinecure* place was swept away by the Economical Reform Bill of 1782.
*Lecky*, Eng. in 18th Cent., xi.

**sinecure** (sī'nē-kūr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sinecured*, ppr. *sinecuring*. [< *sinecure*, *n.*] To place in a sinecure. *Imp. Dict.*

**sinecurism** (sī'nē-kūr-izm), *n.* [= F. *sinécurisme*; as *sinecure* + *-ism*.] The holding of sinecures; a state of society or affairs in which sinecures are of frequent occurrence.

The English universities have suffered deeply from evils to which no American universities seem at present likely to be exposed—from clericism, celibacy, and *sinecurism*, for example. *C. W. Eliot*, N. A. Rev., CXXVI. 224.

**sinecurist** (sī'nē-kūr-ist), *n.* [= F. *sinécuriste*; as *sinecure* + *-ist*.] One who holds or seeks a sinecure.

He tilted as gallantly as ever against the placemen, the borough-mongers, and the *sinecurists*.
*Nineteenth Century*, XIX. 254.

**sine die** (sī'nē dī'ē). [L.: *sine*, without (see *sine*[4]); *die*, abl. of *dies*, day: see *dial*.] Without day: used in connection with an adjournment of an assembly, or of any business or cause, without any specified day or time for reassembling, or resuming the subject or business. When a prisoner is suffered to go *sine die*, he is practically discharged.

**sine-integral** (sīn'in″tē-gral), *n.* The function

$$\int \frac{\sin x}{x}\, dx.$$

**Sinemurian** (sī-nē-mū'ri-an), *n.* The French name of a division of the Jurassic series; the equivalent of the Lower Lias of the English geologists. As typically developed at Semur, in France, it consists of three series, each characterized by a particular species of ammonite.

**sine qua non** (sī'nē kwā non). [L.: *sine*, without (see *sine*[4]); *qua*, abl. sing. fem. of *qui*, which (agreeing with *re*, thing, understood); *non*, not: see *non*[3].] Something absolutely necessary or indispensable; an indispensable condition: as, he made the presence of a witness a *sine qua non*; used attributively, indispensable; necessary.

Publication, in some degree, and by some mode, is a *sine qua non* condition for the generation of literature.
*De Quincey*, Style, iv.

**sine-titular** (sī'nē-tit″ū-lär), *a.* [< L. *sine*, without, + *titulus*, title: see *title*, *titular*.] Without a title for ordination. *Jer. Taylor*, Works, II. 196.

**sinew** (sin'ū), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sinnew*; < ME. *sincwe*, *synewe*, *synowe*, *synow*, *senewe*, *sinwe*, *senwe*, *sinuc*, < AS. *sinu*, *seono*, *sionu* (*sinw-*, *sinew-*) = OFries. *sini*, *sine*, *sin* = MD. *scnuwe*, *scnue*, D. *zenuw* = MLG. *sene* = OHG. *senawa*, *scnewa*, *senuwa*, MHG. *senewe*, *senwe*, *sene*, G. *schne* = Icel. *sin* = Sw. *sena* = Dan. *sene* = Goth. **sinawa* (not recorded), a sinew; prob. Skt. *snāva* (for **sinava*), a sinew; perhaps akin to AS. *sāl* = OS. *sēl* = OHG. MHG. G. *seil* = Icel. *seil* = Goth. **sail* (inferred from deriv. *insailjan*) = OBulg. *silo*, a cord, rope, and to Gr. *ἰμάς*, a band; from a root **si*, Lett. *sinu*, I bind, Skt. √ *si* (1st pers. pres. *sinomi*), bind.] 1. A cord or tendon of the body. See *tendon*.

He . . . was grete and lene and full of veynes and of *senewes*, and was also so grym a figure that he was dredefull for to be-holde. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 339.

Cutting out the *sinews* of his hands and feet, he bore them off, leaving Jupiter behind miserably maimed and mangled. *Bacon*, Political Fables, viii.

2†. A nerve. Compare *aponeurosis*.

The feeling pow'r, which is life's root,
Through ev'ry living part itself doth shed
By *sinews*, which extend from head to foot,
And, like a net, all o'er the body spread.
*Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, xviii.

Hence—3. Figuratively, muscle; nerve; nervous energy; strength.

Oppressed nature sleeps:
This rest might yet have balm'd thy broken *sinews*.
*Shak.*, Lear, iii. 6. 105.

You have done worthily; I have not seen,
Since Hercules, a man of tougher *sinews*.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 4.

All the wealth
That *sinews* bought and sold have ever earn'd.
*Cowper*, Task, ii. 32.

4. A string or chord, as of a musical instrument.

His sweetest strokes then sad Arion lent
Th' inchanting *sinnews* of his Instrument.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 5.

5. That which gives strength or in which strength consists; a supporting member or factor; a mainstay.

What with Owen Glendower's absence thence,
Who with them was a rated *sinew*, . . .
I fear the power of Percy is too wesk
To wage an instant trial with the king.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iv. 4. 17.

He that first said that Money was the *sinew* of all things spake it chiefly, in my opinion, in respect of the Warres. *North*, tr. of Plutarch's Lives [Cleomenes], p. 677.

Good company and good discourse are the very *sinews* of virtue. *I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 64.

The whalemen especially have been the *sinews* of the American navy. *The Century*, XL. 509.

**Sinew-backed bow.** See *bow*[2]. — **Sinews of war**, money.

Neither is the anthority of Machiavel to be despised, who scorneth the proverb of estate taken first from a speech of Mucianus, that moneys are the *sinews of wars*; and saith there are no true sinews of wars but the very sinews of the arms of valiant men. *Bacon*, Speech for Naturalization (Works, ed. Spedding, [X. 324).

**sinew** (sin′ū), *v. t.* [< *sinew*, *n.*] 1. To furnish with sinews; strengthen as by sinews; make robust; harden; steel.

He will rather do it [sue for peace] when he sees
Onrselves well *sinewed* to our defence.
*Shak.*, K. John, v. 7. 88.

2. To serve as sinews of; be the support or mainstay of.

Wretchca now stuck up for long tortures, lest luxury should feel a momentary pang, might, if properly treated, serve to *sinew* the state in time of danger.
*Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxvii.

3. To knit or bind strongly; join firmly. [Rare.]

Ask the Lady Bona for thy queen;
So shalt thou *sinew* both these lands together.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., iii. 6. 91.

**sinewey**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *senvy*.

**sinewiness** (sin′ū-i-nes), *n.* The state or character of being sinewy. *Bailey*, 1727.

**sinewish**† (sin′ū-ish), *a.* [< *sinew* + *-ish*[1].] Sinewy. [Rare.]

His [Hugh de Lacie's] neck was short, and his bodie hairie, as also not fleshie but *sinewish* and strong compact. *Giraldus Cambrensis*, Conquest of Ireland (trans.), [ii. 24 (Holinshed's Chron.).

**sinewize**† (sin′ū-īz), *v. t.* [< *sinew* + *-ize*.] To sinew; make sinewy. [Rare.]

Such an anatomy of wit, so *sinewized* and arterized that 'tis the goodliest model of pleasure that ever was to behold. *B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, iii. 1.

**sinewless** (sin′ū-les), *a.* [< *sinew* + *-less*.] Having no sinews or muscles; lacking strength or vigor, as of sinews; not sinewy.

Death stood all glassy in his fixed eye; . . .
His foot, in bony whiteness, glitter'd there,
Shrunken and *sinewless*, and ghastly bare.
*Byron*, Saul.

**sinewous**† (sin′ū-us), *a.* [< *sinew* + *-ous*.] Sinewy.

His armes and other limbs more *sinewous* than fleshie.
*Giraldus Cambrensis*, Conquest of Ireland (trans.), ii. 10 [(Holinshed's Chron.).

**sinew-shrunk** (sin′ū-shrungk), *a.* In *farriery*, having the sinews of the belly-muscles shrunk by excessive fatigue, as a horse.

**sinewy** (sin′ū-i), *a.* [< ME. *senowy*; < *sinew* + *-y*[1].] 1. Of the nature of a sinew; resembling a sinew; forming a sinew; tendinous: as, *sinewy* fibers; a *sinewy* muscle, in which the tendinous part is conspicuous.

The *sinewy* thread my brain lets fall
Through every part
Can tie those parts, and make me one of all.
*Donne*, The Funeral.

2. Having strong sinews; hence, muscular; strong; brawny; robust.

Take oxen yonge, . . . playne bak and streght,
The thies sadde and *senowy*.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 129.

For thy vigour,
Bull-bearing Milo his addition yield
To *sinewy* Ajax. *Shak.*, T. and C., ii. 3. 259.

3. Pertaining to or due to physical strength; hence, stout, strong, or vigorous in any way.

Motion and long-during action tires
The *sinewy* vigour of the traveller.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., iv. 3. 308.

In the literature of Rome it is that we find the true El Dorado of rhetoric, as we might expect from the *sinewy* compactness of the language. *De Quincey*, Rhetoric.

**sinfonia** (sin-fō-nē′ä), *n.* [It.: see *symphony*.] In *music*, same as *symphony*.

**sinfonie**†, *n.* In *music*, same as *symphony*.

**sinful** (sin′fûl), *a.* [< ME. *sinful*, *synful*, *senful*, *sunful*, < AS. *synful*, *synfull* (= Icel. *syndafullr*, *syndfullr* = Sw. *syndfull* = Dan. *syndefuld*), < *syn*, sin, + *full*, full: see *sin*[1] and *-ful*.] 1. Full of sin; wicked; iniquitous; unholy.

Thn, a wrecche *sunful* mon. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 56.

Shame attend the *sinful!*
I know my innocence.
*Fletcher*, Wife for a Month, iv. 5.

2. Containing or consisting in sin; contrary to the laws of God: as, *sinful* action; *sinful* thoughts; *sinful* words.

Nature herself, though pure of *sinful* thought,
Wrought in her so that, seeing me, she turned.
*Milton*, P. L., viii. 506.

3. Contrary to propriety, discretion, wisdom, or the like; wrong; blameworthy.

Were it not *sinful* then, striving to mend,
To mar the subject that before was well?
*Shak.*, Sonnets, cliii.

=**Syn.** *Illegal*, *Immoral*, etc. (see *criminal*), bad, evil, unrighteous, ungodly, impious.

**sinfully** (sin′fûl-i), *adv.* [< ME. *synfulliche*, *sinfullike*; < *sinful* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a sinful manner. (*a*) So as to incur the guilt of sin; wickedly; iniquitously; unworthily.

"Sir," seide Hervy, "ye sey euell and *synfulliche*, but soche is now youre talente." *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 497.

The humble and contented man pleases himself innocently and easily, while the ambitious man attempts to please others *sinfully* and difficultly. *South*.

(*b*) Reprehensibly; wrongly: a weakened sense.

We were a *sinfully* indiscreet and curious young couple to talk of the affairs of others as we did.
*D. C. Murray*, Weaker Vessel, xiii.

2. By sin; by or in consequence of sinful acts. [Rare.]

If a son that is by his father sent about merchandise do *sinfully* miscarry upon the sea, the imputation of his wickedness, by your rule, should be imposed upon his father that sent him. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 1. 155.

**sinfulness** (sin′fûl-nes), *n.* [< ME. *synfulnesse*; < *sinful* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being sinful; especially, the quality of being contrary to the divine law; wickedness; depravity; moral corruption; iniquity: as, the *sinfulness* of an action; the *sinfulness* of thoughts or purposes.

Good with bad
Expect to hear, supernal grace contending
With *sinfulness* of men. *Milton*, P. L., xi. 360.

**sing** (sing), *v.*; pret. *sang* or *sung*, pp. *sung*, ppr. *singing*. [< ME. *singen*, *syngen* (pret. *sang*, *song*, pl. *sungen*, *songe*, pp. *sungen*, *songen*, *songe*, *i-sungen*, *i-songe*), < AS. *singan* (pret. *sang*, pl. *sungon*, pp. *sungen*), sing, chant, sound (used of the human voice, also poet. of the howling of wolves, the sound of a trumpet, etc.), = OS. *singan* = OFries. *sionga* = MD. *singen*, D. *zingen* = MLG. LG. *singen*, sing. = OHG. *singan*, sing, crow, MHG. G. *singen*, sing. = Icel. *syngja* = Sw. *sjunga* = Dan. *synge* = Goth. *siggwan* (for **singwan*), sing, also read or intone (used of Christ's reading the Scriptures in the synagogue); perhaps orig. imitative, like *ring*, and used orig. of the clash of weapons, resonance of metals, and the rush of a missile through the air (although in the earliest recorded uses it denotes human utterance). If imitative, it has nothing to do with AS. *secgan*, etc., say: see *say*[1]. Hence *singe*[1], *song*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To utter words or inarticulate sounds in musical succession or with a tone that is musical in quality; chant: said of human beings.

On of the Jewys be gan to *syng*, and than all the women daunsed to gedyr by the space of an ower.
*Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 63.

Such musick, as 'tis said,
Before was never made,
But when of old the sons of morning *sung*.
*Milton*, Nativity, l. 119.

2†. Specifically, to intone.

Thei auffre not thei Latynes to *syngen* at here Awteres.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 19.

3. To produce tuneful, musical, or rhythmical sounds: said of certain birds, beasts, and insects, and of various inanimate things: as, *singing* sands.

Bestes and . . . Bryddes . . . *songen* fulle delectabely, and meveden be craft, that it semede that thei weren quyke. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 278.

When the bagpipe *sings* i' the nose.
*Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 49.

At eve a dry cicala *sung*.
*Tennyson*, Marians in the South.

4. To give out a continuous murmuring, humming, buzzing, or whistling sound.

Another storm brewing; I hear it *sing* i' the wind.
*Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 2. 20.

The kettle was *singing*, and the clock was ticking steadily toward four o'clock. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, ii.

5. To cry out with pain or displeasure; squeal. [Humorous.]

Certes, lecchours dide he gretteat wo;
They sholde *singen* if that they were hent.
*Chaucer*, Friar's Tale, l. 13.

6. To compose verse; relate or rehearse something in numbers or verse.

Who would not *sing* for Lycidas? He knew
Himself to *sing*, and build the lofty rhyme.
*Milton*, Lycidas, l. 10.

7. To have the sensation of a continuous humming or ringing sound; ring.

Their ears *sing*, by reason of some cold and rheum.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 255.

8. To be capable of being sung; be adaptable to a musical setting.

I know it [Ossianic hymn] myself very well, and I know several old poems that will *sing* to it.
*O'Curry*, Anc. Irish, II. xxxviii.

**Singing bird.** (*a*) A bird that sings; a songster; a singer.

My old friend ought not to pass the remainder of his life in a cage like a *singing bird*.
*Addison*, Guardian, No. 67.

(*b*) Technically, an oscine passerine bird, whether it can sing or not; any member of the *Oscines* or *Cantatores*, many of which are songless. — **Singing falcon.** See *singing hawk*, below. — **Singing fish**, a Californian toad-fish of the family *Batrachidæ*, the midshipman, *Porichthys porosissimus*. It attains a length of over 15 inches, and abounds on the Pacific coast of the United States from Puget Sound southward. — **Singing hawk**, one of five or six different African hawks of the genus *Melierax*, as *M. canorus* or *M. polyzonus*; a chanting-falcon. The name is due to *le faucon chanteur* of Levaillant, 1799, whence *Falco canorus* of Rislach, 1799, *F. musicus* of Daudin, 1800, *chanting-falcon* of Latham, 1802, together with the genus *Melierax* of G. R. Gray, 1840 — all these terms being based upon the South African bird, *M. canorus*. The reputation of these hawks for musical ability appears to rest upon very slight basis of fact, if any. See cut under *Melierax*. — **Singing mouse**, a mouse that sings. It is not a distinct species. Some individuals of the common house-mouse, *Mus musculus*, and of the American wood-mouse, *Hesperomys leucopus*, have been known to acquire the trick or habit of warbling a few musical notes in a high key and with a shrill, wiry timbre, vocalizing in a manner fairly to be called singing. — **To hear a bird sing.** See *bird*[1]. — **To sing out**, to speak or call out loudly and distinctly; shout. [Colloq.]

When the call-boy would *sing out* for Captain Beaugarde, in the second act, we'd find that he had levanted with our best slashed trousers. *C. Lever*, Harry Lorrequer, xvi.

**To sing small**, to adopt a humble tone or part, as through defeat or inferiority; play a subordinate or insignificant part.

I must myself *sing small* in her company! I will never meet at hard edge with her.
*Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, I. 96.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To utter in musical sounds or with musical alternations of pitch; chant.

And hy [they] *zonge* thane zang thet none other ne may *zynge*. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 268.

By shallow rivers, to whose falls
Melodious birds *sing* madrigals.
*Marlowe*, Passionate Shepherd to His Love.

2†. Specifically, to intone.

The mede that meny prestes taketh for masses that thei *syngen*. *Piers Plowman* (C), iv. 313.

3. To celebrate with singing, or with some form of sound resembling singing; proclaim musically or resonantly; chant.

I hear a tempest coming,
That *sings* mine and my kingdom's ruin.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Thierry and Theodoret, i. 2.

By what Voice, Sound, what Tongue,
Can this Eternall Deitie be *sung*?
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 80.

4. To frame, utter, or declaim in poetic form.

But now my Muse dull heavy numbers *sings*;
Cupid, 'tis thou alone giv'st verse her wings.
*Randolph*, Complaint against Cupid.

5. To celebrate in numbers or verse; describe or glorify in poetry.

That happy verse
Which aptly *sings* the good.
*Shak.*, T. of A., i. 1. 18.

Arms, and the man I *sing*, who, forced by Fate,
And haughty Juno's unrelenting hate,
Expelled and exiled, left the Trojan shore.
*Dryden*, Æneid, i. 1.

6. To utter with enthusiasm; celebrate: as, to *sing* a person's praises on all occasions.

And I'll
Be bound, the players shall *sing* your praises then,
Without their poets. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, ii. 1.

7. To usher in or out, attend on, or accompany with singing: as, to *sing* the old year out and the new year in.

Sweet bird, that *sing'st* away the early hours,
Of winters past or coming void of care,
Well pleased with delights which present are.
*Drummond*, Flowers of Sion, To the Nightingale.

I heard them *singing* home the bride;
And, as I listened to the song,
I thought my turn would come ere long.
*Longfellow*, Blind Girl of Castel-Cuillè, ii.

8. To bring, send, force, or effect, as any end or change, by singing: as, to *sing* a child to sleep.

She will *sing* the savageness out of a bear.
*Shak.*, Othello, iv. 1. 200.

**To sing another song** or **tune**, to take a different tone; modify one's tone or manner, especially with humility or submissiveness. [Colloq.]

*Constable.* Madam,
The Queene must heare you *sing another song*
Before you part with vs.
*Elizabeth.* My God doth know,
I can no note but truth.
*Heywood*, If you Know not me (Works, I. 207).

**To sing out**, to shout or call (something) loudly. [Colloq.]

"Who's there?" *sung out* the lieutenant.
"Torches," was the answer.
*M. Scott*, Tom Cringle's Log, i.

**To sing placebo†**. See *placebo*.—**To sing sorrow†**, to take a doleful, lugubrious tone; hence, to suffer discomfort or misfortune with no better remedy than complaints.

Though this were so, and your worship should find such a sword, it would be of service only to those who are dubbed knights, like the balsam; as for the poor squires, they may *sing sorrow*. *Jarvis*, tr. of Don Quixote, i. 18.

=Syn. 1. To carol, warble, chant, hymn.

**sing** (sing), *n.* [< *sing*, *v.*] A singing; an entertainment of song. [Colloq.]

**sing.** An abbreviation of *singular*.

**singable** (sing'a-bl), *a.* [< *sing* + *-able*.] Capable of being sung; suitable for singing.

But for the most part Mr. Gilbert has addressed himself . . . to the task of writing, for Sir Arthur Sullivan's music, pure twaddle, appropriate twaddle, exquisitely *singable* twaddle. *The Academy*, Oct. 13, 1888, p. 247.

**singableness** (sing'a-bl-nes), *n.* The quality of being singable; appropriateness for singing.

The *singableness* of poems and hymns.
*The Nation*, March 30, 1871, p. 223.

**singe** (sinj), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *singed*, ppr. *singeing*. [Early mod. E. also *sindge*; an altered form of *senge* (see note under *English*), < ME. *sengen*, *scengen* (pp. *seind*, *seynd*, *sengid*), < AS. **sengan* (in comp. *besengan*), singe, burn (= MD. *senghen*, D. *zengen* = OHG. *sengan*, *senkan*, MHG. G. *sengen*, singe, scorch, parch, burn; cf. Icel. *sangr*, singed, burnt), causal of *singan* (pret. *sang*), sing, 'make to sing,' with reference to the singing or hissing noise made by singeing hair, and the sound given out by a burning log.] 1. To burn superficially; especially, to burn off the ends or projections of: as, to *singe* a fowl (to burn off the small downy or thready feathers left after plucking); to *singe* cloth or calico (to burn off the projecting pile or nap); to *singe* the hair of the head.

Thet ner [fire] . . . *zength* and bernth ofte the huyte robe of chastete and of maydenhod.
*Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 229.

*Seynd* bacoun and somtyme an ey or tweye.
*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 25.

Heat not a furnace for your foe so hot
That it do *singe* yourself.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., i. 1. 141.

If you want paper to *singe* a fowl, tear the first book you see about the house.
*Swift*, Advice to Servants (General Directions).

2. To parch; make arid and dry.

The scorching sky
Doth *singe* the sandy wilds of spiceful Barbary.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, v. 312.

3. To act on with an effect similar to that of heat: said of extreme cold. [Rare.]

The corns of the ordinarie wheat Triticum, being parched or roated upon a red hot yron, are a present remedie for those who are scorched and *sindged* with nipping cold.
*Holland*, Pliny, xxii. 25.

4. Figuratively, to injure superficially; come near injuring seriously; harm.

Flirtation, after all, was not necessarily a *singeing* process. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xxvii.

'Twas truth *singed* the Iiea
And saved me, not the vain sword nor weak speech!
*Browning*, Ring and Book, II. 57.

**Singed cat**, a cat disfigured with burnt fur; hence, a person of unprepossessing appearance, but of good sound character or qualities, or one whose reputation has been injured, but who is nevertheless deserving of regard.

But I forgive ye, Tom. I reckon you're a kind of a *singed cat*, as the saying is—better 'n you look.
*Mark Twain*, Tom Sawyer, i.

**To singe off**, to remove by singeing or burning.

My master and his man are both broke loose,
Beaten the maids a-row and bound the doctor,
Whose beard they have *singed off* with brands of fire.
*Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1. 171.

**To singe one's beard**, to deal a stinging insult to one.

On the 19th of April [1587] he [Sir Francis Drake] entered the harbour of Cadiz, . . . and in the course of two nights and one day had sunk, burnt, or captured shipping of ten thousand tons lading. To use his own expressive phrase, he had *singed the Spanish king's beard*.
*Knight*, Popular Hist. Eng., III. 215.

=Syn. 1. *Scar*, etc. See *scorch*.

**singe** (sinj), *n.* [< *singe*, *v.*] 1. A burning of the surface; a scorching; hence, a heat capable of singeing.

An appalling mystic light—the *singe* and glow of the flame of the pit! *J. H. Shorthouse*, Countess Eve, xi.

2. An injury or hurt caused by singeing; a superficial burn.

**singeing** (sin'jing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *singe*, *v.*] The act or process of burning superficially. Specifically—(*a*) Removal by fire of down and thread-feathers from a fowl after plucking. See the quotation under *filoplume*. (*b*) The removal of the nap by heat in the preparation of calico for printing. See *singe*, *v. t.*, 1.

**singeing-lamp** (sin'jing-lamp), *n.* A lamp used to singe the hair from a horse, instead of clipping it. It has a flat body, with an opening on one side of the light-chamber. *E. H. Knight.*

**singeingly** (sin'jing-li), *adv.* With heat sufficient to singe. [Rare.]

The bodies of devils may be not only warm, but *singeingly* hot, as it was in him that took one of Melancthon's relations by the hand, and so scorched her that she bare the mark of it to her dying day.
*Dr. H. More*, Antidote against Atheism, App.

**singeing-machine** (sin'jing-ma-shōn″), *n.* A machine for singeing textile fabrics in the process of finishing them, especially cotton cloth to prepare it for printing.

**singelt†**, *n.* A Middle English form of *shingle*[1].

**singer**[1] (sing'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *synger*, *syngare* (= MLG. *singer* = MHG. *singære*, *singer*, G. *singer*); as *sing*, *v.*, + *-er*[1]. The word took the place of the earlier noun *songer*.] 1. One who sings; one who makes music with the voice; specifically, a trained or professional vocalist.

I gat me men *singers* and women *singers*, and the delights of the sons of men, as musical instruments.
Eccl. ii. 8.

I remembered his fine voice; I knew he liked to sing—good *singers* generally do.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, xxiv.

2. In the early church and in the Greek Church, a member of one of the minor orders of clergy; one who is ordained to sing in the church. The order existed as early as the third or fourth century. In the early church the singers were distinctively called *canonical singers*.

3. One who composes or rehearses anything in verse.

Let it suffice me that my murmuring rhyme
Beats with light wing against the ivory gate,
Telling a tale not too importunate
To those who in the sleepy region stay,
Lulled by the *singer* of an empty day.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, Int.

4. A bird that sings; a bird that naturally sings well, or can be trained to sing tunes; a singing bird: as, the male mocking-bird is a *singer*, but the female is not; the canary is a good *singer*.

**singer**[2] (sin'jėr), *n.* [< *singe* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which singes. Specifically, in *calico-manuf.*: (*a*) A person employed in singeing the nap off the cloth. (*b*) A singeing-machine.

**singeresst** (sing'ėr-es), *n.* [< ME. *singeresse*; < *singer*[1] + *-ess*.] A female singer.

Alle the syngers and *syngeresses*.
*Wyclif*, 2 Par. [2 Chron.] xxxv. 25.

**Singhalese**, *a.* and *n.* [Also *Sinhalese*, *Cingalese*, etc., < *Sinhala*, 'of lions,' whence, through Pāli *Sihalan*, Hind. *Silān*, etc., come Ceylon and the other Eur. forms of the name.] See *Cingalese*.

**Singhara nut.** See *water-nut*.

**singing** (sing'ing), *n.* [< ME. *syngyng*; verbal n. of *sing*, *v.*] 1. The act, process, or result of uttering sounds that are musical in quality or in succession; chanting; cantillation.

Sche seyd that ther wer non dysgysyngs, ner harpyng, ner lutyng, ner *syngyn*[*g*], ner non lowde dysports.
*Paston Letters*, III. 314.

The time of the *singing* of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land. Cant. ii. 12.

2. The act of telling, narrating, or describing anything in verse.—3. A sensation as of a prolonged ringing sound in the ears or head; tinnitus aurium.

I have a *singing* in my head like that of a cartwheel; my brains are upon a rotation.
*Harington*, Oceana (ed. 1771), p. 152. (*Jodrell.*)

*Singings* in the ear, gurglings in the throat: . . . all these were ominous sleep-warnings.
*Anthropological Jour.*, XIX. 119.

**Melismatic singing.** See *melismatic*.

**singing** (sing'ing), *p. a.* Of tones, sustained and sonorous, as if produced by a well-trained voice; cantabile.

The cantabile notes [of the skylark] are long-sustained and delightfully inflected tones, which have a true *singing* character. *Appleton's Ann. Cyc.*, 1886, p. 90.

**singing-bird** (sing'ing-bėrd), *n.* Same as *singing bird* (*b*) (which see, under *sing*, *v. i.*).

**singing-book** (sing'ing-bůk), *n.* A book containing music for singing; a song-book.

When shall we have a new set of *singing-books*, or the viola? *A. Brewer* (?), Lingua, i. 9.

**singing-breadt** (sing'ing-bred), *n.* [< ME. *syngyng-brede*; < *singing* + *bread*[1].] Same as *singing-cake*, 1.

Item, j box of *syngyng* brede.
*Paston Letters*, i. 470. [Inventory of plate belonging to [a Chapel.]

The altar breads were of two kinds. The larger, called *singing-bread*, were used for the sacrifice; the smaller, called housling-bread, were used for the communion of the people. *Myrc*, Instructions for Parish Priests [(E. E. T. S.), Notes, p. 69.

**singing-caket** (sing'ing-kāk), *n.* 1. The larger altar-bread used by the priest for the fraction and his own communion: so called from the service of song which accompanied its manufacture. Also called *singing-bread*, *singing-loaf*.

If the church always professed a communion, why have you one priest standing at the altar alone, with one *singing cake* for himself, which he showeth to the people to be seen and honoured, and not to be eaten?
*Bp. Cooper*, Defence of the Truth, p. 152. (*Davies.*)

2. A wafer for sealing letters or other documents.

The letters, finished and sealed up with *singing-cake*, he delivered unto us.
*Munday's English Romayne Life*, 1590 (Harl. Misc., [VII. 139). (*Davies.*)

**singing-flame** (sing'ing-flām), *n.* A flame, as a gas-jet, which, when burned in a tube of proper length, produces a clear, musical note.

**singing-gallery** (sing'ing-gal″ėr-i), *n.* A gallery occupied by singers, as in a church or cathedral: in New England often called the *orchestra*.

The balustrade of a *singing-gallery* (cantoria) in the Cathedral. *C. C. Perkins*, Italian Sculpture, p. 139.

**singing-hinny** (sing'ing-hin″i), *n.* A rich kneaded cake, containing butter and currants, and baked on a griddle. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

For any visitor who could stay, neither cream nor finest wheaten flour was wanting for "turf-cakea" and "*singing-hinnies*," with which it is the delight of the northern housewives to regale the honoured guest, as he sips their high priced tea. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, iv.

**singing-loaft** (sing'ing-lōf), *n.* Same as *singing-cake*, 1.

**singingly** (sing'ing-li), *adv.* In a singing manner; with sounds like singing.

Counterfaite courtiers—speaking lispingly, and answering *singingly*. *North*, Philosopher at Court (1575), p. 16.

**singing-man** (sing'ing-man), *n.* A man who sings or is employed to sing, as in cathedrals.

The prince broke thy head for liking his father to a *singing-man* of Windsor. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 98.

**singing-master** (sing'ing-mās″tėr), *n.* A teacher of the art of singing; specifically, the teacher of a singing-school. Also *singing-teacher*.

He . . . employed an itinerant *singingmaster* . . . to instruct them rightly in the tunes of the Psalms.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 112.

**singing-muscle** (sing'ing-mus″l), *n.* In *ornith.*, one of the intrinsic syringeal muscles of any oscine bird, serving to actuate the syrinx and thus modulate the voice in singing. See *syrinx*.

**singing-school** (sing'ing-skōl), *n.* A school or class in which singing is taught, together with the rudiments of musical notation and of harmony; a song-school.

**singing-voice** (sing'ing-vois), *n.* The voice as used in singing: opposed to *speaking-voice*.

These are the limits for the human *singing-voice*.
*S. Lanier*, Sci. of Eng. Verse, p. 28.

**singing-woman** (sing'ing-wům″an), *n.* A woman who sings or is employed to sing. 2 Chron. xxxv. 25.

**singio** (sin'ji-ō), *n.* [Native name.] A siluroid fish of the Ganges, *Saccobranchus singio*, having the opercular gill so modified that the fish is able to travel on land. *Owen.*

**single**[1] (sing'gl), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sengle* (see note under *English*); < ME. *single*, *sengle*, < OF. *single*, *sengle* = Pg. *singelo* = It. *singulo*, *singolo*, < L. *singulus*, single, separate (usually in the pl. *singuli*, one by one), for **sinculus*, **simculus*, < *sim-*, as in *sim-plex*, simple, single (akin to E. *same*: see *simple*, *same*), + dim. suffix *-culus*. Hence ult. *singular*.] I. *a.* 1. Being a unit, as distinguished from a number: often used expletively for emphasis: as, not a *single* word was said.

No *single* soul
Can we set eye on.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 130.

My Paper has not in it a *single* Word of News.
*Addison*, Spectator, No. 262.

2. Alone; by one's self or by itself; separate or apart from others; unaccompanied or unaided; detached; individual; particular.

Each man apart, all *single* and alone,
Yet an arch-villain keeps him company.
*Shak.*, T. of A., v. 1. 110.

*King.* What, at your meditations! Who attends you?
*Arethusa.* None but my *single* self: I need no guard;
I do no wrong, nor fear none.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, iii. 2.

3. Unmarried; also, pertaining to or involving celibacy: as, *single* life; the *single* state.

Elles God forbede but he sente
A wedded man bym grace to repente
Wel ofte rather than a *sengle* man.
*Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 423.

But earthlier happy is the rose distill'd
Than that which, withering on the virgin thorn,
Grows, lives, and dies in *single* blessedness.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 1. 78.

4. Unique; unmatched; singular; unusual.

Bare legged and in *sengle* apparayle.
*Sir T. Elyot*, The Governour, iii. 13.

That you may know my *single* charity,
Freely I here remit all interest.
*Ford*, 'Tis Pity, iv. 1.

I am *single* in my circumstances — a species apart in the political society. *Bolingbroke*, To Marchmont, quoted in [Walpole's Letters, II. 159, note.

5. Pertaining to one person or thing; individual, as opposed to commou, general, or universal; also, pertaining to one class, set, pair, etc.: as, a *single* dory (a boat manned by one person).

Trust to thy *single* virtue. *Shak.*, Lear, v. 3. 103.

Narrower scrutiny, that I might learn
In what degree or meaning thou art call'd
The Son of God; which bears no *single* sense.
*Milton*, P. R., iv. 517.

Should banded unions persecute
Opinion, and induce a time
When *single* thought is civil crime,
And individual freedom mute.
*Tennyson*, You Ask me Why.

6. Private; relating to the affairs of an individual; not public; relating to one's self.

All our service
In every point twice done and then done double
Were poor and *single* business to contend
Against those honors deep and broad wherewith
Your majesty loads our house.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 6. 16.

7. Free from combination, complication, or complexity; simple; consisting of one only.

As simple ideas are opposed to complex, and *single* to compound, so propositions are distinguished. *Watts.*

8. Normal; sound; healthy: often applied to the eye, and in that connection used figuratively of simplicity or integrity of character or purpose.

If therefore thine eye be *single*, thy whole body shall be full of light. Mat. vi. 22.

And now, courteous Reader, that I may not hold thee too long in the porch, I only crave of thee to read this following discourse with a *single* eye, and with the same ends as I had in penning it.
*N. Morton*, New England's Memorial, p. 16.

All readers of his [Matthew Arnold's] know how free he is from anything strained or fantastic or paradoxical, and how absolutely *single* his eye is.
*J. Burroughs*, The Century, XXVII. 925.

9. Free from duplicity; sincere; honest; straightforward.

Banish all compliment but *single* truth
From every tongue and every shepherd's heart.
*Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, v. 5.

Sure, he's an honest, very honest gentleman;
A man of *single* meaning. *Ford*, Broken Heart, iv. 1.

10†. Not strong or heavy; weak: noting beer, ale, etc., and opposed to *double* or *strong* beverages.

The very smiths,
That were half venturers, drink penitent *single* ale.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Coxcomb, ii. 2.

Sack 's but *single* broth;
Ale 's meat, drink, and cloth,
Say they that know never a letter.
*Wits Recreations* (1654). (*Nares.*)

11†. Feeble; trifling; foolish; silly.

Is not . . . your chin double? your wit *single*?
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 207.

He utters such *single* matter in so infantly a voice.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, iii. 1.

12. In *bot.*, solitary: said of a flower when there is only one ou a stem; also, in common usage, noting flowers which have only the normal number of floral envelops — that is, which are not double. See *double*, 6. — 13. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, not double, triple, etc.; not paired; azygous; simple; solitary; alone; one: generally emphatic, in implied comparison with things or parts of things that are ordinarily double, paired, several, etc. — **A single blind** (*milit.*). See *blind*[1], 4. — **At single anchor.** See *anchor*[1]. — **Single action.** See *action*. — **Single-action harp.** See *harp*, 1. — **Single billet.** See *billet*[2]. — **Single blessedness.** See *blessedness*. — **Single block.** See *block*[1], 11. — **Single-boater,** a trawling-cutter not belonging to a fleet: used by English fishermen. *J. W. Collins.* — **Single bond.** See *bond*[1], 7. — **Single bridging, burton, combat.** See the nouns. — **Single-cylinder machine,** a printing-machine that prints with a single cylinder on one side only of a sheet of paper. — **Single entry.** See *bookkeeping*. — **Single file.** See *file*[3]. — **Single floor.** See *floor*. — **Single-fluid battery** or **cell,** in *elect.* See *cell*, 8. — **Single man,** a man not married. In law the phrase may apply to any person not married at the time in question.

A widow is a *single man*, within a public land act.
*Silver v. Ladd*, 7 Wall. 219.

**Single money,** money in small denominations; small change. *Halliwell.*

*Face.* What box is that?
*Sub.* The fish-wives' rings, I think,
And the ale-wives' *single money*.
*B. Jonson*, Alchemist, v. 2.

**Single mordent, oyster, poplin.** See the nouns. — **Single pneumonia,** pneumonia affecting only one lung. — **Single proceleusmatic,** a pyrrhic. — **Single soldier**†, a private.

I'se e'en turn a *single sodger* mysell, or maybe a sergeant or a captain, if ye plague me the mair.
*Scott*, Old Mortality, viii.

**Single standard, stop, tax.** See the nouns. — **Single woman.** (*a*) A woman not married. (*b*†) By euphemism, a harlot or prostitute. [Old slang.]

**II.** *n.* 1. That which is single, in any sense of the word. Specifically — (*a*) *pl.* The twisted threads of silk made of single strands of the raw silk as wound from the cocoon. When simply cleaned and wound, the silk is called *dumb singles*, and is used for making bandana handkerchiefs, and, after bleaching, for gauze and similar fabrics. When wound, cleaned, and thrown, the silk is termed *thrown singles*, and is used for ribbons and common silks. When wound, cleaned, doubled, and thrown, and twisted in one direction, it becomes *tram*, and is used for the woof or shoot of gros de Naples, velvets, and flowered silks. When wound, cleaned, spun, doubled, and thrown, so that it resembles the strand of rope, it is called *organzine*, and is used for warp. (*b*) *pl.* In *lawn-tennis*, games played with one on a side: opposed to *doubles*, which are played with two on a side. (*c*) In the game of loo, a deposit in the pool of three chips, made by the dealer before the playing begins. (*d*) In *base-ball*, a safe hit that allows the batter to reach the first base, but not the second. (*e*) In *cricket*, a hit for which one run is scored.

2. In *falconry*, a talon or claw.

I grant it not. Mine likewise seisd a Fowle
Within her talents; and you saw her pawes
Full of the Feathers; both her petty *singles*,
And her long *singles*, grip'd her more then other.
*Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness (Works, II. 99).

3. The tail of an animal; properly, in *hunting*, the tail of the buck. *Halliwell.*

There 's a kind of acid humor that nature hath put in our *singles*, the smell whereof causeth our enemies, viz. the doggs, to fly from us.
*Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p. 63. (*Davies.*)

4. A handful of the gleanings of corn tied up. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — **In single,** singly; individually; separately.

Finding therefore the most of their actions *in single* to be weak, . . . I concluded that, if their single ambition and ignorance was such, then certainly united in a Councell it would be much more.
*Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

**single**[1] (sing'gl), *v.*; pret. and pp. *singled*, ppr. *singling*. [< *single*[1], *a.*] **I.** *trans.* 1†. To make single, separate, or alone; retire; sequester.

Many men there are than whom nothing is more commendable when they are *singled*; and yet in society with others none less fit to answer the duties which are looked for at their hands. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, i. 16.

2. To select individually from among a number; choose out separately from others: commonly followed by *out*.

Each *singled out* his man.
*Robin Hood and the Stranger* (Child's Ballads, V. 415).

Him Hector *singled*, as his troops he led,
And thus inflam'd him, pointing to the dead.
*Pope*, Iliad, xv. 652.

3†. To lead aside or apart from others.

*Single* you thither then this dainty doe,
And strike her home by force, if not by words.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 1. 117.

If we can, *single* her forth to some place.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man out of his Humour, v. 1.

4. *Naut.*, to unite, so as to combine several parts into one: as, to *single* the tacks and sheets.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To separate; go apart from others: said specifically of a hunted deer when it leaves the herd. *Halliwell* (under *hunting*).

It is indeed a reflection somewhat mortifying to the author who breaks his ranks, and *singles* out for public favour, to think that he must combat contempt before he can arrive at glory. *Goldsmith*, Polite Learning.

2. Same as *single-foot*.

**single**[2]† (sing'gl), *v. i.* [< OF. *singler*, *sigler*, F. *cingler* = Sp. *singlar* = Pg. *singrar* (ML. *siglare*), sail, cut the water with a full wind, make head (cf. OF. *single*, *sigle*, a sail): see *sail*[1], *v.*, and cf. *seel*[3].] To sail before the wind; make head.

A royall shippe I sawe, by tyde and by winde,
*Single* and sayle in sea as sweet as milke.
*Puttenham*, Parthenisdes, x.

**single-acting** (sing'gl-ak'ting), *a.* Of any reciprocating machine or implement, acting effectively in only one direction: distinguished from *double-acting*. Specifically applied to any machine — as a pump, a steam-engine, etc. — in which work is performed by, or performed upon, a reciprocating plunger or piston, and in which only one of the two strokes of the plunger or piston during a single reciprocation is effective. — **Single-acting pedal.** See *pedal*.

**single-banked** (sing'gl-bangkt), *a.* 1. Carrying but one oarsman ou a thwart, as a boat. — 2. Having but one bank or tier of oars, as the lighter vessels of antiquity. — 3. Having but one bank or row of keys, as an organ.

**single-bar** (sing'gl-bär), *n.* A swingletree.

**single-breasted** (sing'gl-bres'ted), *a.* 1. Having but one breast. — 2. Having buttons on one side only and buttonholes on the other: noting a coat, waistcoat, or other garment. Compare *double-breasted*.

A thoroughly single man, single-minded, single-hearted, buttoning over his single hesrt a *single breasted* surtout.
*Lowell*, Cambridge Thirty Years Ago.

**single-brooded** (sing'gl-brö'ded), *a.* Bringing forth young once annually; having but one annual generation, or one brood a year, as an insect, bird, or other animal. See *silkworm*.

**single-cut** (sing'gl-kut), *a.* Noting a file which has but a single rank of teeth — that is, has the teeth cut in one direction only, and not crossing.

**singled**† (sing'gld), *a.* [< *single*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a single or tail.

Their sheepe are very small, sharpe *singled*, handfull long.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 386.

**single-dotted** (sing'gl-dot'ed), *a.* Having one dot, point, or mark of color; unipunctate: as, the *single-dotted* wave, *Acidalia scutulata*, a British moth.

**single-eyed** (sing'gl-īd), *a.* [< *single*[1] + *eye*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having only one eye; cyclopean; monoculous; one-eyed, as the Cyclops Polyphemus figuring in Homer's Odyssey, or as various animals. See *Cyclops*, *Monoculus*. — 2. Having the eye single or sound; earnest; devoted; unselfish. Compare *single*[1], *a.*, 8.

You are . . . too noble, *single-eyed*, self-sacrificing, to endure my vanity and meanness for a day.
*Kingsley*, Two Years Ago, xx.

A sturdy, healthy, *single-eyed* peasantry, from whom the defenders of the country by sea and land, the skilled artificers, . . . are recruited. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 377.

**single-fire** (sing'gl-fīr), *a.* Having the fulminate inside the base or head, and not intended to be reloaded after firing: said of a cartridge. Such cartridges may be either center-fire or rim-fire.

**single-foot** (sing'gl-fůt), *n.* A gait of horses, better known as the rack. See *rack*[8]. [Western U. S.]

Most of the time the horse kept on a steady *single-foot*, but this was varied by a sharp lope every now and then.
*T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 210.

**single-foot** (sing'gl-fůt), *v. i.* [< *single-foot*, *n.*] To move with the single-foot gait; rack. Also *single*.

The horse often *single-foots* faster than he trots.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 246.

**single-footer** (sing'gl-fůt'ėr), *n.* [< *single-foot* + *-er*[1].] A horse which uses the single-foot gait; a racker.

My best *single-footer* is my fastest trotter.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXX. 247.

**single-handed** (sing'gl-han'ded), *a.* [< *single*[1] + *hand* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having only one hand. — 2. Working without the aid of other hands or workmen; acting alone; unassisted.

He was left to cope *single-handed* with the whole power of France. *Prescott*, Ferd. and Isa., ii. 13.

3. Capable of being used, managed, or executed with one hand or by one person: as, a *single-handed* fishing-rod; a *single-handed* undertaking. — **Single-handed boring.** See *boring*.

**single-hearted** (sing'gl-här'ted), *a.* [< *single*[1] + *heart* + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a single, sincere, or honest heart; free from duplicity.

Nor lose they Earth who, *single-hearted*, seek
The righteousness of Heaven!
*Whittier*, The Christian Tourists.

2. Proceeding from or characteristic of a sincere heart.

Mrs. Lapham came to their help, with her skill as nurse, . . . and a profuse *single-hearted* kindness.
*W. D. Howells*, Silas Lapham, ii.

**single-heartedly** (sing'gl-här'ted-li), *adv.* With singleness, sincerity, or integrity of heart.

The more quietly and *single-heartedly* you take each step in the art, the quicker, on the whole, will your progress be. *Ruskin*, Elements of Drawing, ii.

**single-loader** (sing'gl-lō'dėr), *n.* A breech-loading rifle without a magazine, which is charged and fired with a single cartridge: so called to distinguish it from a magazine-rifle or repeating arm that has a reserve of cartridges supplied to the chamber automatically.

**single-lunged** (sing'gl-lungd), *a.* [< *single*[1] + *lung* + *-ed*[2].] Having but one lung: specifi-

cally noting the genus *Ceratodus*, or the *Monopneumones*.

**single-minded** (sing'gl-mīn'ded), *a.* [< *single*[1] + *mind*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Having a single or honest mind or heart; free from duplicity; ingenuous; guileless.

An unpretending, *single-minded*, artless girl — infinitely to be preferred by any man of sense and taste to such a woman as Mrs. Elton. *Jane Austen*, Emma, xxxviii.

The *single-minded* religious enthusiast, incapable of dissimulation or procrastination. *Lecky*, Europ. Morals, I. 42.

2. Having but one object or end in view; unswerving; undeviating.

No democratic ideas distracted its *single-minded* loyalty. *Bancroft*, Hist. U. S., II. 458.

**single-mindedness** (sing'gl-mīn'ded-nes), *n.* The character or state of being single-minded.

Practical morality means *singlemindedness*, the having one idea; it means what in other spheres would be the greatest narrowness. *F. H. Bradley*, Ethical Studies, p. 179, note.

**singleness** (sing'gl-nes), *n.* The state or character of being single, in any sense of the word.

**singleret**, *n.* [ME. *synglere*, < OF. *sengler*, *saingler*, *sanglier*, F. *sanglier*, a wild boar: see *sanglier*.] A wild boar.

Boyes in the suharbis bourdene ffuile heghe,
At a hare *synglere* that to the bente rynnys.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3123.

**single-soled** (sing'gl-sōld), *a.* [< *single*[1] + *sole*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a single sole; hence, poor; poverty-stricken. In the quotation from Shakspere a pun is intended, turning on the double meanings of *single* (simple, foolish) and *souled*.

Gentilhome de bas relief. A thred-bare or *single-soled* gentleman, a gentleman of low degree. *Cotgrave* (under *relief*).

*Mer.* Follow me this jest now till thou hast worn out thy pump, that, when the single sole of it is worn, the jest may remain after the wearing sole singular.
*Rom.* O *single-soled* jest, solely singular for the singleness! *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4. 69.

**single-stick** (sing'gl-stik), *n.* 1. A cudgel for use with one hand, as distinguished from the *quarter-staff*. It is usually fitted with a guard for the hand, somewhat like that of a saber. Compare *back-sword*. — 2. The play or practice with such cudgels; the art of attack and defense with them: as, to learn *single-stick*. — 3. A wooden sword used on board ship for teaching the use of the cutlas.

**singlet** (sing'glet), *n.* [< *single*[1] + *-et*[1]; appar. formed in imitation of *doublet*.] 1. An unlined waistcoat: opposed to a *doublet*, which is lined. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — 2. An undershirt or undervest.

This word was *singlet*, which came up to me printed on my first washing bill in Liverpool. I had never seen it before; but its suggestion of doublet of course showed me that it must mean an undervest, as it did — a merino under-shirt. . . . It is a Lancashire word; . . . it is not dialectical, which being Romanic it could not be. *R. G. White*, England Without and Within, p. 384.

**single-taxism** (sing'gl-taks'izm), *n.* [< *single*[1] + *tax* + *-ism*.] The doctrines or beliefs of the advocates of the single tax. See *tax*. [Recent.]

The fourth section of the Knights of Labor declaration of principles, as last amended, is good enough *single taxism* for the present. *The Standard* (New York), VII. 9.

**singlethorn** (sing'gl-thôrn), *n.* A Japanese fish, *Monocentris japonicus*, of the family *Berycidæ*, remarkable for the size of its head, its strong thorn-like spines, and its mailed suit of hard projecting scales. It is of a silvery-white color, and about 6 or 7 inches long. It is the only known species of the genus.

**singleton** (sing'gl-ton), *n.* [In def. 1 < *single*[1], *a.*, 11. foolish, + *-ton* (cf. *simpleton*). In def. 2 < *single*[1], *a.*, 1, + *-ton* (after the preceding).] 1. A silly fellow; a simpleton. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] — 2. In *whist*, a hand containing only one card of some suit; a card which is the only one of a suit in the hand of a player.

Outside the modern signalling system and the absolute rejection of the *Singleton* lead, there is very little difference between the whist of to-day and the whist of Hoyle and Matthews. *R. A. Proctor*, How to Play Whist, Pref.

**single-touch** (sing'gl-tuch), *n.* A method of making artificial magnets. See *magnet*.

**singletree** (sing'gl-trē), *n.* Same as *swingletree*.

**singlin** (sing'glin), *n.* [For **singling*, < *single*[1] + *-ing*[1].] A handful of gleaned grain; a single gleaning. *Brockett.* [Prov. Eng.]

**singlings** (sing'glingz), *n.* [< *single*[1] + *-ing*[1].] In *distilling*, the crude spirit which is the first to come over.

The *singlings*, or spirits of first extraction. *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 209.

**singlo** (sing'glō), *n.* A sort of fine tea, consisting of large, flat leaves, not much rolled. *Simmonds.*

**singly** (sing'gli), *adv.* [< *single*[1] + *-ly*[2].] 1. As a unit; as or in the form or capacity of one person or thing.

The man I speak of cannot in the world
Be *singly* counterpoised. *Shak.*, Cor., ii. 2. 91.

Those great acts . . . God had done
*Singly* by me against their conquerors.
*Milton*, S. A., l. 244.

2. Individually; particularly; separately; one at a time.

I beseech you, let me answer to the particular of the inter'gatories: demand them *singly*. *Shak.*, All's Well, iv. 3. 208.

They tend to the perfection of human nature, and to make men *singly* and personally good. *Tillotson*, Sermons.

3. Without aid or accompaniment; alone.

But great Achilles *singly* clos'd the gate.
*Pope*, Iliad, xxiv. 560.

4†. Solely; uniquely; singularly.

Thou *singly* honest man,
Here, take: the gods out of my misery
Have sent thee treasure. Go, live rich and happy.
*Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 530.

An edict *singly* unjust. *Milton.* (*Todd.*)

5. Honestly; sincerely. *Imp. Dict.*

**sing-sing** (sing'sing), *n.* [African.] A West

Sing-sing Antelope (*Kobus sing-sing*).

African kob antelope, *Kobus sing-sing*. See *kob*.

**singsong** (sing'sông), *a.* and *n.* [< *sing*, *v.*, + obj. *song*.] I. *a.* 1. Making songs, rimes, or inferior poetry.

From huffing Dryden to *sing-song* D'Urfey.
*Tom Brown*, Works, III. 39. (*Davies.*)

2. Monotonously rhythmical in cadence and time; chanting.

Prayers were chanted in the nasal *singsong* way in which prayers are said here. *C. E. Norton*, Travel and Study in Italy, p. 46.

II. *n.* 1. Verse intended or suitable for singing; a ballad; hence, bad verse; mere rime rather than poetry.

This *sing-song* was made on the English by the Scots, after they were flushed with victory over us in the reign of King Edward the Second. *Fuller*, Worthies, Berkshire, I. 119.

I ne'er with wits or witlings pass'd my days,
To spread about the itch of verse and praise;
Nor, like a puppy, daggled through the town,
To fetch and carry *sing-song* up and down.
*Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 226.

2. A monotonous rhythmical cadence, sound, or tone; a wearying uniformity in the rising and falling inflections of the voice, especially in speaking.

A skilled lover of music, he [Collins] rose from the general *sing-song* of his generation to a harmony that had been silent since Milton. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 387.

3. A convivial meeting, at which every person is expected to contribute a song. [Colloq.]

The illustrated programme of the forthcoming *Sing-song*, whereof he was not a little proud. *R. Kipling*, Only a Subaltern.

**singsong** (sing'sông), *v.* [< *singsong*, *n.*] I. *intrans.* To make songs or verses; also, to make singsong sounds; utter a monotonous chant.

There 's no glory
Like his who saves his country, and you sit
*Sing-songing* here; but, if I'm any judge,
By God, you are as poor a poet, Wyatt,
As a good soldier. *Tennyson*, Queen Mary, ii. 1.

II. *trans.* To express or utter in singsong.

The chorus chattered and *singsonged* their satisfaction. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 588.

**singspiel** (sing'spēl), *n.* [G., < *singen*, sing, + *spiel*, play: see *sing* and *spell*[3].] A semidramatic work or performance in which a series of incidents are related or represented in song. The form is almost entirely confined to Germany, where it was the precursor of the opera. Its peculiarity lies in the strict subordination of the instrumental accompaniments to the vocal parts. Originally it included both solo songs and spoken dialogue; but duets and part-songs gradually came in, and the amount of dialogue was steadily reduced. Compare *miracle*, 4, *mystery*[1], 4, etc.

**singstert** (sing'stèr), *n.* [< ME. *singstere*, a female singer; < *sing* + *-ster*. Cf. *songster*.] A female who sings; a songstress. *Wyelif.*

**singular** (sing'gū-lär), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *singuler*; < ME. *singuler*, *synguler*, *singular*, *singulare*, < OF. (and F.) *singulier* = Pr. Sp. Pg. *singular*, *singlere* = It. *singolare*, < L. *singularis*, single, separate (in gram. *singularis numerus*, translating Gr. *ἑνικὸς ἀριθμός*), < *singuli*, one by one: see *single*[1].] I. *a.* 1. Being a unit, or one only; single.

God forbede that al a companye
Sholde rewe a *singuler* mannes folye.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 444.

Their manner was to grant naturalization, . . . and this not to *singular* persons alone, but likewise to whole families. *Bacon*, True Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates (ed. 1887).

2. Separate or apart from others; alone. [Obsolete or provincial.]

And whenne he was *singuler*, or by hym silf, the twelue, that weren with hym, axiden hym for to expowne the parable. *Wyclif*, Mark iv. 10.

It may be said, what profit can redound, what commendation, what reward, for one man to be *singular* against many? *Ford*, Line of Life.

3†. Pertaining to solitude, or separation from others; concerned with or involving solitude.

When I had takene my *syngulere* purpos [of becoming a hermit], and iefte the seculere habyte, . . . I he-gane mare to serue God than mane. *Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 5.

Though naturally a monk must love retiredness, yet a single monk, a monk always alone, says he [Aquinas], is plotting some *singular* mischief. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

4. Pertaining to one person or thing; individual; also, pertaining to individual persons or things; in *logic*, not general; being only in one place at one time.

There be that write how the offer was made by King Edmond, for the auoiding of more bloudshed, that the two princes should trie the matter thus togither in a *singular* combat. *Holinshed*, Hist. Eng., vii. 10. (*Richardson.*)

This is (ye will perchaunce say) my *singular* opinion: then ye shall see how well I can maintaine it. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 101.

That idea which represents one particular determinate thing to me is called a *singular* idea, whether it be simple, or complex, or compound. *Watts*, Logic, I. iii. § 3.

5. In *gram.*, denoting or relating to one person or thing: as, the *singular* number: opposed to *dual* and *plural*. Abbreviated *sing.* — 6. Having no duplicate or parallel; unmatched; unexampled; unique; being the only one of its kind.

Some villain, ay, and *singular* in his art,
Hath done you both this cursed injury.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iii. 4. 124.

The small chapel is lined with a composition which is an imitation of the pietre comesse of Florence; it is perfectly *singular*, and very beautiful. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 214.

We are met to exchange congratulations on the anniversary of an event *singular* in the history of civilization. *Emerson*, West Indian Emancipation.

7. Out of the usual course; unusual; uncommon; somewhat strange; a little extraordinary: as, a *singular* phenomenon.

One urgeth death, . . .
The other bonds, and those perpetual, which
He thinks found out for the more *singular* plague.
*B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 6.

So *singular* a sadness
Must have a cause as strange as the effect.
*Denham*, The Sophy.

Strange life mine — rather curious history — not extraordinary, but *singular*. *Dickens*, Pickwick, ii.

Hence — 8. Of more than average value, worth, importance, or eminence; remarkable; fine; choice; precious; highly esteemed.

These reverend fathers; men
Of *singular* integrity and learning.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 59.

I acknowledge all your favours
Boundless and *singular*.
*Ford*, Perkin Warbeck, iv. 3.

9. Not complying with common usage or expectation; hence, eccentric; peculiar; odd: as, he was very *singular* in his behavior.

My master is in love with a lady of a very *singular* taste, a lady who likes him better as a half-pay ensign than if she knew he was son and heir to Sir Anthony Absolute, a baronet of three thousand a year.
*Sheridan*, The Rivals, i. 1.

**10.** In *math.*, exceptional. (*a*) In *geom.* and *alg.*, having peculiar non-metrical properties. See *singularity*, 3. (*b*) In *differential equations*, not conforming to the general rule. See *singular solution* and *singular integral*, below.—**All and singular.** See *all.*—**Singular cognition**, cognition of a logical singular.—**Singular difference.** Same as *numerical difference* (*b*) (which see, under *difference*).—**Singular integral of a partial differential equation**, a solution not included under the complete integral, nor under the general integral. It represents the general envelop of the surfaces represented by the complete integral.—**Singular mood**, a mood or syllogism in which one at least of the premises is a singular proposition. Otherwise called *singular syllogism* or *expository syllogism.*—**Singular point**, a point of a curve, surface, etc., which presents any non-metrical peculiarity: such, for instance, are nodes or points of crossing, conjugate or outlying points not adjacent to any other real point, stationary points or cusps, points of stopping in certain transcendental curves, and points of contrary flexure. In the same sense there are singular tangents and tangent planes.—**Singular proposition**, in *logic*. See *proposition.*—**Singular root of an equation with one unknown quantity**, an equal root; a root resulting from the coincidence of two roots, so that, if the absolute term were altered by an infinitesimal amount, there would be either two real roots or two imaginary roots in place of that root.—**Singular root of an indeterminate equation**, a root which corresponds to a double point on the curve, surface, etc., which the equation represents.—**Singular solution of a differential equation**, a solution not included in the complete primitive. This solution is the envelop of the family of curves represented by the primitive with its arbitrary constant, in the case of a differential equation of the first order.—**Singular successor**, in *Scots law*, a purchaser or other disponee, or acquirer by titles, whether judicial or voluntary, in contradistinction to the heir, who succeeds by a general title of succession or universal representation.—**Singular syllogism.** Same as *singular mood.*—**Singular term**, a term which stands for one individual. See *term.*—**Syn. 6** and **7.** Unwonted, exceptional, unparalleled.—**9.** *Strange*, *Odd*, etc. See *eccentric.*

**II.** *n.* **1.** That which is singular, in any sense of the word; that which is alone, separate, individual, unique, rare, or peculiar. See *singular*, *a.*

Eloquence would be but a poor thing, if we should only converse with *singulars*, speak but man and man together.
*B. Jonson*, Discoveries.

**2.** In *gram.*, the singular number.—**3†.** In *hunting*, a company or pack: said of boars.

A *singular* of boars. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

**4.** In *logic*, that which is not general, but has real reactions with other things. Scotus and others define the singular as that which is here and now—that is, only in one place at one time. The Leibnitzian school define the singular as that which is determinate in every respect.

There are, besides *singulars*, other objects of the mind universal. *Cudworth*, Intellectual System, p. 854.

**Abstraction from singulars but not from matter.** See *abstraction.*

**singularist** (sing'gū-lăr-ist), *n.* [< *singular* + *-ist.*] One who affects singularity. [Rare.]

A clownish *singularist*, or nonconformist to ordinary rules. *Barrow*, Works, III. xxxiv.

**singularity** (sing-gū-lar'i-ti), *n.*; pl. *singularities* (-tiz). [< OF. *singularite*, vernacularly *senglierte* (> ME. *synglerty*), F. *singularité* = Pr. *singularitat* = Sp. *singularidad* = Pg. *singularidade* = It. *singularità*, < LL. *singularita(t-)s*, singleness, < L. *singularis*, single: see *singular.*] **1.** The state or character of being singular. (*a*) Existence as a unit, or in the singular number.

Thou President, of an vnequal'd Parity;
Thou Plurall Number, in thy *Singularity*.
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 269.

(*b*) Separateness from others; solitariness; specifically, celibacy.

Celibate, like the fly in the heart of an apple, dwells in a perpetual sweetness, but sits alone, and is confined and dies in *singularity*.
*Jer. Taylor*, Sermons, The Marriage Ring.

(*c*) Individualism, as in conduct, opinion, characteristics, etc.

We do perceive great discommodity to the realm of your grace's [Mary's] *singularity*, if it may be so named, in opinion. *State Trials*, Edw. VI., an. 1551.

The argument ad crumenam, as it has been called by jocular logicians, has weight with the greater part of mankind, and Andrew was in that particular far from affecting any trick of *singularity*. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxvii.

(*d*) Uniqueness; the state of having no duplicate, psrallel, or peer.

Now for *synglerty* o hyr dousour,
We calle hyr fenyx of Arraby.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), l. 429.

St. Gregory, . . . writing against the title of universal bishop, saith thus: None of all my predecessors ever consented to use this ungodly title; no bishop of Rome ever took upon him this name of *singularity*.
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity.

(*e*) Unusualness; rareness; uncommon character; hence, specifically, rare excellence, value, eminence, or note.

In this course of setting down medicines, even as I meet with any hearbe of any *singularity*, I will raunge it there whereas I know it to be most soveraigne and effectuall.
*Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxv. 9.

It is the *singularity* of the expression which reigns upon the face [of the captain]—it is the intense, the wonderful, the thrilling evidence of old age so utter, so extreme, which excites within my spirit a sense—a sentiment ineffable. *Poe*, MS. Found in a Bottle.

(*f*) Variation from established or customary usage; eccentricity; oddity; strangeness.

Barbarous nations, of ignorance and rude *singularitie*.
*Ascham*, The Scholemaster, p. 147.

There is no man of worth but has a piece of *singularity*, and scornes something.
*Bp. Earle*, Micro-cosmographie, A Vulgar-spirited Man.

That conceit of *singularity* . . . is the natural recoil from our uneasy consciousness of being commonplace.
*Lowell*, Democracy.

**2.** That which is singular; a singular person, thing, event, act, characteristic, mood, or the like; especially, an individual or personal peculiarity.

Your gallery
Have we pass'd through, not without much content
In many *singularities*. *Shak.*, W. T., v. 3. 12.

And when afterwards in a *singularitie* he had gone aside into a Caue, and there mewed vp himselfe, and persisted in hypocrisie and fasting, he there dyed (as the fame goeth) through his wilfull want of bread and water.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 154.

A man whose virtues, generosity, and *singularities* are so universally known. *Goldsmith*, Vicar, iii.

**3.** In *math.*, an exceptional element or character of a continuum. (*a*) In *geom.*, a projective character of a locus consisting in certain points, lines, or planes being exceptional in their relations to it. (For examples, see *binode.*) An ordinary singularity is one of a set of singularities of which all others are modifications or compounds. Thus, an actual node upon a skew curve is a modification of an apparent node, and ought not to be reckoned as an ordinary singularity. But cusps and inflections, as stationary points and tangents, are ordinary singularities. A higher singularity is one which differs indefinitely little from an aggregation of ordinary singularities. (See *tacnode.*) By an ellipsis common in geometrical language, the word *singularity* is used for *point-singularity*, or a relation to some exceptional point. Thus, a plane curve with neither nodes nor cusps is said to be without singularities, although, unless a conic, it has inflections, and unless a conic or cubic, double tangents. The word *singularity* is also used to denote the number of singular points, lines, or planes of any one kind; also for any number characteristic of a projective property, in which sense the order, class, and rank of a locus are sometimes termed *singularities*. (*b*) In the *theory of functions*, a property of a function consisting in it or its differential coefficient becoming discontinuous for a certain value or connected system of values of the variable.—**Elliptic, essential, hyperbolic singularity.** See the adjectives.—**Simple singularity**, a singularity of a function consisting in it or its differential coefficient becoming ambiguous or discontinuous at an isolated point or points, while remaining unambiguous and continuous at all other points sufficiently near to these.—**Syn. 1.** Uncommonness, oddness.—**2.** Idiosyncrasy. See *eccentric.*

**singularization** (sing'gū-lăr-i-zā'shọn), *n.* [< *singularize* + *-ation.*] The act of singularizing; specifically, transformation from the plural to the singular number. For examples, see *cherry*, *pea*[1], *roe*[2], *Chinee*. Also spelled *singularisation.*

Your correspondent asks for examples of ignorant *singularization*. I can supply him with one. A lady of my acquaintance entered a shop and asked to see some hose. The salesman . . . called her attention to a particular stocking, with the remark, "There, madam; that 's as fine a ho as you will find anywhere." *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VII. 310.

**singularize** (sing'gū-lăr-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *singularized*, ppr. *singularizing.* [< *singular* + *-ize.*] **1.** To make singular; change to the singular number. See *singularization.*—**2.** To signalize; distinguish. [Rare.]

The two Amazons who *singularized* themselves most in action.
*Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker, Melford to Phillips, April 30.

Also spelled *singularise.*

**singularly** (sing'gū-lăr-li), *adv.* [< ME. *synguleerly*; < *singular* + *-ly*[2].] In a singular manner. (*a*) With reference to one only; individually; singly; specifically, in the singular number; so as to express the singular number.

Every man after his phantasy choosing him one saint *singularly* to be saved by.
*Tyndale*, Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 117.

(*b*†) Separately; alone.

These worthy Estates a-foreseid high of renowne,
Vche Estate *synguleerly* in halle shalle sit adowne.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 139.

(*c*) Uniquely; rarely; unusually; remarkably; exceptionally.

The affection felt for him [Hastings] by the civil service was *singularly* ardent and constant.
*Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

(*d*) Strangely; oddly; with eccentricity: as, a person *singularly* dressed.

**singularness** (sing'gū-lăr-nes), *n.* Singularity. *Bailey*, 1731.

**singulosilicate** (sing'gū-lō-sil'i-kāt), *n.* [< L. *singulus*, single, + E. *silicate.*] A unisilicate.

**singult†** (sing'gult), *n.* [= OF. *sanglot*, *sanglaus*, F. *sanglot* = Pr. *sanglot*, *sanglut*, *singlut* (cf. Sp. *sollozo* = It. *singhiozza*, *singozzo*, < ML. as if **singultium*), < L. *singultus*, sobbing speech, a sob, hiccup, rattle in the throat.] A sob or sigh.

There an huge heape of *singults* [in some editions erroneously *singulfs*] did oppresse
His strugling soule. *Spenser*, F. Q., III. xi. 12.

So, when her teares was stopt from eyther eye,
Her *singults*, blubberings, seem'd to make them flye
Out at her oyster-mouth and nosethrils wide.
*W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

**singultient** (sing-gul'shient), *a.* [< L. *singultien(t-)s*, ppr. of *singultire*, sob, hiccup, < *singultus*, a sob, hiccup: see *singult.*] Sobbing; sighing. [Rare.]

Som of ripe age will screech, cry, and howle in so many disordered notes and *singultient* accents.
*Howell*, Parly of Beasts, p. 23. (*Davies.*)

**singultous** (sing-gul'tus), *a.* [< F. *singultueux*; as *singult* + *-ous.*] In *med.*, relating to or affected with hiccup.

**singultus** (sing-gul'tus), *n.* [L.: see *singult.*] A hiccup.

**Sinhalese** (sin-ha-lēs' or -lēz'), *n.* and *a.* Same as *Cingalese.*

**Sinian** (sin'i-an), *n.* [< L. *Sinæ*, the Chinese (see *Sinic*), + *-ian.*] A name given by Richthofen to a series of rocks occupying large areas in China, and containing numerous fossils of the primordial fauna of Barrande, especially those trilobites and brachiopods which are characteristic of the lowest known fossiliferous rocks. See *Silurian.*

**Sinic** (sin'ik), *a.* [< ML. *Sinicus* (MGr. Σινικός), Chinese, < *Sina* (also *China*), China, L. *Sinæ*, Gr. Σῖναι, the Chinese; cf. Gr. Θῖν, China, Θῖναι, a city in China, Hind. *Chīn*, China, E. *China*, etc.: see *Chinese*, *china.* The name is not found in Chinese.] Chinese.

**sinical** (sin'i-kal), *a.* [< *sine*[2] + *-ic-al.*] Of or pertaining to a sine.—**Sinical quadrant.** See *quadrant.*

**Sinicism** (sin'i-sizm), *n.* [< *Sinic* + *-ism.*] Chinese manners, customs, and principles collectively.

**siniory†**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *seigniory.*

**Sinism** (sin'izm), *n.* [< ML. *Sina*, China, + *-ism.*] A proposed name for Chinese institutions collectively; especially, the Chinese ancient and indigenous religion.

**sinister** (sin'is-tėr, formerly also si-nis'tėr), *a.* [< ME. *sinistre*, < OF. *sinistre*, *senestre*, F. *sinistre* = Sp. *siniestro* = Pg. *sinistro* = It. *sinestro*, *sinistro*, < L. *sinister*, left, on the left hand, hence inauspicious or ill-omened; connections unknown. The opposite *dexter* has Teut. and other connections (see *dexter*, *dcasil*), but the Teut. words for 'left' are different: AS. *winster*, *wynster* (*winstr-*) = OS. *winistar* = OFries. *winsterc* = OHG. *winistar*, *winstar*, MHG. *winster* = Icel. *vinstri* = Sw. *venster*, *venstra* = Dan. *venstre*, left; AS. *lyft*, left, lit. 'weak' (see *left*[1]); D. *linksch* = MLG. *link* = OHG. **lenc*, MHG. *lenc*, *linc*, G. *link*, left; OHG. *slinc*, left.] **1.** Left, as opposed to right; on the left side; specifically, in *her.*, noting the left-hand side of the person who carries the shield on his arm (therefore the right-hand side of the spectator): the *sinister* part of the escutcheon is opposed to the *dexter* part (see *dexter*). Bearings such as beasts and birds nearly always turn away from the sinister and toward the dexter; when they are turned toward the sinister, they are said to be *reversed.* See cut under *point*[1], 21.

The *sinistre* arme smote he vppon trew,
Ryght as belonged to knightly uertew.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3049.

My mother's blood
Runs on the dexter cheek, and this *sinister*
Bounds in my father's. *Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 5. 128.

**2.** On or toward the left or unlucky side; hence, of ill omen; inauspicious; threatening or suggesting evil.

The victor eagle, whose *sinister* flight
Retards our host, and fills our hearts with fright.
*Pope*, Iliad, xii. 257.

**3.** Bringing evil; harmful; malign; unfortunate in results.

One *sinister* accident hapned to me.
*Coryat*, Crudities, I. 132.

Such a life was *sinister* to the intellect, and *sinister* to the heart. *Hawthorne*, Twice-Told Tales, Main Street.

**4.** Unpleasant; disagreeable.

The weary flatness and utter desolation of this valley present a *sinister* contrast to the broad line of the Apennines. *J. A. Symonds*, Italy and Greece, p. 95.

**5.** Malicious; evil; base; wrong.

Is it so strange a matter to find a good thing furthered by ill men of a *sinister* intent and purpose?
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iv. 9.

We take cunning for a *sinister* or crooked wisdom.
*Bacon*, Cunning (ed. 1887).

I hope . . . you'll . . . not impute to me any impertinence or *sinister* design.
*Goldsmith*, She Stoops to Conquer, iv.

**Bend sinister, bendlet sinister,** etc. See the nouns.—**Sinister aspect,** in *astrol.*, an appearance of two planets happening according to the succession of the signs, as Saturn in Aries and Mars in the same degree of Gemini.—**Sinister canton,** in *her.*, a canton occupying the sinister chief of the escutcheon: a rare bearing.—**Sinister diagonal** of a matrix, the diagonal from the upper right-hand to the lower left-hand corner.

**sinister-handed** (sin'is-tėr-han″ded), *a.* Left-handed; sinister; hence, unlucky; unfortunate. [Rare.]

That which still makes her mirth to flow
Is our *sinister-handed* woe.
*Lovelace*, Lucasta Laughing.

**sinisterly** (sin'is-tėr-li), *adv.* In a sinister manner. (*a*) In a manner boding or threatening evil; inauspiciously; unfavorably. (*b*) Wrongly; wrongfully; wickedly.

You told me you had got a grown estate
By griping means, *sinisterly*.
*B. Jonson*, Staple of News, v. 1.

**sinisterness** (sin'is-tėr-nes), *n.* The state or character of being sinister. *Bp. Gauden.*

**sinisterously†,** *adv.* An obsolete form of *sinistrously.*

**sinistra** (si-nis'trą), *adv.* [It., < L. *sinistra*, fem. of *sinister*, left: see *sinister*.] In *music*, with the left hand: marking a note or passage that is to be performed with the left hand in preference to the right. See also *M. S.* and *M. G.*

**sinistrad** (sin'is-trad), *adv.* [< L. *sinister*, left, + *ad*, toward (see *-ad*[3]).] Toward the left; on the left hand in relative situation; sinistrally: opposed to *dextrad:* as, the arch of the aorta curves *sinistrad* in mammals, *dextrad* in birds; the descending aorta lies a little *sinistrad* of the vertebral column in man.

**sinistral** (sin'is-trąl), *a.* [< L. *sinister*, left, + *-al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to the left side; situated on the left hand; not dextral; sinister; sinistrous.—2. In *conch.*, reversed from the usual, right, or dextral curve, as the whorls of a spiral shell; whorled toward the left; sinistrorse; heterostrophous. The genus *Physa* is an example. Some species, genera, etc., of shells are normally sinistral. In some other cases, specimens of shells are sinistral as an individual peculiarity, as in the case cited under *chank*[2]. See cuts under *reverse* and *Physa.*
3. In *ichth.*, having both eyes on the left side of the head, as certain flatfishes.—4†. Sinister; wrong.

They gather their *sinistral* opinion, as I hear say, of St. Paul to the Hebrews. *Becon*, Works, p. 95. (*Halliwell.*)

**sinistrality** (sin-is-tral'i-ti), *n.* [< *sinistral* + *-ity.*] The state or character of being sinistral, in any sense. *Proceedings of U. S. National Museum*, XI. 604.

**sinistrally** (sin'is-tral-i), *adv.* Sinistrad; in a sinistral direction; to or toward the left; from right to left.

**sinistration** (sin-is-trā'shọn), *n.* [< L. *sinister*, left, + *-ation.*] A turning to the left; deflection sinistrad; the state of being sinistral.

**Sinistrobranchia†** (sin″is-trō-brang'ki-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sinister*, left, + NL. *branchia*, gills: see *branchia*, *n.*2] A group of tectibranchiate gastropods, supposed to have been based on a doridoid turned upside down. *D'Orbigny*, 1835–1843.

**sinistrobranchiate** (sin″is-trō-brang'ki-āt), *a.* Having gills on the left side; of or pertaining to the *Sinistrobranchia.*

**sinistrocerebral** (sin″is-trō-ser'ē-bral), *a.* Situated or occurring in the left cerebral hemisphere: opposed to *dextrocercbral:* as, a *sinistrocerebral* center; a *sinistrocerebral* lesion. *Proc. Soc. Psychical Research*, III. 43.

**sinistrogyric** (sin″is-trō-jī'rik), *a.* [< L. *sinister*, left, + *gyrare*, pp. *gyratus*, turn: see *gyre.*] Tending, moving, or otherwise acting from right to left; sinistrorse in action or motion.

All movements of the hand from left to right are dextrogyric and those from right to left are *sinistrogyric.*
*Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 194.

**sinistrorsal** (sin-is-trôr'sąl), *a.* [< *sinistrorse* + *-al.*] Same as *sinistrorse.* *G. Johnston*, tr. of Cuvier's Règne Animal.

**sinistrorse** (sin'is-trôrs), *a.* [< L. *sinistrorsus*, toward the left, for **sinistroversus*, < *sinister*, left, on the left, + *versus*, pp. of *vertere*, turn.] 1. Turned or turning to the left; directed sinistrad; sinistrorsal: same as *sinistral*, but implying motion or direction rather than rest or position.—2. In *bot.*, rising from left to right, as a climbing plant. For the antagonistic senses in which *dextrorse* and consequently its opposite *sinistrorse* are used, see *dextrorse.*

**sinistrous** (sin'is-trus), *a.* [< *sinister*, left, + *-ous.*] 1. Same as *sinistral*, 1, or *sinister*, 1.—2. Ill-omened; inauspicious; unlucky.

An English traveller noticed in his journal, as a *sinistrous* omen, that when Louis le Désiré after his exile stepped on France he did not put the right foot foremost.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 206.

3†. Malicious; malignant; evil.

A knave or fool can do no harm, even by the most *sinistrous* and absurd choice. *Bentley.*

**sinistrously** (sin'is-trus-li), *adv.* In a sinistrous manner. (*a*) With reference to the left side; hence, specifically, with a tendency sinistrad, or an inclination to use the left instead of the right hand. (*b*) Inauspiciously; unluckily. (*c*†) Wrongly; wickedly; maliciously.

**sink** (singk), *v.*; pret. *sank* or *sunk*, pp. *sunk* or *sunken* (the second form rare except when used as a participial adjective). [Formerly also *sinck;* (*a*) < ME. *sinken, synken*, intr. (pret. *sank, sonk*, pl. *sunken, sonken*, pp. *sunken, sonken, sonk*), < AS. *sincan*, intr. (pret. *sanc*, pl. *suncon*, pp. *suncen*), = OS. *sinkan* = D. *zinken* = MLG. LG. *sinken* = OHG. *sinchan*, MHG. G. *sinken* = Icel. *sökkva* (for **sǭnkva*) = Sw. *sjunka* = Dan. *synke* = Goth. *sigkwan, siggkwan* (for **sinkwan, *singkwan*), sink; (*b*) < ME. **senken, senchen*, < AS. *sencan*, tr., cause to sink (= OS. *senkian* = OHG. *senchan*, MHG. G. *senken* = Sw. *sänka* = Dan. *sænke* = Goth. *saggkwan*, cause to sink, immerse), causal of *sincan*, sink; prob. a nasalized form of the root appearing in Skt. as *sich* (nasalized pres. *siñcati*), pour out, and in AS. **sīhan, sīgan*, etc., let fall, sink: see *sie*[1], *sile*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To fall or decline by the force of gravity, as in consequence of the absence or removal of a support; settle or be lowered from a height or surface through a medium of slight resistance, as water, air, sand, etc.; specifically, to become submerged in deep water, as in the sea.

Erthe denede [quaked] sone in that stede,
And opnede vnder ere fet;
Held up neither ston ne gret [grit],
Alle he *sunken* the erthe with-in.
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3775.

My lord Barnard shall knowe of this,
Whether I *sink* or swim.
*Little Musgrave and Lady Barnard* (Child's Ballads, II. 17).

They had lost 100. men in the Admirall, which they did feare would *sinke* ere she could recover a Port.
*Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 54.

Like buoys, that never *sink* into the flood,
On Learning's surface we but lie and nod.
*Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 241.

2. To fall or fail, as from weakness, or under a heavy blow, burden, or strain: as, to *sink* into a chair; literally or figuratively, to droop; succumb.

He *sunk* down in his chariot. 2 Ki. ix. 24.

Then comes repentance, and, with his bad legs, falls into the cinque pace faster and faster, till he *sink* into his grave. *Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 1. 83.

So much the vital spirits *sink*
To see the vacant chair, and think,
"How good! how kind! and he is gone."
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xx.

3. To descend or decline toward or below the horizon; specifically, of the sun, moon, etc., to set.

O setting sun,
As in thy red rays thou dost *sink* to night,
So in his red blood Cassius' day is set.
*Shak.*, J. C., v. 3. 61.

4. To be turned downward; be downcast.

The eye of Bonython
*Sinks* at that low, sepulchral tone.
*Whittier*, Mogg Megone, i.

5. To enter or penetrate deeply; be absorbed: either literal or figurative in use; specifically, of paint, varnish, and the like, to disappear below the surface into the substance of the body to which it is applied, so that the intended effect is lost.

The stone *sunk* into his forehead. 1 Sam. xvii. 49.

That which *sinks* deepest into me is the Sense I have of the common Calamities of this Nation.
*Howell*, Letters, I. vi. 50.

These easy minds, where all impressions made
At first *sink* deeply, and then quickly fade.
*Crabbe*, Works, IV. 69.

6. To fall in; become or seem hollow: chiefly used in the past participle: as, *sunken* cheeks or eyes.

A lean cheek, . . . a blue eye and *sunken*.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, iii. 2. 393.

Her temples were *sunk*, her forehead was tense, and a fatal paleness sat upon her cheek.
*Goldsmith*, Vicar, xxviii.

7. To become lower; slope or incline downward; slant.

Beyond the road the ground *sinks* gradually as far as the ditch.
*Comte de Paris*, Civil War in America (trans.), II. 572.

8. To decrease or be reduced in volume, bulk, extent, amount, or the like; subside; decline.

Canals are carried along the highest parts of the country, that the water may have a fall from them to all other parts when the Nile *sinks.*
*Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 199.

Down *sink* the flames, and with a hiss expire.
*Pope*, Dunciad, i. 260.

The value [of superfluities], as it rises in times of opulence and prosperity, so it *sinks* in times of poverty and distress. *Adam Smith*, Wealth of Nations, I. xi. 3.

9. To be lowered in pitch; fall to a lower pitch: said of musical sounds, or of a voice or instrument.

Mordecai's voice had *sunk*, but with the hectic brilliancy of his gaze it was not the less impressive.
*George Eliot*, Daniel Deronda, xlii.

10. To settle down; become settled or spread abroad.

It ceased, the melancholy sound;
And silence *sunk* on all around.
*Scott*, Marmion, iii. 12.

With stars and sea-winds in her raiment,
Night *sinks* on the sea.
*Swinburne*, Laus Veneris, Ded.

11. To be reduced to a lower or worse state; degenerate; deteriorate; become debased or depraved.

When men are either too rude and illiterate to be able to weigh and to dispute the truth of it [new religion], or too much *sunk* in sloth and vice to be willing to do it.
*Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. iii.

The favourite of the people [Pitt] rose to supreme power, while his rival [Fox] *sank* into insignificance.
*Macaulay*, William Pitt.

12. To be destroyed or lost; perish.

Tho that ben ofte drunke,
Thrift is from hem *sunke.*
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 39.

For every false drop in her bawdy veins
A Grecian's life hath *sunk.*
*Shak.*, T. and C., iv. 1. 70.

Now for a trick to rid us of this Clowne,
Or our trade *sinks*, and up our house is blowne.
*Brome*, Sparagus Garden, iv. 11.

13. To settle or subside, as into rest or indolence.

How, Lucia! Wouldst thou have me *sink* away
In pleasing dreams? *Addison*, Cato, i. 6.

Pater-familias might be seen or heard *sinking* into a pleasant doze. *George Eliot*, Mr. Gilfil's Love-Story, i.

14. To swim deep, as a school of fish; specifically, to pass below a net.—15. To squat, crouch, or cower and draw (itself) into closest compass, as a game-bird or -animal in order to withhold the scent as far as possible.—**Syn. 1-4.** To drop, droop.—11. To lessen, dwindle.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To force or drag gradually downward; immerse; submerge; whelm; engulf.

The king has cured me,
. . . and from these shoulders . . . taken
A load would *sink* a navy.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 383.

2. To cause to decline or droop; hence, figuratively, to depress.

Why
Doth it [drowsiness] not then our eyelids *sink?* I find not
Myself disposed to sleep. *Shak.*, Tempest, ii. 1. 201.

To looke humanly on ye state of things as they presented themselves at this time, it is a marvell it did not wholy discourage them and *sinck* them.
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 208.

She *sank* her head upon her arm.
*Tennyson*, Talking Oak.

3. To excavate downward, as in mining: as, to *sink* a shaft; to *sink* a well.

At Hasseah, . . . about seven leagues south east of Hems, I saw a ruined work, like a large pond or cistern, *sunk* a considerable way down in the rock, and walled round.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 136.

4. To place or set by excavation: as, to *sink* a post.

She saw that the last tenants had had a pump *sunk* for them, and resented the innovation.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxxiii.

5. To diminish or reduce in tone, volume, bulk, extent, amount, etc.; lower: as, to *sink* the voice to a whisper; the news of war *sinks* the value of stocks.

It was usual for his late most Christian Majesty to *sink* the value of their louis d'ora about the time he was to receive the taxes of his good people.
*Addison*, Freeholder, No. 18.

6. To degrade in character or in moral or social estimation; debase; lower.

No Man is so *sunk* in Vice and Ignorance but there are still some hidden Seeds of Goodness and Knowledge in him. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 262.

Impropriety! Oh, Mrs. Weston, it is too calm a censure. Much, much beyond impropriety! It has *sunk* him—I cannot say how it has *sunk* him in my opinion. *Jane Austen*, Emma, xlvi.

7. To destroy; ruin; overwhelm.

And if I have a conscience, let it *sink* me,
Even as the axe falls, if I be not faithful!
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 1. 60.

8. To lose, as money, by unfortunate investment.

What can have brought the silly fool to London? Some lover pressed and sent to sea, or some stock *sunk* in the South-Sea funds, . . . I suppose.
*Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxxv.

9. To put out of sight or knowledge; suppress; refrain from uttering, mentioning, or using.

To sound or *sink*, in cano, O or A,
Or give up Cicero to C or K.
*Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 221.

Augustus . . . has *sunk* the fact of his own presence on that interesting occasion.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 282.

The old man never spoke about the shep himself, . . . *sunk* the black breeches and stockings altogether.
*Thackeray*, Pendennis, ii.

10. In *decorative art*, to depress, or cut to a lower level, as by engraving: said of a part of the design or of a panel.—**To sink the shop.** See *shop*[1].—**To sink upon**†, to keep out of sight or knowledge; be reticent about; refrain from mentioning.

He [Beattie] *sunk upon* us that he was married; else we should have shewn his lady mere civilities.
*Johnson*, in Boswell's Life, anno 1772.

=**Syn. 3.** To excavate, scoop out.—**5** and **6.** To abase.—**7** and **8.** To waste, swamp.

**sink** (singk), *n.* [< ME. *synke* (= MD. *sinke*); from the verb.] 1. A receptacle and conduit for foul liquids; a kennel; a sewer; a drain; a privy.

Pool! Sir Pool! lord!
Ay, kennel, puddle, *sink;* whose filth and dirt
Troubles the silver spring where England drinks.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1. 71.

The kitchen and buttery is entire ivory, the very purity of the elephant's tooth. The *sink* is paved with . . . rich rubies and incomparable carbuncles.
*Randolph*, Hey for Honesty, iv. 1.

Your lady chides you, and gives positive orders that you should carry the pail down, and empty it in the *sink*.
*Swift*, Advice to Servants (House-Maid).

2. A kind of box or basin having an outflow-pipe leading into a drain, and used for receiving and carrying off dirty water, as in kitchens, etc.—3. An abode or resort of depraved and debauched persons; slums.

This [suburb] is the *sinke* of Fez, where every one may be a Vintner and a Bawde. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 621.

From the very *sinks* of intemperance, from shops reeking with vapours of intoxicating drink, has God raised up witnesses against this vice.
*Channing*, Perfect Life, p. 70.

4†. Corruption; debauchery; moral filth.

Outlaws, thieves,
The murderers of their parents, all the *sink*
And plague of Italy met in one torrent.
*B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 1.

5. Same as *sink-hole*, 3.—6. An area (which may sometimes be a lake or pond, and at other times a marsh, or even entirely dry and covered with more or less of various saline combinations) in which a river or several rivers sink or disappear, because evaporation is in excess of precipitation: as, the *sink* of the Humboldt river, in the Great Basin.

In the interior there are two great systems of drainage, one leading through the Murray River to the sea, the other consisting of salt lakes and *sinks*.
*The Atlantic*, LXIII. 677.

7. In theaters, one of the long, narrow trap-doors used on the stage for the raising and lowering of scenery.—8. In *mining*, a downward excavation not sufficiently deep or important to be called a shaft.—9. A depression in a stereotype plate; a bubble of air sometimes formed below the surface of a plate, which causes the part of the surface affected to sink under impression.

**sinkable** (sing'ka-bl), *a.* [< *sink* + *-able.*] Capable of being sunk.

Life Boat.—A non-*sinkable*, large, heavy, six or eight-oared boat, constructed for the life-saving stations on the ocean coast and great lakes.
*Tribune Book of Sports*, p. 309.

**sink-a-pace**† (singk'a-pās), *n.* A corrupt form of *cinque-pace*.

My very walk should be a jig; I would not so much as make water but in a *sink-a-pace*. *Shak.*, T. N., i. 3. 139.

**sink-dirt** (singk'dėrt), *n.* Gutter-mud. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sinker** (sing'kėr), *n.* [< *sink* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which sinks or causes to sink. Particularly—(*a*) A weight attached to a fishing-line to make it sink in the water. In bottom- or bait-fishing, sinkers of various sizes and shapes are used, the weight being proportioned to the tide or current. Split shot, closed on the line, are very commonly used as sinkers. (*b*) A weight used for sinking the sounding-line in taking deep-sea soundings. (*c*) Same as *sink-stone*, 2.

2. In knitting-machines, stocking-frames, etc., one of several flat pieces of metal attached to the jacks, and also to the sinker-bar, and serving to form loops in the thread between the needles. See *jack*[1], 11 (*d*), *sinker-bar*, and *knitting-machine*.—3. A cesspool. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**Adjustable sinker,** in *angling:* (*a*) A hollow sinker containing shot, that may be adjusted to any required weight. (*b*) A sinker with spiral rings, which can be put on and taken off the line without disturbing the hook or bait.—**Ponderating sinker.** See *ponderate*.—**Running or sliding sinker,** a sinker in which there is a hole permitting it to slide along a fishing-line.

**sinker-bar** (sing'kėr-bär), *n.* 1. In knitting-machines and stocking-frames, a bar carrying a series of sinkers, or flat plates, which act in conjunction with the jack-sinkers to form loops of thread between the needles.—2. In rope-drilling, a heavy bar attached above the jars to give force to the upward stroke.

**sinker-wheel** (sing'kėr-hwēl), *n.* In a knitting-machine, a wheel having a series of oblique wings to depress the yarn between the needles. *E. H. Knight.*

**sinkfield** (singk'fēld), *n.* [A corruption of *cinquefoil.*] A species of fivefinger, *Potentilla reptans.*

**sink-hole** (singk'hōl), *n.* 1. A hole for foul liquids to pass through; specifically, an orifice for that purpose in a sink.—2. Any place given over to foulness or filth; especially, a resort of debauched and depraved persons. See *sink*, *n.*, 3.

From that Fountaine (or *sinck-hole* rather) of superstition, to leade you along the gutters and streames thence deriued. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 278.

3. One of the cavities formed in limestone regions by the removal of the rock through the action of rain or running water, or both. The rock being dissolved away underneath, local sinkings of the surface occur, and these are sometimes wholly or partly filled with water, forming pools. Similar sinkings occur in districts in which rock-salt abounds. Also called *swallow-hole*, or simply *sink*.

The caves form the natural drains of the country, all the surface drainage being at once carried down into them through the innumerable *sink-holes* which pierce the thin stratum overlying the Carboniferous Limestone.
*Nature*, XLI. 507.

**sinking** (sing'king), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sink*, *v.*] 1. A falling or settling downward; a subsidence.

In consequence of the numerous deep crevasses, *sinkings* in, and landslips, . . . I could not reach the summit [of the hill] without much difficulty.
*Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, XLVI. i. 34.

2. The process of excavating downward through the earth, as in mining, etc.

If the underground passage is vertical, it is a shaft; if the shaft is commenced at the surface, the operations are known as "*sinking*," and it is called a "rising" if worked upwards from a previously constructed heading or gallery.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXIII. 622.

3. In *arch.*, *sculp.*, etc., a depression; a place hollowed out, whether for decoration or to receive some other feature; a socket.

On the face of the tomb itself are the *sinkings* for the architraves and vaults which they supported.
*J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 439.

4. In *joinery:* (*a*) An angular groove or rabbet in the corner of a board. (*b*) The operation of making or of finishing rabbets.

**sinking** (sing'king), *p. a.* Causing to sink, subside, or gradually disappear: as, a *sinking* weight; causing the sensation of sinking or fainting: as, a *sinking* apprehension or anxiety.

It [an expected operation] is first looked forward to with *sinking* dread, but, if it is deferred, so much mental unrest may be produced that we find our present state intolerable. *F. H. Bradley*, Mind, XIII. 17.

**sinking-fund** (sing'king-fund), *n.* See *fund*[1].—**Sinking-fund cases,** two cases decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1878 (99 U. S., 700), which held, although not unanimously, that acts of Congress which established in the United States treasury sinking-funds for the payment of money advanced by the government for interest on the bonds of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroads were constitutional.

**sinking-head** (sing'king-hed), *n.* In *founding*, same as *dead-head*, 1 (*a*).

**sinking-paper**† (sing'king-pā'pėr), *n.* Blotting-paper. *Nares.*

**sinking-pump** (sing'king-pump), *n.* A form of vertical pump of strong and simple construction, and with parts readily interchangeable in case of wear or damage, used in mining for sinking shafts or pumping out water.

**sinking-ripe** (sing'king-rīp), *a.* Ready to sink; near sinking. [Poetical.]

The sailors sought for safety by our boat,
And left the ship, then *sinking-ripe*, to us.
*Shak.*, C. of E., i. 1. 78.

**sink-room** (singk'rōm), *n.* A room containing a sink, and, in old New England houses, usually adjoining the kitchen; a scullery.

The apartment known in New England houses as the *sink-room*. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 87.

**sink-stone** (singk'stōn), *n.* 1. A perforated hollowed stone at the top of a sink. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—2. In *archæol.*, a stone sinker primitively used to sink lines or nets.

**sink-trap** (singk'trap), *n.* A trap for a sink, so constructed as to allow water to pass down, but not to permit an upward escape of air or gases.

**sinless** (siu'les), *a.* [< ME. *sinneles, synneles, senneles,* < AS. *synleás* (= G. *sündenlos* = Icel. *syndalauss* = Sw. *syndalös* = Dan. *syndelös*), < *syn*, sin, + *-leás*, E. *-less:* see *sin*[1] and *-less.*] 1. Guiltless of sin; pure in heart, character, or conduct.

And Crist cam . . . and seide to the Iewes,
"That seeth hym-self *synneles* cesse nat, ich hote,
To atryke with stoon other with staf this strompet to dethe."
*Piers Plowman* (C), xv. 41.

Thou who, *sinless*, yet hast knewn
All of man's infirmity.
*G. W. Doane*, Softly Now the Light of Day.

2. Made, done, or existing without sin; conformed to the standard of righteousness.

Thou
Sat'st unappall'd in calm and *sinless* peace!
*Milton*, P. R., iv. 425.

**sinlessly** (sin'les-li), *adv.* In a sinless manner; innocently.

**sinlessness** (sin'les-nes), *n.* The state of being sinless; freedom from sin.

**sinner** (sin'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *synnere, senegere* (= OFries. *sondere* = MD. *sondaer*, D. *zondaar* = MLG. *sunder* = OHG. *suntari*, MHG. *sündære, sünder*, G. *sünder* = Icel. *syndari* = Sw. *syndare* = Dan. *synder*); < *sin*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who sins; one who disobeys or transgresses the divine law.

Ne is hit nazt grat thing ne grat ofseruinge aye God to do gued to ham thet ous doth gued, . . . ver that deth the paen and the Sarasyn and othre *senegeres*.
*Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 114.

God be merciful to me a *sinner*. Luke xviii. 13.

Forbear to judge, for we are *sinners* all.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 3. 31.

2. One who fails in any duty or transgresses any law; an offender; a criminal.

Like one
Who having unto truth, by telling of it,
Made such a *sinner* of his memory,
To credit his own lie. *Shak.*, Tempest, i. 2. 101.

**sinner** (sin'ėr), *v. i.* [< *sinner, n.*] To act as a sinner: with indefinite *it*. [Rare.]

Whether the charmer *sinner it* or saint it,
If folly grows romantick, I must paint it.
*Pope*, Moral Essays, ii. 15.

**sinneress** (sin'ėr-es), *n.* [< ME. *synneresse;* < *sinner* + *-ess.*] A woman who sins; a female sinner. *Wyclif*, Luke vii. 37. [Rare.]

**sinnet** (sin'et), *n.* Same as *sennit*[1].

**sinnew**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sinew*.

**sinnow**†, *v. t.* [Origin obscure.] To ornament.

A high towring faulcon, who, whereas she wont in her feathered youthfulnesse to looke with amiable eye on her gray breast, and her speckled side sayles, all *sinnowed* with siluer quilles, and to drinc whole armies of fearfull foules before her to her master's table; now shee aits sadly on the ground. *Nashe*, Pierce Penilesse, p. 27.

**sinnow**†, *n.* [Cf. *sinnow, v.*] A woman very finely dressed. *Halliwell.*

**sinny**† (sin'i), *a.* [< ME. *synny,* < AS. *synnig* (= OS. *sundig* = MD. *sondigh*, D. *zondig* = OHG. *suntig, sundig*, MHG. *sündic, sündec*, G. *sündig*), sinful, < *syn, synn*, sin: see *sin*[1].] Sinful; wicked.

Unte the Pope cam, and hym gan confesse
With gret repentaunce full deuoutly;
Off his *synny* cr[i]me lefte not mere ne lesse,
Full dolerus was and repentant truly.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5218.

**sin-offering** (sin'of'ėr-ing), *n.* A sacrifice or other offering for sin. See *offering*.

And the flesh of the bullock . . . shalt thou burn with fire without the camp; it is a *sin offering*. Ex. xxix. 14.

**sinological** (sin-ō-loj'i-kal), *a.* [< *sinology* + *-ic-al.*] Pertaining to sinology.

**sinologist** (si-nol'ō-jist), *n.* [< *sinology* + *-ist.*] A sinologue.

**sinologue** (sin′ō-log), *n.* [< F. *sinologue:* see *sinology.*] A foreigner who is versed in the Chinese language, literature, history, etc.

At different times bitter controversies arose between Julien and his fellow *Sinologues. Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 770.

**sinology** (si-nol′ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. Σῖναι, L. *Sinæ*, the Chinese (see *Sinic*), + *-λογία*, < *λέγειν*, speak: see *-ology.*] That branch of knowledge which deals with the Chinese language and connected subjects.

**sinoper**† (sin′ō-pėr), *n.* Same as *sinople*, 1.

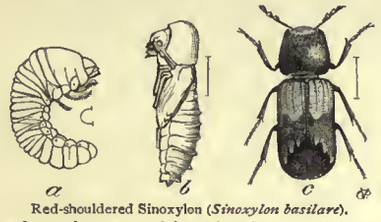
**sinopia** (si-nō′pi-ą), *n.* [NL., < L. *sinopis:* see *sinopis.*] Same as *sinopis*.

**sinopis** (si-nō′pis), *n.* [< L. *sinopis*, < Gr. *συνωπίς*, sinople: see *sinople.*] A pigment of a fine red color, prepared from the earth sinople.

**sinopite** (sin′ō-pīt), *n.* [< *sinopis* + *-ite*2.] Same as *sinople*, 1.

**sinople** (sin′ō-pl), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *synople*, also *sinoper, synoper;* < ME. *sinoper, synoper, synopyr, cinoper, cynoper, cynope,* < OF. *sinople, sinope*, F. *sinople* = Sp. *sinople* = Pg. *sinople, sinopla, sinopera* = It. *sinopia, senopia*, red earth (cf. Sp. *rubrica sinopica*, vermilion), < L. *sinopis*, a kind of red ocher used for coloring, ML. (and OF.) also a green color, sinople, < Gr. *συνωπίς*, also *συνωπική*, a red earth, earth imported from Sinope, < Σινώπη, L. *Sinope*, Sinope, a port on the south coast of the Black Sea.] 1. A ferruginous clay, sometimes used as a pigment. Also *sinopite.*—2. A kind of ferruginous quartz found in Hungary.—3. In *her.*, same as *vert.*

**Sinoxylon** (si-nok′si-lon), *n.* [NL. (Duftschmidt, 1825), < Gr. *σίνος*, hurt, harm, + *ξύλον*, wood.] 1. A genus of serricorn beetles, of the family *Ptinidæ* and subfamily *Bostrichinæ*, having the antennæ with a three-jointed club, and the tarsi long and slender with a very short first joint. About 20 species are known. Nearly all are North American; the others occur in Europe, India, and



Red-shouldered Sinoxylon (*Sinoxylon basilare*).
*a*, larva; *b*, pupa; *c*, adult. (Lines show natural sizes.)

Africa. *S. basilare* of North America is the red-shouldered sinoxylon, which bores into apple-twigs and grape-canes. 2. [*l. c.*] A species of this genus: as, the bamboo *sinoxylon*, a wood-boring beetle of China and the East Indies, frequently imported with bamboo.

**sinquet, sinque-pacet.** Same as *cinque, cinque-pace.*

**sin-sick** (sin′sik), *a.* Sick or suffering because of sin.

Is there no means but that a *sin-sick* land
Must be let blood with such a boist'rous hand?
*Daniel*, Civil Wars, iv. 46.

O God, whose favourable eye
The *sin-sick* soul revives.
*Cowper*, Olney Hymns, lviii.

**sinsion**†, *n.* See *simson.*

**sinsyne** (sin-sīn′), *adv.* [< *sin*2 + *sine*1, *syne.*] Since; ago. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

'Tis I am Peter, and this is Paul,
And that ane, sae fair to see,
But a twelve-month *sinsyne* to paradise came,
To join with our companie.
*Lady Anne* (Child's Ballads, II. 264).

**sinter**1 (sin′tėr), *n.* [< G. *sinter*, OHG. *sintar*, MHG. *sinter, sinder* = Icel. *sindr* = Sw. Dan. *sinder*, dross: see *cinder.*] Silicious or calcareous matter deposited by springs. The sinter deposited from hot springs is generally silicious; that from cold ones is often calcareous. Among the former there are many varieties, from the very compact to the very crumbly. When pure they are perfectly colorless; but deposits of this kind are often colored by iron and other metallic oxids, so that they exhibit various tints of red and yellow. Calcareous sinter is usually more or less porous in structure, and often concentrically laminated. This material occurs occasionally in sufficient quantity to form an important building-stone, as in Italy, where calcareous sinter is called *travertino.* See *travertine.*

**sinter**2†, *n.* An obsolete form of *center*2.

**Sinto, Sintoism,** *n.* See *Shinto.*

**sintoc, sindoc** (sin′tok, sin′dok), *n.* [Malay.] A tree, *Cinnamomum Sintoc*, growing in the Malay archipelago, or its aromatic bark, which resembles culilawan bark (see *bark*2). The bark occasionally enters Western commerce, more, however, as a spice than a drug. Also *syndoc.*

**Sintu,** *n.* See *Shinto.*

**sinuate** (sin′ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sinuated*, ppr. *sinuating.* [< L. *sinuatus*, pp. of *sinuare*, bend, curve, swell out in curves, < *sinus*, a bent surface, a fold or hollow: see *sinc*2, *sinus.*] To bend or curve in and out; wind; turn.

**sinuate** (sin′ū-āt), *a.* [< L. *sinuatus*, pp. of *sinuare*, bend: see *sinuate, v.*] Sinuous; serpentine; tortuous; wavy; irregularly turning or winding in and out, as a margin or edge; indented; notched. Specifically—(*a*) In *conch.*, having a sinus or recess; notched or incised, as the pallial line. See *sinupalliate.* (*b*) In *bot.*, having the margin in a wavy line which bends strongly or distinctly inward and outward, as distinguished from *repand* or *undulate*, in which the wavy line bends only slightly inward and outward: especially noting leaves. Compare *dentate, crenate*1, *repand.*

Sinuate Leaf of *Quercus Prinus.*

**sinuated** (sin′ū-ā-ted), *p. a.* [< *sinuate* + *-ed*2.] Same as *sinuate.*

**sinuate-dentate** (sin″ū-āt-den′tāt), *a.* In *bot.*, between sinuate and dentate; having the margin provided with both teeth and decided sinuations.

**sinuate-lobate** (sin″ū-āt-lō′bāt), *a.* In *bot.*, between sinuate and lobate.

**sinuately** (sin′ū-āt-li), *adv.* In a sinuate manner; so as to be sinuate; sinuously: as, *sinuately* emarginate. *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 135.

**sinuate-undulate** (sin″ū-āt-un′dū-lāt), *a.* In *entom.*, undulate with regular curves which are not angulated; forming a series of sinuses joined by arcs. Also *sinuato-undulate.*

**sinuation** (sin-ū-ā′shọn), *n.* [< *sinuate* + *-ion.*] 1. The state of being sinuate; a winding or bending in and out.—2. The formation of a sinus or recess, as in a margin; a shallow curved reëntrance; an emargination.—3. A cerebral gyre.

The humane brain is, in proportion to the body, much larger than the brains of brutes, having regard to the size and proportion of their bodies, and fuller of anfractus, or *sinuations.*
*Sir M. Hale*, Orig. of Mankind, p. 65. (*Richardson.*)

**sinuato-undulate** (sin-ū-ā′tō-un′dū-lāt), *a.* Same as *sinuate-undulate.*

**sinu-auricular** (sin″ū-â-rik′ū-lą̈r), *a.* [< L. *sinus*, sinus, + *auricula*, auricle.] Common to or situated between the sinus venosus and the auricle proper of the heart of some animals.

The *sinu-auricular* aperture, seen on opening up the sinus venosus.
*Huxley and Martin*, Elementary Biology, p. 90.

**sinuose** (sin′ū-ōs), *a.* [< L. *sinuosus:* see *sinuous.*] Same as *sinuous.*

**sinuosely** (siu′ū-ōs-li), *adv.* Same as *sinuously.* *H. C. Wood*, Fresh-Water Algæ, p. 84.

**sinuosity** (sin-ū-os′i-ti), *n.*; pl. *sinuosities* (-tiz). [= F. *sinuosité* = Sp. *sinuosidad* = Pg. *sinuosidade* = It. *sinuosità;* as *sinuose* + *-ity.*] 1. The character of being sinuous or sinuate; tortuousness; anfractuosity.

Nothing ever crawled across the stage with more accomplished *sinuosity* than this enchanting serpent.
*Cumberland*, Memoirs, I. 223. (*Jodrell.*)

2. That which is sinuous or sinuated; a wavy line or surface; a sinuation; an anfractuosity.

There may be, even in these late days, more originality of thought, and flowing in more channels of harmony, more bursts and breaks and *sinuosities*, than we have yet discovered.
*Landor*, Imag. Conv., Andrew Marvel and Bp. Parker.

**sinuous** (sin′ū-us), *a.* [= F. *sinueux* = Sp. Pg. It. *sinuoso*, < L. *sinuosus*, full of bendings or folds, < *sinus*, a bend, fold: see *sinus.*] 1. Sinuate; tortuous; serpentine; full of curves, bends, or turns; undulating.

These [worms] as a line their long dimension drew,
Streaking the ground with *sinuous* trace.
*Milton*, P. L., vii. 481.

I have *sinuous* shells of pearly hue. *Landor*, Gebir.

2. Morally crooked; deviating from right.

We have in Mr. Webster the example of a man . . . who has acquired high station by no *sinuous* path, . . . but by a straight-forward force of character and vigor of intellect. *Whipple*, Ess. and Rev., I. 207.

**sinuously** (sin′ū-us-li), *adv.* So as to be sinuous; in a sinuous manner.

**sinuousness** (sin′ū-us-nes), *n.* Sinuosity. *Bailey*, 1727.

**Sinupallia** (sin-ū-pal′i-ą), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sinus*, a fold, hollow, + *pallium*, a mantle: see *pallial.*] Same as *sinupalliata.*

**sinupallial** (sin-ū-pal′i-al), *a.* [< NL. **sinupallialis*, < L. *sinus*, a fold, hollow, + *pallium*, a mantle: see *pallial.*] Same as *sinupalliate.*

**Sinupallialia** (sin-ū-pal-i-ā′li-ą̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **sinupallialis:* see *sinupallial.*] Same as *Sinupalliata.*

**Sinupalliata** (sin-ū-pal-i-ā′tą̈), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **sinupalliatus:* see *sinupalliate.*] A subdivision of lamellibranchiate or bivalve mollusks, characterized by the large size of the siphons, and the consequent emargination of the pallial impression of the hinder part of the shell. They are distinguished from *Integropalliata.* Also *Sinupallia* and *Sinupallialia.* See cut under *sinupalliate.*

**sinupalliate** (sin-ū-pal′i-āt), *a.* [< NL. **sinupalliatus*, < L. *sinus*, a fold, hollow, + *palliatus*, < *pallium*, a mantle: see *palliate.*] Having a sinuous pallial margin and consequent sinuous impression on the shell along the line of attachment of the mantle. Into the sinus thus formed the siphons, which are always developed in these bivalves, can more or less be withdrawn. The epithet contrasts with *integropalliate.* Also *sinupallial.*

Sinupalliate Right Valve of *Iphigenia brasiliensis*, showing *a*, the pallial sinus.

The integropalliate are far more numerous than the *sinupalliate* forms in the older rocks.
*Huxley*, Anat. Invert., p. 417.

**sinus** (sī′nus), *n.*; pl. *sinus* or *sinuses* (-ez). [< L. *sinus*, the fold of a garment, the bosom, a curve, hollow, bay, bight, gulf: see *sinc*2.] 1. A bend or fold; a curving part of anything; a sinuosity; specifically, a bay of the sea; a gulf.

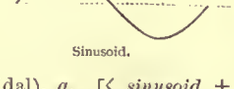
Plato supposeth his Atlantis . . . to have sunk all into the sea; whether that be true or no, I do not think it impossible that some arms of the sea, or *sinuses*, might have had such an original.
*T. Burnet*, Theory of the Earth, I. 149.

2. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, a cavity or hollow of bone or other tissue, in the widest sense; a bay, recess, pocket, dilatation, or excavation, generally deeper and less open than a fossa: used with either English or Latin context. Specifically—(*a*) A hollow or excavation in a bone of the skull; an air-sinus. Such sinuses are larger than the spaces which constitute cancellation, or the spongy tissue of bones (see *cancellate* (*b*)), and most of them are specified by qualifying terms. See phrases below, and cuts under *eyeball, craniofacial,* and *diploë.* (*b*) A venous channel in the meninges of the brain: specified by a qualifying term. See phrases following. (*c*) The so-called fifth ventricle or camera of the brain. (*d*) A notch or recess of the pallial line of a bivalve mollusk; the emargination or inlet of the posterior part of the pallial impression; the siphonal scar. It is proportionate to the enlargement of the siphons of the mollusk whose mantle is thus developed. This sinus is always posterior, so that when it leaves a trace on the shell a valve may be readily known as right or left. The mark is seen on many of the valves figured in this work; and in such cases the mark is to the observer's right or left, according as a right or left valve is shown. See cuts under *bivalve, dimyarian,* and *sinupalliate.* (*e*) Same as *ampulla*, 4.

3. In *pathol.*, a narrow passage leading to an abscess or other diseased locality; a fistula.—4. In *bot.*, the recess or rounded curve between two projecting lobes: as, the *sinuses* of a repand or sinuate leaf. See cuts under *kidney-shaped, pinnatifid, repand,* and *sinuate.*—**Air-sinuses,** excavations within the ethmoid, frontal, sphenoid, maxillary, etc., bones, communicating with the nasal cavities through narrow orifices. In man the largest of these is the maxillary sinus, or antrum of Highmore.—**Aortic sinus,** a sinus of Valsalva. See below.—**Basilar sinus.** Same as *transverse sinus.*—**Branchial, cavernous, circular, coronary sinus.** See the adjectives.—**Common sinus of the vestibule.** Same as *utricle.*—**Confluence of the sinuses,** the point where six sinuses of the dura mater meet—namely, the superior longitudinal, the two lateral, the two occipital, and the straight; the torcular Herophili.—**Cranial sinuses.** (*a*) Same as *sinuses of the dura mater.* (*b*) The bony air-sinuses of the head. See def. 2 (*a*).—**Diploic sinuses,** irregular branching channels in the diploë of the skull for the accommodation of veins.—**Ethmoidal sinuses,** irregular cavities in the lateral masses of the ethmoid, completed by the sphenoid, lacrymal, superior maxillary, and frontal bones in the articulated skull. The anterior, the larger and more numerous ones, open into the middle, the posterior into the superior meatus of the nose.—**Falciform sinus.** Same as *longitudinal sinus.*—**Frontal sinuses,** hollow spaces between the outer and inner tables of the frontal bone, over the root of the nose, in man extending outward from behind the glabella to a variable distance above each orbit, and opening into the middle meatus of the nose on each side through the infundibula. They are wanting in early youth, and attain their greatest size in old age, but are always small in comparison with their great development in some animals, as the elephant.—**Galactophorous sinuses,** the ampullæ of the galactophorous ducts.—**Genital sinus.** See *genital.*—**Genito-urinary sinus,** the urogenital sinus, a cavity or recess common to the genital and the urinary passages, often forming a part of the cloaca.—**Great sinus of the aorta,** a dilatation, usually apparent, along the right side of the ascending part of the arch of the aorta.—**Intercavernous sinuses,** two transverse channels, the anterior and the posterior, which connect the right and left cavernous sinuses, and thus complete the circular sinus.—**Lacrymal, maxillary, occipital, pallial sinus.** See the adjectives.—

**Longitudinal sinus,** either of two sinuses of the dura mater, respectively occupying the upper and under margins of the falx cerebri. The superior begins at the foramen cæcum, and terminates posteriorly at the torcular Herophili; it is lodged in the superior longitudinal groove of the cranial vault. The inferior is contained in the inferior or free margin of the falx cerebri, terminating in the straight sinus posteriorly. Also called *falciform sinus.*—**Ophthalmic sinus.** Same as *cavernous sinus.*—**Petrosal** or **petrous sinus.** See *petrosal.*—**Petrosquamous sinus.** See *petrosquamous.*—**Placental sinus,** the venous channel around the placenta, arising from the free anastomoses of veins.—**Portal sinus,** the sinus of the portal vein. See below.—**Prostatic sinus.** See *prostatic.*—**Pulmonary sinuses,** the sinuses of Valsalva in the pulmonary artery.—**Rhomboidal sinus.** (*a*) The fourth ventricle. (*b*) The rhombocœlia. Also called *sinus rhomboidalis.*—**Sagittal sinus,** the superior longitudinal sinus.—**Sinus circularis iridis.** Same as *canal of Schlemm* (which see, under *canal*[1]).—**Sinuses of Cuvier,** veins or venous channels of the fetus, ultimately transformed into the right and left superior venæ cavæ.—**Sinuses of the dura mater,** channels for the passage of venous blood, formed by the separation of the two layers of the dura mater, and lined with a continuation of the internal coat of the veins. They are specified as the superior and inferior longitudinal, straight, lateral, occipital, cavernous, circular, superior and inferior petrosal, and transverse.—**Sinuses of veins,** pouch-like dilatations of the venous walls on the cardiac side of the valves, which produce knot-like swellings when distended.—**Sinus-ganglion,** a group of nerve-cells about the junction of the venous sinus and the auricle of the heart. In the frog the sinus-ganglion, or ganglion of Remak, is the collection of groups of nerve-cells on the venous sinus.—**Sinus genitalis.** Same as *prostatic vesicle* (which see, under *prostatic*).—**Sinus of conjunctiva,** the space between the ocular and palpebral conjunctivæ.—**Sinus of Highmore,** the antrum of Highmore. See *antrum.*—**Sinus of Morgagni,** a space at the upper and back part of the superior constrictor of the pharynx, just under the base of the skull, where the muscular fibers of the constrictor are deficient, the pharynx being consequently walled in behind by its own aponeurosis. Here the Eustachian tube opens into the pharynx on each side, and the levator and tensor palati muscles may be exposed by dissection.—**Sinus of the auricle.** Same as *sinus venosus.*—**Sinus of the heart,** the principal or main cavity of either auricle.—**Sinus of the jugular vein,** the dilatation at the origin of the internal jugular vein just outside of the jugular foramen at the base of the skull.—**Sinus of the kidney,** the concavity or reëntrance at the hilum of the kidney.—**Sinus of the larynx,** the ventricle of the larynx, leading into the sacculus laryngis, or cæcal laryngeal pouch.—**Sinus of the portal vein,** the enlargement of the portal vein just before it divides into its two branches for the liver. Also called *portal sinus.*—**Sinus of Valsalva,** any one of three pouchings of the aorta and of the pulmonary artery opposite the segments of the semilunar valves. Also called *valvular sinus,* and respectively *aortic* and *pulmonary sinus.*—**Sinus pleuræ,** the recesses where one layer of the parietal pleura is folded over to become another.—**Sinus pocularis.** Same as *prostatic vesicle* (which see, under *prostatic*).—**Sinus prostaticus.** Same as *prostatic sinus.* See *prostatic.*—**Sinus rectus.** Same as *straight sinus.*—**Sinus rhomboidalis.** Same as *rhomboidal sinus* (which see, above).—**Sinus tentorii.** Same as *straight sinus.*—**Sinus venosus,** in human and allied hearts, the main part of the cavity of either the right or the left auricle of the heart; that part into which the veins pour their blood, as distinguished from the auricular appendix. Also called *atrium,* and *sinus of the auricle.*—**Sinus venosus corneæ,** Schlemm's canal.—**Sphenoidal sinuses,** cavities in the sphenoid bone, like those of the ethmoid and frontal.—**Straight sinus,** the venous channel at the junction of the falx cerebri with the tentorium, passing from the termination of the inferior longitudinal sinus to the torcular Herophili.—**Tarsal sinus,** the large irregular passage between the astragalus and the calcaneum, occupied by the intertarsal ligament.—**Transverse sinus,** a venous network excavated in the dura mater over the basilar process, opening into the inferior petrosal sinus on each side, and into the inferior spinal veins below. Also called *basilar sinus, basilar plexus.*—**Urogenital sinus,** the cavity in which the urogenital organs terminate in the fetal life of man and most mammals; a permanent compartment of the cloaca in many lower vertebrates. See *cloaca,* 3 (*a*), and *urogenital.*—**Uterine sinuses,** greatly enlarged veins of the womb during pregnancy.—**Valvular sinus.** Same as *sinus of Valsalva.*—**Venous sinus,** any sinus conveying venous blood; especially (*a*) one of the sinuses of the dura mater (see above), or (*b*) a sinus venosus (see above).

**sinusoid** (sī'nus-oid), *n.* [< *sinus* + *-oid.*] The curve of sines, in which the abscissas are proportional to an angle, and the ordinates to its sine.



Sinusoid.

**sinusoidal** (sī-nu-soi'dal), *a.* [< *sinusoid* + *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the sinusoid.—**Sinusoidal function.** See *function.*—**Sinusoidal map-projection.** See *projection.*

**sinusoidally** (sī-nu-soi'dal-i), *adv.* In a sinusoidal manner; in the manner of a sinusoid. *Philos. Mag.,* XXVI. 373.

**sin-worn** (sin'wōrn), *a.* Worn by sin. [Rare.]

> I would not soil these pure ambrosial weeds
> With the rank vapours of this *sin-worn* mould.
> *Milton,* Comus, l. 17.

**siogun,** *n.* Same as *shogun.*

**sion**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scion.*

**-sion.** See *-tion.*

**Sionite** (sī'on-it), *n.* [< *Sion* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] One of a Norwegian body of the eighteenth century, professing the power of prophecy and proclaiming the immediate coming of the millennium. So called from their claim to be considered children of the King of Sion.

**Siouan** (sö'an), *a.* [< *Sioux* + *-an.*] Pertaining to the Sioux or Dakotas; Dakotan.

> The *Siouan* group [of Indians] had its habitat on the prairies between the Mississippi and Missouri.
> *Amer. Nat.,* XXIII. 75.

**Sioux** (sö), *n.* and *a.* [F. spelling of the Ind. name.] **I.** *n.*; pl. *Sioux* (sö or söz). A member of a family of North American Indians, now confined chiefly to North Dakota, South Dakota, and parts of Wyoming, Nebraska, and Montana.

**II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Sioux; Siouan; Dakotan: as, the *Sioux* wars; a *Sioux* village.

**sip** (sip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sipped,* ppr. *sipping.* [< ME. *sippen, syppen,* < AS. **syppan* (not found) (cf. **sypian, sipian,* soak, macerate: see *sipe*) (= MD. *sippen,* sip, taste with the tip of the tongue (cf. D. *sipperlippen,* taste with the tip of the tongue), = LG. *sippen,* sip); a secondary form of *sūpan,* sup, taste: see *sup*[1]. The form *sip* is related to *sup* (AS. *sūpan*) much as *slip* is related to similar forms (AS. *slūpan,* etc.).] **I.** *trans.* 1. To drink little by little; take (a liquid) into the mouth in small quantities; imbibe a mouthful at a time.

> A woman moved is like a fountain troubled,
> Muddy, ill-seeming, thick, bereft of beauty;
> And while it is so, none so dry or thirsty
> Will deign to *sip* or touch one drop of it.
> *Shak.,* T. of the S., v. 2. 145.

> To *sip* a glass of wine was considered effeminate, and a guest was thought ill of if he did not empty his glass at a draught. *Fortnightly Rev.,* N. S., XLIII. 377.

2. To take in gradually by some process analogous to drinking; receive or obtain by sucking, inhaling, absorbing, or the like.

> Where I may sit and rightly spell
> Of every star that heaven doth shew,
> And every herb that *sips* the dew.
> *Milton,* Il Penseroso, l. 172.

3. To drink from by sips.

> They skim the floods, and *sip* the purple flowers.
> *Dryden,* tr. of Virgil's Georgics, iv. 76.

**II.** *intrans.* To take a sip or sips.

> They could never get her so much as *sip* on a cup with the proudest of them all. *Shak.,* M. W. of W., ii. 2. 77.

> Modest as the maid that *sips* alone.
> *Pope,* Dunciad, iii. 144.

**sip** (sip), *n.* [< ME. *sippe;* < *sip, v.*] 1. The act of sipping, or drinking by small quantities, as a liquid.

> "Here's wussing health to ye, Robin" (a *sip*), "and to your weelfare here and hereafter" (another taste).
> *Scott,* Rob Roy, xxxiv.

2. A very small draught; a taste (of a liquid).

> One *sip* of this
> Will bathe the drooping spirits in delight
> Beyond the bliss of dreams. *Milton,* Comus, l. 811.

3†. Drink; sup.

> Thus serveth he withouten mete or *sippe.*
> *Chaucer,* Anellida and Arcite, l. 193.

**sipage** (sī'pāj), *n.* [< *sipe* + *-age.*] Same as *seepage.*

**sipahee,** *n.* Same as *sepoy.*

**sipahselar** (si-pä'se-lär), *n.* [Hind., < Pers. *sipāh-sālār,* army-leader.] In India, a commander-in-chief; a commanding general: as, the *sipahselar* Timour.

**sipe** (sīp), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *siped,* ppr. *siping.* [Also *seep* (also spelled *seip, sepe*); < ME. **sipen,* < AS. **sypian, sipian,* soak, macerate; cf. AS. **sīpan* (pret. *sāp,* pp. **sipen*), drop, trickle (cf. *sipenīge,* MD. *sijpooghe, sijpooghig,* with running eyes), = OFries. **sīpa* (in comp. pp. *bi-sepen, bi-seppen*) = MD. *sijpen,* D. *zijpen,* drop, = LG. *sipen,* ooze, trickle (freq. *sipern* = Sw. *sippra,* ooze, drop, trickle); appar. not an orig. strong verb, but related to *sipian,* etc., and ult. < *sūpan,* sup, taste: see *sip, sup.* Cf. *seep.*] 1. To ooze; trickle; soak through or out.

> The *siping* through of the waters into the house.
> *Granger,* On Ecclesiastes (1621), p. 316. (*Latham.*)

> Her throat's sair misguggled, . . . though she wears her corpse-sheet drawn weel up to hide it, but that canna hinder the bluid *seiping* through.
> *Scott,* Heart of Mid-Lothian, xvii.

2. To steep; soak.

> The leaves [of the mullen] are boiled in fresh cow's milk, and, after boiling a moment, the infusion is allowed to stand and *sipe* for ten minutes, when it is strained, sweetened, and drank while warm.
> *New York Tribune,* Sept. 6, 1886.

[Prov. Eng., Scotch, and U. S. in both uses.]

**sipher**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *cipher.*

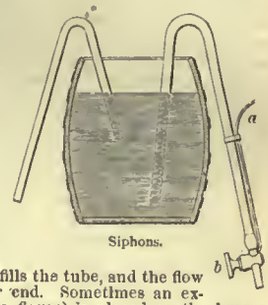
**siphilis,** *n.* See *syphilis.*

**Siphneinæ** (sif-nē-ī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Siphneus* + *-inæ.*] A subfamily of *Muridæ,* typified by the genus *Siphneus,* containing mole-like murine rodents with rudimentary external ears and short limbs and tail. The group combines some characters of the *Arvicolinæ* (which are *Muridæ*) with others of the different family *Spalacidæ.*

**siphneine** (sif'nē-in), *a.* Of the character of the *Siphneinæ,* or belonging to that subfamily.

**Siphneus** (sif'nē-us), *n.* [NL. (Brants, 1827), < Gr. *σιφνεύς,* a mole.] 1. The typical genus of *Siphneinæ. S. armandi* is a Tibetan species with large fossorial fore feet and a mole-like aspect.—2†. A genus of reptiles. *Fitzinger,* 1843.

**siphon** (sī'fon), *n.* [Also *syphon;* < F. *siphon* = Sp. *sifon* = Pg. *siphão* = It. *sifone,* < L. *sipho(n-),* perhaps < Gr. *σίφων,* a tube, pipe, siphon; akin to *σιφλός,* hollow.] 1. A bent pipe or tube with legs of unequal length, used for drawing liquid out of a vessel by causing it to rise in the tube over the rim or top. For this purpose the shorter leg is inserted in the liquid, and the air is exhausted by being drawn through the longer leg. The liquid then rises by the pressure of the atmosphere and fills the tube, and the flow begins from the lower end. Sometimes an exhausting-tube (*a* in the figure) is placed on the longer leg; the air, in that case, is sucked out through *a* till the tube is filled to the cock *b,* which is then opened, and the flow commences—the cock *b* being so constructed as to close the suction-tube when the siphon is running. But the more general method is to fill the tube in the first place with the liquid, and then, stopping the mouth of the longer leg, to insert the shorter leg in the vessel; upon removal of the stop, the liquid will immediately begin to run. The flow depends upon the difference in vertical height of the two columns of the liquid, measured respectively from the bend of the tube to the level of the water in the vessel and to the open end of the tube. The flow ceases as soon as, by the lowering of the level in the vessel, these columns become of equal height, or when this level descends to the end of the shorter leg. The atmospheric pressure is essential to support the column of liquid from the vessel up to the top of the bend of the tube, and this height is consequently limited, varying inversely with the density of the liquid. At sea-level the maximum height is a little less than 30 inches for mercury and 34 feet for water.




Siphons.

2. In *zoöl.,* a canal or conduit, without reference to size, shape, or function; generally, a tube or tubular organ through which water or other fluid passes; a siphuncle. Specifically—(*a*) In *Molluscs:* (1) A tubular fold or prolongation of the mantle, forming a tube, generally paired, capable of protraction and retraction, characteristic of the siphonate or slunpalliate bivalves. It conveys water, and is of various shape and size, sometimes several times longer than the rest of the animal when fully extended, but usually capable of being withdrawn into the shell. In *Teredo* the united siphons are so long that the mollusk resembles a worm. See cuts under *ship-worm, Teredo, quahog,* and *Mya*[1]. (2) A similar siphon in some gastropods, extending from the anterior portion of the mantle over the head. See cut under *Siphonostomata,* 2. (3) The characteristic siphuncle, funnel, or infundibulum of cephalopods, formed from the mesopodium, and serving as an organ of locomotion by confining and directing the jet of water which is forced through it. See *siphuncle.* (4) A tubular or canaliculate formation of the shell of any mollusk which covers or protects the soft siphon; especially, the siphuncle of a cephalopod, or the communication between the compartments of the shell. (*b*) In *Rotifera,* the calcar or tentaculum, a part or process of the trochal disk, supposed to be a sense-organ. (*c*) In *Protozoa,* one of the tubes which traverse the septa of the interior of polythalamous tests, as the shells of foraminifers. (*d*) In *entom.,* the suctorial mouth-parts or sucking-tube of some insects, as fleas (*Siphonaptera*) and bugs (*Siphonata*). (*e*) In *Crustacea,* the suctorial mouth-parts of various parasitic forms. See *Siphonostomata,* 1. (*f*) In *Vermes,* a spout-like process of the mouth of gephyrean or sipunculacean worms. See *Gephyrea* and *Sipunculoidea.* (*g*) In *Echinodermata,* a tubular formation connected with the alimentary canal of some sea-urchins.

3. [*cap.*] [NL.] In *conch.,* a genus of gastropods. Also *Sipho* (*Klein,* 1753; *Fabricius,* 1822) and *Sypho* (*Brown,* 1827).—4. In *bot.,* one of the small peculiar cells surrounding the large elongated central cell in the frond of certain florideous algæ. See *monosiphonous, polysiphonous, Polysiphonia, pericentral.*—5. A siphon-bottle.—**Automatic siphon,** a siphon which is set in operation by an alternate vertical movement, by which means the liquid is forced little by little to the necessary height through a valve in the short arm.—**Siphon-filling apparatus,** an apparatus for filling siphon-bottles with aërated liquids. It holds the bottle, and by means of a lever opens the valve and permits the liquid to enter. It is usually provided with a screen to protect the operator from injury in case the bottle bursts.—**Siphon-hinge cartilage.** See *cartilage.*—**Würtemberg siphon** (so called from its having been first used in that country), a siphon with both legs equal, and turned up at the extremities.

**siphon** (sī'fon), *v.* [< *siphon, n.*] **I.** *trans.* To convey, as water, by means of a siphon; transmit or remove by a siphon.

Water may be *siphoned* over obstacles which are less than 32 feet higher than the surface of the water.
*Pop. Encyc.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**II.** *intrans.* To pass or be conducted through a siphon.

On introducing the bent tube, a little of the zinc solution will first *siphon* over and sink to the bottom of the copper solution. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVII. 370.

**siphonaceous** (sī-fō-nā′shius), *a.* [< *siphon* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, possessing or characterized by siphons: applied to florideous algæ. See *siphon*, 4.

**siphonage** (sī′fon-āj), *n.* [< *siphon* + *-age*.] The action or operation of a siphon; specifically, the emptying of a siphon-formed trap, for example in a waste-pipe, by exhaustion of the pressure below, usually caused by a sudden flow of water in a connected pipe.

A perfect seal against *siphonage* and evaporation.
*Philadelphia Telegraph*, XLI. 5.

**siphonal** (sī′fon-al), *a.* [< *siphon* + *-al*.] 1. Pertaining to or resembling a siphon.—2. In *zoöl.*: (*a*) Pertaining or relating to the siphon of mollusks, etc. (*b*) Marked by the siphon of a bivalve mollusk; pallial, as a sinus: as, the *siphonal* impression of the shell. (*c*) Bent into the form of a siphon, as the stomach of certain fishes, one arm of the siphon being the cardiac and the other the pylorie part.—**Siphonal fasciole**, in *conch.*, a zone, differentiated by sculpture, which at its end forms the external boundary of the siphonal notch or groove.—**Siphonal scar**, in *conch.*, the pallial sinus. See *pallial, sinus*, 2 (*d*), and cut under *sinupalliate*.

**Siphonaptera** (sī-fō-nap′te-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (Latreille, 1825), neut. pl. of **siphonapterus*: see *siphonapterous*.] In Latreille's system of classification, an order of insects, the fleas, corresponding exactly to the family *Pulicidæ*. The most advanced systematists, as Brauer and Packard, retain it as an order, and do not consider the group a mere family of *Diptera*. The metamorphoses are complete. The adults are wingless, with three- to eleven-jointed antennæ, long serrate mandibles, short maxillæ, four-jointed maxiliary and labial palps, distinct labrum, and no hypopharynx. The body is ovate and much compressed. There are only two simple eyes, and no compound eyes. The edges of the head and prothorax are armed with stout spines directed backward. The group is oftener called *Aphaniptera*. See cut under *flea*.

**siphonapterous** (sī-fō-nap′te-rus), *a.* [< NL. **siphonapterus*, < Gr. *σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *ἄπτερος*, wingless: see *apterous*.] Siphonate and apterous, as a flea; having a sucking-tube and no wings; of or pertaining to the *Siphonaptera*.

**Siphonaria** (sī-fō-nā′ri-ä), *n.* [NL. (Sowerby, 1824), < Gr. *σίφων*, a tube, pipe: see *siphon*.] 1. The typical genus of *Siphonariidæ*, with a patelliform shell having a siphonal groove at one side.—2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.

The *Siphonarias* have solid, conical shells, often overgrown with sea-weeds and milleporea. . . . They are found on almost all tropical shores.
*P. P. Carpenter*, Lect. on Mollusca (1861), p. 82.

**Siphonariacea** (sī-fō-nā-ri-ā′sē-ä), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Siphonaria* + *-acea*.] A family of gastropods: same as *Siphonariidæ*.

**Siphonariidæ** (sī″fō-nā-rī′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Siphonaria* + *-idæ*.] A family of tænioglossate gastropods, typified by the genus *Siphonaria*. They have a broad bilobate head; eyes sessile on rounded lobes; and rudimentary branchiæ, forming triangular folds of the lining membrane of the mantle. The shell is patelliform, having a subcentral apex and a horseshoe-shaped muscular impression divided on the right side by a deep siphonal groove. Nearly 100 species are known, from different parts of the world: they are most numerous on the shores of the Pacific. They live chiefly between tide-marks.

**siphonarioid** (sī-fō-nā′ri-oid), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Siphonariidæ*.

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

**Siphonata** (sī-fō-nā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *siphonatus*: see *siphonate*.] 1†. In *entom.*, same as *Hemiptera*.—2. In *conch.*, a division of lamellibranch or bivalve mollusks, containing those which have one or two siphons. Most bivalves are *Siphonata*, which include all the *Sinupalliata* and some of the *Integropalliata*; the families are very numerous. Also *Macrotrachia*, *Siphoniata*, and *Siphonida*.

**siphonate** (sī′fō-nāt), *a.* [< NL. *siphonatus*, < L. *sipho*(*n*-), a tube, pipe: see *siphon*.] In *zoöl.*, provided with a siphon or siphons of any kind; siphoned. Specifically—(*a*) Having siphons, as a bivalve mollusk; of or pertaining to the *Siphonata*, 2; sinupalliate. (*b*) Having a siphon, as a cephalopod; infundibulate. (*c*) Having a siphon, as a bug; of or pertaining to the *Siphonata*, 1; hemipterous; rhynchote. (*d*) Forming or formed into a siphon; tubular; canaliculate; infundibuliform; siphonal. Also *siphoniate*.

**siphonated** (sī′fō-nā-ted), *a.* [< *siphonate* + *-ed*².] Same as *siphonate*.

**siphon-barometer** (sī′fon-ba-rom″e-tėr), *n.* A barometer in which the lower end of the tube is bent upward in the form of a siphon. In the newest form the two legs of the siphon are separate tubes entering a cistern of mercury. By the turning of a screw in the cistern the mercury may be made to rise in both tubes, thereby giving surfaces of maximum convexity from which to determine the height of the mercury in each tube. See *barometer*.

**siphon-bottle** (sī′fon-bot″l), *n.* A bottle for aërated waters, fitted with a long glass tube reaching nearly to the bottom and bent like a siphon at the outlet. When the tube is opened by pressing down a valve-lever, the liquid is forced out by the pressure of the gas on its surface. Also called *siphon*.


Siphon-bottle.

**siphon-condenser** (sī′fon-kon-den″sėr), *n.* A form of condenser involving the principle of the siphon, used with some low-pressure engines instead of the air-pump and the ordinary condenser.

**siphon-cup** (sī′fon-kup), *n.* In *mach.*, a form of lubricating apparatus in which the oil is led over the edge of the vessel by capillary action, ascending and descending in a cotton wick, and dropping on the part to be lubricated.

**Siphoneæ** (sī-fō′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sipho*(*n*-), a tube, pipe, + *-eæ*.] A small order of fresh-water algæ, belonging to the newly constituted group *Multinucleatæ*, typified by the genus *Vaucheria* (which see for characterization).

**siphoned** (sī′fond), *a.* [< *siphon* + *-ed*².] Having a siphon; siphonate: as, "tubular *siphoned* Orthoceras," *Hyatt*.

**siphonet** (sī′fon-et), *n.* [< *siphon* + *-et*¹.] In *entom.*, one of the two tubes on the upper surface of the abdomen of an aphis from which honeydew exudes; a honey-tube. Also called *siphunculus*.

**siphon-gage** (sī′fon-gāj), *n.* See *gage*².

**siphonia**, *n.* Plural of *siphonium*.

**siphonial** (sī-fō′ni-al), *a.* [< *siphonium* + *-al*.] In *ornith.*, pertaining to the siphonium; atmosteal.

**Siphoniata** (sī-fō-ni-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *Siphonata*.] Same as *Siphonata*, 2.

**siphoniate** (sī-fō′ni-āt), *a.* Same as *siphonate*.

**siphonic** (sī-fon′ik), *a.* [< *siphon* + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to a siphon.

A single reflecting surface is insufficient to separate the water entirely from the air, and a strong and long-continued *siphonic* action destroys its [the trap's] seal.
*Buck's Handbook of Med. Sciences*, III. 432.

**Siphonida** (sī-fon′i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *sipho*(*n*-), a siphon, + *-ida*.] Same as *Siphonata*, 2.

**siphonifer** (sī-fon′i-fėr), *n.* [NL. *siphonifer*, < L. *sipho*(*n*-), a tube, pipe, + *ferre* = E. *bear*¹.] That which has a siphon; specifically, a member of the *Siphonifera*.

**Siphonifera** (sī-fō-nif′e-rä), *n. pl.* [NL. (F. *siphonifères*, D'Orbigny, 1826), neut. pl. of *siphonifer*: see *siphonifer*.] A division of cephalopods, corresponding to the *Tetrabranchiata*.

**siphoniferous** (sī-fō-nif′e-rus), *a.* [As *siphonifer* + *-ous*.] Having a siphon; siphonate; specifically, of or pertaining to the *Siphonifera*.

**siphoniform** (sī′fon-i-fôrm), *a.* [< L. *sipho*(*n*-), a tube, pipe, + *forma*, form.] Siphonate in form; having the shape of a siphon.

**siphonium** (sī-fō′ni-um), *n.*; pl. *siphonia* (-ä). [NL., < L. *sipho*(*n*-), a tube, pipe: see *siphon*.] In *ornith.*, the atmosteon or air-bone which conveys air from the tympanic cavity to the pneumatic cavity of the mandible.

In some birds the air is conducted from the tympanum to the articular piece of the mandible by a special bony tube, the *siphonium*. *Huxley*, Anat. Vert., p. 272.

**siphonless** (sī′fon-les), *a.* [< *siphon* + *-less*.] Having no siphon; asiphonate.

**siphon-mouthed** (sī′fon-moutbt), *a.* Having a mouth fitted for sucking the juices of plants: specifically noting hemopterous insects. See *siphonostomatous*.

**Siphonobranchiata** (sī″fō-nō-brang-ki-ā′tä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *βράγχια*, gills, + *-ata*.] In De Blainville's classification (1825), the first order of his *Paracephalophora dioica*, containing the "families" *Siphonostomata*, *Entomostomata*, and *Angiostomata*, and contrasted with the order *Asiphonobranchiata*. See *Siphonochlamyda*.

**siphonobranchiate** (sī″fō-nō-brang′ki-āt), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Siphonobranchiata*; siphonostomatous; siphonochlamydate.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Siphonobranchiata* or *Siphonostomata*, 2.

**Siphonochlamyda** (sī″fō-nō-klam′i-dä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *χλαμύς* (*χλαμυδ-*), a short cloak.] A suborder of reptant azygobranchiate gastropods, having the mantle-margin siphonate. There are many families, all marine and mostly carnivorous, always with a spiral shell, which is usually operculate.

**siphonochlamydate** (sī″fō-nō-klam′i-dāt), *a.* [As *Siphonochlamyda* + *-ate*¹.] Having the mantle-margin drawn out into a trough, spout, or siphon, and accordingly a notched lip of the shell; of or pertaining to the *Siphonochlamyda*. There are many families, grouped as *tænioglossate*, *toxoglossate*, and *rachiglossate*. The term is synonymous with *siphonostomatous* as applied to the shell.

**Siphonocladaceæ** (sī″fō-nō-klā-dā′sē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Siphonocladus* + *-aceæ*.] An order of very remarkable green algæ, belonging to the class *Multinucleatæ*. They are inhabitants of warm and shallow seas, and are characterized by the thallus consisting of a single cell, which is often of very great size, exhibiting, in fact, the largest dimensions attained by the single cell in the whole vegetable kingdom. This cell is often much branched, and is differentiated into root-like and stem-like parts. The ordinary mode of reproduction seems to be by means of zoösporea, which germinate directly without conjugation; but in many of the genera the mode of reproduction is not known. The group includes the *Caulerpeæ*, *Valoniaceæ*, *Bryopsidcæ*, etc.

**siphonocladaceous** (sī″fō-nō-klā-dā′shius), *a.* [< *Siphonocladaceæ* + *-ous*.] In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to the *Siphonocladaceæ* or the genus *Siphonocladus*.

**Siphonocladus** (sī-fō-nok′lā-dus), *n.* [NL., < Gr. *σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *κλάδος*, a branch.] A genus of algæ, giving name to the order *Siphonocladaceæ*.

**Siphonognathidæ** (sī″fō-nog-nath′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Siphonognathus* + *-idæ*.] A family of acanthopterygian fishes, typified by the genus *Siphonognathus*. The body is very long; the head is also elongate and its facial parts are produced into a tube; the dorsal fin has numerous flexible spines; the anal fin is moderate, and ventrals are wanting. Only one species is known, *S. argyrophanes*, of King George Sound, Australia, which is related to the *Labridæ*, but differs in the characters specified. It is a rare fish.

**siphonognathoid** (sī-fō-nog′nā-thoid), *n.* and *a.* [< *Siphonognathus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *n.* A fish of the family *Siphonognathidæ*.

**II.** *a.* Of or relating to the *Siphonognathidæ*.

**Siphonognathus** (sī-fō-nog′nā-thus), *n.* [NL. (Richardson, 1857), < Gr. *σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *γνάθος*, jaw.] In *ichth.*, a genus of acanthopterygian fishes, characterized by the long subtubular mouth, and typical of the family *Siphonognathidæ*.

**Siphonophora**¹ (sī-fō-nof′ō-rä), *n.* [NL. (Brandt, 1836), fem. sing. of **siphonophorus*, < Gr. *σιφωνοφόρος*, carrying tubes, < *σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *-φορος*, < *φέρειν* = E. *bear*¹.] 1. A genus of myriapods, typical of the unused family *Siphonophoridæ*.—2. A notable genus of plant-lice (*Aphididæ*), erected by Koch in 1855, having long nectaries, and the antennæ usually longer than the body. It contains numerous species, many of which are common to Europe and America, as the grain plant-louse, *S. avenæ*, and the rose plant-louse, *S. rosæ*.

**Siphonophora**² (sī-fō-nof′ō-rä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of **siphonophorus*: see *Siphonophora*¹.] Oceanic hydrozoans, a subclass of *Hydrozoa* or an order of *Hydromedusæ*, containing free pelagic forms in which hydriform persons and sterile medusiform persons (in one family only the former) are united in colonies or aggregates under many special modifications, but definite and constant in each instance. The medusiform or sexual persons are usually only in the form of sporosacs, but sometimes are matured before they are set free from the colony. The structure is essentially a hollow stem or stock, budding into many different kinds of appendages, representing modified hydrantha, hydriform persons, or undeveloped medusiforms. The appendages which a siphonophoran may or does have are the float, pneumatophore or pneumatocyst, which may be absent or replaced by an inflation of the whole stem, the somatocyst, as in the Portuguese man-of-war; the swimming-bell or nectocalyx; the hydrophyllium, covering some of the other parts; the dactylozoöid, or tentaculiform person; the gastrozoöid or nutritive person, which may be highly differentiated into oral, pharyngeal, gastric, and basal parts, which latter may bear long tentacles; and the sexual persons, medusiform buds proper, or gonophores. The arrangement of these elements is very diverse in the different forms of the order. The *Siphonophora* are sometimes divided into two orders, *Calycophora* and *Physophora*, or into four suborders. Recognized families are *Athorybiidæ*, *Agalmidæ*, *Apolemiidæ*, *Physophoridæ*, *Rhizophysidæ*, *Physaliidæ*, *Hippopodiidæ*, *Monophyidæ*,

*Diphyidæ*, and *Velellidæ*. See cuts under *hydrophyllium*, *Physalia*, *hydranth*, *tentacular*, *Athorybia*, *gonoblastidium*, *gonophore*, and *nematocyst*.

**siphonophoran** (sī-fō-nof'ō-ran), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Siphonophora*[2] + *-an*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Siphonophora*.

**II.** *n.* A member of the subclass *Siphonophora*.

**siphonophore** (sī'fō-nō-fōr), *n.* [< NL. *Siphonophora*[2].] Same as *siphonophoran*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVIII. 261.

**siphonophorous** (sī-fō-nof'ō-rus), *a.* [< NL. **siphonophorus*: see *Siphonophora*[1].] Same as *siphonophoran*.

**siphonoplax** (sī-fon'ō-plaks), *n.* [< Gr. *σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *πλάξ*, a tablet, plate.] One of several calcareous plates behind the valves of certain pholads, which combine to form a tube around the siphons. See *Pholadidea*.

**siphonopod** (sī-fon'ō-pod), *a.* and *n.* [< Gr. *σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *πούς* (*ποδ-*) = E. *foot*.] **I.** *a.* Having the foot converted into a siphon; having a tubular mesopodium; of or pertaining to the *Siphonopoda*.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Siphonopoda;* a cephalopod.

**Siphonopoda** (sī-fō-nop'ō-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL.: see *siphonopod*.] 1. The *Cephalopoda*, in an ordinary sense. When the pteropods are included with the cephalopods in one class, the latter constitute a branch or division, *Siphonopoda*, contrasted with *Pteropoda*. *E. R. Lankester.*

2. An order of scaphopodous mollusks, represented by the *Siphonodentaliidæ*. *O. Sars.*

**siphonopodous** (sī-fō-nop'ō-dus), *a.* Same as *siphonopod*.

**siphonorhine** (sī-fon'ō-rin), *a.* [< Gr. *σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *ῥίς* (*ῥιν-*), nose.] Having tubular nostrils, as a petrel; tubinarial.

**siphonorhinian** (sī"fō-nō-rin'i-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< *siphonorhine* + *-ian*.] **I.** *a.* Same as *siphonorhine*.

**II.** *n.* A tube-nosed bird—that is, a bird of the petrel family.

*Siphonorhis americana.*

**Siphonorhis** (sī-fon'ō-ris), *n.* [NL. (P. L. Sclater, 1861): see *siphonorhine*.] A genus of American *Caprimulgidæ* or goatsuckers, having tubular nostrils. The only species, *S. americana*, inhabits Jamaica.

**Siphonostoma** (sī-fō-nos'tō-mä), *n. pl.* In *zoöl.*, same as *Siphonostomata*, 1.

**Siphonostomata** (sī"fō-nō-stom'ạ-tä), *n. pl.* [NL., neut. pl. of *siphonostomatus*: see *siphonostomatous*.] 1. In *Crustacea*: (*a*) In Latreille's classification, the second family of his *Pœciloposda*, divided into *Caligides* and *Lernæiformes*, the former of which is approximately equivalent to the modern order *Siphonostomata*, the latter to the *Lernæoidea*. All are parasitic crustaceans. (*b*) An order of epizoic or parasitic crustaceans, having the thorax segmented, several pairs of limbs, three pairs of maxillipeds, and antennæ. It corresponds to the *Caligides* of Latreille. There are several families of these fish-lice. Also called *Siphonostoma*.—2. In *Mollusca*, a division of prosobranchiate gastropods, having the lip of the shell notched, canaliculate, or tubular, for the protrusion of a respiratory siphon: contrasted with *Holostomata*. This formation of the shell is correlated with the development of the siphon (see *Siphonobranchiata*, *Siphonochlamyda*). In De Blainville's classification the *Siphonostomata* were one of three families into which he divided his *Siphonobranchiata*, contrasted with *Entomostomata* and *Angiostomata*, and included numerous genera of several modern families, as *Pleurotomidæ*, *Turbinellidæ*, *Columbellidæ*, *Muricidæ*, and others. All these gastropods are marine, and most are carnivorous.


Red Whelk (*Fusus antiquus*), one of the *Siphonostomata*.

*a*, branchial siphon; *b*, proboscis; *c*, operculum; *d*, *d*, tentacles; *f*, foot.

**siphonostomatous** (sī"fō-nō-stom'ạ-tus), *a.* [< NL. *siphonostomatus*, < Gr. *σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *στόμα* (*τ-*), mouth, front.] Having a siphonate mouth, in any form; of or pertaining to the *Siphonostomata*, in any sense. Specifically—(*a*) Having a tubular or fistulous snout, as a pipe-fish. (*b*) Having mouth-parts fitted for sucking or holding on, as a fish-louse: opposed to *odontostomatous*. (*c*) Having the lip of the shell canaliculate, as a shell-fish; not holostomatous. Also *siphonostomous*.

**siphonostome** (sī'fō-nō-stōm), *n.* [< NL. *Siphonostoma*.] A siphonostomatous animal, as a fish, a fish-louse, or a shell-fish.

**siphonostomous** (sī-fō-nos'tō-mus), *a.* Same as *siphonostomatous*.

**siphon-pipe** (sī'fọn-pīp), *n.* 1. A pipe with a curve or bend, acting on the principle of the siphon, serving to conduct liquids over inequalities of ground.—2. In *conch.*, a siphon or siphon-tube.

**siphon-pump** (sī'fọn-pump), *n.* A form of steam jet-pump placed at the lower end of a delivery-pipe, near the surface of the water to be raised, having also a short suction-pipe, and taking its steam at the bottom through a bent pipe or inverted siphon, which extends downward, and turns upward at its lower end to unite with the steam induction-port of the pump. Compare *ejector* and *injector*.

**siphon-recorder** (sī'fọn-rē-kôr"dėr), *n.* An instrument, invented by Sir William Thomson, for recording messages sent through long telegraphic lines, as submarine cables. See *recorder*, 5, and *telegraph*.

**siphon-shell** (sī'fọn-shel), *n.* Any member of the *Siphonariidæ*.

**siphon-slide** (sī'fọn-slīd), *n.* In *microscopy*, a form of glass slide adapted for holding small aquatic animals or fish in the field of a microscope. It has a tank which is filled with water and is connected by means of rubber tubes with two bottles. On one bottle filled with water being placed above the slide, and the other below it, the tubes act as a siphon, and maintain a constant current through the tank.

**siphon-tube** (sī'fọn-tūb), *n.* In *conch.*, a siphon or siphon-pipe.

**siphon-worm** (sī'fọn-wėrm), *n.* Any member of the *Sipunculidæ;* a spoonworm.

**siphorhinal** (sī-fō-rī'nạl), *a.* Same as *siphonorhine*.

**siphorhinian** (sī-fō-rin'i-ạn), *a.* Same as *siphonorhinian*.

**siphosome** (sī'fō-sōm), *n.* [< Gr. *σίφων*, a tube, pipe, + *σῶμα*, the body.] The nutrient portion of a siphonophoran stock. See *nectosome*.

**siphuncle** (sī'fung-kl), *n.* [< L. *siphunculus*, LL. also *sipunculus*, dim. of *sipho* (*n-*), tube, pipe: see *siphon*.] In *zoöl.*: (*a*) A siphon; especially, the siphon or funnel of tetrabranchiate cephalopods, between the chambers of the shell which it connects. See cut under *Tetrabranchiata*. (*b*) In *entom.*, same as *nectary*, 2. Also called *cornicle*, *honey-tube*, *siphonet*, and *siphunculus*.

**siphuncled** (sī'fung-kld), *a.* [< *siphuncle* + *-ed*[2].] Having a siphuncle.

**siphuncular** (sī-fung'kū-lạr), *a.* [< L. *siphunculus*, a little tube or pipe, + *-ar*[3].] Of or pertaining to a siphuncle; siphonal: as, the *siphuncular* pedicle of a pearly nautilus.

**siphunculate** (sī-fung'kū-lāt), *a.* [< L. *siphunculus* (see *siphuncle*) + *-ate*[1].] Having a siphuncle; siphuncled.

**siphunculated** (sī-fung'kū-lā-ted), *a.* [< *siphunculate* + *-ed*[2].] Same as *siphunculate*.

**siphunculus** (sī-fung'kū-lus), *n.* [NL., < L. *siphunculus*, a little tube: see *siphuncle*.] 1. Pl. *siphunculi* (-lī). In *entom.*, a siphuncle.—2. [*cap.*] See *Sipunculus*. *J. E. Gray*, 1840.

**sipper** (sip'ėr), *n.* One who sips.

They are all *sippers*; . . . they look as they would not drink off two pen'orth of bottle-ale amongst them.
*B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, iii. 1.

**sippet** (sip'et), *n.* [Formerly also *sippit;* early mod. E. *syppet;* < *sip* or *sop* (with vowel-change as in *sip*) + *-et*.] 1†. A little sip or sup.

In all her dinner she drinketh but once, and that is not pure wine, but water mixed with wine; in suche wise that with her *sippets* none may satiafie his appetite, and much lesse kill his thirst.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 98.

2. Anything soaked or dipped in a liquid before being eaten; a sop; especially, in the plural, bread cut into small pieces and served in milk or broth. In modern cookery the term is applied to small pieces of toasted or fried bread served with soup or with minced meat.

Cut this bread in *sippets* for brewis.
*Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 4.

Put then into him [a chub] a convenient quantity of the best butter you can get, with a little nutmeg grated into it, and *sippets* of white bread.
*I. Walton*, Complete Angler, p. 70.

3. A fragment; a bit.

What can you do with three or four fools in a dish, and a blockhead cut into *sippets?*
*Middleton and Rowley*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 1.

**sipple** (sip'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sippled*, ppr. *sippling*. [Freq. of *sip*.] **I.** *intrans.* To sip frequently; tipple.

A trick of *sippling* and tippling. *Scott*, Antiquary, ix.

**II.** *trans.* To drink by sips.

From this topic he transferred his disquisitions to the verb drink, which he affirmed was improperly applied to the taking of coffee; inasmuch as people did not drink, but sip or *sipple* that liquor.
*Smollett*, Roderick Random, xlv. (*Davies.*)

**siprest**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *cypress*[2].

**Sipunculacea** (sī-pung-kū-lā'sē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < LL. *sipunculus*, a little tube or siphon (see *Sipunculus*, *siphuncle*), + *-acea*.] The spoonworms, in a broad sense, as a group of echinoderms: synonymous with *Gephyrea*. *Brandt*, 1835.

**sipunculacean** (sī-pung-kū-lā'sē-ạn), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Sipunculacea;* sipunculoid; gephyrean.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Sipunculacea;* a gephyrean worm.

**sipunculaceous** (sī-pung-kū-lā'shius), *a.* Same as *sipunculacean*.

**Sipunculida** (sī-pung-kū'li-dạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sipunculus* + *-ida*.] The spoonworms: so named by Leuckart in 1848 as an order of his class *Scytodermata*, contrasted with *Holothuriæ*.

**Sipunculidæ** (sī-pung-kū'li-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sipunculus* + *-idæ*.] 1. The spoonworms proper, a restricted family of sipunculoid or gephyrean worms, typified by the genus *Sipunculus*, having a retractile tentaculiferous proboscis.—2. The *Sipunculoidea* as a class of animals under a phylum *Gephyrea*. *E. R. Lankester.*

**sipunculiform** (sī-pung'kū-li-fôrm), *a.* [< NL. *Sipunculus*, q. v., + L. *forma*, form.] Same as *sipunculoid*.

**sipunculoid** (sī-pung'kū-loid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Sipunculus* + *-oid*.] **I.** *a.* Resembling a spoonworm; related or pertaining to the *Sipunculoidea:* as, a *sipunculoid* gephyrean.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Sipunculoidea*.

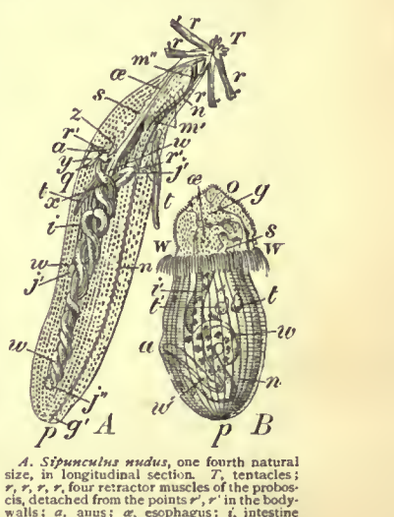
**Sipunculoidea** (sī-pung-kū-loi'dē-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sipunculus* + *-oidea*.] The spoonworms, in a broad sense, as a class of annulose animals: synonymous with *Sipunculacea* and *Gephyrea*.

**Sipunculomorpha** (sī-pung"kū-lō-môr'fạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sipunculus*, q. v., + Gr. *μορφή*, form, shape.] The spoonworms as a subclass of *Gephyrea*, contrasted with *Echiuromorpha*, and composed of two orders, *Sipunculina* and *Priapulina*.

**sipunculomorphic** (sī-pung"kū-lō-môr'fik), *a.* [< *Sipunculomorpha* + *-ic*.] Having the form or structure of a spoonworm; of or pertaining to the *Sipunculomorpha*.

**Sipunculus** (sī-pung'kū-lus), *n.* [NL., < LL. *sipunculus*, var. of *siphunculus*, a little tube or pipe: see *siphuncle*.] 1. The typical genus of *Sipunculidæ*, named by Brandt, in 1835, as a genus of echinoderms. The retractile proboscis is as long as the body, and provided with a circlet of tentacles about the mouth. *S. bernhardus* is found on the coast of Europe, living at a depth of from 10 to 30 fathoms in the shell of some mollusk. Some species burrow in the sand and are used for bait or as food, as *S. edulis*.

2. [*l. c.*] A member of this genus.




*A. Sipunculus nudus*, one fourth natural size, in longitudinal section. *T*, tentacles; *r*, *r'*, *r''*, four retractor muscles of the proboscis, detached from the points *r'*, *r''* in the body-walls; *a*, anus; *æ*, œsophagus; *i*, intestine with *j'*, *j''*, its loops; *x*, *y*, appendages of rectum; *s*, fusiform muscle; *w*, ciliated groove of intestine; *q*, anal muscles; *z*, cæcal glands of *t*, cæca, the so-called testes; *p*, pore at end of body; *n*, nervous cord, ending in a lobed ganglionic mass near the mouth, with an enlargement, *g'*, posteriorly; *m'*, *m''*, muscles associated with the nervous cord.

*B*. Larval Sipunculus, about one twelfth of an inch long. *o*, mouth; *æ*, œsophagus; *s*, cæcal gland; *t'*, intestine with masses of fatty cells; *a*, anus; *w*, ciliated groove of intestine; *g*, brain with two pairs of red eye-spots; *n*, nervous cord; *p*, pore; *t*, *t'*, so-called testes; *W*, *W*, circlet of cilia.

**sipylite** (sip'i-līt), *n.* [So called in allusion to the associated names *niobium* and *tantalum;* < L. *Sipylus*, < Gr. Σίπυλος, the name of one of the children of Niobe and of a mountain near Smyrna where Niobe was changed to stone, + *-ite*[2]. Cf. *niobium*, *tantalum*.] A rare niobite of erbium, the metals of the cerium group, uranium, and other bases. It occurs in tetragonal

crystals, isomorphous with fergusonite, also massive, of a brownish-black color and resinous luster. It is found in Amherst county, Virginia.

**si quis** (sī kwis), *n.* [L. *si quis*, if any one, the first words of a formal notification or advertisement: *si*, if; *quis*, any one: see *who*.] A public notice; specifically, in the *Ch. of Eng.*, a notice publicly given in the parish church of a candidate for the diaconate or priesthood, announcing his intention to offer himself for ordination, and asking any one present to declare any impediment against his admission to orders. In the case of a bishop a public notice is affixed to the door of a church (Bow Church for the province of Canterbury).

Saw'st thou ever *siquis* patch'd on Paul's church door,
To seek some vacant vicarage before?
*Bp. Hall*, Satires, II. v.

My end is to paste up a *si quis*.
*Marston*, What you Will, iii. (*Nares.*)

**si-quis** (sī'kwis), *v. t.* [< *si quis*, *n.*] To advertise or notify publicly. [Rare.]

I must excuse my departure to Theomachus, otherwise he may send here and cry after me, and *Si quis* me in the next gazette. *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 312. (*Davies.*)

**sir** (sėr), *n.* [< ME. *sir*, *syr*, *ser*, pl. *sires*, *seres*, *serys*, a shortened form, due to its unaccented use as a title, of *sire*, *syre* = Icel. *sīra*, in mod. pron. *sera*, *sēra*, < OF. *sire*, master, sir, lord, in F. used in address to emperors and kings (= Pr. *sire*, *eyre* = It. *sere*, *sire*, *ser*), a weaker form of OF. *senre*, *sendra* (in acc. and hence nom. *seigneur*, *sieur* = Sp. *señor* = Pr. Pg. *senhor* = It. *signor*, a lord, gentleman, in address sir), < L. *senior* (acc. *seniorem*), an elder, ML. a chief, lord: see *senior*. Cf. *sire*, *signor*, *seignior*, *señor*, etc.] **1†.** A master; lord; sovereign. The use of *sir* in this and the next sense is derived in part, if not wholly, from its use in address (def. 3); the regular form for these senses is *sire*. (See *sire*.) The Middle English forms cannot be discriminated in the plural.

Sole *sir* o' the world,
I cannot project mine own cause so well
To make it clear. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 120.

**2.** A person of rank or importance; a personage; a gentleman.

A nobler *sir* ne'er lived
'Twixt sky and ground.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 5. 145.

Here stalks me by a proud and spangled *sir*,
That looks three handfuls higher than his foretop.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, iii. 2.

**3.** Master; mister: a respectful and formal title of address, used formerly to men of superior rank, position, or age, and now to men of equal rank, or without regard to rank, as a mere term of address, without etymological significance. In emphatic assertions, threats, or reproaches the word takes meaning from the tone in which it is uttered. It was used sometimes formerly, and is still dialectally, in addressing women.

"What, *serys!*" he seith, "this goth not all a right."
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1536.

And [Lot] seide, I prey 3ow, *syres*, bowith down into the hows of 3oure child, and dwellith there.
*Wyclif*, Gen. xix. 2.

My noble girls! Ah, women, women, look,
Our lamp is spent, it 's out! Good *sirs*, take heart.
*Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 15. 84.

*Ped.* Whence come you, *sir?*
*San.* From fleaing myself, *sir.*
*Soto.* From pisying with fencers, *sir;* and they have beat him out of his clothes, *sir.*
*Middleton and Rowley*, Spanish Gypsy, ii. 2.

She had nothing ethereal about her. No, *sir;* she was of the earth earthy.
*Thackeray*, Fitz-Boodle Papers, Dorothea.

Specifically — (*a*) [*cap.*] A title of honor prefixed to the Christian names of knights and baronets, and formerly applied also to those of higher rank, as the king; it was also prefixed occasionally to the title of rank itself: as, *Sir* King; *Sir* Knight; *Sir* Herald.

*Syr* Edwarde, somtyme Kynge of England, our fader.
*Arnold's Chron.*, p. 31.

But, Sir, is this the way to recover your Father's Favour? Why, *Sir* Sampson will be irreconcileable.
*Congreve*, Love for Love, i. 1.

*Sir* king, there be but two old men that know.
*Tennyson*, Coming of Arthur.

(*b*†) Formerly, a title of a bachelor of arts; hence, a title given to a clergyman; also, a clergyman.

*Sir.* A title formerly applied to priests and curates in general, for this reason: dominus, the academical title of a bachelor of arts, was usually rendered by *sir* in English at the universities. So that a bachelor, who in the books stood Dominus Brown, was in conversation called *Sir* Brown. . . . Therefore, as most clerical persons had taken that first degree, it became usual to style them *Sir*.
*Nares.*

And xxvij Day of August Dceeasyd *Syr* Thomas Toppe, a prest of the west countre.
*Torkington*, Diarie of Eng. Travell, p. 56.

I prithee, put on this gown and this beard; make him believe thou art *Sir* Topas the curate.
*Shak.*, T. N., iv. 2. 2.

Voted, Sept. 5th, 1763, "that *Sir* Sewall, B. A., be the Instructor in the Hebrew and other learned languages for three years." *Peirce*, Hist. Harv. Univ., p. 234.

**Sir John†**, a priest; a clergyman.

Instead of a faithful and painful teacher, they hire a *Sir John*, which hath better skill in playing at tables . . . than in God's word. *Latimer.*

**Sir John Barleycorn.** See *barleycorn*.— **Sir Roger de Coverley.** Same as *Roger de Coverley*.

**sir** (sėr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sirred*, ppr. *sirring*. [< *sir*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To address as "sir."

My brother and sister Mr. Solmes'd him and *Sir'd* him up at every word.
*Richardson*, Clarissa Harlowe, I. 47. (*Davies.*)

**II.** *intrans.* To use the word *sir*.

Oh it looks ill
When delicate tongues disclaim all terms of kin,
*Sir-ing* and Madam-ing. *Southey*, To Margaret Hill.

**siraballi** (sir-a-bal'i), *n.* [S. Amer.] A fragrant timber from British Guiana, the product of an unidentified tree.

**siraskier**, *n.* Same as *seraskier*.

**sircar** (sėr-kär'), *n.* [Also *sirkar*, *eirear*, *eercar;* < Hind. *sarkār*, < Pers. *sarkār*, head of affairs, superintendent, chief, < *ser*, *sar*, the head, + *kār* = Skt. *kara*, action, work, business. Cf. *sirdar*.] In India: (*a*) The supreme authority; the government. (*b*) The master; the head of a domestic establishment. (*c*) A servant who keeps account of the household expenses and makes purchases for the family; a house-steward; in merchants' offices, a native accountant or clerk. (*d*) A division of a province: used chiefly in the phrase *the Northern Sircars*, a former division of the Madras Presidency.

**sirdar** (sėr-där'), *n.* [Also *sardar;* < Hind. *sardār*, < Pers. *sardār*, a leader, chief, commander, < *ser*, *sar*, a head, chief, + *-dār*, holding, keeping, possessing. Cf. *sircar*.] In India: (*a*) A chief or military officer; a person in command or authority.

As there are many janizaries about the country on their little estates, they are governed by a *sardar* in every castellate, and are subject only to their own body.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 267.

(*b*) Same as *sirdar-bearer*.

A close palkee, with a passenger; the bearers . . . trotting to a jerking ditty which the *sirdar*, or leader, is improvising. *J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 265.

**sirdar-bearer** (sėr-där'bär''ėr), *n.* In India, originally, the chief or leader of the bearers of a palanquin, who took the orders of the master; hence, a head servant, sometimes a kind of head waiter, sometimes a valet or body-servant.

**sire** (sīr), *n.* [< ME. *sire*, *syre* = Sp. Pg. *sire* = G. Dan. Sw. *sire*, < OF. *sire*, master, lord, sir, *sire*, lord (used in addressing a sovereign), < L. *senior*, an elder, ML. a chief, lord, orig. adj., elder, compar. of *senex*, old: see *senior*. Cf. *sir*.] **1†.** A master; a lord; hence, a personage of importance; an esquire; a gentleman.

Ther rede I wel he wol be lord and *syre*.
*Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 12.

Oure *sire* in his see aboue the seuene sterris
Sawe the many mysscheuys that these men dede.
*Richard the Redeless*, iii. 352.

**2.** Master; lord; my lord: a respectful and formal title of address, used formerly to men of superior rank, position, or age, especially to a prince. (See *sir*.) *Sire* is or has been in present or recent use only in addressing a king or other sovereign prince.

Thence to the court he past; there told the King, . . .
And added "*Sire*, my liege, so much I learnt."
*Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

**3†.** The master of a house; goodman; husband.

Upon a nyght Jankin, that was our *sire*,
Redde on his book, as he sat by the fire.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 713.

The only exception known to me is art. vi. in the Statuts des Poulaillers de Paris: "The wife of a poulterer may carry on the said mystery after the death of her husband, quite as freely as if her *sire* was alive; and if she marries a man not of the mystery, and wishes to carry it on, she must buy the (right of carrying on the) mystery."
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. cxxxii., note.

**4.** An old person; an elder.

He was an aged *syre*, all hory gray.
*Spenser*, F. Q., I. x. 5.

That bearded, staff-supported *Sire* — . . .
That Old Man, studious to expound
The spectacle, is mounting high
To days of dim antiquity.
*Wordsworth*, White Doe of Rylstone, i.

**5.** A father; an ancestor; a progenitor: used also in composition: as, grand*sire;* great-grand*sire*.

Lewde wrecche, wel byaemithe thi *siris* sonne to wedde me! *Gesta Romanorum* (ed. Herrtage), p. 124.

He, but a duke, would have his son a king,
And raise his issue, like a loving *sire*.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 2. 22.

Sons, *sires*, and grand*sires*, all will wear the bays.
*Pope*, Imit. of Horace, II. i. 171.

**6.** The male parent of a beast: used especially of stallions, but also of bulls, dogs, and other domestic animals: generally with *dam* as the female parent.

The *sires* were well selected, and the growing animals were not subjected to the fearful setbacks attendant on passing a winter on the cold plains.
*The Century*, XXXVII. 334.

**7.** A breed; a growth: as, a good *sire* of pigs, or of cabbages. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sire** (sīr), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sired*, ppr. *siring*. [< *sire*, *n.*] To beget; procreate: used now chiefly of beasts, and especially of stallions.

Cowards father cowards, and base things *sire* base.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 26.

**siredon** (sī-rē'don), *n.* [NL. (Wagler), < LL. *siredon*, in pl. *siredones*, < Gr. σειρηδών, a late collateral form of σειρήν, a siren: see *siren*.] A larval salamander; a urodele batrachian with gills, which may subsequently be lost: originally applied to the Mexican axolotl, the larval or gilled form of *Amblystoma mexicana*, under the impression that it was a distinct genus. See cut under *axolotl*.

**sireless** (sīr'les), *a.* [< *sire* + *-less*.] **1.** Without a sire; fatherless.

That Mother-Maid,
Who *Sire-less* bore her Sire, yet ever-Maid.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Triumph of Faith, iii. 33.

**2.** Ungenerative; unprocreative; unproductive.

The Plant is leaf-less, branch-less, void of fruit;
The Beast is lust-less, sex-less, *sire-less*, mute.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

**siren** (sī'ren), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *syren*, *sirene;* < ME. *sirene*, *syrene*, also *serein*, *sereyn*, < OF. *sercine*, F. *sirène* = Pr. *serena* = Sp. *sirena* = Pg. *serea*, *sereia* = It. *sirena*, *serena* = D. *sireen* = G. Dan. *sirene* = Sw. *siren*, < L. *siren*, ML. also *sirena* and *serena* (by confusion with L. *serena*, fem. of *serenus*, serene), < Gr. σειρήν, a siren; formerly supposed to mean 'entangler,' < σειρά, a cord; but prob. akin to σῦριγξ, a pipe (see *syringe*), Skt. √ *svar*, sound, praise (> *svara*, a sound, voice, etc.), and E. *swear*, *swarm*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** In *Gr. myth.*, one of two, three, or an indeterminate number of sea-nymphs who by their singing fascinated those who sailed by their island, and then destroyed them. In works of art they are represented as having the head, arms, and generally the bust of a young woman, the wings and lower part of the body, or sometimes only the feet, of a bird. In Attic usage they are familiar as goddesses of the grave, personifying the expression of regret and lamentation for the dead. See *Harpy monument* (under *harpy*), and compare cut under *embolon*.

Sirens.— From a Greek funeral marble in Chios. (From Mittheilungen of the German Institute in Athens.)

Next where the *sirens* dwell you plough the seas!
Their song is death, and makes destruction please.
*W. Broome*, in Pope's Odyssey, xii. 51.

**2†.** A mermaid.

Though we mermaydens clepe hem here
In English, as is oure usaunce,
Men clepen hem *sereyns* in France.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 684.

Over-against the creeke Pæstanum, there is Leucasia, called so of a meremaid or *sirene* there buried.
*Holland*, tr. of Pliny, iii. 7.

**3.** A charming, alluring, or enticing woman; a woman dangerous from her arts of fascination.

This Semiramis, this nymph,
This *siren*, that will charm Rome's Saturnine.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., ii. 1. 23.

**4.** One who sings sweetly.

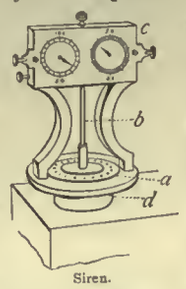
In deep of night . . . then listen I
To the celestial *sirens'* harmony.
*Milton*, Arcades, l. 63.

**5†.** A fabulous creature having the form of a winged serpent.

Ther be also in some places of arabye serpentis named *sirenes*, that ronne faster than an horse, & haue wynges to fle. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 238.

**6.** In *herpet.*: (*a*) Any member of the *Sirenidæ*. (*b*) [*cap.*] [NL.] A Linnean genus of amphibians, now restricted as the type of the family *Sirenidæ*. Also *Siren*. — **7.** One of the *Sirenia*, as the manatee, dugong, halicore, or sea-cow; any sirenian. — **8.** An acoustical instrument consisting essentially of a wooden or metallic disk, pierced

with holes equidistantly arranged in a circle, which can be revolved over a jet of compressed air or steam so as to produce periodic puffs. When the revolutions are rapid enough, the puffs coalesce into a musical tone. The revolution of the disk is effected either by a motor of some kind, or by setting the holes at an oblique angle so that the impact of the jet shall do the work. In the more complicated forms of the instrument two or more tones can be produced at once, either by having two or more concentric circles of holes in the same disk, or by two separate disks: the latter form is called a *double siren*. The number of revolutions required to produce a given tone can be counted and exhibited in various ways; and the application of the instrument in acoustical experiments and demonstrations is wide. In the cut *a* is a perforated disk made to revolve by the pressure of the air forced from the bellows beneath through *d*; *b*, vertical shaft revolving with the disk, and, by means of a pair of cog-wheels in the box *c*, turning the two index-hands on their respective dial-plates, and thus registering the number of revolutions made during the time of observation. Very large sirens are sometimes made for use as fog-signals, the sound being conveyed seaward in a large trumpet-shaped tube called a *fog-horn*, a name also given to the whole arrangement. See *fog-horn*. Also *sirene*.



Siren.

**9.** An apparatus for testing woods and metals to ascertain their sonorous qualities. *E. H. Knight.*—**10.** In *her.*, the representation of a mermaid, used as a bearing.

**II.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a siren; dangerously alluring; fascinating; bewitching.

> What potions have I drunk of *Siren* tears,
> Distill'd from limbecks foul as hell within!
> *Shak.*, Sonnets, cxix.

> And still false-warbling in his cheated ear,
> Her *Siren* voice enchanting draws him on.
> *Thomson*, Spring, l. 991.

**sirene** (sī-rēn′), *n.* [< F. *sirène*, a siren: see *siren*.] Same as *siren*, 8.

**Sirene** (sī-rē′nē), *n.* [NL. (Oken, 1816): see *siren*.] In *zoöl.*, same as *Siren*, 6 (*b*).

**Sirenia** (sī-rē′ni-ạ), *n. pl.* [NL., < L. *siren*, a siren: see *siren*.] The sirenian mammals or so-called herbivorous cetaceans, an order of educabilian placental *Mammalia*, having the body fish-like in form, with the hind limbs and pelvis more or less completely atrophied, and the body ending in a horizontal expansive tail, either rounded or like the flukes of a cetacean.


American Manatee (*Manatus americanus*), one of the *Sirenia*.

The brain is small and particularly narrow. The periotic and tympanic bones are ankylosed together, but not with the squamosal; the foramen magnum is posterior, directed somewhat downward; the lower jaw has a well-developed ascending ramus, a coronoid process, and an ordinary transverse condyle; and the teeth are molariform, adapted to chew herbage. The neck is moderate, and the axis has an odontoid process. The fore limbs are moderately developed, with a flexure at the elbow; the carpal, metacarpal, and phalangeal bones are directly articulated and of normal number. There are two mammæ, pectoral. The heart is deeply fissured between the ventricles. (See first cut under *heart*.) In nearly all the above characters the *Sirenia* are contrasted with the *Cetacea*, which they resemble, and with which they were formerly classed as *Cetacea herbivora*. They are large or huge unwieldy and ungainly aquatic animals, inhabiting the sea-shores, bays, and estuaries of various countries, never going out to sea like cetaceans, nor ascending rivers far. They feed entirely on aquatic vegetation. There are only two living genera, *Manatus* and *Halicore*, the manatees and dugongs, representing two families, *Manatidæ* and *Halicoridæ*. The sea-cow, *Rhytina stelleri*, recently extinct, represents a third family, *Rhytinidæ*. There are several other extinct genera, some of them constituting the family *Halitheriidæ*. See the technical names, and cuts under *dugong* and *Rhytina*.

**sirenian**[1] (sī-rē′ni-ạn), *a.* [< L. *sirenius*, of the sirens, < *siren*, siren: see *siren*.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a siren.

> Alas! thy sweet perfidious voice betrays
> His wanton ears with thy *Sirenian* baits.
> *Quarles*, Emblems, ii. 3.

**sirenian**[2] (sī-rē′ni-ạn), *a.* and *n.* [< NL. *Sirenia* + *-an.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Sirenia*, or having their characters.

**II.** *n.* A member of the *Sirenia*, as a manatee, dugong, or sea-cow.

**sirenical** (sī-ren′i-kal), *a.* [Formerly also *syrenicall*; < *siren* + *-ic-al.*] 1. Of or pertaining to a siren; sirenian. *Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 547. [Rare.]—2. Resembling or having the characters of a siren. [Rare.]

> Here's a couple of *sirenical* rascals shall enchant ye: what shall they sing, my good lord?
> *Marston*, Malcontent, iii. 2.

**Sirenidæ** (sī-ren′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Siren* + *-idæ.*] 1. In *herpet.*, a family of gradient or tailed amphibians, typified by the genus *Siren*, with external gills persistent throughout life, maxillaries absent, intermaxillaries and mandible toothless, palatines and pterygoids undeveloped, and orbitosphenoids large, anterior, and forming part of the palate. It contains only two species, both confined to the southern United States, the *Siren lacertina*, extending up into North Carolina and southern Illinois, and the *Pseudobranchus striatus*, found only in Georgia. They are popularly known as *mud-eels*. 2. In *ichth.*, a family of dipnoous fishes: same as *Sirenoidei*, and including *Lepidosirenidæ* and *Ceratodontidæ*. *Günther*, Study of Fishes, p. 355

**sirenize** (sī′ren-īz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *sirenized*, ppr. *sirenizing*. [< *siren* + *-ize.*] To play the siren; use the arts of a siren as a lure to injury or destruction. *Blount*, Glossographia. [Rare.]

**sirenoid** (sī′ren-oid), *a.* and *n.* [< *Siren* + *-oid.*] **I.** *a.* 1. In *herpet.*, resembling or related to the genus *Siren*.—2†. In *ichth.*, of or pertaining to the *Sirenoidei*.

**II.**† *n.* A dipnoan fish of the group *Sirenoidei*.

**Sirenoidea** (sī-re-noi′dē-ạ), *n. pl.* Same as *Sirenoidei*.

**Sirenoidei** (sī-re-noi′dē-ī), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *σειρήν*, a siren, + *εἶδος*, form.] A group of fishes, typified by the genus *Lepidosiren*, to which various values have been given. (*a*) A family of dipnoans: same as *Lepidosirenidæ*. *Günther.* (*b*) An order of dipnoans, including the family *Sirenoidei* or *Lepidosirenidæ*, etc.

**sireny**† (sī′ren-i), *n.* [Formerly *syrenie*; < *siren* + *-y*[1].] The arts and practices of a siren; fatal allurements.

> Rowze vp the watch, lull'd with world's *Syrenie*.
> *Tourneur*, Transformed Metamorphosis, st. 36.

**Sirex** (sī′reks), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1767), < Gr. *σειρήν*, a siren, a wasp.] See *Urocerus*.

**sirgang** (sėr′gang), *n.* [E. Ind.] The so-called green jackdaw of Asia, *Cissa sinensis*. The sirgang inhabits the southeastern Himalayan region, and thence through Burma to Tenasserim, and has occasioned much literature. It was originally described and figured by French ornithologists as a roller, whence its earliest technical name, *Coracias chinensis* of Boddaert (1783), with the English synonym *Chinese roller* of Latham. These terms being overlooked, the bird was renamed *Corvus speciosus* by Shaw, and the genus *Cissa* (later spelled *Kitta*) was founded upon it by Boie in 1826, since which time it has mostly been called *Cissa sinensis*, sometimes *C. speciosa*. It is 15½ inches long, the wing 6, the tail 7 to 8½; the head is fully crested; the bill and feet are coral-red. The fresh-molted plumage in life is a lovely green, but has the peculiarity of soon changing to verdigris-blue, as it does also in stuffed specimens, particularly if exposed to the light. This green or blue is varied with a black fillet encircling the head, with white tips and black subterminal bars on the tail-feathers and inner quill-feathers, and with bright sanguine red on the wings, which easily fades to a dull reddish-brown. A variety of the sirgang found in Sumatra is called *C. minor*; other species of the same genus are the Ceylonese *C. ornata* and the Japanese *C. thalassina*.


Sirgang (*Cissa sinensis*).

**Sirian** (sir′i-ạn), *a.* [< *Sirius* + *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Sirius.

> Free from the fervour of the *Sirian* star.
> *Beau. and Fl.*, Philaster, v. 3.

**siriasis** (si-rī′ạ-sis), *n.* [NL., < L. *siriasis*, < Gr. *σειρίασις*, a disease produced by the heat of the sun, < *σειριᾶν*, be hot and scorching, < **σειρός*, hot, scorching: see *Sirius*.] 1. Sunstroke; coup de soleil.—2. Exposure to the sun for medical purposes; a sun-bath; insolation. Also called *heliotherapy*.

**Siricidæ** (sī-ris′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Herrich-Schaeffer, 1840), < *Sirex* (*Siric-*) + *-idæ.*] See *Uroceridæ*.

**siringa** (si-ring′gạ), *n.* Same as *scringa*.—**Siringa-oil.** See *oil*.

**siringet**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *syringe*.

**siri-oil** (sir′i-oil), *n.* Lemon-grass oil. See *lemon-grass*.

**sirippet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *syrup*.

**siris** (sī′ris), *n.* [E. Ind.] One of several trees of the genus *Albizzia*, especially *A. Lebbek* (*Acacia speciosa*, etc.), of tropical Asia and Africa, sometimes called the *siris-acacia*. It is a shade and ornamental tree, and yields siris-gum. The pink siris is *A. Julibrissin*, the silk-tree, which is also ornamental, and has a dark-brown mottled and shining wood, used in making furniture. See *safed-siris*.—**Siris-gum**, the exudation of the siris-acacia, employed to adulterate gum arabic and serviceable for many common purposes, as in some calico-printing.

**siritch** (sir′ich), *n.* [Ar. *siraj*, oil of sesame.] Oil of sesamum. See *oil*.

**Sirius** (sir′i-us), *n.* [< L. *Sirius*, < Gr. Σείριος, the dog-star, also sometimes applied to the stars generally, and to the sun (cf. *σείρ*, the sun, in Suidas); said to be < **σειρός*, hot, scorching (an adj. of doubtful status).] A very white star, the brightest in the heavens, more than half a magnitude brighter than Canopus, the next brightest; the dog-star. Its magnitude is —1.4. It is situated in the mouth of the Dog.

**sirkar**, *n.* See *sircar*.

**sirloin** (sėr′loin), *n.* [Formerly and prop. *surloin*, earlier *surloyn*, *surloyne*; < F. *surlonge*, *surlogne*, a sirloin, < *sur* (< L. *super*), over, + *longe*, *logne*, loin: see *sur-* and *loin*. The story that the sirloin received its name because it was knighted as "Sir Loin" by King James I., though evidently a humorous invention suggested by the erroneous spelling *sirloin* for *surloin*, has been gravely accepted by many as an actual fact.] The loin, or upper part of the loin, of beef, or part covering either kidney.

> And after evensonge he went agayn to Christeschyrche, and delivered Master Goodneatoun a ribbe of bef and a *surloin* for young monks.
> *Documents of date* 25 *Henry VIII.*, quoted in [N. and Q., 7th ser., VI. 385.

> Let Piutus go! No, let me return again to onions and pease-porridge then, and never be acquainted with the happiness of a *sirloin* of roast-beef.
> *Randolph*, Iley for Honesty, ii. 2.

**sirly**†, *a.* An obsolete form of *surly*.

**sirmark** (sėr′märk), *n.* See *surmark*.

**sirname**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *surname*.

**Siro** (sī′rō), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1804), said to be derived (in some allusion not known) < Gr. *σιρός*, a pit, pitfall: see *silo*.] The typical genus of *Sironidæ*. Two species inhabit Europe, one the Philippines, and another (undescribed) is found in the United States. Also called *Cyphophthalmus*.


*Siro americanus*.
(Hair-line shows natural size.)

**siroc** (sī′rok), *n.* [< F. *siroc*, < It. *sirocco*: see *sirocco*.] Same as *sirocco*. [Rare.]

> Stream could not so perversely wind
> But corn of Guy's wsa there to grind;
> The *siroc* found it on its way,
> To speed his sails, to dry his hsy.
> *Emerson*, Guy.

**sirocco** (si-rok′ō), *n.* [Formerly also *scirocco*, also sometimes *siroc*; = G. *sirocco*, *sirokko* = Sw. Dan. *sirocco* = F. *sirocco*, *siroc*, formerly also *siroch* = Pr. *siroc*, < It. *sirocco*, earlier *scirocco*, *scilocco* = Sp. *siroco*, *jaloque*, *xaloque* (cf. also *xirque*) = Pg. *xaroco*, *xarouco* = Pr. *siroc* = OF. *sicloc*, *seloc*; also with the Ar. article (Ar. *esh-sharq*) Pr. *eyssiroc*, *issalot* = OF. *yseloc*, the southeast wind, < Ar. *sharq*, east; cf. *sharqī*, eastern (> prob. Sp. *xirque*, above). From the same source are *Saracen*, *sarsenet*, etc. The mod. Ar. *shelūk*, *shelūq*, sirocco, is a reflex of the

European word.] The Italian name for a southeast wind. Two distinct classes of Italian winds are included by the term. One is a warm, humid, sultry wind accompanied by rain. This is the characteristic wind on the east side of an area of low pressure, and prevails mainly during the winter season. The other type of sirocco—that to which the term is generally applied in English usage—is a hot, dry, dust-laden wind blowing from the high land of Africa to the coasts of Malta, Sicily, and Naples. During its prevalence the sky is covered with a dense haze, persons suffer from extreme lassitude, and vegetation is parched and burned. No month is free from it, but it is most frequent in the spring. Its direction varies from southeast to southwest.

Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent winds,
Eurus and Zephyr, with their lateral noise,
*Sirocco* and Libecchio. *Milton*, P. L., x. 706.

**sirogonimium** (sī″rō-gō-nim′i-um), *n.*; pl. *sirogonimia* (-ä). [NL., < Gr. σειρά, a cord, + NL. *gonimium*.] In *lichenol.*, a gonimium which is scytonemoid or sirosiphonoid and truncated: it is characteristic of the family *Ephebacei*. See *gonidium*, 3.

**Sironidæ** (sī-ron′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Siro*(*n*-) + *-idæ*.] A family of tracheate arachnidans of the order *Phalangida* or *Opilionina*. They have an oval flattened body, comparatively short legs, very long three-jointed chelicerea, and stalked eyes situated far apart on each side of the head. The family is typified by the genus *Siro*, and is synonymous with *Cyphophthalmidæ*. The species are of small size and resemble mites.

**sirop** (sir′o̤p), *n.* 1†. A former spelling of *syrup*. —2. One of the kettles used in the open-kettle process of sugar-making. [Southern U. S.]

The cane-juice . . . in the course of the boiling is ladled successively into the others [kettles], called, in order, "the prop" or "proy," "the flambeau," "the *sirop*," and "the battery." *The Century*, XXXV. 116.

**Sirosiphon** (sī-rō-sī′fo̤n), *n.* [NL. (Kützing, 1843), < Gr. σειρά, a cord, + σίφων, a tube: see *siphon*.] A genus of fresh-water algæ, of the class *Cyanophyceæ* and order or section *Siroisiphoneæ*. The cells of the filaments are in one, two, or many series, by lateral division or multiplication. The younger forms have one or two series; the older ones often six to ten. The cells are surrounded by a distinct membrane, which is very prominent in the older filaments. Some of the species partake largely of the nature of lichens.

**sirosiphonaceous** (sī-rō-sī-fō-nā′shius), *a.* [< *Sirosiphon* + *-aceous*.] In *bot.*, same as *sirosiphonoid*.

**Sirosiphoneæ** (sī″rō-sī-fō′nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sirosiphon* + *-eæ*.] An order, or according to some a section, of fresh-water algæ, of the class *Cyanophyceæ*. It takes its name from the genus *Sirosiphon*, which has filaments destitute of a hair-point, and trichomes inclosed in a sheath, profusely branched. The division of the cells takes place in a line parallel with the sides as well as transversely.

**sirosiphonoid** (sī-rō-sī′fō-noid), *a.* [< *Sirosiphon* + *-oid*.] In *bot.*, resembling or belonging to the genus *Sirosiphon* or the *Sirosiphoneæ*.

**Sirphus**, *n.* See *Syrphus*.

**sirple** (sėr′pl), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *sirpled*, ppr. *sirpling*. [Appar. a var. of *sipple*.] To sipple. *Brockett; Jamieson.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**sirrah** (sir′ä), *n.* [Formerly also *sirra*, *sirrha*, *serrha* (the last form being indicated also by the pron. "sar′ra" given by Walker and other authorities); appar. an extension of *sir*, or a modified form, in address, of the orig. dissyllabic *sire* (not < Icel. *sīra*, sir, now used, like *sirrah*, in contempt): see *sir*, *sire*.] A word of address, generally equivalent to "fellow," or to "sir" with an angry or contemptuous force. Now obsolete or archaic, it was formerly applied sometimes to children in a kind of playfulness, or to male servants in hastiness, and sometimes also to females.

*Serrha*, heus, io. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab., col. 1, l. 6.

*Sirra*, a contemptuous word, ironically compounded of *Sir* and *a*, *ha*, as much to say, *ah sir* or *sir boy*, &c. *Minsheu.*

*Sirrah* Iras, go. *Shak.*, A. and C., v. 2. 229.

Page, boy, and *sirrah:* these are all my titles.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, ii. 1.

Guess how the Goddess greets her Son:
Come hither, *Sirrah;* no, begone.
*Prior*, Cupid and Ganymede.

**sir-reverence**† (sėr-rev′e-rens), *n.* [A corruption of *save-reverence*, a translation or transfer of L. *salvā reverentiā*, reverence or decency being safe, i. e. preserved or regarded: *salvā*, fem. abl. of *salvus*, safe; *reverentiā*, abl. of *reverentia*, reverence: see *safe* and *reverence*.] Same as *save* or *saving your reverence* (which see, under *reverence*), used as a noun. See *save-reverence*.

And, sir, *sirreverence* of your manhood and gentry, I have brought home such money as you lent me.
*Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

A very reverent body; ay, such a one as a man may not speak of without he say "*Sir-reverence.*"
*Shak.*, C. of E., iii. 2. 93.

The mess
And half of suitors that attend to usher
Their love's *sir-reverence* to your daughter, wait,
With one consent, which can best please her eye
In offering at a dance.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Fair Maid of the Inn, iii. 1.

Marry, out upon him! *sir-reverence* of your mistress-ship. *Middleton*, Michaelmas Term, ii. 3.

**sirt**†, *n.* See *syrt*.

**sirup, siruped**, etc. See *syrup*, etc.

**sirvente** (sir-vont′), *n.* [< F. *sirvente*, < Pr. *sirventes*, *serventes* (= OF. *sirventois* = Sp. *serventesio* = It. *serventese*), a song (see def.), < *servir*, serve: see *serve*[1], and cf. *servant*.] In *music*, a service-song (so called in distinction from a love-song), a kind of song composed by the trouveres and troubadours of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, usually to satirize the faults and vices of the great and of the society of their day. With the satire religious or love poetry was often mingled, forming curious contrasts. There were also political sirventes, such as those of the warrior poet Bertrand de Born, Viscount of Hautefort in Périgord, who moved peoples to strife, scattered his enemies, or expressed his emotions in verse of strange energy and consummate skill.

The stream of time, in which so many more precious things have been submerged, has brought down to us some few *sirventes* or satiric lays that entitle Richard [I.] to the name of a trouvere.
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 123.

**sis**[1], **siss**[2] (sis), *n.* [Also in dim. *sissy;* a general use of the fem. name *Sis*, *Siss*, formerly also *Cis*, *Sys*, < ME. **Cisse*, *Cesse*, an abbr. of *Cicely*, ME. **Cecilie*, *Sissilie*, *Cecile*, *Sisille* (also *Cecilia*), < OF. *Ceeile*, a fem. name made familiar in England as that of a daughter of William the Conqueror, < L. *Cæcilia*, a fem. name. *Cicely* was formerly a very common fem. name. Cf. *jill*[2], *gill*[5], similarly derived from *Jillian*, *Gillian*, also formerly a common fem. name, now, like *Cicely*, almost disused. From *Sis*, *Siss* is derived the surname *Sisson*. In def. 2 the word is commonly regarded as an abbr. of *sister*.] 1. A girl; a sweetheart; a jill: a familiar term.

The plowman that in times past was contented in russet must now adaies have his doublet of the fashion, with wide cuts, his gartera of fiue silke of Granado, to meet his *Sis* on Sunday.
*Lodge*, Wits Miserie (1596). (*Halliwell.*)

2. A familiar term of address to a little girl. [U. S.]

**sis**[2]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sice*[1].

**sisal** (sis′al), *n.* [Also *sizal;* short for *Sisal grass*.] Same as *Sisal hemp*.

**Sisal grass.** Same as *Sisal hemp*.

**Sisal hemp.** See *henequen*, and compare *istle*.

**siscowet, siskowet** (sis′kō-et), *n.* [Also *siskawet*, *siskowit*, *siskiwit;* Amer. Ind. Cf. *eisco*.] A variety of the great lake-trout, *Salvelinus* (*Cristivomer*) *namaycush*, var. *siscowet*, found in Lake Superior, originally described as a distinct species called *Salmo siscowet*. See *lake-trout*, 2.

**sise**†. An old spelling of *sice*[1], *size*[1].

**sisefoil** (sīs′foil), *n.* [< *sise*, *sice*[1], + *foil*[1].] In *her.*, same as *sexfoil*.

**sisel** (sis′el), *n.* The suslik, a spermophile of eastern Europe and Siberia, *Spermophilus citillus*. See cut under *suslik*.

**siserary** (sis′e-rā-ri), *n.* [Also *siserari*, *siserara*, *sisserara*, *sasserary*, *sasarara*, *sassarara*, a popular corruption of *certiorari:* see *certiorari*.] 1†. A certiorari, a legal writ by which a proceeding is removed to a higher court.

There are old men at the present that are so poysoned with the affectation of law-words . . . [that] they cannot so much as pray but in law, that their sinnes may be remoued with a writ of Error, and their soules fecht up to heauen with a *sasarara*.
*Tourneur*, Revenger's Tragedy, iv. 2.

Hence—2. Any effective, telling action; especially, a stroke; a blow. [Prov. Eng.]

I have gi'en the dirty slut a *siserary*.
*Smollett*, Humphrey Clinker, p. 83.

He attacked it with such a *siserary* of Latin as might have scared the Devil himself. *Scott.*

**With a siserary**, with suddenness, vehemence, or violence; with a vengeance.

It was on a Sunday in the afternoon when I fell in love all at once *with a sisserara;* it burst upon me, an' please your honour, like a bomb.
*Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, VI. 47. (*Davies.*)

**siskawet**†, *n.* Same as *siscowet*.

**siskin** (sis′kin), *n.* [= D. *sijsje* = MLG. *sisek*, *cisek*, *sisex*, *ziseke*, LG. *ziscke*, *sieske* = MHG. *zīsec*, *zīse*, G. *zeisig*, *zeischen*, *zeisel*, etc., = Dan. *sisgen* = Sw. *siska* = Norw. *sisik*, *sisk*, a siskin; derived, all prob. through G., and with the termination variously conformed to a dim. suffix (D. *-je*, G. *-chen*), < Slovenian *chizhek* = Bohem. *chizh* = Pol. *czyzh* = Upper Sorbian *chizhik* = Little Russ. *chyzh* = Russ. *chizhŭ;* cf. Hung. *cziz*, OPruss. *czilix*, a siskin. In view of this origin, the word is not connected with Sw. dial. *sisa*, expressing the sound of the wood-grouse, or with E. *siss*, D. *sissen*, hiss.] A small fringilline bird, *Chrysomitris* (or *Spinus*) *spinus*, related to the goldfinch, inhabiting the temperate parts of the Palearctic region; the aberdevine or black-headed thistle-finch; the tarin. The length is 4½ inches, the extent 9 inches; the male has the crown and throat black, the back grayish-green, streaked with black shaft-lines, the breast yellow, the abdomen whitish, the sides streaked with black, the wings and tail varied with yellow. The female is duller and more simply colored. The bill is extremely acute. The name is extended, with a qualifying term, to a few closely related birds: thus, the American siskin is the pine-finch, *Chrysomitris* (or *Spinus*) *pinus*.—**Siskin parrot**, one of the pygmy parrots of the genus *Nasiterna*.


Siskin (*Chrysomitris spinus*).

**siskin-green** (sis′kin-grēn), *n.* A shade of light green inclining to yellow, as the color of the mineral uranite.

**siskiwit, siskowet**, *n.* Same as *siscowet*.

**sismograph**, *n.* Same as *seismograph*.

**sismometer**, *n.* Same as *seismometer*.

**sismondine** (sis-mon′din), *n.* [Named after Prof. *Sismonda*, an Italian geologist and mineralogist.] A variety of chloritoid from St. Marcel in Piedmont.

**Sisor** (sī′sor), *n.* [NL. (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822).] A genus of Indian fishes, representing in some systems the family *Sisoridæ*, as *S. rhabdophorus*.

**Sisoridæ** (sī-sor′i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sisor* + *-idæ*.] A family of nematognathous fishes, exemplified by the genus *Sisor*. In the typical species the body is elongate, and mostly naked, but with a row of bony plates along the middle of the back, and rough along the lateral line; the head is depressed, and the mouth inferior; a short dorsal is connected with the abdominal part of the vertebral column, the anal is short, and the ventrals are six- or seven-rayed. The few known species are confined to the fresh waters of southern Asia.

**sisour**†, *n.* [ME., also *sysour*, *sisoure*, by aphæresis from **asisour*, < AF. **asisour* (vernacularly *assecour:* see *sewer*[2]), ML. reflex *assisor*, prop. *assessor*, lit. 'one who sits beside,' an assessor, etc.: see *assize* and *assessor*.] One who is deputed to hold assizes.

Ac Symonye and Cyuile and *sisoures* of courtes
Were moste pryue with Mede.
*Piers Plowman* (B), ii. 62.

The xij. *sisoures* that weren on the quest
Thei shul ben housed this day so haue I gode rest.
*Tale of Gamelyn* (Chaucer Soc.), l. 871.

**sisourest**†, *n. pl.* An obsolete variant of *scissors*.

**siss**[1] (sis), *v. i.* [< ME. *sissen* = D. *sissen*, hiss, = G. *zischen*, hiss; cf. Sw. dial. *sisa*, 'siss' like the wood-grouse; imitative. Cf. *hiss*, *sizzle*.] To hiss.

**siss**[2], *n.* See *sis*[1].

**sisserskite** (sis′ėr-skīt), *n.* [< *Sissersk* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] A variety of iridosmium from Sissersk in the Ural.

**sissing** (sis′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *siss*[1], *v.*] A hissing sound.

Sibilus est genus serpentis, Anglice a *syessyng*.
*MS. Bibl. Reg.* 12 B. i. f. 12 (1400). (*Halliwell.*)

**sissy** (sis′i), *n.* Diminutive of *sis*[1], 2.

**sist** (sist), *v. t.* [< ME. *sisten* (rare), < L. *sistere*, cause to stand, set, place, put, stop, present a person before a court, etc.: see *state*.] 1. In *Scots law:* (*a*) To present at the bar: used reflexively: for example, a party is said to *sist himself* when appearing before the court to answer. (*b*) To cause to appear; cite into court; summon.

Some, however, have preposterously *sisted* nature as the first or generative principle, and regarded mind as merely the derivative of corporeal organism.
*Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. To stop; stay; delay: now only in Scots law.

Thus *siste* it that the graynes atille abide
Inwithe the syve, and floures downe to shake.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 163.

**To sist one's self**, to take a place at the bar of a court where one's cause is to be judicially tried and determined. —**To sist parties**, to join other parties in a suit or action, and serve them with process.—**To sist procedure**,

proceedings, or **process**, to delay judicial proceedings in a cause: used in both civil and ecclesiastical courts.

**sist** (sist), *n.* [< *sist*, *v.*] In *Scots law*, the act of legally staying diligence or execution on decrees for civil debts.—**Sist on a suspension**, in the Court of Session, the order or injunction of the lord ordinary prohibiting diligence to proceed, where relevant grounds of suspension have been stated in the bill of suspension. See *suspension*.

**sistence**† (sis'tens), *n.* [< *sist* + *-ence*.] A stopping; a stay; a halt. [Rare.]

Extraordinary must be the wisdome of him who floateth upon the streame of Soveraigne favour, wherein there is seldome any *sistence* 'twixt sinking and swimming.
*Howell*, Vocall Forrest, p. 122. (*Davies.*)

**sister** (sis'tėr), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *sister*, *sistir*, *syster*, *soster*, *suster*, *sustre*, *zuster*, *zoster* (pl. *sistris*, *sistren*, *sustren*, *sostren*), < AS. *sweostor*, *swustor* = OS. *swestar* = OFries. *swester*, *suster* = MD. *suster*, D. *zuster* (dim. *zusje*) = MLG. *suster* = OHG. *swester*, MHG. *swester*, *suester*, *suister*, G. *schwester* = Icel. *systir* = Sw. *syster* = Dan. *söster* = Goth. *swistar* (Teut. **swestar*, with unorig. *t*) = Russ. Bohem. *sestra* = Pol. *siostra* = Lith. *sesů* (for **swesó*) (gen. *sesers*) = L. *soror* (for older **sosor*) (> It. *sorore* (*sorella*) = Sp. *sor* = Pg. *sor*, *soror* = Pr. *sor*, *seror* = OF. *sorur*, *serour*, *suer*, *seur*, *sœur*, F. *sœur*), sister, = Skt. *svasar*, sister; origin unknown. Cf. *brother*, *father*, *mother*[1]. From the L. *soror*, through *consobrinus*, is ult. E. *cousin*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A female person in her relation to other children born of the same parents; a female relative in the first degree of descent or mutual kinship; also, a female who has attained a corresponding relation to a family by marriage or adoption: correlative to *brother:* often used as a term of endearment.

Huo thet deth the wyl of myne nader of heuene, he is my brother and my *zoster* and my moder.
*Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 89.

*Duch.* Farewell, old Gaunt: thy sometimes brother's wife
With her companion grief must end her life.
*Gaunt. Sister* [sister-in-law], farewell.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., i. 2. 56.

And the sick man forgot her simple blush,
Would call her friend and *sister*, sweet Elaine.
*Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

**2.** Metaphorically, a woman of one's own faith, church, or other religious community.

Whoever seeks to be received into the gild, being of the same rank as the bretheren and *sisteren* who founded it, . . . shall bear his share of its burdens.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 178.

I commend unto you Phebe our *sister*, which is a servant of the church which is at Cenchrea. Rom. xvi. 1.

The Miss Linnets were eager to meet Mr. Tryan's wishes by greeting Janet as one who was likely to be a *sister* in religious feeling and good works.
*George Eliot*, Janet's Repentance, xxv.

**3.** In the Roman Catholic and some other churches, a member of a religious community or order of women; a woman who devotes herself to religious work as a vocation: as, *sisters* of mercy. See *sisterhood*, 2.—4. That which is allied by resemblance or corresponds in some way to another or others, and is viewed as of feminine rather than masculine character.

There is in poesy a decent pride
Which well becomes her when she speaks to prose,
Her younger *sister*. *Young*, Night Thoughts, v. 66.

Raw Haste, half-*sister* to Delay.
*Tennyson*, Love thou thy Land.

**Deceased Wife's Sister Bill.** See *bill*[3].—**Lay sister.** See *lay*[4].—**Oblate Sisters of Providence.** See *oblate*, 1 (*e*).—**Pricket's sister.** See *pricket*.—**Sister converse.** Same as *lay sister*.—**Sisters of Charity.** See *charity*.—**Sisters of Loreto.** See *Lorettine*.—**Sisters of Mercy.** See *sisterhood*.—**The Silent Sister.** See *silent*.—**The Three Sisters, the Fatal Sisters,** the Fates or Parcæ.

The young gentleman, according to Fates and Destinies and such odd sayings, *the Sisters Three* and such branches of learning, is indeed deceased. *Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 2. 66.

Whose thread of life *the fatal sisters*
Did twist together.
*S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. i. 275.

**II.** *a.* Standing in the relation of a sister, whether by birth, marriage, adoption, association, or resemblance; akin in any manner; related.

Thus have I given your Lordship the best Account I could of the *Sister*-dialects of the Italian, Spanish, and French. *Howell*, Letters, ii. 59.

**Sister keelson.** See *keelson*.—**Sister ships,** ships built and rigged alike or very nearly so.

**sister** (sis'tėr), *v.* [< *sister*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To be a sister or as a sister to; resemble closely.

She . . . with her needl composes
Nature's own shape, of bud, bird, branch, or berry,
That even her art *sisters* the natural roses.
*Shak.*, Pericles, v., Prol., l. 7.

**2.** To address or treat as a sister.

How artfully, yet, I must own, honourably, he reminds her of the brotherly character which he passes under to her! How officiously he *sisters* her!
*Richardson*, Sir Charles Grandison, II. xxxii.

**II.** *intrans.* To be a sister or as a sister; be allied or contiguous.

A hill whose concave womb re-worded
A plaintful story from a *sistering* vale.
*Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 2.

**sister-block** (sis'tėr-blok), *n.* A block with two sheaves in it, one above the other, used on board ship for various purposes.

**sisterhood** (sis'tėr-hůd), *n.* [< ME. *susterhode*; < *sister* + *-hood*.] **1.** The state of being a sister; the relation of sisters; the office or duty of a sister.

Phedra hir yonge suster eke, . . .
For *susterhode* and compsnie
Of loue, whiche was hem betweue,
To see hir suster be made a quene,
Hir fader lefte. *Gower*, Conf. Amant., v.

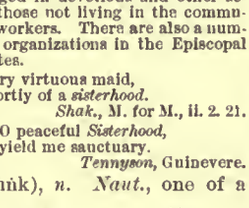
When the young and healthy saw that she could smile brightly, converse gayly, move with vivacity and alertness, they acknowledged in her a *sisterhood* of youth and health, and tolerated her as of their kind accordingly.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Professor, xviii.

**2.** Sisters collectively, or a society of sisters; in religious usage, an association of women who are bound by monastic vows or are otherwise devoted to religious work as a vocation. In the Roman Catholic Church the members of a sisterhood may be bound by the irrevocable vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and are then called *nuns*, or may be merely under one rule and bound by revocable vows. In the Church of England and its offshoots there are also sisterhoods, the members of which either take a revocable vow of obedience to the rule of their association, or live under the rule of the order without vow. Among the more important of the sisterhoods are the Sisters of Charity (see *charity*), the School Sisters of Notre Dame, the Little Sisters of the Poor, the Sisters of the Assumption, the Congregation of Sisters of Notre Dame, the Anglican Sisterhoods of St. John the Baptist, of the Holy Communion, of St. Mary, etc. The Sisters of Mercy is an order founded in 1827 in Dublin, with purposes analogous to those of the Sisters of Charity. The vows are for life. A similar sisterhood in the Church of England was founded about 1845 for assisting the poor. It consists of three orders—those who live in community actively engaged in assisting the poor, those who live in community but are engaged in devotions and other secluded occupations, and those not living in the community but assisting it as co-workers. There are also a number of somewhat similar organizations in the Episcopal Church in the United States.

A very virtuous maid,
And to be shortly of a *sisterhood*.
*Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2. 21.

O peaceful *Sisterhood*,
Receive, and yield me sanctuary.
*Tennyson*, Guinevere.

**sister-hook** (sis'tėr-hůk), *n.* *Naut.*, one of a pair of hooks working on the same axis and fitting closely together: much used about a ship's rigging. Also *clip-hook*, *clove-hook*.


Sister-hooks, closed and open.

**sister-in-law** (sis'tėr-in-lâ'), *n.* [< ME. *syster yn lawe*, *sistir elawe:* see *sister*, *in*[1], *law*[1].] A husband's or wife's sister; also, a brother's wife. See *brother-in-law*.

**sisterless** (sis'tėr-les), *a.* [< *sister* + *-less*.] Having no sister.

**sisterly** (sis'tėr-li), *a.* [= D. *zusterlijk* = G. *schwesterlich* = Sw. *systerlig* = Dan. *sösterlig*; as *sister* + *-ly*[1].] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting a sister.

Release my brother; . . .
My *sisterly* remorse confutes mine honour.
*Shak.*, M. for M., v. 1. 100.

We hear no more of this *sisterly* resemblance [of Christianity] to Platonism.
*Warburton*, Bolingbroke's Philosophy, iii.

**Sistine** (sis'tin), *a.* [= F. *Sistine*, < It. *Sistino*, pertaining to *Sisto*, or *Sixtus*, the name of five popes, < L. *sextus*, ML. also *sixtus*, sixth: see *sixth*.] Of or pertaining to any pope of the name of Sixtus, especially to Sixtus IV. (1471–1484) and Sixtus V. (1585–90). Also *Sixtine*.—**Sistine chapel,** the chapel of the Pope in the Vatican at Rome, famous for its frescoes by Michelangelo.—**Sistine choir,** the choir connected with the court of the Pope, consisting of thirty-two choristers selected and drilled with the greatest care. The effects produced preserve to a remarkable degree the traditions of the style of Palestrina. It is now almost disbanded, singing only on the rare occasions when the Pope himself participates in the ceremonies.—**Sistine Madonna,** or **Madonna of San Sisto,** a famous painting by Raphael, in his last manner (1520), representing the Virgin and Child in glory, with the Pope Sixtus on the left, St. Barbara on the right, and two cherubs (very familiar in engravings, etc., separate from the remainder of the picture) below. It ranks as the chief treasure of the great museum of Dresden.

**sistren,** *n.* An obsolete or dialectal plural of *sister*[1].

**sistrum** (sis'trum), *n.* [L., < Gr. σεῖστρον, < σείειν, shake.] A musical instrument much used in ancient Egypt and other Oriental countries. It was a form of rattle, consisting of an oval frame or rim of metal carrying several rods, which were either loose or fitted with loose rings. In either case the sound was produced by shaking, so that the rods might rattle or jingle. It was an attribute of the worship of Isis, and hence was commonly ornamented with a figure of the sacred cat.


Sistrum.

Mummius . . . said,
Rattling an ancient *sistrum* at his head:
"Speak'st thou of Syrian princes? Traitor base!" *Pope*, Dunciad, iv. 374.

**Sisura,** *n.* See *Seisura*.

**Sisymbrieæ** (sis-im-brī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Sisymbrium* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Crucifer*æ. It is characterized by a narrow elongated pod or silique, with the seeds commonly in one row, and the seed-leaves incumbent and straight or in a few genera convolute or transversely plicate. It includes 21 genera, of which *Sisymbrium* is the type, chiefly plants of temperate regions. See *Sisymbrium*, *Hesperis*, and *Erysimum*.

**Sisymbrium** (si-sim'bri-um), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), < Gr. σισύμβριον, a name applied to certain odorous plants, one said to be a crucifer, another *Mentha aquatica*.] A genus of cruciferous plants, type of the tribe *Sisymbrieæ*. It is characterized by annual or biennial smooth or hairy stems; flowers with free and unappendaged stamens, and a roundish and obtuse or slightly two-lobed stigma; and linear sessile pods, usually with three-nerved valves and many oblong seeds with straight cotyledons. It is destitute of the two-parted bristles found in the related genus *Erysimum*, which also differs in its linear or oblong leaves. Besides a great number of doubtful species, about 90 are recognized as distinct. They are natives especially of central and southern Europe, Siberia, and western Asia as far as India; a few are found in temperate and subarctic North America, and a very few in the southern hemisphere. They bear a stellate cluster of radical leaves, and numerous alternate stem-leaves which are usually clasping and irregularly lobed or pinnately divided. The flowers are usually borne in a loose bractless raceme, and are commonly yellow. The various species simulate the habit of many widely different genera. A few, constituting the subgenus *Arabidopsis* (A. P. de Candolle, 1821), have white, pink, or purplish flowers; two others, by some separated as a genus *Alliaria* (Adanson, 1763), have also broad or triangular heart-shaped undivided leaves, as *S. Alliaria*, the hedge-garlic. For *S. officinale*, see *hedge-mustard* (sometimes used also for any plant of the genus); for *S. Sophia*, see *herb-sophia;* and for *S. Irio*, see *London-rocket*. *S. canescens* is the tansy-mustard of the western United States, and *S. Thaliana* the mouse-ear cress of Europe, naturalized in the eastern United States.

**Sisyphean** (sis-i-fē'an), *a.* [< Gr. Σισύφειος, also Σισύφιος, pertaining to Sisyphus, < Σίσυφος (supposed to be connected with *σοφός*), L. *Sisyphus*, (see def.).] Relating or pertaining to Sisyphus, in Greek mythology, a king of Corinth, whose punishment in Tartarus for his crimes consisted in rolling a huge stone to the top of a hill, whence it constantly rolled down again, thus rendering his labor incessant; hence, recurring unceasingly: as, to engage in a *Sisyphean* task.

**Sisyrinchieæ** (sis'i-ring-kī'ē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Bentham and Hooker, 1883), < *Sisyrinchium* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Irideæ*. It is characterized by commonly terminal or pedunculed spathes, by concave or keeled bracts within the spathe and opposite to the two or more usually pedicelled flowers, and by style-branches alternate with the anthers or borne on a style which is longer than the stamens. It includes 26 genera, classed in 4 subtribes, of which *Crocus*, *Cipura*, *Sisyrinchium*, and *Aristea* are the types. The first, the *Crocæ*, are exceptional in their one-flowered spathes; they are largely South African and Australian. The *Cipureæ* and a few genera besides are American. The tribe includes both bulbous plants, as the crocus, and others with a distinct creeping or upright rootstock, which is, however, in a larger number reduced to a cluster of thickened fibers. See *Patersonia* and *Pardanthus*.

**Sisyrinchium** (sis-i-ring'ki-um), *n.* [NL. (Tournefort, 1700), transferred by Linnæus from the iris; < Gr. σισυριγχίον, a bulbous plant, said to have been of the iris family.] A genus of plants of the order *Irideæ*, type of the tribe *Sisyrinchieæ* and of the subtribe *Eusisyrinchieæ*. It is characterized by round or two-edged stems without a bulbous base, rising from a cluster of thickened fibers; flowers with the filaments commonly partly united into a tube, and with three slender undivided style-branches; and a globose ovary which becomes an exserted capsule in fruit. There are about 50 species, all American, occurring both in the tropical and in the temperate zones, one species also indigenous in Ireland. They are tufted plants with numerous flat, long, and narrow upright leaves which are all or mostly radical, and usually a single spathe with numerous open flattish flowers. The two species of the eastern United States, *S. angustifolium* and *S. anceps*, are known as *blue-eyed grass*, from the flowers. See *rush-lily*.

**sit** (sit), *v.*; pret. *sat* (formerly also *set*, now only dialectal, and *sate*, still used archaically), pp.

*sat* (formerly *sitten*), ppr. *sitting*. [Early mod. E. also *sitt, sitte, syt, sytte;* < ME. *sitten, sytten* (pres. ind. 3d pers. *sitteth, sitt, sit,* pret. *sat, set, sæt,* pl. *seten, seeten, setten, sete,* pp. *siten, seten*), < AS. *sittan* (pret. *sæt,* pl. *sǣton,* pp. *seten*) = OS. *sittian, sittean* = OFries. *sitta* = MD. *sitten,* D. *zitten* = MLG. LG. *sitten* = OHG. *sizzan, sizzen,* MHG. G. *sitzen* = Icel. *sitja* = Sw. *sitta* = Dan. *sidde* = Goth. *sitan* (pret. *sat,* pl. *sētum,* pp. *sitans*) = L. *sedere* (> It. *sedere* = Cat. *seurer,* OCat. *seser, siure* = Pr. *sezer, eezer, seire* = OF. *sedeir, seeir, seoir,* F. *seoir*) = Gr. ἕζεσθαι (ἑδ-), sit, = OBulg. *sieditі, siedіetі, siedati, siesti* = Bohem. *sedati* = Pol. *siedzіec* = Russ. *sidіetі* (Slav. √ *sad, sed, sied, send*) = Lith. *sedeti,* sit, = Ir. √ *sad* (*sāda,* sitting), = Skt. √ *sad,* sit. From this root are numerous derivatives; from the Teut. are *seat, set*[1], *settle*[1], *beset, inset, onset, outset,* etc. (see also *saddle*); from the L. (*sedere*) are ult. *sedent, sedentary, sedate, sediment, sessile, session, siege, besiege,* etc., *preside, reside, subside, supersede, dissident, resident, resiant, assiduous, insidious, assess, possess, residue, subsidy,* also *seize, sess*[1], *assize, size*[1], *size*[2], *sizar,* etc. The Gr. root (ἕζεσθαι) is involved in E. *cathedral, chair, chaise,* etc., *octahedron, polyhedron, tetrahedron,* etc. The forms of *sit,* partly by phonetic confluence and partly by mere confusion, have been more or less mixed with those of *set*[1]. The pret. *sat,* formerly also *sate* and *set* (cf. *eat* (et), *ate,* pret. of *eat*), is still in dial. use often *set,* and corruptly *sot;* the pp., prop. *sitten* (ME. *siten, seten,* AS. *seten*), is also by loss of the pp. suffix *set,* or by confusion with the pret. also *sat,* the pp. *set* being now usually regarded as belonging only to *set,* the causal of *sit.*] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To take or have such a posture that the back is comparatively erect, while the rest of the body bends at the hips and generally at the knees, to conform to a support beneath; rest in such a posture; occupy a seat: said of persons, and also of some animals, as dogs and cats.

With the quene whan that he had *sete.*
*Chaucer,* Good Women, l. 1109.

'Twas in the Bunch of Grapes, where indeed you have a delight to *sit,* have you not? *Shak.,* M. for M., ii. 1. 134.

Heat, ma'am! . . . it was so dreadful here that I found there was nothing left for it but to take off my flesh and *sit* in my bones. *Sydney Smith,* in Lady Holland, I. 267.

**2.** To crouch, as a bird on a nest; hence, to brood; incubate.

The partridge *sitteth* on eggs, and hatcheth them not.
Jer. xvii. 11.

**3.** To perch in a crouching posture; roost: said of birds.

The stockdove unalarm'd
*Sits* cooing in the pine-tree.
*Cowper,* Task, vi. 308.

**4.** To be or continue in a state of rest; remain passive or inactive; repose.

Shall your brethren go to war, and shall ye *sit* here?
Num. xxxii. 6.

We have *sitten* too long; it is full time we were travelling. *Rev. T. Adams,* Works, II. 47.

Ye princes of the earth, ye *sit* aghast
Amid the ruin which you yourselves have made.
*Shelley,* Revolt of Islam, xi. 15.

**5.** To continue in a position or place; remain; stay; pass the time.

Elyng is the halle vche daye in the wyke,
There the lorde ne the lady liketh nought to *sytte.*
*Piers Plowman* (B), x. 94.

**6.** To be located; have a seat or site; be placed; dwell; abide.

Turn thanne thi riet aboute til the degree of thi sonne *sit* upon the west orisonte. *Chaucer,* Astrolabe, ii. 7.

Love *sits* in her smile, a wizard enanaring.
*Burns,* True Hearted was He.

Venice *sate* in state, throned on her hundred isles!
*Byron,* Childe Harold, iv. 1.

**7.** To have a certain position or direction; be disposed in a particular way.

*Sits* the winde there? blowes there so calme a gale
From a contemned and deserued anger?
*Chapman,* All Fools (Works, 1873, I. 123).

The soile [is] drie, barren, and miserably sandy, which flies in drifts as the wind *sits.* *Evelyn,* Diary, Oct. 16, 1671.

**8.** To rest, lie, or bear (on); weigh; be carried or endured.

Woe doth the heavier *sit*
Where it perceives it is but faintly borne.
*Shak.,* Rich. II., i. 3. 280.

You cannot imagine how much more you will have of their flavour, and how much easier they will *sit* upon your stomach. *W. King,* Art of Cookery, Letter v.

**9.** To be worn or adjusted; fit, as a garment; hence used figuratively of anything assumed, as an air, appearance, opinion, or habit.

Well, may you see things well done there: adieu!
Lest our old robes *sit* easier than our new!
*Shak.,* Macbeth, ii. 4. 38.

Art thou a knight? did ever on that sword
The Christian cause *sit* nobly?
*Beau. and Fl.,* Knight of Malta, iv. 2.

Her little air of precision *sits* so well upon her.
*Scott,* Kenilworth, vii.

Mrs. Stelling . . . was a woman whose skirt *sat* well; who adjusted her waist and patted her curls with a preoccupied air when she inquired after your welfare.
*George Eliot,* Mill on the Floss, ii. 4.

**10**†. To be incumbent; lie or rest, as an obligation; be proper or seemly; suit; comport.

Hit *sittes,* me semeth, to a sure knyghte,
That ayres into vnkoth lond auntres to aeche,
To be counseld in case to comfford hym-aeluyn
Of sum fre that hym faith awe, & the fete knoweth.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 530.

But as for me, I seye that yvel it *sit*
To eesaye a wyf whan that it is no nede,
And putten her in anguish and in drede.
*Chaucer,* Clerk's Tale, l. 404.

It *sitteth* with you now to call your wits and senses together. *Spenser,* To Gabriel Harvey.

**11**†. To abide; be confirmed; prosper.

Thon . . . aeidest to me mi preyere acholde *sitte.*
*Joseph of Arimathie* (E. E. T. S.), p. 8.

**12.** To place one's self in position or in readiness for a certain end: as, to *sit* for one's portrait; to *sit* for an examination, or for a fellowship in a university.

This day I began to *sit,* and he [Hale] will make, I think, a very fine picture. *Pepys,* Diary, II. 363.

We read that James the Second *sat* to Varelst, the great flower painter. *Macaulay,* Pilgrim's Progress.

**13.** To be convened, as an assembly; hold a session; be officially engaged in deliberative or judicial business.

Yon of whom the senate had that hope,
As, on my knowledge, it was in their purpose
Next *sitting* to restore you.
*B. Jonson,* Catiline, iii. 2.

Convocation during the whole reign *sits* at the same time with the parliament, and generally the Friday in each week, sometimes the Tuesday also, is marked by adjournment that the prelates may attend convocation.
*Stubbs,* Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 270.

**14.** To occupy a seat in an official capacity; be in any assembly as a member; have a seat, as in Parliament; occupy a see (as bishop).

Gyve in commission to some sadd father which was brought up in the said Universitie of Oxford to *syt* ther, and examyne . . . the novicyes which be not yet throughly cankerd in the said errors [doctrines of Luther].
*Abp. Warham,* To Cardinal Wolsey (1521). (Ellis's Hist. [Letters, 3d ser., I. 241.)

Stigand the Simonious Archbishop, whom Edward much to blame had suffered many years to *sit* Primate in the Church. *Milton,* Hist. Eng., vi.

**15.** To crack off and subside without breaking, as a mass of coal after holing and removal of the sprags. *Gresley.* [Midland coal-fields, Eng.]

**—To sit akne**e†. Same as *to sit on the knees.*—**To sit at chambers.** See *chamber.*—**To sit below the gangway.** See *gangway,* 2.—**To sit bodkin**†. See *bodkin*[1].—**To sit close** or **closely to**†, to devote one's self closely to; attend strictly to.

The turne that I would have presently served is the getting of one that hath already been tryed in transcribing of manuscripts, and will *sitt close to* worke.
*Abp. Ussher,* To Sir R. Cotton (1625). (Ellis's Literary [Letters, p. 132.)

**To sit down.** (*a*) To take a seat; place one's self in a sitting posture. (*b*) To establish one's self; settle.

The Braintree company (which had begun to *sit down* at Mount Wollaston) by order of court removed to Newtown. *Winthrop,* Hist. New England, I. 104.

(*c*) *Milit.,* to encamp, especially for the purpose of besieging; begin a siege.

The Earl led his Forces to Monteguillon, and *sat down* before it, which after five Months Siege he took.
*Baker,* Chronicles, p. 181.

(*d*) To cease from action; pause; rest.

Here we cannot *sit down,* but still proceed in our search.
*Dr. J. Rogers.*

(*e*†) To yield passively; submit as if satisfied; content one's self.

Can it be
The prince should *sit down* with this wrong?
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Queen of Corinth, i. 1.

**To sit in.** (*a*†) To take part, as in a game.

We cannot all *sit in* at them [the proposed games]; we shall make a confusion. *B. Jonson,* Cynthia's Revels, iv. 1.

(*b*) To adhere firmly to anything. *Halliwell.*—**To sit in judgment.** See *judgment.*—**To sit loose** or **loosely,** to be indifferent. [Rare.]

Jesus loved and chose solitudes, often going to mountains, gardens, and sea-sides, to avoid crowds and hurries, to shew his disciples it was good to be solitary, and *sit loose* to the world. *Penn,* Rise and Progress of Quakers, vi.

**To sit on** or **upon.** (*a*) To hold a session regarding; consider or examine in official meeting: as, the coroner's jury *sat on* the case.

So the Men were brought to examination; and they that *sat upon* them asked, Whence they came? whither they went? *Bunyan,* Pilgrim's Progress, p. 156.

We have passed ten evenings on the Colchester election, and last Monday *sat upon* it till near two in the morning. *Walpole,* Letters, II. 424.

(*b*) To quash; check; repress, especially by a snub. [Slang.]—**To sit on brood**†. See *brood*[1].—**To sit on one's knees,** to kneel. [Obsolete or provincial.]

When they cam to the hill againe,
The[y] *sett* downe *one their knees.*
*Battle of Balrinnes* (Child's Ballads, VII. 229).

I protest, Rutland, that while he *sat on his knees* before me . . . I had much ado to forbear cutting him over the pate. *Scott,* Kenilworth, xxxii.

In Durham *sitting on the knees* is an expression still used for kneeling.
*Myrc's Instructions for Parish Priests* (E. E. T. S.), Notes, [p. 74.

**To sit out,** to make one's self an exception; take no part, as in a game, dance, practice, etc.

I bring my zeal among you, holy men;
If I see any kneel, and I *sit out,*
That hour is not well spent.
*Middleton* (*and another*), Mayor of Queenborough, i. 2.

I hope, Mr. Faulkland, as there are three of us come on purpose for the game, you won't be so cantankerous as to spoil the party by *sitting out.* *Sheridan,* Rivals, v. 3.

**To sit under,** to attend the preaching of; be a member of the congregation of; listen to.

There would then also appear in pulpits other visages, other gestures, and stuff otherwise wrought than what we now *sit under,* oft times to as great a trial of our patience as any other that they preach to us.
*Milton,* Education. (*Davies.*)

At this time he "*sat* (in puritanical language) *under* the ministry of holy Mr. Gifford." *Southey,* Bunyan, p. 25.

**To sit up.** (*a*) To lift the body from a recumbent to a sitting posture.

He that was dead *sat up,* and began to speak.
Luke vii. 15.

She heard, she moved,
She moan'd, a folded voice; and *up* she *sat.*
*Tennyson,* Princess, v.

(*b*) To maintain a sitting posture; sit with the back comparatively erect; not to be bedridden.

There were many visitors to the sick-room, . . . and there could hardly be one who did not retain in after years a vivid remembrance of the scene there—of the pale wasted form in the easy-chair (for he *sat up* to the last).
*George Eliot,* Janet's Repentance, xxvii.

(*c*) To refrain from or defer going to bed or to sleep.

He studied very hard, and *sate up* very late; commonly till 12 or one o'clock at night. *Aubrey,* Lives, Milton.

My dear father often told me they *sat up* always until nine o'clock the next morning with Mr. Fox at Brooke's.
*Thackeray,* Pendennis, xxxix.

Hence—(*d*) To keep watch during the night or the usual time for sleeping: generally followed by *with.*

Let the nurse this night *sit up with* you.
*Shak.,* R. and J., iv. 3. 10.

**To sit upon one's skirts**†. See *skirt*[1].

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To have or keep a seat upon.

He could not *sit* his mule. *Shak.,* Hen. VIII., iv. 2. 16.

She *set* her horse with a very graceful air.
*Steele,* Tatler, No. 248.

**2.** To seat: chiefly in reflexive use.

The kyng *syttyng hym selfe,* & his sete helde:
He comaund for to cum of his kynd sons.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2564.

Here on this molehill will I *sit me* down.
*Shak.,* 3 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 14.

**3**†. To rest or weigh on; concern; interest; affect; stand (in expense); cost.

Oure sorowe wole than *sitte* us so soore
Oure stomak wole no mete fonge.
*Hymns to Virgin,* etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 80.

We han a wyndowe a wirchyng [making] wil *sitten* vs ful heigh. *Piers Plowman* (B), iii. 48.

**4.** To be incumbent upon; rest or lie upon; be proper for; suit; become; befit.

It *sittis* youe to sette it aside. *York Plays,* p. 362.

She . . . conthe make in song sich refreyninge;
It *sat* hir wonder wel to synge.
*Rom. of the Rose,* l. 750.

It *sets* not the duke of Gordon's daughter
To follow a soldier lad.
*The Duke of Gordon's Daughter* (Child's Ballads, IV. 105).

**5.** To fit, as a garment. [Rare.]

Thiennette in this night, she mentions, for the first time, to put on her morning promenade-dress of white muslin, as also a satin girdle and steel buckle; but, adds she, it will not *sit* her.
*Carlyle,* tr. of Richter's Quintus Fixlein.

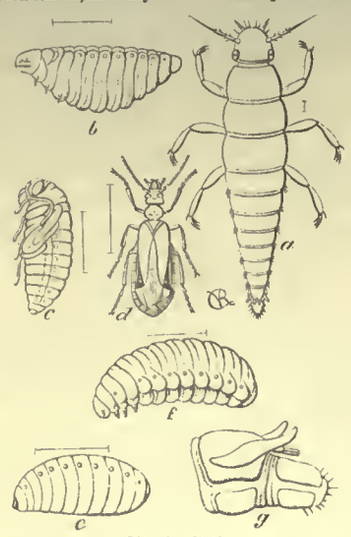
**sit** (sit), *n.* [< *sit, v.* Cf. *set*[1], *n.*] A subsidence or fall of the roof of a coal-mine.

**Sita** (sē′tä), *n.* [Skt. *sītā,* furrow.] In *Hindu myth.,* the wife of the hero-god Rama, and heroine of the Ramayana.

**Sitana** (si-tā′nä), *n.* [NL. (Cuvier, 1829); from an E. Ind. name.] A genus of agamoid lizards of the family *Agamidæ,* containing two Indian species, with long limbs, five toes before and four behind, carinate scales, and in the male a large plicated appendage of the throat.

**Sitaris** (sit′a-ris), *n.* [NL. (Latreille, 1802).] A genus of blister-beetles of the family *Cantha-*

*ridæ*, having filiform antennæ and subulate elytra. They are found only in southern Europe and northern Africa, and only about a dozen species are known.



*Sitaris colletis.*

*a*, first larva; *g*, anal spinnerets and clasps of same; *b*, second larva; *e*, pupa; *d*, female imago; *e*, pseudopupa; *f*, third larva. (All enlarged; hair-lines indicate natural sizes.)

In early stages they are parasitic in the nests of wild bees, as *S. colletis* of southern France in those of bees of the genus *Colletes*, where they undergo hypermetamorphosis.

**site**[1]†, *n.* [ME., also *syt*, *syte*, *cytte*, < Icel. *sūt*, grief, sorrow, affliction, var. of *sōtt* (= AS. *suht*), sickness, < *sjūkr*, sick, anxious, = AS. *seóc*, E. *sick*: see *sick*[1].] 1. Sorrow; grief; misery; trouble.

Now, alle-weldand Gode, that wyr scheppez us alle,
Gif the sorowe and *syte*, . . . the fende have thi saule!
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1060.

Adam, thy selfe made al this *syte*,
For to the tree thou wente full tyte,
And boldely on the frute gan byte my lord for-bed.
*York Plays*, p. 30.

2. Sinfulness; sin.

He [God] knyt a couenande cortaysly with monkynd . . .
That he schulde neuer for no *syt* smyte al at ones.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 566.

**site**[1]†, *v. i.* [ME. *siten*, *sytcn*, < Icel. *sȳta*, grieve, wail, < *sūt*, grief, sorrow: see *site*[1], *n.*] To grieve; mourn.

Bot i *site* for an other thing,
That we o water has nu wanting;
Vr water purueance es gan,
And in this wildernes es nan.
*Cursor Mundi* (E. E. T. S.), l. 11675.

**site**[2] (sīt), *n.* [Formerly often spelled, erroneously, *scite*; < ME. *site*, < OF. *site*, *sit*, F. *site* = It. *sito* (cf. Sp. Pg. *sitio*), < L. *situs*, position, place, site, < *sinere*, pp. *situs*, put, lay, set down, usually let, suffer, permit (cf. *ponere* = **posinere*, put: see *position*); cf. *site*[3]. Hence ult. (< L. *situs*) E. *situate*, etc.] 1. Position, especially with reference to environment; situation; location.

Cities and towns of most conspicuous *site*.
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

Its elevated *site* forbids the wretch
To drink sweet waters of the crystal well.
*Cowper*, Task, i. 239.

2. The ground on which anything is, has been, or is to be located.

We ask nothing in gift to the foundation, but only the house and *scite*, the residue for the accustomed rent.
*Bp. Burnet*, Records, II. ii. 2, No. 30.

The most niggardly computation . . . presents us with a sum total of several hundreds of thousands of years for the time which has elapsed since the sea . . . flowed over the *site* of London. *Huxley*, Physiography, p. 295.

3. Posture; attitude; pose. [Rare.]

The semblance of a lover fix'd
In melancholy *site*, with head declin'd,
And love-dejected eyes. *Thomson*, Spring, l. 1021.

4. In *fort.*, the ground occupied by a work: also called *plane of site*.

**sited**† (sī'ted), *a.* [< *site*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having a site or position; situated; located; placed.

A farm-house they call Spelunca, *sited*
By the sea-side, among the Fundane hills.
*B. Jonson*, Sejanus, iv. 1.

Nuremberg in Germany is *sited* in a most barren soil.
*Burton*, Anat. of Mel., To the Reader, p. 59.

**sitfast** (sit'fȧst), *a.* and *n.* [< *sit* + *fast*[1].] I. *a.* Stationary; fixed; immovable; steadfast.

'Tis good, when you have crossed the sea and back,
To find the *sitfast* acres where you left them.
*Emerson*, Hamatreya.

II. *n.* In *farriery*, a circumscribed callosity of the skin in horses or other saddle- and pack-animals, due to pressure of the load. It not infrequently becomes converted into an ulcer, and is then the ordinary "sore back" of these animals, which seldom gets well as long as they are ridden or laden. To prevent such sores is the chief care of packers.

**sith**[1]† (sith), *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* [< ME. *sith*, *syth*, with earlier final vowel *sithe*, *sythe*, *sethe*, *siththe*, *sythdhe*, *seththe*, *seothdhe*, *soththe*, *suththe*, with earlier final consonant *sithen*, *sythen*, *sythyn*, *sethen*, *sethin*, *sitthen*, *siththen*, *sythdhen*, *sythethyn*, *seothdhen*, < AS. *siththan*, orig. *sīth tham* (= MHG. *sīt dem*, G. *seitdem* (cf. MHG. *sintdem māle*, G. *sintemal*) = Icel. *sīdhan* = Sw. *sedan* = Dan. *siden*), after that, since: *sīth* = OS. *sīth*, *sīdh*, *sīd* = MD. *sijd*, *sind* = MLG. *sint*, *sent*, *sunt*, LG. *sint* = OHG. *sīd*, *sīdh*, *sīth*, MHG. *sīd*, *sît*, G. *seit*, after, = Icel. *sīdh*, late, = Goth. **seiths*, in *ni thana-seiths*, no longer (cf. neut. adj. *seithu*, late); a compar. adv., appearing also later, with added compar. suffix, in AS. *sīthor* = OS. *sīthor* = MD. *seder*, with excrescent *t sedert*, *sindert*, D. *sedert* = MLG. LG. *seder*, *sedder*, *sedert*, *ser*, *seer* = OHG. *sīdor*, *sidor*, MHG. *sider*, *sider*, afterward, since; *tham*, dat. of *thæt*, that (see *that*). This word appears in six distinct types: the earliest ME. type *sithen* became by reg. loss of its term. *sithe*, then *sith*; the same form *sithen* became by contr. *sin*, whence with added adverbial term. *since*; and the same form *sithen* also took on an adverbial gen. suffix *-es*, and became *sithenes*, later spelled *sithence*, whence by contr. the usual mod. form *since*. See *sin*[2], *sine*[1], *sithence*, *since*.] I. *adv.* Same as *since*.

First to the ryght honde thou shalle go,
*Sitthen* to tho left honde thy neghe thou cast.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 300.

Being of so young days brought up with him,
And *sith* so neighbour'd to his youth and haviour.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 12.

II. *prep.* Same as *since*.

Natheles men seyn there comounly that the Erthe hathe so ben cloven *sythe* the tyme that oure Lady was there buryed. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 95.

Ten days ago I drown'd these news in tears;
And now . . .
I come to tell you things *sith* then befall'n.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., ii. 1. 106.

III. *conj.* Same as *since*.

Why menestow thi mode for a mote in thi brotheres eye;
*Sithen* a beem in thine owne ablyndeth thi-seine?
*Piers Plowman* (B), x. 264.

*Sith* thou hast not hated blood, even blood shall pursue thee. Ezek. xxxv. 6.

**sith**[2]†. An old spelling of *side*[1], *sithe*[2].

**sithe**[1]†, *n.* The older and proper spelling of *scythe*.

**sithe**[2]† (sīth), *n.* [< ME. *sithe*, *sythe*, *sith*, *syth*, *zithe*, time, < AS. *sīth* (for **sinth*), journey, turn, time, = OS. *sīth* = OHG. *sind*, MHG. *sint*, a way, time, = Icel. *sinni* (for **sinthi*), *sinn*, a walk, journey, time, = Goth. *sinths*, a time, = W. *hynt* (for **sint*), a way, course, journey, expedition, = Olr. *sēt*, a way: see *send*, *scent*.] 1. Way; path; course; figuratively, course of action; conduct.

An he [Lucifer] wurthe [became] in him-seluen prud,
An with that pride him wex a nyth [envy]
That iwel weldeth al his *sith*.
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 274.

2. Way; manner; mode.

No *sith* might thai suffer the sorow that thai hade.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 9535.

3. Time; season; occasion.

After the deth she cryed a thousand *sythe*.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 753.

Thus with his wife he spends the year, as blithe
As doth the king at every tide or *sith*.
*Greene*, Shepherd's Wife's Song.

**sithe**[2]†, *v. i.* [ME. *sithen*, < AS. *sīthian* (= OS. *sīthōn* = OHG. *sindōn*, MHG. *sinden* = Icel. *sinna*), journey, < *sīth*, a journey: see *sithe*[2], *n.*] To journey; travel.

**sithe**[3] (sīth), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *sythe*; a var. of *sigh*[1].] To sigh. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

So I say *sithing*, and *sithing* say my end is to paste up a siquis. My masters fortunes are forc'd to cashere me.
*Marston*, What you Will, iii. 1.

**sithe**[3] (sīth), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sythe*; a var. of *sigh*[1].] A sigh. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

Whilest thou wast hence, all dead in dole did lie;
The woods were heard to waile full many a *sythe*,
And all their birds with silence to complaine.
*Spenser*, Colin Clout, l. 23.

**sithen**†, *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* Same as *sith*[1] for *since*.

**sithence**†, *adv.*, *prep.*, and *conj.* [Early mod. E. also *sithens*; < ME. *sithens*, *sethens*, *sithenes*, etc.; a later form, with added adverbial gen. suffix *-es* (see *-ce*), of *sithen*: see *sith*[1]. Hence, by contr., *since*.] Same as *sith*[1] for *since*.

I wil sowe it my-self, and *sitthenes* wil I wende
To pylgrymage as palmers don pardoun forto haue.
*Piers Plowman* (B), vi. 65.

We read that the earth hath beene divided into three parts, even *sithens* the generall flood.
*Holinshed*, Descrip. of Britain, i. (*Nares.*)

Have you inform'd them *sithence*?
*Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 47.

*Sithence* this is my first letter that ever I did write to you, I will not that it be all empty.
*Sir H. Sidney* (Arber's Eng. Garner), I. 41.

Mine eyes . . . cry aloud, and curse my feet, for not ambling up and down to feed colon; *sithence*, if good meat be in any place, 'tis known my feet can smell.
*Massinger and Dekker*, Virgin-Martyr, iii. 3.

**sitiology** (sit-i-ol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. σιτίον, dim. of σῖτος, food, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] Same as *sitology*.

**sitiophobia** (sit'i-ō-fō'bi-ȧ), *n.* [< Gr. σιτίον, dim. of σῖτος, food, + *-φοβία*, < φοβεῖσθαι, fear.] Same as *sitophobia*.

**Sitka cypress**, *n.* See *cypress*[1], 1 (*b*).

**Sitodrepa** (sī-tod're-pȧ), *n.* [NL. (Thomson, 1863), < Gr. σῖτος, food, + δρέπειν, pluck.] A genus of serricorn beetles of the family *Ptinidæ*, founded upon *S. panicea*, a small brown convex insect of cosmopolitan distribution, and often a serious pest to stored food, to drugs, and to specimens of natural history in museums. See cut under *book-worm*.

**sitole**†, *n.* See *citole*.

**sitology** (sī-tol'ō-ji), *n.* [< Gr. σῖτος, food, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] That department of medicine which relates to the regulation of diet; the doctrine or consideration of aliments; dietetics.

**sitophobia** (sī-tō-fō'bi-ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σῖτος, food, + *-φοβία*, < φοβεῖσθαι, fear.] Morbid or insane aversion to food. Also *sitiophobia*.

**sitophobic** (sī-tō-fō'bik), *a.* [< *sitophobia* + *-ic*.] Morbidly averse to food; affected with sitophobia.

**sit-sicker** (sit'sik'ėr), *n.* [< *sit* + *sicker*.] The creeping crowfoot, *Ranunculus repens*: so called in allusion to its close adherence to the ground. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Scotland.]

**Sitta** (sit'ȧ), *n.* [NL., < Gr. σίττη, a kind of woodpecker.] A Linnean genus of birds, the nuthatches, typical of the family *Sittidæ*. There are about 15 species, of Europe, Asia, and North America. The common bird of Europe is *S. europæa*, of which a

European Nuthatch (*Sitta europæa*).

variety, *S. cæsia*, is recognized. Five species occur in the United States: the red-bellied, *S. canadensis*; the white-bellied, *S. carolinensis*; the slender-billed, *S. aculeata*; the brown-headed, *S. pusilla*; and the pygmy, *S. pygmæa*. The first of these inhabits North America at large; the second, eastern parts of the continent; the third, western; the fourth, southeastern; and the fifth, southwestern. See also cut under *nuthatch*.

**sittacine**, *a.* A variant of *psittacine*.

**sittand**†, *p. a.* [ME., ppr. of *sit*, v. Cf. *sitting*, *p. a.*] Same as *sitting*, 3.

He saluzede thist sorowfulle with *sittande* wordez,
And fraynez aftyre the fende fairely there aftyre.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 953.

**sittandly**†, *adv.* [ME., < *sittand* + *-ly*[2].] Same as *sittingly*.

That they bee herberde in haste in thoos heghe chambres;
Sythine *sittandly* in sale servyde ther-aftyr.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 159.

**sittet**, *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sit*.

**Sittella** (si-tel'ä), *n.* [NL. (Swainson, 1837), < *Sitta* + dim. *-ella*.] An Australian and Papuan genus of small creeping birds belonging or referred to the *Sittidæ*. *S. chrysoptera, leucoptera, leucocephala, pileata, tenuirostris*, and *striata* inhabit Australia; *S. papuensis* is found in New Guinea.

**sitten** (sit'n). An obsolete, archaic, or dialectal past participle of *sit*.—**Sitten on**, stunted in stature. *Halliwell.*

**sitter** (sit'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *syttare*; < *sit* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which sits. (*a*) One who occupies a seat, or has a sitting posture.

The two rooms midway were filled with *sitters* taking the evening breeze. *C. D. Warner*, Their Pilgrimage, p. 34.

(*b*) A brooding or incubating bird.

The oldest hens are reckoned the best *sitters*.
*Mortimer*, Husbandry.

(*c*) One who takes a certain posture, position, or course in order to a particular end; specifically, one who poses to an artist for a portrait, bust, or the like.

How many times did Clive's next door neighbor, little Mr. Finch, the miniature painter, run to peep through his parlour blinds, hoping that a *sitter* was coming!
*Thackeray*, Newcomes, xliii.

**Sitter up**, one who sits up. See *to sit up*, under *sit*. (*a*) One who stays up late at night.

They were men of boisterous spirits, *sitters up* a-nights.
*Lamb*, Confessions of a Drunkard.

(*b*) One who watches during the night.

There 's them can pay for hospitals and nurses for half the country-side choose to be *sitters-up* night and day.
*George Eliot*, Middlemarch, ixxi.

**Sittidæ** (sit'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sitta* + *-idæ*.] A family of birds, named from the genus *Sitta*. See *Sittinæ*.

**Sittinæ** (si-tī'nē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sitta* + *-inæ*.] 1. The *Sittidæ* as a subfamily of *Paridæ* or of *Certhidæ*.—2. A subfamily of *Sittidæ*, chiefly represented by the genus *Sitta;* the nuthatches proper. They have the bill straight, slender, tapering, and acute, about as long as the head, and hard, fitted for tapping wood; rounded nostrils, concealed by bristly tufts; long, pointed wings with ten primaries, of which the first is spurious; short square tail with twelve broad soft feathers not used in climbing; small feet, with scutellate tarsi and strong curved claws adapted for clinging to trees. The *Sittinæ* are among the most nimble and adroit of scansorial birds, able to scramble about trees in every attitude without using the tail as a means of support. They are insectivorous, and also feed on small hard fruits; and they nest in holes, laying many white eggs with reddish speckles. See cuts under *nuthatch* and *Sitta*.

**sittine** (sit'in), *a.* [< NL. *Sitta* + *-ine*[1].] Resembling or related to a nuthatch; of or pertaining to the *Sittinæ*.

**sitting** (sit'ing), *n.* [< ME. *sittinge, syttinge, syttynge;* verbal n. of *sit, v.*] 1. A meeting of a body for the discussion or transaction of business; an official session.

Hastings rose, declared the *sitting* at an end, and left the room. *Macaulay*, Warren Hastings.

2. The interval during which, at any one time, one sits; specifically, such a period during which one sits for an artist to take a portrait, model a bust, etc.; hence, generally, any one limited portion of time.

I shall never see my gold again: fourscore ducats at a *sitting!* fourscore ducats! *Shak.*, M. of V., iii. 1. 117.

Few good pictures have been finished at one *sitting*.
*Dryden*.

3. An incubation; a brooding, as of a hen upon eggs; also, the time for brooding, or during which a bird broods.

In the somer seson whane *sittinge* nyeth, . . .
This brid [partridge] be a bank bildith his nest.
*Richard the Redeless*, iii. 39.

Whilst the hen is covering her eggs the male . . . amuses and diverts her with his songs during the whole time of her *sitting*. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 128.

4. The number of eggs on which a bird sits during a single hatching; a clutch.—5. The place where one sits; a seat; specifically, a space sufficient for one person in a pew of a church, or the right to such a seat.

There is a resident rector, . . . [and] the church is enlarged by at lesst five hundred *sittings*.
*George Eliot*, Janet's Repentance, ii.

6†. Settlement; place of abode; seat.

In that Cytee [Samaria] was the *syttinges* of the 12 Tribes of Israel. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 106.

7. In *Eng. law*, the part of the year in which judicial business is transacted. See *Easter term*, under *Easter*[1], and *Trinity term, Michaelmas term*, and *Hilary term*, under *term*.—8. In the Society of Friends, an occasion of family worship, especially when a minister is a guest.

We were favoured with a very good family *sitting* after breakfast. . . . I had to minister to them all, and to pray earnestly for them.
*J. J. Gurney*, Journal, 8th mo., 8th, 1841.

**A sitting in banc.** See *banc*.

**sitting** (sit'ing), *p. a.* [< ME. *sittynge*, ppr. of *sit*. Cf. *sittand*.] 1. Pertaining to or characteristic of a sitter: as, a *sitting* posture.—2. In *bot.*, sessile—that is, without petiole, peduncle, or pedicel, etc.—3†. Befitting; suitable; becoming.

This lechecraft, or heled thus to be,
Were wel *sittynge*, if that I were a fend,
To traysen a wight that trewe is unto me.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 437.

**sittingly**†, *adv.* [Early mod. E. *syttyngly;* < *sitting* + *-ly*[2]. Cf. *sittandly*.] Befittingly; becomingly; suitably.

**sitting-room** (sit'ing-röm), *n.* 1. Sufficient space for sitting in: as, *sitting-room* could not be got in the hall.—2. A room in which people sit; in many houses, the parlor or room most commonly occupied by the family.

He expected to find the *sitting-room* as he left it, with nothing to meet his eyes but Milly's work-basket in the corner of the sofa, and the children's toys overturned in the bow-window. *George Eliot*, Amos Barton, viii.

**situate** (siṭ'ū-āt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *situated*, ppr. *situating*. [Formerly also, erroneously, *scituate;* < LL. *situatus*, pp. of (ML.) *situare* (> It. *situare* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *situar* = F. *situer*), locate, place, < L. *situs* (*situ-*), a site: see *site*[2].] 1. To give a site or position to; place (among specified surroundings); locate. [Rarely used except in the passive or past participle.]

If this world had not been formed, it is more than probable that this renowned island, on which is *situated* the city of New York, would never have had an existence.
*Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 42.

A few public men of small ability are introduced, to show better the proportions of the great; as a painter would *situate* a beggar under a triumphal arch.
*Landor*, Works, II. (Author to Reader of Imag. Conv.).

2. To place in a particular state or condition; involve in specified relations; subject to certain circumstances: as, to be uncomfortably *situated*.

We are reformers born—radical reformers; and it was impossible for me to live in the same town with Crimsworth, to come into weekly contact with him, to witness some of his conduct to you—. . . I say it was impossible for me to be thus *situated*, and not feel the angel or the demon of my race at work within me.
*Charlotte Brontë*, The Professor, vi.

**situate** (siṭ'ū-āt), *a.* [Formerly also, erroneously, *scituate;* < LL. *situatus*, pp. of (ML.) *situare*, locate, place: see *situate, v.*] Placed, with reference to surroundings; located; situated. [Archaic.]

There 's nothing *situate* under heaven's eye
But hath his bound, in earth, in sea, in sky.
*Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 1. 16.

Physic, taking it according to the derivation, and not according to our idiom for medicine, is *situate* in a middle term or distance between natural history and metaphysic.
*Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

Earth hath this variety from heaven
Of pleasure *situate* in hill and dale.
*Milton*, P. L., vi. 641.

Bergen was well *situate* upon a little stream which connected it with the tide-waters of the Scheldt.
*Motley*, Hist. Netherlands, II. 537.

**situation** (siṭ-ū-ā'shon), *n.* [< F. *situation* = Sp. *situacion* = Pg. *situação* = It. *situazione*, < ML. *situatio(n-)*, position, situation, < *situare*, pp. *situatus*, situate: see *situate*.] 1. Local position; location.

Beautiful for *situation*, the joy of the whole earth, is mount Zion. Ps. xlviii. 2.

It were of use to inform himself, before he undertakes his voyage, by the best chorographical and geographical map, of the *situation* of the country he goes to.
*E. Leigh* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 646).

2. The place which a person or thing occupies.

At once, as far as angels ken, he views
The dismal *situation* waste and wild:
A dungeon horrible on all sides round.
*Milton*, P. L., i. 60.

The *situation* [of Samaria] as a whole is far more beautiful than that of Jerusalem, though not so grand and wild.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXI. 243.

3. Position with reference to circumstances; set of relations; condition; state.

To be so tickled, they would change their state
And *situation* with those dancing chips,
O'er whom thy fingers walk with gentle gait.
*Shak.*, Sonnets, cxxviii.

Love, you see, is not so much a Sentiment as a *Situation*, into which a man enters, as . . . into a corps. No matter whether he loves the service or no; being once in it, he acts as if he did. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, viii. 34.

4. A group of circumstances; a posture of affairs; specifically, in *theatrical art*, a crisis or critical point in the action of a play.

This will be delivered to you, I expect, by Col. Thruston, from whom you will be able to receive a more circumstantial acc't of the *situation* of affairs in this Quarter than can be conveyed well in a letter.
*George Washington*, To Col. Sam'l Washington.

Real *situations* are always pledges of a real natural language. *De Quincey*, Style, i.

The *situations* which most signally develop character form the best plot. *Macaulay*, Machiavelli.

5. A post of employment; a subordinate office; a place in which one works for salary or wages.

Hearing about this time that Sir Pitt Crawley's family was in want of a governess, she actually recommended Miss Sharp for the *situation*, firebrand and serpent as she was.
*Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, ii

6. Settlement; occupation. [Rare.]

On Munday they . . . marched into ye land, & found diverse cornfields & litle runing brooks, a place (as they supposed) fitt for *situation*.
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 88.

= **Syn. 1** and **2.** Site, station, post.—**3.** Case, plight; *situation* is relation to external objects; *state* and *condition* refer to what a person or thing is inwardly.

**situla** (sit'ū-lä), *n.* [ML. (see def. 1), also a liquid measure, < L. *situla*, a bucket, urn.] 1. Pl. *situlæ* (-lē). *Eccles.*, an aspersorium, or movable stoup.—2. [*cap.*] A very yellow star of magnitude 5.5, κ Aquarii.

**situs** (sī'tus), *n.*; pl. *situs*. [L.: see *site*[2].] 1. Situation; site.

The future *situs* of the cotton manufacture of the United States. *E. Atkinson*, Pop. Sci. Mo., XXXVI. 289.

2. In *biol., archæol.*, etc., the proper or original site, place, position, or location of a part or organ, or of any other thing: chiefly in the phrase *in situ*, in place—that is, not disturbed or disarranged by dissection, excavation, or other process of examination.—3. In *law*, situation in contemplation of law; locality, actual or recognized. Thus, the forms of transfer of real property must conform to the law of the situs (that is, the jurisdiction within which the property is actually situated); and when it is said that personal property has no situs, it is meant that for certain purposes the law refuses to recognize its actual situs, and inquires for the law applicable to the person of the owner.—**Situs perversus**, abnormal position of organs or parts.—**Situs transversus**, lateral transposition of the viscera from right to left, and conversely.

**sit-ye-down** (sit'yē-doun'), *n.* [Imitative of its note.] The titmouse, *Parus major*. [Prov. Eng.]

**sitz-bath** (sits'bȧth), *n.* [A partly accom. form of G. *sitzbad*, < *sitz*, a seat, + *bad* = E. *bath*.] 1. Same as *hip-bath*.—2. A tub of wood, metal, etc., adapted for such a bath.

**Sium** (sī'um), *n.* [NL. (Rivinus, 1699), < Gr. *σίον*, a plant found in meadows and marshes.] A genus of umbelliferous plants, of the tribe *Ammineæ* and subtribe *Euammineæ*. It is characterized by flowers with numerous undivided involucral bracts, acute calyx-teeth, and slightly notched inflexed petals; and by fruit with nearly equal obtuse corky or thickened and somewhat prominent ridges, an undivided or obsolete carpophore, and numerous oil-tubes or at least one to three to each interval. There are 6 species, including the genus *Berula* (Koch, 1837), separated from *Sium* by some on account of its nearly globose fruit with inconspicuous ribs and thick corky pericarp. They are natives mostly of the northern hemisphere, with one in South Africa, all growing chiefly in watery places. They are smooth herbs bearing once-pinnate leaves with toothed leaflets, and white flowers in terminal or lateral compound umbels with many-bracted involucres and involucels. They are known as *water-parsnip*. Two species occur in the eastern United States—*S. cicutæfolium* and *S. Carsonii*—besides *Berula angustifolia*, by many referred here. Compare *ninsi*, and for *S. Helenium* see *jeltico*. See cuts under *inflorescence* and *skirret*.

**Siva** (sē'vä), *n.* [Also *Shiva, Çiva;* < Hind. *Siva*, < Skt. *çiva*, propitious: a euphemism.] 1. In *later Hindu myth.*, the name of a god of highest rank, supreme god in the opinion of his sectaries, but also combined with Brahma and Vishnu in a triad, in which he represents the principle of destruction. One of his principal emblems is the lingam or phallus, symbolical of creation which follows destruction; and he is represented with symbols of cruelty and carnage.

Siva. (From Moor's "Hindu Pantheon.")

2. In *ornith.*, a genus of Asiatic birds, such as *S. cyanuroptera, S. strigula*, and *S. castaneicauda:* so named by Hodgson in 1838, and also called by him *Hemiparus* (1841) and *Ioropus* (1844). The species inhabit the Himalayan regions, and southward in Assam and Burma to Tenasserim. The genus is one of many which have been located in "families" conventionally called *Ægithinidæ, Liotrichidæ*, and *Timeliidæ*.

3. In *entom.*, a genus of hemipterous insects.

**Sivaistic** (sē-vạ-is'tik), *a.* [< *Siva* + *-istic*.] Of or pertaining to the worship of Siva.

**Sivaite** (sē'vä-īt), *a.* and *n.* [< *Siva* + *-ite*2.] Adhering to, or an adherent of, the god Siva; belonging to the sect or body of Hindus who worship Siva as highest god.

Here, in historical times, was the home of Sankara Acharya, the great *Sivaite* reformer of the 8th century.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 815.

**Sivalik** (si-vä'lik), *a.* Same as *Siwalik*.

**Sivan** (siv'an), *n.* [< Heb. *sīvān*.] The third month of the Jewish sacred year and the ninth of the civil year, corresponding to the latter part of May and part of June.

**siva-snake** (sē'vä-snāk), *n.* A book-name of *Ophiophagus elaps*, a very large and deadly

Siva-snake (*Ophiophagus elaps*).

cobriform serpent of India: so called from its powers of destruction. See *Ophiophagus*.

**sivathere** (siv'a-thēr), *n.* A sivatherium.

**Sivatheriidæ** (siv″a-thē-rī'i-dē), *n. pl.* [NL., < *Sivatherium* + *-idæ*.] A family of fossil artiodactyl and presumably ruminant mammals, of uncertain position in the suborder *Artiodactyla*, typified by the genus *Sivatherium*. The skull is broad behind, contracted forward in front of the molar teeth, with the facial part shortened and produced downward, and the nasal bones short and arched; it bears two pairs of horns, supported on bony cores. There are three molar and three premolar teeth on each side of each jaw, broad, with inner crescentic plates of enamel running in large sinuous flexures. The family has been united by some with the *Giraffidæ*, and by others considered as finding its nearest living relative in the North American *Antilocapridæ*, the horns being similarly furcate and borne on long bony cores, unlike the antlers of deer.

**sivatherioid** (siv-a-thē'ri-oid), *a.* [< *Sivatherium* + *-oid*.] Resembling or related to the sivatherium; of or pertaining to the *Sivatheriidæ*.

**Sivatherium** (siv-a-thē'ri-um), *n.* [NL. (Falconer and Cautley). < *Siva*, the Hindu god, + Gr. *θηρίον*, a wild beast.] 1. The typical genus of *Sivatheriidæ*. The species is *S. giganteum*, discovered in the Siwalik Hills, of huge dimensions for a ruminant, with a skull as long as an elephant's. The animal had four horns, and a large tumid muzzle, perhaps somewhat as in the living saiga antelope. Also called *Sivalhippus*.

2. [*l. c.*] An animal of this genus; a sivathere.

**sive**1†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete spelling of *sieve*.

**sive**2 (sīv), *n.* A dialectal variant of *scythe*. *Halliwell.*

**siver**1† (siv'ėr), *v. i.* [An imitative variant of *simmer*1, the form perhaps influenced by *shiver*2 and *quiver*1.] To simmer. *Holland.*

**siver**2†, *n.* A Scotch form of *sewer*3.

**sivvens**, *n.* See *sibbens*.

**Siwalik** (si-wä'lik), *a.* [Also *Sivalik*, in E. sometimes *Sewalick*; < Hind. *Siwālik*, *Siwālikh*.] Pertaining or belonging to or found in the Siwaliks, the southern outlying range of the Himalayas: as, the *Siwalik* strata; *Siwalik* fossils. —**Siwalik group**, an important division of the Tertiary in the Himalayas. The group is of land and fresh-water origin, and is extremely rich in fossils, chiefly of *Mammalia*, among which are great numbers of *Ungulata*, animals of large size occurring in preponderating numbers. More than 50 genera of *Mammalia* are included in the Siwalik fauna, many of them still existing.

**six** (siks), *a.* and *n.* [Sc. also *sax*; < ME. *six*, *sex*, *sexe*, *sixe*, < AS. *six*, *syx*, *siex*, *seax* = OS. *sehs* = OFries. *sex* = MD. *ses*, D. *zes* = MLG. *ses*, *sēs*, LG. *ses* = OHG. MHG. *sehs*, G. *sechs* = Icel. Dan. Sw. *sex* = Goth. *saihs* = L. *sex* (> It. *sei* = Sp. Pg. Pr. *seis* = F. *six*) = Gr. *ἕξ* = W. Bret. *chweech* = Ir. *sē* = Gael. *se* = Lith. *szeszi* = OBulg. *shestĭ* = Pol. *szesc* = Bohem. *shest* = Russ. *shestĭ* = Zend *khshvash*, Pers. *shash* = Skt. *shash*, six. Hence *sixth*, *sixteen*, etc.; from the L., *sext*, *sextant*, *sexter*, *sextet*, *sextuple*, *sexagenarian*, *sexagesima*, *sexennial*, *senary*, *sice*1, etc.; and from Gr., *hexagon*, *hexagonal*, *hexameter*, etc.] **I.** *a.* One more than five; being twice three: a cardinal numeral.—**Involution of six screws.** See *involution*.—**Six Nations.** See *Iroquois*.—**Six-Principle Baptists.** See *baptist*, 2.—**Six-year molar**, the first permanent molar tooth.—**The Six Acts.** See *act*.—**The Six Articles.** See *article*.—**The Six Companies**, six great organizations of Chinese merchants in San Francisco, which control Chinese immigration into the United States and the immigrants.—**The whip with six strings.** See *the Six Articles*, under *article*.

**II.** *n.* 1. The number greater by one than five; twice three. For the cabalistic significance of *six*, see *seven*.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 6, or VI, or vi.—3. In *games*: (*a*) A playing-card bearing six spots or pips; a six-spot. (*b*) On a die, the face which bears six spots; hence, a die which turns up that face.

It is a hundred to one if a man fling two *sixes* and recover all. *Cowley*, Danger of Procrastination.

4. Beer sold at six shillings a barrel; hence, small beer.

Look if he be not drunk! The very sight of him makes one long for a cup of *six*. *Rowley*, Match at Midnight, i. 1.

Mr. Steevens . . . says that small beer still goes by the cant name of *sixes*. *Nares.*

5. *pl.* Bonds bearing interest at six per cent.

The bonds became known as the *sixes* of 1861.
*The Nation*, Oct. 10, 1867, p. 295.

6. *pl.* In *Eng. hymnology*, a species of trochaic meter having six syllables to the line, and properly four lines to the stanza.—**At (formerly on) six and seven, at sixes and sevens**, at odds; in disagreement; in confusion. Compare *to set on seven*, under *seven*.

Lat not this wreched wo thyne herte gnawe,
But, manly, set the world *on six and sevene*,
And if thow deye a martyr, go to hevene.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 622.

Alle in sundur hit [the tun] brast,
*In six or in seuyn.*
*Avowyne of King Arther*, st. 64. (Ritson's Eng. Metr. [Rom., p. 89.)

Bot be thay past me by, by Mahowne in heven,
I shalle, and that in hy, set alle *on sex and seven*;
Trow ye a kyng aa I wyll suffre thaym to neven
And to have mastry bot myself fulle even.
*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 143.

All is uneven,
And every thing is left *at six and seven*.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., ii. 2. 122.

**Continued sixes**, six per cent. bonds issued in 1861 and 1863, redeemable in 1881, and at that time continued at 3½ per cent.—**Currency sixes**, six per cent. bonds issued by acts of 1862 and 1864, and made redeemable in United States Treasury notes or any other currency which the United States might declare a legal tender.—**Double sixes.** See *double*.—**Long sixes**, candles about 8 inches in length, weighing six to the pound.

Man found out *long sixes*;—Hail, candlelight!
*Lamb*, Elia, Popular Fallacies, xv.

**Sevens and sixes.** See *seven*, 3.—**Short sixes**, candles from 4 to 5 inches in length, weighing six to the pound.

That sort of a knock on the head which lights up, for the patient's entertainment, an imaginary general illumination of very bright *short-sixes*.
*Dickens*, Martin Chuzzlewit, ii.

**Six clerk**, in *Eng. Chancery*, one of a number of clerks who, under the Master of the Rolls, were charged with keeping the records of the court—that is, those proceedings which were engrossed on parchment. They also at one time had charge of the causes in court, each party being obliged to employ a six clerk as his representative. Each six clerk had a number of subordinate clerks. The office was abolished in 1843.—**Sixes and fives**, a trochaic meter, usually of eight lines, alternately of six and five syllables to the line.—**Sixes and fours**, either a dactylic or an iambic meter, of a varying number of lines, containing either six or four syllables to the line. Other varieties occur.

**sixain** (sik'sān), *n.* [< F. *sixain*, OF. *sisain*, *sixaine*, *sixain* = Pr. *seizen* = Sp. *seiseno*, sixth, < ML. *sexenus*, < L. *sex*, six: see *six*.] 1. A stanza of six verses.—2. In the middle ages, an order of battle.

**six-banded** (siks'ban″ded), *a.* Having six segments of the carapace, as an armadillo. See *poyou*.

**six-belted** (siks'bel″ted), *a.* Having six stripes or belts: in the phrase *six-belted clearwing*, noting a British hawk-moth, *Sesia ichneumoniformis*.

**sixer** (sik'sėr), *n.* [< *six* + *-er*1.] Something possessing or connected with six or a set of six objects.—**Double sixer**, a system of twelve straight lines in space, consisting of two sets of six each, such that every line cuts every one of the other set and none of its own set: or, in other words, every line is on the same plane with every line of the other set and with none of its own set.

**sixfold** (siks'fōld), *a.* [< ME. **sixfold*, < AS. *sixfeald* (= Icel. *sexfaldr* = Dan. *sexfold*; cf. D. *zes-voudig* = G. *sechsfältig* = Sw. *sexfaldig*), sixfold; as *six* + *-fold*.] Six times repeated; six times as much or as many.

The mouth of this fish is furnished with sometimes a *sixfold* row of teeth.
*Pennant*, British Zoölogy (ed. 1776), III. 107.

**Sixfold measure or time**, in *music*, same as *sextuple rhythm* or *time* (which see, under *sextuple*).

**sixfold** (siks'fōld), *adv.* [< *sixfold*, *a.*] In a sixfold degree; with six times the amount, extent, value, etc.

**six-footer** (siks'fūt'ėr), *n.* A person measuring six feet or more in height. [Colloq.]

Like nearly all Tennesseans, the centenarian is a *six-footer*, chews tobacco, and loves a good story.
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 73.

**six-gilled** (siks'gild), *a.* Having six pairs of gill-slits, as a shark; hexanchous. See *Notidanidæ*.

**six-hour** (siks'our), *a.* Pertaining to a quarter of a day, or six hours.—**Six-hour circle**, the hour-circle whose hour-angle is six hours.

**six-lined** (siks'lind), *a.* Having six linear stripes: as, the *six-lined* lizard, scuttler, or streakfield, *Cnemidophorus sexlineatus*.

**sixling** (siks'ling), *n.* [< *six* + *-ling*1.] A compound or twin crystal consisting of six individuals.

**sixpence** (siks'pens), *n.* [< *six* + *pence*.] 1. An English silver coin of the value of six pence (about 12 cents); half of a shilling. It was first issued by Edward VI., with a weight of 48 grains, and afterward by other monarchs. The sixpence of Queen Victoria weighs about 43¾ grains.

2. The value of six pence, or half a shilling; a slight value: sometimes used attributively.

In Verse or Prose, we write or chat,
Not *six-pence* Matter upon what.
*Prior*, To Fleetwood Shepherd.

3†. In the United States, especially in New York, while the coin was in circulation, a Spanish half-real, of the value of 6¼ cents.

**sixpenny** (siks'pe-ni), *a.* [< *six* + *penny*.] 1. Worth or costing sixpence: as, a *sixpenny* loaf. —2. Hence, paltry; petty; cheap; worthless.

I am joined with no foot-land rakers, no long-staff *sixpenny* strikers. *Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 1. 82.

I know them, swaggering, suburbian roarers,
*Sixpenny* truckers. *Massinger*, City Madam, iii. 1.

**Sixpenny nails.** See *nail*, 5, and *pound*1.

Have you the hangings and the *Sixpenny nails* for my Lord's Coat of Arms?
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 47.

**six-point** (siks'point), *a.* In *math.*, related in a remarkable way to six points; involving six points.—**Six-point circle.** See *Tucker circle*, under *circle*.—**Six-point contact**, a contact due to the coincidence of six points; in the case of curves, a contact of the fifth order.

**six-shooter** (siks'shō″tėr), *n.* A pistol for firing six shots in succession, usually a revolver with six chambers.

"The weapons of our warfare are not carnal"—bowie-knives, *six-shooters*, an' the like.
*W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 177.

**six-spot** (siks'spot), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Having six spots, as an insect or a playing-card: as, the *six-spot* burnet-moth.

**II.** *n.* A playing-card with six pips.

**six-stringed** (siks'stringd), *a.* Having six strings.—**Six-stringed whip**, an old popular name for *the Six Articles* (which see, under *article*).

**sixte** (sikst), *n.* [< F. *sixte*, < L. *sextus*, sixth: see *sixth*.] A parry on the fencing-floor, probably at first the sixth position assumed by a swordsman after pulling his weapon from the scabbard held in his left hand. (See *prime*, *seconde*, *tierce*, *quart*2, 2, etc.) The hand is in the normal position on guard opposite the right breast, with nails upward, and point of sword raised. The parry is effected by moving the sword a little to the right, but keeping the point steady, thus causing the opponent's thrust to deviate. *Sixte* is also used for the thrust, counter, etc., which is parried by this movement: a point in *sixte*, for instance.

The authors of "Fencing" prefer tierce to *sixte*, in which the masters are against them.
*Athenæum*, No. 3240, p. 742.

**sixteen** (siks'tēn'), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sixtene*, *sextene*, < AS. *sixtēne*, *sixtȳne* = OS. *sestein* = OFries. *sextine*, *sextene* = D. *zestien* = MHG. *sehzehen*, G. *sechszehn*, *sechzehn* = Icel. *sextān* = Sw. *sexton* = Dan. *sexten* = Goth. **saihstaihun* = L. *sexdecim*, *sedecim* (> It. *sedici* (cf. Pg. *dezaseis*, transposed) = Pr. *sedze* = F. *seize*), sixteen; as *six* + *ten*.] **I.** *a.* Being the sum of six and ten; consisting of one more than fifteen: a cardinal numeral.

**II.** *n.* 1. The number made up of six and ten; four times four.—2. A symbol representing this number, as 16, or XVI, or xvi.

**sixteenmo** (siks'tēn'mō), *n.* See *sexto-decimo*.

**sixteenth** (siks'tēnth'), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sixtenthe*, earlier *sixtethe*, *sixteothe*, < AS. *sixteótha*, *syxteóthe* = OFries. *sextinda*, *sextenda*, *sextiensta*, *sextendesta* = D. *zestiende* = MHG. *sehzehende*, G. *sechszehnte*, *sechzehnte* = Icel. *sextāndi* = Sw. *sextonde* = Dan. *sextende*; as *sixteen* + *-th*3.]

**I.** *a.* 1. Next in order after the fifteenth; being the sixth after the tenth: the ordinal of sixteen.—2. Being one of sixteen equal parts into which a whole is divided.

**II.** *n.* 1. One of sixteen equal parts.—2. In *music:* (*a*) The melodic or harmonic interval of two octaves and a second. (*b*) A sixteenth-note.—3. In *early Eng. law*, a sixteenth of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.

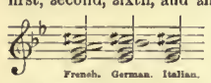
**sixteenth-note** (siks'tēnth'nōt), *n.* In *musical notation*, a note equivalent in time-value to one half of an eighth-note: marked by the sign  or  , or, in groups,  ,  . Also called *semiquaver*.—**Sixteenth-note rest.** See *rest*[1], 8 (*b*).

**sixteenth-rest** (siks'tēnth'rest), *n.* In *musical notation*, same as *sixteenth-note rest*.

**sixth** (siksth), *a.* and *n.* [With term. conformed to *-th*[3]; < ME. *sixt, sexte, sixte, syxte, sæxte, siste, seste.* < AS. *sixta* = OS. *sehsto* = OFries. *sexta* = MD. *seste*, D. *zesde* = MLG. *seste, sēste* = OHG. *sehsto*, MHG. *sehste*, G. *sechste* = Icel. *setti* = Sw. Dan. *sjette* = Goth. *saihsta* = L. *sextus* (> It. *sesto* = Sp. Pg. *sexto* = F. *sixte*); as *six* + *-th*[3].] **I.** *a.* 1. Being the first after the fifth: the ordinal of six.—2. Being one of six equal parts into which a whole is divided.—**Sixth-day,** Friday, as the sixth day of the week: so called among the Society of Friends.—**The sixth hour,** the sixth of twelve hours reckoned from sunrise to sunset; the noontide hour; specifically, the canonical hour of sext.

Peter went up upon the housetop to pray about *the sixth hour.* Acts x. 9.

**II.** *n.* 1. A sixth part.—2. In *early Eng. law*, a sixth of the rents of the year, or of movables, or both, granted or levied by way of tax.—3. In *music:* (*a*) A tone on the sixth degree above or below a given tone. (*b*) The interval between any tone and a tone on the sixth degree above or below it. (*c*) The harmonic combination of two tones at the interval thus described. (*d*) In a scale, the sixth tone from the bottom; the submediant: solmizated *la*. The typical interval of the sixth is that between the first and the sixth tones of a major scale, which is acoustically represented by the ratio 3 : 5. Such a sixth is called *major*. A sixth a half-step shorter is called *minor;* one two half-steps shorter is called *diminished;* and one a half-step longer is called *augmented, extreme*, etc. Major and minor sixths are classed as consonances; other sixths as dissonances.—**Chord of the added sixth,** in *music*, a chord consisting of the first, second, fourth, and sixth tones of a scale, and usually regarded as a subdominant triad with a sixth from the root added. Its derivation is disputed.—**Chord of the extreme sixth,** in *music*, a chord in which, as typically arranged, there is an interval of an extreme or augmented sixth between the upper tone and the lower. It has three forms—(*a*) the *French sixth*, consisting of the first, second, sixth, and sharped fourth of a minor scale; (*b*) the *German sixth*, consisting of the first, third, sixth, and sharped fourth of such a scale; (*c*) the *Italian sixth*, consisting of the first, sixth, and sharped fourth of such a scale.—**Chord of the sixth,** in *music*, a chord consisting of a tone with its third and its sixth: it is usually regarded as simply the first inversion of a triad.—**Neapolitan sixth.** See *Neapolitan*.




**sixthly** (siksth'li), *adv.* [< *sixth* + *-ly*[2].] In the sixth place.

**sixtieth** (siks'ti-eth), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **sixtiethe*, < AS. *sixtigotha* = Icel. *sextugandi* = Sw. *sextionde* (cf. D. *zestigste* = G. *sechszigste, seehzigste*), sixtieth; as *sixty* + *-eth*[3].] **I.** *a.* 1. Next in order after the fifty-ninth: an ordinal numeral.—2. Being one of sixty equal parts into which anything is divided.

**II.** *n.* One of sixty equal parts.

**Sixtine** (siks'tin), *a.* Same as *Sistine*.

**sixty** (siks'ti), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sixty, sixti, sexti, sextig,* < AS. *sixtig, sixteg* = OFries. *sextich, sextech* = MD. *sestig*, D. *zestig* = OHG. *sehszug*, MHG. *sehzec, sehzic*, G. *sechszig, sechzig* = Icel. *sextugr, sextögr, sextigir*, mod. *sextíu* = Sw. *sextio* (cf. Dan. *tredsindstyve*) = Goth. *saihs-tigjus;* as *six* + *-ty*[1]. Cf. L. *sexaginta*, < *sex*, six, + *-ginta*, short for **decinta*, tenth, < *decem*, ten.] **I.** *a.* Being the product of six and ten; being the sum of fifty and ten: a cardinal numeral.—**Sixty-knotted guipure.** See *guipure*.

**II.** *n.* 1. The product of six and ten; the sum of fifty and ten.—2. A symbol representing sixty units, as 60, LX, lx.

**sixtyfour-mo** (siks'ti-fōr'mō), *n.* [An E. reading of 64*mo*, prop. L. *in LXIVmo*, i. e. *in sexagesimo quarto: sexagesimo*, abl. of *sexagesimus*, sixtieth (< *sexaginta*, sixty: see *sixty*); *quarto*, abl. of *quartus*, fourth: see *quart, quarto.*] A sheet of paper when regularly folded in 64 leaves of equal size; a pamphlet or book made up of folded sheets of 64 leaves. When the size of paper is not named, the 64mo leaf is supposed to be 2¼ by 3½ inches, or about that size.

**sixty-fourth** (siks'ti-fōrth'), *a.* Fourth in order after the sixtieth.

**sixty-fourth-note** (siks'ti-fōrth'nōt), *n.* In *musical notation*, a note equivalent in time-value to one half of a thirty-second-note; a hemidemisemiquaver:  ,  , or, in groups,  ,  .—**Sixty-fourth-note rest.** See *rest*[1], 8 (*b*).

**sixty-six** (siks'ti-siks'), *n.* A game of cards played, generally by two persons, with 24 cards, the ace, ten, king, queen, knave, and nine ranking in the order named. Each player receives six cards, and as fast as one is thrown from the hand receives another from the undealt pack until it is exhausted; each card except the nine-spot has to the taker a certain value, as the ace 11, the queen 3, etc., and the object of the player is to capture as many of these as possible, and to secure marriages—that is, the possession of a king and queen of the same suit; the player first winning sixty-six scores one point; seven points make a game.

**six-wired** (siks'wīrd), *a.* In *ornith.*, six-feathered. Compare *twelve-wired*, under *Scleucides*.

**sizable** (sī'za-bl), *a.* [Also *sizeable;* < *size*[1] + *-able.*] Of a relatively good, suitable, or desirable size, usually somewhat large.

A . . . modern virtuoso, finding such a machine altogether unwieldy and useless, . . . invented that *sizable* instrument which is now in use. *Addison*, Tatler, No. 220.

William Wotton, B. D., . . . has written a good *sizeable* volume against a friend of your governor. *Swift*, Tale of a Tub, Ded.

**sizal** (siz'al), *n.* Same as *Sisal hemp*. See *henequen*.

**sizar** (sī'zär), *n.* [Also *sizer;* < *size*[1], an allowance of provisions, + *-ar*[1] for *-er*[1].] At the University of Cambridge, or at Trinity College, Dublin, an undergraduate student who, in consideration of his comparative poverty, usually receives free commons. Compare *servitor* (*c*).

The distinction between pensioners and *sizers* is by no means considerable. . . . Nothing is more common than to see pensioners and *sizers* taking sweet counsel together, and walking arm in arm to St. Mary's as friends. *Gradus ad Cantabrigiam* (1824).

The *sizars* paid nothing for food and tuition, and very little for lodging; but they had to perform some menial services from which they have long been relieved. They swept the court; they carried up the dinner to the fellows' table, and changed the plates and poured out the ale of the rulers of the society. *Macaulay*, Oliver Goldsmith.

*Sizars* are generally Students of limited means. They usually have their commons free, and receive various emoluments. *Cambridge University Calendar*, 1889, p. 5.

**sizarship** (sī'zär-ship), *n.* [< *sizar* + *-ship.*] The position, rank, or privileges of a sizar.

Public Schools, where the sons of the lower classes waited on the sons of the upper classes, and received certain benefits (in food, clothes, and instruction) from them in return. In fact the *sizarships* in our modern colleges appear to be a modified continuation of this ancient system. *O'Curry*, Ancient Irish, I. iv.

**size**[1] (sīz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sise;* < ME. *sise, syse, syce*, by apheresis from *assise, asise*, allowance; hence, generally, measure, magnitude: see *assize.*] 1. A fixed rate regulating the weight, measure, price, or proportion of any article, especially food or drink; a standard. See *assize*, *n.*, 2.

Hit hath be vsid, the Maire of Bristow . . . to do calle byfore hym . . . all the Bakera of Bristowe, there to vndirstand whate stuff they haue of whete. And after, what *sise* they shall bake. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 424.

Also this yere waa an acte of parliament for wood and coal to kepe the fulle *sise* after the Purification of our Ladie, that shall be in the yere of our Lorde M. D. xliii. that no man shall bargaine, sell, bryng, or conueigh of any other *sise*, to be vttered or solde, vpon pain of forfaiture. *Fabyan*, Chron. (ed. Ellis), p. 705.

To repress Drunkennesa, which the Danes had brought in, he made a Law, ordaining a *Size*, by certain Pins in the Pot, with Penalty to any that should presume to drink deeper than the Mark. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 11.

2. A specified or fixed amount of food and drink; a ration.

'Tis not in thee
To grudge my pleasures, to cut off my train,
To handy hasty words, to scant my *sizes.*
*Shak.*, Lear, ii. 4. 178.

A *Size* is a portion of bread or drinke, i. is a farthing, which Schollers in Cambridge haue at the butterie; it is noted with the letter S., as in Oxeford with the letter Q. for halfe a farthing and q^a^. for a farthing; and whereas they say in Oxeford to Battle in the butterie booke, i. to set downe on their names what they take in Bread, Drinke, Butter, Cheese, &c., so in Cambridge they say to Size, i. to set downe their quantum, i. how much they take on their names in the Butterie booke. *Minsheu*, Guide into Tongues (1617).

3. Hence, in university use, a charge made for an extra portion of food or drink; a farthing, as the former price of each portion. The word was also used more generally, to note any additional expense incurred.

I grew weary of staying with Sir Williams both, and the more for that my Lady Batten and her crew, at least half a score, came into the room, and I believe we shall pay *size* for it. *Pepys*, Diary, Sept. 4, 1662.

4†. A portion allotted by chance or fate; a share; a peculiar or individual allotment.

Hast thow wyinet by couetyse
Worldes gode ouer *syse?*
*Myrc*, Instructions for Parish Priests (E. E. T. S.), l. 1282.

Our *size* of sorrow,
Proportion'd to our cause, must be as great
As that which makes it. *Shak.*, A. and C., iv. 15. 4.

5†. Grade of quality or importance; rank; class; degree; order.

Neither was he [Christ] served in state, his attendants being of the mechanick *size.*
*Penn*, Advice to Children, iii.

A plain sermon, for a middling or lower *size* of people. *Swift.*

6. Rate of dimension, whether linear, square, or solid; material proportions; relative magnitude: now the usual sense.

iij perchers of wax then shalle he fet,
A-boue tho chymné that is sett,
In *syce* ichoñ from other shalle be
The lengthe of other that men may se.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 314.

Both the cherubims were of one measure and one *size.*
1 Kt. vi. 25.

7. One of a regularly increasing series of dimensions used for manufactured articles which are bought ready-made; specifically, as used by shoemakers, three eighths of an inch in length.

There is not a *size* of paper in the palace large enough to tell you how much I esteem myself honoured in your remembrance. *Donne*, Letters, xxxii.

This calumnious disguise was crowned and completed by a soft felt hat of the Tyrolese design, and several *sizes* too small. *R. L. Stevenson*, The Dynamiter, p. 98.

8. Extent, or volume, or magnitude in other respects, as of time, sound, or effort.

And so shall the earth remaine fortie dayes, although those dayes shall be of a larger *size* then these. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 305.

Often shrieking undistinguish'd woe,
In clamours of all *size*, both high and low.
*Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 21.

I have ever verified my friends,
Of whom he 's chief, with all the *size* that verity
Would without lapsing suffer. *Shak.*, Cor., v. 2. 18.

9. *pl.* A session of a court of justice; assizes. See *assize*, 6. [Obsolete or provincial.]

And there 's the sattin that your worship sent me,
Will serve you at a *sizes* yet.
*Fletcher*, Wit without Money, iii. 4.

10. An implement for measuring pearls, consisting of a number of thin leaves pierced with holes of different diameters, and fastened together. The test is made by observing how many of the holes the pearl will pass through.—**Heroic size.** See *heroic.*—**Pope's size.** See *pope*[1].—**Sizes of paper.** See *paper.*—**Syn. 6.** *Size, Magnitude, Bulk, Volume.* *Size* is the general word for things large or small. In ordinary discourse *magnitude* applies to large things; but it is also an exact word, and is much used in science: as, a star of the fourth *magnitude*. *Bulk* suggests noticeable size, especially size rounding out into unwieldiness. *Volume* is a rather indefinite word, arising from the idea of rolling a thing up till it attains size, though with no especial suggestion of shape. We speak of the *magnitude* of a calamity or of a fortune, the *bulk* of a bale of cotton or of an elephant, the *volume* of smoke or of an avalanche.

**size**[1] (sīz), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sized*, ppr. *sizing.* [< *size*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To regulate the weight, measure, extent, value, etc., of; fix the rate or standard of; assize.

The Coynes which they had were either of brasse, or else iron ringa *sized* at a certaine waight, which they used for their monies. *J. Speed*, Hist. Great Britain (ed. 1650), p. 169.

There was also a statute for the dispersing of the standard of the Exchequer throughout England, thereby to *size* weights and measures; and two or three more of lesse importance. *Bacon*, Hist. Hen. VII., p. 101.

2. At Cambridge and other universities, to obtain (food or drink) in extra portions at a fixed rate of charge; hence, in general, to buy at a fixed rate; purchase.

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. *Randolph*, Aristippus (Works, ed. Hazlitt, 1875, p. 14).

When they come into town after commons, they may be allowed to *size* a meal at the kitchen.
*Laws of Harvard College* (1798), p. 39 (quoted in College Words and Customs, p. 428).

At the close of each quarter the Butler shall make up his bill against each student, in which every article *sized* or taken up by him at the Buttery shall be particularly charged.
*Laws of Yale College* (1811), p. 31 (quoted in College Words and Customs, p. 428).

3. To supply with sizes; hence, to fill or otherwise affect by sizes or portions.

To *size* your belly out with shoulder fees,
With rumps and kidnies.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Wit at Several Weapons, ii. 1.

4. To rate; rank.

With proctors and with testers grave
Our bailiffs you may *size*.
*Randolph*, Townsmen's Petition of Cambridge.

5. To estimate or ascertain the size of; measure; hence, by extension, to arrange in groups or ranks according to dimensions.

Pickled Hams and Shoulders shall be *sized* when packed, and the green weights and date of packing shall also be marked on each package.
*New York Produce Exchange Report*, 1888-9, p. 168.

6. To separate or sort according to size. Specifically—(*a*) In *mining*, to classify or separate according to size, as particles of crushed or stamped ore and veinstone. See *sizing*[1], 3. (*b*) To graduate the length of (a fishing-line) to the depth of water: as, to *size* a line (to haul a hand-line from the bottom till the hooks clear). [Gloucester, Massachusetts.]—**To size up**, to take the size or measure of; consider thoroughly in order to form an opinion of; hence, to consider; regard: as, to *size* a person *up* as dishonest. [Colloq., U. S.]

We had to *size up* our fellow legislators, to find out their past history and present character and associates.
*The Century*, XXIX. 821.

**II.** *intrans.* At Cambridge and other universities, to give an order (for food or drink) over and above the usual commons: generally with *for*. Compare *battel*[4].

Soup, pastry, and cheese can be *sized for*—that is, brought in portions to individuals at an extra charge.
*C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 35.

**To size upon†**, to order extra food at the charge of.

If any one shall *size upon* another, he shall be fined a Shilling, and pay the Damage; and every Freshman sent [for victuals] must declare that he who sends him is the only Person to be charged.
*Laws of Yale College* (1774), p. 10 (quoted in College Words [and Customs, p. 429).

**size**[2] (sīz), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sise*, *syse*; < ME. *sise*, *syse*, size (= It. *sisa*, *assisa*, size), prob. another use (prob. also in OF., but not found) of *sise*, *assise*, measure, etc., < OF. *assise*, allowance, measure, etc.: see *assize*. Cf. *size*[1].] 1. A gelatinous wash used by painters, by paper-manufacturers, and in many industrial arts. It is made of the shreds and parings of leather, parchment, or vellum, boiled in water and purified; also from common glue, from potatoes, and from scraps and clippings of hides, horns, hoofs, etc. The finest is made in Russia from sturgeons' sounds or air-bladders, and is known as *isinglass*. That used for writing-paper is made of gelatin prepared from leather and parchment clippings. A clear solution of isinglass is used for sizing plate-paper intended to receive impressions in color. For printing-papers the usual size is a compound of alum and resin dissolved in a solution of soda, and combined with potato-starch. Starch alone is also used as a size. *E. H. Knight.*

2. A material resembling size, but of different origin, and used for its tenacity as a preparation for gilding and the like.

*Syse*, for bokys lymynynge (*sise* colour).
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 456.

3. A glutinous printing-ink made to receive and retain the bronze-powder of gold or silver which is dusted on it.—4. In *physiol.*, the buffy coat observed on the surface of coagulated blood in certain conditions.—5. In *brickmaking*, plasticity, as of the clay before burning.

**size**[2] (sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sized*, ppr. *sizing*. [Early mod. E. also *sise*; < *size*[2], *n.*] 1. To cover with size; prepare with size; stiffen by means of size.

We shall speak of the use of each of the said four Gums rather when we treat of *Sizing* and Stiffening than now, in a Discourse of Dying.
*Sir W. Petty*, Bp. Sprat's Hist. Royal Soc., p. 294.

2. To smear over with any substance acting like size: occurring chiefly in compounds.

O'er-*sized* with coagulate gore. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 484.

The blood-*sized* field.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 1.

3. To render plastic: said of clay.

It is necessary to grind the same clay through the pug-mill several times, the first thing in the morning, before it comes to the proper degree of plasticity for molding; this operation is called *sizing* the clay.
*C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 113.

**size**[3], *n.* Same as *sice*[1].

**sizeable**, *a.* See *sizable*.

**size-cue** (sīz'kū), *n.* In university use, the cue or symbol for the value of a size, as entered in the buttery-books. See *size*[1], *n.*, 2, and *cue*[2], 2.

**sized**[1] (sīzd), *a.* [< *size*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a particular size, magnitude, extent, proportions, etc.: occurring usually in compounds: as, *fair-sized*, middle-*sized*, etc.

As my love is *sized*, my fear is so;
Where love is great, the littlest doubts are fear.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 180.

A well-*sized* and useful volume might be compiled and published annually, containing the incorrect expressions, and omitting the opinions, of our booksellers' boys, the reviewers. *Landor*, Imag. Conv., Southey and Porson, i.

**sized**[2] (sīzd), *p. a.* [< *size*[2] + *-ed*[2].] Having size in its composition; covered or washed with size.—**Hard-sized**, noting paper which has a thick coat of size.—**Machine-sized paper.** See *paper*.—**Slack-sized**, noting paper that has not enough of size.—**Soft-sized.** Same as *slack-sized*.—**Sour-sized**, noting imperfect paper on which the size has fermented and soured.

**sizel**, *n.* Same as *scissel*.

**sizer** (sī'zėr), *n.* [< *size*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1†. An obsolete form of *sizar*.—2. An instrument or contrivance of perforated plates, wirework, etc., for sorting articles of varying sizes; a kind of gage: as, a coffee-*sizer*; a bullet-*sizer*, which has holes to determine the size of bullets.

**size-roll** (sīz'rōl), *n.* 1. A small piece of parchment added to a roll or record.—2. In the British army, a list containing the names of all the men belonging to a troop or company, with the height or stature of each specifically marked. *Farrow.*

**size-stick** (sīz'stik), *n.* A measuring-stick used by shoemakers to ascertain the length of the foot, etc.

**size-time** (sīz'tīm), *n.* The time when assizes are held. Compare *size*[1], *n.*, 9.

Our drowning scap'd, more danger was ensuing;
'Twas *size time* there, and banging was a brewing.
*John Taylor*, Works (1630), II. 14. (*Halliwell.*)

**siziness** (sī'zi-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sizy; glutinousness; viscosity.

Cold was capable of producing a *siziness* and viscosity in the blood. *Arbuthnot*, Diet, iv.

**sizing**[1] (sī'zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *size*[1], *v.*] 1. Any act or process indicated by *size*[1], *v.*—2. Specifically, in university use: (*a*) An order for extra food or drink from the buttery.

I know what belongs to *sizing*, and have answered to my cue in my days; I am free of the whole university; I commenced with no worse than his majesty's footmen.
*Shirley*, Witty Fair One, iv. 2.

(*b*) Any article so ordered; a size.

We were allowed at dinner a cue of beer, which was a half-pint, and a *sizing* of bread, which I cannot describe to you. It was quite sufficient for one dinner.
*Peirce*, Hist. Harvard University, p. 219.

3. In *mining*, sorting the crushed or stamped ores into grains of various sizes, in order that a more perfect separation of the various mineral and metalliferous substances of which the ore is made up may afterward be effected by the use of such ore-dressing or separating apparatus as may be considered suitable for the purpose. The most commonly employed form of sizing apparatus is the trommel, a revolving cylindrical sieve, used single or in various combinations. There are various other machines for sizing or classifying ores; among them are the pointed box (also called *pyramidal box* and *spitzkasten*), the labyrinth, the Engis trough, the Thirian washer, the Dorr classifier, the siphon separator, etc. The labyrinth is the oldest form, but is now much less important than it formerly was. See *labyrinth*, 5, and *pointed box* (under *pointed*).—**Sizing-bell**, a bell rung when the bill of sizings which may be ordered is posted.—**Sizing-party**, a supper-party where each person orders and pays for what he likes.—**To put out of sizing**, to punish (a pensioner) by depriving him of the privilege of ordering extra delicacies.

**sizing**[2] (sī'zing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *size*[2], *v.*] 1. The act or process of applying size or preparing with size.—2. Size prepared for use in any mechanical trade.—**Animal sizing**, a dissolved animal glue used for the best writing-papers.—**Rosin sizing**, a sizing composed of a mixture of rosin and soda.

**sizy** (sī'zi), *a.* [< *size*[2] + *-y*[1].] Containing, consisting of, or resembling size; glutinous; thick and viscous; ropy; having the adhesiveness of size.

The blood let the first time florid; after a second time *sizy*. *Arbuthnot*, Diet, iv.

**sizygium**, *n.* See *syzygium*.

**sizz** (siz), *v. i.* [An imitative var. of *siss*[1]. Cf. *hizz*, *hiss*.] To hiss; sizzle: noting a hiss somewhat resembling a buzz.

Mention has been made . . . of a peculiar "singing" or rather "*sizzing*" noise on the wire. *Nature*, XLII. 595.

**sizzen** (siz'n), *v. i.* [Cf. *sizz*.] To hiss. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sizzerst**, *n.* An old spelling of *scissors*.

**sizzing** (siz'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sizz*, *v.*] Yeast; barm. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

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

*Sizzing:* Yeast or Barm, . . . from the sound Beer or Ale makes in working. *Ray*, Eng. Words, p. 113.

**sizzle** (siz'l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sizzled*, ppr. *sizzling*. [A freq. of *sizz*, like *sissle*, freq. of *siss*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To make a hissing or sputtering sound, as a liquid when effervescing or acted on directly by heat; make a sound as of frying.

From the ends of the wood the sap frics and drips on the *sizzling* coals below, and flies off in angry steam.
*S. Judd*, Margaret.

The *sizzling* embers of the fire having about given up the ghost after a fruitless struggle with the steady downpour. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 864.

2. To dry and shrivel up with hissing by the action of fire. *Forby.* [Provincial or colloq.]

3. To be very hot, as if hissing or shriveling. [Colloq.]

We sat, without coats or waistcoats, under the *sizzling* leather roof of our tarantas, fanning ourselves with our hats. *The Century*, XXXVI. 367.

**II.** *trans.* To dry or burn with or as if with a hissing sound: sometimes followed by *up*. [Prov. Eng.]

*Sizzle.* . . . I have heard the word thus used—"If we heen't rain in another week we shall be all *sizzled up*." This evidently meant burnt up.
*Moor*, Suffolk Words, p. 351.

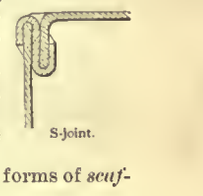
**sizzle** (siz'l), *n.* [< *sizzle*, *v.*] 1. A hissing or sputtering sound. [Provincial or colloq.]—2. Extreme heat, as of a summer day. [Colloq.]

**sizzling** (siz'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sizzle*, *v.*] A hissing or sputtering.

Sometimes the sounds resembled the *sizzlings* of a flight of electric sparks. *Harper's Mag.*, LXX. 226.

**S. J.** An abbreviation of *Society of Jesus*.

**S-joint** (es'joint), *n.* A mode of joining two surfaces by means of a strip with a double bend, shaped in cross-section like the letter S; also, a joint so made. *E. H. Knight.*


S-joint.

**sk-.** For Middle English and early modern English words so beginning, not entered below, see *sc-*.

**skaddle**, *a.* and *n.* See *scaddle* and *scathel*.

**skaffaut†, skaffold†**, *n.* Obsolete forms of *scaffold*.

**skag** (skag), *n.* Same as *skeg*[1].

**skail**, *v.* A Scoteh form of *scale*[1].

**skain**, *n.* See *skein*[1], *skean*[2].

**skainsmate†**, *n.* [Formation uncertain; explained as (*a*) < *skain's*, poss. of *skain*[1], *skein* ("as if associated in winding yarn"), or (*b*) < *skain's*, poss. of *skain*[2], *skean*[2], a dagger ("as if a brother in arms"), + *mate*[1]. The word is found but once; it is put in the mouth of an old nurse whose speech is not precise; and the sense is hardly capable of exact definition.] A roaring or swaggering companion (?). See etymology.

Scurvy knave! I am none of his flirt-gills; I am none of his *skains-mates*. *Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 4. 162.

**skair**, *a.* and *v.* A Scoteh form of *scare*[1].

**skaith**, *n.* and *v.* See *scathe*.

**skald**[1]**†**, *v.* and *n.* Same as *scald*[1].

**skald**[2], *n.* See *scald*[3].

**skalk†**, *n.* See *shalk*.

**skall†**, *n.* An obsolete form of *scall*.

**skalp†**, *n.* See *scalp*[1].

**skart.** See *scare*[1], *scar*[1], *scar*[2].

**skaret**, *v.* See *scare*[1].

**skarlet†, skarlett†**, *n.* See *scarlet*.

**skart.** Same as *scart*[1], *scart*[3], *scarf*[3].

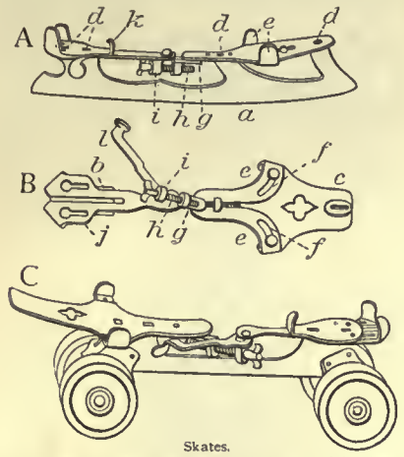
**skat†**, *n.* See *scat*[1].

**skate**[1] (skāt), *n.* [Formerly also *scate*; < ME. *scate*, *schate*, < Icel. Norw. *skata*, a skate; cf. Ir. Gael. *sgat*, a skate (< E.); whether these forms are < LL. *squatus*, L. *squatina*, a kind of shark, the angel-fish, is not clear.] A raioid or batoid plagiostomous fish of the family *Raiidæ* and genus *Raia*; a kind of ray. All skates are rays, but all rays are not called *skates*, this name being applied chiefly to certain small rays of the restricted genus *Raia*, of both Europe and America. The common blue or gray skate or ray of the British coast is *Raia batis*, of a somewhat lozenge-shaped figure, and rather long tail, with some fin-like expansions near its end, as well as prominent claspers and other processes at the root. Other skates of British waters are the long-nosed and sharp-nosed, and the thornback.


Barn-door Skate (*Raia lævis*).

On the Atlantic coast of North America the common little skate, a foot or two long, is *R. erinacea*, sometimes called *tobacco-box*. The big skate or ocellated ray is *R. ocellata*, nearly 3 feet; the starry skate, *R. radiata*, of medium size, is found on both coasts; *R. eglanteria* is the brier-skate, medium-sized, and not common. The largest is the barn-door skate, *R. lævis*, about 4 feet long. The common skate of the Pacific side is *R. binoculata*, and several others occur on the same coast. Some of these fishes are edible, and, on the continent of Europe, even esteemed. Their egg-cases (skate-barrows) are curious objects. See also cuts under *Elasmobranchii*, *mermaid's-purse*, and *ray*. —**Burton skate**, *Raia alba* or *marginata*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Shagreen skate**. See *shagreen*.

**skate**[2] (skāt), *n*. [Formerly also *scate;* a later form, assumed as the sing. of the supposed pl. *skates*, also written *skeates*, *scheets*, the proper sing., < D. *schaats*, pl. *schaatsen*, earlier *schaetsen*, skates (*schaatsrijder*, a 'skate-rider,' skater) (cf. Dan. *sköite*, a skate, < D. or E.); a later use of OD. and OFlem. *schaetse*, a high-heeled shoe, > OF. *eschace, eschasse*, F. *échasse*, a stilt, trestle, ML. *seacia, scatia*, a stilt: see *scatches*. Cf. Icel. *îs-leggir*, 'ice-bones,' shin-bones of sheep used for skates; and see *skee, skid*.] A contrivance for enabling a person to glide swiftly on ice, consisting of a steel runner fixed




Skates.

A, side view of American club-skate; B, bottom of the skate with runner removed. *a*, runner; *b*, heel-plate; *c*, sole-plate; *d*, riveting by which the runner is attached to the heel- and sole-plates; *e*, *e*, clamps which grasp the sole when they are drawn rearward by the action of the curved slots *f* upon pins fixed firmly to the sole-plate. Both these clamps are pivoted at their rear extremities to a bar *g*, connected by a winged adjusting-screw *h* to a collar *i*, which is pivoted to the heel-clamp *j*; *k*, spur which engages the front part of the heel when the heel-clamp is drawn forward; *l*, toggle-lever, by which the sole-clamps are drawn rearward and the heel-clamp forward simultaneously. In B this lever is shown turned out; to clamp the skate to the shoe, it is pressed inward under the sole out of sight. C is a roller-skate, in which a plate with rollers replaces the runner.

either to a wooden sole provided with straps and buckles, or to a light iron or steel framework having adjustable clamps or other means of attachment to a shoe or boot. See *roller-skate*.

To my Lord Sandwich's, to Mr. Moore; and then over the Parke, where I first in my life, it being a great frost, did see people sliding with their *skeates*, which is a very pretty art. *Pepys*, Diary, Dec. 1, 1662.

The Canal and Rosamond's Pond full of the rabble sliding, and with *skates*, if you know what those are. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, Jan. 31, 1711.

**skate**[2] (skāt), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *skated*, ppr. *skating*. [< *skate*[2], *n*.] To glide over ice and snow on skates.

Edwin Morris, . . .
Who taught me how to *skate*, to row, to swim.
*Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

**skate-barrow** (skāt′bar″ō), *n*. The peculiar egg-case of a skate, ray, or other batoid fish, resembling a hand-barrow in shape; a sea-purse; a mermaid's-purse. See cut under *mermaid's-purse*.

**skater** (skā′tėr), *n*. [< *skate*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who skates.

Careful of my motion,
Like the *skater* on ice that hardly bears him.
*Tennyson*, Exper. in Quantity, Hendecasyllabics.

2. One of many different aquatic heteropterous insects with long legs which glide over the surface of water as if skating, as *Gerridæ* or *Hydrobatidæ*, etc.

**skate-sucker** (skāt′suk″ėr), *n*. Same as *sea-leech*.

**skating** (skā′ting), *n*. [Verbal n. of *skate*[2], *v*.] The exercise or art of moving on skates.

I cannot by any means ascertain at what time *skating* made its first appearance in England, but we find some traces of such an exercise in the thirteenth century. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 153.

**skating-rink** (skā′ting-ringk), *n*. See *rink*[2].

**skatol** (skat′ol), *n*. [< Gr. σκῶρ (gen. σκατός), dung, dirt, + *-ol*.] A crystalline volatile, nitrogenous principle, having an intense fecal odor, produced in the putrefactive changes which take place in the intestines. Its chemical composition has not been determined.

**skavelt**, *n*. [Appar. a var. of *shovel* (AS. *scoft*).] A shovel.

Sharpe cutting spade for the deuilding of mow,
With skuppet and *skauel* that marshmen alow.
*Tusser*, Husbandry, p. 38. (*Davies*.)

**skavie**, *n*. Same as *shavie*.

**skaw** (skâ), *n*. [Also *scaw;* Icel. *skagi*, a low cape or ness, < *skaga*, jut out, project. Cf. Dan. *Skagen*, the northern part of Jutland, *Skager Rack*, the water between Jutland and Norway.] A promontory.

A child might travel with a purse of gold from Sumburgh-head to the *Scaw* of Unst, and no soul would injure him. *Scott*, Pirate, viii.

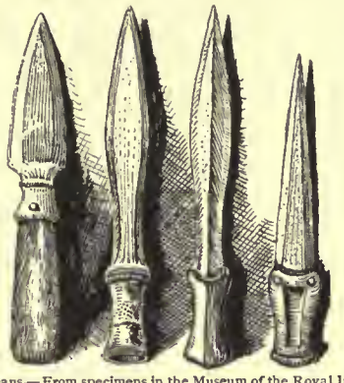
The wind failed us,
And with a sudden flaw
Came round the gusty *Skaw*.
*Longfellow*, Skeleton in Armor.

**skayles**† (skālz), *n*. [Also *skailes*, *skales;* cf. *kayles*, appar. the same game: see *kail*[2].] A game played with pins and balls, something like ninepins or skittles.

*Aliossi*, a play called nine pins or keeles, or *skailes*. *Florio* (1598).

**skean**[1], *n*. See *skein*[1].

**skean**[2] (skēn), *n*. [Also *skain, skeen, skene*, formerly *skein, skeane, skayne, skeyn, skeyne;* < Ir. Gael. *sgian*, a knife, = W. *ysgien*, a simitar, slicer; cf. W. *ysgi*, a cutting off, a parer; prob. < √ *ski* (L. *scindere*, pret. *scidi*), cut: see *scission, schism*.] A dagger; specifically, an ancient form of dagger found in Ireland, usually



Skeans.—From specimens in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.

of bronze, double-edged, and more or less leaf-shaped, and thus distinguished from the different forms of the seax, or broad-backed knife.

Duryng this sicge arrived at Harflew the Lord of Kylmaine in Ireland, with a band of xvj. hundreth Iryshmen, armed in mayle with dartes and *skaynes*, after the maner of their countrey. *Hall*, Henry V., f. 28. (*Halliwell*.)

The fraudulent Saxons under their long Cassocks had short *Skeynes* hidden, with which, upon a Watchword given, they set upon the Britains, and of their unarm'd Nobility slew three, some say five hundred. *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 4.

**skean-dhu** (skēn′dö), *n*. [< Gael. *sgian dubh*, black knife: *sgian*, knife (see *skean*[2]); *dubh*, black.] A knife used by the Scottish Highlanders; the knife which, when the Highland costume is worn, is stuck in the stocking.

Young Durward . . . drew from his pouch that most necessary implement of a Highlander or woodsman, the trusty *skene dhu*, and . . . cut the rope asunder. *Scott*, Quentin Durward, vi.

**skeart**, *p. a*. A dialectal form of *scared*, past participle of *scare*[1].

**skeary, skeery** (skēr′i), *a*. A dialectal form of *scary*[1].

It is not to be marveled at that amidst such a place as this, for the first time visited, the horses were a little *skeary*. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lix.

**skeatest**, *n. pl*. See *skate*[2].

**skedaddle** (skē-dad′l), *v.*; pret. and pp. *skedaddled*, ppr. *skedaddling*. [Of obscure provincial origin. It has been variously referred to a Scand. source, to Celtic, and even to Gr. σκεδαννύναι, scatter; but the word is obviously of a free and popular type, with a freq. termination *-le;* it may have been based on the earlier form of *shed*[1] (AS. *sceádan*), pour, etc.: see *shed*[1].] **I.** *trans.* To spill; scatter. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The Times remarked on the word [*skedaddle*], and Lord Hill wrote to prove that it was excellent Scotch. The Americans only misapply the word, which means, in Dumfries, "to spill"—milkmaids, for example, saying, "You are *skedaddling* all that milk." *Notten*, Slang Dictionary, p. 292.

"Why," they [my English friends] exclaimed, "we used to live in Lancashire, and heard *skedaddle* every day of our lives. It means to scatter, or drop in a scattering way. If you run with a basket of potatoes or apples, and keep spilling some of them in an irregular way along the path, you are said to *skedaddle* them. Or if you carry a tumbler full of milk up-stairs, and what De Quincey would call the 'titubation' of your gait causes a row of drops of milk on the stair-carpet to mark your upward course, . . . you are said to have *skedaddled* the milk." *The Atlantic*, XL. 234.

**II.** *intrans.* To betake one's self hastily to flight; run away; scamper off, as through fear or in panic. [Colloq. and ludicrous.]

A special Government train, with a messenger, passed through here to-night. Western troops are expected hourly. Rebel *skedaddling* is the next thing on the programme. *New York Tribune*, War Correspondence, May 27, 1862.

**skedaddle** (skē-dad′l), *n*. [< *skedaddle*, *v*.] A hasty, disorderly flight. [Colloq. and ludicrous.]

Their noisy drums had ceased, and suddenly I perceived a general *skedaddle*, as those upon our right flank started off in full speed. *Sir S. Baker*, Ismailia, p. 211. (*Bartlett*.)

**skee** (skē), *n*. [Also *ski;* < Dan. *ski* = Norw. *ski, skid, skida* = Sw. *skid*, < Icel. *skîdh*, a snow-shoe, prop. a billet of wood, = E. *shide:* see *shide*, and cf. *skid*[1], *skidder*.] A wooden runner, of tough wood, from five to ten feet long, an inch or an inch and a half thick at the middle, but thinner


Skee.

*a*, profile view; *b*, view from above.

toward the ends, an inch wider than the shoe of the user, and turned up in a curve at the front. Skees are secured, one to each foot, in such a way as to be easily cast off in case of accident, and are used for sliding down a declivity or as a substitute for snow-shoes.

*Ski*, then, as will have been already gathered, are long narrow strips of wood, those used in Norway being from three to four inches in breadth, eight feet more or less in length, one inch in thickness at the centre under the foot, and bevelling off to about a quarter of an inch at either end. In front they are curved upwards and pointed, and they are sometimes a little turned up at the back end too. *Nansen*, First Crossing of Greenland, I. 75.

**skee** (skē), *v. i.* [< *skee*, *n*.] To slide on skees.

**skeed** (skēd), *n*. Same as *skid*[1].

**skeel** (skēl), *n*. [Also (Sc.) *skeil, skeill*, early mod. E. also *skeele, skaill, skill, skell;* < ME. *skele*, < Icel. *skjōla*, a pail, bucket.] 1. A shallow wooden vessel.

Burnes berande the the bredes vpon brode *skeles*,
That were of sylueren syȝt & seerued ther-wyth.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 1405.

2. A shallow wooden vessel used for holding milk; also, a milking-pail.

*Skeels*—are broad shallow vessels, principally for the use of setting milk in, to stand for cream; made in the tub manner—from eighteen inches to two feet and a half diameter; and from five to seven inches deep. *Marshall*, Rural Economy, p. 269. (*Jamieson*.)

The Yorkshire *skeel* with one handle is described as a milking pail. *Marshall*, Rural Economy, p. 26. (*Jamieson*.)

3. A tub used in washing. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch in all uses.]

**skeelduck** (skēl′duk), *n*. Same as *shelduck, sheldrake*. [Scotch.]

**skeelgoose** (skēl′gös), *n*. Same as *shelduck, sheldrake*. [Scotch.]

**skeeling** (skē′ling), *n*. [An unassibilated variant of *shealing*[1].] 1. A shed; an outhouse; a shealing. [Prov. Eng.]—2. The inner part of a barn or garret where the slope of the roof comes. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**skeely**[1] (skē′li), *a*. [< *skeel*[2] + *-y*[1].] Skilful; intelligent; experienced. [Scotch.]

O whare will I get a *skeely* skipper
To sail this new ship of mine?
*Sir Patrick Spens* (Child's Ballads, III. 152).

She was a kind woman, and seemed *skeely* about horned beasts. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xxviii.

**skeely**[2] (skē′li), *v. i.* Same as *skelly*[1].

**skeen** (skēn). Another spelling of *skean*[2], *squean*.

**skeer** (skēr), *v.* and *n*. A dialectal form of *scare*[1].

**skee-race** (skē′rās), *n*. A race upon skees.

Properly speaking, a *skee-race* is not a race—not a test of speed, but a test of skill. *H. H. Boyesen*, in St. Nicholas, X. 310.

**skeer-devil** (skēr′dev′l), *n*. The swift, *Cypselus apus:* so called from its skimming flight. Also

*swing-devil*. See cut under *Cypselus*. [Prov. Eng.]

**skee-runner** (skē′run″ėr), *n*. A person traveling on skees.

In almost every valley in the interior of Norway there are *skee-runners* who, in consequence of this constant competition, have attained a skill which would seem almost incredible. *H. H. Boyesen*, in St. Nicholas, X. 311.

**skee-running** (skē′run″ing), *n*. The act, practice, or art of traveling on skees; skeeing.

**skeery**, *a*. See *skeary*.

**skeesicks** (skē′ziks), *n*. [Origin obscure.] A mean, contemptible fellow; a rascal: often applied, like *rogue* and *rascal*, as a term of endearment to children. *Bartlett*. [Western U. S.]

Thar ain't nobody but him within ten mile of the shanty, and that ar' . . . old *skeesicks* knows it.
*Bret Harte*, Miggles.

**skeet**[1]†, *a*. [ME., also *skete*, *sket*, < Icel. *skjōtr*, swift, fleet, < *skjōta*, shoot: see *shoot*.] 1. Swift; fleet.

This Askathes, the skathill, had *sket* sonea thre.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13434.

2. Keen; bold; brave.

**skeet**[1]†, *adv*. [ME., also *sketc*; < *skeet*[1], *a*.] Swiftly; quickly.

A steede ther was sadeled smertely and *skeet*.
*Tale of Gamelyn*, l. 185.

Thenne ascryed thay [the sailors] hym [Jonah] *skete*, & asked ful loude,
"What the deuel hatȝ thou don, doted wrech?"
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 195.

**skeet**[2] (skēt), *n*. [Prob., like *shote*[1], ult. < AS. *sceóta*, a trout, < *sceótan*, shoot: see *shoot*.] The pollack. [Local, Eng.]

**skeet**[3] (skēt), *n*. [Origin obscure.] A scoop. Specifically—(*a*) A scoop used in bleaching linen. *Wright*. (*b*) *Naut.*, a sort of long scoop used to wet the decks and sides of a ship in order to keep them cool, and to prevent them from splitting by the heat of the sun. It is also employed in small vessels to wet the sails, in order to render them more efficacious in light breezes.

**skeet**[4], *v. i*. A dialectal form of *scoot*.

**skeeter** (skē′tėr), *n*. [A dial. reduction of *mosquito*.] A mosquito. [Low, U. S.]

Law, Miss Feely whip!—Wouldn't kill a *skeeter*.
*H. B. Stowe*, Uncle Tom's Cabin, xx.

**skeg**[1] (skeg), *n*. [Also *skag*; < Icel. *skegg*, a beard, the beak or cutwater of a ship; cf. D. *schegge*, knee (in technical use): see *shag*[1].] 1. The stump of a branch. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—2. A wooden peg.—3. The after part of a ship's keel; also, a heavy metal projection abaft a ship's keel for the support of a balance-rudder. See cut under *balance-rudder*.

**skeg**[2] (skeg), *n*. [Origin uncertain.] 1. A kind of wild plum, *Prunus spinosa* or *P. insititia*. [Prov. Eng.]

*Sosina*, a sloe, a *skeg*, a bulleis. *Florio* (1611), p. 515.

That kind of peaches or abricotes which bee called tuberes love better to be graffed either upon a *skeg* or wild plumb stocke, or quince.
*Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 10.

2. The yellow iris, *Iris Pseudacorus*. *Britten and Holland*, Eng. Plant Names. [Prov. Eng.]—3. *pl*. A kind of oats. *Imp. Dict*.

**skegger** (skeg′ėr), *n*. [Origin obscure.] A salmon of the first year; a smolt.

Little salmons, called *skeggers*, are bred of such sick salmon, that might not go to the sea.
*I. Walton*, Complete Angler.

**skegshore** (skeg′shōr), *n*. In *ship-building*, one of the several pieces of plank put up endwise under the skeg of a heavy ship, to steady her after part a little at the moment of launching.

**skeigh**, *a*. and *n*. A Scotch form of *shy*[1].

**skeil**, **skeill**, *n*. See *skeel*[1].

**skein**[1] (skān), *n*. [Also *skain*, *skean* (in the last spelling also pron. skēn); early mod. E. *skeyne*, < ME. *skeyne* (cf. OF. *escagne*, F. *écagne* (ML. *scagna*), a skein of thread, etc.); < Ir. *sgainne*, a skein, clue, also a fissure, flaw, cf. Gael. *sgeinnidh*, flax or hemp, thread, small twine, appar. orig. 'something broken off or split off,' hence a piece or portion, < Ir. Gael. *sgain*, split, cleave, rend, burst.] 1. A fixed length of any thread or yarn of silk, wool, linen, or cotton, doubled again and again and knotted. The weight of a skein is generally determined so that the number of skeins in a given quantity of thread can be estimated by the weight. Braid, binding, etc., are sometimes, though more rarely, sold in skeins.

*Skeyne*, of threde. Filipulum. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 457.

God winds us off the *skein*, that he may weave us up into the whole piece. *Donne*, Sermons, xi.

2. A flight or company: said of certain wild fowl, as geese or ducks.

The curs ran into them as a falcon does into a *skein* of ducks. *Kingsley*, Hypatia, xii.

Of Geese, a "string" or "*skein*," when flying.
*W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 533.

3. A shaved split of osier used in wickerwork. *E. H. Knight*.—4. In a vehicle, the iron head or thimble upon the end of a wooden axletree, inclusive of the straps by which it is attached to the axle, and which, being set in recesses flush with the wood, afford bearing surfaces for the box in the hub.

**skein**[2]†, *n*. An obsolete form of *skean*[2].

**skein-screw** (skān′skrö), *n*. A form of screw in which the thread is open and shallow. *E. H. Knight*.

**skein-setter** (skān′set″ėr), *n*. A machine for fitting skeins upon wooden axles. *E. H. Knight*.

**skelder**† (skel′dėr), *n*. [Origin obscure; cf. *skellum*.] A vagrant; a swindler. *B. Jonson*.

**skelder** (skel′dėr), *v*. [Cf. *skelder*, *n*.] **I.** *intrans*. To practise begging, especially under the pretense of being a wounded or disbanded soldier; play the swindler; live by begging. Also *skildor*. [Obsolete or local.]

Soldier? you *skeldering* varlet!
*Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl, v. 1.

**II.** *trans*. To swindle, especially by assuming to be a worn-out soldier; hence, in general, to cheat; trick; defraud. [Obsolete or local.]

A man may *skelder* ye, now and then, of half a dozen shillings, or so. *B. Jonson*, Poetaster, iii. 1.

**skeldock** (skel′dok), *n*. Same as *skelloch*[2].

**skeldrake** (skel′drāk), *n*. 1. Same as *shelduck*. Also *skeeldrake*, *skeelduck*, etc. [Orkney.]—2. The oyster-catcher, *Hæmatopus ostrilegus*: a misnomer. See cut under *Hæmatopus*. *C. Swainson*. [Orkney.]

**skelet**†, An old spelling of *skeel*[1], *skill*.

**skelea**, *n*. Plural of *skelos*.

**skeleti**† (skel′et), *n*. [Also Sc. *skellat*; also *scelet*, and *sceletos* (as if L.); ME. *scelet*, < OF. *scelcte*, *scelette*, *schelete*, *eschelette* (< L. *sceletus*), also *squelcte*, F. *squelette* (> G. Sw. *skelett* = D. Dan. *skelet*) = Sp. Pg. *esqueleto* = It. *scheletro*, < NL. *skeleton* (according to the Gr. spelling), L. *sceletus*, a skeleton, < Gr. σκελετόν (se. σῶμα), a dried body, a mummy, skeleton, neut. of σκελετός, dried, dried up, parched, < σκέλλειν, dry, dry up, parch. See *skeleton*, the usual mod. form.] 1. A mummy.

*Scelet*; the dead body of a man artificially dried or tanned for to be kept or seen a long time.
*Holland*, tr. of Plutarch's Morals. (*Trench*.)

2. A skeleton.

For what should I cast away speech upon *skelets* and skulls, carnal men I mean, mere strangers to this life of faith? *Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 22.

**skeletal** (skel′e-tal), *a*. [< *skelet(on)* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a skeleton, in the widest sense; forming or formed by a skeleton; entering into the composition of a skeleton; sclerous.

Of the *skeletal* structures which these animals possess, some are integumentary and exoskeletal.
*Encyc. Brit.*, VI. 737.

**Skeletal arches.** See *visceral arches*, under *visceral*.—**Skeletal muscle**, any muscle attached to and acting on some part of the skeleton, in contrast with such muscles as the sphincters, the heart, or the platysma.—**Skeletal musculature**, the muscles attached to the skeleton collectively considered.

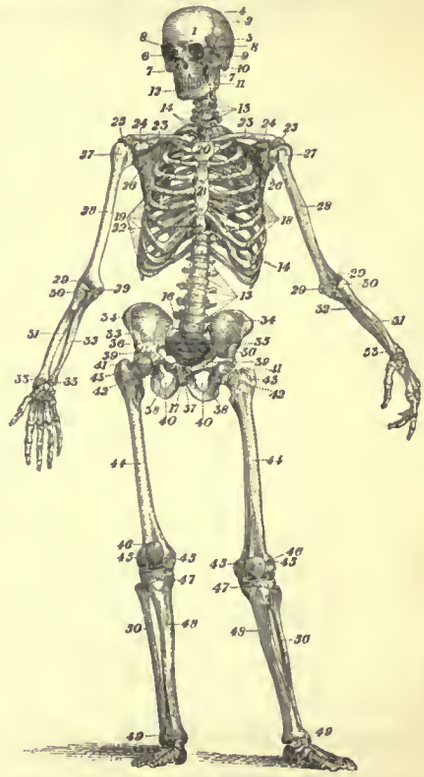
**skeletogenous** (skel-e-toj′e-nus), *a*. [< Gr. σκελετόν, skeleton, + *-γενής*, producing (see *-genous*).] Producing a skeleton; giving rise to a skeleton; entering into the composition of the skeleton; osteogenetic: as, a *skeletogenous* layer; *skeletogenous* tissue. *Gegenbaur*, Comp. Anat. (trans.), p. 427.

**skeletogeny** (skel-e-toj′e-ni), *n*. [< Gr. σκελετόν, skeleton, + *-γένεια*, < *-γενής*, producing (see *-geny*).] The origin and development of the skeleton; the formation of a skeleton.

**skeletography** (skel-e-tog′ra-fi), *n*. [< Gr. σκελετόν, skeleton, + *-γραφία*, < γράφειν, write.] A description of the skeleton.

**skeletology** (skel-e-tol′ō-ji), *n*. [< Gr. σκελετόν, skeleton, + *-λογία*, < λέγειν, speak: see *-ology*.] The sum of scientific knowledge concerning the skeleton.

**skeleton** (skel′e-ton), *n*. and *a*. [Early mod. E. and dial. also *skelton*; < NL. *skeleton* (also *scelcton*, after L. *sceletus*); < Gr. σκελετόν, a dried body, a mummy, skeleton: see *skelet*.] **I.** *n*. 1. In *anat.*, the dry bones of the body taken together; hence, in *anat.* and *zoöl.*, some or any hard part, or the set of hard parts together, which form a support, scaffold, or framework of the body, sustaining, inclosing, or protecting soft parts or vital organs; connective tissue, especially when hard, as when fibrous, cuticular, corneous, cartilaginous, osseous, chitinous, calcareous, or silicious; an endoskeleton, exoskeleton, dermoskeleton, scleroskeleton, splanchnoskeleton, etc. (See these words.) More specifically—(*a*) The test, shell, lorica, or set of spicules of any protozoan, as an infusorian, radiolarian, foraminifer, or other animalcule, exhibiting the utmost diversity of form, structure, and substance. See cuts under *Foraminifera*, *Infusoria*, and *Radiolaria*. (*b*) In sponges, the whole sponge except the animalcules which fabricate it. (See cut under *Porifera*.) A bath-sponge, for example, is only the skeleton, from which the animals have been decomposed and displaced. This skeleton presents itself in three principal textures, the fibrous, chalky, and glassy. In a few cases it is gelatinous. (See *Fibrospongiæ*, *Calcispongiæ*, *Silicispongiæ*, *Myxospongiæ*.) A nearly constant and very characteristic feature of sponge-skeletons is the presence of calcareous or silicious spicules. (See *spicule*.) Spicules in excess of fibrous tissue, and especially when consolidated in a kind of network, form the glass-sponges, some forms of which are very beautiful. (See cut under *Euplectella*.) Certain minute scleres of some sponges are flesh-spicules, and belong to the individual sponge-animalcules rather than to the general sponge-tissue. (Compare *microsclere* with *megasclere*.) (*c*) The special or general hard parts of echinoderms, as the shell of a sea-urchin with its spines and oral armature; the spicules or sclercs in the integument of a holothurian; the rigid parts of starfishes, crinoids, and the like. These skeletons are for the most part exoskeletons. See cuts under *Clypeastridæ*, *Echinometra*, *Echinus*, and *sea-star*. (*d*) The chitinized or calcified integument or crust of arthropods, as insects or crustaceans, as the shell of a crab, etc. (*e*) The shell, or valves of the shell, of a mollusk or molluscoid, as an oyster-shell or snail-shell. (*f*) The hard parts, when any, as rings, scales, etc., of worms and worm-like animals. See cut under *Polynoë*. (*g*) In *Vertebrata*: (1) The internal framework of the body, usually osseous or bony in the adult for the most part, sometimes cartilaginous or gristly; the endoskeleton: the skeleton of ordinary language. In a large series of

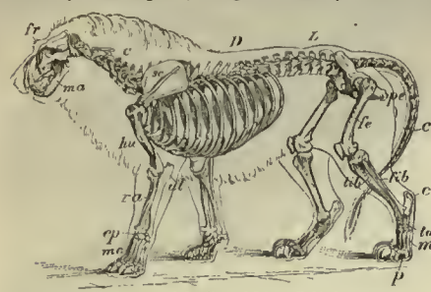


Human Skeleton.

1, frontal bone; 2, parietal bone; 3, temporal bone; 4, coronal suture; 6, nasal bone; 7, maxilla; 8, orbital process of malar bone; 9, occipital bone; 10, ramus of mandible; 11, angle of mandible; 12, mandible, or lower jaw; 13, cervical vertebræ; 14, thoracic vertebræ; 15, lumbar vertebræ; 16, sacrum; 17, coccyx; 18, costal cartilages; 19, ribs; 20, præsternum; 21, mesosternum; 22, metasternum; 23, clavicle; 24, coracoid; 25, acromion; 26, scapula; 27, tuberosity of humerus; 28, humerus; 29, condyles of humerus; 30, head of radius; 31, radius; 32, ulna; 33, styloid process of radius and ulna; 34, ilium; 35, anterior superior spine of ilium; 36, anterior inferior spine of ilium; 37, symphysis pubis; 38, tuberosity of ischium; 39, pubis; 40, obturator foramen; 41, head of femur; 42, neck of femur; 43, greater trochanter of femur; 44, shaft of femur; 45, condyles of femur; 46, patella; 47, tuberosity of tibia; 48, shaft of tibia; 49, lower end of tibia; 50, fibula.

fishes the whole skeleton is cartilaginous. In most vertebrates, however, the cartilage forming the skeleton of the embryo or fetus is mainly converted into bone by the process of ossification, or deposition of bone-earth, some parts, especially of the ribs, remaining as a rule cartilaginous. The vertebrate endoskeleton consists of axial parts, the *axial skeleton*, in a series of consecutive segments, the vertebræ, with their immediate offshoots, as ribs, and at the head end a skull or cranium (except in the *Acrania* or lowest fishes); and of appendages, the *appendicular skeleton*, represented by the one or two (never more) pairs of limbs, if any, including the pectoral and pelvic arch, or shoulder- and hip-girdle, by means of which the limbs are attached to the axis or trunk. Various other ossifications may be and usually are developed in

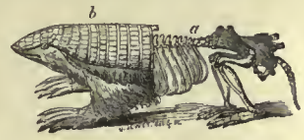
tendinous or ligamentous tissue, or in viscera, and constitute the *scleroskeleton* or *splanchnoskeleton*. Teeth are certainly skeletal parts, though not usually counted with



Skeleton and Outline of Lion (*Felis leo*).

*fr*, frontal bone; *C*, cervical vertebræ; *D*, dorsal vertebræ; *L*, lumbar vertebræ; *cd*, caudal vertebræ; *sc*, scapula; *pe*, pelvis (the letters are at the ischium); *ma*, mandible; *hu*, humerus; *ra*, radius; *ul*, ulna; *cp*, carpus; *mc*, metacarpus; *fe*, femur; *tib*, tibia; *fib*, fibula; *ca*, calcaneum; *tar*, tarsus; *mt*, metatarsus; *p*, phalanges.

the bones of the skeleton; they are horny, not osseous or dentinal, in some animals. The human skeleton consists of about 200 bones, without counting the teeth—the enumeration varying somewhat according as the sclero-skeletal sesamoid bones are or are not included. See *sesamoid*. (2) The external covering of the body; the cuticle or epidermis; the dermo-skeleton or exo-skeleton, including all the non-vascular, non-nervous cuticular or epidermal structures, as horns, hoofs, claws, nails, hairs, feathers, scales, etc. In man the exo-skeleton is very slight, consisting only of cuticle, nails, and hair; but in many vertebrates it is highly developed and may be bony, as in the shells of armadillos and of turtles, the plates, shields, or bucklers of various reptiles and fishes, etc. See also cuts under *archipterygium*, *carapace*, *Catarrhina*, *elasmosaur*, *Elephantinæ*, *endoskeleton*, *epipleura*, *Equidæ*, *fish*, *Ichthyornis*, *Ichthyosauria*, *Ichthyosaurus*, *Mastodontinæ*, *Mylodon*, *ox*, *Plesiosaurus*, *pterodactyl*, and *Pteropodidæ*; also cuts under *skull*, and others there named.



Endoskeleton (*a*) and Exoskeleton or Dermoskeleton (*b*) of Pichiciago (*Chlamydophorus truncatus*).

> A *skeleton*, ferocious, tall, and gaunt;
> Whose loose teeth in their naked sockets shook,
> And grinn'd terrific a Sardonian look.
> *Hart*, Vision of Death.
>
> The bare-grinning *skeleton* of death!
> *Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

2. The supporting framework of anything; the principal parts that support the rest, but without the appendages.

> The great structure itself, and its great integrals, the heavenly and elementary bodies, are framed in such a position and situation, the great *skeleton* of the world.
> *Sir M. Hale.*

3. An outline or rough draft of any kind; specifically, the outline of a literary performance: as, the *skeleton* of a sermon.

> The schemes of any of the arts or sciences may be analyzed in a sort of *skeleton*, and represented upon tables, with the various dependencies of their several parts.
> *Watts.*

4. *Milit.*, a regiment whose numbers have become reduced by casualties, etc.

> The numerical strength of the regiments was greatly diminished during their stay in camps, and it only required a single battle or a few nights passed in a malarious locality to reduce them to *skeletons*.
> *Comte de Paris*, Civil War in America (trans.), I. 274.

5. A very lean or much emaciated person; a mere shadow of a man.

> To paint Daniel Lambert or the living *skeleton*, the pig-faced lady or the Siamese twins, so that nobody can mistake them, is an exploit within the reach of a signpainter.
> *Macaulay*, Madame D'Arblay.

6. In *printing*, an exceedingly thin or condensed form of light-faced type.—**Archetype skeleton**, in *comp. anat.*, an ideal skeleton, constructed by Professor Owen, to which the endoskeletons of all the *Vertebrata* were referred as modifications. No animal is known to conform very closely to this assumed archetype. —**Dermal skeleton.** See *dermal*, *exoskeleton*, and def. 1 (*g*) (2), above.—**Family skeleton.** Same as *skeleton in the closet*.—**Oral skeleton.** See *oral*.—**Skeleton at the feast**, a reminder of care, anxiety, or grief in the midst of pleasure: so used in allusion to the Egyptian custom of having a skeleton (or rather a mummy) at feasts as a reminder of death. Also called *a death's-head at the feast*.—**Skeleton in the closet, cupboard, or house**, a secret source of fear, anxiety, or annoyance; a hidden domestic trouble.

**II.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a skeleton; in the form of a skeleton; skeletal; lean.

> He was high-shouldered and bony, . . . and had a long, lank, *skeleton* hand.
> *Dickens*, David Copperfield, xv.

2. Consisting of a mere framework, outline, or combination of supporting parts: as, a *skeleton* leaf; a *skeleton* crystal.

> He kept a *skeleton* diary, from which to refresh his mind in narrating the experience of those seventeen days.
> *The Century*, XL. 307.

**Skeleton bill**, a signed blank paper stamped with a bill-stamp. The subscriber is held the drawer or acceptor, as it may be, of any bill afterward written above his name for any sum which the stamp will cover.—**Skeleton boot.** See *boot*[2].—**Skeleton drill**, a drill for officers when men are wanting to form a battalion in single rank. A skeleton battalion is formed of companies of 2, 4, or 8 men each, representing, if there are 2, the flanks of the company; if there are 4, the flanks of half-companies; if there are 8, the flanks of sections. The intervals between the flanks are preserved by means of a piece of rope held at the ends to its full extent.—**Skeleton form**, a form of type or plates, prepared for press, in which blanks are largely in excess of print.—**Skeleton frame**, in *spinning*, a form or frame in which the usual can is replaced by a skeleton. *E. H. Knight.*—**Skeleton key.** See *key*[1].—**Skeleton plow.** See *plow*.—**Skeleton suit**, a suit of clothes consisting of a tight-fitting jacket and pair of trousers, the trousers being buttoned to the jacket.—**Skeleton wagon**, a very light form of four-wheeled driving-wagon used with racing-horses.

**skeleton** (skel'e-ṭon), *v. t.* [< *skeleton*, *n.*] To skeletonize.

> A recipe for *skeletoning* and bleaching leaves.
> *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LVIII. 203.

**skeleton-face** (skel'e-ṭon-fās), *n.* A style of type of which the stems or thick strokes are unusually thin.

**skeletonize** (skel'e-ṭon-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *skeletonized*, ppr. *skeletonizing*. [< *skeleton* + *-ize*.] 1. To reduce to a skeleton, as by removing the flesh or other soft tissues from the framework; make a skeleton or mere framework of or from: as, to *skeletonize* a leaf by eating out its soft parts, as an insect, or by removing them by maceration: particularly said of the preparation of skeletons as objects of study.

> One large bull which I *skeletonized* had had his humerus shot squarely in two, but it had united again more firmly than ever.
> *W. T. Hornaday*, Smithsonian Report, 1887, II. 426.
>
> It is like seeing a *skeletonized* leaf instead of a leaf filled with its fresh green tissues. *The Century*, XXXVII. 732.

2. *Milit.*, to reduce the size or numbers of; deplete: as, a *skeletonized* army.

**skeletonizer** (skel'e-ṭon-ī-zėr), *n.* In *entom.*, an insect which eats the parenchyma of leaves, leaving the skeleton: as, the apple-leaf *skeletonizer*, *Pempelia hammondi*.

**skeletonless** (skel'e-ṭon-les), *a.* [< *skeleton* + *-less*.] Having no skeleton. *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 894.

**skeleton-screw** (skel'e-ṭon-skrö), *n.* A skeleton-shrimp.

**skeleton-shrimp** (skel'e-ṭon-shrimp), *n.* A small, slender crustacean of the family *Caprellidæ*, as *Caprella linearis*; a specter-shrimp; a mantis-shrimp. Also called *skeleton-screw*.

**skeleton-spicule** (skel'e-ṭon-spik″ūl), *n.* In sponges, one of the skeletal spicules, or supporting spicules of the skeleton; a megasclere, as distinguished from a flesh-spicule or microsclere. See *spicule*.

**skeletonwise** (skel'e-ṭon-wīz), *adv.* In the manner of a skeleton, framework, or outline. *Amer. Jour. Psychol.*, I. 382.

**skeletotrophic** (skel″e-tō-trof'ik), *a.* [< Gr. σκελετόν, a skeleton, + τροφή, nourishment, < τρέφειν, nourish.] Pertaining to the skeleton or framework of the body and to its blood-vascular system. *Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 634.

**skell** (skel), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *shell*. *Halliwell.*

> Othir fyach to flet with fyne,
> Sum with skale and sum with *skell*.
> *York Plays*, p. 12.

**skellet** (skel'et), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *skillet*.

**skelloch**[1] (skel'oċh), *v. i.* [Cf. Icel. *skella*, clash, clang, rattle, etc., causal of *skjalla*, clash, clatter, etc.: see *scold*.] To cry with a shrill voice. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

**skelloch**[1] (skel'oċh), *n.* [< *skelloch*[1], *v.*] A shrill cry; a squall. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

**skelloch**[2] (skel'oċh), *n.* [Also *skeldock*; < Gael. *sgeallag*, also (as in Ir.) *sgeallagach*, *sgeallan*, wild mustard. Cf. *charlock*.] The wild radish (see *radish*); also, the charlock. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

**skellum**† (skel'um), *n.* [Also *scellum*, *shellum*; < D. *schelm* = MLG. *schelme*, *schelmer*, rogue, knave, *schelm*, corpse, carrion, etc., < OHG. *scelmo*, *scalmo*, MHG. *schelme*, *schelm*, plague, pestilence, those fallen in battle, a rogue, rascal, G. *schelm*, knave, rogue. Cf. Icel. *skelmir*, rogue, devil, = Sw. *skälm* = Dan. *skjelm* = F. *schelme*, rogue, also < G.] A scoundrel; a worthless fellow. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> He [Dr. Creeton] ripped up Hugh Peters (calling him the execrable *skellum*), his preaching and stirring up the mayds of the city to bring in their bodkins and thimbles.
> *Pepys*, Diary, April 3, 1663.

> She tauld thee weel thou wast a *skellum*,
> A blethering, blustering, drunken blellum.
> *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

**skelly**[1] (skel'i), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *skellied*, ppr. *skellying*. [Sc. also *skeely*, *scalie*; < Dan. *skele* = Sw. *skela* = MHG. *schilhen*, G. *schielen*, squint: see *shallow*[1], *shoal*[1].] To squint. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> "It is the very man!" said Bothwell; "*skellies* fearfully with one eye?"
> *Scott*, Old Mortality, iv.

**skelly**[1] (skel'i), *n.* [< *skelly*[1], *v.*] A squint. *Brockett*; *Jamieson.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**skelly**[1] (skel'i), *a.* [Cf. *skelly*[1], *v.*] Squinting. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

**skelly**[2] (skel'i), *n.* [Perhaps so called from its large scales; < *skell* + *-y*[1]; cf. *scaly*.] A fish, the chub. *Yarrell.* [Local, Eng.]

**skelos** (skō'los), *n.*; pl. *skelea* (skē'lē-ä). [NL., < Gr. σκέλος, the leg.] The whole hind limb of any vertebrate, consisting of the meros (thigh), crus (leg), and pes (foot): the antithesis is *arms*. *Wilder and Gage*, Anat. Tech., p. 39.

**skelp**[1] (skelp), *v.* [< ME. *skelpen*; < Gael. *sgealp*, strike with the palm of the hand, *sgealp*, a blow with the palm of the hand, a slap, a quick, sudden sound.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To strike, especially with the open hand; slap; spank. [Obsolete or prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Sir knyghtis that ar comly, take this caystiff in keping,
> *Skelpe* hym with scourges and with skathes hym scorne.
> *York Plays*, p. 331.
>
> I'm sure ama' pleasure it can gi'e,
> E'en to a de'il,
> To *skelp* an' scaud puir dogs like me,
> An' hear us squeel!
> *Burns*, Address to the De'il.

2. To kick severely. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To beat, as a clock. [Scotch.]

> Baith night and day my lane I *skelp*;
> Wind up my weights but anes a week,
> Without him I can gang and speak.
> *Ramsay*, Poems, II. 557. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To move rapidly or briskly along; hurry; run; bound. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Tam *skelpit* on through dub and mire,
> Despising wind, and rain, and fire.
> *Burns*, Tam o' Shanter.

3. To leap awkwardly. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**skelp**[1] (skelp), *n.* [< ME. *skelp*; < *skelp*[1], *v.*] 1. A slap; a stroke; a blow. [Prov. Eng. or Scotch.]

> With schath of *skelpys* yll scarred
> Fro tyme that youre tene he hane tasted.
> *York Plays*, p. 321.
>
> Whene'er I forgather wi' sorrow an' care,
> I gi'e them a *skelp* as they're creepin' alang,
> Wi' a cog o' gude swats, an' an auld Scottish sang.
> *Burns*, Contented wi' Little.

2. A squall; a heavy fall of rain. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—3. A large portion. Compare *skelper*, 2, and *skelping*. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

**skelp**[2] (skelp), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A strip of iron prepared for making a pipe or tube by bending it round a bar and welding it. Those made for gun-barrels are thicker at one end than at the other.

**skelp-bender** (skelp'ben″dėr), *n.* A machine for bending iron strips into skelps. It consists of a die of the required form made in two parts which open on a slide to receive the end of a strip, and are closed by a lever. The end is bent to shape, and the strip is then seized by appropriate mechanism, and drawn through the die. *E. H. Knight.*

**skelper** (skel'pėr), *n.* 1. One who skelps or strikes. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> That vile doup-*skelper* Emperor Joseph.
> *Burns*, To a Gentleman who had sent a Newspaper.

2. Anything very large. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**skelping** (skel'ping), *a.* [Prop. ppr. of *skelp*[1], *v.*] Full; bursting; very large. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

**skelter** (skel'tėr), *v. i.* [See *helter-skelter*.] To rush; hurry; dash along. Compare *helter-skelter*. [Prov. Eng.]

> After the long dry, *skeltering* wind of March and part of April, there had been a fortnight of soft wet.
> *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xxii.

**skelton** (skel'ṭon), *n.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *skeleton*.

**Skeltonical** (skel-ton'i-kal), *a.* [< *Skelton* (see def.) + *-ic-al*.] Pertaining to, or characteristic or imitative of, John Skelton (1460?–1529) or his poetry.

> His [Skelton's] most characteristic form, known as *Skeltonical* verse, is wayward and unconventional—adopted as if in mad defiance of regular metre.
> *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 120.

**sken** (sken), *v. i.* Same as *squean*, *squint*. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

**skene**, *n.* See *skean*[2].

**skeno-.** For words so beginning, see *sceno-*.

**Skenotoca** (skē-not'ō-kä), *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. σκηνή, a tent, + τίκτειν, τεκεῖν, bring forth, τόκος, a bringing forth, offspring.] The calyptoblastic hydromedusans, such as the campanularian, sertularian, and plumularian polyps; the *Sertularida* in a broad sense; the *Calyptoblastea:* opposed to *Gymnotoca*. Also written *Scenotoca*.

**skeo**, *n.* See *skio*.

**skep** (skep), *n.* [Sc. also *scape;* < ME. *skep, skeppe, skepe, skeipp* (earlier *scep,* < AS. *scep, sciop,* a basket for grain, rare forms, glossed *cumcra*), of Scand. origin, < Icel. *skeppa, skjappa* = Sw. *skäppa* = Dan. *skjæppe,* a bushel; cf. OS. *scaf* = LG. *schapp,* a chest, cupboard, = OHG. *scaf, scaph,* MHG. *schaf,* a vessel, a liquid measure, G. *schaff* (cf. OS. *scapil* = D. *schepel* = MLG. *schepel* = OHG. *sceffil,* MHG. G. *scheffel,* a bushel); < ML. *scapum,* L. *scapium, scaphium,* < Gr. σκάφιον, a drinking-vessel, < σκάφος, a hollow vessel: see *scapha*.] 1. A vessel of wood, wickerwork, etc., used especially as a receptacle for grain; hence, a basket, varying in size, shape, material, or use, according to locality.

> "Len vs sumquat o thi sede,
> Was neuer ar sua mikel nede,
> Len vs sumquat wit thi *scep*."
> "Isal yow lene," than said Ioseph.
> *Cursor Mundi* (MS. Cotton, ed. Morris), l. 4741.

> A bettir crafte is for this besinesse
> Lette make a *skeppe* of twygge a foote in brede.
> *Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 68.

> The *skeps,* and baskets, and three-legged stools were all cleared away. *Mrs. Gaskell,* Sylvia's Lovers, ii.

> In Sussex a *skep* is a broad, flat basket of wood.
> *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., VI. 298.

2. The amount contained in a skep: used formerly as a specific measure of capacity.

> A *skeppe* of palme thenne after to surtray is,
> This wyne v pounde of fyne hony therto
> Ystamped wel let mynge, and it is doo.
> *Palladius,* Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 100.

> A *Skeppe,* a measure of corne.
> *Levins,* Manip. Vocab. (1570), p. 70.

> *Skep* is familiar to me as a West Riding word. . . . There was the phrase "Bring me a *skep* of coal." The coal-bucket went by the name of skep, whatever [in capacity] it contained. *N. and Q.,* 7th ser., VI. 298.

3. A vehicle consisting of a large wicker basket mounted on wheels, used to convey cops, etc., about a factory.—4. A small wooden or metal utensil used for taking up yeast. *Halliwell.*—5. A beehive made of straw or wickerwork.

> The first swarm [of hees] set off sune in the morning.—But I am thinking they are settled in their *skeps* for the night. *Scott,* Rob Roy, xvii.

> It is usual, first, to hive the swarm in an old-fashioned straw *skep.* *Encyc. Brit.,* III. 501.

[Prov. Eng. and Scotch in all uses.]

**skepful** (skep'fûl), *n.* [< *skep* + *-ful.*] The amount contained in a skep, in any sense of the word. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

> Why, the ballads swarm out every morning by the *skepfull.* Mullion's are the best, but there are twenty besides him at it late and early. *Noctes Ambrosianæ,* Sept., 1832.

**skepsis, scepsis** (skep'sis), *n.* [< Gr. σκέψις, examination, hesitation, doubt, < σκέπτεσθαι, examine, look into: see *skeptic.*] Philosophic doubt; skeptical philosophy.

> Among their products were the system of Locke, the *scepsis* of Hume, the critical philosophy of Kant.
> *J. Martineau.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**skeptic, sceptic** (skep'tik), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *skeptick, sceptick;* = OF. *sceptique,* F. *sceptique* = Sp. *escéptico* = Pg. *sceptico* = It. *scettico,* < L. **scepticus,* only in pl. *Sceptici,* the sect of Skeptics (cf. D. *sceptisch* = G. *skeptisch* = Sw. Dan. *skeptisk,* a., D. *sceptikus,* G. Sw. Dan. *skeptiker,* n.), < Gr. σκεπτικός, thoughtful, inquiring, Σκεπτικοί, pl., the Skeptics, followers of Pyrrho, < σκέπτεσθαι, consider, cf. σκοπεῖν, view, examine, < √ σκεπ, √ σκοπ, a transposed form of √ σπεκ, = L. *specere,* look at, view, = OHG. *spehōn,* MHG. *spehen,* G. *spähen,* look at, spy, whence ult. E. *spy:* see *species, spectacle,* etc., and *spy.* From the same Gr. verb is ult. E. *scope*[3].] **I.** *a.* Same as *skeptical.*

> All knowing ages being naturally *skeptick,* and not at all bigotted: which, if I am not much deceived, is the proper character of our own. *Dryden,* Lucian.

**II.** *n.* 1. One who suspends his judgment, and holds that the known facts do not warrant a conclusion concerning a given fundamental question; a thinker distinguished for the length to which he carries his doubts; also, one who holds that the real truth of things cannot be known in any case; one who will not affirm or deny anything in regard to reality as opposed to appearance.

> He is a *scepticke,* and dares hardly give credit to his senses. *Bp. Hall,* Characters (1608), p. 151. (*Latham.*)

> It may seem a very extravagant attempt of the *sceptics* to destroy reason by argument and ratiocination; yet this is the grand scope of all their inquiries and disputes.
> *Hume,* Human Understanding, xii. 2.

2. One who doubts or disbelieves the fundamental principles of the Christian religion.

> How many objections would the Infidels and *Scepticks* of our Age have made against such a Message as this to Nineveh! *Stillingfleet,* Sermons, II. iv.

3. [*cap.*] An adherent of a philosophical school in ancient Greece. The first group of this school consisted of Pyrrho and his immediate followers (see *Pyrrhonic*); the second group formed the so-called Middle Academy, less radical than Pyrrho; and the third group (Ænesidemus in the first century, Sextus, etc.) returned in part to the doctrines of Pyrrho. *Ueberweg.*

4. One who doubts concerning the truth of any particular proposition; one who has a tendency to question the virtue and integrity of most persons.

> Whatever *sceptic* could inquire for,
> For every why he had a wherefore.
> *S. Butler,* Hudibras, I. i. 131.

**=Syn. 2.** *Unbeliever, Free-thinker,* etc. See *infidel.*

**skeptical, sceptical** (skep'ti-kal), *a.* [< *skeptic* + *-al.*] 1. Pertaining to, characteristic of, or upholding the method of philosophical skepticism or universal doubt; imbued with or marked by a disposition to question the possibility of real knowledge.

> If any one pretends to be so *sceptical* as to deny his own existence, . . . let him for me enjoy his beloved happiness of being nothing, until hunger or some other pain convince him of the contrary.
> *Locke,* Human Understanding, IV. x. § 2.

> The plausibility of Hume's *sceptical* treatment of the objective or thinking consciousness really depends on his extravagant concessions to the subjective or sensitive consciousness. *E. Caird,* Philos. of Kant, p. 71.

2. Making, involving, or characterizing disbelief in the principles of religion.

> The *sceptical* system subverts the whole foundation of morals. *R. Hall.*

3. Disbelieving; mistrustful; doubting: as, a *skeptical* smile.

> Captain Lawton entertained a profound respect for the surgical abilities of his comrade, but was very *sceptical* on the subject of administering internally for the ailings of the human frame. *Cooper,* The Spy, ix.

**Skeptical school.** See *school*[1].—**Skeptical suspension of judgment.** See *critical suspension of judgment,* under *critical.*

**skeptically, sceptically** (skep'ti-kal-i), *adv.* In a skeptical manner, in any sense of the word; with skepticism.

**skepticalness, scepticalness** (skep'ti-kal-nes), *n.* Skeptical character or state; doubt; profession of doubt. *Fuller,* Serm. of Assurance, p. 4.

**skepticism, scepticism** (skep'ti-sizm), *n.* [= F. *scepticisme* = Sp. *escepticismo* = Pg. *scepticismo* = It. *scetticismo* = D. *scepticismus* = G. *skepticismus* = Dan. *skepticisme* (NL. *scepticismus*); as *skeptic* + *-ism.*] The entertaining of mistrust, doubt, or disbelief; especially, the reasoning of one who doubts the possibility of knowledge of reality; the systematic doubt which characterizes a philosophical skeptic; specifically, doubt or disbelief of the fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion.

> He [Berkeley] professes . . . to have composed his book against the sceptics as well as against the atheists and free-thinkers. But that all his arguments, though otherwise intended, are, in reality, merely sceptical, appears from this, that they admit of no answer, and produce no conviction. Their only effect is to cause that momentary amazement and irresolution and confusion which is the result of *scepticism.*
> *Hume,* Human Understanding, xii. 1, note.

> *Scepticism* had been born into the world, almost more hateful than heresy, because it had the manners of good society and contented itself with a smile, a shrug, an almost imperceptible lift of the eyebrow.
> *Lowell,* Among my Books, 1st ser., p. 132.

**Absolute** or **Pyrrhonic skepticism,** the absence of any leaning toward either side of any question; complete skepticism about everything. See *Pyrrhonism.*

**skepticize, scepticize** (skep'ti-sīz), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *skepticized, scepticized,* ppr. *skepticizing, scepticizing.* [< *skeptic* + *-ize.*] To act the skeptic; doubt; profess to doubt of everything.

> You can afford to *scepticize* where no one else will so much as hesitate. *Shaftesbury.*

**skere**†, *a.* and *adv.* A Middle English form of *sheer*[1].

**skerling** (skėr'ling), *n.* A smolt, or young salmon of the first year. [Local, Eng.]

**skerry** (sker'i), *n.*; pl. *skerries* (-iz). [< Icel. *sker,* a skerry, isolated rock in the sea, = Sw. *skär* = Dan. *skjær:* see *scar*[2].] 1. A rocky isle; an insulated rock; a reef. [Scotch.]

> Loudly through the wide-flung door
> Came the roar
> Of the sea upon the *Skerry.*
> *Longfellow,* Saga of King Olaf, The *Skerry* of Shrieks, l. 9.

2. A loose angular fragment of rock; rubble; slither; ratchel. [Prov. Eng.]

> In working marls, great trouble is experienced from *skerry* or impure limestone, which abounds in marl.
> *C. T. Davis,* Bricks and Tiles, p. 55.

**sketch** (skech), *n.* [Formerly *schetse* (the term. being later conformed to E. analogies), < D. *schets* = G. *skizze* = Dan. *skizze* = Sw. *skiss* = F. *esquisse* = Sp. *esquicio,* all < It. *schizzo,* rough draft of a thing, < L. *schedium,* a thing made hastily, < *schedius,* hastily made, < Gr. σχέδιος, sudden, offhand, also near, close to, < σχεδόν, near, hard by; cf. σχέσις, habit, state, σχετικός, retentive, < 2d aor. inf. σχεῖν, ἔχειν, hold: see *scheme.*] 1. A brief, slight, or hasty delineation; a rapid or offhand presentation of the essential facts of anything; a rough draft; an outline: as, in literature, the *sketch* of an event, a character, or a career.

> The first *schetse* of a comedy, called "The Paradox."
> *Dr. Pope,* Life of Bp. Ward (1697), p. 149. (*Latham.*)

> However beautiful and considerable these Antiquities are, yet the Designs that have been taken of them hitherto have been rather *Sketches,* they say, than accurate and exact Plans. *T. Hollis,* in Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 380.

> Boyish histories
> Of battle, bold adventure, . . . and true love
> Crown'd after trial; *sketches* rude and faint,
> But where a passion yet unborn perhaps
> Lay hidden. *Tennyson,* Aylmer's Field.

2. In *art:* (*a*) The first suggestive embodiment of an artist's idea as expressed on canvas, or on paper, or in the clay model, upon which his more finished performance is to be elaborated or built up. (*b*) A slight transcript from nature of the human figure, or of any object, made in crayon or chalk with simple shading, or any rough draft in colors, taken with the object of securing for the artist the materials for a finished picture; a design in outline; a delineated memorandum; a slight delineation or indication of an artist's thought, invention, or recollection.

> This plan is not perhaps in all respects so accurate as might be wished, it being composed from the memorandums and rude *sketches* of the master and surgeon, who were not, I presume, the ablest draughtsmen.
> *Anson,* Voyages, ii. 3.

3. A short and slightly constructed play or literary composition: as, "*sketches* by Boz."

> We always did a laughable *sketch* entitled "Billy Button's Ride to Brentford," and I used to be Jeremiah Stitchem, a servant of Billy Button's, that comes for a "sitiation."
> *Mayhew,* London Labour and London Poor, III. 132.

4. In *music:* (*a*) A short composition consisting of a single movement: so called either from the simplicity of its construction, or because it is of a descriptive character, being suggested by some external object, or being intended to suggest such an object, as a fountain or a brook. (*b*) Generally in the plural, preliminary memoranda made by a composer with the intention of developing them afterward into a finished composition. Such sketches consist sometimes of only a few notes, sometimes of the most important parts of a whole movement. For instance, great numbers of sketches by Beethoven are still extant, many of them showing the progressive stages of works afterward fully completed.

5. In *com.,* a description, sent at regular intervals to the consignor, of the kinds of goods sold by a commission house and the terms of sale. **=Syn. 1.** Skeleton, plot, plan. **1** and **2.** *Delineation,* etc. See *outline.*

**sketch** (skech), *v.* [= D. *schetsen* = G. *skizzieren* = Dan. *skizzere;* from the noun.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To present the essential facts of, with omission of details; outline briefly or slightly; describe or depict in a general, incomplete, and suggestive way.

> I must . . . leave him [the reader] to contemplate those ideas which I have only *sketched,* and which every man must finish for himself.
> *Dryden,* Parallel of Poetry and Painting.

2. Specifically, in *art,* to draw or portray in outline, or with partial shading; make a rough or slight draft of, especially as a memorandum for more finished work: as, to *sketch* a group or a landscape.

> The method of Rubens was to *sketch* his composition in colours, with all the parts more determined than sketches generally are; from this sketch his scholars advanced the

picture as far as they were capable; after which he retouched the whole himself.
*Reynolds*, on Mason's trans. of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting, note 11.

*Sketching* with her slender pointed foot
Some figure like a wizard pentagram
On garden gravel. *Tennyson*, The Brook.

=Syn. To portray. See *outline*, *n.*

II. *intrans.* 1. To make a sketch; present essential facts or features, with omission of details.

We have to cut some of the business between Romeo and Juliet, because it's too long, you know. . . . But we *sketch* along through the play.
*Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xv.

2. Specifically, in *art*, to draw in outline or with partial shading: as, she *sketches* cleverly.

**sketchability** (skech-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* [< *sketchable* + *-ity* (see *-bility*).] The character or quality of being sketchable; especially, the capacity for affording effective or suggestive sketches.

In the wonderful crooked, twisting, climbing, soaring, burrowing Genoese alleys the traveller is really up to his neck in the old Italian *sketchability*.
*H. James, Jr.*, Portraits of Places, p. 48.

**sketchable** (skech'a-bl), *a.* [< *sketch* + *-able*.] Capable of being sketched or delineated; suitable for being sketched; effective as the subject of a sketch.

Madame Gervaisais is a picture of the visible, *sketchable* Rome of twenty-five years ago.
*Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLIII. 507.

In the town itself, though there is plenty *sketchable*, there is nothing notable save the old town cross.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 492.

I noted, here and there, as I went, an extremely *sketchable* effect. *H. James, Jr.*, Portraits of Places, p. 362.

**sketch-block** (skech'blok), *n.* A block or pad of drawing-paper prepared to receive sketches. Also called *sketching-block*.

**sketch-book** (skech'bůk), *n.* 1. A book made with blank leaves of drawing-paper, adapted for use in sketching; hence, a printed book composed of literary sketches or outlines.—2. A book in which a musical composer jots down his ideas, and works out his preliminary studies.

**sketcher** (skech'ėr), *n.* [< *sketch*, *n.*, + *-er*[1].] One who sketches.

I was a *sketcher* then;
See here my doing: curves of mountain, bridge,
Boat, island, ruins of a castle.
*Tennyson*, Edwin Morris.

**sketchily** (skech'i-li), *adv.* In a sketchy or slight manner.

The hair of the Hermes seems rather roughly and *sketchily* treated, in comparison with the elaborate finish of the body. *C. T. Newton*, Art and Archæol., p. 351.

**sketchiness** (skech'i-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being sketchy.

Daumier's black *sketchiness*, so full of the technical gras, the fat which French critics commend, and which we have no word to express. *The Century*, XXXIX. 409.

**sketching-block** (skech'ing-blok), *n.* Same as *sketch-block*.

**sketch-map** (skech'map), *n.* A map in mere outline.

A small *sketch-map* of the moon.
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXI. 480.

**sketchy** (skech'i), *a.* [< *sketch* + *-y*[1].] 1. Having the form or character of a sketch; suggesting in outline rather than portraying by finished execution: as, a *sketchy* narrative.—2. Characteristic of a sketch; slight; undetailed; unfinished.

It can leave nothing to the imagination, nor employ any of that loose and *sketchy* brilliancy of execution by which painting gives an artificial appearance of lightness to forms. *Knight*, On Taste. (*Jodrell.*)

**skevent**†, *n.* [ME. *skevayne*, *skyveyn*, < OF. *esquevin*, *eschevin*, F. *échevin* = It. *scabino*, < ML. *scabinus*, < OLG. *scepeno*, MLG. *schepene*, *schepen* = MD. D. *schepen* = OHG. *scaffin*, *sceffin*, *scaffino*, *sceffino*, *scefino*, *schepheno*, MHG. *scheffen*, *schepfe*, *scheffe*, *schöpfe*, *schapf*, *schaphf*, G. *schöffe*, a sheriff, bailiff, steward; prob. orig. 'orderer,' < OLG. **scapan* = OHG. *scaffan* = AS. *scapan*, *sceapan*, etc., form, shape, arrange, order, etc.: see *shape*.] A steward or bailiff; an officer of a gild next in rank to the alderman.

Also ordeyned it is, be assent of the bretheryn, to chese an Aldirman to reule the Company, and four *skevaynes* to kepe the goodes of the gilde.
*English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 48.

**Skevington's daughter.** See *scavenger's daughter*, under *scavenger*.

**skew**[1] (skū), *v.* [Formerly also *skiew*, *skue*, *scue*; < ME. *skewen*, **skuen*, turn aside, slip away, escape, < OD. *scūwen*, MD. *schuwen*, *schouwen*, D. *schuwen* = MLG. *schuwen*, LG. *schuwen*, *schouen* = OHG. *scūhen*, *sciuhen*, MHG. *schiuhen*, *schiuwen*, G. *scheuchen*, *scheuen*, get out of the way, avoid, shun; from the adj.: D. *schuw*, etc., = AS. *scoh*, shy: see *shy*[1], *a.*, and cf. *shy*[1], *v.*, which is ult. a doublet of *skew*, *v.* The word appears to have nothing to do with Icel. *skeifr* = Sw. *skef* = Dan. *skjæv* = D. *scheef* = North. Fries. *skiaf* = G. *schief*, oblique (which is represented in E. by the dial. *skiff*[2], and of which the verb is Sw. *skefva*, look askance, squint, = Dan. *skjæve*, slant, slope, swerve, look askance), or with Icel. *á skā*, askew, *skādhr*, askew, which are generally supposed to be connected.] I. *intrans.* 1†. To turn aside; slip or fall away; escape.

Skilfulle skomfyture he skiftez as hym lykez,
Is none so skathlye may skape, ne *skewe* fro hia handes.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1562.

And should they see us on our knees for blessing,
They'd *scue* aside, as frighted at our dressing.
*Whiting*, Albino and Bellama (1638). (*Nares.*)

2. To start aside; swerve; shy, as a horse. [Prov. Eng.]—3. To move or go obliquely; sidle.

To *skue* or walk *skuing*, to waddle, to go sideling along.
*E. Phillips*, World of Words (1706).

Child, you must walk straight, without *skiewing* and shailing to every step you set.
*Sir R. L'Estrange*. (*Latham.*)

4. To look obliquely; squint; hence, to look slightingly or suspiciously.

To *Skewe*, limis oculis spectare.
*Levins*, Manip. Vocab. (1570), p. 94.

Whenever we find ourselves ready to fret at every cross occurrent, . . . to slug in our own performances, to *skew* at the infirmities of others, take we notice first of the impatience of our own spirits, and condemn it.
*Bp. Sanderson*, Sermons (1681), xxi. (*Latham.*)

II. *trans.* 1. To turn aside; give an oblique direction to; hence, to distort; put askew.

*Skew* your eie towards the margent.
*Stanihurst*, p. 17. (*Halliwell.*)

2. To shape or form in an oblique way.

Windows bread within and narrow without, or *skewed* and closed. 1 Ki. vi. 4 (margin).

To *skue* or chamfret, viz. to slope the edge of a stone, as masons doe in windowes, &c., for the gaining of light.
*Colgrave.*

3. To throw or hurl obliquely. *Imp. Dict.*—4. To throw violently. Compare *shy*[2]. *Halliwell.*

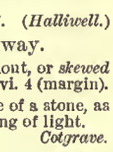
**skew**[1] (skū), *a.* [Formerly also *skue*, *scue*; < *skew*[1], *v.*] 1. Having an oblique position; oblique; turned or twisted to one side: as, a *skew* bridge.

Several have imagin'd that this *skue* posture of the axis is a most unfortunate and pernicious thing.
*Bentley*, Sermons, viii.

2. Distorted; perverted; perverse.

*Com. Sen.* Here 's a gallemaufry of speech indeed.
*Mem.* I remember, about the year 1602, many used this *skew* kind of language. *A. Brewer* (?), Lingua, iii. 5.

3. In *math.*, having disturbed symmetry by certain elements being reversed on opposite sides; also, more widely, distorted.—**Skew antipoints**, four points, the vertices of an imaginary tetrahedron, all the edges of which are of zero length except two, which are perpendicular to each other and to the line joining their middle points.—**Skew arch**, in *arch.* See *arch*[1].—**Skew back**, (*a*) In *arch.*, that part of a straight or curved arch which recedes on the springing from the vertical line of the opening. In bridges it is a course of masonry forming the abutment for the voussoirs of a segmental arch, or, in iron bridges, for the ribs. (*b*) A casting on the end of a truss to which a tension-rod may be attached. It may form a cap, or be shaped to fit the impost. *E. H. Knight.*—**Skew bridge**, a bridge placed at any angle except a right angle with the road or stream over which it is built.—**Skew chisel**. (*a*) A turning or wood-working chisel having the edge oblique and a basil on each side. (*b*) A carvers' chisel having the shank bent to allow the edge to reach a sunken surface. *E. H. Knight.*—**Skew circulant**. See *circulant*.—**Skew curve**, a curve in three dimensions. So *skew cubic*, *skew Cartesian*, etc.—**Skew determinant**. See *determinant*.—**Skew facets**, the long triangular facets bordering the girdle of a brilliant, and situated between the templets or bezels and the girdle of the stone. There are eight skew facets on the crown or upper side, and eight on the pavilion or lower side. See *brilliant*, 1. Also called *cross-facets*.—**Skew gearing**, a gearing of which the cog-wheels have their teeth placed obliquely so as to slide into one another without clashing. It is used to transmit motion between shafts at an angle to each other, and with their axes not in the same plane. *E. H. Knight.*—**Skew helicoid**, a screw-surface.—**Skew invariant**, an invariant which changes its sign when $x$ and $y$ are interchanged.—**Skew plane**, in *joinery*, a plane in which the mouth and the edge of the iron are obliquely across the face.—**Skew polygon, product, quadrilateral.** See the nouns.—**Skew-rabbet plane.** See *rabbet-plane*.—**Skew reciprocal**, a locus in line-coördinates proportional to the point-coördinates of another locus, or vice versa.—**Skew surface**, a ruled surface in which two successive generators do not in general intersect. So *skew quadric*, etc.—**Skew symmetric determinant.** See *determinant*.—**Skew symmetry**, that symmetry which characterizes hemihedral crystals, more particularly those of the gyroidal type, as the trapezohedral forms common with quartz.—**Skew table**, in *arch.*, a course of skews, as a slanting coping (on a gable), or any similar feature.—**Skew wheel**, a form of bevel-wheel having the teeth formed obliquely on the rim. Compare *skew gearing*.


Skew Gearing.

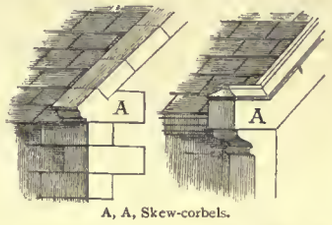
**skew**[1] (skū), *n.* [< *skew*[1], *v.*, in part < *skew*[1], *a.*] 1. A deviation or distortion; hence, an error; a mistake.

Thus one of the many *skews* in the Harleian Catalogue was set straight.
*Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), p. xvii.

2. An oblique glance; a squint.

Whatever good works we do with an eye from his and a *skew* unto our own names, the more pain we take, the more penalty of pride belongs unto us.
*Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 9.

3. A piebald or skew-bald animal, especially a horse. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—4. A skew wheel.—5. In *arch.*, the sloping top of a buttress where it slants off against a wall; a coping mounting on a slant, as that of a gable; a stone built into the base-angle of a gable, or other similar situation, to support a coping above. Compare *skew-corbel*, below.—**Skew-corbel**, in *arch.*, a stone built into the base of a gable to support



A, A, Skew-corbels.

the skews or coping above, and resist their tendency to slide down from their bed. Also called *summer-stone*, *skew-put*, and *skew*.—**Skew-fillet**, a fillet nailed on a roof along the gable-coping to raise the slates there and throw the water away from the joining.—**Skew-put.** Same as *skew-corbel*.

**skew**[1] (skū), *adv.* [< *skew*[1], *a.* Cf. *askew*.] Aslant; aslope; obliquely; awry; askew. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

To look *skew*, or a-skew, to squint or leer.
*E. Phillips*, World of Words (1706).

**skew**[2]†, *n.* An obsolete variant of *sky*[1].

**skew**[3] (skū), *n.* Same as *scaw*.

**skew**[4]†, *n.* [Origin obscure.] A cup. [Old slang.]

This is Bien Bowse, this is Bien Bowse,
Too little is my *Skew*.
I bowse no Lags, but a whole Cage
Of this I'll bowse to you.
*Brome*, Jovial Crew, ii.

**skew-bald** (skū'bâld), *a.* [< *skew*[1] + *bald*[1]. Cf. *piebald*.] Spotted in an irregular manner; piebald: used especially of horses. Strictly, *piebald* applies to horses spotted with white and black, *skew-bald* to such as are spotted with white and some other color than black. [Obsolete or provincial.]

You shall find
Og the great commissary, and, which is worse,
Th' apparatour upon his *skew-bal'd* horse.
*Cleaveland*, Poems (1651). (*Nares.*)

Tallantire drove his spurs into a rampant, *skewbald* stallion with china-blue eyes.
*R. Kipling*, Head of the District.

**skewed** (skūd), *p. a.* [< ME. *skewed*, *skued*; < *skew*[1] + *-ed*[2].] 1. Turned aside; distorted; awry.

This *skew'd* eyed carrion.
*Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, iv. 1.

2†. Skew-bald; piebald.

The *skewed* goos, the brune goose as the white
Is not fecounde.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 26.

Some be flybytten,
Some *skewed* as a kytten.
*Skelton*, Elynour Rummyng, l. 142.

**skewer** (skū'ėr), *n.* [Orig. a dial. form of *skiver*, a skewer (cf. *skiver-wood*, *skewer-wood*, dogwood, of which skewers are made), an unassibilated form of *shiver*, a splinter of wood (cf. Sw. *skiffer* = Dan. *skifer*, slate): see *shiver*[1].] 1. A pin of wood or iron for fastening meat to a spit or for keeping it in form while roasting.

Send up your meat well stuck with *skewers*, to make it look round and plump. *Swift*, Advice to Servants (Cook).

2. A bobbin-spindle fixed by its blunt end into a shelf or bar in the creel. *E. H. Knight.*

**skewer** (skū'ėr), *v. t.* [< *skewer*, *n.*] To fasten with skewers; pierce or transfix, as with a skewer.

Of duels we have sometimes spoken: how . . . messmates, flinging down the wine-cup and weapons of reason

and repartee, met in the measured field, to part bleeding, or perhaps not to part, but to fall mutually *skewered* through with iron. *Carlyle*, French Rev., II. iii. 3.

**skewer-machine** (skū'ėr-ma-shēn″), *n.* A wood-working machine for roughly shaping or for finishing skewers from wooden blocks. In the former case the skewers are finished by a skewer-pointing machine.

**skewer-wood** (skū'ėr-wůd), *n.* Same as *prick-timber*. [Prov. Eng.]

**skew-gee** (skū″jē′), *a.* Crooked; skew; squint. Also used as a noun: as, on the *skew-gee*. [Colloq.]

**skewing** (skū'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *skew*, *v.*] In *gilding*, the process of removing superfluous gold-leaf from parts of a surface, and of patching pieces upon spots where the gold-leaf has failed to adhere. It is performed by means of a brush, and precedes burnishing. *E. H. Knight.* Also spelled *skuing*.

**skew-symmetrical** (skū'si-met″ri-kal), *a.* Having each element equal to the negative of the corresponding element on the other side.

**skewy** (skū'i), *a.* [< *skew* + *-y*[1].] Skew. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**ski**, *n.* Same as *skee*.

**skiagraphy** (skī-ag'ra-fi), *n.* Same as *sciagraphy*.

**skiascopy** (skī'a-skō-pi), *n.* [Also *sciaseopy*; < Gr. σκιά, shadow, + -σκοπία, < σκοπεῖν, view.] Shadow-test: a method of estimating the refraction of an eye by throwing into it light from an ophthalmoscopic mirror, and observing the movement which the retinal illumination makes on slightly rotating the mirror. Also called *keratoscopy*, *retinoscopy*, *koroscopy*, *pupilloscopy*, *retinoskiaseopy*.

**skice** (skīs), *v. i.* [Also *skise*; origin obscure.] To run fast; move quickly. [Prov. Eng.]

They *skise* a large space, & aeeme for to flie withal, and therefore they cal them . . . the flying squirrels. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 479.

Up at five a'Clock in the morning, and out till Dinner-time. Out agen at afternoon, and so till Supper-time. *Skise* out this away, and *skise* out that away. (He's no Snayle, I assure you.) *Brome*, Jovial Crew, iv.

**skid**[1] (skid), *n.* [Also *skeed*; < Icel. *skidh* = Sw. *skid* = Dan. *skid* = AS. *scīd*, E. *shide*, a billet of wood, etc.: see *shide*, of which *skid* is an unassibilated (Scand.) form. Cf. *skidor*, *skee*.] **1.** *Naut.*: (*a*) A framework of planks or timber fitted to the outside of a ship abreast of the hatches, to prevent injury to the side while cargo is hoisted in or out. *Boat-skids* are planks fitted to the outside of a ship abreast of the boat-davits, to keep the side from being chafed when the boats are lowered or hoisted. (*b*) A strut or post to sustain a beam or deck, or to throw the weight of a heavy object upon a part of the structure able to bear the burden. (*c*) One of a pair of timbers in the waist to support the larger boats when aboard. —**2.** A log forming a track for a heavy moving object; a timber forming an inclined plane in loading or unloading heavy articles from trucks, etc.—**3.** One of a number of timbers resting on blocks, on which a structure, such as a boat, is built.—**4.** A metal or timber support for a cannon.—**5.** One of a pair of parallel timbers for supporting a barrel, a row of casks, or the like. —**6.** The brake of a crane.—**7.** A shoe or drag used for preventing the wheels of a wagon or carriage from revolving when descending a hill; hence, a hindrance or obstruction. Also called *skid-pan*.

But not to repeat the deeds they did,
Backsliding in spite of all moral *skid*,
If all were true that fell from the tongue,
There was not a villager, old or young,
But deserved to be whipp'd, imprison'd, or hung.
*Hood*, Tale of a Trumpet. (*Davies.*)

**skid**[1] (skid), *v.*; pret. and pp. *skidded*, ppr. *skidding*. [< *skid*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To place or move on a skid or skids.

The logs are then *skidded* by horses or oxen into skid-ways, which hold from one to two hundred. *Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 655.

**2.** To support by means of skids.

All logs, . . . as they are brought in, unless stacked at once, should be blocked or *skidded* off the ground, as a temporary measure. *Laslett*, Timber, p. 318.

**3.** To check with a skid, as wheels in going down-hill. *Dickens.*

**II.** *intrans.* To slide along without revolving, as a wheel: said also of any object mounted on wheels so moving.

When the car was *skidding* it could be brought to a stop on grade by closing the current and re-energizing the magneta. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XVI. 7.

The rider being directly over his pedals, and the driving wheel not *skidding*. *Bury and Hillier*, Cycling, p. 361.

**skid**[2] (skid), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *skidded*, ppr. *skidding*. A variant of *scud*.

The Dutch ladies . . . ran *skidding* down the aisle of the chapel, tip tap, tip tap, like frightened hares. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, VII. 141. (*Davies.*)

**skiddar**, *n.* See *skidor*.

**skiddaw** (skid'â), *n.* Same as *kiddaw*.

**Skiddaw slates.** See *slate*[2].

**skidder** (skid'ėr), *n.* [< *skid*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who skids, or uses a skid.

The *skidders* haul the logs to the pile.
*The Wisconsin Pineries*, New York Evangelist, March 8, [1883.

**skider** (skī'dėr), *n.* [Cf. *skee*.] A skate. [Prov. Eng.]

**skid-pan** (skid'pan), *n.* Same as *skid*[1], 7.

**skiet**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *sky*[1].

**skiey**, *a.* See *skyey*.

**skiff**[1] (skif), *n.* [< OF. *esquif*, < MHG. *skif*, *schif*, G. *schiff*, a boat, ship, = E. *ship*: see *ship*.] **1**†. Formerly, a small sailing vessel resembling a sloop.

Olauus fled in a little *skiffe* vnto his father in law the earl of Roase. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 14.

**2.** Now, a small boat propelled by oars.

Our captain went in his *skiff* aboard the Ambrose and the Neptune. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 8.

**Cod-seine skiff**, a small boat engaged in cod-seining, or attending the cod-seiners.

**skiff**[1] (skif), *v. t.* [< *skiff*[1], *n.*] To sail upon or pass over in a skiff or light boat. [Rare.]

They have *skiff'd*
Torrents whose roaring tyranny and power
I' the least of these was dreadful.
*Fletcher (and another)*, Two Noble Kinsmen, i. 3.

**skiff**[2] (skif), *a.* [< Icel. *skeifr* = Sw. *skef* = Dan. *skjæv* = D. *scheef* = G. *schief* = North. Fries. *skiaf*, oblique. Cf. *skew*[1].] Oblique; distorted; awkward. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**skiff-handed** (skif'hand-ed), *a.* Awkward in the use of the hands; unable to throw straight. [Prov. Eng.]

**skiffling** (skif'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of **skiffle*, *v.*; origin obscure.] In *stone-cutting*, the operation of knocking off the rough corners of ashlar in the preliminary dressing; knobbing. *E. H. Knight.*

**skift**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *shift*.

**skilder** (skil'dėr), *v. i.* Same as *skelder*.

**skilful** (skil'fůl), *a.* [Also *skillful*; early mod. E. *skilfull*; < ME. *skilful*, *skylfull*, *scelvol*; < *skill* + *-ful*.] **1**†. Having reason; endowed with mind; thinking; rational.

A *skylfull* beeste than will y make,
Aftir my shappe and my liknesse.
*York Plays*, p. 15.

**2**†. Conforming to reason or right; reasonable; proper. *Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 169.

Al wol he kepe his lordes hir degree,
As it is right and *skilful* that they be
Enhaunced and honoured and most dere.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 385.

**3.** Having trained and practised faculties; possessing practical ability; well qualified for action; able; dexterous; expert.

At conseil & at nede he was a *skilfulle* kyng.
*Rob. of Brunne*, p. 311.

Be yare in thy preparation, for thy assailant is quick, *skilful*, and deadly. *Shak.*, T. N., iii. 4. 245.

**4.** Having ability in a specified direction; versed; experienced; practised: followed by a qualifying phrase or clause.

Of perill nought adrad,
Ne *skilfull* of the uncouth jeopardy.
*Spenser*, F. Q., VI. v. 16.

Human pride
Is *skilful* to invent most serious names
To hide its ignorance. *Shelley*, Queen Mab, vii.

**5.** Displaying or requiring skill; indicative of skill; clever; adroit: as, a *skilful* contrivance.

Of *skilfull* industry.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., Eden.

The *skilful* devices with which the Romans, in the first Punic War, wrought such wholesale destruction on the Carthaginian fleets. *J. Fiske*, Evolutionist, p. 207.

=Syn. 3. *Dexterous*, *Expert*, etc. (see *adroit*), adept, conversant, proficient, accomplished, qualified, intelligent, masterly.

**skilfully** (skil'fůl-i), *adv.* [Also *skillfully*; < ME. *skilfully*, *skillfully*, *skylfully*, *skelvolliche*; < *skilful* + *-ly*[2].] In a skilful manner. Especially—(*a*†) With reason, justice, or propriety; reasonably.

In othre guode skele and clenliche and *skelwolliche*.
*Ayenbite of Inwyt* (E. E. T. S.), p. 6.

Me thynketh thus, that neither ye nor I
Oghte half this wo to maken *skilfully*.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iv. 1265.

(*b*) With nice art; cleverly; adroitly; dexterously.

Sing unto him a new song; play *skilfully* with a loud noise. Ps. xxxiii. 3.

Thou art an old love-monger, and speakest *skilfully*.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., ii. 1. 253.

**skilfulness** (skil'fůl-nes), *n.* [Also *skillfulness*; < ME. *skylfulnesse*; < *skilful* + *-ness*.] The quality of being skilful; the possession of skill or ability, in any sense of either word.

*Skylfulnesse*, racionabilitas. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 457.

So he fed them according to the integrity of his heart; and guided them by the *skilfulness* of his hands. Ps. lxxviii. 72.

**skilip** (skil'ip), *n.* [< Turk. *Iskilip*, or *Iskelib*, in Asia Minor, whence the name is said to be applied to various fictitious substances.] Scammony prepared near Angora by mixing starch with the juice to the extent of 30 or 40 per cent. of the mass. This is combined with other impure scammony to form different grades of the drug. In London use the word appears to denote any highly adulterated scammony.

**skill** (skil), *v.* [< ME. *skilen* (also assibilated *schillen*, *schyllen*, < AS. **scylian*), < Icel. Sw. *skilja* = Dan. *skille*, separate, impers. differ, matter, = MD. *schillen*, *schellen* = MLG. *schelen*, separate; akin to Sw. *skala* = Dan. *skalle*, peel, = Lith. *skelti*, cleave; prob. < √ *skal*, separate, which appears also in *scale*[1], *shale*[1], *shell*, etc.] **I.** *trans.* **1**†. To set apart; separate.

And *skiledd* ut all fra the folle
Thurrh haliz lif and lare.
*Ormulum*, l. 16860.

*Schyllyn* owte, or cullyn owte fro sundyr, Segrego.
*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 446.

**2.** Hence, to discern; have knowledge or understanding (to); know how: usually with an infinitive. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

There is not among us any that can *skill* to hew timber like unto the Sidonians. 1 Ki. v. 6.

He cannot *skill* to keep a stock going upon that trade. *Milton*, Areopagitica, p. 39.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To have perception or comprehension; have understanding; discern: followed by *of* or *on*.

Thei can knowe many thinges be force of clergie that we ne can no *skyle* on. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), i. 27.

They that *skill* not *of* so heavenly matter,
All that they know not, envy, or admire. *Spenser.*

**2**†. To have personal and practical knowledge (of); be versed or practised; hence, to be expert or dexterous: commonly followed by *of*.

These v cowde *skile of* batelle, and moche thei knewe of werre. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 656.

Our Prentises and others may be appointed and diuided euery of them to his office, and to that he can best *skill of*. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 299.

As for herbs and philters, I could never *skill of* them. *Burton*, Anat. of Mel., p. 494.

**3.** To make difference; signify; matter: used impersonally, and generally with a negative. [Obsolete or archaic.]

I am the son of Apollo, and from his high seat I came,
But whither I got *it skills not*, for Knowledge is my name.
*Peele*, Sir Clyomon and Sir Clamydes.

*Æsop.* What do we act to-day?
*Par. It skills not* what. *Massinger*, Roman Actor, i. 1.

One word more I had to say,
But *it skills not*; go your way.
*Herrick*, To the Passenger.

**skill** (skil), *n.* [< ME. *skill*, *skil*, *skyl*, *skyll*, *skille*, *skylle*, *skile*, *skyle*, *skele* (also assibilated *schile*, *schil*, *scele*, < AS. **scile*), < Icel. *skil*, a distinction, discernment, knowledge, = Sw. *skäl*, reason, = Dan. *skjel*, a separation, boundary, limit, = MLG. *schele* = MD. *schele*, *scheele*, separation, discrimination: see the verb.] **1**†. The discriminating or reasoning faculty; the mind.

Another es that the *skyll* mekely be vsede in gastely thynges, ala in medytacyons, and orysouns, and lukynge in haly bukes.
*Hampole*, Prose Treatises (E. E. T. S.), p. 13.

For I am mainly ignorsnt
What place this is; and all the *skill* I have
Remembers not these garments.
*Shak.*, Lear, iv. 7. 66.

**2.** Discriminative power; discernment; understanding; reason; wit.

Craftier *skil* kan I non than I wol kuthe.
*William of Palerne* (E. E. T. S.), l. 1680.

So feeble *skill* of perfect things the vulgar has.
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. iii. 17.

Neither is it [liberty] compleatly giv'n but by them who have the happy *skill* to know what is grievance and unjust to a people. *Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

**3**†. Reasonableness; propriety; rightness; justice; proper course; wise measure; also, rightful claim; right.

When it is my annes wille
That I come him to hit is *skille*.
*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 85.

For ever as tendre a capoun eteth the fox,
Thogh he be fals and hath the foul betrayed,
As shal the goode man that therfor payed;
Al have he to the capoun *skille* and right,
The false fox wol have his part at night.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1392.

Oure brother & sustir he is bi *skile*,
For he so seide, & ierid us that lore.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 9.

**4†.** Reasoning; argument; proof; also, cause; reason.

Evcrych hath swich replicacioun
That non by *skillis* may been brought adoun.
*Chaucer*, Parliament of Fowls, l. 536.

Agens this can no clerk *skile* fynde.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 20.

Langere here thu may noghte dwelie;
The *skylle* I sall the telle wherefore.
*Thomas of Erseldoune* (Child's Ballads, I. 107).

I think you have
As little *skill* to fear as I have purpose
To put you to't. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 152.

**5.** Practical knowledge and ability; power of action or execution; readiness and excellence in applying wisdom or science to practical ends; expertness; dexterity.

The workman on his stuff his *skill* doth show;
And yet the stuff gives not the man his *skill*.
*Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, i.

He hath *skill* to cure those that are somewhat crazed in their wits with their burdens.
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 93.

Was dying all they had the *skill* to do?
*Lowell*, Comm. Ode.

It is in little more than *skill* of drawing and modelling that the art of Raphael . . . surpasses that of Giotto.
*C. H. Moore*, Gothic Architecture, p. 308.

**6†.** A particular power, ability, or art; a gift or attainment; an accomplishment.

O Calchas, for the state of Greece, thy spirit prophetic shows
*Skills* that direct us. *Chapman*, Iliad, i. 83.

Not all the *skills* fitt for a princely dame
Your learned Muse wth youth and studye bringes.
*Puttenham*, Partheniades, xii.

Richard, . . . by a thousand princely *skills*, gathering so much corn as if he meant not to return. *Fuller.*

**7.** That for which one is specially qualified; one's forte. [Rare.]

They had arms, leaders, and successes to their wish; but to make use of so great an advantage was not thir *skill*.
*Milton*, Hist. Eng., iii.

**8†.** The number of persons connected with any art, trade, or profession; the craft.

Martiall was the cheife of this *skil* among the Latines.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 44.

**=Syn. 5.** Facility, knack. See *adroit*.

**skillagalee,** *n.* See *skilligalee*.

**skilled** (skild), *a.* [< *skill* + *-ed*[2].] **1.** Having skill; especially, having the knowledge and ability which come from experience; trained; versed; expert; adept; proficient.

O thou well *skill'd* in curses, stay awhile,
And teach me how to curse mine enemies!
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iv. 4. 116.

**2.** Displaying or requiring skill; involving special knowledge or training: as, *skilled* labor.

**skilless** (skil'les), *a.* [< ME. *skilelæs*; < *skill* + *-less*.] **1†.** Lacking reason or intellectual power; irrational.

*Skilelæs* swa summe asse. *Ormulum*, l. 3715.

**2.** Lacking knowledge; ignorant; uninformed; unaware.

Nor have I seen
More that I may call men than you, good friend,
And my dear father; how features are abroad
I am *skilless* of. *Shak.*, Tempest, iii. 1. 52.

**3.** Lacking practical acquaintance or experience; unfamiliar (with); untrained or unversed; rude; inexpert.

*Skilless* as unpractised infancy. *Shak.*, T. and C., i. 1. 12.

A little patience, youth! 'twill not be long,
Or I am *skilless* quite. *Keats*, Endymion, iii.

**skillet** (skil'et), *n.* [Formerly or dial. also *skellet*; < OF. *escuellette*, a little dish, dim. of *escuelle*, a dish, F. *écuelle*, a porringer, = Pr. *escudella* = Sp. *escudilla* = Pg. *escudella* = It. *scodella*, < L. *scutella*, a salver, tray, ML. a platter, dish: see *scuttle*[1], *sculler*[2], *scullery*.] **1.** A small vessel of iron, copper, or other metal, generally having a long handle and three or four legs, used for heating and boiling water, stewing meat, and other culinary purposes.

Let housewives make a *skillet* of my helm.
*Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 273.

Yet milk in proper *skillet* she will place,
And gently spice it with a blade of mace.
*W. King*, Art of Making Puddings, i.

**2.** A rattle or bell used by common criers.
*J. Grahame*, Birds of Scotland (ed. 1806), Gloss., quoted in N. and Q., 7th ser., VII. 322.

**—3.** A ship's cook; a "pot-wrestler" or pot-walloper. [Slang.] **—4.** In *metal-working*, a form into which the precious metals are run for sale and use as bullion, flatter than an ingot.

**skill-facet** (skil'fas*et), *n.* In *diamond-cutting*. See *facet*[1].

**skillful, skillfully,** etc. See *skilful*, etc.

**skilligalee, skilligolee** (skil*i-gạ-lē', -gō-lē'), *n.* [Also *skillygalee*, *skillygolee*, *skillagalee*, also *skilly*; origin obscure.] A poor, thin, watery kind of broth or soup, sometimes consisting of oatmeal and water in which meat has been boiled; a weak, watery diet served out to prisoners in the hulks, paupers in workhouses, and the like; a drink made of oatmeal, sugar, and water, formerly served out to sailors in the British navy.

**skilling**[1]† (skil'ing), *n.* [< ME. *skylynge*; verbal n. of *skill*, *v.*] Reasoning; ratiocination.

Ryht swych comparison as it is of *skylynge* to understondinge. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iv. prose 6.

**skilling**[2] (skil'ing), *n.* Same as *skeeling*. [Prov. Eng.]

**skilling**[3] (skil'ing), *n.* [< Sw. Dan. *skilling* = E. *shilling*.] A money formerly used in Scandinavia and northern Germany, in some places


Obverse. Reverse.
Skilling, in the British Museum. (Size of the original.)

as a coin and in others as a money of account. It varied in value from ½*d.* in Denmark to nearly 1*d.* (about 2 cents) in Hamburg.

In Norway the small currency now consists partly of half-*skilling* and one-*skilling* pieces in copper, the *skilling* being nearly equal in value to an English halfpenny, but principally of two-, three-, and four-*skilling* pieces, composed of billon.
*Jevons*, Money and Mech. of Exchange, p. 120.

**skill-thirst†,** *n.* Craving for knowledge; curiosity. [Rare.]

Ingratitude, pride, treason, gluttony,
Too-curious *skill-thirst*, envy, felony.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Imposture.

**skilly** (skil'i), *n.* Same as *skilligalee*.

**skillygalee, skillygolee,** *n.* See *skilligalee*.

**skilpot** (skil'pot), *n.* The slider, or red-bellied terrapin. See *slider*[1], 2.

**skilts** (skilts), *n. pl.* [Cf. *kilt*.] A sort of coarse, loose short trousers formerly worn in New England.

Her father and elder brother wore . . . a sort of brown tow trousers, known at the time—these things happened some years ago—as *skilts*; they were short, reaching just below the knee, and very large, being a full half yard broad at the bottom. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 2.

**skilty-boots** (skil'ti-böts), *n. pl.* Half-boots. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**skilvings** (skil'vingz), *n. pl.* [A var. of **skelving*, unassibilated form of *shelving*[1].] The rails of a cart: a wooden frame fixed on the top of a cart to widen and extend its size. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**skim** (skim), *v.*; pret. and pp. *skimmed*, ppr. *skimming*. [A var. of *scum*, *v.*] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To lift the scum from; clear the surface of by removing any floating matter, by means of a spoon, a flat ladle, or the like: as, to *skim* soup by removing the oil or fat; to *skim* milk by taking off the cream.

To *skimme*, despumare.
*Levins*, Manip. Vocab. (1570), p. 131.

Are not you [Puck] he
That frights the maidens of the villagery;
*Skims* milk, and sometime labours in the quern,
And bootless makes the breathless housewife churn?
*Shak.*, M. N. D., ii. 1. 36.

**2.** To lift from the surface of a liquid by a sliding movement, as with a paddle, a flat ladle, a spoon, or the like; dip up with or as with a skimmer, as cream from milk or fat from soup; hence, to clear away; remove.

The natives in these months watch the rivers, and take up thence multitudes [of locusts], *skimming* them from off the water with little nets. *Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1688.

Whilom I've seen her *skim* the clouted cream.
*Gay*, Shepherd's Week, Friday, l. 61.

To purge and *skim* away the filth of vice,
That so refin'd it might the more entice.
*Cowper*, Progress of Error, l. 343.

**3.** To clear; rid; free from obstacles or enemies.

Sir Edmonde of Holande, erle of Kent, was by the kynge made admyrall of the see; the whiche storyd and *skymmid* ye see ryght well & manfully. *Fabyan*, Chron., an. 1409.

**4.** To mow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] **—5.** To cover with a film or scum; coat over. [Rare.]

At night the frost *skimmed* with thin ice the edges of the ponds. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXVI. 210.

**6.** To pass lightly along or near the surface of; move smoothly and lightly over; glide, float, fly, or run over the surface of.

They gild their scaly Backs in Phœbus' Beams,
And scorn to *skim* the Level of the Streams.
*Congreve*, Birth of the Muse.

By the fleet Racers, ere the sun be set,
The turf of yon large pasture will be *skimmed*.
*Wordsworth*, Excursion, ii.

**7.** To pass over lightly in perusal or inspection; glance over hastily or superficially.

Like others I had *skimmed*, and sometimes read
With care, the master-pamphlets of the day.
*Wordsworth*, Prelude, ix.

Mr. Lyon . . . was *skimming* rapidly, in his shortsighted way, by the light of one candle, the pages of a missionary report. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, v.

**8.** To cause to dart, skip, or ricochet along a surface; hurl along a surface in a smooth, straight course.

There was endless glee in *skimming* stones along the surface of the water, and counting the number of bounds and curvets that they made. *E. Dowden*, Shelley, I. 68.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To pass lightly and smoothly over a surface; hence, to glide or dart along in a smooth, even course.

A winged Eastern Blast, just *skimming* o'er
The Ocean's Brow, and sinking on the Shore.
*Prior*, Solomon, iii.

Nor lighter does the swallow *skim*
Along the smooth lake's level brim.
*Scott*, Marmion, vi. 15.

**2.** To pass in hasty inspection or consideration, as over the surface of something; observe or consider lightly or superficially.

There was wide wandering for the greediest eye . . .
Far round the horizon's crystal air to *skim*.
*Keats*, I Stood Tiptoe upon a Little Hill.

Thus I entertain
The antiquarian humour, and am pleased
To *skim* along the surfaces of things.
*Wordsworth*, Excursion, iii.

**3.** To become covered with a scum or film; be coated over. [Rare.]

The pond had in the mean while *skimmed* over in the shadiest and shallowest coves, some days or even weeks before the general freezing. *Thoreau*, Walden, p. 265.

**skim** (skim), *n.* [A var. of *scum*, *n.*, but due to the verb *skim*.] **1.** The act of skimming; also, that which is skimmed off.

I wanted to be the one to tell you the grand surprise, and have "first *skim*," as we used to say when we squabbled about the cream. *L. M. Alcott*, Little Women, xliii.

**2.** Thick matter that forms or collects on the surface of a liquor; scum. [Rare.]

**skimback** (skim'bak), *n.* [< *skim* + *back*.] A fish, the quillback, *Carpiodes cyprinus*. [Local, U. S.]

**skimble-scamble** (skim'bl-skam*bl), *a.* and *n.* [A varied redupl. of *scamble*.] **I.** *a.* Rambling; wandering; confused; incoherent.

Such a deal of *skimble-skamble* stuff
As puts me from my faith.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., iii. 1. 154.

**II.** *n.* Rigmarole; nonsense.

**skimble-scamble** (skim'bl-skam*bl), *adv.* [A varied redupl. of *scamble*.] In a confused manner. *Imp. Dict.*

**skim-colter** (skim'kōl*tėr), *n.* A colter for paring off the surface of land.

**skime** (skīm), *n.* [An unassibilated form of *shim*[1].] Brightness; gleam.

The *skyme* o' her e'en was like dewy sheen.
*Lady Mary of Craigmethan.*

**skimington†** (skim'ing-tọn), *n.* Same as *skimmington*.

**skimish** (skim'ish), *a.* A dialectal form of *squeamish*. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**skimmer**[1] (skim'ėr), *n.* [< *skim* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which skims; especially, an implement used for skimming. Specifically—(*a*) A ladle with a flattened and often perforated bowl, used in skimming liquids, as milk, soup, or fruit-juice.

She struck her with a *skimmer*, and broke it in two.
*Catskin's Garland* (Child's Ballads, VIII. 176).

(*b*) A flat shallow pan of metal perforated at the bottom to allow liquids to drain through; a colander.

As soon as the oysters are opened, they are placed in a flat pan with a perforated bottom, called a *skimmer*, where they are drained of their accompanying liquor.
*Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 559.

(*c*) A stiff bar of iron used in a foundry to hold back the floating slag while pouring molten metal from the ladle. (*d*) One of several bivalves whose shells may be used to skim milk, etc. (1) The common clam, *Mya arenaria*. (2) The big beach-clam, *Mactra* or *Spisula solidissima*. [Long Island.] (3) A scallop, as *Pecten maximus*.

2. One who skims over a subject; a superficial studont or reader.

There are different degrees of *skimmers;* first, he who goes no farther than the title-page; secondly, he who proceeds to the contents and index, &c.
*P. Skelton*, Delsm Revealed, viii.

3. A bird that skims or shears the water, as any member of the genus *Rhynchops;* a cutwater, shearwater, or scissorbill. The American species is *R. nigra*, specified as the *black skimmer*, common on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the United States and southward. It closely resembles a tern or sea-swallow, except in its bizarre bill. The upper parts are chiefly black, the lower white, with a rosy blush in the breeding-season; the bill is carmine and black; the feet are carmine. The length is 16 to 20 inches, the extent 42 to 50 inches; the upper mandible is 3 inches, the lower 3½ to 4½. See cut under *Rhynchops*.

**skimmer**[2] (skim'ėr), *v. i.* [Freq. of *skim*.] To skim lightly to and fro. [Rare.]

Swallows *skimmered* over her, and plunged into the depths below. *S. Judd*, Margaret, I. 14.

**skimmerton** (skim'ėr-tọn), *n.* Same as *skimmington*.

**Skimmia** (skim'i-ạ), *n.* [NL. (Thunberg, 1784), < Jap. *skimmi*, in *mijama-skimmi*, the Japanese name.] A genus of polypetalous shrubs, of the order *Rutaceæ* and tribe *Toddalieæ*, characterized by flowers with four or five valvate petals, as many stamens, and a two- to five-celled ovary ripening into an ovoid fleshy drupe with two to four cartilaginous nutlets. There are about 4 species, natives of the Himalayas and Japan. They are smooth shrubs with green branches, bearing alternate lanceolate leaves which are entire, coriaceous, and pellucid-dotted. The odorless whitish flowers are arranged in crowded and much-branched terminal panicles. *S. Japonica*, a dwarf holly-like shrub, is cultivated for the ornamental effect of its dark shining leaves and clusters of bright-red berry-like drupes.

**skim-milk** (skim'milk'), *n.* Milk from which the cream has been skimmed; hence, figuratively, that which lacks substantial quality, as richness or strength; thinness; inferiority.

O, I could divide myself and go to buffets, for moving such a dish of *skim milk* with so honourable an action!
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. IV., ii. 3. 36.

**skimming** (skim'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *skim*, *v.*] 1. The act of one who or that which skims.—2. That which is removed by skimming; scum: chiefly used in the plural.

They relished the very *skimmings* of the kettle, and dregs of the casks. *Cook*, Second Voyage, i. 7.

3. *pl.* In the coffee trade, the musty part of the coffee which is taken from the bags after being on shipboard.

**skimming-dish** (skim'ing-dish), *n.* A yacht-built boat used on the Florida coast, of flat-iron model, cat- or sloop-rigged, and very wet. *J. A. Henshall.*

**skimming-gate** (skim'ing-gāt), *n.* In *founding*. See *gate*[1], 5.

**skimmingly** (skim'ing-li), *adv.* By moving lightly along or over the surface. *Imp. Dict.*

**skimmington** (skim'ing-tọn), *n.* [Also *skimington, skimmerton, skimitry;* supposed to have originated in the name of some forgotten scold.] 1. A burlesque procession formerly held in ridicule of a henpecked husband; a cavalcade headed by a person on horseback representing the wife, with another representing the husband seated behind her, facing the horse's tail and holding a distaff, while the woman belabored him with a ladle. These were followed by a crowd, hooting and making "rough music" with horns, pans, and cleavers. The word commonly appears in the phrase *to ride* (the) *skimmington*. Compare the north-country custom of *riding the stang*. [Local, Eng.]

When I'm in pomp on high processions shown,
Like pagesnts of lord may'r, or *skimmington*.
*Oldham*, Satires (1685). (*Nares.*)

The *Skimmington* . . . has been long discontinued in England, apparently because female rule has become either milder or less frequent than among our ancestors.
*Scott*, Fortunes of Nigel, xxi., note.

2. A disturbance; a riot; a quarrel.

There was danger of a *skimmington* between the great wig and the coif, the former having given a flat lie to the latter. *Walpole*, Lettera (1753), I. 289. (*Davies.*)

3. A charivari. [Local, U. S.]

**skim-net** (skim'net), *n.* A large dip-net, used on the Potomac and some rivers southward.

**skimp** (skimp), *v.* [A var. or secondary form of *scamp*[1] (cf. *crimp, cramp*[1]).] **I.** *trans.* 1. To deal scant measure to; supply with a meager or insufficient allowance: as, to *skimp* a person in the matter of food.—2. To provide in scant or insufficient quantity; give or deal out sparingly; stint: as, to *skimp* cloth or food.—3. To scamp; slight; do superficially or carelessly: as, to *skimp* a job.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To be sparing or parsimonious; economize; save.

The woman who has worked and schemed and *skimped* to achieve her attire knows the real pleasure and victory of self-adornment. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xix.

2. To scamp work. [Colloq. in all uses.]

**skimp** (skimp), *a.* [< *skimp, v.*] Scant in quantity or extent; scarcely sufficient; meager; spare: as, *skimp* fare; a *skimp* outfit. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]

**skimping** (skim'ping), *p. a.* 1. Sparing; stinting; saving. See *skimp, v.*—2. Scanty; meager; containing insufficient material: as, a *skimping* dress. *Halliwell.*—3. Scamped; executed carelessly or in a slighting manner. [Colloq. in all senses.]

The work was not *skimping* work by any means; it was a bridge of some pretentions.
*J. S. Brewer*, English Studies, p. 444. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**skimpingly** (skim'ping-li), *adv.* In a skimping manner; scantily; sparingly. *Bulwer*, My Novel, iii. 15.

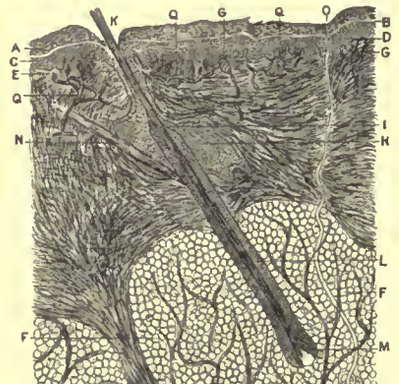
**skimpings** (skim'pingz), *n. pl.* [Verbal n. of *skimp, v.*] In *mining*, the refuse taken from the top of the sieve in jigging, tozing, or chimming.

**skimpy** (skim'pi), *a.* [< *skimp* + *-y*[1].] Spare; scanty; skimped. [Colloq., U. S.]

The woman . . . took off her bonnet, showing her gray hair drawn into a *skimpy* knot at the back of her head.
*M. N. Murfree*, Prophet of Great Smoky Mountains, iv.

**skimshander** (skim'shan-dėr), *v.* Same as *scrimshaw*.

**skin** (skin), *n.* [< ME. *skin, skinne, skynne,* < AS. *scinn* (rare), < Icel. *skinn* = Sw. *skinn* = Dan. *skind* = LG. *schin, schinn* = OHG. **scind*, skin, hide (the OHG. form not recorded, but the source of OHG. *scintan, scindan*, MHG. G. *schinden*, skin, flay, sometimes a strong verb, with pret. *schant*, pp. *geschunden:* see *skin, v.*); perhaps akin to *shin*, q. v. Cf. also W. *cen*, skin, peel, scales, *ysgen*, dandruff.] 1. In *anat.* and *zoöl.*, the continuous covering of an animal; the cutaneous investment of the body; the integument, cutis, or derm, especially when soft and flexible, a hard or rigid skin being called a *shell, test, exoskeleton*, etc. Skin ordinarily consists of two main divisions or layers: (1) the corium below, a connective-tissue layer, which is vascular, nervous, provided with glands, and is never shed, cast, or molted; (2) the non-vascular epidermis, superficially forming various epidermal or exoskeletal structures, as hair, feathers, hoofs, nails, claws, etc., of more or less dry and hard or horny texture, and either continuously shed in scales and shreds, or periodically molted wholly or in part. See the above technical words, and cuts under *hair*[1], 1, and *sweat-gland*.




Semi-diagrammatic Vertical Section of Human Skin, magnified.
A, stratum corneum; B, stratum lucidum; C, stratum granulosum; D, stratum spinosum; E, corium with papillæ; F, subcutaneous fat; G, tactile corpuscles; H, sebaceous gland; I, duct of sebaceous gland; J, Pacinian corpuscles; K, shaft of hair; L, root-sheath of hair; M, root of hair; N, arrector pili muscle; O, duct of sweat-gland; P, sweat-glaod; Q, blood-vessels.

Can the Ethiopian change his *skin*, or the leopard his spots? Jer. xiii. 23.

I'll not shed her blood;
Nor scar that whiter *skin* of hers than snow,
And smooth as monumental alabaster.
*Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 4.

Soon a wrinkled *Skin* plump Flesh invades!
*Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

2. The integument of an animal stripped from the body, with or without its appendages; a hide, pelt, or fur, either raw and green, or variously cured, dressed, or tanned. In the trades and in commerce the term is applied only to the skins of the smaller animals, the skins of the larger animals being called *hides:* thus, an ox-*hide*, a goat*skin*, cow*hide* boots, calf*skin* shoes, etc. See cut under *hide*.

A serpent *skynne* doon on this tree men lete
Avaylant be to save it in greet hete.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 211.

Robes of buffalo and beaver,
*Skins* of otter, lynx, and ermine.
*Longfellow*, Hiawatha, xvi.

3. In museums, the outer covering of an animal, preserved for examination or exhibition with the fur, feathers, etc., but not mounted or set up in imitation of life.—4. A water-vessel made of the whole or nearly the whole skin of a goat or other beast; a wine-skin. See cut under *bottle*.

No man putteth new wine into old wine-*skins:* else the wine will burst the *skins*, and the wine perisheth, and the *skins*. Mark ii. 22 (R. V.).

5. That which resembles skin in nature or use; the outer coat or covering of anything; especially, the exterior coating or layer of any substance when firmer or tougher than the interior; a rind or peel: as, the *skin* of fruit or plants; the *skin* (putamen) of an egg.

We at time of year
Do wound the bark, the *skin* of our fruit-trees.
*Shak.*, Rich. II., iii. 4. 58.

These blanks [for files] are now . . . soft and free from scale, or what is known as the *skin* of the steel.
*Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXIII. 33.

6. *Naut.:* (*a*) That part of a furled sail which is on the outside and covers the whole. (*b*) The planking or iron plating which covers the ribs of a vessel on the inside; also, the thin plating on the outer side of the ribs of an armor-plated iron ship.

The [life-]boat has two distinct *skins* of planking, diagonal to the boat's keel and contrary to each other.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XIV. 571.

7. A mean, stingy person; a skinflint. [Slang.]

Occasionally he would refer to the president of the Offshore Wrecking Company, his former employer, as that *skin*. *The Century*, XXXIX. 227.

8. A hot punch of whisky made in the glass; a whisky-skin. [Slang.]—**By** or **with the skin of one's teeth**, against great odds; by very slight chances in one's favor; narrowly; barely.

I am escaped *with the skin of my teeth*. Job xix. 20.

**Clean-skins**, wild cattle that have never been branded. Compare *maverick*. [Australia.]

These *clean skins*, as they are often called to distinguish them from the branded cattle, are supposed to belong to the cattle-owner on whose run they emerge from their shelter. *A. C. Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 206.

**Gold-beaters' skin.** See *gold-beater*.—**Hyson skin.** See *hyson*.—**In** or **with a whole skin**, without bodily injury; hence, with impunity.

He had resolv'd that day
To sleep *in a whole skin*.
*Marquis of Huntley's Retreat* (Child's Ballads, VII. 271).

**Papillæ of the skin.** See *papilla*.—**Pupilary skin-reflex.** See *reflex*.—**Skin book**, a book written on skin or parchment. [Rare and affected.]

Seinte Marherete, the Meiden ant Martyr, in old English. First Edited from the *Skin Books* in 1862.
*Seinte Marherete* (ed. Cockayne), Title.

**To save one's skin**, to come off without injury; escape bodily harm.

We meet with many of these dangerous civilities, wherein 'tis hard for a man to *save* both *his skin* and his credit.
*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

**White skin**, a technical name for the white leather largely used for lining boots and shoes.=**Syn. 1, 2,** and **5.** *Skin, Hide, Pelt, Rind, Peel, Husk, Hull. Skin* is the general word for the external covering or tissue of an animal, including man, and for coatings of fruits, especially such coatings as are thin, as of apples. *Hide* applies especially to the skin of large domestic animals, as horses and oxen. *Pelt* is an untanned skin of a beast with the hair on. *Rind* is used somewhat generally of the bark of trees, the natural covering of fruit, etc. *Peel* is the skin or rind of a fruit, which is easily removable by peeling off: as, orange-*peel;* the *peel* of a banana. *Husk* is an easily removable integument of certain plants, especially Indian corn. A *hull* is generally smaller than a *husk*, perhaps less completely covering the fruit: as, strawberry-*hulls;* raspberry-*hulls*.

**skin** (skin), *v.;* pret. and pp. *skinned*, ppr. *skinning*. [< *skin, n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To provide with skin; cover as with a skin.

It will but *skin* and film the ulcerous place.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 4. 147.

Really, by the side of Sir James, he looks like a death's head *skinned* over for the occasion.
*George Eliot*, Middlemarch, x.

2. To strip the skin from; flay; peel.

Prince Geraint. . . . dismounting like a man
That *skins* the wild beast after slaying him,
Stript from the three dead wolves of woman born
The three gay suits of armour which they wore.
*Tennyson*, Geraint.

3. To strip or peel off; remove by turning back and drawing off inside out. [Colloq.]

*Skin* the stockings off, . . . or you'll bust 'em.
*Dickens*, Great Expectations, xxxl.

4. To strip of valuable properties or possessions; fleece; plunder; rob; cheat; swindle. [Slang, U. S.]

The jury had orter consider how rilin' 'tis tuh have a feller *skin* ye out er fifty dollars—all the money ye got.
*The Century*, XL. 214.

The *skinning* of the land by sending away its substance in hard wheat is an improvidence of natural resources.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 559.

5. To copy or pretend to learn by employment of irregular or forbidden expedients, as a college exercise: as, to *skin* an example in mathematics by copying the solution. [College slang.]

Never *skin* a lesson which it requires any ability to learn.
*Yale Lit. Mag.*, XV. 81.

Classical men were continually tempted to *skin* (copy) the solutions of these examples.
*C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 457.

**Skinned cat**, the burbot, or fresh-water ling, *Lota maculosa*: a trade-name. [Lake Michigan.]—**Skinned rabbit**, a very lean person.—**To skin a flint.** See *flint*.—**To skin the cat**, in gymnastic exercises, to raise the feet and legs upward between the arms extended from a bar, and then draw the body over.—**To skin up a sail** (*naut.*), to make that part of the canvas which covers the sail when furled smooth and neat, by turning the sail well up on the yards.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To become covered with skin; grow a new skin; cicatrize: as, a wound *skins* over.—2. To accomplish anything by irregular, underhand, or dishonest means; specifically, in college use, to employ forbidden or unfair methods or expedients in preparing for recitation or examination. [Slang.]

"In our examinations," says a correspondent, "many of the fellows cover the palms of their hands with dates, and when called upon for a given date, they read it off directly from their hands. Such persons *skin*."
*B. H. Hall*, College Words and Customs, p. 430.

3. To slip away; abscond; make off. [Slang.]—**To skin out.** (*a*) To depart hastily and secretly; slip away. [Slang.]

Sitting Bull *skinned out* from the Yellowstone Valley and sought refuge in Canada. *New York Times.*

(*b*) To range wide, as a dog in the field. *Sportsman's Gazetteer.*

**skin-area** (skin'ā″rē-ă), *n.* See *skin-friction.*

**skin-boat** (skin'bōt), *n.* A coracle, or rawhide boat; a bull-boat. See cut under *coracle.*

**skin-bone** (skin'bōn), *n.* An ossification in or of the skin; any dermal bone.

**skin-bound** (skin'bound), *a.* Having the skin drawn tightly over the flesh; hidebound.—**Skin-bound disease.** (*a*) Sclerodermia. (*b*) Sclerema neonatorum.

**skinch** (skinch), *v.* [A var. of *skimp*, with terminal variation as in *bump*², *bunch*², *hump*, *huneh*. Cf. *skingy*.] **I.** *trans.* To stint; scrimp; give short allowance of. [Prov. Eng.]

**II.** *intrans.* To be sparing or parsimonious; pinch; save. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**skinck,** *n.* Same as *skink*².

**skin-coat** (skin'kōt), *n.* The skin.

You are the hare of whom the proverb goes,
Whose valour plucks dead lions by the beard:
I'll smoke your *skin-coat*, an I catch you right.
*Shak.*, K. John, ii. 1. 139.

**To curry one's skin-coat,** to beat a person severely. *Halliwell.*

**skin-deep** (skin'dēp'), *a.* Not penetrating or extending deeper than the thickness of the skin; superficial.

That "beauty is only *skindeep*" is itself but a *skindeep* observation. *H. Spencer.*

**skin-deep** (skin'dēp'), *adv.* In a superficial manner; superficially; slightly.

**skin-eater** (skin'ē″tėr), *n.* An insect that preys upon or infests prepared skins, as furs and specimens of natural history. (*a*) One of various tineid moths. (*b*) A beetle of the family *Dermestidæ*: a museum-pest.

**skinflint** (skin'flint), *n.* [< *skin*, *v.*, + obj. *flint*.] One who makes use of contemptible means to get or save money; a mean, niggardly, or avaricious person; a miser.

"It would have been long," said Oldbuck, . . . "ere my womankind could have made such a reasonable bargain with that old *skin-flint*." *Scott*, Antiquary, xi.

**skin-friction** (skin'frik″shon), *n.* The friction between a solid and a fluid, arising from the drag exerted on the surface of the body by the fluid particles sliding past it. The area of the immersed surface of a body is called its *skin-area.*

The two principal causes of the resistance to the motion of a ship are the *skin friction* and the production of waves. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 518.

**skinful** (skin'fūl), *n.* [< *skin* + *-ful*.] 1. The contents of a full leather skin or bag. See *skin*, *n.*, 4.

Well do I remember how at each well the first *skinful* was tasted all around. *The Century*, XXIX. 652.

2. As much as one can contain, especially of strong drink of any kind: as, a *skinful* of beer.

He wept to think each thoughtless youth
Contained of wickedness a *skinful*.
*W. S. Gilbert*, Sir Macklin.

**skin-game** (skin'gām), *n.* A game, as of cards, in which one player has no chance against another, as when the cards are stocked or other tricks are played to cheat or fleece; any confidence-game. [Slang.]

**skin-graft** (skin'gräft), *n.* Same as *graft*², 3.

To facilitate the process of healing, *skin-grafts* were transferred from the arm. *Medical News*, LII. 416.

**skin-grafting** (skin'gräf″ting), *n.* An operation whereby particles of healthy skin are transplanted from the body of the same or another person to a wound or burned surface, to form a new skin. Also called *Reverdin's operation* or *method.*

I had been doing "quill-grafting" in the same manner that "*skin-grafting*" is done to-day.
*Medical News*, LII. 276.

**skingy** (skin'ji), *a.* [Var. of **skinchy*, < *skinch* + *-y*¹.] 1. Stingy. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] —2. Cold; nipping: noting the weather. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**skin-house** (skin'hous), *n.* A gambling-house where skin-games are played. [Slang, U. S.]

**skink**¹ (skingk), *v.* [< ME. *skinken*, *skynken*, usually assibilated **shenken*, *schenken*, *schenchen*, < AS. *scencan*, pour out drink, = OFries. *skenka*, *schanka* = D. *schenken* = MLG. *schenken* = OHG. *scenkan*, *scenchan*, MHG. G. *schenken* (> OF. *escancer*, pour out drink) = Icel. *skenkja*, serve, drink, fill one's cup, = Sw. *skänka* = Dan. *skjænke*, pour out, drink; prob. orig. pour or draw through a pipe, from the noun represented by *shank*¹: see *shank*¹. Cf. *nuncheon*. For the form *skink*, as related to **shench*, ME. *schenchen*, cf. *drink*, *drench*¹.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To draw or pour out (liquor); serve for drinking; offer or present (drink, etc.).

Bacus the wyn hem *skynketh* al aboute.
*Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 478.

Our glass of life runs wine, the vintner *skinks* it.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Knight of Malta, iii. 1.

2. To fill with liquor; pour liquor into.

Weoren tha bernes [men],
*i-scængte* mid beore,
& tha drihliche gumen,
weoren win-drunken. *Layamon*, l. 8124.

I'll have them *skink* my standing bowls with wine.
*Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

**II.** *intrans.* To draw, pour out, or serve liquor or drink.

For that cause [they] called this new city by the name of Nalol: that is, *skinck* or poure in.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 480.

Where every jovial tinker for his chink
May cry, mine host, to crambe, "Give us drink,
And do not slink, but *skink*."
*B. Jonson*, New Inn, i. 3.

Fair Annie's taen a silver can,
Afore the bride to *skink*.
*Skiœn Annie; Fair Annie* (Child's Ballads, III. 388).

[Now provincial in all senses.]

**skink**¹ (skingk), *n.* [= MLG. *schenke* = MHG. *schenke*, G. *ge-schenk*, drink, = Icel. *skenkr*, the serving of drink at a meal, present, = Sw. *skänk* = Dan. *skjænk*, sideboard, bar, also gift, present, donation; from the verb.] 1. Drink; any liquor used as a beverage.

The wine!—there was hardly half a mutchkin, and puir, thin, fusionless *skink* it was. *Scott*, St. Ronan's Well.

2. A skinker. See the quotation. [Prov. Eng.]

In a family the person latest at breakfast is called the *skink*, or the skinker, and some domestic office is imposed or threatened for the day, such as ringing the bell, putting coal on the fire, or, in other cases, drawing the beer for the family. *Halliwell.*

**skink**² (skingk), *n.* [= OFries. *skunka*, *schonk*, leg, bone, ham, = D. *schonk*, a bone in a piece of meat, = G. *schinken*, a ham, etc.: see *shank*¹. Cf. *skink*¹.] A shin-bone of beef; also, soup made with a shin of beef or other sinewy parts. [Scotch.]

Scotch *skinck*, which is a pottage of strong nutriment, is made with the knees and sinews of beef, but long boiled. *Bacon*, Nat. Hist., § 45.

**skink**³ (skingk), *n.* [Also *seinc*, and formerly *scink*, *seinque*; = F. *seinque*; < L. *scincos*, *scincus*, < Gr. σκίγκος, a kind of lizard common in Asia and Africa, prob. the adda.] A scincoid lizard; any member of the family *Scincidæ* in a broad sense, as the adda, *Scincus officinalis*, to which the name probably first attached. They are harmless creatures, some inches long, natives mostly of warm countries, with small, sometimes rudimentary

Skink (*Cyclodus gigas*).

limbs, and generally smooth scales. Those with well-formed legs resemble other lizards, but some (as of the scarcely separable family *Anguidæ*) are more snake-like or even worm-like, as the slow-worm of Europe. Common skinks in the United States are the blue-tailed, *Eumeces fasciatus*, and the ground-skink, *Oligosoma laterale*. See *Anguis*, *Eumeces*, *Seps*, and cuts under *Cyclodus* and *Scincus*.

Th' horned Cerastes, th' Alexandrian *Skink*,
Th' Adder, and Drynas (full of odious stink).
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 6.

**skinker** (sking'kėr), *n.* [< *skink*¹ + *-er*¹.] One who draws or pours out liquor; a tapster; a server of drink; hence, the landlord of an alehouse or tavern. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Jack *skinker*, fill it full;
A pledge unto the health of heavenly Alvida.
*Greene and Lodge*, Looking Glass for Lond. and Eng.

A little further off, some old-fashioned *skinkers* and drawers, all with portentously red noses, were spreading a banquet on the leaf-strewn earth.
*Hawthorne*, Blithedale Romance, p. 245.

**skinking** (sking'king), *a.* [Prop. ppr. of *skink*¹, *v.*] Watery; thin; washy. [Scotch.]

Ye pow'ra wha mak' mankind your care,
And dish them out their bill o' fare,
Auld Scotland wants nae *skinking* ware
That jaups in luggies. *Burns*, To a Haggis.

**skinkle**¹ (sking'kl), *v. t.* [Freq. of *skink*¹.] To sprinkle. [Scotch.]

**skinkle**² (sking'kl), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *skinkled*, ppr. *skinkling*. [Appar. a remote freq. of *shine* (AS. *scīnan*).] To sparkle; glisten. [Scotch.]

The cleading that fair Annet had on,
It *skinkled* in their een.
*Lord Thomas and Fair Annet* (Child's Ballads, II. 128).

**skinless** (skin'les), *a.* [< *skin* + *-less*.] Having no skin, or having a very thin skin: as, *skinless* fruit.

In the midst of all this chaos grinned from the chimney-piece . . . a fall cast of Michael Angelo's well-known *skinless* model. *C. Kingsley*, Alton Locke, vi.

**Skinless oat.** See *oat*.—**Skinless pea.** See *pea*¹, 1.

**skinlet**† (skin'let), *n.* Thin skin. [Rare.]

*Cuticola*, any filme, or *skinlet*, or thin rinde or pille.
*Florio*, 1611.

**skin-merchant** (skin'mėr″chant), *n.* 1. A dealer in skins. Hence—2. A recruiting-officer. [Slang.]

I am a manufacturer of honour and glory—vulgarly call'd a recruiting dealer, or more vulgarly still, a *skin-merchant*. *Burgoyne*, Lord of the Manor, iii. 2.

**skinned** (skind), *a.* [< ME. *skynned*; < *skin* + *-ed*².] Having a skin: chiefly in composition with a descriptive adjective: as, thick-*skinned*, thin-*skinned*.

In another Yle ben folk that gon upon hire Hondes and hire Feet, as Bestes: and thei ben alle *skynned* and fedred, and thei wolde lepen als lightly in to Trees, and fro Tree to Tree, as it were Squyrelles or Apes.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 206.

Oh here they come. They are delicately *skinn'd* and limb'd. *Brome*, Jovial Crew, iii.

**skinner** (skin'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *skinnere*, *skynner*, *skynnare* = Icel. *skinnari* = Sw. *skinnare* = Dan. dial. *skinder*, a dealer in skins, a skinner, tanner; as *skin*, *n.*, + *-er*¹. In sense of 'one who skins' the word is later, = D. *schinder* = LG. *schinner* = MHG. G. *schinder*; as *skin*, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] 1. One who deals in skins of any sort, as hides, furs, or parchments; a furrier.

We haue sent you a *Skinner*, . . . to viewe and see such furres as you shall cheape or buye.
*Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 298.

2. One who removes the skin, as from animals; a flayer.

Then the Hockster immediately mounts, and rides after more game, leaving the other to the *skinners*, who are at hand, and ready to take off his hide.
*Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1676.

3. One who strips or robs; a plunderer; specifically [*cap.*], in *U. S. hist.*, one of a body of

marauders during the revolutionary war, professedly belonging to the American side, who infested the region between the British and American lines in New York, and committed depredations, especially upon the loyalists. [Slang.]

This poor opinion of the *Skinners* was not confined to Mr. Cæsar Thompson. . . . The convenience, and perhaps the necessities, of the leaders of the American arms in the neighbourhood of New York had induced them to employ certain subordinate agents, of extremely irregular habits, in executing their lesser plans of annoying the enemy. *Cooper*, The Spy, i.

There were two sets of these scapegraces — the "Cowboys," or cattle-thieves, and the "*Skinners*," who took everything they could find. *The Atlantic*, LXVI. 511.

4. A bird fat enough to burst the skin on falling to the ground when shot. [Slang.]

**skinnery**† (skin′ėr-i), *n.* [ME. *skynnery*; < *skin* + *-ery*.] Skins or furs collectively.

To drapery & *skynnery* euer haue ye a sight. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 180.

**skinniness** (skin′i-nes), *n.* 1. The state of being skinny, or like skin. — 2. Leanness; emaciation.

**skinning-table** (skin′ing-tā′bl), *n.* A taxidermists' table, provided with appliances for skinning and stuffing objects of natural history.

With such precautions as these, birds most liable to be soiled reach the *skinning-table* in perfect order. *Coues*, Key to N. A. Birds (1884), p. 18.

**skinny** (skin′i), *a.* [< *skin* + *-y*¹.] 1. Consisting of or having the nature of skin; resembling skin or film; cutaneous; membranous.

And [it cureth] the bones charged with purulent and *skinny* matter. *Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xxiii., Proeme.

Our ministers, . . . like a seething pot set to cool, sensibly exhale and reak out the greatest part of that zeal and those gifts which were formerly in them, settling in a *skinny* congealment of esse and sloth at the top. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

2. Tough and firm or dense, but not hard: as, the *skinny* covering of a bird's beak: distinguished from *horny*.

What is most remarkable in these [whistling ducks] is that the end of their beaks is soft, and of a *skinny*, or, more properly, cartilaginous substance. *Cook*, Second Voyage, i. 5.

3. Characterized by skinniness; showing skin with little appearance of flesh under it; lean; emaciated.

You seem to understand me,
By each at once her choppy finger laying
Upon her *skinny* lips. *Shak.*, Macbeth, i. 3. 45.

I fear thee, ancient mariner,
I fear thy *skinny* hand. *Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, iv.

4. Miserly; stingy; mean. Compare *skin*, *n.*, 7. [Colloq.]

As a rule, the whole of the men in a factory would contribute, and *skinny* ones were not let off easily. *Lancet*, 1890, II. 246.

**skin-planting** (skin′plan′ting), *n.* Same as *skin-grafting*.

**skin-sensory** (skin′sen′sō-ri), *a.* Of or pertaining to the epidermis and the principal parts of the nervous system: an embryological term applied to the outer germ-layer or ectoderm of the embryo, whence the above-named tissues and organs are derived.

**skin-tight** (skin′tīt), *a.* Fitting like the skin; as tight as the skin; pressing close on the skin; glove-tight.

Pink *skin-tight* breeches met his high patent-leather boots at the knee. *T. C. Crawford*, English Life, p. 91.

**skintling** (skint′ling), *adv.* [Appar. for **squintling*, < *squint* + *-ling*².] At an angle. [Colloq.]

When dry [the bricks] . . . are carried in wheel-barrows and set *skintling*, or at angles across each other, to allow the heat to pass between them in the down-draught kilns. *Science*, XIII. 335.

**skin-wool** (skin′wůl), *n.* Wool taken from the dead skin, as distinguished from that shorn from the living animal.

**skio, skeo** (skyō), *n.* [< Norw. *skjaa*, a shed, esp., like *fiske-skjaa*, a 'fish-shed,' a shed in which to dry fish.] A fishermen's shed or hut. [Orkney Islands.]

He would substitute better houses for the *skeocs*, or sheds, built of dry stones, in which the inhabitants cured or manufactured their fish. *Scott*, Pirate, xi.

**skip**¹ (skip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *skipped* or *skipt*, ppr. *skipping*. [< ME. *skippen*, *skyppen*. Origin uncertain: (*a*) according to Skeat, < Ir. *sgiob*, snatch (found in pp. *sgiobtha*, snatched away, *sgiob*, a snatch, grasp), = Gael. *sgiab*, start or move suddenly, snatch or pull at anything, = W. *ysgipio*, snatch away; (*b*) less prob. connected with Icel. *skopa*, run, *skoppa*, spin like a top.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move suddenly or hastily (in a specified direction); go with a leap or spring; bound; dart.

Whan she sawgh that Romayns wan the toun,
She took hir children alle, and *skipte* adoun
Into the fyr, and chees rather to dye
Than any Romayn dide hire vileynye.
*Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 674.

And he castide awey his cloth & *skippide* and cam to him. *Wyclif*, Mark x. 50.

O'er the hills o' Glentanar you'll *skip* in an hour.
*Baron of Brackley* (Child's Ballads, VI. 191).

2. To take light, dancing steps; leap about, as in sport; jump lightly; caper; frisk; specifically, to skip the rope (see below).

Ne'er trust me, but she danceth!
Summer is in her face now, and she *skippeth!*
*Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 2.

When going ashore, one attired like a woman lay grovelling on the sand, whilest the rest *skipt* about him in a ring. *Sandys*, Travailes, p. 15.

Can any information be given as to the origin of the custom of *skipping* on Good Friday? . . . It was generally practised with the long rope, from six to ten, or more, grown-up people *skipping* at one rope. *N. and Q.*, 7th ser., IX. 407.

3. To make sudden changes with omissions; especially, to change about in an arbitrary manner: as, to *skip* about in one's reading.

Quick sensations *skip* from vein to vein. *Pope*, Dunciad, ii. 212.

The vibrant accent *skipping* here and there,
Just as it pleased invention or despair.
*Lowell*, Biglow Papers, 1st ser., Int.

4. To pass without notice; make omission, as of certain passages in reading or writing: often followed by *over*.

I don't know why they *skipped over* Lady Betty, who, if there were any question of beauty, is, I think, as well as her sister. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 33.

5. To take one's self off hurriedly; make off: as, he collected the money and *skipped*. [Slang.] — 6. In *music*, to pass or progress from any tone to a tone more than one degree distant from it. = **Syn.** 1 and 2. *Skip*, *Trip*, *Hop*, *Leap*, *Bound*, *Spring*, *Jump*, *Vault*. *Skipping* is more than *tripping* and less than *leaping*, *bounding*, *springing*, or *jumping*; like *tripping*, it implies lightness of spirits or joy. It is about equal to *hopping*, but *hopping* is rather heavy and generally upon one foot or with the feet together, while *skipping* uses the feet separately or one after the other. A *hop* is shorter than a *jump*, and a *jump* than a *leap*: as, the *hop* of a toad; the *jump* of a frog; the *leap* of a marsh-frog; a *jump* from a fence; a *leap* from a second-story window. *Skip*, *trip*, *bound*, and *spring* imply elasticity; *bound*, *spring*, *leap*, and *vault* imply vigorous activity. *Vault* implies that one has something on which to rest one or both hands; *vaulting* is either upon or over something, as a horse, a fence, and therefore is largely an upward movement; the other movements may be chiefly horizontal.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To leap over; cross with a skip or bound.

Tom could move with lordly grace,
Dick nimbly *skipt* the gutter. *Swift*, Tom and Dick.

2. To pass over without action or notice; disregard; pass by.

Let not thy sword *skip* one. *Shak.*, T. of A., iv. 3. 110.

He entailes the Brecon estate on the issue male of his eldest son, and, in defaller, to *skip* the 2d son . . . and to come to the third. *Aubrey*, Lives, William Aubrey.

I could write about its [Halifax's] free-school system, and its many noble charities. But the reader always *skips* such things. *C. D. Warner*, Baddeck, ii.

3. To cause to skip or bound; specifically, to throw (a missile) so as to cause it to make a series of leaps along a surface.

The doctor could *skip* them [stones] clear across the stream — four skips and a landing on the other bank. *Joseph Kirkland*, The McVeys, v.

**To skip or jump the rope**, to jump over a rope slackly held and kept in steady revolution over one's head, the leaps being taken just in time to allow the rope to pass between the feet and the ground. The ends of the rope may be held in the hands of the skipper, or by two other persons so placed as to give it a large radius of revolution. It is a common amusement of young girls.

**skip**¹ (skip), *n.* [< *skip*¹, *v.*] 1. A leap; a spring; a bound.

And with an active *skip* remount themselves again,
Leaving the Roman horse behind them on the plain.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, viii. 195.

He fetched divers *skips*, and cried out, "I have found it, I have found it!" *Jer. Taylor*, Works (ed. 1835), I. 383.

The things that mount the rostrum with a *skip*,
And then skip down again. *Cowper*, Task, ii. 409.

2. A passing over or disregarding; an omission; specifically, in *music*, a melodic progression from any tone to a tone more than one degree distant. Also called *salto*. — 3. That which is skipped; anything which is passed over or disregarded. [Rare.]

No man who has written so much is so seldom tiresome. In his books there are scarcely any of those passages which, in our school days, we used to call *skip*. Yet he often wrote on subjects which are generally considered dull. *Macaulay*, Horace Walpole.

4. In the games of bowls and curling, the player who acts as captain, leader, or director of a side or team, and who usually plays the last bowl or stone which his team has to play. Also called *skipper*. — 5. A college servant; a scout. [Dublin University slang.]

Conducting himself in all respects . . . as his, the aforesaid Lorrequer's, own man, *skip*, valet, or flunkey. *C. Lever*, Harry Lorrequer, xi.

6. In *sugar-making*, the amount or charge of syrup in the pans at one time. — **Hop, skip, and jump.** See *hop*¹. — **Skip-tooth saw**, a saw with every alternate tooth removed.

**skip**² (skip), *n.* [A var. of *skep*, q. v.] In *mining*, an iron box for raising ore, differing from the kibble in that it runs between guides, while the kibble hangs free. In metal-mines the name is sometimes given to the box when it has wheels and runs on rails.

**skip-braint** (skip′brān), *a.* Shuttle-witted; flighty; fickle. [Rare.]

This *skipp-braine* Fancie moves these easie movers
To loue what ere hath but a glimpse of good.
*Davies*, Microcosmos, p. 30. (*Davies.*)

**Skipetar** (skip′e-tär), *n.* [Albanian *Skipetar*, lit. mountaineer, < *skipe*, a mountain.] 1. An Albanian or Arnaut. See *Albanian*. — 2. The language of the Albanians: same as *Albanian*.

**skip-hegrie** (skip′heg′ri), *n.* Same as *hegrie*.

**skipjack** (skip′jak), *n.* [< *skip*¹ + *jack*¹.] 1. A shallow, impertinent fellow; an insignificant fop; a puppy.

These villains, that can never leave grinning! . . . to see how this *skip-jack* looks at me! *Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, iii.

What, know'st thou, *skipjack*, whom thou villain call'st? *Greene*, Alphonsus, i.

2†. Formerly, a youth who rode horses up and down, showing them off with a view to sale.

The boyes, striplings, &c., that have the riding of the jades up and downe are called *skip-jacks*. *Dekker*, Lanthorne and Candle Light, x. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

3. The merrythought of a fowl made into a little toy by a twisted thread and a small piece of stick. (*Halliwell.*) A similar skipjack is oftener made of the breastbone of a goose or duck, across the costal processes of which is twisted a piece of twine with a little stick, the latter being stuck at the other end with a bit of shoemaker's wax. As the adhesion of the stick to the wax suddenly gives way, under the continued tension of the twisted string, the toy skips into the air, or turns a somersault. Also called *jumping-jack*.

4. In *ichth.*, one of several different fishes which dart through and sometimes skip out of the water. (*a*) The bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*. See cut under *bluefish*. (*b*) The herring, or Ohio shad, *Clupea chrysochloris*, of little economical value, related to the alewife. (*c*) The saurel, *Trachurus saurus*: same as *scad*¹, 2. (*d*) The hairtail, a trichiuroid fish, *Trichiurus lepturus*. [Indian river, Florida.] (*e*) The jurel, buffalo-jack, or jack-fish, a carangoid, *Caranx pisquetos*. [Florida.] (*f*) The runner, a carangoid fish, *Elegatis pinnulatus*. [Key West.] (*g*) A scombroid fish, *Sarda chilensis*, the bonito. See cut under *bonito*. [California.] (*h*) The butterfish, a stromateoid fish, *Stromateus triacanthus*. See cut under *butter-fish*. [Cape Cod, Massachusetts.] (*i*) The brook-silversides, *Labidesthes sicculus*, a graceful little fish of the family *Atherinidæ*, found in ponds and brooks of the Mississippi watershed. It is 3½ inches long, translucent olive-green, the back dotted with black, the sides with a very distinct silvery band bounded above by a black line.

Skipjack (*Labidesthes sicculus*), about natural size.

5. In *entom.*, a click-beetle or snapping-beetle; an elater; any member of the *Elateridæ*. See cut under *click-beetle*. — 6. A form of boat used on the Florida coast, built very flat, with little or no sheer, and with chubby bows. *J. A. Henshall.*

**skip-kennel**† (skip′ken′el), *n.* [< *skip*¹, *v.*, + obj. *kennel*².] One who has to jump the gutters: a contemptuous name for a lackey or footboy.

Every scullion and *skipkennel* had liberty to tell his master his owd. *Amhurst*, Terræ Filius, No. 2.

You have no professed enemy except the rabble, and my lady's waiting-woman, who are sometimes apt to call you *skip-kennel*. *Swift*, Advice to Servants (Footman).

**skip-mackerel** (skip′mak′e-rel), *n.* The bluefish, *Pomatomus saltatrix*.

**skipper**¹ (skip′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *skippere*, *skyppare*; < *skip*¹ + *-er*¹.] 1. One who or that which skips or jumps; a leaper; a dancer. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 458. — 2†. A locust.

This wind hem brogte the *skipperes*,
He deden on gres [grass] and coren [corn] deres [harm].
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3087.

3†. A trifling, thoughtless person; a skipjack.

*Skipper*, stand back; 'tis age that nourisheth.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., il. 1. 341.

4. In *entom.*: (*a*) A hesperian; any butterfly of the family *Hesperiidæ:* so called from their quick, darting, or jerky flight. Also called *hopper*. See cut under *Hesperia*. (*b*) The larva of the cheese-fly, *Piophila casei;* a cheese-hopper. See cut under *cheese-fly*. (*c*) One of certain water-beetles or -boatmen of the family *Notonectidæ*. See cut under *water-boatman*. (*d*) A skipjack, snapping-bug, or click-beetle. See cut under *click-beetle*.— 5. The saury pike, *Scomberesox saurus*. See cut under *saury*.— 6. Same as *skip*[1], 4.—**Lulworth skipper**, a small hesperian butterfly, *Pamphila actæon:* so called by English collectors, from its abundance at Lulworth, England.

**skipper**[2] (skip'ėr), *v. i.* [A freq. of *skip*[1].] To move with short skips; skip. [Rare.]

A grass-finch *skippered* to the top of a stump.
*S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 14.

**skipper**[3] (skip'ėr), *n.* [< D. *schipper* (= Sw. *skeppare* = Dan. *skipper*), a shipper, sailor, navigator, = E. *shipper:* see *shipper*.] The master of a small trading or merchant vessel; a sea-captain; hence, in familiar use, one having the principal charge in any kind of vessel.

Young Patrick Spens is the best *skipper*
That ever sail'd the sea.
*Sir Patrick Spens* (Child's Ballads, III. 338).

The *skipper* hauled at the heavy sail.
*Whittier*, Wreck of Rivermouth.

**Skipper's daughters**, tall white-crested waves, such as are seen at sea in windy weather; whitecaps.

It was gray, harsh, easterly weather, the swell ran pretty high, and out in the open there were *skipper's daughters*.
*R. L. Stevenson*, Education of an Engineer.

**skipper**[4] (skip'ėr), *n.* [Prob. < W. *ysgubor*, a barn, = Ir. *sgiobol* = Gael. *sgiobal*, a barn, granary. Otherwise a var. of **skippen* for *shippen*, a shed.] A barn; an outhouse; a shed or other place of shelter used as a lodging. [Cant.]

Now let each tripper
Make a retreat into the *skipper*,
And couch a hogs-head till the dark man 's past.
*Brome*, Jovial Crew, ii.

**skipper**[4] (skip'ėr), *v. i.* [< *skipper*[4], *n.*] To take shelter in a barn, shed, or other rude lodging: sometimes with indefinite *it*. [Cant.]

If the weather is fine and mild, they prefer "*skippering it*"—that is, sleeping in an outhouse or hay-field—to going to a union.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, III. 401.

**skipper-bird** (skip'ėr-bėrd), *n.* One who sleeps in barns, outhouses, or other rude places of shelter; a vagrant; a tramp. [Cant.]

The best places in England for *skipper-birds* (parties that never go to lodging-houses, but to barns or outhouses, sometimes without a blanket).
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 310.

**skipper-boy**† (skip'ėr-boi), *n.* A boy sailor.

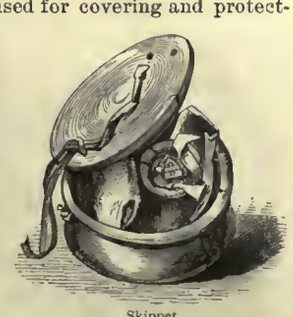
O up bespak the *skipper-boy*,
I wat he spak too high.
*William Guiseman* (Child's Ballads, III. 52).

**skippership** (skip'ėr-ship), *n.* [< *skipper*[3] + *-ship*.] 1. The office or rank of a skipper, or master of a small vessel.—2. A fee paid to the skipper of a cod-fisher in excess of his share of the proceeds of the voyage. [Massachusetts.]

**skippet**[1]† (skip'et), *n.* [Appar. formed by Spenser, < **skip* (AS. *scip*), a ship, + *-et*.] A small boat.

Upon the banck they sitting did espy
A daintie damsell dressing of her heare,
By whom a little *skippet* floting did appeare.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. xii. 14.

**skippet**[2] (skip'et), *n.* [< *skip*[2], *skep*, + *-et*.] 1. A circular box used for covering and protecting a seal. Old documents were commonly sealed by means of a ribbon which passed through the parchment, and to which was affixed a large circular wax seal, not attached to the parchment itself, but hanging below its edge. The skippet used to protect such a seal was commonly turned of wood, like a shallow box, with a cover formed of a simple disk of wood held to the box by strings passed through eyelet-holes.


Skippet.

These indentures are contained in volumes bound in purple velvet, the seals of the different parties being preserved in silver *skippets* attached to the volumes by silken cords.
*Athenæum*, No. 3085, p. 783.

2. A small round vessel with a long handle, used for lading water. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**skipping** (skip'ing), *p. a.* 1. Performing any act indicated by skip, in any sense; especially, taking skips or leaps; frisking; hence, flighty; giddy; volatile.

Allay with some cold drops of modesty
Thy *skipping* spirit.
*Shak.*, M. of V., il. 2. 196.

2. Characterized by skips or leaps.

An Ethiopian, poore, and accompanyed with few of his nation, who, fantastically clad, doth dance in their processions with a *skipping* motion, and distortion of his body, not unlike our Antiques.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 133.

**skippingly** (skip'ing-li), *adv.* In a skipping manner; by skips or leaps.

**skipping-rope** (skip'ing-rōp), *n.* A piece of small rope, with or without wooden handles, used by children in the sport of skipping the rope. Also called *jumping-rope* and *skip-rope*. See *to skip the rope*, under *skip*[1].

**skipping-teach** (skip'ing-tēch), *n.* In *sugar-making*, a kind of pan for removing concentrated syrups from open evaporating-pans. It fills, when lowered into the evaporating-pans, through an inwardly opening and outwardly closing valve, and after filling is raised so that syrup adhering to its exterior may drip back, to avoid waste in transferring its contents. Improved modern evaporating-pans have rendered this device practically obsolete.

**skip-rope** (skip'rōp), *n.* Same as *skipping-rope*.

**skip-shaft** (skip'shaft), *n.* In *mining*, a special shaft for the ascent and descent of the skip.

**skip-wheel** (skip'hwēl), *n.* In a carding-machine, a wheel which regulates the mechanism for lifting the top flats in a prearranged order for their successive cleaning. The method is generally to lift every alternate flat; but in some cases the flats near the feeding-cylinder become soonest clogged, and are lifted more frequently than the others.

**skirt**†, *v. i.* An obsolete form of *scur*[1].

**skirgaliard**†, *n.* [Early mod. E. *skyrgalyard;* cf. *galliard*, *n.*, 1.] A wild, gay, dissipated fellow. *Halliwell*.

Syr *skyrgalyard*, ye were so skyt,
Your wyll than ran before your wyt.
*Skelton*, Against the Scottes, l. 101.

**skirk**†, *v. i.* [A var. of *scrike*[1], *shriek*.] To shriek.

I, like a tender-hearted wench, *skirked* out for fear of the devil.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii. (*Davies.*)

**skirl**, *v.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *shirl*[1] for *shrill*.

**skirlcock** (skėrl'kok), *n.* The mistlethrush: so called from its harsh note. *C. Swainson*. [Prov. Eng.]

**skirling** (skėr'ling), *n.* [Verbal n. of *skirl*, *v.*] The act of emitting a shrill sound; also, a shrill sound; a skirl. [Scotch.]

**skirm**†, *v.* [ME. *skirmen, skyrmen,* < OF. *eskermir, eskiermir, esquermir, esquiermir, escremir, escrimer, scrimir,* also *eskermer, escremer,* fence, play at fence, lay hard about one, F. *escrimer,* fence, = Pr. *escrimir, escremir* = Sp. Pg. *esgrimir* = It. *schermare, schermire,* fence, < OHG. *scirman, scirmen,* shield, protect. MHG. *schirmen, schermen,* shield, defend, fight, G. *schirmen,* shield, defend, < OHG. *scirm, scerm,* MHG. *schirm, scherm,* G. *schirm,* a shield, screen, shelter, guard (> It. *schermo,* protection, defense); cf. Gr. *σκίρον,* a parasol, *σκιά,* shade, shadow. Hence ult. *skirmish, scrimmage,* and (< F.) *escrime, scrimer*.] **I.** *intrans.* To fence; skirmish.

There the Sarsyns were strawyd wyde,
And bygane to *skyrme* bylyve,
As al the worlde schul to-dryve.
*Wright*, Seven Sages, l. 2693.

**II.** *trans.* To fence with; fight; strike.

Aschatus with skath [thou] wold *skirme* to the deth,
That is my fader so fre, and thi first graunser.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13601.

**skirmery**†, *n.* [ME. *skirmerie,* < OF. *escrimerie,* < *escrimer,* fence: see *skirm*.] Defense; skirmishing.

The kynge Bohors, that moche cowde of *skirmerie*, resceyved the stroke on his sbelde, and he smote so harde that a gret quarter fill on the launde.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 368.

**skirmish** (skėr'mish), *n.* [Also dial. or colloq. *scrimmage, skrimmage;* early mod. E. also *skirmage, scarmage, scarmoge;* < ME. *scarmishe, scarmysshe, scarmich, scarmych, scarmuch, scharmus,* < OF. (and F.) *escarmouche* = Pr. *escarmussa* = Sp. *escaramuza* = Pg. *escaramuça* = It. *scaramuccia,* prop. *schermugio* (the *scaramuccia* form being in part a reflection of the OF., which in its turn, with the Sp., and the MHG. *scharmutzel, scharmitzel,* G. *scharmützel,* D. *schermutseling,* Sw. *skärmytsel,* Dan. *skjærmydsel,* which have an added dim. term., is from the It. *schermugio*), formerly *schermuzio,* a skirmish; with dim. or depreciative suffix, < *schermire,* fence, fight: see *skirm*. Cf. *scaramouch,* ult. from the same It. source.] 1. An irregular fight, especially between small parties; an engagement, in the presence of two armies, between small detachments advanced for the purpose either of drawing on a battle or of concealing by their fire the movements of the troops in the rear.

Of Troilus, that is to palays ryden
Fro the *scarmich* of the which I you tolde.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, ii. 934.

A yeare and seuen moneths was Scipio at the siege of Numantia, all whiche time he neuer gaue battell or *skirmishe*, but only gaue order that no succour might come at them.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 32.

McPherson had encountered the largest force yet met since the battle of Port Gibson, and had a *skirmish* nearly approaching a battle.
*U. S. Grant*, Personal Memoirs, I. 490.

2†. Defense.

Such cruell game my *scarmoges* disarmes.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. vi. 34.

3. Any contention or contest; a preliminary trial of strength, etc.

They never meet but there 's a *skirmish* of wit.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, i. 1. 64.

Of God's dreadful Anger these
Were but the first light *Skirmishes*.
*Cowley*, Pindaric Odes, xiv. 14.

=Syn. 1. *Rencounter, Brush,* etc. See *encounter*.

**skirmish** (skėr'mish), *v. i.* [Early mod. E. also *skyrmysshe;* < ME. *skarmysshen, scarmishen,* < OF. *escarmoucher, escarmoucier,* F. *escarmoucher,* skirmish, < *escarmouche,* a skirmish: see *skirmish, n.*] 1. To fight irregularly, as in a skirmish; fight in small parties or along a skirmish-line.

He durst not gyue them battayle vntyll he had sumwhat better searched the Region. Yet did he in the meane tyme *skyrmysshe* with them twyse.
*Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 91).

Colonel Spinelli, who took part in the council, suggested the middle course, of a partial attack, or a kind of *skirmishing*, during which further conclusions might be formed.
*A. Gindely*, Thirty Years War (trans.), I. 247.

2†. To defend one's self; strike out in defense or attack.

And [he] be-gan to *scarmyshe* and to grope a-boute hym with his staffe as a wood devell.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 648.

3. To be in a position of guarded and cautious attack; fence.

We should no longer fence or *skirmish* with this question. We should come to close quarters with it.
*Gladstone*, quoted in Philadelphia Times, April 9, 1886.

**skirmish-drill** (skėr'mish-dril), *n.* Drill in skirmishing.

In the *skirmish-drill* the officers and non-commissioned officers will constantly aim to impress each man with the idea of his individuality, and the responsibility that rests upon him.
*Upton*, Infantry Tactics, § 638.

**skirmisher** (skėr'mish-ėr), *n.* [< *skirmish* + *-er*[1].] One who skirmishes; a soldier specially detailed for the duty of skirmishing; one of the skirmish-line (which see).

When *skirmishers* are thrown out to clear the way for and to protect the advance of the main body, their movements should be so regulated as to keep it constantly covered. Every company of *skirmishers* has a small reserve, whose duty it is to fill vacant places and to furnish the line with cartridges and relieve the fatigued.
*Upton*, Infantry Tactics, §§ 629, 630.

**skirmishing** (skėr'mish-ing), *n.* [< ME. *skarmysshynge;* verbal n. of *skirmish, v.*] Irregular fighting between small parties; a skirmish.

At a *skarmysshynge*
She cast hire herte upon Mynos the kynge.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 1910.

**skirmish-line** (skėr'mish-līn), *n.* A line of men, called skirmishers, thrown out to feel the enemy, protect the main body from sudden attack, conceal the movements of the main body, and the like. *Upton*.

**Skirophoria** (skir-ō-fō'ri-ą), *n. pl.* [< Gr. Σκιροφόρια, pl., < σκιροφόρος, < σκίρον, a white parasol borne in honor of Athene (hence called Σκιράς), + -φορος, < φέρειν = E. *bear*[1].] An ancient Attic festival in honor of Athene, celebrated on the 12th of the month Skirophorion (about July 1st).

**Skirophorion** (skir-ō-fō'ri-on), *n.* [< Gr. Σκιροφοριών, the 12th Attic month, < Σκιροφόρια: see *Skirophoria*.] In the ancient Attic calendar, the last month of the year, containing 29 days, and corresponding to the last part of June and the first part of July.

**skirr**[1] (skėr), *n.* [Imitative.] A tern or sea-swallow. [Ireland.]

**skirr**[2], *v.* See *scur*[1].

**skirret** (skir'et), *n.* [< ME. *skyrwyt, skerwyth;* contraction or borrowed appar. a mutilated form, prop. **sugar-root* (ME. **sucre-rot* = Sw. *socker-rot*, skirret) or *sugar-wort* (MD. *suyker-wortel*, D. *suikerwortel* = G. *zuckerwurzel*, skirret).] A species of water-parsnip, *Sium Sisarum*, generally said to be of Chinese origin, long cultivated in Europe for its esculent root. It is a plant a foot high with pinnate leaves, a hardy perennial, but grown as an annual. The root is composed of small fleshy tubers, of the size of the little finger, united at the crown. It somewhat resembles parsnip in flavor, and is eaten boiled served with butter, or half-boiled and then fried. Skirret, however, has now nearly fallen into disuse.

Skirret (*Sium Sisarum*).

*Skyrwyt*, herbe or rote (*skerwyth*). Pastinaca, . . . bancia. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 458.

The *skirret* (which some say) in sallats stirs the blood. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xx. 50.

**skirrhus** (skir'us), *n.* Same as *scirrhus*.

**skirt**[1] (skėrt), *n.* [< ME. *skirt, skyrt, skirthe,* < Icel. *skyrta*, a shirt, a kind of kirtle (*hringskyrta*, 'ring-shirt,' a coat of mail, *fyrirskyrta*, 'fore-skirt,' an apron), = Sw. *skjorta*, a skirt, *skört*, a petticoat, = Dan. *skjorte*, a shirt, *skjört*, a petticoat, = MHG. G. *schurz*, apron, garment: see *shirt*, of which *skirt* is a doublet.] 1. The lower and hanging part of a coat or other garment; the part of a garment below the waist.

*Skyrt*, of a garment, Trames. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 458.

And as Samuel turned about to go away, he laid hold upon the *skirt* of his mantle, and it rent. 1 Sam. xv. 27.

This morning . . . I rose, put on my suit with great *skirts*. *Pepys*, Diary, Jan. 1, 1660.

Margaret had to hold by the *skirt* of Solomon's coat, while he felt his way before. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 15.

2. A woman's petticoat; the part of a woman's dress that hangs from the waist; formerly, a woman's lap.

Anon the woman . . . toke his hede into her *skirthe*, and he began . . . to slepe.
*Gesta Romanorum* (ed. Herrtage, E. E. T. S.), p. 188.

That fair Lady Betty [a portrait] . . . brightens up that panel well with her long satin *skirt*.
*George Eliot*, Felix Holt, x. 1.

3. A hanging part, loose from the rest: as, the *skirt* of a saddle. See cut under *saddle*.

[He] smote the horse with the spores on bothe sides faste by the *skirtes* of his sadell, for his legges were so shorte.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 683.

4†. A narrow frill, corresponding to what would now be called a *ruffle*.

A narrow lace or a small *skirt* of fine ruffled linen, which runs along the upper part of the stays before.
*Addison*, Guardian, No. 118

5. Border; edge; margin; extreme part: as, the *skirts* of a town.

A dish of pickled sailors, fine salt sea-boys, shall relish like anchovies or caveare, to draw down a cup of nectar in the *skirts* of a night. *B. Jonson*, Neptune's Triumph.

Some great man sure that 's asham'd of his kindred: perhaps some Suburbe Justice, that sits o' the *skirts* o' the City, and lives by 't. *Brome*, Sparagus Garden, ii. 3.

6. In *milling*, the margin of a millstone.—7†. *Milit.*, same as *base*[1], 2.—8. The midriff or diaphragm: so called from its appearance, as seen in butchers' meat. Also *skirting*.—**At one's skirts**, following one closely.

Therefore go on; I *at thy skirts* will come.
*Longfellow*, tr. of Dante's Inferno, xv. 40.

**Chinese skirt**, a close narrow skirt for women's dresses, worn about 1870 after the abandonment of crinoline and hoop-skirts.—**Divided skirt**, a style of dress, recommended on hygienic grounds, in which the skirt resembles a pair of exceedingly loose trousers.—**To sit upon one's skirts**†, to take revenge on one.

Crosse me not, Liza, nether be so perte,
For if thou doat I'll *sit upon thy skirte*.
*The Abortive of an Idle Howre* (1620). (*Halliwell.*)

**skirt**[1] (skėrt), *v.* [< *skirt*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To border; form the border or edge of; move along the edge of.

Oft when sundown *skirts* the moor.
*Tennyson*, in Memoriam, xii.

Hawk-eye, . . . taking the path . . . that was most likely to avoid observation, . . . rather *skirted* than entered the village. *J. F. Cooper*, Last of Mohicans, xxv.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To be or live on the border; also, to move along a border, shore, or edge.

Savages . . . who *skirt* along our western frontiers.
*S. S. Smith.*

And then I set off up the valley, *skirting* along one side of it. *R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, xliv.

2. Specifically, in *hunting*, to go round hedges and gates instead of jumping over or breaking through: said of a man or dog.

**skirt**[2] (skėrt), *v. t.* and *i.* A dialectal form of *squirt*. *Halliwell.*

**skirt-braid** (skėrt'brād), *n.* Woolen braid for binding or edging the bottom of a skirt, generally sold in lengths sufficient for a single garment.

**skirt-dancing** (skėrt'dan'sing), *n.* A form of ballet-dancing in which the effect is produced by graceful movements of the skirts, which are sufficiently long and full to be waved in the hands of the dancer.

**skirted** (skėr'ted), *a.* [< *skirt* + *-ed*[2].] Having a skirt: usually in composition.

Here stood awaiting him a youth of about his own age, and similarly dressed in a long-*skirted* coat with silver buttons, linsey-woolsey knee-breeches, clocked stockings, and buckled shoes. *The Atlantic*, LXIII. 581.

**skirter**[1] (skėr'tėr), *n.* [< *skirt*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who skirts or goes around the borders of anything; specifically, in *hunting*, a huntsman or dog who goes around a high hedge, or gate, etc., instead of over or through it.

Sit down in your saddles and race at the brook,
Then smash at the bullfinch; no time for a look;
Leave cravens and *skirters* to dangle behind;
He 's away for the moors in the teeth of the wind!
*Kingsley*, Go Hark!

**skirter**[2] (skėr'tėr), *n.* A dialectal form of *squirter*. *Halliwell.*

**skirt-furrow** (skėrt'fur'ō), *n.* See *furrow*.

**skirting** (skėr'ting), *n.* [< *skirt*[1] + *-ing*[1].] 1. A strong material made for women's underskirts; especially, a material woven in pieces of the right length and width for skirts, and sometimes shaped so as to diminish waste and the labor of making. Felt, woolen, and other materials are manufactured in this form.—2. Same as *skirting-board*.

The *skirting*, which in our country is generally of wood, was finished with ivory four feet from the ground.
*Bruce*, Source of the Nile, II. 633.

3. In a saddle, a padded lining beneath the flaps. *E. H. Knight.*—4. *pl.* In *sheep-shearing*, the inferior parts of the wool taken from the extremities. [Australia.]—5. Same as *skirt*[1], 8.

**skirting-board** (skėr'ting-bōrd), *n.* The narrow board placed round the bottom of the wall of a room, next the floor. Also called *base-board*, *mopboard*, and *wash-board*.

**skirtless** (skėrt'les), *a.* [< *skirt*[1] + *-less*.] Without a skirt; destitute of a skirt.

**skise**, *v. i.* See *skice*.

**skit**[1] (skit), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *skitted*, ppr. *skitting*. [Also (Sc.) *skite, skyte;* < ME. **skitten, skyten,* < Sw. *skutta*, dial. *skötta*, leap (cf. dial. *skytta*, go hunting, be idle), < *skjuta*, shoot: see *shoot*, and cf. *scoot*[1], of which *skit*[1] is ult. a secondary form. Cf. also *scud, scuttle*[3].] 1. To leap aside; fly off at a tangent; go off suddenly.

And then I cam abord the Admirall, and bade them stryke in the Kyngys name of Englond, and they bade me *skyte* in the Kynga name of Englond.
*Paston Letters*, I. 84.

I hope my friend will not love a wench against her will; . . . if she *skit* and recoil, he shoots her off warily, and away he goes. *Chapman*, May-Day, ii. 2.

2. To flounce; caper like a skittish horse. [Scotch.]

Yet, soon 's she hears me mention Muirland Willie,
She *skits* and flings like ony towmont filly.
*Tannahill*, Poems, p. 12. (*Jamieson.*)

3. To slide. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**skit**[1] (skit), *n.* [Prob. < *skit*[1], *v.*] 1. A light, wanton wench.

At the request of a dancing *skit*, [Herod] stroke off the head of St. John the Baptist.
*Howard*, Earl of Northampton, Def. against supposed [Prophecies (1583).

2. A scud of rain. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**skit**[2] (skit), *n.* [Perhaps, after *skit*[1], *v.*, a var. of **scout*[1], *n.* (see *scout*[1], *v.*), < Icel. *skūti, skūta*, a taunt, scoff, and so, like the ult. related AS. *onscyte*, an attack, calumny, from the root of *sceōtan*, shoot: see *shoot, skit*[1].] 1. A satirical or sarcastic attack; a lampoon; a pasquinade; a squib; also, a short essay or treatise; a pamphlet; a brochure; a literary trifle, especially one of a satirical or sarcastic nature.

A manuscript with learning fraught,
Or some nice pretty little *skit*
Upon the times, and full of wit.
*Combe*, Dr. Syntax's Tours, ii. 7. (*Davies.*)

A similar vein of satire upon the emptiness of writers is given in his Tritical Essay upon the Faculties of the Human Mind; but that is a mere *skit* compared with this strange performance. *Leslie Stephen*, Swift, ix.

2. Banter; jeer.

But I canna think it, Mr. Gloasin; this will be some o' your *skits* now. *Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxxii.

**skit**[2] (skit), *v. t.* [< *skit*[2], *n.*] To cast reflections on; asperse. *Grose.* [Prov. Eng.]

**skit**[3] (skit), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The skitty, a rail or crake. See *skitty*.

**skite** (skīt), *v.*; pret. and pp. *skited*, ppr. *skiting*. [Also *skyte;* a Sc. var. of *skit*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To glide; slip; slide. [Scotch.]

**II.** *trans.* To eject (liquid); squirt. [Scotch.]

**skite** (skīt), *n.* [Also *skyte;* < *skite, v.*] 1. A sudden dash; a smart shower: as, a *skite* of rain.—2. A smart, glancing blow or slap: as, a *skite* on the lug.

When hailstanes drive wi' bitter *skite*.
*Burns*, Jolly Beggars.

3. A squirt or syringe.—4. A trick: as, an ill *skite*. [Scotch in all uses.]

**skitter** (skit'ėr), *v. i.* [Freq. of *skit*[1].] 1. To skim; pass over lightly.

Some kinds of ducks in lighting strike the water with their tails first, and *skitter* along the surface for a few feet before settling down. *T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 59.

2. In *angling*, to draw a baited hook or a spoon-hook along the surface of water by means of a rod and line: as, to *skitter* for pickerel.

Throw the spoon near the weeds with a stiff rod, and draw it sidewaya from the bow of the boat, or *skitter* with artificial minnow. *Sportsman's Gazetteer*, p. 374.

**skitter-brained** (skit'ėr-brānd), *a.* Giddy; thoughtless. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**skittering** (skit'ėr-ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *skitter, v.*] In *angling*, the action of drawing or jerking a bait along the surface of the water. For skittering a float is not used, nor is natural bait the best. Spoons are used mounted with feathers. The angler stands near the bow of a boat and skitters the lure along the surface of the water.

**skitter-wit** (skit'ėr-wit), *n.* A foolish, giddy, harebrained fellow. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**skittish** (skit'ish), *a.* [< late ME. *skyttyshe;* < *skit*[1] + *-ish*[1].] 1. Easily frightened; disposed to start, jump, or run, as if from fright.

A *skittish* filly will be your fortune, Welford, and fair enough for such a packsaddle.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Scornful Lady, iii. 1.

De little Rabbits, dey mighty *skittish*, en dey sorter hud-die deyse'f up tergedder en watch Brer Fox motions.
*J. C. Harris*, Uncle Remus, xxii.

Hence—2. Shy; avoiding familiarity or intercourse; timid; retiring; coy.

He slights us
As *skittish* things, and we shun him as curious.
*Fletcher*, Wildgoose Chase, ii. 3.

And if the *skittish* Nymph should fly,
He [Youth] in a double Sense must die.
*Prior*, Alma, ii.

3. Changeable; volatile; fickle; inconstant; capricious.

Such as I am all true lovers are,
Unstaid and *skittish* in all motions else,
Save in the constant image of the creature
That is beloved. *Shak.*, T. N., ii. 4. 18.

Had I been froward, *skittish*, or unkind, . . .
Thou might'st in justice and in conscience fly.
*Crabbe*, Works, II. 184.

4. Deceitful; tricky; deceptive.

Withal it is observed, that the lands in Berkshire are very *skittish*, and often cast their owners.
*Fuller*, Worthies, Berkshire, I. 162.

Everybody's family doctor was remarkably clever, and was understood to have immeasurable skill in the management and training of the most *skittish* or vicious diseases.
*George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xv.

**skittishly** (skit'ish-li), *adv.* In a skittish manner; restively; shyly; changeably.

**skittishness** (skit'ish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being skittish, in any sense of that word. *Steele*, Conscious Lovers, iii. 1.

**skittle** (skit'l), *n.* [An unassibilated form (prob. due to Scand.) of *shittle*, now usually *shuttle*, = Dan. *skyttel* = Sw. *skyttel*, a shuttle: see *shuttle*[1]. For the game so called, cf. *shuttle*[1] (def. 7) and *shuttlecock*.] 1. One of the pins used in the game of skittles.

I'll cleave you from the skull to the twist, and make nine *skittles* of thy bones.
Quoted in *Strutt's* Sports and Pastimes, p. 366.

2. *pl.* A game played with nine pins set upright at one end of an alley, the object of the player stationed at the other end being to knock over the set of pins with as few throws as possible of a large roundish ball.

*Skittles* is another favourite amusement, and the costermongers class themselves among the best players in London. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 14.

**skittle** (skit'l), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *skittled*, ppr. *skittling*. [< *skittle*, *n.*] To knock over with a skittle-ball; knock down; bowl off. [Rare.]

There are many ways in which the Australian, like the rest of us, can *skittle* down his money.
*Arch. Forbes*, Souvenirs of some Continents, p. 70.

**skittle-alley** (skit'l-al$^{\prime}$i), *n.* An oblong court in which the game of skittles is played.

**skittle-ball** (skit'l-bâl), *n.* A disk of hard wood for throwing at the pins in the game of skittles.

**skittle-dog** (skit'l-dog), *n.* A small kind of shark: same as *picked dogfish* (which see, under *picked*[1]). [Local, Eng.]

**skittle-frame** (skit'l-frām), *n.* The frame or structure of a skittle-alley.

The magistrates caused all the *skittle-frames* in or about the city of London to be taken up, and prohibited the playing at dutch-pins. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 50.

**skittle-ground** (skit'l-ground), *n.* Same as *skittle-alley*.

He repaired to the *skittle-ground*, and, seating himself on a bench, proceeded to enjoy himself in a very sedate and methodical manner. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xlv.

**skittle-pin** (skit'l-pin), *n.* [< *skittle* + *pin*[1].] A pin used in the game of skittles. Also called *kettle-pin*, *kittle-pin*.

**skittle-pot** (skit'l-pot), *n.* A crucible used by jewelers, silversmiths, and other workers in fine metal for various purposes.

**skitty** (skit'i), *n.*; pl. *skitties* (-iz). [Cf. *skit*[3].] 1. The skit or water-rail, *Rallus aquaticus*, more fully called *skitty-cock* and *skitty-coot*. [Local, Eng.] —2. The gallinule, *Gallinula chloropus*. [Local, Eng.] —**Spotted skitty.** Same as *spotted rail* (which see, under *rail*[4]).

**skive**[1] (skīv), *n.* [An unassibilated form of *shive*. Cf. *skive*[1], *v.*] In *gem-cutting*, same as *diamond-wheel* (*b*).

**skive**[1] (skīv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *skived*, ppr. *skiving*. [An unassibilated form of **shive*, *v.*, < *shive*, *n.* Cf. *skiver*[1].] In *leather-manuf.* and *lapidary-work*, to shave, scarf, or pare off; grind away (superfluous substance).

**skive**[2] (skīv), *v. i.* [Prob. < *skiff*[2], *a.*; or a var. of *skew*[1] (cf. *skiver*[1], as related to *skewer*).] To turn up the eyes. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**skiver**[1] (ski'vėr), *n.* [Appar. < **skiver*, *v.*, freq. of *skive*, *v.*, and ult. identical with *shiver*[1], of which it may be regarded as an unassibilated form. Cf. *skewer*.] 1. Same as *skiving-knife*. —2. Leather split by the skiving-knife; a thin leather made of the grained side of split sheepskin tanned in sumac. It is used for cheap bindings for books, the lining of hats, pocket-books, etc. Compare *skiving*.

Sheepskin is the commonest leather used for binding. When unsplit it is called a roan; when split in two the upper half is called a *skiver*, the under or fleshy half a flesher.
*W. Matthews*, Modern Bookbinding (ed. Grolier), p. 37.

3. In *shoe-manuf.*, a machine for cutting counters for shoes and for making rands; a leather-skiving machine.—4. An old form of dirk.—5. A skewer. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**skiver**[1] (ski'vėr), *v. t.* [< *skiver*[1], *n.*] To skewer; impale.

"Go right through a man," rejoined Sam, rather sulkily. "Blessed if he didn't near *skiver* my horse."
*A. C. Grant*, Bush Life in Queensland, I. 221.

**skiver**[2] (skiv'ėr), *v. i.* [Origin obscure.] To scatter; disperse; fly apart or in various directions, as a flock of birds.

At the report of a gun the frightened flock will dart about in terror, *skiver*, as it is technically called, making the second shot as difficult as the first is easy.
*Shore Birds*, p. 33.

**skiver-wood** (ski'vėr-wûd), *n.* Same as *prick-timber*.

**skivie** (skiv'i), *a.* [Also *skevie*; cf. *skive*[2], *skiff*[2], *skew*[1].] Out of the proper direction; deranged; askew. [Scotch.]

"What can he mean by deft [daft]?" "He means mad," said the party appealed to. . . . "Ye have it," said Peter, "that is, not clean *skivie*, but ——."
*Scott*, Redgauntlet, vii.

**skiving** (ski'ving), *n.* [Verbal n. of *skive*[1], *v.*] 1. The operation of taking off the rough fleshy parts from the inner surface of a skin by short oblique cuts with a curriers' knife.—2. The rejected thickness of leather of the flesh side, when leather is split for thin shoes and the like. When the part selected is the grain side, the thin piece of the flesh side is called *skiving*; but when the thicker part is the flesh side, as prepared for chamois, the thinner grain-side piece is the *skiver*.

**skiving-knife** (ski'ving-nīf), *n.* A knife used for paring or splitting leather. Also *skiver*.

**skiving-machine** (ski'ving-ma-shēn$^{\prime}$), *n.* A machine for paring the surface of leather or other materials, as pasteboard, rubber, etc. Such machines operate either on the principle of the leather-splitting machine, or by drawing the pieces to be skived under the blade of a fixed knife.—**Lap skiving-machine**, a machine for scarfing off the thickness of leather toward the edge. *E. H. Knight.*

**sklent**, *v.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *slant*.

**skleret**, **skleiret**, *n.* See *scleire*.

**sklerema**, *n.* Same as *sclerema* for *sclerodermia*.

**skleyret**, *n.* See *scleire*.

**sklint** (sklint), *v.* A dialectal form of *slant*.

**skliset**, *n.* An obsolete form of *slice*.

**skoal** (skōl), *interj.* [Repr. Icel. *skāl* = Sw. *skål* = Norw. Dan. *skaal*, bowl: see *skull*[1], *scale*[2].] An exclamation of good wishes; hail!

There from the flowing bowl
Deep drinks the warrior's soul,
*Skoal!* to the Northland! *skoal!*
*Longfellow*, Skeleton in Armor.

**skodaic** (skō-dā'ik), *a.* [< *Skoda* (see def.) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to Joseph Skoda, an Austrian physician (1805–81).—**Skodaic resonance.** See *resonance*.

**Skoda's sign.** Skodaic resonance. See *resonance*.

**skoft**, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *scoff*.

**skoff**, *v. t.* To gobble up: same as *scoff*, 2. [Slang, Australia.]

**skogbœlite** (skog'bėl-īt), *n.* [< *Skogböle* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] In *mineral.*, a variety of tantalite from Skogböle in Finland.

**skolecite**, *n.* See *scolecite*, 1.

**skolion** (skō'li-on), *n.*; pl. *skolia* (-ä). [< Gr. σκόλιον, a song prob. so called from the metrical irregularities admitted, prop. neut. (sc. μέλος) of σκολιός, curved, winding.] An ancient Greek drinking- or banquet-song, sung to the lyre by the guests in turn.

Nor have we anything exactly representing the Greek *scolia*, these short drinking songs of which Terpander is said to have been the inventor. *Encyc. Brit.*, XIX. 272.

**skoliosis**, *n.* Another spelling of *scoliosis*.

**skolster**, *n.* See *scoldster*.

**skolyont**, *n.* An obsolete form of *scullion*.

**skomfet**, *v. t.* See *scomfit*.

**skon**, *n.* See *scone*.

**skonce**, *n.* An obsolete form of *sconce*[1], *sconce*[2].

**skoog**, *n.* Same as *skug*.

**skorcle**, *v. t.* See *scorcle*.

**skorodite**, *n.* See *scorodite*.

**skoutt**, *n.* See *scout*[1].

**skouth**, *n.* See *scouth*.

**skoutt**, *n.* See *scout*[4].

**skow**, *n.* See *scow*.

**Skr.** An abbreviation of *Sanskrit*.

**skrant**, *n.* See *scran*.

**skreedt**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *screed*.

**skreekt**, *n.* An obsolete form of *screak*.

**skreent**, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *screen*.

**skreigh**, *v.* and *n.* A Scotch form of *screak*, *screech*, *shriek*.

**skriggle**, *v. i.* See *scriggle*.

**skriket**, *v. i.* See *scrike*.

**skrimmaget**, *n.* See *scrimmage*.

**skrimpt**, *v.* See *scrimp*.

**skrimschont, skrimshander, skrimshanker**, *v.*, *n.*, and *a.* Same as *scrimshaw*.

**skringe**, *v.* See *scringe*.

**skrippet**, *n.* An obsolete form of *scrip*[1].

**skron** (skron), *n.* A unit of weight, 3 hundredweight of barilla, 2 hundredweight of almonds.

**skrufft**, *n.* See *scruff*[3].

**skryt**. See *scry*[1], *scry*[2].

**skryer** (skrī'ėr), *n.* [< *skry*: see *scry*[1].] One who descries; specifically, a necromancer's or sorcerer's assistaut, whose business it was to inspect the divining-glass or -crystal, and report what he saw in it.

The office of inspector of his glass, or, as it was termed, *skryer*, a name not, as Disraeli supposed, invented by [Dr. John] Dee.
*T. Wright*, Narratives of Sorcery and Magic (1851), I. 230.

**Skt.** A contraction (used in this work) for *Sanskrit*.

**skua** (skū'ä), *n.* [Shetland *skooi*, the skua (*shooie*, *schooi*, the Arctic gull, *Lestris parasiticus*), < Norw. *skua* = Icel. *skūmr*, also *skūfr*, the skua, *Stercorarius catarractes*. The orig. form is uncertain, and the etymological relation to the like-meaning *scout*[3], *scouty-aulin*, q. v., is not clear.] A gull-like predatory bird of the family *Laridæ* and subfamily *Stercorariinæ* or *Lestridinæ*, especially *Stercorarius* or *Megalestris catarractes*, or *M. skua*, the species originally called by this name, which has since been extended to the several others of the same subfamily. The common or great skua is about 2 feet long, and of a blackish-brown color intimately variegated with chestnut and whitish, becoming yellowish on the sides of the neck; the wings and tail are blackish, with the bases of their feathers white. The middle pair of tail-feathers are

Great Skua (*Megalestris catarractes*).

broad to their tips, and project only about 2 inches. A similar skua inhabits southern seas, *S.* (or *M.*) *antarcticus*. The pomatorhine skua, or jäger, *S.* (or *Lestris*) *pomarinus*, is a smaller species, about 20 inches long, and otherwise different. Still smaller and more different skuas are the parasitic, *S.* (or *Lestris*) *parasiticus*, and the long-tailed, *S. buffoni*, in which the long projecting tail-feathers are acuminate and extend 8 or 10 inches beyond the rest. The skuas are all rapacious marine birds. In the United States the great skua is usually called *sea-hen*, and the others are known as *marlinspikes* and *boatswains*. A local English name of the great skua is *sea-hawk*. See *arctic-bird*, *Lestris*, and *Stercorarius*.

**skua-gull** (skū'ä-gul), *n.* A jäger or skua; especially, the great skua.

**skuet**, *v.* An obsolete form of *skew*[1].

**skug, scug** (skug), *n.* [Also (Sc.) *scoug*, *skoog*; < Icel. *skuggi* = Sw. *skugga* = Dan. *skygge*, a shade, = AS. *scūa*, *scūwa*, a shade; cf. Dan. *skygge* = Sw. *skugga* = Icel. *skyggja*, older *skyggva*, overshadow: see *sky*[1] and *show*[1].] 1. Shade; shelter; protection. [North. Eng. and Scotch.]

Under the *scoug* of a whin-bush. *Leighton.*

2. A place of shelter. [North. Eng. and Scotch.] —3. The declivity of a hill. [Prov. Eng.] —4. A squirrel. [Prov. Eng.]

*Skugg*, you must know, is a common name by which all squirrels are called here [London], as all cats are called Puss. *B. Franklin*, quoted in The Century, XXXII. 263.

**skug, scug** (skug), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *skugged*, *scugged*, ppr. *skugging*, *scugging*. [< *skug*, *scug*, *n.*] 1. To shelter; hide.—2. To expiate.

And aye, at every seven years' end,
Ye'l tak him to the linn;
For that 's the penance he maun dree,
To *scug* his deadly sin.
*Young Benjie* (Child's Ballads, II. 303).

[North. Eng. and Scotch in both senses.]

**skuggery, scuggery** (skug'ėr-i), *n.* [< *skug* + *-ery*.] Secrecy. [Prov. Eng.]

**skuggy, scuggy** (skug'i), *a.* [< *skug* + *-y*[1].] Shady. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

**skuing**, *n.* See *skewing*.

**skulduddery** (skul-dud'ėr-i), *n.* and *a.* [Also *sculdudry*, *sculduddery* (also *skulduggery*, U. S.); origin obscure—the word, like others of like implications, being variable in form and indefinite in sense.] I. *n.* 1. Grossness; obscenity; unchastity. *Ramsay.* [Scotch.]

There was much singing of profane sangs, and birling of red wine, and speaking blasphemy and *sculduddery*.
*Scott*, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

2. Rubbish.

II. *a.* Rubbishy; obscene; unchaste. [Scotch.]

The rental-book . . . was lying beside him; and a book of *sculduddery* sangs was put betwixt the leaves, to keep it open. *Scott*, Redgauntlet, letter xi.

**skulk** (skulk), *v.* [Also *sculk*; < ME. *skulken*, *sculken*, *scolken*, < Dan. *skulke* = Norw. *skulka* = Sw. *skolka*, skulk, slink, play truant (cf. Icel. *skolla*, skulk, keep aloof, *skollkini*, 'skulker,' a poetic name for the wolf, *skolli*, 'skulker,' a name for the fox, and for the devil); with formative *-k* (as in *lurk*, < ME. *luren*, E. *lower*), from the verb appearing in D. *schuilen*, LG. *schulen*, skulk, lurk in a hiding-place, G. dial. *schulen* = E. *scowl*[1], hide the eyes, peep slyly: see *scowl*[1].] I. *intrans.* To withdraw into a corner or into a close or obscure place for concealment; lie close or hidden from shame, fear of injury or detection, or desire to injure another; shrink or sneak away from danger or work; lurk.

*Skulking* in corners. *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 289.

He *skulked* from tree to tree with the light step and prowling sagacity of an Indian bush-fighter.
*Scott*, Woodstock, xxxiii.

II. *trans.* To produce or bring forward clandestinely or improperly. *Edinburgh Rev.* (*Imp. Dict.*) [Rare.]

**skulk** (skulk), *n.* [Also *sculk;* < *skulk*, *v.*] 1. Same as *skulker*.

> Ye do but bring each runaway and *skulk*
> Hither to seek a shelter.
> *Sir H. Taylor*, Isaac Comnenus, lv. 2.

> "Here, Brown! East! you cursed young *skulks*," roared out Flashman, coming to his open door, "I know you're in—no shirking." *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, I. 8.

2†. A number of foxes together; hence, a number of other animals or of persons together: as, a *skulk* of thieves.

> Scrawling serpents with *sculcks* of poysoned addera.
> *Stanihurst*, Conceites, p. 138.

> When beasts went together in companies, there was said to be . . . a drove of kine; a flock of sheep; a tribe of goats; a *skulk* of foxes.
> *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

**skulker** (skul'kėr), *n.* [Also *sculker;* < ME. *sculkere, sculcare;* < *skulk* + *-er*[1].] 1. One who skulks, shrinks, or sneaks, as from danger, duty, or work.

> There was a class of *skulkers* and gamblers brought into Andersonville from both the Eastern and Western armies, captured in the rear by the rebel raiders.
> *The Century*, XL. 606.

2. *pl.* In *ornith.*, specifically, the *Latitores*.

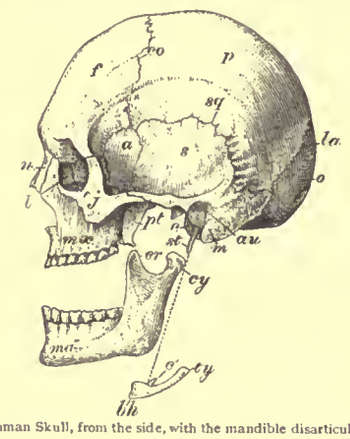
*Skulkers* is the descriptive title applied to the Water-Rail, the Corn-Crake, and their allies, which evade enemies by concealment. *H. Spencer*, Prin. of Biol., § 349.

**skulkingly** (skul'king-li), *adv.* In a skulking or sneaking manner.

**skulking-place** (skul'king-plās), *n.* A place for skulking or lurking; a hiding-place.

> They are hid, concealed, . . . and everywhere find reception and *skulking-places*. *Bacon*, Fables, x., Expl.

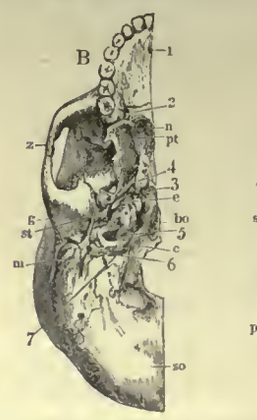
**skull**[1] (skul), *n.* [Formerly also *scull*, also in orig. sense *skoll;* < ME. *skulle, scolle, sculle*, also *schulle*, a bowl, the skull or cranium (so called from the bowl-like shape; cf. *head-pan, brain-pan*), < Icel. *skāl* = Sw. *skål* = Dan. *skaal*, a bowl, cup: see *scale*[2]; cf. *skoal*, *skull*[2] = *scull*[2], etc.] 1. A bowl; a bowl to hold liquor; a goblet. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]—2. The cranium; the skeleton of the head; the bony or cartilaginous framework of the head, containing the brain and supporting the face.




Human Skull, from the side, with the mandible disarticulated.

*a*, alisphenoid, or greater wing of sphenoid; *au*, external auditory meatus; *bh*, basihyal, or body of hyoid bone; *c*, occipital condyle; *c'*, ceratohyal, or lesser cornu of hyoid, the dotted line representing the course and attachments of the stylohyoid ligament (see *stylohyal*); *co*, coronal suture; *cr*, coronoid process of mandible; *cy*, condyle of mandible; *f*, frontal bone; *j*, malar or jugal bone; *l*, lacrymal bone (the letter is placed in front of the nasal notch, and its line crosses the base of the nasal process of the maxilla); *la*, lambdoid suture; *m*, mastoid process of temporal; *ma*, mandible; *mx*, maxilla, or superior maxillary bone; *n*, nasal bone; *o*, occipital bone; *p*, parietal bone; *pt*, pterygoid process of sphenoid; *s*, squamosal section of temporal; *sq*, squamosal suture; *st*, styloid process of temporal bone (or stylohyal); *ty*, thyrohyal, or greater cornu of hyoid.

A skull is possessed by all vertebrates excepting the lancelets, and by no other animals. It is sometimes divided into the skull proper, cranium in strictness or brain-box, and the facial region or face. In the adult human skull eight cranial and fourteen facial bones are commonly enumerated, though the real number of osseous elements is much larger. The eight cranial bones are the occipital, two parietal, two temporal, frontal, sphenoid, and ethmoid. The fourteen facial bones are two nasals, two lacrymals, two superior maxillaries, two malars, two palatals, two inferior turbinals, one inferior maxillary, and one vomer. This enumeration of the bones is exclusive of the bonelets of the ear, which, however, are counted in vertebrates below mammals. Of these bones, the mandible, vomer, and frontal are really paired, or of lateral halves; the supramaxillary, ethmoid, sphenoid, occipital, and temporal are compound bones of several separate centers of ossification; the rest are simple. The most composite bone is the temporal, whose ankylosed stylohyoid process (peculiar to man) is an element of the hyoid arch. A skull of similar construction characterizes mammals at large, though its figure is usually quite different (owing mainly to production of the facial and reduction of the cranial parts), and though some of the bones which are confluent in man may remain distinct. In birds the skull is characterized by the great size of the cranial bones in comparison with that of the facial bones (excepting the specially enlarged intermaxillary and inframaxillary), the extensive and complete ankyloses of cranial bones, the permanent and perfect distinctness of pterygoid





*B*. Base of Human Skull, right half, outside, under surface: *bo*, basioccipital, or basilar process; *c*, occipital condyle; *e*, entrance to Eustachian tube, reference-line *e* crossing foramen lacerum medium, between which and *e* and 5 is petrous part of temporal bone; *g*, glenoid fossa of temporal bone, for articulation of lower jaw; *m*, mastoid process; *n*, posterior nares; *pt*, pterygoid fossa; *so*, supra-occipital; *st*, styloid process; *z*, malar bone, joining zygomatic process of squamosal to form zygomatic arch or zygoma; *1*, *2*, anterior and posterior palatine foramen; 3, points in front of foramen lacerum medium; 4, foramen ovale; 5, carotid canal; 6, stylomastoid foramen; 7, foramen lacerum posterius, or jugular foramen.

*C*. Base of Human Skull, left side, interior or cerebral surface: *a*, alisphenoid, or greater wing of sphenoid; *bo*, basioccipital, or basilar process of occipital; *c*, cribriform plate of ethmoid; *f*, orbital plate of frontal; *g*, crista galli; *o*, orbitosphenoid, or lesser wing of sphenoid; *p*, pituitary fossa or sella turcica; *pa*, parietal; *so*, supra-occipital; *sq*, squamosal; 3, foramen lacerum medium; 4, foramen ovale (near it in front is foramen rotundum, behind externally is foramen spinosum); 6, foramen lacerum posterius (just beneath *o* is foramen lacerum anterius); 7, meatus auditorius internus, in the petrous portion of temporal, between which and orbitosphenoid is the middle fossa, before which fossa is the anterior fossa; behind the middle fossa is the posterior or cerebellar fossa. 6 is in foramen magnum.

bones, the formation of each half of the lower jaw by several recognizable pieces, and especially by the intervention of a movable quadrate bone between the squamosal and the mandible. Some other additional bones make their appearance; and the occipital condyle is always single. A skull of similar construction to that of birds characterizes reptiles proper; but here again the cranial is small in comparison with the facial region (as in the lower mammals), sometimes excessively so; the skull is more loosely constructed, with fewer ankyloses of its several elements; and some additional bones not found in any higher vertebrates first appear. The skulls of batrachians differ widely from all the above. Some additional elements appear; some usually ossified elements may be persistently cartilaginous; and branchial as well as hyoidean arches are seen to be parts of the skull. The further modifications of the skull in fishes are great and diversified: not only is there much variation in the skulls of different fishes, but also the difference between any of their skulls and those of higher vertebrates is so great that some of the bones can be only doubtfully homologized with those of higher vertebrates, while of others no homologues can be recognized. In these ichthyopsidan vertebrates, also, the skull is sometimes permanently cartilaginous, as in selachians; in the lampreys the lower jaw disappears; in the lancelets there is no skull. In fishes, also, more or fewer branchial arches are conspicuous parts of the skull, forming usually, with the compound lower jaw, by far the bulkier section of this collection of bones; and in some of them the connection of the shoulder-girdle with the skull is such that it is not always easy to say of certain bones whether they are more properly scapular or cranial. The natural evolution of the skull is, of course, from the lower to the higher vertebrates (the reverse of that above sketched). Above lampreys and hags, after a lower jaw has been acquired, the general course of evolution of the skull is to the reduction in number of its bones or cartilages by the entire disappearance of some and the confluence of others, tending on the whole to the compactness, simplicity, and symmetry of which the human skull is the extreme case, and in which, as in the skull of any mammal or bird, evidences of its actual osseous elements are chiefly to be traced in the transitory centers of ossification of the embryo. A good illustration of this is witnessed in the condition of the bones of the tongue (hyoid arch) in mammals; for even in birds (next below mammals) the tongue has a skeleton of several distinct bones, the position of which in a series of arches next after the mandibular and next before the branchial arches proper is evident. The base of the skull is generally laid down in cartilage. The dome of the skull and the facial parts are usually of membrane-bones; and to the latter some dermal or exoskeletal bones may be added. Facial parts of all skulls are of different character from cranial parts proper, in that they belong essentially to the series of visceral (hemal, not neural) arches: (1) upper jaw; (2) under jaw; (3) tongue (hyoid), followed by more or fewer successive branchial arches. The neural arches, or cranial segments proper, are at least 3 (some count 4) in number, named *occipital*, *parietal*, and *frontal*, from behind forward, represented respectively by (1) the occipital bone; (2) the basisphenoid, alisphenoid, and parietal bones; (3) the presphenoid, orbitosphenoid, and frontal bones. With these are intercalated or connected the sense-capsules of the three higher senses—namely, of hearing, sight, and smell—these being the skeletons of the ear, eye, and nose, or the petrosal parts of the temporal, the sclerotic coat of the eye, and the lateral masses of the ethmoid bone. Remaining hard parts of the head, and, as such, elements of the skull, are the teeth, borne on more or fewer bones: in mammals, when present, confined to the premaxillaries, supramaxillaries, and inframaxillaries; not present in any existing birds; in various reptiles and fishes, absent, or borne upon the bones above named, and also, in that case, upon the sphenoid, vomer, palatals, pterygoids, hyoids, pharyngeals, etc. The body of facts or principles concerning skulls is craniology, of which craniometry is one department, especially applied to the measurement of human skulls for the purposes of ethnography or anthropology. For the human skull (otherwise than as here figured), see cuts under *craniofacial*, *craniometry*, *cranium*, *ear*[1], *nasal*, *orbit*, *palate*, *parietal*, and *skeleton*. For various other mammalian skulls, see cuts under *Balænidæ*, *Canidæ*, *castor*, *Catarrhina*, *Edentata*, *Elephantinæ*, *Equidæ*, *Felidæ*, *Leporidæ*, *Mastodontinæ*, *Muridæ*, *ox*, *physeter*, *Pteropodidæ*, *ruminant*, *skeleton*. Birds' skulls, or parts of them, are figured under *chondrocranium*, *desmognathous*, *diploë*, *dromæognathous*, *Gallinæ*, *Ichthyornis*, *quadrate*, *salivary*, *saurognathous*, *schizognathous*, *schizorhinal*, *sclerotal;* reptiles', under *acrodont*, *Chelonia*, *Crocodilia*, *Crotalus*, *Cyclodus*, *Ichthyosauria*, *Ichthyosaurus*, *Mosasaurus*, *Ophidia*, *periotic*, *Plesiosaurus*, *pleurodont*, *pterodactyl*, *Pythonidæ;* batrachians', under *Anura*, *girdle-bone*, *Rana;* fishes', under *Acipenser*, *Esox*, *fish*, *Lepidosiren*, *palatoquadrate*, *parasphenoid*, *Petromyzon*, *Spatularia*, *Squatina*, *teleost*. The absence of a skull appears under *Branchiostoma* and *Pharyngobranchii*. The homology of several visceral arches is shown under *hyoid*.

> Tep him o the *schulle*. *Ancren Riwle*, p. 296.

> This land [shall] be call'd
> The field of Golgotha and dead men's *skulls*.
> *Shak.*, Rich. II., iv. I. 144.

3. The head as the seat of intelligence; the sconce or noddle: generally used disparagingly.

> With various readings stored his empty *skull*,
> Learn'd without sense, and venerably dull.
> *Churchill*, Rosciad, l. 591.

> *Skulls* that cannot teach, and will not learn.
> *Cowper*, Task, ii. 394.

4. In *armor*, that part of a head-piece which covers the crown of the head, especially in the head-pieces made up of many parts, such as the armet. See cut under *secret*.

> Their armour is a coate of plate, with a *skull* on their heads. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 239.

> *First Gent.* Dare you go forward?
> *Lieut.* Let me put on my *skull* first;
> My head 's almost beaten into the pap of an apple.
> *Fletcher*, Humorous Lieutenant, iv. 4.

5. A large shallow basket without a bow-handle, used for carrying fruit, potatoes, fish, etc. [Scotch.]—6. In *metal.*, the crust which is formed by the cooling of a metal upon the sides of a ladle or any vessel used for containing or conveying it in a molten condition. Such a crust or skull is liable to form on the Bessemer converter when the blowing has been continued beyond the point of entire decarburization.—**Skull and crossbones**, the allegorical representation of death, or of threatened death, in the form of a human skull set upon a pair of crossed thigh-bones. It is much used on druggists' labels of poisonous articles, and for like warnings; it also appears among the insignia or devices of various secret societies, to impress candidates for initiation, to terrorize outsiders, etc.—**Skull of the ear**, the petrosal part of the temporal bone; the otic capsule, or otocrane; the periotic bones collectively. See cut under *periotic*.—**Skull of the eye**, the eyeball; the sclerotic. See cut under *sclerotal*, *n.*—**Skull of the nose.** See *nose*[1].—**Tables of the skull**, the outer and inner layers of compact bony substance of the cranial walls, separated by an intervening cancellated substance, the diploë. See cut under *diploë*.

**skull**[2], *n.* See *scull*[2].

**skull**[3]†, *n.* An obsolete form of *school*[2].

**skull**[4] (skul), *n.* The common skua, *Megalestris skua*. Also *scull*.

**skullcap** (skul'-kap), *n.* 1. Any cap fitting closely to the head; also, the iron cap of defense. See *skull*[1], 4.

Iron Skullcaps, 16th century.

> The portrait of old Colonel Pyncheon, at two-thirds length, representing the stern features of a puritanic-looking personage, in a *skull-cap*, with a laced band and a grizzly beard. *Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, II.

2. The sinciput; the upper domed part of the skull, roofing over the brain; the calvarium. See cut under *cranium*.—3. A murine rodent quadruped of the family *Lophiomyidæ*. *Coues*, 1884.—4. A plant of the genus *Scutellaria:* so called from the helmet-like appendage to the upper lip of the calyx, which closes the mouth of the calyx after the fall of the corolla. The more familiar species, as *S. galericulata*, are not showy; others are recommended for the flower-


The Upper Part of the Flowering Stem of Skullcap (*Scutellaria serrata*). *a*, the calyx.

garden, especially *S. macrantha* from eastern Asia, which produces abundant velvety dark-blue flowers. *S. Mociniana* is a scarlet-flowered greenhouse species from Mexico. *S. lateriflora* of North America has had some apparently ill-grounded recognition as a nervine, and was once considered useful in hydrophobia (whence called *madweed*, or *mad-dog skullcap*). *S. serrata*, with large blue flowers, is one of the handsomest wild American species.

She discovered flowers which her brother told her were horehound, *skull-caps*, and Indian tobacco.
*S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 2.

5. A thin stratum of compact limestone lying at the base of the Purbeck beds, and underlain by a shelly limestone locally known as *roach*, forming the uppermost division of the Portland series, as this portion of the Jurassic is developed in the so-called Isle of Portland, England. —6. In *entom.*, the upper part of the integument of the head, including the front and vertex. [Rare.]

**skulled** (skuld), *a.* [< *skull*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Having a skull; craniate or cranial: noting all vertebrates except the amphioxus, in translating the term *Craniata* as contrasted with *Acrania*.

**skuller**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sculler*[1].

**skull-fish** (skul'fish), *n.* An old whale, or one more than two years of age.

**skulljoe,** *n.* A variant of *sculjo*.

**skull-less** (skul'les), *a.* [< *skull* + *-less*.] Having no skull; acranial: specifically noting that primary division of the *Vertebrata* which is represented by the lancelet and known as *Acrania*. See cuts under *Branchiostoma*, *lancelet*, and *Pharyngobranchii*.

**skull-roof** (skul'röf), *n.* The roof of the skull; the skullcap; the calvarium. *Mivart*.

**skull-shell** (skul'shel), *n.* A brachiopod of the family *Craniidæ*.

**skulpin,** *n.* See *sculpin*.

**skum**†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *scum*.

**skunk** (skungk), *n.* [Formerly also *skunck*, *squuncke* (William Wood, 1634) (in an early F. form *scangaresse*); of Algonkin origin, Abenaki *seganku*, Cree *seccawk*, a skunk.] 1. A fetid animal of the American genus *Mephitis*, *M. mephitica*. In consequence of its abundance and general distribution, as well as certain peculiarities, the common

Common Skunk (*Mephitis mephitica*).

skunk early attracted attention. It is mentioned in 1636 by Sagard-Théodat by several terms based on its Indian names, as *scangaresse*, *ouinesque*, etc., and in the same passage, in his "History of Canada," this author calls it in French "*enfan du diable*," a name long afterward quoted as specific. It is the *fiskatta* of Kalm's "Travels," commonly translated *polecat*, a name, however, common to various other ill-scented *Mustelidæ*. (See def. 2.) *Chinche*, *chinga*, and *moufette* (specifically *moufette d'Amérique*) are book-names which have not been Englished. The New Latin synonyms are numerous. The animal inhabits all of temperate North America, and continues abundant in the most thickly settled regions. It is about as large as a house-cat, but stouter-bodied, with shorter limbs, and very long bushy tail, habitually erected or turned over the back. The color is black or blackish, conspicuously but to a variable extent set off with pure white—generally as a frontal stripe, a large crown-spot, a pair of broad divergent bands along the sides of the back, and white hairs mixed with the black ones of the tail. The fur is valuable, and when dressed is known as *Alaska sable*; the blackest pelts bring the best price. The flesh is edible, when prepared with sufficient care. The skunk is carnivorous, like other members of the same family, with which its habits in general agree; it is very prolific, bringing forth six or eight young in burrows. The fluid which furnishes the skunk's almost sole means of defense was long supposed and is still vulgarly believed to be urine. It is the peculiar secretion of a pair of perineal glands (first dissected by Jeffries Wyman in 1844), similar to those of other *Mustelidæ*, but very highly developed, with strong muscular walls, capacious reservoir, and copious golden-yellow secretion, of most offensive suffocating odor, capable of being spirted several feet in fine spray, and of soon scenting the air for several hundred yards. The pungent effluvium is not less durable than that of musk, when the least quantity of the fluid has been spilled upon the person or clothes. It produces nausea in some persons, and has occasionally been used in minute doses as a remedy for asthma. Cases of a kind of hydrophobia from the bite of the skunk, with fatal result, have been reported, and appear to be authentic. For technical characters, see *Mephitis*.

The *Skunck* or Pole-Cat is very common.
*R. Rogers*, Account of North America (Loudon, 1765), p. 225.

By extension—2. Any species of one of the American genera *Mephitis*, *Spilogale*, and *Conepatus*, and some others of the family *Mustelidæ*, as the African zorille, Asiatic teledu or stinkard, etc. See these words.—3. A base fellow: a vulgar term of reproach.—4. [< *skunk*, *v.*] A complete defeat, as in some game in which not a point is scored by the beaten party. [Vulgar, U. S.]

**skunk** (skungk), *v. t.* [In def. 1 in allusion to the precipitate retreat or "complete rout" caused by the presence of a skunk; in def. 2 appar. in allusion to the sickening odor; < *skunk*, *n.*] 1. To beat (a player) in a game, as cards or billiards, completely, so that the loser fails to score. [Vulgar, U. S.]—2. To cause disease in or of; sicken; scale, or deprive of scales: said of fish in the live-well of a fishing-smack. [New Eng.]

**skunkbill** (skungk'bil), *n.* Same as *skunkhead*, 1.

**skunk-bird** (skungk'bėrd), *n.* Same as *skunk-blackbird*.

**skunk-blackbird** (skungk'blak″bėrd), *n.* The male bobolink in full plumage: from the resemblance of the black and white coloration to that of the skunk. See *bobolink*.

**skunk-cabbage** (skungk'kab″āj), *n.* See *cabbage*[1].

**skunkery** (skungk'ėr-i), *n.*; pl. *skunkeries* (-iz). [< *skunk* + *-ery*.] A place where skunks are kept and reared for any purpose.

**skunk-farm** (skungk'färm), *n.* Same as *skunkery*.

**skunkhead** (skungk'hed), *n.* 1. The surf-scoter, a duck, *Œdemia perspicillata*: referring to the black and white coloration, like that of a skunk. Also called *skunkbill* and *skunktop*. See cut under *Pelionetta*. [New Eng.]—2. The Labrador or pied duck. See cut under *pied*. *Webster*, 1890.

**skunkish** (skung'kish), *a.* [< *skunk* + *-ish*[1].] Smelling like a skunk; stinking. [U. S.]

**skunk-porpoise** (skungk'pôr″pus), *n.* See *porpoise*, and cut under *Lagenorhynchus*.

**skunktop** (skungk'top), *n.* Same as *skunkhead*, 1.

**skunkweed** (skungk'wēd), *n.* Same as *skunk-cabbage*.

**skunner,** *v.* and *n.* See *scunner*.

**Skupshtina** (skúpsh'ti-nä̆), *n.* [Serv., assembly; *Narodna Skupshtina*, National Assembly.] The national assembly of Servia, consisting of one chamber and comprising 178 members, three fourths elected and one fourth nominated by the crown. There is also a larger elected body called the Great Skupshtina, which deliberates on questions of extraordinary importance.

**skurf**†, *n.* An obsolete form of *scurf*[1].

**skurring** (skur'ing), *n.* The smelt. [North. Eng.]

**skurry,** *n.* and *v.* See *scurry*.

**skut,** *n.* See *scut*[2].

**skutet**†, *n.* See *scout*[4], *schuit*.

**skutterudite,** *n.* [< *Skutterud* (see def.) + *-ite*[2].] An arsenide of cobalt found in tin-white to lead-gray isometric crystals, also massive with granular structure, at Skutterud in Norway. Also called by the Germans *tesseralkies*.

**skuttle.** A spelling of *scuttle*[2], *scuttle*[3].

**sky**[1] (skī), *n.*; pl. *skies* (skīz). [Early mod. E. also *skyc*, *skie*; < ME. *sky*, *skye*, *skie* (pl. *skies*, *skyes*, *skowes*, *skewis*, *skiwes*), < Icel. *ský* = Dan. Sw. *sky*, a cloud, = OS. *scio*, *sceo*, region of clouds, sky; cf. Sw. Dan. *sky-himmel*, the sky (*himmel*, heaven: see *heaven*). Cf. AS. *scūa*, *scūwa* = OHG. *scūwo* = Icel. *skuggi*, shade, shadow (see *skug*); akin to AS. *scūr*, E. *shower*[1], AS. **scūm*, E. *scum*, etc., ult. < √ *sku*, cover. For the transfer of sense from 'cloud' to 'sky,' cf. *welkin*, < AS. *wolcen*, the usual AS. word for 'cloud.'] 1†. A cloud.

That brigte *skie* bi-foren hem flegt.
*Genesis and Exodus* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3643.

He . . . leet a certain wynde to go,
That blew so hidously and hye,
That it ne leete not a *skye*
In al the welken longe and brood.
*Chaucer*, House of Fame, l. 1600.

2. The region of clouds, wind, and rain; that part of the earth's atmosphere in which meteorological phenomena take place: often used in the plural.

A thondir with a thicke Rayn thrublit in the *skewes*.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 7619.

An hour after midnight the *skie* began to clear.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 158.

Heavily the low *sky* raining
Over tower'd Camelot.
*Tennyson*, Lady of Shalott, iv.

3. The apparent arch or vault of heaven, which in a clear day is of a blue color; the firmament: often used in the plural.

A clene conscience schal in that day
More profite, & be more sett by,
Than al the muk & the money
That euere was or schal be vndir the *sky*.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 179.

Betwixt the centred earth and azure *skies*.
*Spenser*, Muiopotmos, l. 19.

4. The supernal heavens; celestial regions; heaven: often in the plural with the same sense.

He raised a mortal to the *skies*;
She drew an angel down.
*Dryden*, Alexander's Feast, l. 179.

5. The upper rows of pictures in a picture-gallery; also, the space near the ceiling. [Colloq.] —**Open sky**, sky with no intervening cover or shelter.—**The hole in the sky.** Same as *coal-sack*, 2.—**To the skies,** to the highest degree; very highly: as, to laud a thing *to the skies*.

Cowards extol true Courage *to the Skies*.
*Congreve*, Of Pleasing.

**sky**[1] (skī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *skied*, ppr. *skying*. [< *sky*[1], *n.*] To raise aloft or toward the sky; specifically, to hang near the ceiling in an exhibition of paintings. [Colloq.]

Fine, perhaps even finer than usual, are M. Fantin-Latour's groups of flowers, two of which have been senselessly *skied*. *The Academy*, No. 890, p. 367.

**sky**[2], *v.* A variant of *shy*[2].

**sky-blue** (skī'blö'), *a.* and *n.* **I.** *a.* Of a luminous blue suggesting the color of the sky, but really very unlike it from deficiency of chroma.

**II.** *n.* 1. A luminous but pale blue, supposed to resemble the color of the sky.—2. Skimmed milk; poor, thin, watery milk; milk adulterated with water: jocularly so called, in allusion to its color.

Oh! for that small, small beer anew,
And (heaven's own type) that mild *sky-blue*
That wash'd my sweet meals down.
*Hood*, Retrospective Review.

**sky-born** (skī'bôrn), *a.* Born or produced in the sky; of heavenly birth. *Carlyle*, Sir Walter Scott.

**sky-clad** (skī'klad), *a.* [Tr. of Skt. *digambara*, 'having the four quarters for clothing.'] Clothed in space; naked. [Colloq.]

The statues of the Jinas in the Jain temples, some of which are of enormous size, are still always quite naked; but the Jains themselves have abandoned the practice, the Digambaras being *sky-clad* at meal time only, and the Swetâmbaras being always completely clothed.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XIII. 544.

**sky-color** (skī'kul″or), *n.* The color of the sky; a particular tint of blue; azure.

A very handsome girdle of a *sky colour* and green (in French called pers et vert).
*Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, ii. 31.

**sky-colored** (skī'kul″ord), *a.* Like the sky in color; blue; azure. *Addison*.

**sky-drain** (skī'drān), *n.* An open drain, or a drain filled with loose stones not covered with earth, round the walls of a building, to prevent dampness; an air-drain.

**sky-dyed** (skī'dīd), *a.* Colored like the sky.

There figs, *sky-dy'd*, a purple hue disclose.
*W. Broome*, in Pope's Odyssey, xi. 727.

**Skye** (skī), *n.* [Short for *Skye terrier*.] A Skye terrier. See *terrier*.

**skyey** (skī'i), *a.* [Also sometimes *skiey*; < *sky*[1] + *-ey*.] 1. Like the sky, especially as regards color: as, *skyey* tones or tints.—2. Proceeding from or pertaining to the sky or the clouds; situated in the sky or upper air.

A breath thou art,
Servile to all the *skyey* influences,
That dost this habitation, where thou keep'st,
Hourly afflict. *Shak.*, M. for M., iii. 1. 8.

Sublime on the towers of my *skyey* bowers
Lightning, my pilot, sits. *Shelley*, The Cloud.

The Hindoos draw
Their holy Ganges from a *skiey* fount.
*Wordsworth*, Excursion, iii.

**sky-flower** (skī'flou″ėr), *n.* A plant of the genus *Duranta* (which see).

**skyft**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *shift*.

**sky-gazer** (skī′gā″zėr), *n.* 1. *Naut.*, a skysail. —2. A fish of the family *Uranoscopidæ*. *Sir J. Richardson.* See *star-gazer*.

**sky-high** (skī′hī′), *a.* As high as the sky; very high.

Utgard with his *sky-high* gates . . . had gone to air.
*Carlyle.*

The powder-magazine of St. John of Acre was blown up *sky-high*. *Thackeray*, Second Funeral of Napoleon, ii.

**skyish** (skī′ish), *a.* [< *sky*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Like the sky; also, approaching the sky. [Rare.]

The *skyish* head
Of blue Olympus. *Shak.*, Hamlet, v. 1. 276.

**skylark** (skī′lärk), *n.* The common lark of Europe, *Alauda arvensis:* so called because it mounts toward the sky and sings as it flies.

Skylark (*Alauda arvensis*).

Also called *sky-laverock*, *rising-lark*, *field-lark*, *short-heeled lark*, etc. The name extends to some other true larks, and also to a few of the pipits.—**Australian skylark**, a dictionary name of an Australian bird, *Cinclorhamphus cantillans* (or *cruralis*), which may have a habit of rising on wing to sing. Its systematic position is disputed, but it is neither a lark nor a pipit. It is about 9 inches long, and of varied brownish and whitish coloration. It is found in South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, and north to Rockingham Bay on the east coast.—**Missouri skylark**, *Anthus* or *Neocorys spraguei*, Sprague's pipit, which abounds on some of the western prairies, especially in the Dakotas and Montana, and has a habit of singing as it soars aloft, like the true skylark of Europe: originally named by Audubon *Sprague's Missouri lark* (*Alauda spragueii*), as discovered by Mr. Isaac Sprague, near Fort Union, on the upper Missouri river, June 19th, 1843. It is a pipit, not a true lark.

**skylark** (skī′lärk), *v. i.* [< *skylark*, *n.*; with an allusion to *lark*[2].] To engage in boisterous fun or frolic. [Colloq.]

I had become from habit so extremely active, and so fond of displaying my newly acquired gymnastics, called by the sailors *sky-larking*, that my speedy exit was often prognosticated. *Marryat*, Frank Mildmay, iv.

**skylet**†, *n.* and *v.* A Middle English form of *skill*.

**skyless** (skī′les), *a.* [< *sky*[1] + *-less*.] Without sky; cloudy; dark; thick.

A soulless, *skyless*, catarrhal day. *Kingsley*, Yeast, i.

**skylight** (skī′līt), *n.* A window placed in the roof of a house, or in a ceiling; a frame set with glass, whether horizontal or in one or more inclined planes, and placed in a roof or ceiling, or in some cases, as in photographers' studios, forming a considerable part of the roof, for the purpose of lighting passages or rooms below, or for affording special facilities for lighting, as for artists' or photographers' needs.

**sky-line** (skī′līn), *n.* The horizon; the place where the sky and the earth or an object on the earth seem to meet.

**skyme** (skīm), *n.* The glance of reflected light. *Jamieson.* [Scotch.]

An' the *skime* o' her een was the dewy sheen
O' the bonny crystal-well.
*Lady Mary o' Craignethan.*

**skyn**, *n.* Same as *sakeen*.

**sky-parlor** (skī′pär″lor), *n.* A room next the sky, or at the top of a building; hence, an attic. [Humorous.]

Now, ladies, up in the *sky-parlour;* only once a year, if you please. *Dickens*, Sketches, Scenes, xx., motto.

**skypet**†, *n.* Same as *skippet*[2].

**skyphos** (skī′fos), *n.* Same as *scyphus*, 1.

**sky-pipit** (skī′pip″it), *n.* An American pipit, *Anthus* (*Neocorys*) *spraguei;* the Missouri skylark (which see, under *skylark*).

**sky-planted** (skī′plan″ted), *a.* Placed or planted in the sky. [Rare.]

How dare you ghosts
Accuse the thunderer, whose bolt, you know,
*Sky-planted*, batters all rebelling coasts?
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, v. 4. 96.

**skyr** (skėr), *n.* [Icel. *skyr*, curdled milk, curds, = Dan. *skjör*, curdled milk, bonnyclabber.] Curds; bonnyclabber.

Of curdled *skyr* and black bread
Be daily dole decreed.
*Whittier*, The Dole of Jarl Thorkell.

**skyrin** (skī′rin), *a.* [Prop. *skiring*, ppr. of **skire*, var. of *sheer*[1], *v.*] Shining; gorgeous; flaunting; showy; gaudy. [Scotch.]

But had you seen the philabegs,
An' *skyrin* tartan trews, man.
*Burns*, Battle of Sheriff-Muir.

**sky-rocket** (skī′rok″et), *n.* A rocket that ascends high and burns as it flies: a species of firework.—**Singing sky-rocket**, an occasional name of the whitethroat, *Sylvia cinerea*, from its habit of rising straight up in the air as it sings.

**sky-rocket** (skī′rok″et), *v. i.* To move like a sky-rocket; rise suddenly, explode, and disappear: literally or figuratively. [Colloq.]

**skysail** (skī′sāl), *n.* A light sail in a square-rigged vessel, next above the royal. It is sometimes called a *sky-scraper* when it is triangular, also a *sky-gazer*. See cut under *ship*.

**skyscape** (skī′skāp), *n.* [< *sky*[1] + *-scape* as in *landscape*. Cf. *scascape*.] A view of the sky; a part of the sky within the range of vision, or a picture or representation of such a part. [Rare.]

We look upon the reverse side of the *skyscape*.
*R. A. Proctor*, Other Worlds than Ours, p. 130.

**sky-scraper** (skī′skrā″pėr), *n.* 1. An imaginary sail, set along with moon-sails, sky-gazers, and the like, jokingly assumed to be carried in the days when sail-power was the sole reliance at sea, and United States ships had the reputation of being the fastest afloat.—2. A triangular skysail.—3. A ball or missile sent high up in the air; anything which reaches or extends far into the sky. [Colloq.]

**sky-set**† (skī′set), *n.* Sunset.

The Elfin court will ride; . . .
O they begin at *sky set* in,
Ride a' the evenin' tide.
*Tam-a-Line* (Child's Ballads, I. 262).

**skyte**, *v.* and *n.* See *skite*.

**skyt-gate**† (skīt′gāt), *n.* A sally-port (?). *Cotton*, tr. of Montaigne's Essays, xiv. (*Davies.*)

**sky-tinctured** (skī′tingk″tūrd), *a.* Of the color of the sky.

Shadow'd from either heel with feather'd mail,
*Sky-tinctured* grain. *Milton*, P. L., v. 285.

**skyward, skywards** (skī′wärd, -wärdz), *adv.* [< *sky*[1] + *-ward*, *-wards*.] Toward the sky.

Watching the twilight smoke of cot or grange,
*Skyward* ascending from a woody dell.
*Wordsworth*, Sonnets, ii. 9.

**S. L.** An abbreviation of *south latitude*.

**slab**[1] (slab), *n.* [< ME. *slab*, *slabbe*, *sclabbe;* perhaps an altered form of **slap*, related to E. dial. *slappel*, a piece, portion, and prob. *slape*, slippery, < Norw. *sleip*, slippery, > *sleip*, a smooth piece of timber for dragging anything over, esp. a piece of timber used for the foundation of a road: see *slape*, *slip*[1].] 1. A thick piece of timber; especially, the outer cut of a tree or log when sawed up into planks or boards.

Save *slap* of thy timber for stable and stye.
*Tusser*, September's Husbandry, st. 35.

The proprietor had erected a *slab* hut, barkroofed, lying at an angle of say 35° to the street.
*H. Kingsley*, Hillyars and Burtons, xlviii.

In rear of the kitchen was a shed, a rough frame of *slabs* and poles. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 3.

2. A thick plate of stone, slate, metal, etc.

A *slab* of ire [iron].
*Pop. Treatises on Science* (ed. Wright), p. 135.

3. In general, a piece of anything solid and compact, heavy, and thin in proportion to its length and breadth, but thick enough not to be pliable, especially when of considerable size.

We should know hardly anything of the architecture of Assyria but for the existence of the wainscot *slabs* of their palaces. *J. Fergusson*, Hist. Arch., I. 209.

Specifically—4. A flat stone, or plate of iron or glass, on which printing-ink is sometimes distributed for use on a hand-press.—5. A thick web or bat of fiber. *E. H. Knight.*—**Bending-slab**, a large slab of iron having numerous holes arranged in regular order, used for the purpose of bending frame and reverse angle-irons to a required shape. Pins are driven into the holes to secure the heated frames in position until they set.—**Slab of bone**, a layer of whalebone or baleen.—**Slabs of tin**, the lesser masses of the metal run into molds of stone.

**slab**[1] (slab), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slabbed*, ppr. *slabbing*. [< *slab*[1], *n.*] To cut slabs or outside pieces from, as from a log, in order to square it for use, or that it may be sawn into boards with square edges.

**slab**[2] (slab), *n.* [Also *slob* (and *slub*), q. v.; < Ir. *slab*, *slaib* = Gael. *slaib*, mire, mud. Cf. Icel. *slepja*, slime, *slöp*, slimy offal of fish: see *slop*[1].] Moist earth; slime; puddle; mud. *E. Phillips*, 1706.

**slab**[2] (slab), *a.* [< *slab*[2], *n.* Cf. *slabby*.] Thick; viscous; pasty.

Make the gruel thick and *slab*.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1. 32.

The worms, too, like the rain, for they can creep easily over the *slab* ground, opening and shutting up their bodies like telescopes. *P. Robinson*, Under the Sun, p. 77.

**slab**[3] (slab), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The wryneck, *Iynx torquilla*. [North. Eng.]

**slabber**[1] (slab′ėr), *v.* [Also *slobber* (and *slubber*), q. v.; < ME. *slaberen*, < MD. *slabberen* = LG. *slabbern*, > G. *schlabbern*, lap, sup, slaver, slabber, = Icel. *slafra*, slaver; freq. of MD. *slabben*, slaver, slabber, D. *slabben* = MLG. *slabben*, lap as a dog in drinking, sup, lick, > G. *schlabben*, slaver, slabber (cf. *schlabbe*, an animal's mouth); cf. *slaver*[1] (< Icel.), a doublet of *slabber*.] I. *intrans.* To let saliva or other liquid fall from the mouth carelessly; drivel; slaver.

You think you're in the Country, where great lubberly Brothers *slabber* and kiss one another when they meet.
*Congreve*, Way of the World, iii. 15.

II. *trans.* 1. To eat hastily or in a slovenly manner, as liquid food.

To *slabber* pottage. *Baret.*

2. To wet and befoul by liquids falling carelessly from the mouth; slaver; slobber.

He *slabbereth* me all over, from cheek to cheek, with his great tongue. *Arbuthnot*, Hist. John Bull.

3. To cover, as with a liquid spilled; soil; befoul.

Her milk-pan and cream-pot so *slabber'd* and sost
That butter is wanting, and cheese is half lost.
*Tusser*, April's Husbandry, st. 20.

**slabber**[1] (slab′ėr), *n.* [Also *slobber*, q. v.; < *slabber*[1], *v.* Cf. *slaver*[1], *n.*] Moisture falling from the mouth; slaver.

**slabber**[2] (slab′ėr), *n.* [< *slab*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which slabs; specifically, a saw for removing the slabs or outside parts of a log.—2. In *metal-working*, a machine for dressing the sides of nuts or the heads of bolts.

**slabberdegullion**† (slab″ėr-dē-gul′yon), *n.* Same as *slubberdegullion*.

Slapsauce fellows, *slabberdegullion* druggels, lubbardly louts. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 25. (*Davies.*)

**slabberer** (slab′ėr-ėr), *n.* [Also *slobberer*, q. v.; < *slabber*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who slabbers; a driveler.

**slabbery** (slab′ėr-i), *a.* [Also *slobbery*, q. v.; < *slabber*[1] + *-y*[1].] Covered with slabber; wet; sloppy.

Our frost is broken since yesterday; and it is very *slabbery*. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xxxviii.

**slabbiness** (slab′i-nes), *n.* [< *slabby* + *-ness*.] Slabby character or condition; muddiness; sloppiness.

The playnes and fyeldes are therby ouerflowen with marisshes, and all lorneys incumbered with continuall waters and myrie *slabbynesse* vntyl by the benefite of the new wynter the ryuers and marisshes bee frosen.
*R. Eden*, tr. of Paolo Giovio (First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 310).

The way also here was very wearisome through dirt and *slabbiness*. *Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, p. 334.

**slabbing-gang** (slab′ing-gang), *n.* In a sawmill, a gang of saws in a gate by which a central balk of required width is cut from a log, while the slabs at the sides are simultaneously ripped into boards of desired thickness. *E. H. Knight.*

**slabbing-machine** (slab′ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *metal-work*, a form of milling-machine for milling the flat parts of connecting-rods and similar work.

**slabbing-saw** (slab′ing-sâ), *n.* A saw designed especially for slabbing logs. In some mills such saws are used in gangs. See *slabbing-gang*.

**slab-board** (slab′bōrd), *n.* A board cut from the side of a log so that it has bark and sapwood upon one side; a slab.

**slabby** (slab′i), *a.* [< *slab*[2], *a.*, + *-y*[1]. Cf. Gael. *slaibeach*, miry, < *slaib*, mire, mud.] 1. Thick; viscous.

In the cure of an ulcer with a moist intemperies, *slabby* and greasy medicaments are to be forborne, and drying to be used. *Wiseman*, Surgery.

2. Wet; muddy; slimy; sloppy.

Bad *slabby* weather to-day.
*Swift*, Journal to Stella, xxxiv.

**slab-grinder** (slab′grīn″dėr), *n.* A machine for grinding to sawdust the refuse wood from a saw-mill.

**slab-line** (slab′līn), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope rove through a block on a lower yard and used to trice up the foot of a course, either to assist in furling or to lift the foot of the sail so that the helmsman can see under it.

Nor must it be taken offensively that, when Kings are haling up their top-gallants, Subjects lay hold on their *slablines*. *N. Ward*, Simple Cobler, p. 50.

**slab-sided** (slab′sī′ded), *a.* Having flat sides like slabs; hence, tall and lank. Also *slap-sided*. [Colloq.]

One of those long-legged, *slab-sided*, lean, sunburned, cabbage-tree hatted lads. *H. Kingsley*, Geoffry Hamlyn, p. 353.

You didn' chance to run sg'inst my son,
A long, *slab-sided* youngster with a gun?
*Lowell*, Fitz Adam's Story.

**slabstone** (slab′stōn), *n.* Rock which splits readily into slabs or flags; flagstone. Some authors restrict the name *flagstone* to rock which splits along its planes of stratification, and call that *slabstone* of which the separation into serviceable flat tables, flags, or slabs is due to the development of a system of joint- or cleavage-planes.

**slact**, *a.* A Middle English form of *slack*[1].

**slack**[1] (slak), *a.* and *n.* [Early mod. E. also *slak*; < ME. *slac*, *slak*, *sclak*, < AS. *slæc*, *sleac*, slack, slow, = OS. *slak* = D. *slack*, *sleck* = LG. *slack* = OHG. MHG. *slach*, G. dial. *schlack*, slack, = Icel. *slakr* = Sw. Dan. *slak*, slack, loose; perhaps akin to Skt. √ *sarj*, let flow. Some assume a connection with L. *languere*, languish, *laxus*, loose (√ *lag*, for orig. **slag*?): see *languish*, *lax*[1]. Hence *slack*[1], *v.*, *slake*[1], *slacken*[1], etc. Cf. *slack*[2], *slag*[1]. The W. *yslac*, distinct, loose, slack, is prob. < E. The words *slack* and *slake* in their various local or dialectal meanings are more or less confused with one another.] **I.** *a.* **1†.** Slow in movement; tardy.

With *slake* pass. *Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 2043.

For the *slak* payments of wages that is alwais here, he wol not in no wise serve any lenger.
*Sir J. Stile to Henry VIII.* (Ellis's Hist. Letters, 3d ser., I. 192).

**2.** Slow in flow; sluggish or at rest: as, *slack* water: specifically noting the tide, or the time when the tide is at rest—that is, between the flux and reflux.

Diligently note the time of the highest and lowest water in euery place, and the *slake* or still water of full sea. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 436.

**3.** Slow in action; lacking in promptness or diligence; negligent; remiss.

My seruants are so *slacke*, his Maiestie
Might haue been here before we were preparde.
*Heywood*, I Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 58).

The Lord is not *slack* concerning his promise, as some men count slackness. 2 Pet. iii. 9.

I use divers pretences to borrow, but I am very *slack* to repay. *J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 261.

**4.** Not tight; not tense or taut; relaxed; loose: as, a *slack* rope; *slack* rigging; a *slack* rein; figuratively, languid; limp; feeble; weak.

Those well-winged weapons, mourning as they flew,
Slipped from the bowstring impotent and *slack*,
As to the archers they would fain turn back.
*Drayton*, Barons' Wars, ii. 36.

From his *slack* hand the garland wreathed for Eve
Down dropp'd, and all the faded roses shed.
*Milton*, P. L., ix. 892.

**5.** Not compacted or firm; loose.

*Sclak* sonde lymous & lene, unswete & depe.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 173.

**6.** Lacking in briskness or activity; dull: said especially of business.

The messenger fortunately found Mr. Solomon Pell in court, regaling himself, business being rather *slack*, with the cold collation of an Abernethy biscuit and a saveloy. *Dickens*, Pickwick, lv.

**A slack hand.** See *hand*.—**Slack barrel.** See *barrel*.—**Slack in stays** (*naut.*), slow in going about, as a ship.—**Slack twist.** See *twist*.—**Slack water.** (*a*) Ebb-tide; the time when the tide is out. (*b*) In *hydraul. engin.*, a pool or pond behind a dam serving for needs of navigation. Such ponds are used with a series of dams and locks, to render small streams navigable.—**Slack-water haul.** See *fishing-place*, 2.=**Syn. 3.** Careless, dilatory, tardy, inactive.

**II.** *n.* **1.** The part of a rope or the like that hangs loose, having no stress upon it; also, looseness, as of the parts of a machine.

I could indulge him with some *slack* by unreeving a fathom of line. *R. D. Blackmore*, Maid of Sker, iii.

A spring washer incloses one of the door knob shanks, to take up any *slack* there may be in the parts, and insure a perfect fit on the door. *Sci. Amer.*, N. S., LXII. 197.

**2.** A remission; an interval of rest, inactivity, or dullness, as in trade or work; a slack period.

Though there 's a *slack*, we haven't done with sharp work yet, I can see. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Oxford, II. xxi.

When there is a *slack*, the merchants are all anxious to get their vessels delivered as fast as they can.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, III. 237.

**3.** A slack-water haul of the net: as, two or three *slacks* are taken daily.—**4.** A long pool in a streamy river. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**slack**[1] (slak), *adv.* [< *slack*[1], *a.*] In a slack manner; slowly; partially; insufficiently: as, *slack* dried hops; bread *slack* baked.

**slack**[1] (slak), *v.* [< *slack*[1], *a.* The older form of the verb is *slake*: see *slake*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To become slack or slow; slacken; become slower: as, a current of water *slacks*.—**2.** To become less tense, firm, or rigid; decrease in tension.

If He the bridle should let *slacke*,
Then euery thing would run to wracke.
*Heywood*, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 91.

**3.** To abate; become less violent.

The storme began to *slacke*, otherwise we had bene in ill case. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 453.

**4.** To become languid; languish; fail; flag.

But afterwards when charitie waxed colde, all their studie and trauaile in religion *slacked*, and then came the destruction of the inhabitantes. *Stow*, Annals, p. 133.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To make slack or slow; retard.—**2.** To make slack or less tense; loosen; relax: as, to *slack* a rope or a bandage.

*Slack* the bolins there! *Shak.*, Pericles, iii. 1. 43.

*Slack* this bended brow,
And shoot less scorn. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, ii. 1.

Whan he came to the green grass growin',
He *slack'd* his shoon and ran.
*Lady Maisry* (Child's Ballads, II. 84).

**3†.** To relax; let go the hold of; lose or let slip.

Which Warner perceiving, and not willing to *slack* so good an opportunity, takes advantage of the wind.
*Eng. Stratagem* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 610).

**4.** To make less intense, violent, severe, rapid, etc.; abate; moderate; diminish; hence, to mitigate; relieve.

As he [Ascanius] was tossed with contrary stormes and ceased to persuade me, euen soo *slacked* my feruentnes to enquyre any further, vntyl the yeare of Christe. 1500.
*Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 103).

I am nothing slow to *slack* his haste.
*Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 1. 3.

If there be cure or charm
To respite, or deceive, or *slack* the pain
Of this ill mansion. *Milton*, P. L., ii. 461.

**5.** To be remiss in or neglectful of; neglect.

What a remorse of conscience shall ye have, when ye remember how ye have *slacked* your duty!
*Latimer*, Sermons, p. 231.

When thou shalt vow a vow unto the Lord thy God, thou shalt not *slack* to pay it. Deut. xxiii. 21.

**6†.** To make remiss or neglectful.

Not to *slack* you towards those friends which are religious in other clothes than we. *Donne*, Letters, xxx.

**7.** To slake (lime). See *slake*[1], *v. t.*, 3.—**8.** To cool in water. [Prov. Eng.]—**To slack away**, to ease off freely, as a rope.—**To slack off**, to ease off; relieve the tension of, as a rope.—**To slack out.** Same as *to slack away*.—**To slack over the wheel**, to ease the helm.—**To slack up.** (*a*) Same as *to slack off*. (*b*) To retard the speed of, as a railway-train.

**slack**[2] (slak), *n.* [Prob. < G. *schlacke*, dross, slack, sediment: see *slag*[1]. *Slack*[2] is thus ult. related with *slack*[1].] The finer screenings of coal; coal-dirt; especially, the dirt of bituminous coal. Slack is not considered a marketable material, but may be and is more or less used for making prepared or artificial fuel. Compare *small coal*, under *small*.

**slack**[3] (slak), *n.* [ME. *slak*; < Icel. *slakki*, a slope on a mountain's edge. Cf. *slag*[2], *slake*[2], *slack*[1], 4, *slap*[2].] **1†.** A sloping hillside.

They took the gallows from the *slack*,
They set it in the glen.
*Robin Hood rescuing the Widows three Sons* (Child's Ballads, V. 267).

**2.** An opening between hills; a hollow where no water runs. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**3.** A common. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** A morass. [Scotch.]

**slack-backed** (slak′bakt), *a.* Out of condition in some way, as a whale.

It is well known frequently to happen, especially in what are called *slack-backed* fish, that the spasmodic convulsion and contraction which attend the stroke of the harpoon is instantly followed by a violent heaving and distention of the part, by which the wound is presented twice as wide as the barbs of the instrument which made it, and [it] is, therefore, often cast back out of it.
*Manby*, Voyage to Greenland, p. 130.

**slack-bake** (slak′bāk), *v. t.* To bake imperfectly; half-bake.

He would not allude to men once in office, but now happily out of it, who had . . . diluted the beer, *slack-baked* the bread, boned the meat, heightened the work, and lowered the soup. *Dickens*, Sketches, iv.

**slacken** (slak′n), *v.* [< ME. **slaknen*, *sleknen* (= Icel. *slakna*); < *slack*[1] + *-en*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To become slack. (*a*) To become less tense, firm, or rigid: as, a wet cord *slackens* in dry weather. (*b*) To become less violent, rapid, or intense; abate; moderate.

These raging fires
Will *slacken*, if his breath stir not their flames.
*Milton*, P. L., ii. 213.

(*c*) To become less active; fall off: as, trade *slackened*; the demand *slackens*; prices *slacken*. (*d*) To become remiss or neglectful, as of duty.

**II.** *trans.* To make slack or slacker. (*a*) To lessen or relieve the tension of; loosen; relax: as, to *slacken* a bandage, or an article of clothing.

Time gently aided to asswage my Pain;
And Wisdom took once more the *slacken'd* Reign.
*Prior*, Solomon, ii.

His bow-string *slacken'd*, languid Love,
Leaning his cheek upon his hand,
Droops both his wings. *Tennyson*, Eleänore.

(*b*) To abate; moderate; lessen; diminish the intensity, severity, rate, etc., of; hence, to mitigate; assuage; relieve: as, to *slacken* one's pace; to *slacken* cares.

Shall any man think to have such a Sabbath, such a rest, in that election, as shall *slacken* our endeavour to make sure our salvation, and not work as God works, to his ends in us? *Donne*, Sermons, xxii.

(*c*) To be or become remiss in or neglectful of; remit; relax: as, to *slacken* labor or exertion.

**slack-handed** (slak′han′ded), *a.* Remiss; neglectful; slack. [Rare.]

Heroic rascality which is ever on the prowl, and which finds well-stocked preserves under the *slack-handed* protection of the local committee.
*Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 370.

**slack-jaw** (slak′jâ), *n.* Impertinent language. [Slang.]

"I ain't nuvver whooped that a-way yit, mister," said Sprouse, with a twinkle in his eye; "but I mought do it fur you, bein' as how ye got so much *slack-jaw*."
*The Century*, XXXVII. 407.

**slackly** (slak′li), *adv.* [< ME. *slakly*; < *slack*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a slack manner. (*a*) Slowly; in a leisurely way.

We sayled forth *slakly* and easely ayenst the wynde, and so the same daye ayenst nyght we come nyghe ye yle of Piscopia. *Sir R. Guylforde*, Pylgrymage, p. 58.

(*b*) Loosely; not tightly.

Her hair, . . . *slackly* braided in loose negligence.
*Shak.*, Lover's Complaint, l. 35.

(*c*) Negligently; remissly; carelessly.

That a king's children should be so convey'd,
So *slackly* guarded! *Shak.*, Cymbeline, l. 1. 64.

(*d*) Without briskness or activity.

Times are dull and labor *slackly* employed.
*The American*, IX. 148.

**slackness** (slak′nes), *n.* [< ME. *slaknesse*, *slacnesse*, < AS. *slcenes*, *slcacnes*, slackness, < *slæc*, *sleac*, slack: see *slack*[1].] The character or state of being slack, in any sense.

Matters of such weight and consequence are to be speeded with maturity: for in a business of moment a man feareth not the blame of convenient *slackness*.
*The Translators to the Reader of Bible* (A. V.), p. cxvi.

**slack-salted** (slak′sâl′ted), *a.* Cured with a small or deficient quantity of salt, as fish.

**slack-sized** (slak′sīzd), *a.* See *sized*[2].

**slad** (slad), *n.* [A var. of *slade*[1].] A hollow in a hillside. See the quotation.

The general aspect presented by clay-bearing ground is that which is locally known in Cornwall as "*slad*," being a hollow depression in the side of a hill, which catches water as it drains from it, the water percolating through the soil assisting the decomposition of the granite beneath.
*The Engineer*, LXVII. 171.

**slade**[1] (slād), *n.* [< ME. *slade*, *slæd*, < AS. *slæd*, a valley, < Ir. *slad*, a glen, valley.] **1.** A little dell or valley; a vale.

By-3onde the broke by slente other *slade*.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), I. 141.

Satyrs, that in *slades* and gloomy dimbles dwell,
Run whooting to the hills.
*Drayton*, Polyolbion, ii. 190.

**2.** An open space or strip of greensward in a wood or between two woods; a glade.

In the green wood *slade*
To meet with Little John's arrowe.
*Robin Hood* (Percy's Reliques), I. 79.

**3†.** A harbor; a basin.

We weyed and went out at Goldmore gate, and from thence in at Balsey *slade*, and so into Orwel wands, where we came to an anker. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 310.

**slade**[2]**†.** An obsolete preterit of *slide*.

**slade**[3] (slād), *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *slane*.] **1.** A long narrow spade with a part of one side turned up at right angles, used for cutting peats; a peat-spade. [Ireland.]

The peat is cut from the bog, in brick-shaped blocks, by means of a peculiar spade known as a *slade*, and, after being dried in stacks, is used as fuel.
*Huxley*, Physiography, p. 234.

**2.** The sole of a plow. *E. H. Knight.*

**slae** (slā), *n.* A dialectal (Scotch) form of *sloe*.

To the grene-wood I msun gae,
To pu' the red rose and the *slae*.
*Cospatrick* (Child's Ballads, I. 156).

**slaer**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *slayer*.

**slag**[1] (slag), *n.* [< Sw. *slagg*, dross, dross of metal, slag, = G. *schlacke*, dross, slack, sediments (*schlackenstein*, stone coming from scoria, slag), = LG. *slakke*, scoria; cf. Icel. *slagna*, flow over, be spilt, *slag*, wet, water penetrating walls, *slagi*, wet, dampness; akin to *slack*[1]. Cf. *slack*[2] and *slacken*[2].] **1.** The earthy matter separated, in a more or less completely fused and vitrified condition, during the reduction of a metal from its ore. Slags are the result of the combination with one another, and with the fluxes added, of the siliclous and other mineral substances contained in the ore, and they vary greatly in character according to the nature of the ores and fluxes used. Blast-furnace slags are essentially silicates of lime and alumina, the alumina having usually been present in the ore, and the lime added (in the form of carbonate of lime) as a flux, or as a means of obtaining a slag sufficiently fluid to allow of the easy and complete separation from it of the reduced metal. The slag of iron-furnaces is frequently called *cinder*.

Is burnt-out passion's *slag* and soot
Fit soil to strew its dainty seeds on?
*Lowell*, Arcadia Rediviva.

**2.** The scoria of a volcano.

The more cellular kind [of lava] is called scoriaceous lava; or, if very openly cellular, volcanic scoria or *slag*.
*Dana*, Manual of Geology (3d ed.), p. 727.

Foreground black with stones and *slags*.
*Tennyson*, Palace of Art.

**slag**[1] (slag), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *slagged*, ppr. *slagging*. [< *slag*[1], *n.*] To form a slag, or to cohere when heated so as to become a slag-like mass.

**slag**[2] (slag), *n.* [A var. of *slack*[3].] A hollow or depression of land. *Earll.*

**slag-brick** (slag'brik), *n.* Brick made from slag.

**slag-car** (slag'kär), *n.* A two-wheeled iron car used to carry slag from a furnace to a dumping-place.

**slag-furnace** (slag'fėr″nās), *n.* A furnace for the extraction of lead from slags, and from ores which contain but very little lead.

**slaggy** (slag'i), *a.* [< *slag*[1] + *-y*[1].] Pertaining to or resembling slag: as, a hard *slaggy* mass; *slaggy* lavas.

**slag-hearth** (slag'härth), *n.* A rectangular furnace built of fire-brick and cast-iron, and blown by one twyer: it is sometimes used in treating the rich slags produced in various lead-smelting operations. The Spanish slag-hearth, used to some extent in England, is circular, and has three twyers.

**slaght-boom**†, *n.* [Prop. **slaghboom* or **slachboom*, repr. MD. *slachboom*, D. *slagboom*, a bar, < *slach*, *slagh*, D. *slag*, a blow (< *slaan*, strike, = E. *slay*[1]), + *boom*, beam: see *beam*, *boom*[2].] A bar or barrier.

Each end of the high street leading through the Towne was secured against Horse with strong *slaght-boomes* which our men call Turn-pikes.
*Relation of Action before Cyrencester* (1642), p. 4. (*Davies.*)

**slag-shingle** (slag'shing″gl), *n.* Coarsely broken slag, used as ballast for making roads.

**slag-wool** (slag'wůl), *n.* Same as *silicate cotton* (which see, under *cotton*[1]). It is occasionally used as a non-conducting material, as in protecting steam-pipes.

**slaie**†, *v.* An obsolete form of *slay*[1].

**slaight**†, *n.* Same as *slait*.

**slain** (slān). Past participle of *slay*[1].—**Letters of slains**, in *old Scots law*, letters inscribed by the relatives of a person slain, declaring that they had received an assythment or recompense, and containing an application to the crown for a pardon to the murderer.

**slaister** (slās'tėr), *n.* [Prob. ult. (with interchange of *sk* and *st*) < Sw. *slaska*, dash with water (*slask*, wet), = Dan. *slaske*, dabble, paddle: see *slashy*, and cf. *slosh*, *slush*.] **1.** Dirty, slovenly, or slobbery work; a mess.

"Are you at the painting trade yet?" said Meg; "an unco *slaister* ye used to make with it lang syne."
*Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, ii.

**2.** A slobbery mass or mess.

The wine! . . . if ever we were to get good o't, it was by taking it naked, and no wi' your sugar and your *slaisters* — I wish, for ane, I had ne'er kend the sour smack o't.
*Scott*, St. Ronan's Well, xxxii.

**slaister** (slās'tėr), *v.* [< *slaister*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To bedaub.

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To slabber; eat slabberingly or in a slovenly manner.

Hae, there's a soup parritch for ye; it will set ye better to be *slaistering* at them.
*Scott*, Antiquary, x.

**2.** To move or work in a slovenly, dirty, or puddling manner: as, *slaistering* through a muddy road. [Scotch in all uses.]

**slaistery** (slās'tėr-i), *a.* and *n.* [Also *slaistry*; < *slaister* + *-y*[1].] **I.** *a.* Slabbering; sloppy; disagreeable: as, *slaistery* work; *slaistery* weather.

**II.** *n.* **1.** Dirty or slabbery work.—**2.** The mixed refuse of a kitchen. [Scotch in all uses.]

**slait** (slāt), *n.* [Formerly also *slaight*; origin obscure.] **1.** An accustomed run for sheep. *Aubrey.* Hence—**2.** A place to which a person is accustomed. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**slake**[1] (slāk), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slaked*, ppr. *slaking*. [(*a*) *Slake*, intr., ME. *slaken*, *slekcn*, *slakien*, < AS. *sleacian*, become slack or remiss (in comp. *āsleacian*); (*b*) E. dial. *slatch*, tr., < ME. *slekken*, < AS. *sleccan* = OS. *slekkian*, quench, extinguish (cf. Icel. *slökva*, pp. *slokinn*, slake, Sw. *släcka*, Dan. *slukke*, quench, allay, slake); < *slæc*, *sleac*, slack: see *slack*[1]. Cf. *slack*[1], *v.*, a doublet of *slake*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1**†. To become slack; loosen; slacken; fall off.

When the body's strongest sinews *slake*,
Then is the soul most active, quick, and gay.
*Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, iii.

**2**†. To be lax, remiss, or negligent.

Hit were to long, lest that I sholde *slake*
Of thing that bereth more effect and charge.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, l. 619.

**3**†. To become less strong, active, energetic, severe, intense, or the like; abate; decrease; fail; cease.

Thi sizte and heeryng bigynneth to *slake*,
Thee needith helthe and good counsaile.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 71.

When it dreew too the derk & the daie *slaked*,
The burd busked too bedde.
*Alisaunder of Macedoine* (E. E. T. S.), i. 714.

As then his sorrow somewhat 'gan to *slake*,
From his full bosom thus he them bespake.
*Drayton*, Barons' Wars, v. 14.

**4**†. To desist; give over; fall short.

They wol not of that firste purpos *slake*.
*Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, i. 705.

But zene me grace fro synne to flee,
And him to loue let me nenere *slake*.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 11.

**5.** To become disintegrated and loosened by the action of water; become chemically combined with water: as, the lime *slakes*.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To make slack or slow; slow; slacken.

At length he saw the hindmost overtake
One of those two, and force him turne his face;
However loth he were his way to *slake*,
Yet mote he algates now abide, and answere make.
*Spenser*, F. Q., V. viii. 5.

**2.** To make slack or loose; render less tense, firm, or compact; slacken. Specifically—**3.** To loosen or disintegrate; reduce to powder by the action of water: as, to *slake* lime. Also *slack*.—**4**†. To let loose; release.

At pasch of Jewes the custom was
Ane of prison to *slake*,
Withouten dome to latt him pas
ffor that hegh fest sake.
*MS. Harl.* 4196, ff. 209 (Cath. Ang., p. 342).

**5.** To make slack or inactive; hence, to quench or extinguish, as fire, appease or assuage, as hunger or thirst, or mollify, as hatred: as, to *slake* one's hunger or thirst; to *slake* wrath.

To *slake* his hunger and encombre his teeth.
*Chaucer*, Good Women, i. 2006.

It could not *slake* mine ire nor ease my heart.
*Shak.*, 3 Hen. VI., i. 3. 29.

A wooden bottle of water to *slake* the thirst in this hot climate.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, I. 131.

**Air-slaked lime**, lime which has been converted into a mixture of hydrate and carbonate by exposure to moist air. —**Slaked lime**, or **hydrate of lime**, quicklime reduced to a state of powder by the action of water upon it. In the process the lime combines chemically with about one third of its weight of water, producing a great evolution of heat.

**slake**[2] (slāk), *n.* [< ME. *slake*, appar. a var. of *slak*, **slakke*, < Icel. *slakki*, a slope on a mountain's edge: see *slack*[3]. The word seems to be confused in part with *slake*[3], and *slack*[1], *n.*, 4.] **1.** A channel through a swamp or mud-flat.

There, by a little *slake*, Sir Launcelot wounded him sore, nigh unto the death.
*Morte d'Arthure*, vi. 5.

Yarrow *Slake*, a ruined haven half-filled by the wash of sand and soil, which still receives the waters of the Tyne at flood, and is left dry at ebb. You have to wind round this basin, or *slake* as it is called, to reach Shields.
*W. Howitt*, Visits to Remarkable Places (ed. 1842), p. 140.

The narrative of adventures by day and by night in a gunning punt along the *slakes* off Holy Island is pervaded by the keen salt breezes from the North Sea.
*Athenæum*, No. 3203, p. 348.

**2.** Slime or mud.

Being dreadfully venom'd by rolling in *slake*.
*W. Hall*, Sketch of Local Hist. of the Fens, quoted in [N. and Q., 6th ser., X. 188.

**slake**[3] (slāk), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slaked*, ppr. *slaking*. [Prob. < Icel. *sleikja* = Sw. *slicka* = Dan. *slikke*, lick, = late MHG. *slecken*, G. *schlecken*, lick, lap, eat ravenously; perhaps akin to, or in some senses confused with, *sleek*, *slick*[1], *slink*[1].] To besmear; daub. [Scotch.]

**slake**[3] (slāk), *n.* [< *slake*[3], *v.*] A slovenly or slabbery daub; a slight dabbing or bedaubing as with something soft and slabbery; a "lick." [Scotch.]

May be a touch o' a blackit cork, or a *slake* o' paint.
*Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xvii.

**slake**[4] (slāk), *n.* [E. dial. also *slauke*, *sloke*, *sluke*; perhaps connected with *slake*[2].] A name of various species of *Algæ*, chiefly marine and of the edible sorts, as *Ulva Lactuca*, *U. latissima*, and *Porphyra laciniata*: applied also to fresh-water species, as *Enteromorpha* and perhaps *Conferva*. [Prov. Eng.]

**slake-kale** (slāk'kāl), *n.* Either of the seaweeds *Porphyra* and *Ulva Lactuca*.

**slakeless** (slāk'les), *a.* [< *slake*[1] + *-less*.] Incapable of being slaked or quenched; inextinguishable; insatiable. *Byron.*

**slake-trough** (slāk'trôf), *n.* A water-trough used by blacksmiths to cool their tools in forging.

**slakin** (slak'in), *n.* See *slacken*[2].

**slam**[1] (slam), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slammed*, ppr. *slamming*. [< Sw. dial. *slämma* = Norw. *slemma*, *slemba*, strike, bang, slam, as a door; cf. the freq. form Icel. *slamra*, *slambra* = Norw. *slamra*, slam; cf. Sw. *slamra*, prate, chatter, jingle, *slammer*, a clank, noise; perhaps ult. akin to *slap*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To close with force and noise; shut with violence; bang.

Mr. Muzzle opened one-half of the carriage gate, to admit the sedan, . . . and immediately *slammed* it in the faces of the mob.
*Dickens*, Pickwick, xxv.

**2.** To push violently or rudely; beat; cuff. [Prov. Eng.]—**3.** To throw violently and with a loud, sudden noise: as, to *slam* a book down upon the table.—**4.** In *card-playing*, to beat by winning all the tricks in a hand or game.

**II.** *intrans.* To move or close violently and with noise; strike violently and noisily against something.

The door is *slamming* behind me every moment, and people are constantly going out and in.
*Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 265.

The wind suddenly arose, the doors and shutters of the half-uninhabited monastery *slammed* and grated upon their hinges.
*R. Curzon*, Monast. in the Levant, p. 195.

**slam**[1] (slam), *n.* [< *slam*[1], *v.*] **1.** A violent and noisy collision or bang, as when a door is suddenly shut by the wind, or by a vehement push: as, the shutters were closed with a *slam*.—**2.** The winning of all the tricks in a hand at whist, or in a game of euchre.—**3.** The refuse of alum-works.

**slam**[2]† (slam), *n.* [Origin obscure.] An old game at cards.

Ruffe, *slam*, trump, noddy, whisk, hoie, sant, new-cut,
Unto the keeping of foure knaves he'l put.
*John Taylor*, Works (1630). (*Nares.*)

At Post and Paire, or *Slam*, Tom Tuck would play
This Christmas, but his want wherwith says nay.
*Herrick*, Upon Tuck.

**slam**[3] (slam), *n.* [Cf. D. *slomp* = G. *schlampe*, a slattern (*schlampen*, be dirty or slovenly); prob. a nasalized form, < D. *slap* = G. *schlaff* = Dan. *slap* = Sw. *slapp*, lax, loose, lazy. Cf. *slamkin*.] An ill-shaped, shambling fellow.

*Miss Hoyden.* I don't like my lord's shapes, nurse.
*Nurse.* Why in good truly, as a body may say, he is but a *slam*.
*Vanbrugh*, The Relapse, v. 5.

**slam-bang** (slam'bang'), *adv.* and *a.* Same as *slap-bang*.

**slamkin** (slam'kin), *n.* [Also *slammerkin*; Sc. *slammikin*, also *slammacks*; appar. < *slam*[3] + *-kin*.] **1.** A slatternly woman; a slut. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A loose morning-gown worn by women about the middle of the eighteenth century. It was trimmed with cuffs and ruffles of lace.

**slan** (slan), *n.* A dialectal plural of *sloe*. Also *slans*.

**slander** (slan'dėr), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *slaunder*, *slaundre*; < ME. *slaunder*, *sclaunder*, *sclandre*, *sclaundre*, *sklaundre*, *sclondre*, < OF. *esclandre*, *esclaundre*, with interloping *l* (cf. *sl-* often *scl-* in ME.) for older *escandre*, *escandle*, *escandele*, *scandele* = Pr. *escandol* = Sp. *escándalo* = Pg. *escandalo* = It. *scandalo*, < LL. *scandalum*, offense, reproach, scandal: see *scandal*, of which *slander* is thus a doublet.] **1**†. A cause of stumbling or offense; a stumbling-block; offense.

Mannes sone shal sende his angels, and ther shulden gedre of his rewme alle *sclaundris*, and hem that don wickidnesse.
*Wyclif*, Mat. xiii. 41.

**2**†. Reproach; disgrace; shame; scandal.

Thei sellen Benefices of Holy Chirche. And so don Men in othere Places. God amende it, whan his Wille is. And that is gret *Sclaundre*. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 19.

Thou *slander* of thy mother's heavy womb!
Thou loathed issue of thy father's loins!
*Shak.*, Rich. III., i. 3. 231.

**3†.** Ill fame; bad name or repute.

The *sclaundre* of Walter ofte and wyde spradde.
*Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 666.

You shall not find me, daughter,
After the *slander* of most stepmothers,
Evil-eyed unto you. *Shak.*, Cymbeline, i. 1. 71.

**4.** A false tale or report maliciously uttered, and intended or tending to injure the good name and reputation of another: as, a wicked and spiteful *slander;* specifically, in *law*, oral defamation published without legal excuse (*Cooley*). Defamation if not oral is termed *libel*. Aspersions spoken only to the subject of them are not in law deemed slander, because not injurious to reputation; but when spoken in the hearing of a third person they are deemed published. Slander is a tort only to be proceeded for in a civil action, while libel is also punishable criminally.

To bakbyten and to bosten, and bere fals witnesse;
To scornie and to scolde, *sclaundres* to make.
*Piers Plowman* (C), iii. 86.

*Slander* consists in falsely and maliciously charging another with the commission of some public offense, criminal in itself, and indictable, and subjecting the party to an infamous punishment, or involving moral turpitude, or the breach of some public trust, or with any matter in relation to his particular trade or vocation, which, if true, would render him unworthy of employment, or, lastly, with any other matter or thing by which special injury is sustained. *Kent.*

Quick-circulating *slanders* mirth afford
And reputation bleeds in ev'ry word.
*Churchill*, The Apology, l. 47.

**5.** The fabrication or uttering of such false reports; aspersion; defamation; detraction: as, to be given to *slander*.

The worthiest people are the most injured by *slander*.
*Swift.*

**slander** (slan'dėr), *v. t.* [Early mod. E. also *slaunder, sclaunder;* < ME. *slaunderen, sclaunderen, sclaundren, sclaindren, skaunderen,* < OF. *esclandrer, esclandrir, escandrer,* offend, disgrace, < *esclandre, escandre,* offense, scandal: see *slander, n.* Cf. *scandal, v.*] **1†.** To be a stumbling-block to; give offense to; offend.

And who enere schal *sclaundre* oon of thes litle bileynge in me, it is good to him that a mylne stoon of assis were don aboute his necke, and were sent in to the see.
*Wyclif*, Mark ix. 41.

**2†.** To discredit; disgrace; dishonor.

Tax not so bad a voice
To *slander* music any more than once.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, ii. 3. 47.

**3.** To speak ill of; defame; calumniate; disparage.

When one is enill, he doth desire that all be enill; if he be *sclaundered*, that all be defamed.
*Guevara*, Letters (tr. by Hellowes, 1577), p. 95.

The leaf of eglantine, whom not to *slander*,
Out-sweeten'd not thy breath.
*Shak.*, Cymbeline, iv. 2. 223.

Specifically—**4.** In *law*, to utter false and injurious tales or reports regarding; injure or tarnish the good name and reputation of, by false tales maliciously told or propagated. See *slander, n.*, 4, and compare *libel.*—**5.** To reproach; charge: with *with*.

To *slander* Valentine
*With* falsehood, cowardice, and poor descent.
*Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 2. 31.

=**Syn. 4.** *Defame, Calumniate*, etc. See *asperse*.

**slanderer** (slan'dėr-ėr), *n.* [< ME. *sklaunderer;* < *slander, v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who slanders; a calumniator; a defamer; one who wrongs another by maliciously uttering something to the injury of his good name.

The domes salle than be redy
Tille the *sklaunderers* of God alle myghty.
*Hampole*, Pricke of Conscience, l. 7042.

Railers or *slanderers*, tell-tales, or sowers of dissension.
*Jer. Taylor.*

**slanderfully†** (slan'dėr-fûl-i), *adv.* [< **slanderful* (< *slander* + *-ful*) + *-ly*[2].] Slanderously; calumniously.

He had at all times, before the judges of his cause, used himself unreverently to the King's Majesty, and *slanderfully* towards his council.
*Council Book*, quoted in Strype's Cranmer, I. 322.

**slanderous** (slan'dėr-us), *a.* [< OF. *esclandreux,* < *esclandre,* slander: see *slander*. Cf. *scandalous, a.*] **1†.** Scandalous; ignominious; disgraceful; shameful.

The vile and *slanderous* death of the cross.
*Book of Homilies* (1573).

Ugly and *slanderous* to thy mother's womb,
Full of unpleasing blots and sightless stains.
*Shak.*, K. John, iii. 1. 44.

**2.** Containing slander or defamation; calumnious; defamatory: as, *slanderous* words, speeches, or reports.

He hath stirred up the people to persecute it with exprobations and *slanderous* words.
*Latimer*, 6th Sermon bef. Edw. VI., 1549.

As by flattery a man opens his bosom to his mortal enemy, so by detraction and a *slanderous* misreport he shuts the same to his best friends. *South.*

**3.** Given to slander; uttering defamatory words or tales.

Done to death by *slanderous* tongues
Was the Hero that here lies.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, v. 3. 3.

**slanderously** (slan'dėr-us-li), *adv.* In a slanderous manner; with slander; calumniously; with false and malicious report. Rom. iii. 8.

**slanderousness** (slan'dėr-us-nes), *n.* Slanderous or defamatory character or quality.

**slane†** (slān), *n.* [< Ir. *sleaghan*, a turf-spade, dim. of *sleagh*, a spear, pike, lance. Cf. *slade*[3].] A spade for cutting turf or digging trenches.

Dig your trench with *slanes*.
*Ellis*, Modern Husbandman (1750), IV. ii. 40. (*Davies.*)

Unfortunately, in cutting the turf where this was found, the *slane* or spade struck the middle; it only, however, bruised it. *Col. Vallancy*, quoted in Archæologia, VII. 167.

**slang**[1] (slang). An obsolete or archaic preterit of *sling*[1].

**slang**[2] (slang), *n.* [Origin obscure; perhaps, like *slanket*, connected with *slank*, slim, and ult. with *sling*[1].] A narrow piece of land. Also *slanket*. *Halliwell.*

There runneth forth into the sea a certain shelfe or *slang*, like unto an out-thrust tongue, such as Englishmen in old time termed a File.
*Holland*, tr. of Camden, p. 715. (*Davies.*)

Eventually, though very beat, he struggled across a couple of grass fields into the *slang* adjoining Brown's Wood. *The Field*, April 4, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**slang**[3] (slang), *n.* [Of obscure cant origin; the form suggests a connection with *sling*, in a way indicated by the use of *sling* and *fling* in 'to *sling* epithets,' 'to *fling* reproaches,' etc., and by similar uses of related Scand. forms, as Norw. *sleng*, a slinging, a device, a burden of a song; *slengja*, sling (*slengja kjeften*, abuse, lit. 'sling the jaw'); *slengjenamn*, a nickname; *slengje-ord*, an insulting word or allusion; Icel. *slyngr, slyngum*, cunning: see *sling*[1]. The noun, in this view, must have arisen in quasi-composition (*slang*-patter, *slang*-word, *slang*-name, etc.), or else from the verb. Evidence of early use is lacking. The word has nothing to do with *language* or *lingo*, and there is no evidence to establish a Gipsy origin.] **1.** The cant words or jargon used by thieves, peddlers, beggars, and the vagabond classes generally; cant.

*Slang* in the sense of the cant language of thieves appears in print certainly as early as the middle of the last century. It was included by Grose in his "Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue," published in 1785. But it was many years before it was allowed a place in any vocabulary of our speech that confined itself to the language of good speakers and writers. Its absence from such works would not necessarily imply that it had not been in frequent use. Still, that this never had been the case we have direct evidence. Scott, in his novel of "Redgauntlet," which appeared in 1824, when using the word, felt the necessity of defining it; and his definition shows not only that it was generally unknown, but that it had not then begun to depart at all from its original sense. In the thirteenth chapter of that work, one of the characters is represented as trying to overhear a conversation, . . . but . . . "what did actually reach his ears was disguised so completely by the use of cant words and the thieves' Latin called *slang* that, even when he caught the words, he found himself as far as ever from the sense of their conversation." No one who is now accustomed either to speak slang [in def. 2], or to speak of the users of it, would think of connecting it with anything peculiar to the language of thieves. Yet it is clear from this one quotation that the complete change of meaning which the term has undergone has taken place within a good deal less than sixty years.
*The Nation*, Oct. 9, 1890, p. 289.

Let proper nurses be assigned, to take care of these babes of grace [young thieves]. . . . The master who teaches them should be a man well versed in the cant language commonly called the *slang* patter, in which they should by all means excel.
*Jonathan Wild's Advice to his Successor* (1758). (*Hotten.*)

**2.** In present use, colloquial words and phrases which have originated in the cant or rude speech of the vagabond or unlettered classes, or, belonging in form to standard speech, have acquired or have had given them restricted, capricious, or extravagantly metaphorical meanings, and are regarded as vulgar or inelegant. Examples of slang are *rum* for 'queer,' *gay* for 'dissolute,' *corned, tight, slued*, etc., for 'intoxicated,' *awfully* for 'exceedingly,' *jolly* for 'surprising, uncommon,' *daisy* for something or somebody that is charming or admirable, *kick the bucket* or *hop the twig* for 'die,' etc. This colloquial slang also contains many words derived from thieves' cant, such as *pal* for 'partner, companion,' *cove* for 'fellow,' and *ticker* for 'watch.' There is a slang attached to certain professions, occupations, and classes of society, such as racing *slang*, college *slang*, club *slang*, literary *slang*, political *slang*. (See *cant*[2].) Slang enters more or less into all colloquial speech and into inferior popular literature, as novels, newspapers, political addresses, and is apt to break out even in more serious writings. Slang as such is not necessarily vulgar or ungrammatical; indeed, it is generally correct in idiomatic form, and though frequently censured on this ground, it often, in fact, owes its doubtful character to other causes. *Slang* is often used adjectively: as, a *slang* expression. See the quotations below.

The smallest urchin whose tongue could tang
Shock'd the dame with a volley of *slang*.
*Hood*, Tale of a Trumpet.

Cant, as used in the phrases "thieves' cant," "tinkers' cant," "printers' cant," or the cant of any craft or calling, is really a language within a language, and is intended to conceal the thoughts of those who utter it from the uninitiated. *Slang*, on the other hand, is open to all the world to use, and its ranks are recruited in various ways.
*N. and Q.*, 7th ser., VIII. 341.

**Center slang**, thieves' slang in which the middle vowel of a word is taken as its initial letter, and other letters or syllables are added to give the word a finish, as *lock* becomes "ockler," *pitch*, "itchper," etc. *Ribton-Turner*, Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 478.—**Riming slang**, a kind of cant or secret slang spoken by street vagabonds in London, consisting of the substitution of words or sentences which rime with other words or sentences intended to be kept secret: as, "apples and pears" for *stairs;* "Cain and Abel" for *a table*. See *back-slang*.=**Syn. 2.** *Slang, Colloquialism*, etc. See *cant*[2].

**slang**[3] (slang), *v.* [< *slang*[3], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To use slang; employ vulgar or vituperative language.

To *slang* with the fishwives.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, III. 350.

**II.** *trans.* To address slang or abuse to; berate or assail with vituperative or abusive language; abuse; scold.

Every gentleman abused by a cabman or *slanged* by a bargee was bound there and then to take off his coat and challenge him to fisticuffs. *The Spectator.*

As the game went on and he lost, and had to pay, . . . he dropped his amiability, *slanged* his partner, declared he wouldn't play any more, and went away in a fury.
*H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 89.

These drones are posted separately, as "not worthy to be classed," and privately *slanged* afterwards by the Masters and Seniors. *C. A. Bristed*, English University, p. 100.

**slang**[4] (slang), *n.* [Origin obscure and various; cf. *slang*[2], *slang*[3].] **1.** Among London costermongers, a counterfeit weight or measure.

Some of the street weights, a good many of them, are *slangs*, but I believe they are as honest as many of the shop-keepers' after all.
*Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 104.

**2.** Among showmen: (*a*) A performance. (*b*) A traveling booth or show. *Mayhew.*—**3.** A hawker's license: as, to be out on the *slang* (that is, to travel with a hawker's license). [Thieves' slang.]

**slang**[5] (slang), *n.* [Cf. *slang*[3], *slang*[4].] **1.** A watch-chain. [Thieves' slang.]—**2.** *pl.* Leg-irons or fetters worn by convicts. The slangs consist of a chain weighing from seven to eight pounds and about three feet long, attached to ankle-basils riveted on the leg, the slack being suspended from a leather waistband: hence the name.

**slangily** (slang'i-li), *adv.* [< *slangy* + *-ly*[2].] In slang or slangy usage; by users of slang; irreverently.

The simple announcement of what is sometimes *slangily* called an advertising dodge. *The Advance*, Dec. 23, 1886.

**slanginess** (slang'i-nes), *n.* [< *slangy* + *-ness.*] Slangy character or quality: as, the *slanginess* of one's speech.

Their speech has less pertness, flippancy, and *slanginess*.
*Athenæum*, No. 3288, p. 582.

**slangrill†**, *n.* [Origin obscure; cf. *slang*[3] and *gangrel.*] A lout; a fellow: a term of abuse.

The third was a long, leane, olde, slavering *slangrill*, with a Brasill staffe in the one hand, and a whipcord in the other.
*Greene*, Quip for an Upstart Courtier. (*Davies.*)

**slangular** (slang'gū-lär), *a.* [< *slang*[3] + *-ular;* formed after *angular*, etc.] Having the nature or character of slang; slangy. [Humorous.]

Little Swills is treated on several hands. Being asked what he thinks of the proceedings, he characterises them (his strength lying in a *slangular* direction) as "a rummy start." *Dickens*, Bleak House, xi.

**slang-whang** (slang'hwang), *v. i.* [A varied redupl. of *slang*[3], *v.*] To use slangy or abusive language; talk in a noisy, abusive, or railing way. [Colloq.]

With tropes from Billingsgate's *slang-whanging* Tartars.
*Hood*, Ode to Rae Wilson.

**slang-whanger** (slang'hwang'ėr), *n.* A scurrilous, noisy, or railing person; a noisy, abusive, or long-winded talker. [Colloq.]

It embraces alike all manner of concerns, from the organisation of a divan . . . to the appointment of a cou-

atable, the personal disputes of two miserable *slang-whangers*, the cleaning of the streets, or the economy of a dust-cart. *Irving*, Salmagundi, No. 14.

**slangy** (slang'i), *a.* [< *slang*[3] + *-y*[1].] 1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of slang: as, a *slangy* expression.—2. Addicted to the use of slang.

Both were too gaudy, too *slangy*, too odorous of cigars, and too much given to horseflesh. *Dickens*, Our Mutual Friend, ii. 4.

**slank** (slangk), *a.* [= D. *slank* = MLG. *slank* = MHG. *slanc*, G. *schlank* = Dan. *slank* (cf. Sw. *slankig*), slender, meager; cf. Dan. *slunken*[1], lank, gaunt; connected with *slink*[3], and prob. ult. with *slink*[1]. Cf. *lank*[1].] Slim; slender; lank. [Prov. Eng.]

He is a man of ruddy complexion, brown hair and *slank*, hanging a little below his jaw-bones. *The Grand Impostor Examined* (1656). (*Davies.*)

**slanket** (slang'ket), *n.* [Cf. *slank* and *slang*[2].] Same as *slang*[2].

**slant** (slänt), *v.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *sclent*, *sklent*, *sklint*; < ME. *slenten*, *sclenten*, slope, glide, < Sw. dial. *slenta*, *slänta*, slope, glide, Sw. *slinta* (pret. *slant*), slide, slip, glance (as a knife); cf. Sw. *slutta* (**slunta*), slant, slope, Sw. dial. *slant*, slippery; cf. *slink*[1]. The Corn. *slyntya*, slide, glide along, W. *ysglent*, a slide, are prob. < E.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To lie obliquely to some line, whether horizontal or perpendicular; slope: as, a *slanting* roof.

It . . . *slented* doune to the erthe. *Kynge Arthure* (ed. Southey), II. 281.

Lo! on the side of yonder *slanting* hill,
Beneath a spreading oak's broad foliage, sits
The shepherd swain. *Dodsley*, Agriculture, iii. 244.

The shades that *slanted* o'er the green. *Keats*, I Stood Tiptoe upon a Little Hill.

2. To go or turn off at a small angle from some direct line; deviate: as, at this point the road *slants* off to the right. Specifically—3. To exaggerate; "draw the long bow"; fib. [Scotch.] —4. To have a leaning; incline.

"Your minister sartin doos *slant* a leetie towards th' Arminians; he don't quite walk the crack," Josh says, sez he. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 483.

**Slanting stitch**, a stitch in double crochet-work producing short diagonal lines in the finished fabric.

**II.** *trans.* To give a sloping direction to; set or place at an angle to something else: as, *slant* the mirror a little more.

**slant** (slänt), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *slante*, *slonte*, in the phrase *on slante*, *o slonte*, *a slante*; < *slant*, *v.* Cf. *aslant*.] **I.** *a.* Sloping; oblique; inclined from a direct line or plane.

The clouds
Justling, or push'd with winds, rude in their shock,
Tine the *slant* lightning. *Milton*, P. L., x. 1075.

Clouds through which the setting day
Flung a *slant* glory far away. *Whittier*, The Preacher.

The busiest man can hardly resist the influence of such a day; farmers are prone to bask in the *slant* sunlight at such times, and to talk to one another over line-fences or seated on top-rails. *E. Eggleston*, The Graysons, xxxi.

**Slant fire**, in *gun.* See *fire*, 13.

**II.** *n.* 1. An oblique direction or plane; a slope.

It lies on a *slant*. *C. Richardson.*

2. An oblique reflection or gibe; a sarcastic remark.—3. A chance; an opportunity. [Slang.] —**Slant of wind** (*naut.*), a transitory breeze of favorable wind, or the period of its duration.

**slantendicular** (slän-ten-dik'ū-lär), *a.* [< *slant* + *-endicular* as in *perpendicular*.] Oblique, not perpendicular; indirect. [Humorous slang.]

And he [St. Vitus] must put himself [in the calendar] under the first saint, with a *slantendicular* reference to the other. *De Morgan*, Budget of Paradoxes, p. 289.

**slantingly** (slän'ting-li), *adv.* 1. In a slanting or sloping manner or direction.—2†. Indirectly.

Their first attempt which they made was to prefer bills of accusation against the archbishop's chaplains and preachers, . . . and *slantingly* through their sides striking at the archbishop himself. *Strype*, Cranmer, I. 159.

**slantly** (slänt'li), *adv.* Obliquely; in an inclined direction; slopingly; slantingly.

The yellow Moon looks *slantly* down,
Through seaward mists, upon the town. *R. H. Stoddard*, A Serenade.

**slantwise** (slänt'wīz), *adv.* Slantingly; slantly.

The sunset rays thy valley fill,
Poured *slantwise* down the long defile. *Whittier*, The Merrimack.

**slap**[1] (slap), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slapped*, ppr. *slapping*. [< ME. **slappen*, < LG. *slappen* (> G. *schlappen*), slap; prob. akin to *slam*[1] and perhaps ult. to *slay*[1].] 1. To strike with the open hand or with something flat: as, to *slap* one on the back; to *slap* a child on the hand.

Mrs. Baynes had gone up stairs to her own apartment, had *slapped* her boys, and was looking out of the window. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxvi.

In yonder green meadow, to memory dear,
He *slaps* a mosquito, and brushes a tear. *O. W. Holmes*, City and Country.

2. To strike with; bring upon or against something with a blow.

Dick, who thus long had passive sat,
Here strok'd his Chin and cock'd his Hat,
Then *slapp'd* his Hand upon the Board. *Prior*, Alma, i.

**slap**[1] (slap), *n.* [< ME. *slappe*, < LG. *slapp*, *slappe* (> G. *schlappe*), the sound of a blow, a sounding box on the ears, a slap, = OHG. **slapfe* (> It. *schiaffo*), a box on the ear: see *slap*[1], *v.*] 1. A blow given with the open hand, or with something flat.

Warre the horne and heles leat thai flynge
A *slappe* to the. *Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 132.

He hastened up to him, gave him a hearty shake of the hand, a cordial *slap* on the back, and some other equally gentle tokens of satisfaction. *Miss Burney*, Evelina, xxxii.

**slap**[1] (slap), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *slap*[1], *v.* and *n.*] With sudden and violent force; plump; suddenly. [Colloq.]

The whips and short turns which in one stage or other of my life have come *slap* upon me. *Sterne*, Tristram Shandy, iii. 38.

His horse, coming *slap* on his knees with him, threw him head over heels, and away he flew. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 143.

**slap**[1] (slap), *a.* [< *slap*[1], *v.* Cf. *slap-up*, *bang-up*.] First-rate; of the best; "slap-up." [Slang.]

People 's got proud now, I fancy that 's one thing, and must have everything *slap*. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 119.

**slap**[2] (slap), *n.* [Origin uncertain; perhaps a var. of *slack*[3]; cf. Dan. *slap* = Sw. *slapp*, lax, loose, = D. *slap* = MLG. LG. *slap* = OHG. MHG. *slaf*, G. *schlaff*, feeble, weak (see *sleep*).] 1. A narrow pass between two hills. [Scotch.]—2. A breach in a wall, hedge, or fence; a gap. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—3. A gap in the edge of a knife, etc. [Scotch.]

**slap**[2] (slap), *v. t.* [< *slap*[2], *n.*] To break into gaps; break out (an opening), as in a solid wall. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**slap**[3]† (slap), *v.* An obsolete variant of *slop*[1].

**slap-bang** (slap'bang'), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *slap*[1], *v.*, + *bang*[1], *v.*] With a slap and a bang; hence, suddenly; violently; with a sudden noisy dash; headlong; all at once: as, to go *slap-bang* through the ice or through a window. Also *slam-bang*. [Colloq.]

**slap-bang** (slap'bang'), *a.* and *n.* [< *slap-bang*, *adv.*] **I.** *a.* Violent; dashing. Also *slam-bang*.

**II.** *n.* A low eating-house. [Slang, Eng.]

They lived in the same street, walked into town every morning at the same hour, dined at the same *slap-bang* every day, and revelled in each other's company every night. *Dickens*, Sketches, Characters, xi.

**slap-dash** (slap'dash'), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *slap*[1], *v.*, + *dash*, *v.*] In a sudden, offhand, abrupt, random, or headlong manner; abruptly; suddenly; all at once. [Colloq.]

He took up a position opposite his fair entertainer, and with much gravity executed a solemn, but marvelously grotesque bow; . . . this done, he recovered body, and strode away again *slap-dash*. *C. Reade*, Art, p. 20.

**slap-dash** (slap'dash), *a.* and *n.* [< *slap-dash*, *adv.*] **I.** *a.* Dashing; offhand; abrupt; free, careless, or happy-go-lucky; rash or random; impetuous: as, a *slap-dash* manner; *slap-dash* work; a *slap-dash* writer. [Colloq.]

It was a *slap-dash* style, unceremonious, free and easy —an American style. *Bulwer*, My Novel, iii. 6.

The *slapdash* judgments upon artists in others [letters] are very characteristic [of Landor]. *Lowell*, The Century, XXXV. 515.

**II.** *n.* 1. A composition of lime and coarse sand, mixed to a liquid consistency and applied to exterior walls as a preservative; rough-casting; harling. [Prov. Eng.]—2. The outside plaster filling of a half-timbered house, between the beams.

The wood is painted of the darkest possible red, and the gray *slap-dash* is filled with red granite pebbles. *The Century*, XXXII. 423.

3. Offhand, careless, happy-go-lucky, or ill-considered action or work. [Colloq.]

As a specimen of newspaper *slapdash* we may point to the description of General Ignatieff as "the Russian Mr. Gladstone." *Athenæum*, No. 3197, p. 146.

4†. Violent abuse.

Hark ye, Monsieur, if you don't march off I shall play you such an English courant of *slap-dash* presently that shan't out of your ears this twelvemonth. *Mrs. Centlivre*, Perplexed Lovers, iii.

**slap-dash** (slap'dash), *v. t.* [< *slap-dash*, *adv.*] 1. To do in a rough or careless manner. [Colloq.]—2. To rough-cast (a wall) with mortar.

**slape** (slāp), *a.* [< Icel. *sleipr*, also *sleppr*, slippery, < *slīpa*, be slim or smooth, = Sw. *slipa* = Dan. *slibe* (*slīpa*, tr., grind) = G. *schleifen*, slip: see *slip*[1]. Cf. *slab*[1].] Slippery; smooth; hence, crafty; hypocritical. [Prov. Eng.]—**Slape ale**, plain ale, as opposed to medicated or mixed ale.—**Slape-face**, a soft-spoken, crafty hypocrite. *Halliwell.*

**slapjack** (slap'jak), *n.* Same as *flapjack*. [U. S.]

Anon he passed the fragrant buckwheat fields, breathing the odor of the bee-hive; and, as he beheld them, soft anticipations stole over his mind of dainty *slapjacks*, well buttered, and garnished with honey or treacle. *Irving*, Sketch-Book, p. 438.

**slappaty-pouch**† (slap'a-ti-pouch), *n.* [A variation, imitative of quick motion, of *slap the pouch*, i. e. *pocket*.] The act or process of slapping the hands, when cold, against the sides to warm them. [Rare.]

I cannot but with the last degree of sorrow and anguish inform you of our present wretched condition; we have even tired our palms and our ribs at *slappaty-pouch*, and . . . I [Charon] had almost forgot to handle my sculls. *Tom Brown*, Works, II. 126. (*Davies.*)

**slapper** (slap'ėr), *n.* [< *slap*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which slaps.—2. A person or thing of large size; a whopper. [Vulgar.]

**slapping** (slap'ing), *a.* [Prop. ppr. of *slap*[1], *v.*] Very big; great. [Vulgar.]

**slap-sauce**† (slap'sâs), *n.* [< *slap*[3], *v.*, + obj. *sauce*.] A parasite. *Minsheu.*

*Slapsauce* fellows, slabberdegullion druggels, lubbardly louts. *Urquhart*, tr. of Rabelais, i. 25.

**slap-sided** (slap'sī'ded), *a.* Same as *slab-sided*.

**slap-up** (slap'up), *a.* [Cf. *slap*[1] and *bang-up*.] Excellent; first-rate; fine; scrumptious; bang-up: as, a *slap-up* hotel. [Slang.]

It ain't a fortnight back since a smart female servant, in *slap-up* black, sold me a basket full of doctor's bottles. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, II. 122.

Might he [Bob Jones] not quarter a countess's coat on his brougham along with the Jones' arms, or, more *slap-up* still, have the two shields painted on the panels with the coronet over? *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xxxi.

**slargando, slargandosi** (slär-gän'dō, -sē), *a.* [It., ppr. of *slargare*, enlarge, widen, dilate, < L. *ex*, out, + *largus*, large: see *large*.] In *music*, same as *rallentando*.

**slash**[1] (slash), *v.* [< ME. *slaschen*, < OF. *esclecher*, *esclescher*, *esclischer*, *esclechier*, dismember, sever, disunite: same as *esclichier*, *esclicier*, *esclicer*, > E. *slice*: see *slice* and *slish*, of which *slash*[1] is a doublet. The vowel *a* appears in the related word *slate*: see *slate*[2]. In defs. 4, 5 (where cf. the similar *cut*, *n.*, 2) prob. confused with *lash*[1].] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cut with long incisions; gash; slit; slice.

They which will excell the rest in gallantry, and would seeme to haue slaine and eaten the most enimies, *slash* and cut their flesh, and put therein a blacke powder, which neuer will bee done away. *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 837.

2. To cut with a violent sweep; cut by striking violently and at random, as with a sword or an ax.

Then both drew their swords, and so cut 'em and *slasht* 'em
That five of them did fall. *Robin Hood's Birth* (Child's Ballads, V. 350).

But presently *slash* off his traiterous head. *Greene*, Alphonsus (Works, ed. Dyce, II. 23).

3. To ornament, as a garment, by cutting slits in the cloth, and arranging lining of brilliant colors to be seen underneath.

One Man weare his Doublet *slash'd*, another lac'd, another plain. *Selden*, Table-Talk, p. 102.

Costly his garb—his Flemish ruff
Fell o'er his doublet, shaped of buff,
With satin *slash'd* and lined. *Scott*, L. of L. M., v. 16.

4. To lash. [Rare.]

Daniel, a sprightly swain that used to *slash*
The vigorous steeds that drew his lord's calash. *W. King.*

5. To crack or snap, as a whip.

She *slashed* a whip she had in her hand; the cracks thereof were loud and dreadful. *Dr. H. More*, Mystery of Godliness (1660), p. 220. ((*Latham.*)

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To strike violently and at random with a cutting instrument; lay about one with sharp blows.

Hewing and *slashing* at their idle shades. *Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 15.

If we would see him in his altitudes, we must go back to the House of Commons; . . . there he cuts and *slashes*. *Roger North*, Examen, p. 258.

2. To cut or move rapidly.

The Sybarite *slashed* through the waves like a knife through cream-cheese. *Hannay*, Singleton Fontenoy.

**slash**[1] (slash), *n.* [< *slash*[1], *v.*] 1. A cut; a gash; a slit.

They circumcise themselves, and mark their faces with sundry *slashes* from their infancie.
*Capt. John Smith*, True Travels, I. 50.

2. A random, sweeping cut at something with an edged instrument, as a sword or an ax, or with a whip or switch.

He may have a cut i' the leg by this time; for Don Martine and he were at whole *slashes*.
*Fletcher and Rowley*, Maid in the Mill, iv. 2.

Andrew Fairservice . . . had only taken this recumbent posture to avoid the *slashes*, stabs, and pistol-balls which for a moment or two were flying in various directions.
*Scott*, Rob Roy, xxxix.

3. A slit cut in the stuff from which a garment is made, intended to show a different and usually bright-colored material underneath. This manner of decorating garments was especially in use in the sixteenth and the early part of the seventeenth century. Compare *panel*, and see cut under *puffed*.

Her gown was a green Turkey grogram, cut all into panes or *slashes*, from the shoulder and sleeves unto the foot, and tied up at the distance of about a hand's-breadth everywhere with the same ribbon with which her hair was bound.
*Lord Herbert of Cherbury*, Life (ed. Howells), p. 112.

Hence—4. A piece of tape or worsted lace placed on the sleeves of non-commissioned officers to distinguish them from privates; a stripe.—5. A clearing in a wood; any gap or opening in a wood, whether caused by the operations of woodmen or by wind or fire. Compare *slashing*, 2.

All persons having occasion to burn a fallow or start a fire in any old chopping, wind-*slash*, bush or berry lot, swamp "vlaie" or beaver meadow, shall give five days' notice. *New York Times*, April 13, 1886.

6. *pl.* Same as *slashing*, 3.—7. A wet or swampy place overgrown with bushes: often in the plural.

Although the inner lands want these benefits [of game] (which, however, no pond or *slash* is without), yet even they have the advantage of wild-turkeys, &c.
*Beverley*, Virginia, ii. ¶ 27.

Henry Clay, the great Commoner, as his friends loved to call him, was spoken of during election-time as the Miller Boy of the *Slashes*.
*S. De Vere*, Americanisms, p. 250.

8. A mass of coal which has been crushed and shattered by a movement of the earth's crust. [Wales.]

Thus, the latter [the coal], which is there nearly all in the state of culm or anthracite, has been for the most part shivered into small fragments, and is frequently accumulated in little troughs or hollows, the *slashes* of the miners. *Murchison*, Siluria (4th ed.), p. 290.

**slash**[2] (slash), *v. i.* [Also *slatch*; < Sw. *slaska* = Dan. *slaske*, dabble, paddle, < Sw. Dan. *slask*, wet, filth. Cf. *slashy*.] To work in wet. [Scotch.]

**slash**[2] (slash), *n.* [See *slash*, *v.*] A great quantity of broth or similar food. [Scotch.]

**slasher** (slash'ėr), *n.* [< *slash*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who or that which slashes. Specifically—(*a*) A cutting weapon, as a sword.

"Had he no arms?" asked the Justice. "Ay, ay, they are never without barkers and *slashers*."
*Scott*, Guy Mannering, xxxii.

(*b*) An instrument or appliance of various kinds used in some slashing operation. (1) In *brickmaking*, a piece of wrought-iron three feet in length, three inches wide, and three eighths of an inch thick, set in a handle about two and one half feet long and two inches in diameter, used to slash or cut through the clay in all directions with a view to detecting and picking out any small stones that may be found in it.

He [the temperer] next trims the small pile of clay into shape, and commences to cut through it with an instrument called a *slasher*, and any stone that he may strike with the *slasher* is picked out of the clay.
*C. T. Davis*, Bricks and Tiles, p. 107.

(2) A machine for sizing, drying, and finishing warp-yarns. 2. The thrasher or fox-shark. [Local, Eng.]

**slashing** (slash'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slash*[1], *v.*] 1. A slash or pane in a garment.

Gowns of "silver plush and port-wine satin," with brocaded trains gleaming fitfully with *slashings* of exquisite pink. *Athenæum*, Oct. 27, 1888, p. 551.

2. In *milit. engin.*, the felling of trees so that their tops shall fall toward the enemy, and thus prevent or retard his approach; also (in singular or plural), the trees thus felled: same as *abatis*[2], 1.—3. *pl.* Trees or branches cut down by woodmen. Also *slashes*.

**slashing** (slash'ing), *p. a.* 1. That cuts and slashes at random; recklessly or unmercifully severe; that cuts right and left indiscriminately: as, a *slashing* criticism or article. [Colloq.]

Here, however, the Alexandrian critics, with all their *slashing* insolence, showed themselves sons of the feeble; they groped about in twilight. *De Quincey*, Homer, I.

He may be called the inventor of the modern *slashing* article. *Athenæum*, Jan. 14, 1888, p. 43.

2. Dashing; recklessly rapid: as, a *slashing* gait.—3. Very big; great; slapping. [Colloq.]

A *slashing* fortune. *Dickens*, Hard Times.

**slash-pine** (slash'pīn), *n.* A tree, *Pinus Cubensis*, found from South Carolina to Louisiana along the coast, and in the West Indies. It is a fair-sized tree, with a wood nearly equaling that of the long-leafed pine, though rarely made into lumber. Also called *swamp-pine*, *bastard pine*, and *meadow-pine*. *Sargent*.

**slashy** (slash'i), *a.* [< *slash*[2] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *sloshy*, *slushy*.] Wet and dirty. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]

**slat**[1] (slat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slatted*, ppr. *slatting*. [< ME. *slatten*, *sleaten*, *sclatten*, *scletten*, < Icel. *sletta*, slap, dab, dash, = Norw. *sletta*, fling, cast, jerk; cf. Icel. *sletta*, a dab, spot, blot (of ink), = Norw. *slett*, a blow; prob. from the root of *slay*: see *slay*[1]. Cf. *slaught*.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To throw or cast down violently or carelessly; jerk. [Prov. Eng. and U. S.]—2. To strike; knock; beat; bang.

*Mendoza.* How did you kill him?
*Malevole.* *Slatted* his brains out, then soused him in the briny sea. *Marston and Webster*, Malcontent, iv. 1.

**II.** *intrans.* To flap violently, as the sails when blown adrift in a violent wind, or when in a calm the motion of the ship strikes them against the masts and rigging.

The two top-gallant-sails were still hanging in the buntlines, and *slatting* and jerking as though they would take the masts out of her.
*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 351.

**slat**[1] (slat), *n.* [< *slat*[1], *v.*] 1. A sudden flap or slap; a sharp blow or stroke.

The sail . . . bellied out over our heads, and again, by a *slat* of the wind, blew in under the yard with a fearful jerk. *R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 257.

2. A spot; stain. [Prov. Eng.]—3. A spent salmon, or one that has spawned.

**slat**[2] (slat), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slatted*, ppr. *slatting*. Same as *slate*[1]. [Prov. Eng.]

**slat**[3] (slat), *v. i.* and *t.*; pret. and pp. *slatted*, ppr. *slatting*. [Perhaps another use of *slat*[1]; otherwise a var. of **slate*; < OF. *esclater*, shiver, splinter: see *slate*[2]. Cf. *slat*[3], *n.*] To split; crack. [Prov. Eng.]

And withall such maine blowes were dealt to and fro with axes that both head-peeces and habergeons were *slat* and dashed a peeces.
*Holland*, tr. of Ammianus Marcellinus (1609). (*Nares.*)

**slat**[3] (slat), *n.* and *a.* [Early mod. E. also *slatte*; < ME. *slat*, *slatte*, usually *sclat*, *sklat*, *sclate*, *sclatte*, a flat stone, slate, < OF. *esclat* (Walloon *sklat*), F. *éclat*, a splinter, chip, shiver, fragment, piece; cf. OF. *esclater*, F. *éclater*, split, splinter, shiver, burst, < OHG. *slīzan*, *sclīzan*, MHG. *slīzen*, G. *schleissen*, slit, split, = E. *slit*[1]: see *slit*[1], and cf. *éclat*, *slash*[1], *slice*.] **I.** *n.* 1. A thin flat stone, or piece of stone, especially a piece of slate; a slate; a stone tile. See *slate*[2].

And thei not fyndinge in what part thei schulde bere him yn, for the cumpenye of peple, stigeden vp on the rof, and by the *sclattis* thei senten him doun with the bed in to the myddil, byfore Iheſu. *Wyclif*, Luke v. 19.

The gallery is covered with blew *slatte* like our Cornish tile. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 33, sig. D.

And for the roof, instead of *slats*,
Is covered with the skins of bats,
With moonshine that are gilded.
*Drayton*, Nymphidia.

2. A thin slab or veneer of stone sometimes used to face rougher stonework or brickwork. *E. H. Knight.*—3. A long narrow strip or slip of wood. Specifically—(*a*) A strip of wood used to fasten together larger pieces, as on a crate, etc. (*b*) One of a number of strips forming the bottom boards of a bedstead. (*c*) One of a number of strips secured across an opening so as to leave intervals between them, as in a chicken-coop, rabbit-hutch, etc. (*d*) One of the cross-laths of a Venetian blind, or the like.

Virginia, . . . kneeling behind the *slats* of her bedroom window-blinds, watched the little Canadian fishing wagon as it drove away. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVI. 220.

(*e*) In *carriage-building*, one of the thin strips of wood or iron used to form the ribs of the top or canopy of a buggy, carryall, or rockaway, or to form the bottom of a wagon-body. (*f*) One of the radial strips used in forming the bottom of a wicker basket.

4. *pl.* Dark-blue ooze, rather hard, left dry by the ebb of the sea. *Halliwell*. [Prov. Eng.]—**Slat-weaving machine**, a form of loom for weaving, in which the weft is slats, palm-leaf, or some similar material. The weft is cut in lengths corresponding to the width of the goods, and put into the shed piece by piece.

**II.** *a.* Made of slats.—**Slat awning**, a wooden or metal awning made of slats.—**Slat matting**, a kind of wood carpet made of veneers or wooden slats fastened upon a fabric. In some examples narrow strips of different sorts of wood are glued upon cloth, and dried, and the surface is then planed and finished.—**Slat seat**, a seat made of narrow strips of wood, usually arranged longitudinally with a space between each pair.—**Slat weir**, a weir or pound for the capture of fish having slats instead of netting. [Cape Cod, Massachusetts.]

**S. Lat.** An abbreviation of *south latitude*.

**slat-bar** (slat'bär), *n.* The bar of the limber of a siege-howitzer between the splinter-bar and the bolster, connecting the futchells.

**slatch**[1] (slach), *n.* [An assibilated form of *slack*[1].] *Naut.*: (*a*) The slack of a rope. (*b*) A short gleam of fine weather. (*c*) A brief, passing breeze.

**slatch**[2] (slach), *v. i.* [A var. of *slash*[2].] To dabble in mire. [Scotch.]

**slat-crimper** (slat'krim'pėr), *n.* A machine for compressing the ends of slats to make them fit mortises cut to receive them.

**slate**[1] (slāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slated*, ppr. *slating*. [< ME. **slaten*, *sleten*, *slæten* (pret. *slette*), bait, perhaps orig. tear, ult. < AS. *slītan* (pret. *slāt*), slit, tear: see *slit*[1].] 1. To bait; set a dog loose at. [Prov. Eng.]

Heo . . . *sletten* him with hundes.
*Life of St. Juliana* (E. E. T. S.), p. 52. (*Stratmann.*)

2. To haul over the coals; take to task harshly or rudely; berate; abuse; scold; hold up to ridicule; criticize severely: as, the work was *slated* in the reviews. [Colloq., Eng.]

And instead of being grateful, you set to and *slate* me!
*R. D. Blackmore*, Kit and Kitty, xxxi.

None the less I'll *slate* him. I'll *slate* him ponderously in the cataclysm. *R. Kipling*, The Light that Failed, iv.

**slate**[2] (slāt), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. *slat*, *slatle*, **slate*, *sclate*, usually *sclat*, *sclatte*: see *slat*[3].] **I.** *n.* 1†. A thin, flat stone or piece of stone; a thin plate or flake. See *slat*[3], 1.

With sunne and the frost togither, it [the Columbine marl] will resolve and cleave into most thin *slates* or flakes.
*Holland*, tr. of Pliny, xvii. 8.

Especially—2. A piece or plate of the stone hence called *slate*. (See def. 3.) Specifically—(*a*) A plate of slate used for covering in or roofing buildings; a tile of slate. (*b*) A tablet of slate, usually inclosed in a wooden frame, used for writing, especially by school-children; hence, any similar tablet used for this purpose.

The door, which moved with difficulty on its creaking and rusty hinges, being forced quite open, a square and sturdy little urchin became apparent, with cheeks as red as an apple. . . . A book and a small *slate* under his arm indicated that he was on his way to school.
*Hawthorne*, Seven Gables, iii.

3. A rock the most striking characteristic of which is its fissile structure, or capability of being easily split or cleft into thin plates of nearly uniform thickness and smooth surfaces. The rocks in which a fissile structure is particularly well developed are almost exclusively the argillaceous, and those which have been more or less metamorphosed, and this fissility appears to be the result of the rearrangement of the particles of the rock into new combinations flattened into thin scales which lie in a direction at right angles to the direction in which the rock was pressed at the time the metamorphism was taking place. The best-known variety of slate is the common roofing-slate, which is compact, homogeneous, and fissile enough to be used for covering roofs, or for manufacture into tables, chimney-pieces, writing-slates, etc. The valuable varieties of roofing-slate come almost exclusively from the older metamorphic rocks. (See *cleavage* and *foliation*.) North Wales is by far the most important slate-producing region of the world, some beds having been worked there as early as the twelfth century. The principal quarries are in southern Carnarvonshire and Merionethshire in the Lower Silurian, and in Montgomeryshire in the Upper Silurian. There are also quarries in Cornwall in the Devonian, and slates of the same geological age are obtained in France in considerable quantity, as well as in parts of Germany adjacent to the Rhine. There are various quarries in Devonshire in the Carboniferous; but in most of them the slate furnished is not of first-rate quality; and, in general, it may be said that the Carboniferous is the highest geological formation producing what can properly be denominated *slate*. The slate of the United States comes almost entirely from a very low position in the geological series, as is also the case in Europe. Pennsylvania and Vermont are the principal slate-producing States, and they together furnished in 1889 nearly six sevenths in value of the total production of the country; but Pennsylvania's share was three times as great as that of Vermont.

4. A preliminary list of candidates prepared by party managers for acceptance by a nominating caucus or convention: so called as being written down, as it were on a slate, and altered or erased like a school-boy's writing. [U. S. political slang.]—**Adhesive slate.** See *adhesive*.—**Aluminous slate**, slate containing alumina, used in the manufacture of alum.—**Alum slate.** See *alum*.—**Argillaceous slate**, clay slate (which see, under *clay*).—**Back of a slate.** See *back*[1].—**Bituminous slate**, soft slate impregnated with bitumen.—**Chlorite slate.** See *chlorite*.—**Drawing-slate.** Same as *black chalk* (*a*) (which see, under *chalk*).—**Hone or whet slate**, slate which has much silica in its composition, and is used for hones.—**Hornblende slate**, slate containing hornblende.—**Knotted slate.** See *knot*[1], *n.*, 3 (*f*).—**Lithographic slate.** See *lithographic*.—**Polishing slate.** See *polishing-slate*.—**Rain-spot slate**, certain slates forming part of the Lower Silurian series in Wales: so called from their mottled appearance.—**Skiddaw slates**, a series of slaty and gritty rocks occurring in the Lake District of England, and forming there the base of the fossiliferous rocks. The most important fossils which they contain are graptolites.—**Stonesfield slate**, in *geol.*, a division of the Great Oölite

group, as developed in Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, consisting of thin-bedded calcareous sandstone, extremely rich in a great variety of organic remains, among which are the mammalian genera *Amphitherium*, *Phalascotherium*, and *Stereognathus*. Portions of this formation have been worked for a roofing-material from a remote period.

**II.** *a.* Of the color of slate; slate-colored; of a dark, slightly bluish-gray color of medium luminosity.

**slate**[2] (slāt), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slated*, ppr. *slating*. [< *slate*[2], *n.*] 1. To cover with slate or plates of stone: as, to *slate* a roof.

A high *slated* roof, with fantastic chimneys.
*Longfellow*, Hyperion, i. 5.

2. To enter as on a slate; suggest or propose as a candidate by entering the name on the slate or ticket: as, A. B. is already *slated* for the mayoralty. See I., 4. [U. S. political slang.] —3. In *tanning*, to cleanse from hairs, etc., with a slater. See *slater*, 3.

**slate-ax** (slāt'aks), *n.* A slaters' tool: same as *sax*[1], 2.

**slate-black** (slāt'blak), *a.* Of a slate color having less than one tenth the luminosity of white.

**slate-blue** (slāt'blö), *a.* Dull-blue with a grayish tinge; schistaceous.

**slate-clay** (slāt'klā), *n.* Same as *shale*[2].

**slate-coal** (slāt'kōl), *n.* 1. A variety of cannel-coal; "a hard, dull variety of coal" (*Greeley*). This name is given to one of the beds of coal in the Leicestershire (England) coal-field; it is nearly the same as *splint-coal*, also called *slaty* or *bony coal*, and contains slaty mattera interstratified, which are called *bone* in Pennsylvania (see *bone*[1], 9).

2. As the translation of the German *Schieferkohle*, a somewhat slaty or laminated variety of lignite, or brown coal.

**slate-colored** (slāt'kul″ord), *a.* Of a very dark gray, really without chroma, or almost so, but appearing a little bluish.

**slate-cutter** (slāt'kut″èr), *n.* A machine for trimming pieces of slate into the forms desired for roofing- or writing-slates. It consists of a table with knives pivoted at one end, and operated by hand-levers. Also called *slate-cutting machine*.

**slate-frame** (slāt'frām), *n.* A machine for dressing and finishing the wooden frames for writing-slates.

**slate-gray** (slāt'grā), *a.* A relatively luminous slate color.

**slate-peg** (slāt'peg), *n.* A form of nail used for fastening slates on a roof; a slaters' nail.

**slate-pencil** (slāt'pen″sil), *n.* A pencil of soft slate, or like material, used for writing or figuring on framed pieces of slate.

**slater** (slā'tèr), *n.* [ME. *slater, sclater;* < *slate*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who makes or lays slates; one whose occupation is the roofing of buildings with slate.

But th' masons, and *slaters*, and such like have left their work, and locked up the yards.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, v.

2. A general name of cursorial isopods. Slaters proper, or wood-slaters, also called *wood-lice*, *hog-lice*, and *sow-bugs*, are terrestrial oniscids, of the family *Oniscidæ*, as the British *Porcellio scaber*. Box-slaters are *Idoteidæ;* water-slaters are *Aselltdæ*, as the gribble, *Limnoria terebrans;* shield-slaters belong to the genus *Cassidina;* globe-slaters to *Sphæroma*. The chelíferous slaters are *Tanaidæ*. See the technical names, and cuts under *Oniscus* and *Isopoda*.

3. A tool, with blade of slate, used for fleshing or slating hides.

**slate-saw** (slāt'sâ), *n.* A form of circular stone-saw for cutting up or trimming slabs of slate.

**slate-spar** (slāt'spär), *n.* A slaty form of calcareous spar: same as *shiver-spar*.

**slather** (slaᵀᴴ'èr), *n.* [Origin obscure.] A quantity; a large piece: usually in the plural. [Slang.]

I could give you twenty-four more, if they were needed, to show how exactly Mr.—— can repeat *slathers* and *slathers* of another man's literature. *New Princeton Rev.*, V. 50.

**slatify** (slā'ti-fī), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slatified*, ppr. *slatifying*. [< *slate*[2] + *-i-fy*.] To make slaty in character; give a slaty character to.

**slatiness** (slā'ti-nes), *n.* Slaty character or quality.

**slating**[1] (slā'ting), *n.* [< ME. *slating;* verbal n. of *slate*[1], *v.*] 1. Baiting.

Bay of hor, of bole-*slatyng* [bull-baiting].
*Kyng Alisaunder*, l. 200. (*Halliwell.*)

2. An unsparing criticism; a severe reprimand. [Colloq., Eng.]

**slating**[2] (slā'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slate*[2], *v.*] 1. The operation of covering roofs with slates. —2. A roofing of slates.—3. Slates taken collectively; the material for slating: as, the whole *slating* of a house.—4. A liquid preparation for coating blackboards so that they may be marked upon with chalk or steatite: generally called *liquid slating*. Such preparations are better than oil-paint, as they do not glaze the surface.

To apply the *slating*, have the surface smooth and perfectly free from grease. *Workshop Receipts*, 2d ser., p. 257.

**slat-iron** (slat'ī″èrn), *n.* In a folding carriage-top, an iron shoe inclosed in leather, forming a finishing to the bow or slat which is pivoted by it to the body of the vehicle.

**slat-machine** (slat'ma-shēn″), *n.* In *wood-working:* (*a*) A machine for cutting slats from a block. (*b*) A machine for making the tenons on blind-slats, and for inserting the staples by which such slats are connected.

**slat-plane** (slat'plān), *n.* A form of plane for cutting thin slats for blinds, etc. In some forms the stock carries a number of cutters, so that several slats are cut simultaneously. *E. H. Knight.*

**slatte**† (slat), *n.* See *slat*[3].

**slatted** (slat'ed), *p. a.* [< *slat*[3] + *-ed*[2].] Furnished with, made of, or covered with slats: as, a *slatted* frame.

**slatter** (slat'èr), *v. i.* [Freq. of *slat*[1]: see *slat*[1].] I. *intrans.* 1. To be careless of dress and dirty; be slovenly.

Dawgos, or Dawkin, a negligent or dirty *slattering* woman. *Ray*, North Country Words.

2. To be wasteful or improvident.

This man . . . is a lord of the treasury, and is not covetous neither, but runs out merely by *slattering* and negligence. *Swift*, Journal to Stella, xix.

II. *trans.* To waste, or fail to make a proper use of; spill or lose carelessly. *Halliwell.*

**slattern** (slat'èrn), *n.* and *a.* [Prob. (with unorig. *n* as in *bittern*[1], or perhaps through the ppr. *slattering*) < *slatter*, *v.*] I. *n.* A woman who is negligent of her dress, or who suffers her clothes and household furniture to be in disorder; one who is not neat and nice; a slut.

We may always observe that a gossip in politics is a *slattern* in her family. *Addison*, The Freeholder, No. 26.

Her mother was a partial, ill-judging parent, a dawdle, a *slattern*, . . . whose house was the scene of mismanagement and discomfort from beginning to end.
*Jane Austen*, Mansfield Park, xxxix.

II. *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a slattern; slovenly; slatternly.

Beneath the lamp her tawdry ribbons glare,
The new-scour'd manteau, and the *slattern* air.
*Gay*, Trivia, iii. 270.

**slattern**† (slat'èrn), *v. t.* [< *slattern*, *n.*; cf. *slatter*, *v.*] To consume carelessly or idly; waste: with *away*. [Rare.]

All that I desire is, that you will never *slattern away* one minute in idleness. *Chesterfield.*

**slatternliness** (slat'èrn-li-nes), *n.* Slatternly habits or condition.

**slatternly** (slat'èrn-li), *a.* [< *slattern* + *-ly*[1].] Pertaining to a slattern; having the habits of a slattern; slovenly.

A very *slatternly*, dirty, but at the same time very genteel French maid is appropriated to the use of my daughter. *Chesterfield.*

Every court had its carven well to show me, in the noisy keeping of the water-carriers and the *slatternly*, statuesque gossips of the place. *Howells*, Venetian Life, ii.

**slatternly** (slat'èrn-li), *adv.* [< *slatternly*, *a.*] In a slovenly way.

**slatterpouch** (slat'èr-pouch), *n.* [< **slatter* for *slat*[1] + *pouch*. Cf. *slappaty-pouch*.] A kind of game.

When they were boyes at trap, or *slatterpouch*,
They'd sweat.
*Gayton*, Notes to Don Quixote, p. 86. (*Nares.*)

**slattery** (slat'èr-i), *a.* [< *slatter* + *-y*[1].] Wet; sloppy. [Prov. Eng.]

**slaty** (slā'ti), *a.* [< *slate*[2] + *-y*[1].] Resembling slate; having the nature or properties of slate: as, a *slaty* color or texture; a *slaty* feel.

The path . . . scaled the promontory by one or two rapid zigzags, carried in a broken track along the precipitous face of a *slaty* grey rock. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxx.

**Slaty cleavage**, cleavage, as of rocks, into thin plates or laminæ, like those of slate: applied especially to those cases in which the planes of cleavage produced by pressure are often oblique to the true stratification, and perfectly symmetrical and parallel even when the strata are contorted.—**Slaty gneiss**, a variety of gneiss in which the scales of mica or crystals of hornblende, which are usually minute, form thin laminæ, rendering the rock easily cleavable.

**slaught**† (slât), *n.* [< ME. *slaught, slauht, slazt,* < AS. *sleaht, sleht, slíht, slyht*, killing, slaughter, fight, battle (chiefly in comp.) (= OS. *slahta* = OFries. *slachte* = D. *slagt* = MLG. *slacht* = OHG. *slahta, slaht*, MHG. *slahte, slaht*, G. *schlacht*, killing, slaughter, fight, battle, = Sw. *slagt*, killing (< LG.), = Icel. *slátta* = Dan. *slæt*, mowing; with formative *-t*, < AS. *sleán* (pp. *slegen*), etc., strike, kill, slay: see *slay*[1]. Cf. *manslaught*, *onslaught*.] Killing; slaughter.

Myche *slaghte* in the slade, & slyngyng of horae!
Mony derfe there deghit, was dole to beholde.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6006.

**slaughter** (slâ'tèr), *n.* [< ME. *slaughter, slauhter, slautir, slawtyr, slaghter,* < AS. as if **sleahtor* (= Icel. *slátr*, butchers' meat, = Norw. dial. *slaater*, cattle for slaughter), with formative *-tor* (as in *hleahtor*, E. *laughter*), < *sleán* (pp. *slegen*), strike, kill, slay: see *slay*[1]. Cf. Icel. *slátr*, butchers' meat. Cf. *slaught*.] The act of slaying or killing, especially of many persons or animals. (*a*) Applied to persons, a violent putting to death; ruthless, wanton, or brutal killing; great destruction of life by violent means; carnage; massacre: as, the *slaughter* of men in battle.

And zit natheles, men seyn, thei shalle gon out in the tyme of Antecriat, and that thei schulle maken gret *slaughtre* of Cristene men. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 267.

One speech . . . I chiefly loved; 'twas Æneas' tale to Dido; and thereabout of it especially where he speaks of Priam's *slaughter*. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 2. 469.

(*b*) Applied to beasts, butchery; the killing of oxen, sheep, or other animals for market. (*c*) Great or sweeping reduction in the price of goods offered for sale. [Advertising cant.]—**Slaughter of the innocents.** See *innocent*. =**Syn.** (*a*) Havoc. See *kill*[1].

**slaughter** (slâ'tèr), *v. t.* [= Icel. *slátra* = Norw. *slaatra*, slaughter (cattle); from the noun.] 1. To kill; slay; especially, to kill wantonly, ruthlessly, or in great numbers; massacre: as, to *slaughter* men in battle.

Many a dry drop seem'd a weeping tear,
Shed for the *slaughter'd* husband by the wife.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1376.

Onward next morn the *slaughtered* man they bore,
With him that slew him.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 349.

2. To butcher; kill, as animals for the market or for food: as, to *slaughter* oxen or sheep. =**Syn.** 1. *Slay*, *Massacre*, etc. See *kill*[1].

**slaughterdom**† (slâ'tèr-dum), *n.* [< *slaughter* + *-dom*.] Slaughter; carnage. [Rare.]

Lord, what mortal feuds, what furious combats, what cruel bloodshed, what horrible *slaughterdom*, have been committed for the point of honour and some few courtly ceremonies! *G. Harvey*, Four Letters.

**slaughterer** (slâ'tèr-èr), *n.* [< *slaughter* + *-er*[1].] A person employed in slaughtering; a butcher.

Thou dost then wrong me, as that *slaughterer* doth
Which giveth many wounds when one will kill.
*Shak.*, 1 Hen. VI., ii. 5. 109.

**slaughter-house** (slâ'tèr-hous), *n.* [< *slaughter* + *house*. Cf. Dan. *slagterhus* (< *slagter*, a butcher, + *hus*, house), D. *slagthuis*, MLG. *slachtehūs*, as E. *slaught* + *house*.] A house or place where animals are butchered for the market; an abattoir; hence, figuratively, the scene of a massacre; the scene of any great destruction of human life.

Not those [men] whose malice goes beyond their power, and want only enough of that to make the whole World a *Slaughter-house*. *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. v.

With regard to the Spanish inquisition, it mattered little whether the *slaughter-house* were called Spanish or Flemish, or simply the Blood Council.
*Motley*, Dutch Republic, III. 16.

**Slaughter-house cases**, three cases in the United States Supreme Court, 1873 (16 Wall., 36), so called because sustaining the validity of a statute of Louisiana creating a monopoly in the slaughtering business in a particular district, on the ground that it was a regulation within the police power for protection of health, etc. The decision is important in its bearing upon the fourteenth amendment to the United States Constitution.

**slaughterman**† (slâ'tèr-man), *n.* [< *slaughter* + *man*.] One employed in killing; a slayer; an executioner.

Herod's bloody-hunting *slaughtermen*.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 3. 41.

All his aids
Of ruffians, slaves, and other *slaughtermen*.
*B. Jonson*, Catiline, v. 4.

**slaughterous** (slâ'tèr-us), *a.* [< *slaughter* + *-ous*.] Bent on killing; murderous.

Direness, familiar to my *slaughterous* thoughts,
Cannot once start me. *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 5. 14.

Such butchers as yourselues neuer want
A colour to excuse your *slaughterous* mind.
*Heywood*, 1 Edw. IV. (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, I. 53).

**slaughterously** (slâ'tèr-us-li), *adv.* Murderously; so as to slay.

**slaughter-weapon** (slâ'tèr-wep″on), *n.* A weapon used for slaughtering.

Every man a *slaughter weapon* [or battle axe, R. V. in margin] in his hand. Ezek. ix. 2.

**slaunder**†, *n.* and *v.* An obsolete form of *slander*.

**Slav** (slâv), *n.* and *a.* [Also *Slave, Selav, Sclave;* < G. MHG. *Sklave, Slave* (ML. *Sclavus, Slavus, Sclaphus*, MGr. Σκλάβος, Σθλάβος), a Slav, a Sla-

vonian; a shortened form of the Slavic word, OBulg. *Slovieninŭ* (= Russ. *Slavyaninŭ*, MGr. Σκλαβηνός, ML. *Sclavenus*), a Slav, Slavonian, Slovenian; according to Miklosich the formation of the word with the suffix *-icnŭ* points to a local name as the origin; the ordinary derivation from OBulg. *slovo*, a word, or *slava*, glory, fame, is untenable. Hence *Slavic*, *Slavonian*, *Slavonic*, *Slovenian*, *slave*[2], *slavine*, etc.] **I.** *n.* One of a race of peoples widely spread in eastern, southeastern, and central Europe; a Slavonian. The Slavs are divided into two sections—the southeastern and the western. The former section comprises the Russians, Bulgarians, Serbo-Croatians, and Slovenes; the latter, the Poles, Bohemians, Moravians, Slovaks, Wends, and Kashoubes.

**II.** *a.* Slavic; Slavonian.

**Slavdom** (slȧv'dum), *n.* [< *Slav* + *-dom*.] Slavs collectively; the group or race of peoples called Slavs: as, the civilization of *Slavdom*.

**Slave**[1], *n.* and *a.* See *Slav*.

**slave**[2] (slāv), *n.* and *a.* [Not found in ME.; < OF. *esclave*, *esclau*, F. *esclave* = Pr. *esclau*, m., *esclava*, f., = Sp. *esclavo* = Pg. *escravo* = It. *schiavo*, *stiavo* (< ML. *sclavus*, *slavus*) = MD. *slave*, *slaef* (also *slaven*), D. *slaaf* = Sw. *slaf* = Dan. *slave*, < late MHG. *sklave*, *slave*, G. *sklave*, a slave, prop. one taken in war, orig. one of the Slavs or Slavonians taken in war, the word being identical with MHG. G. *Sklave*, *Slave* (ML. *Sclavus*, *Slavus*, MGr. Σκλάβος, Σθλάβος), a Slav, Slavonian: see *Slav*. For similar notions, cf. AS. *wealh*, foreigner, Celt, slave: see *Welsh*.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A person who is the chattel or property of another and is wholly subject to his will; a bond-servant; a serf. See *slavery*[2].

> Let Egyptian *slaves*,
> Parthians, and barefoot Hebrews brand my face.
> *B. Jonson*, Sejanus, ii. 2.

> The inhabitants, both male and female, became the *slaves* of those who made them prisoners.
> *Irving*, Granada, p. 36.

**2.** One who has lost the power of resistance and is entirely under the influence or domination of some habit or vice: as, a *slave* to ambition; a *slave* of drink.

> Give me that man
> That is not passion's *slave*, and I will wear him
> In my heart's core. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 2. 77.

**3.** One who labors like a slave; a drudge: as, a *slave* to the desk.—**4.** An abject wretch; a mean, servile person.

> An unmannerly *slave*, that will thrust himself into secrets! *Shak.*, T. G. of V., iii. 1. 393.

**5.** In *entom.*, an insect held captive by or made to work for another, as in some colonies of ants. See *slave-making*.—**Fugitive-slave laws.** See *fugitive*.—**Slave's diamond**, a colorless variety of topaz found in Brazil. Called by the French *goutte d'eau*. [*Slave* is used in many self-explanatory compounds, as *slave-breeder*, *slave-catcher*, *slave-owner*, *slave-market*, *slave-trader*, etc.] =**Syn. 1.** *Serf*, *Slave* (see *serf*), bondman, thrall. See *servitude*.

**II.** *a.* **1.** Performed by slaves: as, *slave* labor.—**2.** Containing or holding slaves: as, a *slave* State.—**Slave State**, in *U. S. hist.*, a State in which domestic slavery prevailed: used of the period immediately preceding the civil war. These States were Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

**slave**[2] (slāv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slaved*, ppr. *slaving*. [= MD. D. *slaven* = MLG. *slaven* = Sw. *slafva*; from the noun.] **I.** *intrans.* To work like a slave; toil; drudge: as, to *slave* night and day for a miserable living.

**II.**† *trans.* To enslave.

> But will you *slave* me to your tyranny?
> *Fletcher (and another)*, Love's Cure, iii. 3.

> Fortune, who *slaves* men, was my slave.
> *Middleton and Dekker*, Roaring Girl.

**slave-baron** (slāv'bar″on), *n.* One who is influential by reason of the ownership of many slaves. [An affected use.]

**slave-born** (slāv'bôrn), *a.* Born in slavery.

**slave-coffle** (slāv'kof″l), *n.* A gang of slaves to be sold; a coffle.

**slave-driver** (slāv'drī″vėr), *n.* An overseer of slaves at their work; hence, an exacting or cruel taskmaster.

**slave-fork** (slāv'fôrk), *n.* A forked branch of a tree, four or five feet long, used by slave-hunters in Africa to prevent the slaves they have captured or purchased from running away when on the march from the interior to the coast. The forked part is secured on the neck of the slave by lashings passing from the end of one prong to the end of the other, so that the heavy stick hangs down nearly to the ground, or (as is usually the case) is connected with the fork on the neck of another slave. See cut in next column.

Slave-fork.

**slave-grown** (slāv'grōn), *a.* Grown on land cultivated by slaves; produced by slave labor.

> *Slave-grown* will exchange for non-*slave-grown* commodities in a less ratio than that of the quantity of labour required for their production.
> *J. S. Mill*, Pol. Econ., III. vi. § 3.

**slaveholder** (slāv'hōl″dėr), *n.* One who owns slaves.

**slaveholding** (slāv'hōl″ding), *a.* Holding or possessing human beings as slaves: as, *slaveholding* States.

**slave-hunter** (slāv'hun″tėr), *n.* One who hunts and captures persons, as in Africa and parts of Asia, for the purpose of selling them into slavery.

> Especially characteristic of existence on the borderland between Islam and heathendom is the story of our hero's capture by a band of ruthless *slavehunters*.
> *The Academy*, No. 903, p. 112.

**slave-making** (slāv'mā″king), *a.* Making slaves, as an ant. Such ants are *Formica sanguinea* and *Polyergus rufescens*, which attack colonies of *Formica fusca*, capture and carry off the larvæ, and rear them in servitude.

**slaver**[1] (slav'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *slaveren*, < Icel. *slafra*, slaver, = LG. *slabbern*, slaver, slabber: see *slabber*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* To suffer the saliva to dribble from the mouth; drivel; slabber.

> His mouthe *slavers*.
> *Hampole*, Pricke of Conscience, l. 784.

> Make provision for your *slavering* hounds.
> *Massinger*, City Madam, ii. 2.

> The mad mastiff is in the meantime ranging the whole country over, *slavering* at the mouth.
> *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxix.

**II.** *trans.* To besmear or defile with slaver or saliva; beslabber.

> Then, for a suit to drink in, so much, and, that being *slavered*, so much for another suit.
> *B. Jonson*, Bartholomew Fair, ii. 1.

> Like hogs, we *slaver* his pearls, "turn his graces into wantonness," and turn again to rend in pieces the bringers.
> *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 344.

> Twitch'd by the sleeve, he [the lawyer] mouths it more and more,
> Till with white froth his gown is *slaver'd* o'er.
> *C. Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vii. 144.

**slaver**[1] (slav'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *slaver*, *slavyr*, < Icel. *slafr*, slaver: see *slaver*[1], *v.* Cf. *slabber*[1], *n.*] Saliva driveling from the mouth; drivel.

> Of all mad creatures, if the learn'd are right,
> It is the *slaver* kills, and not the bite.
> *Pope*, Prol. to Satires, l. 106.

**slaver**[2] (slā'vėr), *n.* [< *slave*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1.** A ship or vessel engaged in the slave-trade.

> Two mates of vessels engaged in the trade, and one person in equipping a vessel as a *slaver*, have been convicted and subjected to the penalty of fine and imprisonment.
> *Lincoln*, in Raymond, p. 175.

**2.** A person engaged in the slave-trade; a slave-hunter; a slave-dealer.

> The *Slaver* led her from the door,
> He led her by the hand,
> To be his slave and paramour
> In a strange and distant land!
> *Longfellow*, Quadroon Girl.

**slaverer** (slav'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *slaver*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who slavers; a driveler; hence, a servile, abject flatterer.

**slaveringly** (slav'ėr-ing-li), *adv.* With slaver or drivel.

**slavery**[1] (slav'ėr-i), *a.* [< *slaver*[1] + *-y*[1]. Cf. *slabbery*.] Slabbery; wet with slaver.

> "Yes, drink, Peggy," said Hash, thrusting his *slavery* lips close to her ear. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 6.

**slavery**[2] (slā'vėr-i), *n.* [Early mod. E. *slaverie* (= D. *slavernij* = G. *sklaverei* = Sw. *slafveri* = Dan. *slaveri*); as *slave*[2] + *-ery*.] **1.** A state of servitude; the condition of a slave; bondage; entire subjection to the will and commands of another; the obligation to labor for a master without the consent of the servant: the establishment of a right in law which makes one person absolute master of the body and the service of another.

> Taken by the insolent foe,
> And sold to *slavery*. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 138.

> A man that is in *slavery* may submit to the will of his master, because he cannot help it.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. iii.

**2.** The keeping or holding of slaves; the practice of keeping human beings in a state of servitude or bondage. Slavery seems to have existed everywhere from very early times. It is recognized in the Old Testament as a prevailing custom, and the Levitical laws contain many regulations in regard to slaves and their rights and duties. Serfdom died out gradually in England in the latter part of the middle ages, and slavery was abolished throughout the British empire in 1833, after long agitation, the sum of twenty million pounds sterling being paid as compensation to the slave-owners. Negro slavery was introduced into the present territory of the United States in 1620, and became recognized as an institution. The Northern States gradually got rid of their slaves by emancipation or transportation in the latter part of the eighteenth and the early part of the nineteenth century. Slavery became a leading and agitating question from the time of the Missouri Compromise (1820), and the number of slave States increased to fifteen. (See *slave State*, under *slave*[2], *a.*) President Lincoln, by his Emancipation Proclamation of January 1st, 1863, declared free all slaves in that part of the Union designated as in rebellion; and the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution, 1865, abolished slavery within the United States. Slavery has been abolished by various other countries in the nineteenth century, as by Brazil in 1888.

> In the progress of humane and Christian principles, and of correct views of human rights, *slavery* has come to be regarded as an unjust and cruel degradation of man made in the image of God. *Woolsey*, Introd. to Inter. Law, § 138.

**3.** Servitude; the continuous and exhausting labor of a slave; drudgery.

> The men are most imployed in hunting, the women in *slavery*. *Capt. John Smith*, Works, II. 239.

**4**†. The act of enslaving. [Rare.]

> Though the pretence be only against faction and sedition, the design is the *slavery* and oppression of the People.
> *Stillingfleet*, Sermons, I. vii.

=**Syn. 1.** *Bondage*, etc. See *servitude*.—**1** and **2.** Vassalage, thraldom, serfdom, peonage.

**slave-ship** (slāv'ship), *n.* A ship employed in the slave-trade; a slaver.

**slave-trade** (slāv'trād), *n.* The trade or business of procuring human beings by capture or purchase, transporting them to some distant country, and selling them as slaves; traffic in slaves. The slave-trade is now for the most part confined to Portuguese and Arabs in Africa. It was abolished in the British empire in 1807, and by Congress in the United States in 1807 (to take effect January 1st, 1808).

> That execrable sum of all villanies commonly called a *Slave Trade*. *J. Wesley*, Journal, Feb. 12, 1792.

> That part of the report of the committee of detail which sanctioned the perpetual continuance of the *slave-trade*.
> *Bancroft*, Hist. Const., II. 128.

**slave-trader** (slāv'trā″dėr), *n.* One who trades in slaves; a slaver.

**slavey** (slā'vi), *n* [< *slave*[2] + dim. *-ey*.] A domestic drudge; a maid-servant. [Slang, Eng.]

> The *slavey* has Mr. Frederick's hot water, and a bottle of soda-water on the same tray. He has been instructed to bring soda whenever he hears the word *slavey* pronounced from above. *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xi.

> The first inquiry is for the missus or a daughter, and if they can't be got at they're on to the *slaveys*.
> *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 472.

**Slavian** (slav'i-an), *a.* and *n.* Same as *Slavic*.
*Milman*, Latin Christianity, III. 125.

**Slavic** (slȧv'ik), *a.* and *n.* [< *Slav* + *-ic*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Slavs, their country, language, literature, etc.; Slavonian.

**II.** *n.* The language or group of languages spoken by the Slavs: it is one of the primary branches of the great Indo-European or Aryan family.—**Church Slavic**, a name given to an ancient dialect of Bulgarian still used as the Biblical and liturgical language of the Orthodox Eastern Church in Russia and other Slavic countries. Also called *Old Bulgarian*. See *Bulgarian*.

**slavinet**, *n.* [< ME. *slaveyn*, *slaveyne*, *slaryn*, *sclavin*, *sklavyn*, *sclauayn*, *sklavyne*, *sclavene*, < AF. *esclavine*, < ML. *sclavina*, a long garment like that worn in Slavonic countries, < OBulg. *Slovieninŭ* = Russ. *Slavyaninŭ*, Slav, Slavonian: see *Slav*.] A pilgrim's cloak.

> Horn sprong ut of halle,
> And let his *sclauin* falle.
> *King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 35.

**slavish** (slā'vish), *a.* [= D. *slaafsch* = G. *sklavisch* = Sw. *slafvisk* = Dan. *slavisk*, slavish; as *slave*[2] + *-ish*[1].] **1.** Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting slaves; servile; base: as, *slavish* fears; a *slavish* dependence on the great.

> Nor did I use an engine to entrap
> His life, ont of a *slavish* fear to combat
> Youth, strength, or cunning.
> *Ford*, Broken Heart, v. 2.

Although within a palace thou wast bred,
Yet dost thou carry but a *slavish* heart.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 263.

2. Lacking originality or due independence.

The search for ancient shapes of shields, with a view to their *slavish* reproduction, which is now so usual, does not seem to have been so prevalent before about the year 1840. *Trans. Hist. Soc. of Lancashire and Cheshire*, N. S., V. 59.

3. Like that of a slave; servile; consisting of drudgery and laborious toil: as, *slavish* service.

Many a purchased slave,
Which, like your asses and your dogs and mules,
You use in abject and in *slavish* parts.
*Shak.*, M. of V., iv. 1. 92.

4†. Enslaved; oppressed.

They . . . clog their *slavish* tenants with commands.
*Bp. Hall*, Satires, IV. ii. 128.

=Syn. 1. Cringing, obsequious, fawning, groveling.—3. Drudging, menial.

**slavishly** (slā′vish-li), *adv.* In a slavish or servile manner; as a slave; as if deprived of the right or power of independent action or thought.

Here we have an arcade of five, the columns of which are crowned with capitals, Composite in their general shape, but not *slavishly* following technical precedents, nor all of them exactly alike.
*E. A. Freeman*, Venice, p. 252.

**slavishness** (slā′vish-nes), *n.* Slavish character, spirit, quality, or condition; servility.

**Slavism** (slāv′izm), *n.* [< *Slav* + *-ism.*] Slavic character, peculiarities, influence, interests, and aspirations.

Countries of the Greek religion, then, give the smallest proportion [of suicides]; but here comes in the great influence of *Slavism*. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XX. 221.

**slavite** (slā′vīt), *n.* [< *slave*[2] + *-ite*[2].] A slaveholder, or one who favors slavery; in *U. S. hist.*, a member of the pro-slavery party. [Rare.]

Undoubtedly the most abominable and surprising spectacle which the wickedness of war presents in the sight of Heaven is a reverend *slavite*.
*W. Lloyd Garrison*, The Liberator (1831), I. 115.

**slavocracy** (slā-vok′ra-si), *n.* [Also *slaveocracy*; irreg. < *slave*[1] + *-o-cracy* as in *democracy*, etc.] Slave-owners collectively, or their interests, influence, and power, especially as exercised in the maintenance of slavery.

Each strives for preëminence in representing its candidate as the special friend of the *slaveocracy*.
*New York Tribune*, Nov. 4, 1856.

Ever since he [Calhoun] had abjured his early national and latitudinarian bias, and become an "honest nullifier" in the service of the *slavocracy*, he had unfitted himself to be the leader of a great national party.
*H. von Holst*, John C. Calhoun (trans.), p. 215.

**slavocrat** (slā′vō-krat), *n.* [Irreg. < *slave*[2] + *-o-crat* as in *democrat*, etc.] A member of the slavocracy.

The *slavocrats*, Calhoun not excepted, . . . were not such doctrinaires as to risk their bones in charging windmills. *H. von Holst*, John C. Calhoun (trans.), p. 308.

**Slavonian** (sla-vō′ni-an), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Sclavonian*; < ML. *Slavonia*, *Sclavonia*, the country of the Slavs or Wends, < *Slavus*, *Sclavus*, Slav: see *Slav*. Cf. *Slovenian*.] **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the Slavs, their language, literature, history, etc.; Slavic.—2. Of or pertaining to Slavonia.—**Slavonian grebe.** See *grebe*.

**II.** *n.* 1. A Slav person or language.—2. An inhabitant of Slavonia, a district east of Croatia, with which it forms a crownland in the Hungarian or Transleithan division of the Austrian empire.

**Slavonianize** (sla-vō′ni-an-īz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Slavonianized*, ppr. *Slavonianizing*. [< *Slavonian* + *-ize*.] To render Slavonian in character or sentiment; Slavonicize; Slavonize.

They [the Bulgarians] are not of pure Slavic descent, but are a *Slavonianized* race. *Science*, VI. 303.

The Russian, who has been described as a *Slavonianized* Finn with a dash of Mongol blood. *Science*, VI. 304.

**Slavonic** (sla-von′ik), *a.* and *n.* [Also *Sclavonic*; < NL. *Slavonicus*, *Sclavonicus*, < ML. *Slavonia*, *Sclavonia*, Slavonia: see *Slavonian*.] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Slavs or Slavonians; Slavic.

**II.** *n.* The language of the Slavs: same as *Slavic*.

**Slavonicize** (sla-von′i-sīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Slavonicized*, ppr. *Slavonicizing*. [< *Slavonic* + *-ize*.] To render Slavonic in character, sentiment, language, etc.

The Slavonic or *Slavonicized* population.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XVI. 194.

**Slavonize** (slāv′ō-nīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *Slavonized*, ppr. *Slavonizing*. [< *Slavon*(*ic*) + *-ize*.] To render Slavonian in character, sentiment, language, etc.

This element is preponderant in the Timok valley, while in Istria it is represented by the Cici, at present largely *Slavonized*. *Encyc. Brit.*, XXIV. 268.

**Slavophil** (slāv′ō-fil), *n.* [< *Slav* + Gr. *φιλεῖν*, love.] One who favors or admires the Slavonic race, and endeavors to promote the interests of the Slavonic peoples: frequently used attributively.

There were the so-called *Slavophils*, a small band of patriotic, highly-educated Muscovites, who were strongly disposed to admire everything specifically Russian, and who habitually refused to bow the knee to the wisdom of Western Europe. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 139.

It remains to be seen whether the *Slavophils* will not obtain their own way. *Edinburgh Rev.*, CXLV. 160.

**Slavophilism** (slāv′ō-fil-izm), *n.* [< *Slavophil* + *-ism.*] Slavophil sentiments and aims.

Hostility to St. Peteraburg and to the "Peteraburg period of Russian history" is one of the characteristic traits of genuine *Slavophilism*. *D. M. Wallace*, Russia, p. 418.

**Slavophobist** (slāv′ō-fō-bist), *n.* [< *Slav* + Gr. *φοβεῖν*, fear, + *-ist.*] One who is not favorable to the Slavs, or who fears their influence and power.

**slaw**[1]†, *a.*, *n.*, and *adv.* An obsolete (Scotch) form of *slow*[1].

**slaw**[2] (slâ), *n.* [< D. *slaa*, salad (Sewel) (cf. *kröp-slaa*, in comp., lettuce-salad, cabbage-lettuce), contr. of *salaad*, *salaade*, now *salade*, salad: see *salad*[1]. Cf. *cole-slaw*.] Sliced cabbage, served cooked or uncooked as a salad.

**slawe**†. A Middle English past participle of *slay*[1].

**slay**[1] (slā), *v. t.*; pret. *slew*, pp. *slain*, ppr. *slaying*. [< ME. *sleen*, *slen*, *slan*, *slon*, *sclon*, *slæn* (without inf. ending, *slee*, *sle*, *slaa*, *slo*, pres. ind. 1st pers. *slaye*, etc., pret. *slow*, *slou*, *slough*, *slouh*, *sloug*, *slogh*, *sloh*, *slog*, pl. *slowen*, *sloughen*, *slozen*, *slowe*, *sloughe*, etc., pp. *slain*, *slayn*, *slawen*, *slawe*, *sleie*, *yslayn*, *islawe*, *yslawe*, etc.), < AS. *sleán* (contr. form of **sleahan*, **slahan*, pret. *slōh*, *slōg*, pl. *slōgon*, pp. *slegen*, *slægen*, *geslegen*, *geslægen*), strike, smite, kill, = OS. *slahan*, *slaan* = OFries. *sla* = D. *slaan* = MLG. *slān*, LG. *slaan* = OHG. *slahan*, MHG. *slahen*, G. *schlagen* = Icel. *slā* = Sw. *slå* = Dan. *slaae* = Goth. *slahan*, strike, smite; not found outside of Teut., unless in OIr. *slechtaim*, *sligim*, I strike. Some compare L. *lacerare*, Gr. *λακίζειν*, lacerate: see *lacerate*. Hence ult. *slaught*, *slaughter*, *slay*[2], *sledge*[1], and perhaps *slat*[1], *sleet*[1], *sly*, *sleight*.] 1†. To strike; smite.

Thal slew the wethir that thai bar;
And *slew* fyr for to rost their mete.
*Barbour*, vii. 153. (*Jamieson.*)

2. To strike so as to kill; put to death violently, by means of a weapon or otherwise; kill.

Thi fadir hath *slayn* a fat calf. *Wyclif*, Luke xv. 27.

They brennen, *sleen*, and bringe hem to meschance.
*Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 964.

Hast thou *slain* Tybalt? wilt thou *slay* thyself?
And *slay* thy lady too that lives in thee?
*Shak.*, R. and J., iii. 3. 116.

3. To destroy; put an end to; quench; spoil; ruin.

Swich a reyn doun fro the welkne shadde
That *slow* the fyr and made him to escape.
*Chaucer*, Monk's Tale, l. 742.

The rootes eke of rede and risshe thay ete;
When winter *sleeth* thatre fedyng, yeve hem meete.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 99.

For this, being smelt, with that part cheera each part;
Being tasted, *slays* all senses with the heart.
*Shak.*, R. and J., ii. 3. 26.

=Syn. 2. *Murder*, etc. See *kill*[1].

**slay**[2] (slā), *n.* [Also *sley*, early mod. E. also *sleie*; < ME. *slay*, *slai*, < AS. *slǣ*, contr. of **slahe*, in an early form *slahae*, a weavers' reed (= Icel. *slā* = Sw. *slå* = Dan. *slaa*, a bar, bolt, cross-beam): so called from striking the web together, < *sleán* (**sleahan*, **slahan*), strike: see *slay*[1].] The reed of a weavers' loom.

To weue in the stoule sume were full preste,
With *slaits*, with tauellis, with hedellis well drest.
*Skelton*, Garlande of Laurell, l. 791.

**slayer** (slā′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *slaer*, *sleer*, *sleere* (= MLG. *sleger* = G. *schläger*, a beater, fighter, mallet), a slayer; < *slay*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who slays; a killer; a murderer; an assassin; a destroyer of life.

If the red *slayer* thinks he slays. *Emerson*, Brahma.

**slazy** (slā′zi), *a.* A dialectal form of *sleazy*.

**sld.** A contraction (*a*) of *sold*; (*b*) of *sailed*.

**sleet**†. An old spelling of *slay*[1], *sly*.

**sleave** (slēv), *n.* [Also *sleeve*; cf. Sw. *slejf*, a knot of ribbon, = Dan. *slöjfe*, a bow-knot; G. *schleife*, a loop, knot, springe, noose, = LG. *slope*, *slepe*, a noose, slip-knot; from the root of *slip*: see *slip*[1].] Anything matted or raveled; hence, unspun silk; the knotted and entangled part of silk or thread.

Sleep, that knits up the ravell'd *sleave* of care.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, ii. 2. 37.

The bank, with daffodilies dight,
With grass like *sleave* was matted.
*Drayton*, Quest of Cynthia.

**sleave** (slēv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sleaved*, ppr. *sleaving*. [Also *sleeve*; < *sleave*, *n.*] To separate or divide, as a collection of threads, strands, or fibers.—**Sleaved silk**, silk not spun or twisted, but drawn out into a skein or bunch of loose threads.

**sleave-silk** (slēv′silk), *n.* Unspun silk, such as floss or filoselle.

Thou idle immaterial skein of *sleave-silk!*
*Shak.*, T. and C., v. 1. 35.

**sleaziness** (slā′- or slē′zi-nes), *n.* Sleazy, thin, or flimsy character or quality.

**sleazy** (slā′- or slē′zi), *a.* [Also *sleezy*, also dial. *slazy*; supposed to be < G. *schleissig*, *schlissig*, worn out, threadbare, easily split, < *schleissen*, split, slit: see *slit*[1], *slice*. It is not probable, however, that a G. adj. would thus come into popular E. use. Kennett (in Halliwell) connects *sleazy* with *Silesia* (cf. *silesia*, a stuff so called).] Of thin or flimsy substance; composed of poor or light material: said of a textile fabric.

I cannot well away with such *sleazy* Stuff, with such Cobweb-compositions, where there is no Strength of Matter, nothing for the Reader to carry away with him, that may enlarge the Notions of his Soul.
*Howell*, Letters, I. i. 1.

A day is a more magnificent cloth than any muslin, the mechanism that makes it is infinitely cunninger, and you shall not conceal the *sleazy*, fraudulent, rotten hours you have slipped into the piece, for fear that any honest thread, or straighter steel, or more inflexible shaft, will not testify in the web.
*Emerson*, Complete Prose Works, II. 357.

**sleck**[1] (slek), *v. t.* An obsolete or dialectal form of *slake*[1]. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 459. · Also *sleteh*.

**sleck**[2]†, *v.* An obsolete form of *sleek*, *slick*[1].

**sleck-trough**†, *n.* [< *sleck*, var. of *slake*[1], + *trough*.] The trough in which a blacksmith slakes or cools his irons.

He a Black-smith's son appointed
Head in his place: one who anointed
Had never been, unless his Dad
Had in the *sleck-trough* wash'd the lad.
*T. Ward*, England's Reformation, i. (*Davies.*)

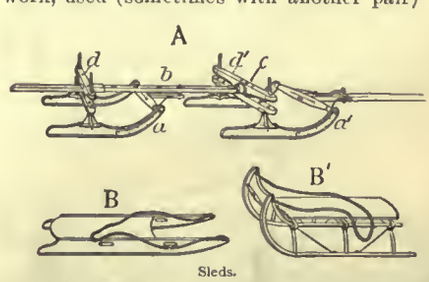
**sled**[1] (sled), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sledd*, *sledde*, *sleade*; < ME. *sled*, *sledde*, *slede*; not found in AS.; < MD. *slede*, *sledde*, *slidde*, later *sleede*, D. *slede*, also contr. *slee* = MLG. *slede*, *sledde*, LG. *slede*, *slee* = OHG. *slito*, *slita*, MHG. *slite*, *slitte*, G. *schlitten* (> It. *slitta*) = Icel. *sledhi* = Sw. *släde* = Norw. *slede*, *slee* = Dan. *slæde*, a sled; < AS. *slīdan*, etc., slide: see *slide*. Cf. Ir. Gael. *slaod*, a sledge, < *slaod*, slide; Lett. *slidas*, a skate. Hence ult. *sledge*[2] and *sleigh*[1].] 1. A drag or dray without wheels, but mounted on runners, for the conveyance of loads over frozen snow or ice, or over mud or the bare ground, as in transporting logs and heavy stones. Also *sledge*.

Upon an ivory *sled*
Thou shalt be drawn amidst the frozen pools.
*Marlowe*, Tamburlaine, I., i. 2. 98.

A dray or *sledde* which goeth without wheeles, traha.
*Baret.*

They bringe water in . . . greate tubbes or hogsheads on *sleddes*. *H. Best*, Farming Book (1641), p. 107.

2. A pair of runners connected by a framework, used (sometimes with another pair) to




Sleds.

A, bob-sled, composed of two short sleds *a*, *a′* connected by a perch *b*, which is attached to the sled *a′* by a king-bolt *c*, on which the sled *a′* turns freely, thereby enabling it to be turned around in a space little wider than its own length: the box or body of the sled, when one is used, is supported on the bolsters *d*, *d′*. B, B′, hand-sleds.

carry loads or support the body of a vehicle, or, when of lighter build and supporting a light platform or seat, in the sport of coasting and for drawing light loads by hand.

Chilion made her a present of a beautiful blue-painted *sled* to coast with when the snows came.
*S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 10.

3. A vehicle moving on runners, drawn by horses, dogs, or reindeer; a sleigh.

In his lefte hande he holdeth a collar or rayne wherwith he moderateth the course of the hartes, and in the ryght

hand a pyked staffe wherwith he may susteine the *sleade* from faulyng if it chaunce to decline to much on any part.
*R. Eden*, tr. of Sigismundus Liberus (First Books on [America, ed. Arber, p. 331).

I departed from Vologhda in poste in a *sled*, as the maner is in Winter. *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 312.

**sled**[1] (sled), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sledded*, ppr. *sledding*. [< *sled*[1], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To convey or transport on a sled: as, to *sled* wood or timber.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To ride or travel in a sled: sometimes with an impersonal *it*.

Look where, mantled up in white,
He *sleds it* like the Muscovite.
*Cotton* (Arber's Eng. Garner, I. 219).

2. To be carried or transported on a sled. [Colloq.]

Now, p'r'aps, ef you'd jest tighten up the ropes a leetle t'other side, and give 'em sovereignty, the hull load would *sled* easier. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 482.

**sled**[2] (sled), *n.* [A corruption of *sledge*[1].] Same as *sledge*[1], *sledge-hammer*.

**sled-brake** (sled'brāk), *n.* A form of brake adapted for use with a sled. It is usually a prong which can be caused to project against the ice or snow.

**sledded** (sled'ed), *p. a.* [< *sled*[1] + *-ed*[2].] Mounted on or riding in a sled. [Rare.]

He smote the *sledded* Polacks on the ice.
*Shak.*, Hamlet, i. 1. 63.

[This passage, however, is obscure. Some read "sleaded pollax" (leaded battle-ax).]

**sledder** (sled'ėr), *n.* 1. One who travels on a sled.—2. A horse that draws a sled or sleigh.

Smiler (our youngest *sledder*) had been well in over his withers, and none would have deemed him a piebald, save of red mire and black mire.
*R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, ii.

**sledding** (sled'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sled*[1], *v.*] 1. The use of a sled; the act of riding or carrying on a sled.—2. Opportunity to use a sled; state of a road which permits that use. Compare *sleighing* in like sense.

**sledge**[1] (slej), *n.* [< ME. *slegge*, < AS. *slecg*, *slegc* (also, in a Kentish gloss, *slicc*), a heavy hammer, = Icel. *sleggja* = Sw. *slägga*, a sledge, = D. *slegge*, *slei*, a mallet, = OHG. *slaga*, MHG. *slage*, *slā*, G. *schlage*, a tool for striking (cf. AS. *slegele*, a plectrum, D. *slagel* = G. *schlägel*, a sledge), lit. 'striker,' 'smiter,' < *sleán* (pp. *slegen*), strike, smite: see *slay*[1]. Cf. *slay*[2].] A large heavy hammer, used chiefly by blacksmiths. Also called *sledge-hammer*. The about-sledge gives the heaviest blow, the handle being grasped by both hands to swing the sledge over the head. The uphand sledge is used for light work, and is rarely raised above the head.


Head of Blacksmiths' Cross-peen Sledge.

In hys bosom [the giant] put thre gret *slegges* wrought.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3000.

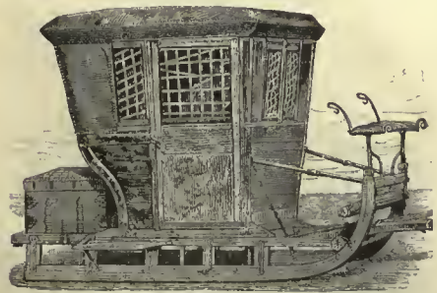
His blows fall like huge *sledges* on an anvil.
*Fletcher*, Bonduca, iii. 5.

**Cat's-head sledge.** Same as *bully-head*.—**Coal-sledge**, a hammer of peculiar shape, weighing from 5 to 8 pounds, used in mines to break coal.—**Old sledge.** Same as *all-fours*.

**sledge**[2] (slej), *n.* [Another form of *sled*[1], whether (*a*) by mere confusion with *sledge*[1], or (*b*) by confusion with *sleds*, pl. of *sled*[1]: see *sled*[1].] 1. Same as *sled*[1], 1 and 2.

The banks of the Mæander are sloping, and they cross it on a sort of a boat, like a *sledge* in shape of a half lozenge, the sides of it not being above a foot high.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 57.

2. A vehicle without wheels, commonly on runners and of various forms, much used in


Traveling-sledge of Peter the Great.

northern countries where ice and snow prevail; a sleigh: as, a reindeer *sledge*; an Eskimo *sledge*. In the United States *sledge* is not used in this sense. See *sleigh*[1], and cut under *pulk*.

"Samovar postavlt!" ("On with the tea-kettle!") the half-frozen traveler never failed to shout from his *sledge* as he neared a post-station.
*A. J. C. Hare*, Studies in Russia, iv.

3. Hence, anything serving the purpose of a vehicle which may be dragged without wheels along the ground, as the hurdle on which persons were formerly drawn to execution.—4. Same as *sled*[1], 2.

Oft on *sledges* in winter, as swift as the swoop of the eagle,
Down the hillside bounding, they glided away o'er the meadow. *Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 1.

5. In *her.*, a bearing representing a heavy vehicle with runners like a sledge.

**sledge**[2] (slej), *v. t.* and *i.*; pret. and pp. *sledged*, ppr. *sledging*. [< *sledge*[2], *n.*] To convey or transport in a sledge; travel in a sledge.

**sledge-chair** (slej'chār), *n.* A seat mounted on runners and having a high back, which can be grasped by a skater.

**sledge-dog** (slej'dog), *n.* A dog trained or used to draw a sledge, as an Eskimo dog.

**sledge-hammer** (slej'ham″ėr), *n.* [< *sledge*[1] + *hammer*[1].] The largest hammer used in forges or by smiths in forging or shaping iron on an anvil. See *sledge*[1].

**sledge-hammer** (slej'ham″ėr), *v. t.* [< *sledge-hammer*, *n.*] To hit hard; batter as with a sledge-hammer.

You may see what is meant by *sledge-hammering* a man.
*Sir G. C. Lewis*, Letters (1834), p. 32. (*Davies.*)

**sledman** (sled'man), *n.*; pl. *sledmen* (-men). The owner or driver of a sled; a carrier who uses a sled.

But nowe they, hauing passed the greater part of their iourney, mette at last with the *Sleddeman* (of whom I spake before). *Hakluyt's Voyages*, I. 247.

**slee**[1]†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *slay*[1].

**slee**[2]†, *a.* A Middle English and Scotch form of *sly*.

**slee**[3]† (slē), *n.* [< D. *slee*, a sled: see *sled*[1].] A cradle on which a ship rests when hauled up to be examined or repaired.

**sleech**†, **slitch**† (slēch, slich), *n.* [Also *sleetch*; dial. *slutch*, var. *sludge*, *slush*, partly differenced in use (Sc. unassibilated *slik*, *slike*); < ME. *slicche*, *slyche*, prob. < D. *slijk*, dirt, mud, grease, = LG. *slikk* = G. *schlick*, grease, slime, mud; akin to *sleek*, *slick*. Cf. *sludge*, *slush*, *slosh*.] Thick river-mud; sludge; slime.

And wayuerand, weike, [I] wan to the lond,
Thurgh the *slicche* and the slyme in this slogh feble,
There tynt haue I truly myche tried goode.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13547.

And I will goe gaither *slyche*,
The shippe for to caulke and pyche.
*Chester Plays*, I. 47.

**sleech** (slēch), *v. t.* [< *sleech*, *n.*] To dip or ladle up, as water, broth, etc. [Scotch.]

**sleek, slick**[1] (slēk, slik), *a.* and *n.* [The form *slick* is related to *sleek* much as *crick*[2] is related to *creek*[1], but is in fact the more orig. form, until recently in good literary use, and still common in colloquial use (the word being often so pronounced even though spelled *sleek*), but now regarded by many as somewhat provincial; early mod. E. also *sleke*; < ME. *slicke*, *slike*, *slik*, *slyk*, *sclyke*, < Icel. *slīkr*, sleek, smooth (cf. *slīkja*, a smooth thin texture, *slīkjuligr*, smooth, *slīkisteinn*, a whetstone: see *sleekstone*); cf. MD. *sleyck*, plain, even, level, creeping on the ground; related to MD. *slijck*, D. *slijk* = MLG. *slīk*, *slik*, LG. *slikk* = G. *schlick*, grease, mud, ooze, = Sw. *slick* = Dan. *slik*, ooze, etc. (see *slick*[2]), = OHG. *slīh*, MHG. *slich*, a gliding motion, G. *schlich*, a by-way, trick, artifice; from a strong verb appearing in MLG. *slīken*, LG. *sliken* (pret. *sleek*, pp. *sleken*) = OHG. *slīhhan*, *slīchan*, MHG. *slīchen*, G. *schleichen* (pret. *schlich*) = ME. *slike*, creep, crawl, move on smoothly: see *slike*[1], *slink*[1].] **I.** *a.* 1. Smooth; glossy; soft: as, *sleek* hair; a *sleek* skin.

Her fleshe tender as is a chike,
With bente browes, smothe and *slyke*.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 542.

The oiled *sleek* wrestler struggled with his peers.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 217.

2. Oily; plausible; insinuating; flattering: as, a *sleek* rogue; a *sleek* tongue.

How smooth and *slick* thou art, no where abiding!
*Heywood*, Dialogues (Works, ed. Pearson, 1874, VI. 175).

Self-love never yet could look on truth
But with bleared beams; *slick* flattery and she
Are twin-born sisters.
*B. Jonson*, Cynthia's Revels, i. 1.

3. Dexterous; skilful; neat in execution or action: as, a *sleek* or *slick* bowler. [Colloq.]

**II.** *n.* A smooth, shining place or spot. Specifically—(*a*) A place on the fur or hair of an animal which has been made sleek by licking or the like. (*b*) A smooth place on the water, caused by eddies or by the presence of fish or of oil. [U. S.]

You have seen on the surface of the sea those smooth places which fishermen and sailors call *slicks*. . . . Our boatman . . . said they were caused by the blue fish chopping up their prey, . . . and that the oil from this butchery, rising to the surface, makes the *slick*. Whatever the cause may be, we invariably found fish plenty whenever we came to a *slick*.
*D. Webster*, Private Correspondence, II. 333.

One man, on a sperm whaler, is stationed on the main or mizzen chains or in the starboard boat with a scoop net, to skim *slicks* while the head of the whale is being severed from the body—that is, to save the small pieces of blubber and "loose" oil which float upon the water.
*Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 283.

**sleek, slick**[1] (slēk, slik), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *slecke*; < ME. *sliken*, partly < *slik*, E. *sleek*, *slick*, *a.*, and partly the orig. verb: see *slike*[1], *v.* Cf. Icel. *sleikja*, lick, = Norw. *sleikja*, stroke with the hand, lick; *slikja*, make smooth, stroke, also intr. glisten, shine; *slikka* = Sw. *slicka* = Dan. *slikke*, lick.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To make smooth and glossy on the surface: as, to *sleek* or *slick* the hair.

I *slecke*, I make paper smothe with a slekestone, Je fais glissant. *Palsgrave*, p. 720.

There she doth bathe,
And *sleek* her hair, and practise cunning looks
To entertain me with.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Woman-Hater, iv. 1.

Fair Ligea's golden comb,
Wherewith she sits on diamond rocks,
*Sleeking* her soft alluring locks.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 882.

The old servant was daunted by seeing Sylvia in a strange place, and stood, *sleeking* his hair down, and furtively looking about him.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, xxx.

Technically—(*a*) In *currying* and *leather-dressing*, to smooth the surface of (leather) by rubbing with an implement called a *slicker*. (*b*) In *hat-making*, to attach (fur) to felt by hand-work.

2. To smooth; remove roughness from.

Gentle my lord, *sleek* o'er your rugged looks.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iii. 2. 27.

For her fair passage even alleys make,
And, as the soft winds waft her sails along,
*Sleek* every little dimple of the lake.
*Drayton*, Barons' Wars, iii. 47.

3. Figuratively, to calm; soothe.

To *sleek* her ruffled peace of mind.
*Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

Some nights when she 's ben inter our house a playin' checkers or fox an' geese with the child'en, she'd railly git Hepsy *slicked* down so that 't was kind o' comfortable bein' with her. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 402.

**II.** *intrans.* To move in a smooth manner; glide; sweep. Compare *slike*[1].

For, as the racks came *sleeking* on, one fell
With rain into a dell.
*Leigh Hunt*, Foliage, p. xxx. (*Davies.*)

**sleek, slick**[1] (slēk, slik), *adv.* [< ME. *slike*; < *sleek*, *slick*[1], *a.*] In a sleek or slick manner; with ease and dexterity; neatly; skilfully. [Colloq.]

Jack Marshal and me and the other fellers round to the store used to like to get him to read the Columbian Sentinel to us; he did it off *slicker* than any on us could; he did—there wa'n't no kind o' word could stop him.
*H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 253.

**sleeked** (slēkt), *a.* [< *sleek* + *-ed*[2].] Smooth.

**sleeken** (slē'kn), *v. t.* [< *sleek* + *-en*[1].] To make smooth, soft, or gentle; sleek. [Rare.]

And all voices that address her
Soften, *sleeken* every word.
*Mrs. Browning*, A Portrait.

**sleeker, slicker** (slē'kėr, slik'ėr), *n.* [< *sleek*, *slick*[1], + *-er*[1].] 1. In *leather-manuf.*, a tool of steel or glass in a wooden stock, used with pressure to dress the surface of leather, in order to remove inequalities and give a polish.

The sides of lace-leather are . . . finished by laying them upon a flat table and smoothing them out with a glass *slicker*. *C. T. Davis*, Leather, p. 565.

2. In *founding*, a small tool, usually of brass, made in a variety of shapes, used to smooth the curved surfaces of molds.—3. An oilskin or water-proof overcoat. [Cow-boy slang.]

We had turned the horses loose, and in our oilskin *slickers* cowered, soaked and comfortless, under the lee of the wagon. *T. Roosevelt*, The Century, XXXV. 864.

[Chiefly in technical or colloquial use, and commonly *slicker*.]

**sleek-headed** (slēk'hed″ed), *a.* Having a sleek or smooth and shining head.

Let me have men about me that are fat;
*Sleek-headed* men, and such as sleep o' nights.
*Shak.*, J. C., I. 2. 193.

**sleeking, slicking** (slē'king, slik'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sleek*, *slick*[1], *v.*] The act of making a thing sleek or smooth. Specifically—(*a*) In *hat-mak-*

*ing*, the operation of putting the fur nap on the felt body. (*b*) In *leather-manuf.*, the use of the sleeker or slicker.

**sleeking-glass, slicking-glass** (slē'king-, slik'-ing-glȧs), *n.* A glass or glass-faced implement used to give a gloss to textile fabrics.

**sleekit** (slē'kit), *a.* [Sc. form of *sleeked*.] 1. Sleeked; having smooth hair or a sleek skin.

Wee, *sleekit*, cow'rin', tim'rous beastie.
*Burns*, To a Mouse.

2. Figuratively, smooth and plausible; deceitful; sly; cunning. [Scotch in both uses.]

**sleekly, slickly** (slēk'li, slik'li), *adv.* In a sleek manner; smoothly; glossily.

**sleekness, slickness** (slēk'nes, slik'nes), *n.* Sleek character or appearance; smoothness and glossiness of surface.

**sleek-stone†, slick-stone†** (slēk'-, slik'stōn), *n.* [Early mod. E. *slyckestone, slekestone,* < ME. *slekystone, slikestone, slyke stone, sclykstone* (also *sleken stone, sleight stone, sleght-stone*) (= Icel. *sliki-steinn*, whetstone); as *sleek, slick*[1], + *stone*.] A heavy and smooth stone used for smoothing or polishing anything.

Shee that wanteth a *sleeke-stone* to smooth hir linnen wil take a pebble. *Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 220.

I had said that, because the Remonstrant was so much offended with those who were tart against the Prelats, sure he lov'd toothlesse Satirs, which I took were as improper as a toothed *Sleekstone*.
*Milton*, Apology for Smectymnuus.

**sleeky** (slē'ki), *a.* [< *sleek* + *-y*[1].] 1. Of a sleek or smooth appearance.

Sweet, *sleeky* doctor, dear pacifick soul!
Lay at the beef, and suck the vital bowl!
*Thomson*, To the Soporific Doctor.

2. Sly; cunning; fawning; deceitful: as, a *sleeky* knave.

**sleep** (slēp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slept*, ppr. *sleeping*. [< ME. *slepen, slapen, sclepen, sclapen* (pret. *slepte*, pp. *sleped, slept*, also, as orig., with strong forms, pret. *slep, sklep, slæp*, pl. *slepen*), < AS. *slǣpan, slēpan*, sometimes *slāpan* (pret. *slēp*, pp. *slǣpen*, also sometimes weak pret. *slǣpte, slēpte, slēpde*) = OS. *slāpan* = OFries. *slēpa* = D. *slapen* = MLG. LG. *slapen* = OHG. *slāfan*, MHG. *slāfen*, G. *schlafen* = Goth. *slēpan* (redupl. pret. *saislēp*), sleep; cf. MLG. LG. *slap* (> G. *schlapp*) = OHG. MHG. *slaf*, G. *schlaff*, lax, loose, feeble, weak, = Dan. *slap* = Sw. *slapp*, lax, loose (= AS. as if **slæp*, an adj. related to *slǣpan*, sleep, as *læt*, late, to *lǣtan*, let); akin to OBulg. *slabŭ*, lax, weak; L. *labare*, totter, sink, be loosened, *labi*, fall, slide: see *labent, lapse*. No cognate form of this verb is found in Scand. (where another verb, cognate with the L., Gr., and Skt. words for 'sleep,' appears: see *sweven*).] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To take the repose or rest which is afforded by a suspension of the voluntary exercise of the bodily functions and the natural suspension, complete or partial, of consciousness; slumber. See the noun.

Upon that Roche was Jacob *slepynge* whan he saughe the Aungeles gon up and doun by a Laddre.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 86.

But *sleep'st* thou now? when from yon hill the foe
Hangs o'er the fleet, and shades our walls below?
*Pope*, Iliad, x. 182.

2. To fall asleep; go to sleep; slumber.

A fewe sheep spinning on feeld she kepte;
She wolde nought been ydel til she *slepte*.
*Chaucer*, Clerk's Tale, l. 224.

Merlin, overtalk'd and overworn,
Had yielded, told her all the charm, and *slept*.
*Tennyson*, Merlin and Vivien.

3. To lie or remain dormant; remain inactive or unused; be latent; be or appear quiet or quiescent; repose quietly: as, the sword *sleeps* in the scabbard. Sails are said to *sleep* when so steadily filled with wind as to be without motion or sound; and a top is said to *sleep* when it spins so rapidly and smoothly that the motion cannot be observed.

Gloton tho with good ale gerte [caused] Hunger to *slepe*.
*Piers Plowman* (C), ix. 325.

How sweet the moonlight *sleeps* upon this bank!
*Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 54.

Once *slept* the world an egg of stone,
And pulse, and sound, and light was none.
*Emerson*, Woodnotes, ii.

Seeing the Vicar advance directly towards it, at that exciting moment when it was beginning to *sleep* magnificently, he shouted, . . . "Stop! don't knock my top down, now!"
*George Eliot*, Mr. Gilfil's Love-Story, i.

4. To rest, as in the grave; lie buried.

Them also which *sleep* in Jesus will God bring with him.
1 Thes. iv. 14.

When I am forgotten, as I shall be,
And *sleep* in dull cold marble.
*Shak.*, Hen. VIII., iii. 2. 433.

5. To be careless, remiss, inattentive, or unconcerned; live thoughtlessly or carelessly; take things easy.

We *sleep* over our happiness, and want to be roused to a quick thankful sense of it.
*Bp. Atterbury*.

6. In *bot.*, to assume a state, as regards vegetable functions, analogous to the sleeping of animals. See *sleep*, *n.*, 5.

Erythrina crista-galli, out of doors and nailed against a wall, seemed in fairly good health, but the leaflets did not *sleep*, whilst those on another plant kept in a warm greenhouse were all vertically dependent at night.
*Darwin*, Movement in Plants, p. 318.

7. To be or become numb through stoppage of the circulation: said of parts of the body. See *asleep*.—**Sleeping partner.** See *partner*.—**To sleep upon both ears.** See *ear*[1].—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Drowse, Doze, Slumber, Sleep*, nap, rest, repose. The first four words express the stages from full consciousness to full unconsciousness in sleep. *Sleep* is the standard or general word. *Drowse* expresses that state of heaviness when one does not quite surrender to sleep. *Doze* expresses the endeavor to take a sort of waking nap. *Slumber* has largely lost its earlier sense of the light beginning of sleep, and is now more often an elevated or poetical word for *sleep*.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To take rest in: with a cognate object, and therefore transitive in form only: as, to *sleep* the sleep that knows no waking.

He ther *slepte* no slepe, manly waked ryght,
The sparhauke sagely fede by gonernaunce,
A repaste hym yaf wel to conysaunce.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5463.

Yet *sleeps* a dreamless sleep to me.
*Tennyson*, Day-Dream, L'Envoi.

2. With *away*: To pass or consume in sleeping: as, to *sleep away* the hours; to *sleep away* one's life.—3. With *off* or *out*: To get rid of or overcome by sleeping; recover from during sleep: as, to *sleep off* a headache or a debauch.

And there,
When he has *slept* it *out*, he will perhaps
Be cur'd, and give us answerable thanks.
*Brome*, Queens Exchange, iii.

4. To afford or provide sleeping-accommodation for: as, a car or cabin that can *sleep* thirty persons. [Colloq.]

They were to have a double row of beds "two tire" high to admit of *sleeping* 100 men and 60 women.
Quoted in *Ribton-Turner's* Vagrants and Vagrancy, p. 399.

**sleep** (slēp), *n.* [< ME. *sleep, slepe, slep, slape, slæp,* < AS. *slǣp* = OS. *slāp* = OFries. *slēp* = D. *slaap* = MLG. LG. *slāp* = OHG. MHG. *slāf*, G. *schlaf* = Goth. *slēps*, sleep; from the verb.] **1.** A state of general marked quiescence of voluntary and conscious (as well as many involuntary and unconscious) functions, alternating more or less regularly with periods of activity. In human sleep, when it is deep, the body lies quiet, with the muscles relaxed, the pulse-rate lower than during the waking hours, and the respiration less frequent but deep, while the person does not react to slight sensory stimuli. Intestinal peristalsis is diminished; secretion is less actively carried on; the pupils are contracted; and the brain is said to be anemic. If the depth of sleep is measured by the noise necessary to waken the sleeper, it reaches its maximum within the first hour and then diminishes, at first rapidly, then more slowly.

Half in a dreme, not fully weel a-waked,
The golden *sleep* me wrapt vndir his wieng.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 52.

Else could they not catch tender *sleep;* which still
Is shy and fearful, and flies every voice.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, iv. 41.

*Sleep* is a normal condition of the body, occurring periodically, in which there is a greater or less degree of unconsciousness due to inactivity of the nervous system and more especially of the brain and spinal cord. It may be regarded as the condition of rest of the nervous system during which there is a renewal of the energy that has been expended in the hours of wakefulness.
*Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 154.

2. A period of sleep: as, a short *sleep*.

It seems his *sleeps* were hindered by thy railing.
*Shak.*, C. of E., v. 1. 71.

On being suddenly awakened from a *sleep*, however profound, we always catch ourselves in the middle of a dream.
*W. James*, Prin. of Psychol., I. 201.

3. Repose; rest; quiet; dormancy; hence, the rest of the grave; death.

Here are no storms,
No noise, but silence and eternal *sleep*.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., i. 1. 155.

A calm, unbroken *sleep*
Is on the blue waves of the deep.
*Prentice*, To an Absent Wife.

4. Specifically, in *zoöl.*, the protracted and profound dormancy or torpidity into which various animals fall periodically at certain seasons of the year. Two kinds of this sleep are distinguished as *summer* and *winter sleep*, technically known as *estivation* and *hibernation* (see these words).

5. In *bot.*, nyctitropism, or the sleep-movement of plants, a condition brought about in the foliar or floral organs of certain plants, in which they assume at nightfall, or just before, positions unlike those which they have maintained during the day. These movements in the case of leaves are usually drooping movements, and are therefore suggestive of rest, but the direction of movement is different in different cases. Thus, among the *Oxalidaceæ* the sleep-movement consists in the downward sinking of the leaflets, which become at the same time folded on themselves. Among the *Leguminosæ*, the leaflets, in some cases, simply sink vertically downward (*Phaseoleæ*); in others, they sink down while the main petiole rises (terminal leaflet of *Desmodium*); in others, they sink downward and twist on their axes so that their upper surfaces are in contact beneath the main petiole (*Cassia*); in others, again, they rise and bend backward toward the insertion of the petiole (*Coronilla*); in others, they rise, and the main petiole rises also, whereas in *Mimosa pudica* the leaflets rise and bend forward, while the main petiole falls. In *Marsilea* the leaflets rise up, the two upper ones being embraced by the two lower. (*S. H. Vines.*) The mechanism of these movements is explained by Pfeffer and others as due to an increased growth on one side of the median line of the petiole or midrib, followed, after a certain interval of time, by a corresponding growth on the opposite side. It is also accomplished by simple turgescence of opposite sides. The utility of the sleep-movements is believed to consist in protection from too great radiation. The cause or causes of these movements (and of analogous movements which have been called *diurnal* sleep: see the second quotation) are only imperfectly known, but they are undoubtedly largely due to sensitiveness to variations in the intensity of light. See *nyctitropism*.

Those movements which are brought about by changes in the amount of light constitute what are known as the "*sleep*" and "waking" of plants. *Bessey*, Botany, p. 198.

There is another class of movements, dependent on the action of light. . . . We refer to the movements of leaves and cotyledons which when moderately illuminated are diaheliotropic, but which change their positions and present their edges to the light when the sun shines brightly on them. These movements have sometimes been called diurnal *sleep*. *Darwin*, Movement in Plants, p. 445.

**On sleep†**, asleep. See *asleep*.

For David, after he had served his own generation by the will of God, fell *on sleep*, and was laid unto his fathers.
Acts xiii. 36.

They went in to his chamber to rayse him, and comming to his beds side, found him fast *on sleepe*.
*Gascoigne*, Works, p. 224.

**sleep-at-noon** (slēp'at-nön'), *n.* A plant, same as *go-to-bed-at-noon*.

**sleep-drunk** (slēp'drungk), *a.* Being in the condition of a person who has slept heavily, and when half-awake is confused or excited.

**sleeper**[1] (slē'pėr), *n.* [< ME. *sleeper, sleper, slepare, slæpere,* < AS. *slǣpere* (= D. *slaper* = MLG. *slaper* = MHG. *slāfære, slāfer*, G. *schläfer*), < *slǣpan*, sleep: see *sleep, v.*] **1.** One who sleeps: as, a sound *sleeper*.—**2†.** A drone, or lazy person; a sluggard.

To ben a verray *sleeper*, fy, for shame.
*Chaucer*, Nun's Priest's Tale, l. 71.

**3†.** A dormant or inoperative thing; something that is in abeyance or is latent.

Let penal laws, if they have been *sleepers* of long, or if they be grown unfit for the present time, be by wise judges confined in the execution. *Bacon*, Judicature (ed. 1887).

4. An animal that lies dormant in winter or summer, as the bear, the marmot, certain mollusks, etc. See *sleep*, *n.*, 4.—**5.** Figuratively, a dead person.

Graves at my command
Have waked their *sleepers*.
*Shak.*, Tempest, v. 1. 49.

6. *pl.* Grains of barley that do not vegetate in malting. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**7.** A railway sleeping-car. [Colloq., U. S.]—**8.** In *zoöl.*: (*a*) The dormouse, *Myoxus avellanarius*. (*b*) The sleeper-shark, *Somniosus microcephalus*, and some related species, as *Ginglymostoma cirratum*. (*c*) A gobioid fish of the genus *Philypnus, Eleotris*, or *Dormitator*, as *D. lineatus* or *D. maculatus*. See *Eleotridinæ*.

**sleeper**[2] (slē'pėr), *n.* [E. dial. also *slaper;* perhaps < Norw. *sleip*, a smooth piece of timber for dragging anything over, esp. used of pieces of timber employed for the foundation of a road: see *slape, slab*[1]. But the word is generally regarded as a particular use of *sleeper*[1]; cf. *dormant, n.*] **1.** A stump of a tree cut off short and left in the ground. [Prov. Eng.]—**2.** A beam of wood or the like placed on the ground as a support for something. (*a*) In *carp.*, a piece of timber on which are laid the ground-joists of a floor; a beam on or near the ground, or on a low cross-wall, for the support of some superstructure. (*b*) In *milit. engin.*, one of the small joists of wood which form the foundation for a battery platform. (*c*) A piece of wood, metal, or other material upon which the rails or the rail-chairs of a railway rest, and to which they are fastened. Wood of durable varieties is far more extensively used for this purpose than any other material; but stone, toughened glass, and iron have also been used, the last to a considerable extent. In some instances the sleepers are laid longitudinally with the rails, and bound together by cross-ties. This system is in use on some important European railways, and generally on elevated railways and street railways, both in the United States and elsewhere; but the most common method is to lay the sleepers at right angles to the rails, and about 2 feet from center to center, except when they support points and angle-bars, when they are placed 1 foot 6 inches from center to center. They are thus made to act both as sleepers and as cross-ties. Such sleepers are in the United States also called *railway-ties* or simply *ties*. See cut under *rail-chair*.

3. In *ship-building*, a thick piece of timber placed longitudinally in a ship's hold, opposite the several scarfs of the timbers, for strengthening the bows and stern-frame; a piece of long compass-timber fayed and bolted diagonally upon the transoms.—4. In *glass-making*, one of the large iron bars crossing the smaller ones, which hinder the passage of coals, but leave room for the ashes.—5. In *weaving*, the upper part of the heddle of a draw-loom, through which the threads pass. *E. H. Knight.*

**sleeper-shark** (slē′pėr-shärk), *n.* A seymnoid shark, especially of the genus *Somniosus*, as *S. microcephalus;* a sleeper.

**sleepful** (slēp′fûl), *a.* [< *sleep* + *-ful.*] Strongly inclined to sleep; sleepy. [Raro.]

**sleepfulness** (slēp′fûl-nes), *n.* Strong inclination to sleep. [Rare.]

**sleepily** (slē′pi-li), *adv.* In a sleepy manner. (*a*) Drowsily, or as if not quite awake. (*b*) Languidly; lazily.

To go on safely and *sleepily* in the easy ways of ancient mistakings. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

**sleepiness** (slē′pi-nes), *n.* Sleepy character or state. (*a*) Inclination to sleep; drowsiness.

Watchfulness precedes too great *sleepiness.* *Arbuthnot.*

When once *sleepiness* has commenced, it increases, because, in proportion as the nervous centres fail in their discharges, the heart, losing part of its stimulus, begins to flag, and . . . the flagging of the heart leads to a greater inertness of the nerve-centres, which re-acts as before. *H. Spencer,* Prin. of Psychol., § 37.

(*b*) Languor; laziness. (*c*) Same as *bletting.*

**sleeping** (slē′ping), *n.* [< ME. *sleping;* verbal n. of *sleep, v.*] 1. The taking of rest in sleep; sleep; the state of one who sleeps; hence, lack of vigilance; remissness.

Full uaillant and wurthy were thys men tho,
Which noght ne went to sompnolent *sleping,*
But myghtyly and pusantly were waking.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 5508.

2. Inoperativeness; dormant state or condition; abeyance.

You ever
Have wish'd the *sleeping* of this business.
*Shak.,* Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 163.

**Sleeping of process,** in *Scots law,* the state of a process in the outer house of the Court of Session in which no judicial order or interlocutor has been pronounced for a year and a day.

**sleeping-bag** (slē′ping-bag), *n.* A bag of skin or fur into which explorers in frozen regions creep, feet foremost, when preparing for sleep.

The rocky floor was covered with cast-off clothes, and among them were huddled together the *sleeping-bags* in which the party had spent most of their time during the last few months. *Schley and Soley,* Rescue of Greely, p. 223.

**sleeping-car** (slē′ping-kär), *n.* A railway-car fitted with berths in which beds may be made up for passengers to sleep in. [U. S. and Canada.]

**sleeping-carriage** (slē′ping-kar″āj), *n.* Same as *sleeping-car.* [Eng.]

**sleeping-draught** (slē′ping-drâft), *n.* A drink given to induce sleep.

**sleeping-dropsy** (slē′ping-drop″si), *n.* Same as *negro lethargy* (which see, under *lethargy*[1]).

**sleepingly**† (slē′ping-li), *adv.* Sleepily.

To jog *sleepingly* through the world in a dumpish, melancholly posture cannot properly be said to live. *Kennet,* tr. of Erasmus's Praise of Folly, p. 25. (*Davies.*)

**sleeping-room** (slē′ping-röm), *n.* A bedroom.

**sleeping-sickness** (slē′ping-sik″nes), *n.* Same as *negro lethargy* (which see, under *lethargy*[1]).

**sleeping-table** (slē′ping-tā″bl), *n.* In *mining,* nearly the same as *framing-table.* [Little used in English except as a translation of the French *table dormante.*]

**sleepish**† (slē′pish), *a.* [< *sleep* + *-ish*[1].] Disposed to sleep; sleepy; lacking vigilance.

Your *sleepish* and more than *sleepish* security. *Ford.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**sleepless** (slēp′les), *a.* [< ME. *sleples,* < AS. **slǣpleás* (in deriv. *slǣpleást,* sleeplessness) (= D. *slapeloos* = MLG. *slapelōs* = OHG. MHG. *slāflōs, slāfclōs,* G. *schlaflos*); < *slēp,* sleep, + *-leás,* E. *-less.*] 1. Being without sleep; wakeful.

A crown,
Golden in show, is but a wreath of thorns,
Brings dangers, troubles, cares, and *sleepless* nights.
*Milton,* P. R., ii. 460.

While pensive poets painful vigils keep,
*Sleepless* themselves to give their readers sleep.
*Pope,* Dunciad, i. 94.

2. Constantly watchful; vigilant: as, the *sleepless* eye of justice.—3. Restless; continually disturbed or agitated.

Biscay's *sleepless* bay. *Byron,* Childe Harold, i. 14.

I thought of Chatterton, the marvellous boy,
The *sleepless* soul that perished in his pride.
*Wordsworth,* Resolution and Independence, st. 7.

**sleeplessly** (slēp′les-li), *adv.* In a sleepless manner.

**sleeplessness** (slēp′les-nes), *n.* Lack or deprivation of sleep; inability to sleep; morbid wakefulness, technically called *insomnia.*

*Sleeplessness* is both a symptom and an immediate cause of cerebral disorder. *Huxley and Youmans,* Physiol., § 502.

**sleep-sick**† (slēp′sik), *a.* Excessively fond of sleep. [Rare.]

Fond Epicure, thou rather slept'st thy self,
When thou didst forge thee such a *sleep-sick* Elf
For life's pure Fouot. *Sylvester,* tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 7.

**sleep-waker** (slēp′wā″kėr), *n.* A somnambulist; one who thinks or acts in a trance. [Recent.]

What, then, are the main modifications of ordinary waking consciousness, which spontaneous *sleep-wakers* (to use a term of convenient vagueness) have been observed to present? *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research,* I. 285.

**sleep-waking** (slēp′wā″king), *n.* The state of trance; somnambulism; the hypnotic state. [Recent.]

Did any one strike or hurt me in any part of the body when Anna M. was in *sleep-waking,* she immediately carried her hand to a corresponding part of her own person. *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research,* II. 20.

**sleep-walker** (slēp′wâ″kėr), *n.* A somnambulist.

**sleep-walking** (slēp′wâ″king), *n.* Somnambulism.

**sleepwort**† (slēp′wėrt), *n.* A species of lettuce, *Lactuca virosa,* so called from its narcotic property. See *lactucarium.*

**sleepy** (slē′pi), *a.* [< ME. *slepi,* < AS. **slǣpig* (= OHG. *slāfag,* MHG. *slāfec;* cf. D. *slaperig,* G. *schläferig, schläfrig*), sleepy, < *slēp,* sleep: see *sleep, n.*] 1†. Overcome with sleep; sleeping.

Go . . . smear
The *sleepy* grooms with blood.
*Shak.,* Macbeth, ii. 2. 50.

The heavy nodding Trees all languished,
And ev'ry *sleepy* bough hung down its head.
*J. Beaumont,* Psyche, ii. 162.

2. Inclined to sleep; drowsy.

He laugh'd, and I, tho' *sleepy,* . . .
. . . prick'd my ears.
*Tennyson,* The Epic.

3. Languid; dull; inactive; sluggish.

The mildness of your *sleepy* thoughts.
*Shak.,* Rich. III., iii. 7. 123.

Her house
Bespake a *sleepy* hand of negligence.
*Wordsworth,* Excursion, i.

4†. Tending to induce sleep; sleep-producing; soporific.

His *slepy* verde in hond he [Mercury] bar uprighte.
*Chaucer,* Knight's Tale, l. 529.

We will give you *sleepy* drinks. *Shak.,* W. T., i. 1. 15.

5. Decaying internally: said of fruit. See *blet, v. i.*—**Sleepy catch-fly.** See *catch-fly.*—**Sleepy duck,** the ruddy duck, *Erismatura rubida:* also called *sleepyhead, sleepy coot, sleepy brother.* [Atlantic coast, U. S.]

**sleepyhead** (slē′pi-hed), *n.* 1. An idle, lazy person. [Colloq.]—2. The sleepy duck.

**sleepy-seeds** (slē′pi-sēdz), *n. pl.* The mucous secretion of the conjunctiva, or the sebaceous matter of the Meibomian follicles, dried in flakes or little masses at the edges or corners of the eyelids during sleep. [A familiar or nursery word.]

**sleer**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *slayer.*

**sleet**[1] (slēt), *n.* [< ME. *sleet, slete, slet;* (*a*) perhaps < AS.* *slēte,* **slēte* = OS. **slōta* = D. *slote* = MLG. *sloten,* LG. *slote* = MHG. *slōz,* G. *schlosse,* hail; or (*b*) < Norw. *sletta,* sleet, < *sletta,* slap, fling (see *slat*[1], *slate*[1]); (*c*) not related to Icel. *slydda,* Dan. *slud,* sleet.] Hail or snow mingled with rain, usually in fine particles, and frequently driven by the wind. A fall of sleet is due to one or more inversions in the normal decrease of temperature with increase of altitude, as, for example, when fine rain-drops falling from an air-current whose temperature is 32° F. or over freeze in traversing colder air-strata near the earth's surface.

The bittre frostes with the *sleet* and reyn
Destroyed hath the grene in every yerd.
*Chaucer,* Franklin's Tale, l. 522.

They . . . shot
Sharp *sleet* of arrowy showers against the face
Of their pursuers. *Milton,* P. R., iii. 324.

February bleak
Smites with his *sleet* the traveller's cheek.
*Bryant,* Song Sparrow.

**sleet**[1] (slēt), *v. i.* [< *sleet*[1], *n.*] To rain and snow or hail at the same time.

**sleet**[2] (slēt), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *gun.,* that part of a mortar which passes from the chamber to the trunnions for strengthening the chamber.

**sleet-bush** (slēt′bûsh), *n.* A rutaceous shrub, *Coleonema album,* of the Cape of Good Hope. It is a handsome low evergreen with white flowers.

**sleetch**†, *n.* See *slecch.*

**sleetiness** (slē′ti-nes), *n.* The state of being sleety.

**sleet-squash** (slēt′skwosh), *n.* A wetting shower of sleet. [Scotch.]

But, in the midst of all this misery, the Wellington Arms is by no means an uncomfortable howf in a *sleet-squash.* *Noctes Ambrosianæ,* Feb., 1832.

**sleety** (slē′ti), *a.* [< *sleet*[1] + *-y*[1].] Consisting of sleet; characterized by sleet.

The *sleety* storm returning still,
The morning hoar, and evening chill.
*T. Warton,* Odes, x.

**sleeve**[1] (slēv), *n.* [< ME. *sleeve, sleve, slefe* (pl. *slefes, sleven*), < AS. *slēfe, slēf, slyfe, slȳf* = MD. *sleve,* a sleeve (cf. MD. *sloove,* veil, skin, the turning up of a thing, D. *sloof,* an apron; MHG. *slouf,* a garment, also a handle, MLG. *slū,* LG. *slu, sluwe* = MHG. *sloufe,* G. *schlaube, schlauf,* a husk, shell); prob. lit. 'that into which the arm slips' (cf. *slip*[1], a garment, *slop*[2], a garment, and *slipper*[2], a light shoe, from the same ult. source, and so named for the same reason), < AS. *slūpan,* slip: see *slip*[1]. For the change of *p* to *f,* cf. *shaft*[3], as related to *shape.*] 1. That part of a garment which forms a covering for the arm: as, the *sleeve* of a coat or a gown. At different times during the middle ages extraordinarily long, pendent sleeves were in use, sometimes reaching the ground, and at other times a mere band or strip of stuff, single or double, hung from the arm, and was generally called a *hanging sleeve,* although the actual sleeve was independent of it. Japanese ceremonial costume also has sleeves of remarkable length and width, the arm being generally passed through a hole in the side of the sleeve.

Sleeves, long and hanging, 12th century.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Sleeve worn as a favor at knight's left shoulder.
(From Viollet-le-Duc's "Dict. du Mobilier français.")

Than ech of us toke other by the *sleue*
And forthwithall, as we should take our leue.
*Chaucer,* Assembly of Ladies.

Thy gown was of the grassie green,
Thy *sleeves* of satten hanging by.
*Greensleeves* (Child's Ballads, IV. 242).

The Gentlemen (Gentlemen must pardon me the abasing of the name), to bee distinguished from the rest, weare a Jacket of blew cotton with wide *sleeues.*
*Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 641.

2. In *mech.,* a tube into which a rod or another tube is inserted. If small, it is often called a *thimble;* when fixed and serving merely to strengthen the object which it incloses, it is called a *reinforce.* In most of its applications, however, the two parts have more or less relative circular or longitudinal motion. *E. H. Knight.*—**Gigot sleeve.** Same as *leg-of-mutton sleeve.*—**Hippocrates's sleeve,** a name among old chemists for a strainer made of flannel or of similar material in the form of a long bag.—**Lawn sleeves.** See *lawn*[2].—**Leg-of-mutton sleeve,** a full and loose sleeve, tight at the armhole and wrist, as of a woman's dress: a fashion of the early part

of the nineteenth century.—**Mandarin sleeve.** See *mandarin.*—**Ridged sleeve.** See *ridge.*—**To hang or pin (anything) upon the sleeve,** to make (anything) dependent.

It is not for a man which doth know, or should know, what orders, and what peaceable government requireth, to ask why we should *hang* our judgement *upon the* church's *sleeve,* and why in matters of orders more than in matters of doctrine. *Hooker,* Eccles. Polity.

**To hang upon one's sleeve,** to be dependent upon one. —**To have in one's sleeve,** to have in hand ready for a vacancy or emergency; be provided with or have ready to present as occasion demands. [The sleeve was formerly used as a pocket, as it still is in China, Japan, etc.]

The better to winne his purposes & good aduantages, as now & then to *haue* a lourney or sickuesse *in his sleeue,* thereby to shake of other importunities of greater consequence. *Puttenham,* Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 251.

**To laugh in one's sleeve.** See *laugh.*—**To wear one's heart upon one's sleeve.** See *heart.*

**sleeve**[1] (slēv), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sleeved,* ppr. *sleeving.* [< ME. *sleven;* < *sleeve*[1], *n.*] 1. To furnish with a sleeve or with sleeves; make with sleeves. *Prompt. Parv.,* p. 459.—2. To put in a sleeve or sleeves.

**sleeve**[2], *n.* and *v.* See *sleave.*

**sleeve-axle** (slēv′ak′sl), *n.* A hollow axle which runs upon a shaft. *E. H. Knight.*

**sleeve-board** (slēv′bōrd), *n.* The board used by tailors in pressing sleeves.

There's a celebrated fight in that [ballet] between the tailor with his *sleeve-board* and goose and the cobbler with his clam and awl. *Mayhew,* London Labour and London Poor, III. 146.

**sleeve-button** (slēv′but′n), *n.* A button used to fasten a sleeve; in modern costume, a button or stud, usually large and decorative, to hold together the two sides of the wristband or cuff; by extension, a sleeve-link.

**sleeve-coupling** (slēv′kup′ling), *n.* See *coupling.*

**sleeved** (slēvd), *a.* Having sleeves: especially noting a garment.—**Sleeved waistcoat,** a body-garment resembling a waistcoat, but with long sleeves, usually of a different material from the front of the garment, and intended to cover the shirt-sleeves when the coat is removed. This garment is worn in Europe by hostlers, bootblacks, porters, and the like. Also *sleeve-waistcoat.*

**sleeve-fish** (slēv′fish), *n.* The pen-fish, calamary, or squid. See *calamary* and *Loligo.*

**sleeve-hand**† (slēv′hand), *n.* The part of the sleeve next the hand; also, the wristband or cuff.

You would think a smock were a she-angel, he so chants to the *sleeve-hand* and the work about the square on't. *Shak.,* W. T., iv. 4. 211.

**sleeve-knot** (slēv′not), *n.* A knot or bow of ribbon attached to the sleeve. Compare *shoulder-knot.*

**sleeveless** (slēv′les), *a.* [< ME. *sleveles,* < AS. *slēfleás,* sleeveless, < *slēf,* sleeve, + *-leás* = E. *-less.*] 1. Having no sleeves; without sleeves: noting a garment.

We give you leave to converse with *sleeveless* gowns and threadbare cassocks. *Bandolph,* Hey for Honesty, ii. 4.

2. Imperfect; inadequate; fruitless; unprofitable; bootless. [The original turn of thought in this use of *sleeveless* is uncertain. The use remains only in the phrase *a sleeveless errand,* where the connection of the adjective with *sleeveless* in def. 1 is no longer recognized.]

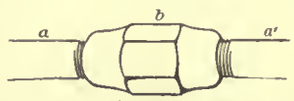
Neither faine for thy selfe any *sleeuelesse* excuse, whereby thou maist tarrye. *Lyly,* Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 114.

*A sleeveless errand.* *Shak.,* T. and C., v. 4. 9.

[He] will walk seven or eight times a-day through the street where she dwells, and make *sleeveless errands* to see her. *Burton,* Anat. of Mel., p. 499.

**sleeve-link** (slēv′lingk), *n.* Two buttons, plates, or bars united by a link or short chain, and serving to hold together the two edges of the cuff or wristband: a common adjunct of men's dress in the nineteenth century. Compare *sleeve-button.*

**sleeve-nut** (slēv′nut), *n.* A double nut which has right-hand and left-hand threads for attaching the joint-ends of rods or tubes; a union. *E. H. Knight.*




Sleeve-nut.

*a, a′,* rods or pipes to be joined, *a* having a right-hand screw and *a′* a left-hand screw, to which screws the right and left sleeve-nut *b* is fitted.

**sleeve-waistcoat** (slēv′wāst′kōt), *n.* Same as *sleeved waistcoat* (which see, under *sleeved*).

At intervals, these street-sellers dispose of a *sleeve-waistcoat* at from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 6*s.* *Mayhew,* London Labour and London Poor, I. 435.

**sleeve-weight** (slēv′wāt), *n.* A metal weight of such shape as to be easily adjusted to the edge or bottom of long, hanging sleeves, used to keep them smooth during wear.

**sleezy,** *a.* See *sleazy.*

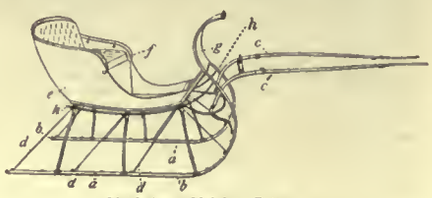
**sleght,** *a.* A Middle English form of *sly.*

**sleght**†. An old spelling of *slight*[1], *sleight*[2].

**sleided**†, *a.* [Origin obscure; usually referred to *sley, slay*[2].] Unwoven; untwisted, as silk.

For certaine in our storie, she
Would euer with Marina be.
Beet when they weaude the *sleded* silke,
With fingers long, small, white as milke.
*Shak.,* Pericles, iv., Prol., l. 21 (original spelling).

**sleigh**[1] (slā), *n.* [A bad spelling, conformed to *weigh,* of what should rather have been spelled **slay* or **sley,* < ME. *scleye,* < OF. **escleie,* < MD. *slede,* D. *slede,* contr. *slee* (= Norw. *slede*), a sled: see *sled*[1], of which *sleigh* is thus a doublet.] 1. A vehicle, mounted on runners, for




Single-horse Sleigh or Cutter.

*a,* runners; *b,* shoes; *c,* shafts or thills; *d,* braces; *e,* body; *f,* cushioned seat; *g,* dash-board; *h,* raves.

transporting persons on the snow or ice; a sled.

Than most thei iet carye here Vitayile upon the Yse, with Carres that have no Wheeles, that thei clepen *Scleyes.* *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 130.

You hear the merry tinkle of the little bells which announce the speeding *sleigh.* *Eclec. Rev.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

2. A form of drag-carriage for the transport of artillery in countries where much snow falls; also, the carriage on which heavy guns are moved when in store, by means of rollers placed underneath the carriage and worked by handspikes.—3. The slender fore part of the lower jaw of a whale, containing the teeth: same as *coach,* 5. See *pan*[1], 12.

**sleigh**[1] (slā), *v. i.* [< *sleigh*[1], *n.*] To drive or take the air in a sleigh.

**sleigh**[2]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sly.*

**sleigh-bell** (slā′bel), *n.* A bell, commonly consisting of a hollow ball of metal having a slit or oblong hole in the exterior, and containing a solid pellet of metal which causes a ringing sound when the ball is agitated. Compare *grelot* and *hawk-bell.* Such bells are used especially to give notice of the approach of a sleigh, being attached usually to the harness of the horse.—**Sleigh-bell duck,** the American black scoter. See cut under *Œdemia.* *G. Trumbull,* 1888. [Rangeley Lakes, Maine.]

**sleigher** (slā′ėr), *n.* One who rides or travels in a sleigh.

The *sleigher* can usually find his way without difficulty in the night, unless a violent snowstorm is in progress. *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XI. xxii. 8.

**sleighing** (slā′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *sleigh*[1], *v.*] 1. The act of riding in a sleigh.

Certainly no physical delight can harvest so many lasting impressions of color and form and beautiful grouping as *sleighing* through the winter woods. *Scribner's Mag.,* IV. 649.

2. The state of the snow which admits of running sleighs: as, the *sleighing* was bad.

**sleighly**†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *slyly.* *Chaucer.*

**sleigh-ride** (slā′rīd), *n.* A ride in a sleigh.—**Nantucket sleigh-ride,** the towing of a whale-boat by the whale. *Macy; Davis.*

**sleight** (slīt), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *slight, sleyghte;* < ME. *sleight, sleighte, sleizte, sleghte, sleht, sleizthe, slezthe, slehthe, sleythe, sleithe, slithe, slythe,* < Icel. *slægdh* (for **slægdh*), slyness, cunning (= Sw. *slöjd,* dexterity, mechanical art, esp. wood-carving, > E. *sloid*), < *slægr* (for **slægr*), sly, = Sw. *slög,* dexterous, expert, etc.: see *sly.* Cf. *height* and *high.*] 1†. Cunning; craft; subtlety.

It is ful hard to halten unespied
Bifor a crepul, for he can the craft:
Youre fader is in *sleighte* as Argus-eyed.
*Chaucer,* Troilus, iv. 1459.

Nowe sen thy fadir may the fende be sotil *sleghte.* *York Plays,* p. 181.

By this crafty deuise he thought to haue . . . taken, eyther by *sleyghte* or force, as many of owre men as myght haue redeemed hym.
*Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 81).

This is your doing, but, for all your *sleight,*
Ile crosse you if my purpose hit aright.
*Heywood,* Fair Maid of the Exchange (Works, 1874, II. 76).

2. Skill; dexterity; cleverness.

For the pisaemyres wolde assayien hem and devouren hem anon; so that no man may gete of that gold but be grete *sleighte.* *Mandeville,* Travels, p. 301.

Thus may ye seen that wisdom ne richesse,
Beaute ne *sleighte,* strengthe ne hardynesse,
Ne may with Venus holde champartye.
*Chaucer,* Knight's Tale, i. 1090.

As Ulysses and stout Diomede
With *sleight* and manhood stole to Rhesus' tents,
And brought from thence the Thracian fatal steeds.
*Shak.,* 3 Hen. VI., iv. 2. 20.

3. Art; contrivance; trick; stratagem; artful feat.

Lo whiche *sleightes* and subtilitees
In wommen ben!
*Chaucer,* Prol. to Squire's Tale, l. 3.

He goeth about by his *sleights* and subtile means to frustrate the same. *Latimer,* Sermon of the Plough.

He learns sharp-witted logic to confute
With quick distinctions, *sleights* of sophistry.
*Ford,* Fame's Memorial.

You see he [a trout] lies still, and the *sleight* is to land him. *I. Walton,* Complete Angler, p. 76.

4. A feat or trick so skilfully or dexterously performed as to deceive the beholder; a feat of magic; a trick of legerdemain.

As lookers-on feel most delight
That least perceive a juggler's *sleight.*
*S. Butler,* Hudibras, II. iii. 4.

The Juggler . . . showeth *sleights,* out of a Purse. *Hoole,* tr. of Comenius's Visible World, p. 186.

**Sleight of hand,** the tricks of the juggler; juggiery; legerdemain; prestidigitation: also used attributively.

Will ye see any feats of activity,
Some *sleight-of-hand,* legerdemain?
*Fletcher,* Beggar's Bush, iii. 1.

A good *sleight-of-hand* performer can deceive the most watchful persons by mechanical contrivances that nobody anticipates or suspects. *The Nation,* XLVIII. 296.

**sleight**[2]† (slīt), *a.* [Irreg. < *sleight*[2], *n.*, appar. suggested by *slight*[1], *a.*] Deceitful; artful.

Speiia . . .
Of power to cheat the eye with *sleight* illusion.
*Milton,* Comus, l. 155 (MS. Trin. Coll. Camb.). (*Richardson.*)

**sleightful**† (slīt′fûl), *a.* [< *sleight*[1] + *-ful.*] Cunning; crafty; artful; skilful. Also *slightful.*

Wilde beasts forsooke their dens on woody hils,
And *sleightful* otters left the purling rils.
*W. Browne,* Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4.

**sleightily**† (slī′ti-li), *adv.* Craftily.

**sleighty**† (slī′ti), *a.* [< ME. *sleyghty;* < *sleight*[2] + *-y*[1].] 1. Cunning; crafty; tricky; artful; sly.

When that gander grasythe on the grene,
The *sleyghty* fox dothe hys brode beholde.
*Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), i. 83.

2. Dexterous; skilful; expert; clever.

I shall learn thee to know Christ's plain and true miracles from the *sleighty* juggling of these crafty conveyers. *Tyndale,* Ans. to Sir T. More, etc. (Parker Soc., 1850), p. 262.

Mens *sleyghtye* iugling & counterfait crafts. *Bp. Gardiner,* True Obedience (trans.), fol. 6.

**slely**†, *adv.* A Middle English form of *slyly.*

**slent**†, *v. t.* A Middle English form of *sloy*[1].

**slender** (slen′dėr), *a.* [< ME. *slender, slendir, slendyr, slendre, sclender, selendre, sklendre,* < OF. *esclendre,* < MD. *slinder,* slender, thin; prob. orig. 'trailing,' akin to MD. *slinder,* a water-snake, LG. *slender,* a trailing gown, G. *schlender,* the train of a gown, a sauntering gait; from the verb represented by MD. *slinderen,* creep, = LG. *slindern,* slide on the ice, *slendern,* > G. *schlendern,* saunter, loiter, lounge, in part a freq. form of the simple G. *schlenzen,* loiter, idle about, = Sw. *slinta,* slide, slip, > ME. *slenten,* slide (see *slant* and *slink*[1]); but ult. prob. a nasalized form of the verb represented by E. *slide:* see *slide.*] 1. Small in width or diameter as compared with the length; slim; thin: as, a *slender* stem or stalk; a *slender* waist.

Hire armes longe and *sclendre.*
*Chaucer,* Merchant's Tale, l. 358.

Concerning his Body, he [Henry IV.] was of middle Stature, *slender* Limbs, but well proportioned. *Baker,* Chronicles, p. 165.

There is a Roman Greek church here, called Saint Sophia, in which are two rows of *slender* pillars with Corinthian capitals. *Pococke,* Description of the East, II. i. 134.

2. In *zoöl.,* gracile; tenuous; attenuated: specifically noting various animals and some parts of animals.—3. Weak; feeble; slight; lacking body or strength: as, a *slender* frame or constitution; *slender* hopes; *slender* comfort.

Yet are hys argumentes so *slender* that . . . I feare me leaste fewe or none of them (specyaliye of the greate wyttes) woulde haue been conuerted by Lactantius. *R. Eden* (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. 10).

It is very *slender* comfort that relies upon this nice distinction. *Tillotson.*

4. Meager; small; scant; inadequate: as, *slender* means; *slender* alms.

The worst is this, . . .
You are like to have a thin and *slender* pittance.
*Shak.,* T. of the S., iv. 4. 61.

I have . . . continued this *slender* and naked narration of my observations. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 198.

Well, come, my kind Guests, I pray you that you would take this little Supper in good Part, though it be but a *slender* one. *N. Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, I. 82.

How best to help the *slender* store,
How mend the dwellings of the poor.
*Tennyson*, To the Rev. F. D. Maurice.

5. Moderate; inconsiderable; trivial.

There moughtest thou, for but a *slender* price,
Advowson thee with some fat benefice.
*Bp. Hall*, Satires, II. v. 9.

A *slender* degree of patience will enable him to enjoy both the humour and the pathos. *Scott.*

6. Not amply supplied.

The good Ostorius often deign'd
To grace my *slender* table. *Phillips.*

7. In *phonog.*, the opposite of *broad* or *open*. Thus, *ē* and *ī* are *slender* vowels.—**Slender column.** Same as *fasciculus gracilis*. See *fasciculus*.—**Slender fasciculi of Burdach.** See *fasciculi graciles*, under *fasciculus*.—**Slender foxtail.** See *foxtail*, 2.—**Slender lobe.** See *lobe*.—**Slender loris.** See *loris*, 1.—**Slender pug**, *Eupithecia tenuiata*, a British moth. = **Syn. 3.** Fragile, flimsy, frail.—**4.** Scanty, sparing, lean.

**slender-beaked** (sleu'der-bēkt), *a.* Having a long, narrow rostrum: as, the *slender-beaked* spider-crab, *Stenorhynchus tenuirostris*.

**slender-billed** (sleu'der-bild), *a.* In *ornith.*, having a slender bill; tenuirostral: specifically noting many birds—not implying necessarily that they belong to the old group *Tenuirostres*.

**slender-grass** (sleu'dėr-gràs), *n.* A grass of the genus *Leptochloa*, in which the spikelets are arranged in two rows on one side of a long slender rachis, and the spikes in turn are disposed in a long raceme. There are 12 species, belonging to warm climates; 3 in the southern United States. Of the latter *L. mucronata* is the common species, a handsome grass with the panicle sometimes 2 feet long, from the form of which it is also called *feather-grass*.

**slenderly** (sleu'dėr-li), *adv.* In a slender manner or form. (*a*) Slimly; slightly.

Fashioned so *slenderly*,
Young and so fair!
*Hood*, Bridge of Sighs.

He was a youngish, *slenderly* made man, with a distinctly good bearing. *The Century*, XXXI. 60.

(*b*) Scantily; meagerly; poorly; slightly.

Shall I rewarded be so *slenderly*
For my affection, most unkind of men?
*Fletcher*, Faithful Shepherdess, i. 2.

We are *slenderly* furnished with anecdotes of these men. *Emerson*, Eloquence.

(*c*†) Slightingly; carelessly.

Their factors . . . look very *slenderly* to the impotent and miserable creatures committed to their charge. *Harman*, Caveat for Cursetors, p. 46.

Captaine Smith did intreat and moue them to put in practice his old offer, seeing now it was time to vse both it and him, how *slenderly* heretofore both had beene regarded. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 79.

**slenderness** (sleu'dėr-nes), *n.* Slender character, quality, or condition. (*a*) Slimness; thinness; fineness: as, the *slenderness* of a hair. (*b*) Slightness; feebleness: as, the *slenderness* of one's hopes. (*c*) Spareness; smallness; meagerness; inadequacy: as, *slenderness* of income or supply.

**slender-rayed** (sleu'dėr-rād), *a.* Having slender rays, as a fish or its fins. The *Chiridæ* are sometimes called *slender-rayed* blennies.

**slender-tongued** (sleu'dėr-tungd), *a.* In *herpet.*, leptoglossate.

**slent**[1]† (slent), *v.* [Also dial. (Sc.) *sclent*, *sklent*, *sklint*, < ME. *slenten*, slope, glide, < Sw. dial. *slenta*, *slänta*, a secondary form of *slinta* (pret. *slant*, pp. *sluntit*), slide, slip: see *slant*.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To slant; slope; glance; glint.

Of drawin swerdis *sclentyng* to and fra.
*Gavin Douglas*, tr. of Virgil, p. 226.

Shoot your arrows at me till your quiver be empty, but glance not the least *slenting* insinuation at his majesty. *Fuller*, Truth Maintained, p. 19. (*Latham.*)

2. To jest; bandy jokes.

One Proteus, a pleasaunt-conceited man, and that could *slent* finely. *North*, tr. of Plutarch, 744 B. (*Nares.*)

**II.** *trans.* To cause to turn aslant or aside; ward off; parry.

**slent**[1]† (slent), *n.* [< *slent*[1], *v.*] A jest or witticism.

And when Cleopatra found Antonius' jeasts and *slents* to be but grosse. *North*, tr. of Plutarch (1579), 932 B. (*Nares.*)

**slent**[2] (slent), *v. t.* [Perhaps a nasalized form of *slit*; or else another use of *slent*[1].] To rend; cleave. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

If one do well observe the quality of the cliffs on both shores [of England and France], his eyes will judge that they were but one homogeneal piece of earth at first, and that they were *slented* and shivered asunder by some act of violence, as the impetuous waves of the sea. *Howell*, Letters, lv. 19.

**slentando** (slen-tän'dō), *adv.* [It., ppr. of *slentare*, make slow; cf. *lentando*.] In *music*, same as *lentando*.

**slepe**†, *v.* and *n.* A Middle English form of *sleep*.

**slepez** (sle-pets'), *n.* [< Russ. *slepetsŭ*, lit. blind.] The mole-rat, *Spalax typhlus*. See cut under *mole-rat*.

**slept** (slept). Preterit and past participle of *sleep*.

**sletbag** (slet'bag), *n.* [Dan., lit. 'level-back': < *slet*, plain, level, + *bag*, back: see *slight*[1] and *back*[1].] Same as *nordeaper*.

**sleuth**[1]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sloth*[1].

**sleuth**[2] (slöth), *n.* [< ME. *sleuth*, *slewth*, *sluth*, *sloth*, < Icel. *slōth*, a track or trail as in snow. Cf. *slot*[3].] A track or trail of man or beast; scent. [Old Eng. and Scotch.]

Tyne the *sleuth* men gert him ta.
*Barbour*, Bruce (E. E. T. S.), vii. 21.

**sleuth-dog** (slöth'dog), *n.* The sleuth-hound.

Lang Alcky, in the Souter Moor,
Wi' his *sleuth-dog* aits in his watch right sure.
*Fray of Suport* (Child's Ballads, VI. 120).

**sleuth-hound** (slöth'hound), *n.* [Also *sluthhound*, *slothound*; < ME. *sleuthhund*, *slewthhund*, *sluthehund*; < *sleuth*[2] + *hound*.] A blood-hound.

Wald vayd a bow-drauchi, he suld ger
Bath the *sleuthhund* & the ledar.
*Barbour*, Bruce (E. E. T. S.), vii. 20.

*Sleuth-hound* thou knowest, and gray, and all the hounds.
*Tennyson*, Gareth and Lynette.

**sleve**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sleeve*[1].

**slew**[1] (slö). Preterit of *slay*[1].

**slew**[2]. A spelling of *slue*[1], *slue*[2], *slough*[1].

**slew**[3] (slö), *n.* [Perhaps a mistaken singular of *sluice*, assumed to be a plural: see *sluice*.] A swift tideway; an eddy.

**slewer** (slō'ėr), *n.* See *sluer*.

**slewth**†. A Middle English form of *sloth*[1], *sleuth*[2].

**sley**[1]†. An obsolete spelling of *sly*.

**sley**[2], *n.* See *slay*[2].

**sleythe**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sleight*.

**slibbert** (slib'ėr), *a.* A variant of *slipper*[1].

**slicche**†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sleech*.

**slice** (slīs), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *slise*, *scliee*, *selise*, *sklise*; < ME. *slice*, *slyce*, *sclice*, *sclyce*, *sklyce*, *selyse*, < OF. *esclice* (Walloon *sklice*), a shiver, splinter, broken piece of wood, < *escliecr*, *esclicier*, *esclichier*, slice, slit, < OHG. *slīzan*, *sclīzan*, MHG. *slīzen*, G. *schleissen*, slice, slit, = AS. *slītan*, > E. *slit*[1]: see *slit*[1]. Cf. *slash*[1], *slat*[3], *slate*[1], from the same source.] 1. A thin broad piece cut off from something: as, a *slice* of bread or of bacon: often used figuratively.

We do acknowledge you a careful curate,
And one that seldom troubles us with sermons;
A short *slice* of a reading serves us, sir.
*Fletcher*, Spanish Curate, iii. 2.

She cuts cake in rapid succession of *slices*.
*W. M. Baker*, New Timothy, p. 128.

2†. A shiver; a splinter.

They braken speres to *sclyces*.
*King Alisaunder*, l. 3833. (*Skeat.*)

3. Something thin and broad. Specifically—(*a*) A long-handled instrument used for removing clinkers and the like between furnace-bars. Also called *slice-bar*. (*b*) A spatula, or broad pliable knife with a rounded end, used for spreading plasters or for similar purposes.

*Slyce*, instrument, spata, spatula. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 459.

The workman with his *slice* then spreads the charge over the bed, so as to thoroughly expose every portion to the action of the flames, and shuts down the door.
*Spons' Encyc. Manuf.*, I. 291.

(*c*) In *printing:* (1) A small spade-shaped iron tool with which printing-ink is taken out of a tub and conveyed to an ink-trough or -fountain. (2) The sliding bottom of a slice-galley. (*d*) A bar used by whalers to strip fish with. (*e*) A tapering piece of plank driven between the timbers of a ship before planking. Also called *slicer*. (*f*) A wedge driven under the keel of a ship when launching. (*g*) A bar with a chisel or spear-headed end, used for stripping off the sheathing or planking of ships. (*h*) A utensil for turning over meat in the frying-pan and for similar purposes. The form is like that of a trowel, the blade being three or four inches wide, twice as long, and often pierced with holes. Also called *turn-over*.

Slice (*e*) (*i*).

Then back he came to Nympton Rectory and wedded that same cook-maid, who now was turning our ham so cleverly with the egg-*slice*.
*R. D. Blackmore*, Maid of Sker, lxviii.

(*i*) A broad, thin knife, usually of silver, for dividing and serving fish at table. Also called *fish-slice*.

We pick out [in the shop-windows] the spoons and forks, *fish-slices*, butter-knives, and sugar-tongs we should both prefer if we could both afford it; and really we go away as if we had got them! *Dickens*, David Copperfield, lxi.

(*j*) A bakers' shovel or peel.

4†. A salver, platter, or tray.

This afternoon, Mr. Harris, the saylemaker, sent me a noble present of two large silver candlesticks and snuffers, and a *slice* to keep them upon, which indeed is very handsome. *Pepys*, Diary, II. 218.

**slice** (slīs), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sliced*, ppr. *slicing*. [< ME. *slycen*; < *slice*, *n.*] 1. To cut into slices, or relatively broad, thin pieces: as, to *slice* bread, bacon, or an apple.

The dish was removed and given to another guest, a horribly self-reliant creature, who laughed and talked while he dexterously *sliced* the breast and cut off the legs.
*W. Besant*, Fifty Years Ago, p. 121.

2. To remove in the form of a slice: sometimes with *off* or *out*: as, to *slice off* a piece of something.

Of bread, *slyce out* fayre morsels to put into your pottage.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 76.

Heer 's a knife,
To save mine honour, shall *slice out* my life.
*Heywood*, Woman Killed with Kindness.

3. To cut; divide.

Princes and tyrants *slice* the earth among them.
*Burnet.*

Our sharp bow *sliced* the blue depths.
*W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, I. 55.

[In the following passage the word is used interjectionally, with no clear meaning.

*Slice*, I say! pauca, pauca: *slice!* that 's my humour.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., i. 1. 134.]

**slice-bar** (slīs'bär), *n.* Same as *slice*, 3 (*a*).

**slice-galley** (slīs'gal'i), *n.* In *printing*, a galley with a false bottom, in the form of a thin slice of wood, which aids the removal of the type from the galley to the stone.

Slice-galley.

**slicer** (slī'sėr), *n.* [< *slice* + *-er*[1].] One who or that which slices. Specifically—(*a*) In *gem-cutting*, same as *slitting-mill*, 2. (*b*) Same as *slice*, 3 (*e*).

**slicing-machine** (slī'sing-ma-shēn'), *n.* In *ceram.*, a form of pug-mill with an upright axis revolving in a cylinder. Knives are fixed to the walls of the cylinder, and others are carried by the axis and revolve between those of the cylinder. The blades are set spirally, and force the clay, which is masticated during its progress through the machine, to pass out of an aperture at the bottom.

**slick**[1] (slik), *a.*, *n.*, *v.*, and *adv.* See *sleek*.

**slick**[2] (slik), *n.* [= F. *schlich*, < G. *schlich* = LG. *slick*, pounded and washed ore; cf. LG. *slick*, dirt, mud, mire; D. *slijk*, G. *schlick*, MHG. *slich*, grease, mire: see *sleech*, *slick*[1].] In *metal.*, ore in a state of fine subdivision: as sometimes used, nearly synonymous with *slimes*. The term is rarely employed, except in books describing German processes of smelting, and then as the equivalent of the German *schlich*, and often in that spelling.

**slick-chisel** (slik'chiz'el), *n.* A wide-bitted chisel used to pare the sides of mortises and tenons.

**slicken** (slik'n), *a.* [< *slick*[1] + *-en*[3].] Same as *sleek*. [Prov. Eng.]

**slickensided** (slik'n-sī'ded), *a.* [< *slickenside-s* + *-ed*[2].] In *mining*, having slickensides; characterized by slickensides.

Grey incoherent clay, *slickensided*, and with many rhizomes and roots of Psilophyton.
*Dawson*, Geol. Hist. Plants, p. 105.

**slickensides** (slik'n-sīdz), *n. pl.* [< *slicken* + *sides*, pl. of *side*[1].] In *mining*, polished and striated surfaces of the rock, often seen on the walls of fissure-veins, and the result of motion, under immense pressure, of parts of the country-rock, or of the mass of the vein itself. Well-developed slickensides are most frequently seen in connection with mineral veins, but the sides of joints in non-metalliferous rocks occasionally exhibit this kind of striation. Slickensided surfaces are frequently coated with a thin film of pyrites, galena, hematite, or some other mineral, which may be polished so as to reflect the light like a mirror (whence the French name *miroirs*).

Nearly akin to this jointed character are the *slickensides*, or polished and striated surfaces, which, sometimes of iron pyrites, but more usually of copper pyrites, often cover the faces of the walls of lodes.
*Henwood*, Metalliferous Deposits of Cornwall and Devon, [p. 181.

**slickensiding** (slik'n-sī'ding), *n.* [< *slickenside-s* + *-ing*.] The formation of slickensides.

In every case I think these bodies must have had a solid nucleus of some sort, as the severe pressure implied in *slickensiding* is quite incompatible with a mere "fluid-cavity," even supposing this to have existed.
*Dawson*, Geol. Hist. Plants, p. 35.

**slicker, slicking**, etc. See *sleeker*, etc.

**slid** (slid). Preterit and past participle of *slide*.

**'slid**†, *interj.* An old exclamation, apparently an abbreviation of *God's lid* (eye). Compare *'slife*.

*'Slid*, I hope he laughs not at me.
*B. Jonson*, Every Man in his Humour, i. 2.

**slidable** (slī'da-bl), *a.* [< *slide* + *-able*.] Capable of sliding or of being slid: as, a *slidable* bearing. *The Engineer*, LXV. 538. [Rare.]

**slidden** (slid'n). Past participle of *slide*.

**slidder**† (slid'ėr), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *slider, slyder;* < ME. *slider, slidir, slydyr, sleder, selider, selydyr, sklither*, slippery, < AS. *slidor*, slippery, < *slidan*, slide: see *slide*. Cf. *slender*.] Slippery.

Man, be war, the weye is *sleder*,
Thou acal slyde, thou woat not qweder.
*MS. Sloane*, 2595, lf. 6b (Cath. Ang., p. 322).

To a dronke man the wsy is *slider*.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 406.

**slidder** (slid'ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. *slyderen, slidren*, < AS. *sliderian*, slip (= MD. *slideren*, drag, train), < *slidor*, slippery: see *slidder, a.* Cf. *slender*.] To slip; slide; especially, to slide clumsily or in a gingerly, timorous way: as, he *sliddered* down as best he could. [Old and prov. Eng.]

With that he dragg'd the trembling sire
*Slidd'ring* through clotted blood.
*Dryden*, Æneid, iii.

Feeling your foot *slidder* over the back of a toad, which you took for a stepping-stone, in your dark evening walk.
*Beresford*, Miseries of Human Life, ii. 9.

**slidderly**† (slid'ėr-li), *a.* [< *slidder* + *-ly*1.] Slippery.

**slidderness**† (slid'ėr-nes), *n.* [< ME. *sliderneese, slydirnesse, slydyrnesse, selidyrnes;* < *slidder* + *-ness*.] Slipperiness.

**sliddery** (slid'ėr-i), *a.* [< ME. *sliderye, slideri, slidđri, sliddrie* (= Sw. *sliddrig*), slippery; as *slidder* + *-y*1.] Slippery. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Be maad the weis of hem dercnessis, and *slideri;* and the aungel of the Lord pursuende hem.
*Wyclif*, Ps. xxxiv. 6.

**slide** (slīd), *v.*; pret. *slid* (formerly sometimes *slided*), pp. *slid, slidden*, ppr. *sliding*. [< ME. *sliden, slyden, selyden* (pret. *slode, slod, slood*, pp. *sliden, islide*), < AS. *slīdan* (pret. *slād*, pp. *sliden*), only in comp., slide; also, in deriv. *slidor*, slippery (see *slidder*), akin to *sled*1 (*sledge*2, *sleigh*1) and to *slender*, etc.; cf. Ir. Gael. *slaod*, slide; Lith. *slidus*, slippery, *slysti*, slide; Russ. *sliede*, a foot-track; prob. extended (like *slip*1) < √ **sli*, slide, flow, Skt. √ *sar*, flow, *sriti*, gliding, sliding: see *slip*1.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To move bodily along a surface without ceasing to touch it, the same points of the moving body remaining always in contact with that surface; move continuously along a surface without rolling: as, to *slide* down hill.

His horse *slode* also with all foure feet that he also fill to the erthe. *Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), iii. 570.

2. Specifically, to glide over the surface of snow or ice on the feet, or (in former use) on skates, or on a sled, toboggan, or the like.

Th' inchanting force of their sweet Eloquence
Hurls headlong down their tender Audience,
Aye (childe-like) *sliding*, in a foolish strife,
On th' Icie down-Hils of this slippery Life.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, i. 2.

To the Duke, and followed him into the Parke, where, though the ice was broken and dangerous, yet he would go *slide* upon his skeates, which I did not like, but he *slides* very well. *Pepys*, Diary, Dec. 15, 1662.

But wild Ambition loves to *slide*, not stand,
And Fortune's ice prefers to Virtue's land.
*Dryden*, Abs. and Achit., i. 198.

3. To slip or pass smoothly; glide onward.

Her subtle form can through all dangers *slide*.
*Sir J. Davies*, Immortal. of Soul, xxxi.

And here, besides other streames, *slideth* Thermodon, sometime made famous by the bordering Amazones.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 319.

4. To pass gradually from one state or condition to another.

Nor could they have *slid* into those brutish immoralities. *South*, Sermons.

5. In *music*, to pass or progress from tone to tone without perceptible step or skip—that is, by means of a portamento.—6. To go without thought or attention; pass unheeded or without attention or consideration; be unheeded or disregarded; take care of itself (or of themselves): used only with *let:* as, to *let* things *slide*.

So shoidestow endure and *laten slyde*
The time, and fonde to be glad and light.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, v. 357.

And vyne or tree to channge yf thou wolt doo,
From leene land to fatte thou must him gide.
From fatte to leene is nought; *lette* that crafte *slyde*.
*Palladius*, Husbondrie (E. E. T. S.), p. 64.

*Let* the world *slide*. *Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., i. 6.

7. To slip away: as, the ladder *slid* from under him.

The declivities grew more precipitous, and the sand *slided* from beneath my feet.
*Johnson*, Vision of Theodore.

Especially—8. To slip away quietly or in such a way as not to attract attention; make off quietly.

I think he will be found . . .
Not to die so much as *slide* out of life.
*Browning*, Ring and Book, I. 323.

And then the girl *slid* away, flying up-stairs as soon as she was safely out of sight, to cry with happiness in her own room where nobody could see.
*Mrs. Oliphant*, Poor Gentleman, xiii.

9. To disappear just when wanted, as by the police; "slope"; "skip." [Slang.]—10. To make a slip; commit a fault; backslide. See *sliding*, *n.*, 4.—**Satellite sliding rule**, an instrument invented by Dr. John Bevis (died 1771) to calculate the eclipses of Jupiter's satellites.—**Sliding rule**, a mathematical instrument or scale, consisting of two parts, one of which slides along the other, and each having certain sets of numbers engraved on it, so arranged that when a given number on the one scale is brought to coincide with a given number on the other, the product or some other function of the two numbers is obtained by inspection. The numbers may be adapted to answer many purposes, but the instrument is particularly used in gaging and for the measuring of timber.—**Sliding scale.** (*a*) A scale or rate of payment which varies under certain conditions. (1) A scale for raising or lowering imposts in proportion to the fall and rise in the prices of the goods.

In 1828 a *sliding scale* was established, under which a duty of 25*s.* 8*d.* was imposed upon wheat when the price was under 62*s.* *S. Dowell*, Taxes in England, IV. 12.

(2) A scale of wages which rises and falls with the market price of the goods turned out. (3) A scale of prices for manufactured goods which is regulated by the rise and fall in price of the raw material, etc. (*b*) Same as *sliding-rule*.—**Sliding tongs**, a form of pliers closed by a ferrule drawn down the stem.—**Syn. 1** and **2.** *Slide, Slip, Glide.* We *slide* or *slip* on a smooth surface: we *slide* by intention; we *slip* in spite of ourselves. In the Bible *slide* is used for *slip*. *Slide* generally refers to a longer movement: as, to *slide* down hill; to *slip* on the ice. We *glide* by a smooth and easy motion, as in a boat over or through the water.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To cause to glide or move along a surface without bounding, rolling, stepping, etc.; thrust or push along in contact with a surface.

The two images of the paper sheet are *slidden* over each other. *Le Conte*, Sight, p. 246.

2. To slip gently; push, thrust, or put quietly or imperceptibly.

*Slide* we in this note by the way. *Donne*, Sermons, v.

Their eyes met, and in an instant Norsh *slid* her hand in his. *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xxviii.

3†. To glide over or through.

Tha idle vessel *slides* that wat'ry way,
Without the blast or tug of wind or oar.
*Quarles*, Emblems, iv. 3.

**slide** (slīd), *n.* [< *slide*, *v.*] 1. A smooth and easy passage.

Kings that have able men of their nobility shall find ease in employing them, and a better *slide* into their business; for people naturally bend to them, as born in some sort to command. *Bacon*, Nobility (ed. 1887).

2. Flow; even course; fluency.

Certainly there be whose fortunes are like Homer's verses, that have a *slide* and an easiness more than the verses of other poets. *Bacon*, Fortune (ed. 1887).

3. In *music:* (*a*) A melodic embellishment or grace, consisting of an upward or a downward series of three or more tones, the last of which is the principal tone. It may be considered as an extension of an appoggiatura. Also *sliding-relish*. (*b*) Same as *portamento*.—4. The transition of one articulate sound into another; a glide: an occasional use.—5. A smooth surface, especially of ice, for sliding on.

Mr. Pickwick . . . at last took another run, and went slowly and gravely down the *slide*, with his feet about a yard and a quarter apart, amid the gratified shouts of all the spectators. *Dickens*, Pickwick, xxx.

And I can do butter-and-eggs all down the long *slide*. . . . The feat of butter-and-eggs . . . consists in going down the *slide* on one foot and beating with the heel and toe of the other at short intervals.
*T. Hughes*, The Ashen Faggot, ii.

6. An inclined plane for facilitating the descent of heavy bodies by the force of gravity; a shoot, as a timber-shoot, a shoot (mill or pass) in a mine, etc.

The descending logs in long *slides* attain such velocity that they sometimes shoot hundreds of feet through the air with the impetus of a cannon-ball.
*Scribner's Mag.*, IV. 655.

7. A land-slip; an avalanche.—8. In *mining*, a fissure or crack, either empty or filled with flucan, crossing the lode and throwing it slightly out of its position. In Cornwall, as the term is frequently used, *slide* is very nearly synonymous with *cross-flucan;* but, more properly, a slide is distinguished from a cross-course or cross-flucan by having a course approximately parallel to that of the lodes, although differing from them and heaving them in their underlay. Cross-courses and cross-flucans, on the other hand, have a course approximately at right angles to that of the lodes.

9. That part of an instrument or apparatus which slides or is slipped into or out of place. (*a*) A glass with a microscopic object, or a picture shown by the stereoscope, magic lantern, or the like, mounted on it. (*b*) One of the guide-bars on the cross-head of a steam-engine. (c) In musical instruments of the trumpet class, a U-shaped section of the tube, which can be pushed in or out so as to alter the length of the air-column, and thus the pitch of the tones. The slide is the distinctive feature of the trombone; but it is also used in the true trumpet, and occasionally in the French horn. As facilitating alterations of pitch in pure intonation, it has decided advantages over both keys and valves. A special form of slide, called the *tuning-slide*, is used in almost all metal wind-instruments simply to bring them into accurate tune with others. See cut under *trombone*. (*d*) In *organ-building*, same as *slider*1, 1(*f*). (*e*) In *racing boats*, a sliding seat. Also *slider*.

10. A slip or inadvertence.

The least blemish, the least *slide*, the least error, the least offence, is exasperated, made capital.
*Ford*, Line of Life.

11. Some arrangement on which anything slides, as (in the plural) *slides*, a term used in some mines as the equivalent of *cage-guides*.—12. An object holding by friction upon a band, tag, cord, or the like, and serving to hold its parts or strands in place. (*a*) A utensil like a buckle, but without a tongue, used for shoe-latchets, pocketbook-straps, etc. (*b*) A rounded body, usually small, pierced with a hole, and sliding on a watch-guard, a cord for an eye-glass, or the like.

13. A slide-valve. [Eng.]—**Dark slide**, a photographic plate-holder.—**Life-and-current slide**, a microscope-slide with two oval cells connected by a shallow channel. Pressure on the cover sends the contents of one cell through the channel into the other, and the thin film can be observed during the passage.—**Long slide**, in a steam-engine, a slide-valve of sufficient length to control the ports at both ends of the cylinder, its hollow back forming an exhaust-pipe. Also called *long valve*.

**slide-action** (slīd'ak*shọn), *n.* In musical instruments of the trumpet class, a method of construction in which a slide is used to determine the pitch of the tones produced, as in the trombone.

**slide-bar** (slīd'bär), *n.* 1. A bar which can be slid over the draft-opening of a furnace.—2. The slide of a stamping- or drawing-press which carries the movable die.

**slide-box** (slīd'boks), *n.* In a steam-engine, the slide-valve chest. *E. H. Knight.*

**slide-case** (slīd'kās), *n.* In a steam-engine, the chamber in which the slide-valve works. *E. H. Knight.*

**slide-culture** (slīd'kul*tūr), *n.* See the quotation, and compare *slide*, *n.*, 9 (*a*).

The slide with the drop containing the germ serves as the origin for the culture, and, on this account, has received the name of "*slide-culture*," to distinguish it from other forms of culture.
*Hueppe*, Bacteriological Investigations (trans.), p. 108.

**slide-groat**† (slīd'grōt), *n.* Same as *shovel-board*, 1 and 2.

**slide-head** (slīd'hed), *n.* In a lathe, a support for a tool or for a piece of work, etc. *E. H. Knight.*

**slide-knife** (slīd'nīf), *n.* See *knife*.

**slide-knot** (slīd'not), *n.* A slip-knot; distinctively, two half-hitches used by anglers on a casting-line, for holding a drop and for changing drops at will.

**slide-lathe** (slīd'lāŦH), *n.* In *metal-working*, a lathe in which the tool-rest is made to traverse the bed from end to end by means of a screw. *E. H. Knight.*

**slider**1 (slī'dėr), *n.* [< *slide* + *-er*1.] 1. One who or that which slides. Specifically—(*a*) A part of an instrument, apparatus, or machine that slides. (*b*) *Theat.*, one of the narrow strips of board which close the stage over the spaces where scenes are sunk. (*c*) In a lock, a tumbler moving horizontally. *E. H. Knight.* (*d*) In a vehicle, a bar connecting the rear ends of the fore bounds, and sliding beneath the coupling-pole. (*e*) A utensil like a buckle, but without a tongue, or simply a ring, used to keep in place a part of the costume, as a neckerchief, or a plait of hair. Compare *slide*, 12 (*a*). (*f*) In *organ-building*, a thin strip of wood perforated with holes corresponding to the disposition of the pipes of a stop or set, and inserted between the two upper boards of a wind-chest. It may be moved from side to side so as either to admit the air from the pallets to the pipes or to cut them off entirely. The position of a slider is controlled by a stop-knob at the keyboard. By drawing the knob the slider of a set of pipes is pushed into such position that they may be sounded by the digitals. Also *slide*. See *organ*1, *stop*, and *wind-chest*. (*g*) In *racing boats*, a sliding seat.

2. The potter, skilpot, red-fender, or red-bellied terrapin, *Pseudemys rugosa* (or *Chrysemys rubriventris*), an inferior kind of terrapin or turtle sometimes cooked in place of the genuine *Malaeoclemmys palustris*, or diamond-back. It is found chiefly along the eastern coast of the United States, about the Susquehanna river and other streams

Slider (*Pseudemys rugosa*).

emptying into the Chesapeake. It attains a length of ten or eleven inches, and is used to adulterate terrapin stews.

**3**†. *pl.* Drawers.

A shirt and *sliders*.
*Dickenson*, God's Protecting Providence (1700).

**Double slider**, a slider having two bars, one over and the other beneath the coupling-pole; a sway-bar.—**Slider cut-off.** See *cut-off*.

**slider**[2]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *slidder*.

**slide-rail** (slīd′rāl), *n.* 1. A contrivance for switching cars, consisting of a platform on wheels running transversely across the tracks, and carrying the car, etc., from one line of rails to another.—2. A switch-rail. See *railway*.

**slide-rest** (slīd′rest), *n.* An appendage to the turning-lathe for holding the cutting-tool and insuring accuracy in its motion. The slide-rest imparts motion to the cutting-tool in two directions, the one being parallel and the other at right angles to the axis of the lathe. See cut under *lathe*.

**slide-rod** (slīd′rod), *n.* The rod which moves the slide-valve in a steam-engine: same as *guide-bar*.

**slider-pump** (slī′dėr-pump), *n.* A name common to several pumps of various forms, but all having a piston which revolves continuously and forces the water through a pipe by means of a slide regulated by a spring, which intercepts its passage in any other direction.

**slide-rule** (slīd′rōl), *n.* A sliding rule. See *slide*.

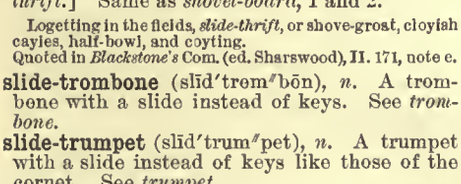
**slide-thrift**† (slīd′thrift), *n.* [< *slide*, *v.*, + obj. *thrift*.] Same as *shovel-board*, 1 and 2.

Logetting in the fields, *slide-thrift*, or shove-grost, cloyish cayles, half-bowl, and coyting.
Quoted in *Blackstone's* Com. (ed. Sharswood), II. 171, note e.

**slide-trombone** (slīd′trom″bōn), *n.* A trombone with a slide instead of keys. See *trombone*.

**slide-trumpet** (slīd′trum″pet), *n.* A trumpet with a slide instead of keys like those of the cornet. See *trumpet*.

**slide-valve** (slīd′valv), *n.* In *steam*, *hydraulic*, and *pneumatic engineering*, a valve which slides over and upon its seat without lifting in opening or closing a port or ports formed in the seat; specifically, a flat-faced plain slide working, or




Slide-valve.

*b′*, valve inclosed in steam-chest *c′*, and moved by the valve-rod or stem *a*. The valve-rod derives a reciprocating motion from the rock-lever *b*, pivoted at *c* and connected at the lower end with the eccentric-rod *h*, the latter being reciprocated by the eccentric *g*. *d′*, *d′*, induction-ports which also alternately act as eduction-ports; *e*, exhaust-port; *d*, pitman or connecting-rod which, being connected to the piston-rod *k*, reciprocated by the piston *p*, imparts circular motion to the crank *f*, crank-shaft *f′*, and eccentric *g*.

adapted to work or slide, upon a flat-faced seat which includes a port or ports to be alternately opened and closed by the reciprocation of the slide. It is in extensive use in the cheaper forms of steam-engines, compressed-air engines, hydraulic motors, gas- and water-meters, in some kinds of air-compressors, and in some compressed-air ice-machines. In England the slide-valve is very commonly called simply a *slide*.—**Circular slide-valve**, a form of faucet-valve; a cylindrical valve with ports in depressed sections of its periphery, serving to bring the ends of the cylinder alternately in connection with the steam-chest and the exhaust-port.—**Slide-valve motion.** See *motion*.

**slideway** (slīd′wā), *n.* In *mach.*, broadly, any guideway upon or in which a sliding piece moves, and by which the direction of its motion is determined.

**sliding** (slī′ding), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slide*, *v.*] 1. The motion of a body along a plane when the same face or surface of the moving body keeps in contact with the surface of the plane: thus distinguished from *rolling*, in which the several parts of the moving body come successively in contact with the plane on which it rolls.—2. The sport of gliding on snow or ice, on the feet, on a sled or a toboggan, or (in former use) on skates, etc.

*Sliding* upon the ice appears to have been a very favourite pastime among the youth of this country in former times; at present the use of skates is so generally diffused throughout the kingdom that *sliding* is but little practised. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 152.

3. Falling; lapse; merging.

To his [Henry II.'s] days must be fixed the final *sliding* of testamentary jurisdiction into the hands of the bishops, which was by the legislation of the next century permanently left there.
*Stubbs*, Medieval and Modern Hist., p. 303.

4. Transgression; lapse; backsliding.

You seem'd of late to make the law a tyrant,
And rather proved the *sliding* of your brother
A merriment than a vice. *Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 4. 115.

**sliding** (slī′ding), *p. a.* 1. Slippery; uncertain; unstable; changing.

That *slyding* science hath me maad so bare
That I have no good, wher that ever I fare.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 179.

2. Movable; graduated; varying; changing according to circumstances: as, a *sliding* scale (which see, under *slide*, *v.*).—3. That slides; fitted for being slid.

As bold a smuggler as ever ran out a *sliding* bowsprit to the winds that blow betwixt Campvere and the east coast of Scotland. *Scott*, Bride of Lammermoor, xxx.

4†. Sloping.

Then lookes upon a hill, whose *sliding* sides
A goodly flocke, like winter's cov'ring, hides.
*W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 3.

**Instantaneous sliding axis.** See *axis*[1].—**Sliding door.** See *door*.—**Sliding friction.** See *friction*, 2.—**Sliding sash.** See *sash*[1], 1.—**Sliding sinker.** See *sinker*. (See also phrases under *slide*[1], *v.*)

**sliding-balk** (slī′ding-bâk), *n.* In *ship-building*, one of a set of planks fitted under the bottom of a ship, to descend with her upon the bilgeways in launching. Also called *sliding-plank*.

**sliding-band** (slī′ding-band), *n.* A movable metallic band used to hold a reel in place on a fishing-rod.

**sliding-box** (slī′ding-boks), *n.* A box or bearing fitted so as to have a sliding motion.

**sliding-gage** (slī′ding-gāj), *n.* An instrument used by makers of mathematical instruments for measuring and setting off distances.

**sliding-gunter** (slī′ding-gun″tėr), *n.* A rig for boats in which a sliding topmast is used to extend a three-cornered sail. See *gunter rig*, under *rig*[2].—**Sliding-gunter mast.** See *mast*[1].

**sliding-keel** (slī′ding-kēl), *n.* A thin, oblong frame or platform let down vertically through the bottom of a vessel (almost always a small vessel), and constituting practically a deepening of the keel throughout a part of the vessel's length. Sliding-keels serve to diminish the tendency of any vessel having a flat bottom or small draft to roll, and to prevent a sailing vessel from falling to leeward when close-hauled. This device is largely used on the coast of the United States in coasters, yachts, and sail-boats. In the United States exclusively called *center-board*. See cut under *center-board*.

**slidingness** (slī′ding-nes), *n.* Sliding character or quality; fluency.

Cliniss . . . oft had used to bee an actor in tragedies, where he had learned, besides a *slidingness* of language, acquaintance with many passions.
*Sir P. Sidney*, Arcadia, ii.

**sliding-nippers** (slī′ding-nip″ėrz), *n.*, *sing.* or *pl.* In *rope-making*, same as *grip*[1], 7.

**sliding-plank** (slī′ding-plangk), *n.* Same as *sliding-balk*.

**sliding-relish** (slī′ding-rel″ish), *n.* In *harpsichord music*, same as *slide*, 3 (*a*).

**slidometer** (slī-dom′e-tėr), *n.* [Irreg. < E. *slide* + Gr. *μέτρον*, measure.] An instrument used to indicate the strains to which railway-cars are subjected by sudden stoppage.

**sliet**†, *a.* An obsolete form of *sly*.

**'slife**† (slīf), *interj.* An old exclamation or imprecation, an abbreviation of *God's life*.

I will not let you hate this pretty lass.
*'Slife*, it may prove her death.
*Randolph*, Hey for Honesty, iv. 3.

**slifter**† (slif′tėr), *n.* [< **slift* (< *slive*[1], *v.*) + *-er*[1].] A crack or crevice.

It is impossible light to be in an house, and not to show itself at the *slifters*, door, and windows of the same.
*J. Bradford*, Works (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 333.

**slifteredt** (slif′tėrd), *a.* [< *slifter* + *-ed*[2].] Cleft; cracked.

Straight chops a wave, and in his *sliftred* paunch
Downe fals our ship.
*Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., i. 1.

**sliggeen** (sli-gēn′), *n.* [< Ir. *sligean*, *sliogan*, a shell, < *sligc*, a shell.] Shale; soft rock. [Irish.]

**slight**†, *a.* An obsolete form of *sly*.

**slight**[1] (slīt), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *sleight*; < ME. **slight*, *slyght*, *sligt*, *slygt*, *sleght* (not found in AS.), = OFries. *sliucht*, E. Fries. *slicht*, smooth, slight, = MD. *slicht*, even, plain, *slecht*, slight, simple, single, vile, or of little account, D. *slecht*, bad, = MLG. *slicht*, *slecht* = OHG. MHG. *sleht*, G. *schlecht*, plain, straight, simple, usually mean, bad, base, the lit. sense being supplied by the var. *schlicht* (after the verb *schlichten*), smooth, sleek, plain, homely, = Icel. *slēttr*, flat, smooth, slight, = Sw. *slät*, smooth, level, plain, = Dan. *slet*, flat, level, bad, = Goth. *slaihts*, smooth; prob. orig. pp. (with formative *-t*), but the explanation of the word as lit. 'beaten flat,' < AS. *slcán*, etc. (√ *slah*), smite, strike (see *slay*[1]), is not tenable.] 1†. Plain; smooth (in a physical sense).—2. Slender; slim; thin; light; hence, frail; unsubstantial: as, a *slight* figure; a *slight* structure.

So smothe, so smal, so seme *slygt*,
Rysez vp in hir araye ryalle
A prec[i]os pyece in perlez pygt.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), i. 190.

This *slight* structure of private buildings seems to be the reason so few ruins are found in the many cities once built in Egypt. *Bruce*, Source of the Nile, I. 105.

Some fine, *slight* fingers have a wondrous knack at pulverizing a man's brittle pride.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxviii.

3. Slender in character or ability; lacking force of character or intellect; feeble; hence, silly; foolish.

Some carry-tale, some please-man, some *slight* zany.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 463.

I am little inclin'd to believe his testimony, he being so *slight* a person, so passionate, ill-bred, and of such impudent behaviour. *Evelyn*, Diary, Dec. 6, 1680.

4. Very small, insignificant, or trifling; unimportant. (*a*) Trivial; paltry: as, a *slight* excuse.

I have . . . fee'd every *slight* occasion that could but niggardly give me sight of her.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., ii. 2. 204.

When the divine Providence hath a Work to effect, what *slight* Occasions it oftentimes takes to effect the Work! *Baker*, Chronicles, p. 184.

(*b*) Of little amount; meager; slender: as, a *slight* repast.

So sorrow's heaviness doth heavier grow
For debt that bankrupt sleep doth sorrow owe;
Which now in some *slight* measure it will pay,
If for his tender here I make some stay.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., iii. 2. 86.

Such *slight* labours may aspire respect.
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

The china was delicate egg-shell; the old-fashioned silver glittered with polishing; but the eatables were of the *slightest* description. *Mrs. Gaskell*, Cranford, i.

(*c*) Of little weight, or force, or intensity; feeble; gentle; mild: as, a *slight* impulse or impression; *slight* efforts; a *slight* cold.

After he was clapt up a while, he came to him selfe, and with some *slight* punishmente was let goe upon his behaviour for further censure.
*Bradford*, Plymouth Plantation, p. 175.

The *slightest* flap a fly can chase. *Gay*, Fables, i. 8.

(*d*) Of little thoroughness; superficial; cursory; hasty; imperfect; not thorough or exhaustive: as, a *slight* glance; *slight* examination; a *slight* rsking.

In the month of September, a *slight* ploughing and preparation is given to the field, destined for beans and parsnips the ensning year.
*A. Hunter*, Georgical Essays, IV. 321.

5. Slighting; contemptuous; disdainful.

*Slight* was his answer, "Well"—I care not for it.
*Tennyson*, Aylmer's Field.

**Slight negligence** or **neglect.** See *negligence*, 2.—**Syn. 2.** Flimsy.—**4.** Petty, scanty, hurried.

**slight**[1] (slīt), *v. t.* [< ME. **slighten*, *sleghten* = D. *slechten* = MLG. *slichten*, *slechten*, LG. *slighten* = OHG. *slihtan*, *slihten*, MHG. *slihten*, *slichten*, G. *schlichten* = Icel. *slētta* = Sw. *slätta* = Dan. *slette*, make smooth, even; from the adj.] 1†. To make plain or smooth; smooth: as, to *slight* linen (to iron it). *Halliwell.*

To *sleght*, lucibrucinare. *Cath. Ang.*, p. 344.

2†. To make level; demolish; overthrow.

The old earthwork was *slighted*, and a new work of pine trees, [blank] foot square, fourteen foot high, and [blank] foot thick, was reared.
*Winthrop*, Hist. New England, II. 298.

I would *slight* Carlisle castell high,
Though it were builded of marble stone.
*Kinmont Willie* (Child's Ballads, VI. 61).

3†. To throw; cast.

The rogues *slighted* me into the river with as little remorse as they would have drowned a blind bitch's puppies.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., iii. 5. 9.

4. To treat as of little value, or as unworthy of notice; disregard intentionally; treat with intentional neglect or disrespect; make little of.

Puts him off, *slights* him. *Shak.*, W. T., iv. 4. 200.

In ancient Days, if Women *slighted* Dress,
Then Men were ruder too, and lik'd it less.
*Congreve*, tr. of Ovid's Art of Love.

Nor do I merit, Odin, thou should'st *slight*
Me and my words, though thou be first in Heaven!
*M. Arnold*, Balder Dead.

**To slight off**†, to dismiss slightingly or as a matter of little moment; wave off or dismiss.

Many gulls and gallants we may hear sometimes *slight off* death with a jest, when they think it out of hearing.
*Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 56.

**To slight over**, to smooth over; slur over; hence, to treat carelessly; perform superficially or without thoroughness.

When they have promised great matters, and failed most shamefully, yet, if they have the perfection of boldness, they will but *slight* it *over*, and make a turn, and no more ado. *Bacon*, Boldness (ed. 1887).

=**Syn. 4.** *Disregard*, etc. See *neglect*, *v. t.*

**slight**[1] (slīt), *n.* [< *slight*[1], *v.*] 1. An act of intentional neglect shown toward one who expects some notice or courtesy; failure to notice one; a deliberate ignoring or disregard of a person, out of displeasure or contempt.

She is feeling now (as even Bohemian women can feel some things) this *slight* that has been newly offered to her by the hands of her "sisters."
*Mrs. Edwardes*, Ought we to Visit her? I. 62.

2. Intentional neglect; disrespect.

An image seem'd to pass the door,
To look at her with *slight*.
*Tennyson*, Mariana in the South.

=**Syn.** Disrespect. See the verb.

**slight**[2]†, *n.* A more correct, but obsolete spelling of *sleight*[2].

**'slight**† (slīt), *interj.* A contraction of *by this light* or *God's light*.

'*Slight*, away with 't with all speed, man!
*Middleton* (*and others*), The Widow, i. 2.

How! not in case?
'*Slight*, thou 'rt in too much case, by all this law.
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, i. 1.

**slighten**† (slī'tn), *v. t.* [< *slight*[1] + *-en*[1].] To slight or disregard.

It is an odious wisdom to blaspheme,
Much more to *slighten* or deny their powers.
*B. Jonson*, Sejanus, v. 10.

She, as 'tis said,
*Slightens* his love, and he abandons hers.
*Ford*, 'Tis Pity, iv. 2.

**slighter** (slī'tėr), *n.* [< *slight*[1], *v.*, + *-er*[1].] One who slights or neglects.

I do not believe you are so great an undervaluer or *slighter* of it as not to preserve it tenderly and thriftily.
*Jer. Taylor* (?), Artif. Handsomeness, p. 102.

**slightful**†, *a.* See *sleightful*.

**slighting** (slī'ting), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slight*[1], *v.*] Disregard; scorn; slight.

Yet will you love me?
Tell me but how I have deserv'd your *slighting*.
*Fletcher*, Beggars' Bush, iii. 4.

**slighting** (slī'ting), *p. a.* Derogatory; disparaging.

To hear yourself or your profession glanced at
In a few *slighting* terms.
*B. Jonson*, Magnetick Lady, i. 1.

**slightingly** (slī'ting-li), *adv.* In a slighting manner; with disrespect; disparagingly.

**slightly** (slīt'li), *adv.* 1. In a slight manner; slimly; slenderly; unsubstantially.

To the east of the town [of Laodicea] there is a well of good water, from which the city is supplied by an aqueduct very *slightly* built.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. i. 197.

2. To a slight degree; to some little extent; in some small measure: as, *slightly* scented wood; *slightly* wounded.

In the court is a well of *slightly* brackish water.
*E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, I. 11.

3. With scant ceremony or respect; with little consideration; disparagingly; slightingly.

Being sent for at length to have his dispatch, and *slightly* enough conducted to the council-chamber, he [the English ambassador] was told by Shalkan that this emperor would condescend to no other agreements than were between his father and the queen before his coming.
*Milton*, Hist. Moscovia, v.

He tells me that my Lord Sandwich is lost there at Court, though the King is particularly his friend. But people do speak every where *slightly* of him: which is a sad story to me, but I hope it may be better again.
*Pepys*, Diary, II. 342.

4. Easily; thoughtlessly.

You were to blame, I must be plain with you,
To part so *slightly* with your wife's first gift.
*Shak.*, M. of V., v. 1. 167.

**slightness** (slīt'nes), *n.* The character or state of being slight, in any sense.

It must omit
Real necessities, and give way the while
To unstable *slightness*. *Shak.*, Cor., iii. 1. 148.

**slighty**† (slī'ti), *a.* [< *slight*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Slim; weak; of little weight, force, or efficacy; slight; superficial.

If a word of heaven fall in now and then in their conference, alas! how *slighty* is it, and customary, and heartless! *Baxter*, Saints' Rest, iv., Conclusion.

2. Trifling; inconsiderable.

**slik**†, *a.* [< ME. *slik*, *slyk*, *slic*, *slyke*, < Icel. *slīkr*, such, = Sw. *slik* = Dan. *slig*, such, = AS. *swilc*, *swylc*, such: see *such* and *sie*[1].] Such.

Man sal taa of twa thynges,
*Slyk* as he fyndes, or taa *slyk* as he brynges.
*Chaucer*, Reeve's Tale, l. 210.

**slike**[1]†, *v. i.* [< ME. *sliken*, < AS. **slīcan* (not found) = LG. *sliken* (orig. strong) = OHG. *slīhhan*, *slīchan*, MHG. *slīchen*, G. *schleichen*, crawl, slink. Cf. *sleek*, *slick*[1], *slink*[1].] To crawl.

**slike**[2]†, *a.* A Middle English form of *sleek*.

**slily**, *adv.* See *slyly*.

**slim**[1] (slim), *a.* [Not found in ME.; (*a*) in the physical sense 'thin,' etc., prob. < Ir. *slīm*, thin, lank, = Gael. *sliom*, *slīm*, slim, slender, smooth, slippery, also inert, deceitful; in the depreciative senses 'slight, poor, bad,' etc., appar. orig. a fig. use of 'thin,' mixed with (*b*) MD. *slim* = MLG. *slim*, slanting, wrong, bad (> Icel. *slæmr* = Sw. (obs.) Dan. *slem*, bad), = OHG. **slimb* (in deriv. *slimbī*), MHG. *slimp* (*slimb-*) (> It. *sghembo*, crooked, slanting), G. *schlimm*, bad, cunning, unwell. For the development of senses, cf. *slight*[1], 'smooth, thin, poor, bad,' etc. Cf. E. dial. *slam*[2].] 1. Thin; slender: as, a *slim* waist.

A thin *slim*-gutted fox made a hard shift to wiggle his body into a henroost. *Sir R. L'Estrange*.

To be sure the girl looks uncommonly bright and pretty with her pink cheeks, her bright eyes, her *slim* form.
*Thackeray*, Philip, xvii.

He straightway drew out of the desk a *slim* volume of gray paper. *Thackeray*, Philip, xxxviii.

Hence—2. Slight; flimsy; unsubstantial: as, *slim* work.

*Slim* ivory chairs were set about the room.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, I. 327.

3. Delicate; feeble. [Colloq.]

She 's had *slim* health of late years. I tell 'em she 's been too much shut up out of the fresh air and sun.
*S. O. Jewett*, Deephaven, p. 169.

4. Slight; weak; trivial.

The church of Rome indeed was allowed to be the principal church. But why? Was it in regard to the succession of St. Peter? no, that was a *slim* excuse.
*Barrow*, Pope's Supremacy.

5. Meager; small: as, a *slim* chance.—6. Worthless; bad; wicked. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]
=**Syn. 1.** Lank, gaunt, meager.

**slim**[1] (slim), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *slimmed*, ppr. *slimming*. [< *slim*[1], *a.*] To scamp one's work; do work in a careless, superficial manner. [Prov. Eng.]

**slim**[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *slime*.

**slime** (slīm), *n.* [< ME. *slime*, *slyme*, *slim*, *slym*, < AS. *slīm* = D. *slijm*, slime, phlegm, = MLG. *slīm* = OHG. **slīm* (cf. *slīmen*, make smooth), MHG. *slīm*, G. *schleim* = Icel. *slīm*, slime, = Sw. *slem*, slime, phlegm, = Dan. *slim*, mucus, phlegm, = Goth. **sleims* (not recorded); prob. = L. *līmus* (for **slīmus*), slime, mud, mire. Not connected with OBulg. *slina* = Russ. *slina*, etc., saliva, slaver, drivel, mucilage, which are ult. connected with E. *spew*.] 1. Any soft, ropy, glutinous, or viscous substance. (*a*) Soft moist earth having an adhesive quality; viscous mud.

Lettyn saills doun slyde, & in *slym* fallyn.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 13281.

Stain'd, as meadows, yet not dry,
With miry *slime* left on them by a flood.
*Shak.*, Tit. And., iii. 1. 125.

(*b*) Asphalt or bitumen.

She took for him an ark of bulrushes, and daubed it with *slime* and with pitch. Ex. ii. 3.

The very clammie *slime* Bitumen, which at certaine times of the yeere flioteth and swimmeth upon the lake of Sodome, called Asphaltites in Jurie.
*Holland*, tr. of Pliny, vii. 15.

(*c*) A mucous, viscous, or glutinous substance exuded from the bodies of certain animals, notably fishes and mollusks: as, the *slime* of a snail. In some cases this slime is the secretion of a special gland, and it may on hardening form a sort of operculum. See *slime-gland*, *clausilium*, and *hibernaculum*, 3 (*b*).

O foul descent! that I, who erst contended
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd
Into a beast; and, mix'd with bestial *slime*,
This essence to incarnate and imbrute.
*Milton*, P. L., ix. 165.

There the slow blind-worm left his *slime*
On the fleet limbs that mocked at time.
*Scott*, L. of the L., iii. 5.

2. Figuratively, anything of a clinging and offensive nature; cringing or fawning words or actions.

The *slime*
That sticks on filthy deeds.
*Shak.*, Othello, v. 2. 148.

3. In *metal.*, ore reduced to a very fine powder and held in suspension in water, so as to form a kind of thin ore-mud: generally used in the plural. In the slimes the ore is in a state of almost impalpable powder, so that it requires a long time for settling. See *tailings*.—**Foxy slime**, a marked discoloration of field-ice, yellowish-red in color.

**slime** (slīm), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slimed*, ppr. *sliming*. [< *slime*, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cover with or as with slime; make slimy.

Snake-like *slimed* his victim ere he gorged.
*Tennyson*, Sea Dreams.

2. To remove slime from, as fish for canning.

**II.** *intrans.* To become slimy; acquire slime.

**slime-eel** (slīm'ēl), *n.* The glutinous hag, *Myxine glutinosa*. See cut under *hag*.

**slime-fungus** (slīm'fung'gus), *n.* Same as *slime-mold*.

**slime-gland** (slīm'gland), *n.* In *conch.*, the gland which secretes the slimy or mucous substance which moistens snails, slugs, etc.

**slime-mold** (slīm'mōld), *n.* A common name for fungi of the group *Myxomycetes* (which see for characterization). See also *Mycetozoa*, *Æthalium*, *plasmodium*, 3.

**slime-pit** (slīm'pit), *n.* 1. An asphalt- or bitumen-pit.

And the vale of Siddim was full of *slime-pits*.
Gen. xiv. 10.

In an hour the bitumen was exhausted for the time, the dense smoke gradually died away, and the pale light of the moon shone over the black *slime-pits*. *Layard*.

2. In *metal.*, a tank or large reservoir of any kind into which slimes are conducted in order that they may have time to settle, or in which they may be reserved for subsequent treatment. See *slime*, 3, and *tailings*.

**slime-sponge** (slīm'spunj), *n.* A sponge of the order or group *Myxospongiæ*; a gelatinous sponge.

**slimily** (slī'mi-li), *adv.* In a slimy manner, literally or figuratively.

**sliminess** (slī'mi-nes), *n.* The quality of being slimy; viscosity; slime.

By a weak fermentation a pendulous *sliminess* is produced, which answers a pituitous state.
*Sir J. Floyer*, Preternatural State of the Animal Humours. [(*Latham.*)

**slimly** (slim'li), *adv.* In a slim manner; slenderly; thinly; sparsely; scantily: as, a *slimly* attended meeting.

**slimmer** (slim'ėr), *a.* [Appar. an extension of *slim*[1].] Delicate; easily hurt. [Scotch.]

Being a gentlewoman both by blood and education, she 's a very *slimmer* affair to handle in a doing of this kind. *Galt*, Ayrshire Legatees, p. 59.

**slimmish** (slim'ish), *a.* [< *slim*[1] + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat slim.

He 's a *slimmish* chap.
*D. Jerrold*, Hist. St. Giles and St. James, I. 314. (*Hoppe.*)

**slimness** (slim'nes), *n.* Slim character or appearance; slenderness.

**slimsy** (slim'zi), *a.* [Also sometimes *slimpsy*, *slimpsey*; < *slim*[1] + *-sy* as in *flimsy*. Cf. Sw. *slimsa*, a lump, clod.] 1. Flimsy; frail; thin and unsubstantial: as, *slimsy* calico. [U. S.]

The building is old and *slimsy*.
*S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 8.

2. Idle; dawdling. [Prov. Eng.]

**slimy** (slī'mi), *a.* [< ME. *slimy*, < AS. *slīmig* (= D. *slijmig* = G. *schleimig*), slimy, < *slīm*, slime: see *slime*.] 1. Slime-like; of the nature, appearance, or consistency of slime; soft, moist, ropy, and disagreeably adhesive or viscous: as, the *slimy* sediment in a drain; the *slimy* exudation of an eel or a snail.—2. Abounding with slime: as, a *slimy* soil.—3. Covered with slime.

Yea, *slimy* things did crawl with legs
Upon the *slimy* sea!
*Coleridge*, Ancient Mariner, ii.

**slinch** (slinch), *v. i.* [An assibilated form of *slink*[1].] An obsolete or dialectal form of *slink*[1].

With that the wounded prince departed quite,
From sight he *slinchte*, I sawe his shade no more.
*Mir. for Mags.*, 1587. (*Nares.*)

**sliness**, *n.* See *slyness*.

**sling**[1] (sling), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slung*, ppr. *slinging*. [< ME. *slingen*, *slyngen* (pret. *slang*, *slong*, pp. *slungen*, *slongen*), < AS. *slingan* (pret. **slang*, pp. **slungen*; very rare) = MD. *slinghen* = MLG.

LG. *slingen* = OHG. *slingan*, MHG. *slingen*, G. *schlingen*, wind, twist, sling, = Icel. *slyngva*, *slöngva*, sling, fling, throw (cf. Sw. *slunga* = Dan. *slynge*, sling: a secondary form; Sw. *slinga*, twist, < G.); cf. freq. D. MLG. *slingeren*, toss, = G. *schlingern*, *schlenkern* = Sw. *slingra* = Dan. *slingre*, fling about; cf. Lith. *slinkti*, creep, E. *slink*[1], *slike*[1]; prob. one of the extended forms of Teut. √ *sli*, in *slip*[1], *slide*, etc. Hence ult. *slang*[2], and perhaps *slang*[3].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To throw; fling; hurl.

Tears up mountains by the roots,
Or *slings* a broken rock aloft in air.
*Addison*, Milton's Style Imitated.

Time, a maniac scattering dust,
And Life, a Fury *slinging* flame.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, l.

**2.** To fling or throw with a jerk, with or as with a sling. See *sling*[1], *n.*, I.

Every one could *sling* stones at an hairbreadth, and not miss. Judges xx. 16.

**3.** To hang or suspend loosely or so as to swing: as, to *sling* a pack on one's back; to *sling* a rifle over one's shoulder.

Hee mounted himselfe on his stecde so talie, . . .
And *slung* his bugle about his necke.
*Child of Elle* (Child's Ballads, III. 228).

At his back
Is *slung* a huge harp.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 32.

**4.** To place in slings in order to hoist; move or swing by a rope from which the thing moved is suspended: as, to *sling* casks or bales from the hold of a ship; to *sling* boats, ordnance, etc. —**5.** To cut (plastic clay) into thin slices by a string or wire, for the purpose of detecting and removing small stones that may be intermixed with the clay.—**To sling a hammock** or **cot.** See *hammock*[1].—**To sling ink.** See *ink*[1].—**To sling the yards** (*naut.*), to suspend them with chains on going into action.

**II.** *intrans.* **1†.** To be hurled or flung.

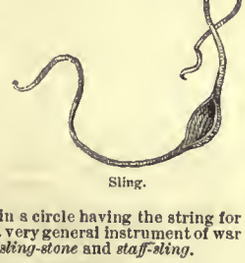
Thorowe the strength off the wynd
Into the welken hitt schall *slynge*.
*Hymns to Virgin*, etc. (E. E. T. S.), p. 120.

**2.** To move with long, swinging, elastic steps. [Colloq.]

Two well-known runners . . . started off at a long *slinging* trot across the fields.
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 7.

**3.** To blow the nose with the fingers. [Slang.]

**sling**[1] (sling), *n.* [< ME. *slinge*, *slynge*, *selinge* (not found in AS., where 'sling' in def. 1 was usually expressed by *lithere*, *lithre*, *lythre*, < *lether*, leather) = OFries. *slinge* = MD. *slinge* = MLG. *slenge* = OHG. *slinga*, MHG. *slinge* (> It. *eslingua* = F. *élingue*), G. *schlinge* = Sw. *slunga* = Dan. *slynge*, a sling; from the verb. The later senses (7, 8, 9) are directly from the mod. verb.] **1.** An instrument for throwing stones or bullets, consisting of a strap and two strings attached to it. The stone or bullet is lodged in the strap, and, the ends of the strings being held in the hand, the sling is whirled rapidly round in a circle, and the missile thrown by letting go one of the strings. The velocity with which the projectile is discharged is the same as that with which it is whirled round in a circle having the string for its radius. The sling was a very general instrument of war among the ancients. See *sling-stone* and *staff-sling*.


Sling.

Use eek the cast of stone, with *slynge* or honde.
*Knyghthode and Batayle*, quoted in Strutt's Sports and Pastimes, p. 138.

An English shepherd boasts of his skill in using of the *sling*. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 135.

**2.** A kind of hanging loop in which something, as a wounded limb, is supported: as, to have one's arm in a *sling*.—**3.** A device for grasping and holding heavy articles, as casks, bales, etc., while being raised or lowered. A common form consists of a rope strap fitted securely round the object, but is frequently a chain with hooks at its ends, and a ring through which to pass the hook of the hoisting-rope (as shown in the figure of sling-dogs, under *dog*). Compare *gun-sling*, 1.

We have had . . . the sinking of a vessel at Woolwich by letting a 35-ton gun fall from the *slings* on to her bottom. *H. Spencer*, Study of Sociol., p. 161.

**4.** A thong or strap, attached to a hand-fire-arm of any sort, to allow of its being carried over the shoulder or across the back, and usually adjustable with buckles or slides. See *gun-sling*, 2.—**5.** The chain or rope that suspends a yard or gaff.—**6†.** A piece of artillery in use in the sixteenth century.—**7.** A sweep or swing; a stroke as if of a missile cast from a sling.

At one *sling*
Of thy victorious arm. *Milton*, P. L., x. 633.

Suddenly gathers a storm, and the deadly *sling* of the hailstones
Beats down the farmer's corn.
*Longfellow*, Evangeline, i. 4.

**8.** In a millstone, a swinging motion from side to side.—**9.** In *dynam.*, a contrivance consisting of one pendulum hung to the end of another.—**Boat-slings,** strong ropes or chains furnished with hooks and iron thimbles, whereby to hook the tackles in order to hoist the boats in and out of the ship.—**Buoy-slings,** slings used to keep buoys riding upright.—**Butt-sling,** a sling used for hoisting casks.—**Demi-sling†, quarter-sling†,** pieces of artillery smaller than the sling: the quarter-sling, at least, was made of forged iron and therefore small, like a wall-piece or harquebus à croc.—**Slings of a yard** (*naut.*), ropes or chains attached to the middle of a yard, serving to suspend it for the greater ease of working, or for security in an engagement. This phrase also applies to the part of the yard on which the slings are placed.

**sling**[2] (sling), *n.* [Cf. MLG. *slingen* (G. *schlingen*), swallow, altered by confusion with the verb mentioned under *sling*[1], MLG. *slinden* = D. *slinden* = OHG. *slintan*, MHG. *slinden* = Goth. *fra-slindan*, swallow; perhaps a nasalized form of the verb represented by AS. *slīdan*, E. *slide:* see *slide*.] Toddy with nutmeg grated on the surface. See *gin-sling*.

**sling-band** (sling′band), *n.* *Naut.*, an iron band around the middle of a lower yard, to which the slings are fastened.

**sling-bone** (sling′bōn), *n.* The astragalus.

**sling-bullet** (sling′bu̇l″et), *n.* A bullet modified in shape for use in a sling.

Last spring Dr. Chaplin was fortunate enough to secure on the site of Samaria a small hæmatite weight, resembling a barrel or *sling-bullet* in shape.
*The Academy*, Aug. 2, 1890, p. 94.

**sling-cart** (sling′kärt), *n.* A kind of cart used for transporting cannon and their carriages, etc., for short distances, by slinging them by a chain from the axletree.

**sling-dog** (sling′dog), *n.* An iron hook for a sling, with a fang at one end and an eye at the other for a rope, used in pairs, two being employed together with connecting tackle. See cut under *dog*, 9 (*c*).

**slinger** (sling′ėr), *n.* [< ME. *slynger*, *slingare*, *slinger* (= OHG. *slingari;* cf. D. *slingeraar*); as *sling*[1] + *-er*[1].] One who slings; especially, one who uses the sling as a weapon in war or the chase. The Greeks, Romans, and Carthaginians had bodies of slingers attached to their armies, recruited especially from the inhabitants of the Balearic Isles. The use of the sling continued among European armies to the sixteenth century, at which time it was employed to hurl grenades. See cut under *sling*.

Only in Kir-hsraseth left they the stones thereof; howbeit the *slingers* went about it, and smote it. 2 Ki. iii. 25.

Cæsar calmly sent back his cavalry and his archers and *slingers*. *Froude*, Cæsar, p. 240.

**sling-man†** (sling′man), *n.* A slinger.

So one while Lot sets on a Troup of Horse,
A Band of *Sling-men* he anon doth force.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

**sling-piece** (sling′pēs), *n.* A small chambered cannon. *Grose.*

**sling-stone** (sling′stōn), *n.* A stone used as a missile to be hurled by a sling. These stones were sometimes cut with grooves, sometimes having two grooves crosswise.

The arrow cannot make him flee; *slingstones* are turned with him into stubble. Job xli. 28.

**sling-wagon** (sling′wag″on), *n.* A sling-cart.

**slink**[1] (slingk), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *slunk* (pret. sometimes *slank*), ppr. *slinking*. [Also dial. *slinch;* < ME. **slinken*, *slynken*, *selynken*, < AS. *slincan* (pret. **slanc*, pp. **sluncen*), creep (cf. *slincend*, a reptile), = MLG. *slinken*, slink, shrink; a nasalized form of AS. **slīcan*, creep, = OHG. *slīhhan*, *slīchan*, MHG. *slīchen*, G. *schleichen*, slink, crawl, sneak, move slowly: see *sleek*, *slick*[1], *slike*[1]. Cf. Lith. *slinkti*, creep: see *sling*[1].] To sneak; steal or move quietly: generally with *off* or *away*.

He soft into his bed gan for to *slynke*,
To slepe longe, as he was wont to doon.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1535.

Nay, we will *slink away* in supper-time,
Disguise us at my lodging and return.
*Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 4. 1.

As boys that *slink*
From ferule and the trespass-chiding eye,
Away we stole. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

**slink**[1] (slingk), *n.* [< *slink*[1], *v.*] **1.** A sneaking fellow. *Brockett; Halliwell.*—**2.** A greedy starveling.—**3.** A cheat.

**slink**[2] (slingk), *v.* [Usually identified with *slink*[1], but prob. a form of *sling*[1], fling, cast (cf. *rink*[2], a form of *ring*[1]).] **I.** *trans.* To cast prematurely: said of a female beast.

**II.** *intrans.* To miscarry; cast the young prematurely: said of a female beast.

**slink**[2] (slingk), *n.* and *a.* [Also *slunk;* < *slink*[2], *v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** An animal, especially a calf, prematurely brought forth.—**2.** The flesh of an animal prematurely brought forth; the veal of a calf killed immediately after being calved; bob-veal. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]—**3.** A bastard child. [Rare.]

What did you go to London for but to drop your *slink? Roger Comberbach* (1702), Byron and Elms, Comberbach, p. 391.

**4.** A thin or poor and bony fish, especially such a mackerel. See *mackerel*[1].

**II.** *a.* **1.** Produced prematurely: as, a *slink* calf.—**2.** Immature and unfit for human food: as, *slink* veal; *slink* meat.

**slink**[3] (slingk), *a.* [Related to *slank* and *slunken*, and with these prob. ult. from the root of *slink*[1]: see *slank* and *slunken*.] **1.** Thin; slender; lean; starved and hungry: as, *slink* cattle.—**2.** Sneaky; mean.

He has na settled his account wi' my gudeman the deacon for this twalmonth; he's but *slink*, I doubt.
*Scott*, Antiquary, xv.

**slink**[4] (slingk), *n.* [Cf. *slang*[2], *slanket* (?).] A small piece of wet meadow-land. [Prov. Eng.]

**slink-butcher** (slingk′bu̇ch″ėr), *n.* One who slaughters slinks; also, one who slaughters diseased animals, and markets their carcasses.

There is, however, reason to fear that some of the rabbits and other animals exported from the mother country in ill-health may return to us in the shape of tinned meats; and steps should, of course, be taken for the protection of our own *slink-butchers* from any dishonourable competition of this nature with their industry.
*St. James's Gazette*, May 14, 1886, p. 4. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**slink-skin** (slingk′skin), *n.* The skin of a slink, or leather made from such skin.

Take the finest vellum or *slink-skin*, without knots or flaws, seeth it with fine pouder of pummice stone well sifted, etc. *Lupton's Thousand Notable Things.* (*Nares.*)

**slinky** (sling′ki), *a.* [< *slink*[3] + *-y*[1].] Lank; lean; flaccid.

**slip**[1] (slip), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slipped* or *slipt*, ppr. *slipping*. [Under this form are merged several orig. diff. verbal forms: (*a*) < ME. *slippen* (pret. *slipte*, pp. *slipped*), < AS. **slippan* (Somner, Lye) (pret. **slipte*, pp. **slipped*), slip, = MD. D. *slippen*, slip, escape, = MLG. *slippen* = OHG. *sliffan*, *slipfan*, MHG. *slipfen*, G. *schlipfen* (mixed with *schlüpfen*), slip, glide, = Icel. *sleppa*, let slip, = Sw. *slippa* = Dan. *slippe*, slip, let go, get off, escape; causal of (*b*) AS. *slīpan* (Lye) (pret. **slāp*, pp. **slipen*), slip, glide, pass away, = OHG. *slīfan*, MHG. *slīfen*, G. *schleifen*, slide, glance; this group being identical in form with the transitive verb (*c*) ME. *slipen* = MD. D. *slijpen* = MLG. *slīpen* = MHG. *slīfen*, G. *schleifen* = Icel. *slīpa* = Norw. *slipa* = Sw. *slipa* = Dan. *slibe*, make smooth, polish; cf. (*d*) Icel. *sleppa* (pret. *slapp*, pp. *sloppinn*), slip, slide, escape, fail, miss, = Norw. *sleppa* = Sw. *slippa* = Dan. *slippe* (pret. *slap*), let go, escape (no exactly corresponding AS. form appears); (*e*) AS. as if **slyppan* = OHG. *slupfen*, MHG. *slüpfen*, G. *schlüpfen*, slip, glide; (*f*) AS. as if **slȳpan* = OS. *slōpjan* = OHG. *sloufan*, MHG. *sloufen*, *slöufen*, slip, slide, push, = Goth. **slaupjan*, in comp. *af-slaupjan*, put off; (*g*) AS. *slūpan*, **sleópan* (pret. *sleáp*, pp. *slopen*), slip, fall away (also in comp. *ā-slūpan*, *tō-slūpan*, fall apart), = D. *sluipen*, sneak, = OHG. *sliofan*, MHG. *sliefen*, G. *schliefen*, slip, crawl, sneak, = Goth. *sliupan* (pret. *slaup*, pp. **slupans*), slip, also in comp. *uf-sliupan*, creep in. These forms belong to two roots, √ *slip*, √ *slup*, the first four groups to √ *slip*, which is prob. an extension of the √ *sli* in *slide*, *sling*, *slink*, etc., Skt. √ *sar*, flow, and the last three groups to √ *slup*, perhaps akin to L. *lubricus* (for **slubricus*), smooth, slippery, Lith. *slubnas*, weak. The forms and uses in Tent. are confused, and overlap. From the same root or roots are ult. *slipper*[1], *slipper*[2], *slippery*, *slop*[1], *slope*, *sleeve*[1], *sloven*[1], etc.] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To move in continuous contact with a surface without rolling; slide; hence, to pass smoothly and easily; glide.

Lay hold on her,
And hold her fast; she'll *slip* through your fingers like an eel else. *Fletcher* (*and another?*), Prophetess, iii. 2.

They trim their feathers, which makes them oily and slippery, that the water may *slip* off them. *Mortimer.*

Many a ship
Whose black bows smoothly through the waves did *slip*.
*William Morris*, Earthly Paradise, III. 101.

At last I arrived at a kind of embankment, where I could see the great mud-colored stream *slipping* along in the soundless darkness.
*H. James, Jr.*, Little Tour, p. 192.

**2.** To slide suddenly and unawares in such a way as to threaten or result in a fall; make a misstep; lose one's footing: as, to *slip* on the ice.

If he should *slip*, he sees his grave gaping under him.
*South.*

**3.** To fall into error or fault; err or go astray, as in speech or conduct.

There is one that *slippeth* in his speech, but not from his heart. Ecclus. xix. 16.

If he had been as you, and you as he,
You would have *slipt* like him.
*Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2. 65.

And how can I but often *slip*, that make a perambulation ouer the World? *Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 50.

**4.** To become slack or loose and move or start out of place, as from a socket or the like.

The head *slippeth* from the helve. Deut. xix. 5.

Upon the least walking on it, the bone *slips* out again.
*Wiseman*, Surgery.

**5.** To pass quietly, imperceptibly, or elusively; hence, to slink; sneak; steal: with *in*, *out*, or *away*: as, the time *slips away*; errors are sure to *slip in*; he *slipped out* of the room.

I *slip* by his name, for most men do know it.
*B. Jonson*, Poetaster, v. 1.

Unexpected accidents *slip in*, and unthought of occurrences intervene. *Sir T. Browne*, Religio Medici, i. 17.

I *slipt out* and ran hither to avoid them.
*Sheridan*, School for Scandal, i. 1.

Did Adam have duns, and *slip* down a back-lane?
*Lowell*, In the Half-Way House.

**6.** To escape insensibly, especially from the memory; be lost.

Use the most proper methods to retain that treasure of ideas which you have acquired; for the mind is ready to let many of them *slip*. *Watts*, Logic, i. 5.

**7.** To go loose or free; be freed from check or restraint, as a hound from the leash.

Cry "Havoc," and let *slip* the dogs of war.
*Shak.*, J. C., iii. 1. 273.

**8.** To pass unregarded or unappropriated: with *let*: as, to *let* an opportunity *slip*; to *let* the matter *slip*.

I, like an idle truant, fond of play,
Doting on toys, and throwing gems away,
Grasping at shadows, *let* the substance *slip*.
*Churchill*, Sermons, Ded., l. 157.

*Let* not *slip* the occasion, but do something to lift off the curse incurred by Eve.
*Margaret Fuller*, Woman in 19th Century, p. 167.

**9.** To detach a ship from her anchor by slipping or letting go the chain at a shackle, because there is not time to heave the anchor up. A buoy is fastened to the part of the chain slipped, so that it may be recovered.

The gale for which we *slipped* at Santa Barbara had been so bad a one here that the whole bay . . . was filled with the foam of the breakers. The Lagoda . . . *slipped* at the first alarm, and in such haste that she was obliged to leave her launch behind her at anchor.
*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 121.

**10.** To have a miscarriage. [Colloq.]—**To slip off**, to depart or get away quietly, or so as to escape observation.—**To slip up**, to err inadvertently; make a mistake. [Colloq.]

*Slip up* in my vernacular! How could I? I talked it when I was a boy with the other boys.
*The Century*, XXXVI. 279.

=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Glide*, etc. See *slide*.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To put or place secretly, gently, or so as not to be observed.

He had tried to *slip* in a powder into her drink.
*Arbuthnot*, App. to John Bull, i.

All this while Valentine's Day kept courting pretty May, who sate next him, *slipping* amorous billets doux under the table. *Lamb*, New Year's Coming of Age.

**2.** To pass over or omit; pass without appropriating, using, or the like; hence, to let slip; allow to escape; lose by oversight or inattention.

*Slip* no advantage
That may secure you. *B. Jonson*, Catiline, iii. 3.

Let us not *slip* the occasion, whether scorn
Or satiate fury yield it from our foe.
*Milton*, P. L., i. 178.

I have never *slipped* giving them warning.
*Swift*, Journal to Stella, xxxvi.

**3.** To let loose; release from restraint: as, to *slip* the hounds.

Lucentio *slipp'd* me like his greyhound.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 2. 52.

No surer than our falcon yesterday,
Who lost the hern we *slipt* him at, and went
To all the winds. *Tennyson*, Lancelot and Elaine.

**4.** *Naut.*, to let go entirely: as, to *slip* a cable or an anchor.

Pray'r is the cable, at whose end appears
The anchor Hope, ne'er *slipp'd* but in our fears.
*Quarles*, Emblems, iii. 11.

**5.** To throw off, or disengage one's self from.

My horse *slipped* his bridle, and ran away. *Swift.*

**6.** To drop or bring forth prematurely: said of beasts: as, the brown mare has *slipped* her foal. —**7.** To make slips of for planting; cut slips from.

The branches also may be *slipped* and planted.
*Mortimer*, Husbandry.

**To slip off**, to take off noiselessly or hastily: as, to *slip off* one's shoes or garments.—**To slip on**, to put on loosely or in haste: as, to *slip on* a gown or coat.—**To slip one's breath** or **wind**, to die. [Slang.]

And for their cats that happed to *slip their breath*,
Old maids, so sweet, might mourn themselves to death.
*Wolcot* (P. Pindar). (*Davies.*)

"You give him the right stuff, doctor," said Hawes jocosely, "and he won't *slip his wind* this time." The surgeon acquiesced. *C. Reade*, Never too Late, x.

**To slip the cable.** See *cable*.—**To slip the collar.** See *collar*.—**To slip the girths.** See *girth*.—**To slip the leash**, to disengage one's self from a leash or noose, as a dog in the chase; hence, to free one's self from restraining influences.

The time had not yet come when they were to *slip the leash* and spring upon their miserable victims. *Prescott.*

**slip**[1] (slip), *n.* [< ME. *slip*, *slyp*, a garment (= MD. MLG. *slippe*, a garment), *slippe* (= OHG. *sliph*, *slipf*, MHG. *slif*, *slipf*), a descent: see *slip*[1], *v.* Cf. *slop*[1]. The noun uses are very numerous, mostly from the mod. verb.] **1.** The act of slipping; a sudden sliding or slipping of the feet, as in walking on ice or any slippery place.

Not like the piebald miscellany, man,
Bursts of great heart and *slips* in sensual mire,
But whole and one. *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

**2.** An unintentional fault; an error or mistake inadvertently made; a blunder: as, a *slip* of the pen or of the tongue. See *lapsus*.

A very easy *slip* I have made, in putting one seemingly indifferent word for another. *Locke.*

At which *slip* of the tongue the pious Juan hastily crossed himself. *Mrs. H. Jackson*, Ramona, i.

**3.** A venial transgression; an indiscretion; a backsliding.

Such wanton, wild, and usual *slips*
As are . . . most known
To youth and liberty. *Shak.*, Hamlet, ii. 1. 22.

Numberless *slips* and failings in their duty which they may be otherwise guilty of. *Bp. Atterbury*, Sermons, I. ii.

**4.** In *geol.*, a small fault or dislocation of the rocks; a narrow fissure, filled with flucan, and not exhibiting much vertical shifting.—**5.** In *marine engin.*, same as *drag*, 8.—**6.** Amount of space available for slipping; also, amount or extent of slip made.

The Slide Valves have a certain amount of *slip*, the Pumps follow each other, and, while one pauses at the end of the stroke, the other runs on.
*The Engineer*, LXIX., p. vii. of advt's.

**7.** In *metal.*, the subsidence of a scaffold in a blast-furnace. See *scaffold*, *n.*, 7.—**8.** A thing easily slipped off or on. (*a*) The frock or outer garment of a young child. (*b*) The petticoat worn next under the dress. (*c*) An underskirt of colored material worn with a semi-transparent outer dress, and showing through it. (*d*) A loose covering or case: as, a pillow-*slip*.

**9.** A leash or noose by which a dog is held: so called from its being so made as to slip or fall loose by relaxing the hold.

Me thinketh yon had rather be held in a *slippe* then let slippe, where-in you resemble the graye-hounde.
*Lyly*, Euphues and his England, p. 420.

I see you stand like greyhounds in the *slips*,
Straining upon the start. *Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 1. 31.

Their dogs they let go out of *slips* in pursuit of the Wolfe, the Stag, the Bore, the Leopard, &c.
*Sandys*, Travailes, p. 60.

**10.** A wrought-iron cylindrical case in which the wood used in the manufacture of gunpowder is distilled.

The wood [for charcoal] is packed in iron cylindrical cases termed *slips*, which are then inserted in the "cylinders" or retorts. *Encyc. Brit.*, XI. 323.

**11.** Potters' clay or paste reduced to a semi-fluid condition about the consistence of cream. This is used sometimes to coat the whole body of an earthenware vessel, and sometimes to impart a rude decoration by trickling it slowly from a spout, so as to form lines and patterns in slight relief. Also called *slop* and *barbotine*.

**12.** Matter found in the trough of a grindstone after the grinding of edge-tools. [Local.]—**13**†. A counterfeit coin made of brass masked with silver.

Therefore he went and got him certain *slips* (which are counterfeit peeces of mony, being brasse, and covered over with silver, which the common people call *slips*).
*Greene*, Thieves Falling Out (Harl. Misc., VIII. 399).

First weigh a friend, then touch and try him too:
For there are many *slips* and counterfeits.
*B. Jonson*, Underwoods, lxiv.

**14.** An inclined plane on which a vessel is supported while building, or on which she is hauled up for repair; also, a contrivance for hauling vessels out of the water for repairs, etc. One form of slip consists of a carriage or cradle with truck-wheels which run upon rails on an inclined plane. The ship is placed on the carriage while in the water, and the carriage together with the ship is drawn up the inclined plane by means of machinery.

**15.** A narrow passage. (*a*) A narrow passage between two buildings. [Prov. Eng.] (*b*) In *hort.*, the space between the walls of a garden and the outer fence.

The spaces between the walls and the outer fence are called *slips*. A considerable extent is sometimes thus enclosed, and utilized for the growth of such vegetables as potatoes, winter greens, and sea-kale, for the small bush fruits, and for strawberries. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 219.

**16.** A space between two wharves, or in a dock, in which a vessel lies. [U. S.]—**17.** A long seat or narrow pew in a church, often without a door. [U. S.]—**18.** A narrow, pew-like compartment in a restaurant or oyster-house, having one or two fixed seats and a table.—**19.** A long, narrow, and more or less rectangular piece; a strip: as, a *slip* of paper.

Such [boats] as were brused they tyed fast with theyr gyrdels, with *slippes* of the barkes of trees, and with tough and longe stalkes of certein herbes of the sea.
*Peter Martyr* (tr. in Eden's First Books on America, [ed. Arber, p. 140).

A small hereditary farm,
An unproductive *slip* of rugged ground.
*Wordsworth*, Excursion, i.

**20.** A strip of wood or other material; specifically, such a strip inserted in a dovetailed groove, or otherwise attached to a piece of wood or metal, to form a slipping or wearing surface for a sliding part.—**21.** A detachable straight or tapered piece which may be slipped in between parts to separate them or to fill a space left between them.—**22.** In *insurance*, a note of the contract made out before the policy is effected, for the purpose of asking the consent of underwriters to the proposed policy. It is merely a jotting or short memorandum of the terms, to which the underwriters subscribe their initials, with the sums for which they are willing to engage. It has no force as a contract of insurance, unless intentionally adopted as such.

**23.** A particular quantity of yarn.—**24.** A twig detached from the main stock, especially for planting or grafting; a scion; a cutting: as, a *slip* of a vine: often used figuratively.

A goodly youth of amiable grace,
Yet but a slender *slip* that scarse did see
Yet seventeene yeares. *Spenser*, F. Q., VI. ii. 5.

Noble stock
Was graft with crab-tree *slip*.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 2. 214.

Scaliger also affirmeth that the Massalians . . . were first a Iewish sect, and a *slip* of the Essees.
*Purchas*, Pilgrimage, p. 149.

Here are two choice *slips* from that noble Irish oak which has more than once supplied alpeens for this meek and unoffending skull.
*Thackeray*, Roundabout Papers, Thorns in the Cushion.

All that Shakespeare says of the king yonder *slip* of a boy that reads in the corner feels to be true of himself.
*Emerson*, History.

**25.** In *printing*, the long and narrow proof taken from a slip-galley of type before it is made up into pages or columns.—**26.** *pl.* In *bookbinding*, the pieces of twine that project from the back of a sewed but uncovered book, and can be slipped up or down.—**27.** In *cricket*, one of the fielders, who stands at some distance behind and to the right of the wicket-keeper. See diagram under *cricket*[2].

"I'm your man," said he. "Wicket-keeper, cover-point, *slip*, or long-stop; you bowl the twisters, I'll do the fielding for you." *Whyte Melville*, White Rose, II. xiii.

**28.** A device for the ready detachment of anything on shipboard that is secured by a lashing, in case it becomes necessary to let it go quickly. —**29.** In *upholstery*, a hem forming a sort of tube to allow of the insertion of a wire, or the like, for stiffening.—**30.** A block of whale's blubber as cut or stripped from the animal.—**31.** A miscarriage or abortion. [Colloq.]—**Oilstone-slips.** See *oilstone*.—**Opal-glass slip.** See *opal*.—**Orange-slip clay.** See *orange*[1].—**Slip-clutch coupling.** See *coupling*. —**To give one the slip.** See *give*[1].

**slip**[2] (slip), *n.* [< ME. *slyp*, *slype*, *slypp* (= MLG. *slipp*), slime: see *slip*[1], *v.* (*g*).] **1.** Viscous matter; slime. *Prompt. Parv.*—**2.** A dish of curds made with rennet wine.

**slip**[3] (slip), *n.* [A particular use of *slip*[1] (?).] A young sole. [Prov. Eng.]

**slip-along**† (slip′ą-lông), *a.* Slipshod. *Davies.*

It would be less worth while to read Fox's *slip-along* stories. *Maitland*, Reformation, p. 559.

**slip-board** (slip′bōrd), *n.* A board sliding in grooves.

I got with much difficulty out of my hammock, having first ventured to draw back the *slip-board* on the roof, . . . contrived on purpose to let in air.
*Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 7.

**slip-carriage** (slip′kar″āj), *n.* A railway-carriage attached to an express-train in such a manner that it may be "slipped" or detached at a station or junction while the rest of the train passes on without stopping. [Great Britain.]

**slip-chase** (slip′chās), *n.* In *printing*, a long and narrow framework of iron made for holding corresponding forms of type. See *chase*², 1. [Eng.]

**slip-cleavage** (slip′klē″vāj), *n.* In *coal-mining*, the cleat of the coal, when this is parallel with the slips, or small faults by which the formation is intersected. *Gresley.* [South Wales.]

**slip-coin**† (slip′koin), *n.* A counterfeit coin. See *slip*¹, *n.*, 13.

This is the worldling's folly, rather to take a piece of *slip-coin* in hand than to trust God for the invaluable mass of glory. *Rev. T. Adams*, Works, I. 247.

**slip-cover** (slip′kuv″ėr), *n.* A temporary covering, commonly of linen or calico, used to protect upholstered furniture.

**slip-decoration** (slip′dek-ō-rā″shon), *n.* In *ceram.*, decoration by means of slip applied to a part of the surface in patterns, or more rarely in the form of animals and the like. For this purpose the slip is sometimes poured through a quill or small pipe fitted into the end of a vessel contrived for this purpose. See *slip*¹, *n.*, 11, and *pipette*.

**slip-dock** (slip′dok), *n.* A dock whose floor slopes toward the water, so that its lower end is in deep water, and its upper end above high-water mark. It is laid with rails to support the cradle. See *slip*¹, *n.*, 14.

**slipe** (slīp), *n.* [Cf. *slip*¹, *n.*] In *coal-mining:* (*a*) A skip without wheels; a sledge. (*b*) *pl.* Flat pieces of iron on which the corfs slide. [Prov. Eng.]

**sliper**†, *a.* A Middle English spelling of *slipper*¹.

**slip-galley** (slip′gal″i), *n.* In *printing*, a long and narrow tray of metal (sometimes of wood) made to hold composed type. See *galley*, 5.

**sliphalter**† (slip′hâl″tėr), *n.* [< *slip*¹, *v.*, + obj. *halter*².] One who has cheated the gallows; one who deserves to be hanged; a villain.

As I hope for mercy, I am half persuaded that this *slip-halter* has pawned my clothes.
*Dodsley's* Old Plays (4th ed. Hazlitt), XIV. 149 (quoted [in N. and Q., 7th ser., II. 206).

**slip-hook** (slip′hůk), *n.* *Naut.*: (*a*) A hook which grasps a chain cable by one of its links, and may be disengaged or slipped by the motion of a trigger, sliding ring, or the like. (*b*) A hook so contrived as to be readily unhooked when there is a strain on it.

**slip-house** (slip′hous), *n.* In *ceram.*, a house or shed containing the slip-kiln.

**slip-kiln** (slip′kil), *n.* A pan or series of pans arranged with flues heated from a stove, for the partial evaporation of the moisture of slip and the reduction of it to the proper consistence.

**slip-knot** (slip′not), *n.* **1.** A knot which can be easily slipped or undone by pulling the loose end of the last loop made; a bow-knot.

Hasty marriages — *slip-knots* tied by one justice to be undone by another. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVII. 320.

**2.** Same as *running knot* (which see, under *running*).

**slip-link** (slip′lingk), *n.* In *mach.*, a connecting-link so arranged as to allow the parts some play in order to avoid concussion.

**slippage** (slip′āj), *n.* [< *slip*¹ + *-age*.] The act of slipping; also, in *mech.*, the amount of slip.

**slipped** (slipt), *a.* [< *slip*¹ + *-ed*².] **1.** Fitted with slips: as, a box-*slipped* plane. — **2.** In *her.*, represented as torn from the stalk in such a way as to have a strip of the bark of the main stem still clinging to it: said of a branch or twig, or a single leaf.

**slipper**¹† (slip′ėr), *a.* [< ME. *slipper*, *sliper*, < AS. **slipor*, *slipur* (= MLG. *slipper*), slippery, < *slīpan*, *slūpan*, slip: see *slip*¹. Cf. *slippery*.] **1.** Slippery.

To lyve in woo he hath grete fantasie,
And of his herte also hath *sliper* holde.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 60.

Therefore hold thou thy fortune fast; for she is *slipper* and cannot bee kept against her will.
*J. Brende*, tr. of Quintus Curtius, vii.

A *slipper* and subtle knave. *Shak.*, Othello, ii. 1. 246.

**2.** Fluent; flowing.

I say that auricular figures be those which worke alteration in th' eare by sound, accent, time, and *slipper* volubilitie in vtterance, such as for that respect was called by the auncients numerositie of speach.
*Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 134.

**slipper**² (slip′ėr), *n.* [So called from being easily slipped on; < *slip*¹, *v.*, + *-er*¹. Cf. *slip-shoe*.] **1.** A loose, light shoe into which the foot may be easily slipped, generally for wearing indoors. Compare *pantofle*, and cut under *poulaine*.

The *slippers* on her feet
Were cover'd o'er wi' gold.
*James Herries* (Child's Ballads, I. 207).

A sense of peace and rest
Like *slippers* after shoes.
*O. W. Holmes*, Fountain of Youth.

**2.** A child's garment; especially, a child's slip. [Local.] — **3.** Same as *slipper-plant*. See *Pedilanthus*. — **Hunt the slipper.** See *hunt*. — **Venus's-slipper**, in *conch.*: (*a*) A slipper-shaped pteropod. See *Cymbuliidæ*. (*b*) A glass-nautilus. See *Carinaria*.

**slipper**³ (slip′ėr), *n.* [< *slip*¹, *v.*, + *-er*¹.] **1.** A kind of iron slide or brake-shoe acting as a drag on the wheel of a heavy wagon in descending an incline; a skid. Also called *slipper-drag*. — **2.** One who or that which slips or lets slip; specifically, in *coursing*, the person who holds the couple of bounds in the leash, and lets both slip at the same instant on a given signal when the hare is started.

**slipper-animalcule** (slip′ėr-an-i-mal″kūl), *n.* A ciliate infusorian of the genus *Paramecium*: so called from the shape. See cut under *Paramecium*.

**slipper-bath** (slip′ėr-bàth), *n.* A bath-tub partly covered and having the shape of a shoe, the bather's feet resting in what may be called the toe, and the bather sitting more or less erect in the open part. The covering is useful partly to prevent the spilling of the water, and partly to protect the bather from currents of air.

**slipper-drag** (slip′ėr-drag), *n.* Same as *slipper*³, 1. *Rankine*, Steam Engine, § 48.

**slippered** (slip′ėrd), *a.* [< *slipper*² + *-ed*².] Wearing or covered with slippers: as, *slippered* feet.

The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and *slipper'd* pantaloon.
*Shak.*, As you Like it, ii. 7. 158.

**slipper-flower** (slip′ėr-flou″ėr), *n.* **1.** The slipperwort. — **2.** The slipper-plant.

**slipperily** (slip′ėr-i-li), *adv.* In a slippery manner.

**slipperiness** (slip′ėr-i-nes), *n.* The character or state of being slippery, in any sense of that word.

**slipper-limpet** (slip′ėr-lim″pet), *n.* A slipper-shell.

**slipperness**† (slip′ėr-nes), *n.* [< *slipper*¹ + *-ness*.] Slipperiness; changeableness; untrustworthiness.

Let this example teach menne not to truste on the *slyppernesse* of fortune. *Taverner's Adag.*, C 1. (*Nares.*)

**slipper-plant** (slip′ėr-plant), *n.* See *Pedilanthus*.

**slipper-shell** (slip′ėr-shel), *n.* A gastropod of the genus *Crepidula*. See cut under *Crepidula*.

**slipper-spurge** (slip′ėr-spėrj), *n.* The slipper-plant. See *Pedilanthus*.

**slipperwort** (slip′ėr-wėrt), *n.* A plant of the genus *Calceolaria*: so called from the form of the lower lip of the corolla.

**slippery** (slip′ėr-i), *a.* [= MHG. *slupferic*, G. *schlüpfrig*, slippery; as *slipper*¹ + *-y*¹.] **1.** Having such smoothness of surface as to cause slipping or sliding, or to render grip or hold difficult; not affording firm footing or secure hold.

The streetes being *slippery*, I fell against a piece of timber with such violence that I could not speake nor fetch my breath for some space. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 9, 1676.

Hence — **2.** That cannot be depended on or trusted; uncertain; untrustworthy; apt to play one false; dishonest: as, he is a *slippery* person to deal with; *slippery* politicians.

Servants are *slippery*; but I dare give my word for her and for her honesty.
*Beau. and Fl.*, King and No King, ii. 1.

We may as justly suspect, there were some bad and *slippery* men in that councell, as we know there are wone to be in our Convocations. *Milton*, Prelatical Episcopacy.

**3.** Liable to slip or lose footing. [Rare.]

Being *slippery* standers,
The love that lean'd on them as *slippery* too,
Do one pluck down another, and together
Die in the fall. *Shak.*, T. and C., iii. 3. 84.

**4.** Unstable; changeable; mutable.

Oh, world, thy *slippery* turns! *Shak.*, Cor., iv. 4. 12.

He, looking down
With scorn or pity on the *slippery* state
Of kings, will tread upon the neck of fate.
*Sir J. Denham*, The Sophy. (*Latham.*)

**5.** Lubric; wanton; unchaste.

Ha' not you seen, Camillo —
. . . or heard — . . .
My wife is *slippery*? *Shak.*, W. T., i. 2. 273.

**6.** Crafty; sly.

Long time he used this *slippery* pranck.
*Spenser*, Shep. Cal., September.

**Slippery ground.** See *ground*¹.

**slippery-back** (slip′ėr-i-bak), *n.* In the West Indies, a species of skink, as of the genus *Eumeces*.

**slippery-elm** (slip′ėr-i-elm′), *n.* The red elm, or moose-elm, *Ulmus fulva*, of eastern North America. It grows 50 or 60 feet high, and affords a heavy, hard, and durable timber, largely used for wheelstock, fence-posts, etc. The inner bark is mucilaginous and pleasant to the taste and smell, and is recognized officinally as an excellent demulcent. This is the slippery part, which gives rise to the name. — **California slippery-elm**, the shrub or small tree *Fremontia Californica*, the inner bark of which is mucilaginous.

**slippery-Jemmy** (slip′ėr-i-jem″i), *n.* The three-bearded rockling. [Local, English and Irish.]

**slippiness** (slip′i-nes), *n.* Slipperiness. [Provincial.]

The *slippiness* of the way. *Scott.*

**slipping-piece** (slip′ing-pēs), *n.* A piece capable of sliding into the tail-piece of a telescope and carrying a frame with two movements in one plane, into which an eyepiece or micrometer can be fitted.

**slipping-plane** (slip′ing-plān), *n.* In *crystal.*, same as *gliding-plane*.

**slippy**¹ (slip′i), *a.* [< *slip*¹, *v.*, + *-y*¹. The AS. **slipcg* (Somner) is not authorized.] Slippery. [Provincial.]

**slippy**² (slip′i), *a.* [< *slip*¹, *n.*, + *-y*¹.] Full of slips: said of rocks which are full of joints or cracks. [Midland coal-field, Eng.]

**slippy**³ (slip′i), *a.* [Var. of *sloppy*.] Sloppy.

The water being uncomfortably cold, and in that *slippy*, slushy, sleety sort of state wherein it seems to penetrate through every kind of substance.
*Dickens*, Cricket on the Hearth, i.

**slip-rails** (slip′rālz), *n. pl.* A substitute for a gate, made of rails slipped into openings in the posts, and capable of being readily slipped out.

She walked swiftly across the paddock, through the *slip-rails*, and past a blacks' camp which lay between the fence and the river.
*Mrs. Campbell Praed*, The Head Station, p. 16.

**slip-rope** (slip′rōp), *n.* A rope so arranged that it may be readily let go; a rope passed through the ring of a mooring-buoy with both ends on board ship, so that by letting go one end and hauling on the other the ship will be disengaged.

In a minute more our *slip-rope* was gone, the head-yards filled away, and we were off.
*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 249.

**slip-shackle** (slip′shak″l), *n.* A shackle to fasten on to a link of a chain-cable. It may be disengaged by the motion of a sliding ring or other contrivance.

**slip-shave** (slip′shāv), *n.* A point or shave made to slip over the nose of a mold-board. *E. H. Knight.*

**slipshod** (slip′shod), *a.* [< *slip*¹ + *shoe* + *-ed*².] **1.** Wearing shoes or slippers down at the heel or having no counters, so that the sole trails after the foot.

Thy wit shall ne'er go *slipshod*. *Shak.*, Lear, i. 5. 12.

The *slipshod* 'prentice from his master's door
Had par'd the dirt, and sprinkled round the floor.
*Swift*, Description of Morning.

A *slip-shod*, ambiguous being, . . . in whom were united all the various qualities and functions of "boots," chambermaid, waiter, and potboy.
*Mem. of R. H. Barham*, in Ingoldsby Legends, I. 68.

Hence — **2.** Appearing like one in slippers; careless or slovenly in appearance, manners, actions, and the like; loose; slovenly; shuffling: as, a *slipshod* style of writing.

A sort of appendix to the half-bound and *slip-shod* volumes of the circulating library.
*Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, i.

**slip-shoe**† (slip′shö), *n.* [< ME. **slypescho*, < AS. *slypc-scōs* (for **slype-scō*), *slebescōh*, a slip-shoe: see *slip*¹ and *shoe*.] A slipper. [Rare.]

The *slip-shoe* favours him.
*Stephens*, Essaycs and Characters, an. 1615, p. 421.

**slip-skin**† (slip′skin), *a.* [< *slip*¹ + *skin*.] Slippery; evasive.

A pretty *slipskin* conveyance to sift mass into no mass, and popish into not popish.
*Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., ii.

**slipslop, slipslap** (slip'slop, -slap), *v. i.* [A varied reduplication of *slip*, as if *slip*[1] + *slop*[2] or *slap*[1].] To slap repeatedly; go slipping and slapping.

I ha' found her fingers *slip-slap* this a-way and that a-way like a flail upon a wheatsheaf.
*Mrs. Centlivre*, The Artifice, iii.

The dirty broken Bluchers in which Grif's feet *slip-slopped* constantly. *B. L. Farjeon*, Grif, p. 105.

**slipslop, slipslap** (slip'slop, -slap), *n.* and *a.* [See *slipslop, slipslap, v.*] **I.** *n.* **1.** Weak and sloppy drink; thin, watery food.

No, thou shalt feed, instead of these,
Or your *slip-slap* of curds and whey,
On Nectar and Ambrosia.
*Cotton*, Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 187. (*Davies.*)

At length the coffee was announced. . . .
"And since the meagre *slip-slop*'s made,
I think the call should be obey'd."
*Combe*, Dr. Syntax's Tours, iii. 1. (*Davies.*)

**2.** A blunder.

He told us a great number of comic *slip-slops* of the first Lord Baltimore, who made a constant misuse of one word for another. *Mme. D'Arblay*, Diary, iv. 14.

**II.** *a.* Slipshod; slovenly.

His [the rationalist's] ambiguous *slip-slop* trick of using the word natural to mean in one sentence "material," and in the next, as I use it, only "normal and orderly."
*Kingsley*, Alton Locke, xxxviii.

**slipsloppy** (slip'slop-i), *a.* [< *slipslop* + *-y*[1].] Slushy; wet; plashy.

There was no taking refuge too then, as with us,
On a *slip-sloppy* day, in a cab or a 'bus.
*Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 291.

**slip-stitch** (slip'stich), *n.* **1.** A stitch in crochet-work used for joining different parts of the work together.—**2.** A stitch in knitting. —**3.** A stitch in darned netting and similar embroideries on openwork ground.

**slip-stopper** (slip'stop″ėr), *n.* *Naut.*, a contrivance for letting go an anchor by means of a trigger.

**slip-strainer** (slip'strā″nėr), *n.* In *ceram.*, a strainer of any form through which the slip is passed.

**slipstring**† (slip'string), *n.* [< *slip*[1], *v.*, + obj. *string.*] One who has shaken off restraint; a prodigal: sometimes used attributively. Also called *slipthrift.*

Young rascals or scoundrels, rakehells, or *slipstrings*.
*Cotgrave.*

Stop your hammers; what ayles Iowe? We are making arrowes for my *slip-string* sonne [cupid].
*Dekker*, Londons Tempe.

**slipt** (slipt). A form of the preterit and past participle of *slip*[1].

**slipthrift**† (slip'thrift), *n.* [< *slip*[1], *v.*, + obj. *thrift.*] Same as *slipstring.*

**slipway** (slip'wā), *n.* An inclined plane the lower end of which extends below the water in a slip-dock. Two such ways, one on each side of the keel of a ship, are used in combination, of sufficient length to permit a ship to be drawn on them entirely out of the water.

**slirt** (slėrt), *v. t.* [Appar. a mixture of *flirt* and *slat*[1].] To east or throw off with a jerk; slat: as, to *slirt* a fish from the hook; also, to eject quickly; squirt: as, a fish *slirts* her spawn.

A female trout *slirting* out gravel with her tail.
*Seth Green.*

**slirt** (slėrt), *n.* [< *slirt*, *v.*] A flirt, flip, or jerk; a slat, or slatting movement; a slirting action.

The female diving down at intervals against the gravel, and as she comes up giving it a *slirt* to one side with her tail. *Seth Green.*

**slish** (slish), *n.* [A var. of *slash*[1], perhaps in part of *slice*, which is from the same ult. source.] A cut; a slash.

Here 's snip and nip and cut and *slish* and slash,
Like to a censer in a barber's shop.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., iv. 3. 90.

**slish** (slish), *v.* [< *slish*, *n.*] Same as *slash*[1].

**slit**[1] (slit), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slit* or *slitted*, ppr. *slitting.* [< ME. *slitten*, *sliten* (pret. *slat*, also *slitte*, pp. *sliten*, *slytt*), < AS. *slītan* (pret. *slāt*, pp. *sliten*) = OS. *slītan* = OFries. *slīta* = D. *slijten* = MLG. *sliten* = OHG. *slīzan*, *selīzan*, MHG. *slīzen*, G. *schleissen* = Icel. *slīta* = Sw. *slita* = Dan. *slide*, slit, split, tear, pull, rend; perhaps akin to L. *lædere*, in comp. *-līdere* (√ *slid* ?). Hence ult., through F., E. *slice*, *slash*[1], *slate*[2], *slat*[3], *éclat.*] **1**†. To cut asunder; cleave; split; rend; sever.

With a swerd that he wolde *slitte* his herte.
*Chaucer*, Franklin's Tale, l. 532.

Comes the blind Fury, with the abhorred shears,
And *slits* the thin-spun life. *Milton*, Lycidas, l. 76.

**2.** To cut lengthwise or into long pieces or strips: as, the gale has *slit* the sails into ribbons. —**3.** To cut or make a long fissure in; slash.

And here Clothes ben *slytl* at the syde; and thei ben festned with Laces of Silk. *Mandeville*, Travels, p. 247.

I'll *slit* the villain's nose that would have sent me to the gaol. *Shak.*, T. of the S., v. 1. 134.

**Slit bar-sight.** See *bar*[1], 16.—**Slit deal.** See *deal*[2], 1. —**Slit top-shells**, the gastropods of the family *Scissurellidæ*, which have the lip of the aperture slit or incised, like those of the family *Pleurotomariidæ*. See *top-shell*, and cut under *Scissurellidæ*.

**slit**[1] (slit), *n.* [< ME. *slit*, *slitc*, *slitte*, < AS. *slite* = Icel. *slit* = OHG. MHG. *sliz*, G. *schlitz*, a slit; from the verb.] **1.** A long cut or rent; a narrow opening.

It [a dagger] was . . . put into a *slit* in the side of a mattress. *State Trials*, Q. Elizabeth, an. 1584.

He was nursed by an Irish nurse, after the Irish manner, wher they putt the child into a pendulous satchell instead of a cradle, with a *slitt* for the child's head to peepe out.
*Aubrey*, Lives, Robert Boyle.

It might have been wished that . . . his mouth had been of a less reptilian width of *slit*. *George Eliot*, Romola, xxvi.

**2**†. A pocket.

Thu most habbe redi mitte
Twentl Marc ine thi *slitte*.
*King Horn* (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

**3.** A cleft or crack in the breast of fat cattle. [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** In *coal-mining*, a short heading connecting two other headings. [Eng.]— **5.** Specifically, in *zoöl.*, *anat.*, and *embryol.*, a visceral cleft; one of the series of paired (right and left) openings in the front and sides of the head and neck of every vertebrate embryo, some of which or all may disappear, or some of which may persist as gill-slits or their equivalents; a branchial, pharyngeal, etc., slit. These slits occur between any two visceral arches of each side; more or fewer of them persist in all branchiate vertebrates. See under *cleft*, and cut under *amnion*.—**Branchial slit, pharyngeal slits**, etc. See the adjectives. —**Slit-planting**, a method of planting which is performed by making slits in the soil with a spade so as to cross each other, and inserting the plant at the point where the slits cross.

**slit**[2]†. A Middle English contracted form of *slideth*, third person singular present indicative of *slide*. *Chaucer.*

**slither** (sliᵺ′ėr), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. **slither*, *sklither*, slippery; var. of *slidder*, *a.*] **I.** *a.* Slippery: same as *slidder.*

**II.** *n.* A limestone rubble; angular fragments or screes of limestone. [North. Eng.]

In general this indestructible rubble lays on so steep an ascent that it slips from beneath the feet of an animal which attempts to cross it—whence the name *slither*, or sliding gravel. *J. Farey*, Derbyshire, I. 145.

**slither** (sliᵺ′ėr), *v. i.* [< ME. **slitheren*, *sklytheren*; var. of *slidder*, *v.*] To slide: same as *sliddcr.* [Prov. Eng.]

Down they came *slithering* to the ground, barking their arms and faces. *T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 4.

He *slithers* on the soft mud, and cannot stop himself until he comes down.
*Landor*, Imag. Conv., Archdeacon Hare and Walter [Landor.

**slithering** (sliᵺ′ėr-ing), *p. a.* Slow; indolent; procrastinating; deceitful. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**slithery** (sliᵺ′ėr-i), *a.* Slippery: same as *slidder.* [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

The ro'd . . . maun be *slithery*.
*G. MacDonald*, Warlock o' Glenwarlock, p. 81.

**slit-shell** (slit'shel), *n.* A shell of the family *Pleurotomariidæ*, having the outer lip slit. See cut under *Pleurotomaria.*

**slitter** (slit'ėr), *n.* [< *slit* + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who or that which slits.—**2.** In *metal-manuf.*, a series of steel disks, or a pair of grooved rollers, placed one over the other, serving to shear sheet-metal into strips; a slitting-shears. —**3.** Same as *pick*[1], 1 (*a*). [Eng.]

**slittered** (slit'ėrd), *a.* [< *slitter* + *-ed*[2].] Cut into strips with square ends: noting the edge of a garment, or of a sleeve. This differs from *dagged*, in that the dags are tapered and rounded, whereas the slits are equal in width, and are separated from each other merely by the cut of the shears.

**slitting-disk** (slit'ing-disk), *n.* In *gem-cutting*, same as *slitting-mill*, 2.

**slitting-file** (slit'ing-fīl), *n.* A file of lozenge or diamond section, with four cutting edges, two acute and two obtuse.

**slitting-gage** (slit'ing-gāj), *n.* In *saddlery*, a hand-tool combining a gage and a cutting edge, for cutting leather into strips suitable for harness-straps, reins, etc.

**slitting-machine** (slit'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* **1.** A machine for cutting narrow strips of leather: a larger form of the slitting-gage.—**2.** A machine for cutting plate-metal into strips for nail-rods, etc.

**slitting-mill** (slit'ing-mil), *n.* **1.** A mill in which iron bars or plates are slit into nail-rods, etc.—**2.** In *gem-cutting*, a circular disk of thin sheet-iron revolving on a lathe, which, with its sides and edge charged with diamond-dust and lubricated with oil, is used by lapidaries to slit gems and other hard substances. Also called *slitting-disk*, *slicer.*—**3.** A gang saw-mill, used for resawing lumber for making blind-slats, fence-pickets, etc. Compare *slitting-saw.*

**slitting-plane** (slit'ing-plān), *n.* A plane with a narrow iron for cutting boards into strips or slices: now little used.

**slitting-roller** (slit'ing-rō″lėr), *n.* One of a pair of coacting rollers having ribs which enter intervening spaces on the companion rollers, and cutting in the manner of shears, used in slitting-mills for metals, etc. See cut under *rotary.*

**slitting-saw** (slit'ing-sâ), *n.* A form of gang-saw for slitting planks, etc., into thin boards or strips. It resembles the resawing-machine, and is variously modified in form according to the work for which it is intended, as making laths, pickets, etc.

**slitting-shears** (slit'ing-shērz), *n. sing.* and *pl.* A machine for cutting sheet-metal into strips. See cut under *rotary.*

**slive**[1]† (sliv), *v. t.* [< ME. *sliven*, *slyven*, < AS. *slīfan* (pret. *slāf*, pp. *slifen*), cleave, in comp. *tō-slīfan*; cf. *slītan*, slit. Hence freq. *slivcr.*] To cleave; split; divide.

Non to wher [wear] no hoddes with a Roll *slyvyd* on his hede, . . . vnder yᵉ degre of a Baron.
*Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 37.

Diuers shrubbed trees, the boughes . . . he cutting and *sliuing* downe perceiued blood.
*Warner*, Albion's England, ii.

**slive**[1] (slīv), *n.* [< *slivc*[1], *v.*] A slice; a chip. [Prov. Eng.]

**slive**[2] (slīv), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slived*, ppr. *sliving.* [Early mod. E. *slyve*; appar. as a variant or secondary form of *slip* (cf. OHG. *slīfan*, MHG. *slīfen*, G. *schleifen*, slide, glance, MHG. *slipfen*, G. *schlicfen*, glide): see *slip*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* **1.** To slide.

I *slyve* downe, I fall downe sodaynly, je coule.
*Palsgrave.* (*Halliwell.*)

**2.** To sneak; skulk; proceed in a sly way; creep; idle away time.

What are you a *sliving* about, you drone? you are a year a lighting a candle.
*Bailey*, tr. of Colloquies of Erasmus, The Commands [of a Master.

Let me go forsooth. I'm shour I know her gown agen; I minded her when she *sliv'd* off.
*Mrs. Centlivre*, Platonick Lady, iv. 3.

**II.** *trans.* To slip on; put on: with *on.*

I'll *slive on* my gown and gang wi' thee. *Craven Glossary.*

**sliver** (sliv'ėr or slī'vėr), *n.* [< ME. *sliver*, *slivere*, *sleyvere*, dim. of *slivc*[1] (as *shiver*[1] of *shive*, and *splinter* of *splint*); or < *sliver*, *v.*, then a freq. of *slivc*[1]: see *slive*[1], *v.*] **1.** A piece, as of wood, roughly or irregularly broken, rent, or cut off or out, generally lengthwise or with the grain; a splinter: as, to get a *sliver* under one's finger-nail; the lightning tore off great *slivers* of bark; hence, any fragment; a small bit.

Allas! that he al hool, or of him *sleyvere*,
Sholde han his refut in so digne a place.
*Chaucer*, Troilus, iii. 1013.

There, on the pendent boughs her coronet weeds
Clambering to hang, an envious *sliver* broke;
When down her weedy trophies and herself
Fell in the weeping brook. *Shak.*, Hamlet, iv. 7. 174.

The Major part of the Calf was Roasting upon a Wooden Spit; Two or three great *Slivers* he had lost off his Buttocks, his Ribs par'd to the very Bone.
Quoted in *Ashton's* Social Life in Reign of Queen Anne, [I. 85.

**2.** In *spinning*, a continuous strand of wool, cotton, or other fiber, in a loose untwisted condition, ready for slubbing or roving.

The thick sheet of cotton composing the lap is reduced to a thin cloud-like film, which is drawn through a cone tube, and condensed into a *sliver*, a round, soft, and untwisted strand of cotton. *Spons' Encye. Manuf.*, I. 744.

**3.** A small wooden instrument used in spinning yarn. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**4.** The side of a small fish cut off in one piece from head to tail, to be used as bait; a sort of kibblings.

The head of the fish is taken in the left hand of the workman, and with a knife held in the right hand he cuts a slice, longitudinally, from each side of the body, leaving the head and vertebræ to be thrown away, or, occasionally, to be pressed for oil. The *slivers* (pronounced *slyvers*) are salted and packed in barrels. The knife used is of peculiar shape, and is called a "slivering knife." . . . Gloucester had in 1877 about 60 "mackerel-hookers," using about 2,400 barrels of *slivers*, while its seining-fleet used about 2,000 barrels more.
*G. B. Goode*, Hist. of the Menhaden (1880), pp. 201, 204.

5. A very fine edge left at the end of a piece of timber.—6†. *pl.* The loose breeches or slops of the early part of the seventeenth century.—**Sliver lap-machine**, in *cotton-manuf.*, a machine which receives the slivers or ends from the carding-machine, and passes them through rollers which form them into a single broad sheet or lap.

**sliver** (sliv'ėr or slī'vėr), *v.* [See *sliver, n., slive*[1], *v.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To cut or divide into long thin pieces, or into very small pieces; cut or rend lengthwise; splinter; break or tear off.

Slips of yew
*Sliver'd* in the moon's eclipse.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1. 27.

The floor of the room was warped in every direction, *slivered* and gaping at the joints. *S. Judd*, Margaret, I. 3.

2. To cut each side of (a fish) away in one piece from head to tail; take two slivers from. See *sliver, n.*, 4.

The operation of *slivering* is shown.
*G. B. Goode*, Hist. of the Menhaden (1880), p. 147.

**II.** *intrans.* To split; become split.

The planks being cut across the grain to prevent *slivering*. *The Century*, XX. 79.

**sliver-box** (sliv'ėr-boks), *n.* In *spinning*, a machine for piecing together and stretching out slivers of long-stapled wool; a breaking-frame.

**sliverer** (sliv'ėr-ėr or slī'vėr-ėr), *n.* One who slivers fish.

**slivering-knife** (slī'vėr-ing-nīf), *n.* A knife of peculiar shape used in slivering fish. See extract under *sliver, n.*, 4.

**slivering-machine** (sliv'ėr-ing-ma-shēn'), *n.* A wood-working machine for cutting thin splints suitable for basket-making, narrow slivers for use in weaving, or fine shavings (excelsior); an excelsior-machine.

**slivingt** (sliv'ing or slī'ving), *n. pl.* Same as *sliver*, 6.

**slot**, *v.* A Middle English form of *slay*[1].

**sloak, sloakan**, *n.* See *sloke*.

**sloam** (slōm), *n.* [Also *sloom*; cf. *slawm, slum*[1], *slump*[1].] In *coal-mining*, the under-clay. [Midland coal-field, Eng.]

**Sloanea** (slō'nē-ä), *n.* [NL. (Linnæus, 1753), named after Sir Hans *Sloane* (1660–1753), a celebrated English collector.] A genus of trees, of the order *Tiliaceæ*, the linden family, type of the tribe *Sloaneæ*. It is characterized by usually apetalous flowers with four or five commonly valvate sepals, a thick disk, very numerous stamens, and an ovary with numerous ovules in the four or five cells, becoming a coriaceous or woody and usually four-valved capsule. There are about 45 species, all natives of tropical America. They are trees with usually alternate leaves, and inconspicuous white or greenish-yellow flowers commonly in racemes, panicles, or fascicles, followed by densely spiny, bristly, or velvety fruit, the size of which varies from that of a hazelnut to that of an orange. Many species reach a large size, with very hard wood which is difficult to work; *S. Jamaicensis*, a tree sometimes 100 feet high, bearing a fruit 3 or 4 inches in diameter and clothed with straight bristles like a chestnut-bur, is known in the West Indies as *breakax* or *iron-wood*.

**Sloaneæ** (slō'nē-ē), *n. pl.* [NL. (Endlicher, 1836), < *Sloanea* + *-eæ*.] A tribe of polypetalous plants, of the order *Tiliaceæ*, characterized by flowers with the sepals and petals inserted immediately about the stamens, the petals not contorted in the bud, often calyx-like and incised or sometimes absent, and the stamens bearing linear anthers which open at the apex. It includes 5 genera, of which *Sloanea* is the type, all tropical trees with entire or toothed and usually feather-veined leaves, natives chiefly of tropical America and Australasia.

**sloat**, *n.* See *slot*[1], *slot*[2].

**slob** (slob), *n.* [A var. of *slab*[2]. Cf. *slub*[1].] 1. Mud; mire; muddy land; a marsh or mire. [Eng.]

Those vast tracts known as the Isle of Dogs, the Greenwich marshes, the West Ham marshes, the Plumstead marshes, &c. (which are now about eight feet lower than high water), were then extensive *slobs* covered with water at every tide. *Sir G. Airy*, Athenæum, Jan. 28, 1860, p. 134.

2. Same as *slobber*[1], 2. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**slobber**[1] (slob'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *sloberen*; var. of *slabber*[1], *slubber*[1].] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To let saliva fall from the mouth; slabber; drivel; spill liquid from the mouth in eating or drinking.

As at present there are as many royal hands to kiss as a Japanese idol has, it takes some time to *slobber* through the whole ceremony. *Walpole*, Letters, II. 472.

He sat silent, still caressing Tartar, who *slobbered* with exceeding affection. *Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxvi.

2. To drivel; dote; become foolish or imbecile.

But why would he, except he *slobber'd*,
Offend our patriot, great Sir Robert?
*Swift*, Death of Dr. Swift.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To slaver; spill; spill upon; slabber. Hence—2. To kiss effusively. [Colloq.]

She made a song how little miss
Was kiss'd and *slobber'd* by a lad.
*Swift*, Corinna.

Don't *slobber* me—I won't have it—you and I are bad friends. *C. Reade*, Love me Little, iv.

**To slobber over**, to do in a slovenly or half-finished manner. [Familiar.]

**slobber**[1] (slob'ėr), *n.* [< ME. *slober*; var. of *slabber*[1].] 1†. Mud; mire.

Bare of his body, bret full of water,
In the *Slober* & the sluche slongyn to londe,
There he lay, if hym list, the long night ouer.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 12529.

2. A jellyfish. Also *slob*. [Prov. Eng.]—3. Slaver; liquor spilled; slabber.

**slobber**[2] (slob'ėr), *n.* Same as *slub*[2].

**slobberer** (slob'ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *slobber*[1] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who slobbers.—2. A slovenly farmer; also, a jobbing tailor. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**slobberhannes** (slob'ėr-hanz), *n.* A game of cards for four persons, played with a euchre-pack, the object of every player being not to take the first trick, the last trick, or the queen of clubs, each of which counts one point. The player first making ten points is beaten. *The American Hoyle.*

**slobbery** (slob'ėr-i), *a.* [< *slobber*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Muddy; sloppy.

But I will sell my dukedom,
To buy a *slobbery* and dirty farm
In that nook-shotten isle of Albion.
*Shak.*, Hen. V., iii. 5. 13.

I chose to walk . . . for exercise in the frost. But the weather had given a little, as you women call it, so it was something *slobbery*.
*Swift*, Journal to Stella, Jan. 22, 1710–11.

2. Given to slobbering; driveling.

Thou thyself, a watery, pulpy, *slobbery* freshman and new-comer in this Planet. *Carlyle*, Sartor Resartus, I. 9.

**slob-ice** (slob'īs), *n.* Ice which is heavy enough to prevent the passage of ordinarily built vessels.

Young *slob ice* may be found around the coast of Newfoundland from December until April.
*C. F. Hall*, North Polar Expedition.

**sloch** (sloch), *n.* A Scotch form of *slough*[2].

**slock**[1] (slok), *v.* [< ME. *slokken, sloken*; cf. Dan. *slukke*, extinguish; ult. a var. of *slack*[1], *slake*[1]. Cf. *slocken*.] Same as *slack*[1].

**slock**[2] (slok), *v. t.* [< ME. *slocken*, entice; origin obscure.] To entice away; steal. [Obsolete or prov. Eng.]

That none of the said crafte *slocke* ony man-is prentise or yerely seruaunt of the said crafte, or socoure or maynteyne ony suche, any aprentise, or yerely seruaunt, goyng or brekynge away fro his Maisterres covenaunt, vppon payne of xl. d. *English Gilds* (E. E. T. S.), p. 336.

**slocken** (slok'n), *v.* [Also (Sc.) *sloken*; < ME. *sloknen*, < Icel. *slokna* = Sw. *slockna*, be quenched, go out; as *slock*[1] + *-en*[1].] Same as *slock*[1] for *slack*[1]. [Obsolete or provincial.]

That bottell swet, which served at the first
To keep the life, but not to *slocken* thirst.
[*Sylvester*], Du Bartas, p. 366. (*Halliwell.*)

I would set that castell in a low,
And *sloken* it with English blood!
*Kinmont Willie* (Child's Ballads, VI. 61).

When mighty squireships of the quorum
Their hydra drouth did *sloken*.
*Burns*, On Meeting with Lord Daer.

**slocking-stone** (slok'ing-stōn), *n.* In *mining*, a tempting, inducing, or rich stone of ore. [Cornwall, Eng.]

So likewise there have been some instances of miners who have deceived their employers by bringing them *Slocking-Stones* from other mines, pretending they were found in the mine they worked in; the meaning of which imposition is obvious. *Pryce.*

**slodder** (slod'ėr), *n.* [Cf. MD. *slodderen* = LG. *sluddern* = MHG. *slotern*, G. *schlottern*, dangle, = Icel. *slothra, slōra*, drag or trail one self along; freq. of the simple verb, MHG. *sloten*, tremble, = Icel. *slota*, droop, = Norw. *sluta*, droop, *slōda, slöe*, trail, = Sw. dial. *slota*, be lazy; the forms being more or less involved; cf. *slotter, slatter, slur*[2].] Slush, or wet mud. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sloe** (slō), *n.*; pl. *sloes*, formerly and dial. *slone*. [< ME. *slo*, pl. *slon, slan* (> E. dial. *slan*), < AS. *slā*, in comp. *slāh-, slāg-, slāgh-* (see *sloe-thorn*), pl. *slān*; = MD. *sleeu*, D. *slee* = MLG. *slē*, LG. *slee* = OHG. *slēha*, MHG. *slēhe*, G. *schlehe* = Sw. *slån* = Dan. *slaaen* (cf. Norw. *slaapa*), sloe; cf. OBulg. Serv. Russ. *sliva* = Bohem. *sliva* = Pol. *śliwa* = Lith. *slīva* = OPruss. *sliwaytos*, a plum; prob. so named from its tartness; cf. MD. *sleeuw, slee*, sharp, tart, same as D. *sleeuw* = E. *slow*: see *slow*[1].] 1. The fruit of the blackthorn, *Prunus spinosa*, a small bluish-black drupe; also, the fruit of *P. umbellata*.

Blacke as berrie, or any *slo*.
*Rom. of the Rose*, l. 928.

Oysters and small wrinckles in each creeke,
Whereon I feed, and on the meager *sloe*.
*W. Browne*, Britannia's Pastorals, ll. 1.

2. The blackthorn, *Prunus spinosa*, a shrub of hedgerows, thickets, etc., found in Europe and Russian and central Asia. It is of a rigid much-branching spiny habit, puts forth profuse pure-white blossoms before the leaves, and produces a drupe also called a *sloe*. (See def. 1.) The wood is hard and takes a fine polish, and is used for walking-sticks, tool-handles, etc. The wild fruit is austere and of little value; but it is thought to be the original of the common cultivated plum, *P. domestica*. (See *plum*[1], 2.) The sloe, or black sloe, of the southern United States is *P. umbellata*, a small tree with a pleasant red or black fruit, which is used as a preserve.

1, flowering branch of Sloe (*Prunus spinosa*); 2, branch with fruit; *a*, a flower, longitudinal section.

**sloe-thornt** (slō'thôrn), *n.* [< ME. *slothorn*, < AS. *slāhthorn, slāgthorn, slāghthorn* (= G. *schlehdorn* = Dan. *slaaentorn*), < *slā* (*slāh-*, etc.), sloe, + *thorn*, thorn.] Same as *sloe*, 2.

**sloe-worm**†, *n.* See *slow-worm*.

**slog**[1] (slog), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *slogged*, ppr. *slogging*. [Cf. *slug*[1].] To lag behind. *Halliwell.*

**slog**[2] (slog), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *slogged*, ppr. *slogging*. [Cf. *slug*[3].] To hit hard, as in boxing. See *slug*[3]. [Slang, Eng.]

*Slogging*, and hard hitting with the mere object of doing damage with the gloved hand, earn no credit in the eyes of a good judge. *E. B. Michell*, Boxing and Sparring (Badminton Library), p. 162.

**slogan** (slō'gan), *n.* [Sometimes mistaken for a horn, and absurdly written *slughorn*; < Gael. *sluagh-gairm*, a war-cry, < *sluagh*, a host, army, + *gairm*, a call, outcry, < *gairm*, call, cry out, crow as a cock: see *crow*[1].] 1. The war-cry or gathering word or phrase of one of the old Highland clans; hence, the shout or battle-cry of soldiers in the field.

The gathering word peculiar to a certain name, or set of people, was termed *slogan* or *slughorn*, and was always repeated at an onset, as well as on many other occasions. It was usually the name of the clan, or place of rendezvous, or leader. *Child's Ballads*, VI. 135, note.

The streets of high Dunedin
Saw lances gleam, and falchions redden,
And heard the *slogan's* deadly yell.
*Scott*, L. of L. M., l. 7.

2. Figuratively, the distinctive cry of any body of persons.

The peculiar *slogans* of almost all the Eastern colleges. *The Century*, XXXIV. 898.

**slogardiet**, *n.* A Middle English form of *sluggardy*.

**slogger**[1] (slog'ėr), *n.* [< *slog*[2] + *-er*[1]. Cf. *slugger*.] One who hits hard, as in boxing or ball-playing. See *slugger*. [Slang, Eng.]

He was called *Slogger* Williams, from the force with which it was supposed he could hit.
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, ii. 5.

He was a vigorous *slogger*, and heartily objected to being bowled first ball.
*Standard* (London), Dec. 1, 1885. (*Encyc. Dict.*)

**slogger**[2] (slog'ėr), *n.* [Said to be a contraction of **slow-goer*; cf. *torpid*.] The second division of race-boats at Cambridge, England. *Slang Dict.*

**sloggyt**, *a.* A Middle English form of *sluggy*.

**slogwood** (slog'wůd), *n.* [Local name.] A small West Indian tree, *Beilschmiedia pendula* of the *Laurineæ*.

**sloid, sloyd** (sloid), *n.* [< Sw. *slöjd*, skill, dexterity, esp. mechanical skill, manufacture, wood-carving, = E. *sleight*: see *sleight*[2].] A system of manual training which originated in Sweden. It is not confined to wood-working, as is frequently supposed (though this is the branch most commonly taught), but is work with the hands and with simple tools. The system is adapted to the needs of different grades of the elementary schools, and is designed to develop the pupils mentally and physically. Its aim is, therefore, not special technical training, but general development and the laying of a foundation for future industrial growth.

**slokan** (slō'kan), *n.* [Cf. *sloke*.] Same as *sloke*.

**sloke, sloak** (slōk), *n.* [Sc., also *slake, slaik, sleegh*; cf. *sleech, sludge*.] 1. The oozy vege-

table substance in the bed of rivers.—2. Same as *laver*², 1. [Scotch in both uses.]

**sloken** (slok'n), *v.* Same as *slocken*.

**sloo** (slö), *n.* A dialectal pronunciation of *slough*¹. [U. S. and prov. Eng.]

**sloom**¹ (slöm), *n.* [Also dial. *sloum;* < ME. **sloume, sloumbe, slume,* < AS. *sluma,* slumber; cf. *sloom*², *v.*, *slumber.*] A gentle sleep; slumber.

Merlin gon to *slume*
Swulc he wolde slœpen.
*Layamon*, l. 17995.

**sloom**² (slöm), *v. i.* [Also dial. *sloum, sleam;* < ME. *slumen, slummen* = MLG. *slomen, slommen* = MHG. *slumen, slummen,* slumber; from the noun, ME. **sloume, slume,* < AS. *sluma,* slumber: see *sloom*¹, *n.*, and cf. *slumber.*] 1. To slumber; waste; decay.

(Sire Telomew)cairys into a cabayne, quare the kyng ligges, Fand him *slonande* and on slepe, and sleely him rayses.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), Gloss., p. 193. (K. Alex., p. 176.)

2. To become weak or flaccid, as plants and flowers touched by frost.

[Now only prov. Eng. in both uses.]

**sloom**³ (slöm), *n.* See *sloam.*

**sloomy** (slö'mi), *a.* [< *sloom*¹ + *-y*¹.] Dull; slow; inactive. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

An' Sally wur *sloomy* an' draggle-taäil'd.
*Tennyson*, Northern Cobbler.

**sloop**¹ (slöp), *n.* [< D. *sloep,* MD. *sloepe* (also dim. *sloepken*), a sloop (cf. LG. *sluup, slupe* = Dan. Sw. *slup, sluppe,* < D.), = G. *schlupe* (also *schloop,* < E.), a sloop; appar. (with an initial change not explained) < OF. *chalupe* (> E. *shallop* = G. *schaluppe,* etc.) = Sp. Pg. *chalupa* = It. *scialuppa,* a shallop: see *shallop.*] A small fore-and-aft rigged vessel with one mast, generally

Sloop.

carrying a jib, fore-staysail, mainsail, and gaff-topsail. Some sloops formerly had a square topsail. It is generally understood that a sloop differs from a cutter by having a fixed instead of a running bowsprit, but the names are used somewhat indiscriminately. In the days of sailing vessels, and of the earlier steam naval marine, now becoming obsolete, a *sloop of war* was a vessel of ship-rig carrying guns on the upper deck only, and rather smaller than a corvette. See also cut under *cutter.*

A Jamaica *Sloop*, that was come over on the Coast to trade, . . . went with us.
*Dampier*, Voyages, an. 1681 (3d ed. corrected, 1698).

**sloop**² (slöp), *n.* In *lumbering*, a strong crutch of hard wood, with a strong bar across the limbs, used for drawing timber out of a swamp or inaccessible place. [Canada.]

**sloop**² (slöp), *v. t.* To draw (logs of timber) on a sloop. [Canada.]

**sloop-rigged** (slöp'rigd), *a.* Rigged like a sloop—that is, having one mast with jib and mainsail.

**sloop-smack** (slöp'smak), *n.* A sloop-rigged fishing-smack. [New Eng.]

**sloop-yacht** (slöp'yot), *n.* A sloop-rigged yacht.

**slop**¹ (slop), *n.* [< ME. *sloppe,* a pool, < AS. **sloppe, *slyppe,* a puddle of filth (used of the sloppy droppings of a cow, and found only in comp., in the plant-names *cū-sloppe,* cowslip, *oxan-slyppe,* oxlip: see *cowslip, oxlip*); cf. *slype, slipe,* a viscid substance; prob. < *slūpan* (pp. *slopen*), dissolve, slip: see *slip*¹. Cf. Icel. *slöp,* slimy offal of fish, *slepja,* slime (esp. of fishes and snakes); Ir. *slab,* Ir. Gael. *slaib,* mire, mud (see *slab*²).] 1. A puddle; a miry or slippery place.

He [Arthur] . . . Londis [lands] ala a lyone, . . .
Slippes in in the *sloppes* o-slant to the girdytle,
Swaltera upe awyttly.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3924.

2. Liquid carelessly dropped or spilled about; a wet place.

The Atlantic Ocean beat Mrs. Partington. She was excellent at a *slop* or a puddle, but she should not have meddled with a tempest.
*Sydney Smith*, Speech at Taunton, 1831, on the Reform Bill [not being passed.

3. *pl.* Liquid food or nourishment; thin food, as gruel or thin broth prepared for the sick: so called in contempt.

But thou, whatever *slops* she will have brought,
Be thankful. *Dryden*, tr. of Juvenal's Satires, vi. 772.

The sick husband here wanted for neither *slops* nor doctors. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. *pl.* The waste, dirty water, dregs, etc., of a house.

As they passed, women from their doors tossed household *slops* of every description into the gutter; they ran into the next pool, which overflowed and stagnated.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Mary Barton, vi.

5. In *ceram.*, same as *slip*¹, 11.

**slop**¹ (slop), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slopped,* ppr. *slopping.* [< *slop*¹, *n.* Prob. in part associated with *slab*², *slobber,* etc.] **I.** *trans.* 1. To spill, as a liquid; usually, to spill by causing to overflow the edge of a containing vessel: as, to *slop* water on the floor in carrying a full pail.—2. To drink greedily and grossly; swill. [Rare.]—3. To spill liquid upon; soil by letting a liquid fall upon: as, the table was *slopped* with drink.

**=Syn. 1.** *Spill, Slop, Splash. Slopping* is a form of *spilling:* it is the somewhat sudden spilling of a considerable amount, which falls free from the receptacle and strikes the ground or floor flatly, perhaps with a sound resembling the word. *Slopping* is always awkward or disagreeable. *Splashing* may be a form of *spilling* or of throwing: that which is *splashed* falls in larger amount than in *slopping,* making a noise like the sound of the word, and spreads by spattering or by flowing.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To be spilled or overflow, as a liquid, by the motion of the vessel containing it: usually with *over.*—2. To work or walk in the wet; make a slop. [Colloq.]

He came *slopping* on behind me, with the peculiar sucking noise at each footstep which broken boots make on a wet and level pavement.
*D. C. Murray*, Weaker Vessel, xi.

**To slop over,** figuratively, to do or say more than is wise, especially through eagerness or excess of zeal; become too demonstrative or emotional. [Slang, U. S.]

It may well be remembered that one of his [Washington's] great distinctions was his moderation, his adhesion to the positive degree. As Artemus Ward says, "he never *slopped over.*" *Harper's Mag.*, LXXVIII. 818.

**slop**² (slop), *n.* [< ME. *slop, sloppe, slope,* < ONorth. **slop* (in comp. *oferslop*), AS. **slype, *slyp* (in comp. *oferslyp* = Icel. *yfirsloppr,* an outer gown), < Icel. *sloppr,* a long, loose gown; so named from its trailing on the ground, < AS. *slūpan* (pp. *slopen*), slip (Icel. *sleppa,* pret. pl. *sluppu,* slip, etc.): see *slip*¹. Cf. D. *sleep,* LG. *slepe,* G. *schleppe,* Dan. *slæb,* a train; MD. *slope,* later *sloop,* a slipper; E. *slip*¹, a garment, *slipper*², *sleeve*¹, etc.; all ult. from the same source.] 1. Originally, an outer garment, as a jacket or cassock; in later provincial use, "an outer garment made of linen; a smock-frock; a night-gown" (*Wright*).

A *slope* is a morning Cassock for Ladyes and gentile wemen, not open before.
*Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S., extra ser.), l. 28.

2†. A garment covering the legs and the body below the waist, worn by men, and varying in cut according to the fashion: in this sense also in the plural.

A German from the waist downward, all *slops;* and a Spaniard from the hip upward, no doublet.
*Shak.*, Much Ado, iii. 2. 36.

When I see one wears a perewig, I dreade his hatre; another wallowe in a greate *sloppe,* I mistrust the proportion of his thigh. *Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, I., v. 1.

3. Clothing; ready-made clothing; in the British navy, the clothes and bedding of the men, which are supplied by the government at about cost price: usually in the plural. [Colloq.]

I went to a back back street, with plenty of cheap cheap shops,
And I bought an oilskin hat and a second-hand suit of *slops.* *W. S. Gilbert*, Bumboat Woman's Story.

4†. An article of clothing made of leather, apparently shoes or slippers. They are mentioned as of black, tawny, and red leather, and as being of small cost.

A stitch'd taffeta cloak, a pair of *slops*
Of Spanish leather.
*Marston*, Scourge of Villanie, xi. 160.

5. A tailor. [Slang, Eng.]

**slop-basin** (slop'bā*sn), *n.* A basin for slops; especially, a vessel to receive the dregs from tea- or coffee-cups at table.

**slop-book** (slop'bůk), *n.* In the British navy, a register of clothing and small stores issued.

**slop-bowl** (slop'bōl), *n.* Same as *slop-basin.*

**slop-bucket** (slop'buk*et), *n.* Same as *slop-pail.*

**slop-chest** (slop'chest), *n.* A supply of seamen's clothing taken on board ship to sell to the crew during a voyage.

If a poor voyage has been made, or if the man has drawn on the *slop-chest* during the voyage to such an extent as to ruin his credit, he becomes bankrupt ashore.
*Fisheries of U. S.*, V. ii. 226.

**slop-dash** (slop'dash), *n.* Weak, cold tea, or other inferior beverage; slipslop. [Colloq.]

Does he expect tea can be keeping hot for him to the end of time? He'll have nothing but *slop-dash,* though he's a very genteel man.
*Miss Edgeworth*, Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, iii. 2.

**slope** (slōp), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *slope* (chiefly as in *aslope,* q. v.), perhaps < AS. *slopen,* pp. of *slūpan,* slip: see *slip*¹. Cf. *aslope.*] **I.†** *a.* Inclined or inclining from a horizontal direction; forming an angle with the plane of the horizon; slanting; aslant.

Thou most cut it holding the edge of knyf toward the tres grounde, and kitt it soo with a *slope* draught.
*Arnold's Chron.*, 1502 (ed. 1811), p. 168.

This hedge I intend to be raised upon a bank, not steep, but gently *slope.* *Bacon*, Gardens (ed. 1884).

The *slope* sun his upward beam
Shoots against the dusky pole.
*Milton*, Comus, l. 98.

The Cretan saw; and, stooping, caus'd to glance
From his *slope* shield the disappointed lance.
*Pope*, Iliad, xiii. 512.

**II.** *n.* 1. An oblique direction; obliquity; slant; especially, a direction downward: as, a piece of timber having a slight *slope.*—2. A declivity or acclivity; any ground whose surface forms an angle with the plane of the horizon.

First through the length of yon hot terrace sweat;
And when up ten steep *slopes* you've dragg'd your thighs,
Just at his study-door he'll bless your eyes.
*Pope*, Moral Essays, iv. 131.

Specifically—(*a*) In *civil engin.*, an inclined bank of earth on the sides of a cutting or an embankment. See *grade*¹, 2. (*b*) In *coal-mining,* an inclined passage driven in the bed of coal and open to the surface: a term rarely if ever used in metal-mines, in which shafts that are not vertical are called *inclines.* See *shaft*² and *incline.* (*c*) In *fort.*, the inclined surface of the interior, top, or exterior of a parapet or other portion of a work. See cut under *parapet.*

3. In *math.*, the rate of change of a scalar function of a vector, relatively to that of the variable, in the direction in which this change is a maximum.—**Banquette slope,** in *fort.* See *banquette.*—**Exterior slope,** in *fort.* See *exterior.*—**Inside slope,** in *coal-mining,* a slope inside the mine. See *incline,* 3. [Pennsylvania.]—**Interior slope,** in *fort.* See *interior.*

**slope** (slōp), *v.*; pret. and pp. *sloped,* ppr. *sloping.* [< *slope, n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To bend down; direct obliquely; incline; slant.

Though palaces and pyramids do *slope*
Their heads to their foundations.
*Shak.*, Macbeth, iv. 1. 57.

He *slop'd* his flight
To blest Arabia's Meads.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, i. 52.

2. To form with a slope or obliquity, as in gardening, fortification, and the like, and in tailoring and dressmaking: as, to *slope* a piece of cloth in cutting.—**Slope arms** (*milit.*), a command in manual exercise to carry the rifle obliquely on the shoulder.—**To slope the standard** (*milit.*), to dip or lower the standard: a form of salute.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To take an oblique direction; be inclined; descend or ascend in a slanting direction; slant.

Betwixt the midst and these the gods assigned
Two habitable seats for human kind,
And 'cross their limits cut a *sloping* way,
Which the twelve signs in beauteous order sway.
*Dryden*, tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 328.

Many a night from yonder ivied casement, ere I went to rest,
Did I look on great Orion, *sloping* slowly to the west.
*Tennyson*, Locksley Hall.

2. To run away; decamp; elope; disappear suddenly. [Slang.]

**slope**† (slōp), *adv.* [< *slope, a.* Cf. *aslope.*] Slantingly; aslant; aslope; obliquely; not perpendicularly.

Uriel to his charge
Return'd on that bright beam, whose point now raised
Bore him *slope* downward to the sun.
*Milton*, P. L., iv. 591.

**sloped** (slōpt), *a.* [Cf. *slope, slip*¹.] Decayed with dampness; rotten: said of potatoes and pease. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**slope-level** (slōp'lev*el), *n.* Same as *batter-level.*

**slopely** (slōp'li), *adv.* [Formerly also *sloaply;* < *slope* + *-ly*[2].] Aslope; aslant.

The next [circle] which there beneath it *sloaply* slides,
And his fair Hindges from the World's divides
Twice twelue Degrees, is call'd the Zodiack.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Columnes.

**slopeness** (slōp'nes), *n.* Declivity; obliquity; slant.

The Italians are very precise in giving the cover a graceful pendence of *slopeness*. *Sir H. Wotton*, Reliquiæ, p. 48.

**slopewise** (slōp'wīz), *adv.* [< *slope* + *-wise*.] Obliquely; so as to slopo or be sloping.

The Weare is a frith, reaching *slope-wise* through the Ose, from the land to low-water marke.
*R. Carew*, Survey of Cornwall, fol. 30.

**slop-hopper** (slop'hop″ėr), *n.* The tilting-basin of a water-closet or closet-sink.

**slop-hose**†, *n.* Same as *slop*[2], 2.

Payre of *sloppe hoses*, braiettes a mariuier.
*Palsgrave*, p. 251.

**slopingly** (slō'ping-li), *adv.* In a sloping manner; obliquely; with a slope. *Bailey.*

**slopingness** (slō'ping-nes), *n.* The state of sloping. *Bailey.*

**slop-jar** (slop'jär), *n.* A jar used to receive slops or dirty water.

**slop-molding** (slop'mōl″ding), *n.* In *brick-making*, a method of molding in which the mold is dipped in water before it is charged with clay, to prevent the clay from adhering to the mold. Compare *pallet-molding*.

**slop-pail** (slop'pāl), *n.* A pail or bucket for receiving slops or soiled water.

**sloppiness** (slop'i-nes), *n.* The state of being sloppy; plashiness.

**slopping** (slop'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slop*[1], *v.*] In *ceram.*, a process of blending the materials of a mass of clay, and rendering it homogeneous, by dividing the mass repeatedly into two parts, and throwing these together, each time in a different direction.

**sloppy** (slop'i), *a.* [< *slop*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Wet from slopping; covered with slops; muddy.

Idlers, playing cards or dominoes on the *sloppy*, beery tables. *Thackeray*, Vanity Fair, lxvi.

2. Loose; slovenly.

The country has made up its mind that its public elementary schools shall teach a great number of sciences and languages in an elementary and *sloppy* way.
*The Academy*, March 29, 1890, p. 213.

**slop-room** (slop'röm), *n.* In the British navy, the room on board a man-of-war where clothing and small stores are kept and issued.

**slopseller** (slop'sel″ėr), *n.* One who sells slops, or ready-made clothes, especially cheap and common clothes: used when such clothes were of indifferent quality. [Colloq.]

**slop-shop** (slop'shop), *n.* A shop where slops, or ready-made clothes, are sold. See *slopseller*. [Colloq.]

**slop-work** (slop'wėrk), *n.* 1. The manufacture of slops, or cheap clothing for sale ready-made. —2. The cheap clothing so made.—3. Hence, any work done superficially or poorly.

**slop-worker** (slop'wėr″kėr), *n.* One who does slop-work.

The little sleeping *slop-worker* who had pricked her finger so. *George Eliot*, in Cross, II. ix.

**slopy** (slō'pi), *a.* [< *slope* + *-y*[1].] Sloping; inclined; oblique.

**slosh** (slosh), *n.* [A form intermediate between *slash*[2] and *slush:* see *slash*[2], *slush*.] 1. Same as *slush*, 1.—2. A watery mess; something gulped down. [Colloq.]

An unsophisticated frontiersman who lives on bar-meat and corn-cake washed down with a generous *slosh* of whisky. *Cornhill Mag.*, Oct., 1888.

**slosh** (slosh), *v. i.* [< *slosh*, *n.* Cf. *slash*[2], *slush*, *v.*] 1. To flounder in slush or soft mud.

On we went, dripping and *sloshing*, and looking very like men that had been turned back by the Royal Humane Society as being incurably drowned. *Kinglake*, Eothen, ii.

2. To go about recklessly or carelessly. [Slang.]

Saltonstall made it his business to walk backward and forward through the crowd, with a big stick in his hand, and knock down every loose man in the crowd. That's what I call *sloshin'* about.
*Cairo* (Illinois) *Times*, Nov., 1854. (*Bartlett.*)

Why, how you talk! How could their [witches'] charms work till midnight?—and then it's Sunday. Devils don't *slosh* around much of a Sunday.
*S. L. Clemens*, Tom Sawyer, p. 67.

**slosh-wheel** (slosh'hwēl), *n.* A trammel or trammel-wheel.

**sloshy** (slosh'i), *a.* [< *slosh* + *-y*[1].] Same as *slushy*.

**slot**[1] (slot), *n.* [Also in some senses *slote*, *sloat;* < ME. *slot*, *slotte*, < D. *slot*, a bolt, lock, castle, = OFries. *slot* = MLG. *slot* = OHG. *sloz*, MHG. *sloz*, *slōz*, G. *schloss*, a bolt, lock, castle, = Sw. Dan. *slut*, close, end (cf. Sw. *slott* = Dan. *slot*, castle); from the verb, OS. **slūtan* (not found in AS.) = D. *sluiten* = OFries. *slūta*, *skluta* = MLG. *slūten* = OHG. *sliozan*, MHG. *sliezen*, G. *schliessen*, bolt, lock, shut, close, end, = Sw. *sluta* = Dan. *slutte*, shut, close, end, finish (Scand. prob. < LG.); prob. (with initial *s* not in L. and Gr.) = L. *claudere* (in comp. *-cludere*), shut, = Gr. *κλείειν*, shut: see *close*[1], *close*[2], *clause*, *exclude*, *include*, etc., *sluice*, etc.] 1. The fastening of a door; a bar; a bolt. [Now only provincial.]

And *slottes* irened brake he thare.
*Early Eng. Psalter*, Ps. cvi. 16.

He has means in his hand to open all the *slots* and bars that Satan draws over the door.
*Rutherford*, Letters, P. III. ep. 22. (*Jamieson.*)

2. A piece of timber which connects or holds together larger pieces; a slat.—3. A small piece. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—4†. A castle; a fort.

Thou paydst for building of a *slot*
That wrought thine owne decay.
*Riche*, Allarme to England (1578). (*Halliwell.*)

**slot**[2] (slot), *n.* [Also *slote*, *sloat;* < ME. *slot*, *slote*, a hollow; prob. ult. < AS. *slītan* (pret. *slāt*), slit: see *slit*[1]. Cf. Sw. *slutt*, a slope, declivity.] A hollow. (*a*) A hollow in a hill or between two ridges. (*b*) A wide ditch. [Prov. Eng.] (*c*†) The hollow of the breast; the pit of the stomach; the epigastrium.

The *slote* of hir slegh brest sleght for to shewe,
As any cristall clere, that clene was of hewe.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3063.

Thourghe the brene and the breste with his bryghte wapyne
O-slante doune fro the *slote* he slyttes at ones!
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 2254.

(*d*) In *mach.*, an elongated narrow depression or perforation; a rectangular recess or depression cut partially into the thickness of any piece, for the reception of another piece of similar form, as a key-seat in the eye of a wheel or pulley; an oblong hole or aperture formed throughout the entire thickness of a piece of metal, as for the reception of an adjusting-bolt. See cut under *sheep-shears*. (*e*) In a cable street-railroad, a narrow continuous opening between the rails, through which the grip on the car passes to connect with the traveling cable. (*f*) A trap-door in the stage of a theater. (*g*) A hollow tuck in a cap, or other part of the dress. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.] (*h*) A hem or casing prepared for receiving a string, as at the mouth of a bag.

**slot**[2] (slot), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slotted*, ppr. *slotting*. [< ME. *slotten;* < *slot*[2], *n.*] 1. To slit; cut; gash. [Prov. Eng.]

He schokkes owtte a schorte knyfe schethede with silvere,
And scholde have *slottede* hyme in, bot no slytte happenede.
*Morte Arthure* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3854.

2. To provide with a slot or groove; hollow out.

A third operation is needed to clear the mortise of the chips after it has been *slotted* out by the chisel.
*Ure*, Dict., IV. 967.

3. In *coal-mining*, same as *hole*[1], 3 (*b*). [Yorkshire, Eng.]

**slot**[3] (slot), *n.* [A var. of **sloth*, < ME. *sloth*, *sluth*, a track, < Icel. *slōth*, a track or trail in snow or the like: see *sleuth*[2]. For *slot*[3] as related to *sloth*, cf. *height*, *sight*[1], as related to obs. *highth*, *sighth*.] The track of a deer, as followed by the scent or by the mark of the foot; any such track, trace, or trail.

Often from his [the hart's] feed
The doga of him do find, or thorough skilful heed
The huntsman by his *slot*, or breaking earth, perceives
Where he hath gone to lodge. *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xiii.

The age of a deer is, for the most part, determined by the size and shape of the horns; the experienced forester can also tell by the "*slot*" or "spoor."
*W. W. Greener*, The Gun, p. 509.

**slot**[3] (slot), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slotted*, ppr. *slotting*. [< *slot*[3], *n.*] To track by the slot, as deer. Compare *slothound*.

Three stags sturdye wer vnder
Neere the seacost gating, theym *slot* thee clusterus heerd-flock. *Stanihurst*, Æneid, i. 191.

The keeper led us to the spot where he had seen the deer feeding in the early morning, and I soon satisfied myself by *slotting* him that there was no mistake.
*The Field*, Feb. 20, 1886, p. 218.

**slot**[4] (slot), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slotted*, ppr. *slotting*. [A var. of *slat*[1].] To shut with violence; slam. *Ray.* [Prov. Eng.]

**slote** (slōt), *n.* Same as *slot*[1], *slot*[2].

**sloth**[1] (slōth or sloth), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *sloath*, *slowth;* < ME. *slouthe*, *slouthe*, *sleuth*, *sleuthe*, *slewthe;* with abstract formative *-th*, < AS. *slāw*, slow (cf. *slǣw*, sloth): see *slow*[1], *a.* *Sloth* stands for *slowth*, as *troth* for *trowth*. Cf. *blowth*, *growth*, *lowth*.] 1. Slowness; tardiness.

These cardinals trifle with me; I abhor
This dilatory *sloth*. *Shak.*, Hen. VIII., ii. 4. 237.

Wherefore drop thy words in such a *sloth*,
As if thou wert afraid to mingle truth
With thy misfortunes?
*Ford*, Lover's Melancholy, v. 1.

2. Disinclination to action or labor; sluggishness; habitual indolence; laziness; idleness.

She was so diligent, withouten *slewthe*,
To serve and pleasen everich in that place.
*Chaucer*, Man of Law's Tale, l. 432.

*Sloth*, like Rust, consumes faster than Labour wears.
*Franklin*, Poor Richard's Almanac, 1758.

3†. A company: said of bears. [Rare.]

A *sloth* of bears. *Strutt*, Sports and Pastimes, p. 80.

4. A South American tardigrade edentate mammal of the family *Bradypodidæ:* so called from their slow and apparently awkward or clumsy movements. The slowness of their motions on the ground is the necessary consequence of their disproportioned structure, and particularly of the fact that the feet exhibit a conformation resembling that of clubfoot in man—a disposition of the carpal and tarsal joints highly useful in climbing. Sloths live on trees, and never remove from one until they have stripped it of every leaf. They are helpless when on the ground, and seem at home only on trees, suspended beneath the branches, along which they are sometimes observed to travel from tree to tree with considerable celerity. The female produces a single young one at a birth, which she carries about with her until it is able to climb. Sloths are confined to the wooded regions of tropical America, extending northward into Mexico. At least 12 species are described, but the true number is fewer. All have three toes on the hind feet, but some have only two on the fore feet, whence the obvious distinction of *three-toed* and *two-toed* sloths (a distinction even more strongly marked in the anatomy of these animals) warranted a division of the family into bradypods (*Bradypodinæ*) and cholopodines (*Cholopodinæ*). Most sloths belong to the former group, and these have the general name *ai*. The best-known of these is the collared three-toed sloth, *Bradypus tridactylus* or *torquatus*, with a sort of mane. The unau or two-toed sloth, *Cholopus didactylus*, inhabits Brazil; it is entirely covered with long coarse woolly hair. (See cut under *Cholopus*.) A second and quite distinct species of this genus, *C. hoffmanni*, inhabits Central America. (See *Tardigrada*, 1.) The name is apparently a translation of the Portuguese word *preguiça* (Latin *pigritia*), slowness, slothfulness. See the quotation.

Here [in Brazil] is a Beast so slow in motion that in fifteen days he cannot go further than a man can throw a stone; whence the Portugals call it Pigritia.
*S. Clarke*, Geog. Descr. (1671), p. 282.

5. One of the gigantic fossil gravigrade edentates, as a megatherium or mylodon. See cut under *Mylodon*.—**Australian sloth.** Same as *koala*.—**Bengal sloth,** the slow lemur or slow loris.—**Ceylon sloth,** the slow loris.—**Giant** or **gigantic sloth.** See def. 5.—**Native sloth** (of Australia). Same as *koala*.—**Ursine sloth,** the aswail or sloth-bear. See cut under *aswail*.=**Syn.** 2. Indolence, inertness, torpor, lumpishness. See *idle*.

**sloth**[1]†, *v.* [< ME. *slewthen*, < *slewthe*, sloth: see *sloth*[1], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* To be idle or slothful. *Gower.* (*Imp. Dict.*)

**II.** *trans.* To delay.

Yn whych mater ye shall do me ryght singler plesyr, and that thys be not *slewthed*, for taryeng drawth perell.
*Paston Letters*, I. 175.

**sloth**[2]†, *n.* A Middle English form of *sleuth*[2].

**sloth-animalcule** (slōth'an-i-mal″kūl), *n.* A bear-animalcule. See *Arctisca*, *Macrobiotidæ*, and *Tardigrada*, 2.

**sloth-bear** (slōth'bār), *n.* The aswail. See *Melursus*, and cut under *aswail*.

**slothful** (slōth'- or sloth'fûl), *a.* [Early mod. E. *slowthfull*, *slouthfull*, *slewthfull;* < *sloth*[1] + *-ful*.] Inactive; sluggish; lazy; indolent; idle.

He also that is *slothful* in his work is brother to him that is a great waster. Prov. xviii. 9.

=**Syn.** *Lazy*, *Sluggish*, etc. (see *idle*), slack, supine, torpid.

**slothfully** (slōth'- or sloth'fûl-i), *adv.* In a slothful manner; lazily; sluggishly; idly.

**slothfulness** (slōth'- or sloth'fûl-nes), *n.* The state or quality of being slothful; the indulgence of sloth; inactivity; the habit of idleness; laziness.

**sloth-monkey** (slōth'mung″ki), *n.* The slow loris; a slow lemur.

**slothound** (slot'hound), *n.* [< *slot*[3] + *hound*. Cf. *sleuth-hound*.] Same as *sleuth-hound*. [Scotch.]

Misfortunes which track my footsteps like *slot-hounds*.
*Scott.*

**slotten** (slot'n), *p. a.* [A dialectal variant of the past participle of *slit*[1].] Divided. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**slotter**[1] (slot'ėr), *v.* [< ME. *slotcren;* cf. *slodder*, *slatter*.] **I.** *trans.* To foul; bespatter with filth.

Than awght the sawle of synfulle withinne
Be full fowle, that es al *slotyrd* that in synne.
*Hampole*, MS. Bowes, p. 76. (*Halliwell.*)

**II.** *intrans.* To eat noisily. [Prov. Eng.]

**slotter**[1] (slot'ėr), *n.* [< *slotter*[1], *v.*] Filth; nastiness. [Prov. Eng.]

**slotter**[2] (slot'ėr), *n.* Same as *slotting-machine. The Engineer.*

**slottery**† (slot'ėr-i), *a.* [< *slotter*[1] + *-y*[1].] 1. Squalid; dirty; sluttish; untrimmed. *Imp. Dict.*—2. Foul; wet. *Imp. Dict.*

**slotting** (slot'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slot*[2], *v.*] 1. The operation of making slots.—2. In *coal-mining*, coal cut away in the process of holing or slotting. [Yorkshire, Eng.]

**slotting-auger** (slot'ing-â″gėr), *n.* See *auger*, 1.

**slotting-machine** (slot'ing-ma-shēn″), *n.* In *metal-working*, a power-machine for cutting slots in metal. One type of machine resembles a planer, the cutting-tool having a vertical motion, with slow stroke and quick return. The work, placed on the table, is fed to the machine. Another type, called a *slot-drilling machine*, forms elongated holes by drilling. There is also a slotting-machine for making mortises in wood, which is also called a *slot-boring machine.*

**slouch** (slouch), *v.* [An assibilated form of early mod. E. **slouke* or **sloke* (cf. *slouch*, *n.*); related to E. dial. *slock*, loose, Icel. *slōkr*, a slouching fellow; from the verb represented by Sw. Norw. *sloka*, droop, LG. freq. *slukkern*, be slack or loose (cf. Sw. *slokörig*, having drooping ears, *slokig*, hanging, slouching, Dan. *slukøret*, crest-fallen, lit. having drooping ears, LG. *slukk*, melancholy); ult. a variant of *slug:* see *slug*[1]. As a mainly dial. word, *slouch* in its various uses is scantly recorded in early writings.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To droop; hang down loosely.

Even the old hat looked smarter; . . . instead of *slouching* backward or forward on the Laird's head, as it happened to be thrown on, it was adjusted with a knowing inclination over one eye.
*Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xliii.

2. To have a clownish or loose ungainly gait, manner, or attitude; walk, sit, or pose in an awkward or loutish way.

In a few minutes his . . . figure was seen *slouching* up the ascent. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, II. 374.

**II.** *trans.* To depress; cause to hang down.

A young fellow, with a sailor's cap *slouched* over his face, sprung on the scaffold, and cut the rope by which the criminal was suspended. *Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, iii.

**slouch** (slouch), *n.* [Early mod. E. also *slowch;* earlier, without assibilation, *slouke*, **sloke*, < Icel. *slōkr*, a slouching fellow; from the verb.] 1. An awkward, heavy, clownish fellow; an ungainly clown.

A *Slouke*, iners, ertis, ignarus.
*Levins*, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), col. 217.

*Slowch*, a lazy lubber, who has nothing tight about him, with his stockings about his heels, his clothes unbutton'd, and his hat flapping about his ears.
*MS. Gloss.* (*Halliwell.*)

I think the idle *slouch*
Be fallen asleep in the barn, he stays so long.
*B. Jonson*, Tale of a Tub, iv. 5.

2. A drooping or depression of the head or of some other part of the body; a stoop; an ungainly, clownish gait.

Our doctor has every quality which can make a man useful; but, alas! he hath a sort of *slouch* in his walk. *Swift.*

He stands erect; his *slouch* becomes a walk;
He steps right onward, martial in his air.
*Cowper*, Task, iv. 639.

3. A depression or hanging down; a droop: as, his hat had a *slouch* over his eyes.—4. A slouch-hat. [Colloq.]—5. An inefficient or useless person or thing: usually with a negative, in praise: as, he's no *slouch;* it's no *slouch*, I tell you. [Slang.]

**slouch-hat** (slouch'hat), *n.* A hat of soft material, especially one with a broad and flexible brim.

Middle-aged men in *slouch hats* lounge around with hungry eyes. *Harper's Mag.*, LXXIX. 38.

**slouchily** (slou'chi-li), *adv.* In a slouching manner.

**slouchiness** (slou'chi-nes), *n.* The character or appearance of being slouchy; a slouchy attitude or posture.

**slouching** (slou'ching), *p. a.* 1. Hanging down; drooping.

He had a long, strong, uncouth body; rather rough-hewn *slouching* features. *Westminster Rev.*, CXXV. 85.

2. Awkward, heavy, and dragging, as in carriage or gait.

The awkward, negligent, clumsy, and *slouching* manner of a booby. *Chesterfield.*

The shepherd with a slow and *slouching* walk, timed by the walk of grazing beasts, moved aside, as if unwillingly. *George Eliot*, Felix Holt, Int.

**slouchy** (slou'chi), *a.* [< *slouch* + *-y*[1].] Inclined to slouch; somewhat slouching.

They looked *slouchy*, listless, torpid—an ill-conditioned crew. *O. W. Holmes*, Old Vol. of Life, p. 58.

Looking like a *slouchy* country bumpkin.
*The Century*, XXV. 176.

**slough**[1] (slou), *n.* [In the second sense spelled *slue*, *slew*, *sloo;* < ME. *slough*, *slogh*, *slo*, *slow*, *sloh*, < AS. *slōh*, *slōg*, a slough; prob. of Celtic origin: < Ir. *sloc*, a pit, hollow, pitfall (cf. *slugpholl*, a whirlpool), = Gael. *sloc*, a pit, den, grave, pool, gutter (cf. *slugaid*, a slough, or deep miry place, *slugan*, a whirlpool, gulf), < Ir. *slugaim*, I swallow, Gael. *sluig*, swallow, absorb, devour; cf. W. *llawg*, a gulp, < *llawcio*, gulp, gorge. These forms are prob. akin to LG. *sluken* = OHG. **slucchōn*, MHG. *slucken*, *sluchen*, swallow, sob, hiccup, G. *schlucken*, swallow, = Sw. *sluka* = Dan. *sluge*, swallow; cf. Dan. *sluge*, throat, gullet, a ravine, = Norw. *sluk*, the throat, gullet, = MHG. *slūch*, the throat, a pit; ME. *sloffynge*, devouring; cf. Gr. λίζειν, λυγγάνειν, hiccup, sob.] 1. A hole full of deep mud or mire; a quagmire of considerable depth and comparatively small extent of surface.

Bote yf the aed that sowen is in the *sloh* sterue,
Shal neuere spir springen vp.
*Piers Plowman* (C), xiii. 179.

So soon as I came beyond Eton, they threw me off from behind one of them, in a *slough* of mire.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., iv. 5. 69.

This miry *slough* is such a place as cannot be mended; it is the descent whither the scum and filth that attends conviction for sin doth continually run, and therefore it is called the *Slough* of Despond.
*Bunyan*, Pilgrim's Progress, i.

To the centre of its pulpy gorge the greedy *slough* was heaving, and sullenly grinding its weltering jaws among the flags and the sedges.
*R. D. Blackmore*, Lorna Doone, lxxv.

2 (slō). A marshy hollow; a reedy pond; also, a long shallow ravine, or open creek, which becomes partly or wholly dry in summer. [Western U. S.]

The prairie round about is wet, at times almost marshy, especially at the borders of the great reedy *slews*. These pools and *slews* are favorite breeding-places for water-fowl.
*T. Roosevelt*, Hunting Trips, p. 54.

=**Syn.** *Swamp*, etc. See *marsh.*

**slough**[2] (sluf), *n.* [Sc. *sloch;* < ME. *slouh*, *slow*, *slughe*, *slohe*, *slouze* (also, later, *slougth*), skin of a snake; cf. Sw. dial. *slug* = Norw. *slo* = MHG. *slūch*, a skin, snake-skin, G. *schlauch*, a skin, bag; appar. connected with LG. *sluken* = OHG. **slucchōn*, MHG. *slucken*, G. *schlucken* = Sw. *sluka* = Dan. *sluge*, swallow: see *slough*[1]. These words are connected by some with Sw. dial. *sluv*, a covering, = LG. *slu*, *sluwe*, a husk, covering, the pod of a bean or pea, husk of a nut, = MD. *sloove*, a veil, a skin, *slooven*, cover one's head, = G. dial. *schlaube*, a shell, husk, slough, akin to E. *sleeve:* see *sleeve*[1].] 1. The skin of a serpent, usually the cast skin; also, any part of an animal that is naturally shed or molted; a cast; an exuvium.

The snake roll'd in a flowering bank,
With shining checker'd *slough*.
*Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iii. 1. 229.

2. In *pathol.*, a dead part of tissue which separates from the surrounding living tissue, and is cast off in the act of sloughing.

The basest of mankind,
From scalp to sole one *slough* and crust of sin.
*Tennyson*, St. Simeon Stylites.

3. A husk. [Prov. Eng.]

The skin or *slough* of fruit.
*Liddell and Scott's Greek-English Lexicon* (under δέρμα).

**slough**[2] (sluf), *v.* [< *slough*[2], *n.*] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To come off as a slough: often with *off.* (*a*) To be shed, cast, molted, or exuviated, as the skin of a snake. (*b*) To separate from the sound flesh; come off as a slough, or detached mass of necrosed tissue.

A limited traumatic gangrene is to be treated as an ordinary *sloughing* wound. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 529.

2. To cast off a slough.

This Gardiner turn'd his coat in Henry's time;
The serpent that hath *slough'd* will *slough* again.
*Tennyson*, Queen Mary, iii. 3.

**Sloughing phagedena.** Same as *hospital gangrene* (which see, under *gangrene*).

**II.** *trans.* To cast off as a slough; in *pathol.*, to throw off, as a dead mass from an ulcer or a wound.

Like a serpent, we *slough* the worn-out skin.
*B. Taylor*, Lands of the Saracen, p. 152.

**slough**[3]†, *a.* A Middle English variant of *slow*[1].

**sloughing** (sluf'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slough*[2], *v.*] 1. The act or process of casting or shedding the skin, shell, hair, feathers, and the like; a molt; ecdysis.—2. The act or process of separation of dead from living tissue.

**sloughy**[1] (slou'i), *a.* [< *slough*[1] + *-y*[1].] Full of sloughs; miry.

Low ground, . . . and *sloughy* underneath.
*Swift*, Drapier's Letters, vii.

**sloughy**[2] (sluf'i), *a.* [< *slough*[2] + *-y*[1].] Of the nature of or resembling a slough, or the dead matter which separates from living tissue.

**slouth**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sloth*[1].

**Slovak** (slō-vak'), *a.* and *n.* [= G. *Slowak;* < Slovak (Bohem.) *Slowak;* connected with *Slav*, *Slavonic*, *Slovenian.*] **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Slovaks.

**II.** *n.* 1. A member of a Slavic race dwelling chiefly in northern Hungary and the adjoining part of Moravia.—2. The language of this race: a dialect of Czechish.

**Slovakian** (slō-vak'i-an), *a.* [< *Slovak* + *-ian.*] Pertaining to the Slovaks or to their language.

**Slovakish** (slō-vak'ish), *a.* and *n.* [= G. *Slowakisch;* as *Slovak* + *-ish*[1].] **I.** *a.* Same as *Slovakian.*

**II.** *n.* Same as *Slovak*, 2.

**sloven**[1] (sluv'n), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sloven*, *slovyn*, *sloveync;* < MD. *slof*, *sloef*, a careless man, a sloven; cf. *slocren*, play the sloven, *slof*, neglect, *slof*, an old slipper, *sloffen*, draggle with slippers; LG. *sluf*, slovenly, *sluffen*, *sluffern*, be careless, *sluffen*, go about in slippers; G. *schlumpe*, a slut, slattern, *schlumpen*, draggle, akin to LG. *slupen* = G. *schlüpfen*, slip: see *slip*[1]. Cf. Ir. Gael. *slapach*, slovenly, *slopag*, a slut.] 1. A person who is careless of dress or negligent of cleanliness; a person who is habitually negligent of neatness and order; also, a careless and lazy person. *Sloven* is given in the older grammars as the masculine correlative of *slut;* but the words have no connection, and the relation, such as it is, is accidental. *Slut*, as now used, is much stronger and more offensive.

A *slouen*, sordidus.
*Levins*, Manip. Vocab. (E. E. T. S.), p. 61.

They answer that by Jerome nothing can be gathered but only that the ministers came to church in handsome holiday apparel, and that himself did not think them bound by the law of God to go like *slovens.*
*Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, v. 29.

That negligent *sloven*
Had shut out the Pasty on shutting his oven.
*Goldsmith*, Haunch of Venison.

2†. A knave; a rascal.

From thens nowe .xxiiij. myle[s] lyeth the great towne Meli[n]da, and they be frendes, and there be many *slouenes* and fell people out of Geneen.
*R. Eden* (First Books on America, ed. Arber, p. xxviii.).

**Sloven**[2], *n.* Same as *Slovene.*

**Slovene** (slō-vēn'), *n.* [< ML. *Slovenus*, *Sclavenus* = MGr. Σκλαβηνός, Σκλαυηνός = OBulg. *Slovieninŭ* = Russ. *Slavyaninŭ*, Slav: see *Slav*, *Slavonic.*] A member of a Slavic race chiefly resident in Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, and parts of the Maritime Territory and Hungary.

The *Slovenes* must banish from their vocabulary such words as farba (farbe). *Encyc. Brit.*, XXII. 150.

**Slovenian** (slō-vē'ui-an), *a.* and *n.* [< *Slovene* + *-ian.*] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the Slovenes, or to their language.

**II.** *n.* 1. A Slovene.—2. The language of the Slovenes: a Slavic tongue, most nearly allied to the languages of the Serbo-Croatian group.

**Slovenish** (slō-vē'nish), *a.* and *n.* [< *Slovene* + *-ish*[1].] Same as *Slovenian.*

**slovenliness** (sluv'n-li-nes), *n.* The state or character of being slovenly; negligence of dress; habitual want of cleanliness; neglect of order and neatness; also, negligence or carelessness generally.

Whether the multitudes of sects, and professed *slovenlinesse* in God's service, (in too many) have not been guilty of the increase of profanenesse amongst us.
*Bp. Hall*, The Remonstrants' Defence.

Those southern landscapes which seem divided between natural grandeur and social *slovenliness.*
*George Eliot*, Middlemarch, xviii.

**slovenly** (sluv'n-li), *a.* [< *sloven*[1] + *-ly*[1].] 1. Having the habits of a sloven; negligent of dress or neatness; lazy; negligent: of persons: as, a *slovenly* man.

Æsop at last found out a *slovenly*, lazy fellow, lolling at his ease, as if he had nothing to do. *Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Wanting neatness or tidiness; loose; negligent; careless: of things: as, a *slovenly* dress.

His [Wyclif's] atyle is everywhere coarse and *slovenly.*
*Craik*, Hist. Eng. Lit., I. 366.

=**Syn.** Untidy, dowdy, heedless, careless.

**slovenly** (sluv'n-li), *adv.* [< *slovenly*, *a.*] In a slovenly manner; negligently; carelessly.

As I hang my clothes on somewhat *slovenly*, I no sooner went in but he frowned upon me. *Pope.* (*Johnson.*)

**slovenness**† (sluv'n-nes), *n.* Same as *slovenliness.* [Rare.]

Happy Dunstan himself, if guilty of no greater fault, which could be no sin (nor properly a *slovennesse*) in an infant. *Fuller*, Ch. Hist., II. v. 43. (*Davies.*)

**slovenous**†, *a.* [< *sloven*[1] + *-ous.*] Dirty; scurvy.

How Poor Robin served one of his companions a *slovenous* trick. *The Merry Exploits of Poor Robin.* (*Nares.*)

**slovenry** (sluv'n-ri), *n.* [< *sloven*[1] + *-ry.*] Neglect of order, neatness, or cleanliness; untidiness; slovenliness.

*Slouenrie*, sordities. *Levins*, Manip. Vocab., col. 106.

Our gayness and our gilt are all besmirch'd, . . .
And time hath worn us into *slovenry.*
*Shak.*, Hen. V., iv. 3. 114.

Never did *Slovenry* more misbecome
Nor more confute its nasty self than here.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, I. 162.

**slovenwood** (sluv'n-wùd), *n.* [A perversion of *southernwood.*] The southernwood, *Artemisia Abrotanum.* [Prov. Eng.]

**slow**[1] (slō), *a.* and *n.* [Sc. *slaw;* < ME. *slowe, slow, slouh, sloughe, sclowh, slawe, slaw, slau,* < AS. *slāw*, slow, = OS. *slēu* = MD. *sleew, slec*, D. *sleeuw* = MLG. *slē*, LG. *slee* = OHG. *slēo, slēw*, MHG. *slē*, G. dial. *schlēw, schlēch, schlō* = Icel. *sljōr* = Sw. *slö* = Dan. *slöv*, blunt, dull. There is a vague resemblance and common suggestion in the series *slip*[1], *slide, slink*[1], *slouch, slug*[1], etc., to which *slow*[1] may be added. Hence *sloth*[1]. Cf. *sloe.*] **I.** *a.* **1.** Taking a long time to move or go a short distance; not quick in motion; not rapid: as, a *slow* train; a *slow* messenger.

Saturne is *sloughe* and litille mevynge; for he taryethe, to make his turn be the 12 Signes, 30 Zeer.
*Mandeville*, Travels, p. 162.

Me thou think'st not *slow*,
Who since the morning-hour set out from heaven
Where God resides, and ere mid-day arrived
In Eden. *Milton*, P. L., viii. 110.

For here forlorn and lost I tread,
With fainting steps and *slow.*
*Goldsmith*, The Hermit.

Pursued the swallow o'er the meads
With scarce a *slower* flight.
*Cowper*, Dog and Water-Lily.

**2.** Not happening in a short time; spread over a comparatively long time; gradual: as, a *slow* change; the *slow* growth of arts.

These changes in the heavens, though *slow*, produced
Like change on sea and land. *Milton*, P. L., x. 692.

Wisdom there, and truth,
Not shy, as in the world, and to be won
By *slow* solicitation. *Cowper*, Task, vi. 116.

I wonder'd at the bounteous hours,
The *slow* result of winter showers.
*Tennyson*, Two Voices.

**3.** Not ready; not prompt or quick; used absolutely, not quick to comprehend; dull-witted.

I am *slow* of speech, and of a *slow* tongue. Ex. iv. 10.

O fools, and *slow* of heart to believe. Luke xxiv. 25.

Give it me, for I am *slow* of study.
*Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2. 69.

Things that are, are not,
As the mind answers to them, or the heart
Is prompt, or *slow*, to feel.
*Wordsworth*, Prelude, vii.

*Slow* as James was, he could not but see that this was mere trifling. *Macaulay*, Hist. Eng., vi.

**4.** Tardy; dilatory; sluggish; slothful.

Yuel aernannt and *slowe*, wistist thou that I repe wher I sewe nat? *Wyclif*, Mat. xxv. 26.

The fated sky
Gives us free scope, only doth backward pull
Our *slow* designs when we ourselves are dull.
*Shak.*, All's Well, i. 1. 234.

The Trojans are not *slow*
To guard their shore from an expected foe.
*Dryden.*

**5.** Not hasty; not precipitate; acting with deliberation.

Thou art a God . . . *slow* to anger, and of great kindness.
Neh. ix. 17.

He that is *slow* to wrath is of great understanding.
Prov. xiv. 29.

**6.** Behind in time; indicating a time earlier than the true time: as, the clock or watch is *slow.*—**7.** Dull; lacking spirit; deficient in liveliness or briskness: used of persons or things: as, the entertainment was very *slow.* [Colloq.]

Major Pendennis . . . found the party was what you young fellows call very *slow.* *Thackeray*, Newcomes, xlix.

The girls I love now vote me *slow*—
How dull the boys who once seem'd witty!
Perhaps I'm growing old, I know
I'm still romantic, more's the pity.
*F. Locker*, Reply to a Letter.

**Slow coach**, a person who is slow or lumbering in movement; one who is deficient in quickness, smartness, or energy; a dawdler; hence, one who is mentally sluggish; one who is not progressive. [Colloq.]

I daresay the girl you are sending will be very useful to us; our present one is a very *slow coach.*
*E. B. Ramsay*, Scottish Life and Character, p. 114

**Slow lemur, slow lemuroid**, a lemur or lemuroid quadruped of the subfamily *Nycticebinæ*, of which there are four genera, two Asiatic, *Nycticebus* and *Loris*, and two African, *Arctocebus* and *Perodicticus* (see these technical words, and *angwantibo, potto*); specifically, the slow loris. —**Slow loris**, a slow lemur, the slow-paced lemur, *Nycticebus tardigradus*, or *Loris stenops*, also called *Bengal* and *Ceylon sloth.* It is scarcely as large as a sloth, is nocturnal and arboreal, and very slow and sedate in its movements. It sleeps during the day clinging to the branch of a tree, and by night prowls about after its prey, which consists of small birds and quadrupeds, eggs, and insects. The name *slow loris* was given in antithesis to *slender loris*, when both these animals were placed in the same genus *Loris.* See *Nycticebus.*—**Slow movement**, in *music*, that movement of a sonata or symphony which is in slow tempo, usually adagio, andante, or largo. It ordinarily follows the first movement, and precedes the minuet or scherzo.—**Slow music**, soft and mournful music slowly played by an orchestra to accompany a pathetic scene: as, the heroine dies to *slow music.*—**Slow nervous fever.** See *fever*[1].=Syn. 1. Delaying, lingering, deliberate.—3 and 4. Heavy, inert, lumpish.—**1-4.** *Slow, Tardy, Dilatory.* *Slow* and *tardy* represent either a fact in external events or an element of character; *dilatory* only the latter. *Dilatory* expresses that disposition or habit by which one is once or generally slow to go about what ought to be done. See *idle.*

**II.**† *n.* A sluggard.

Lothe to bedde and lothe fro bedde, men schalle know the *slow.* *MS. Douce*, 52. (*Halliwell.*)

**slow**[1] (slō), *adv.* [< *slow*[1], *a.*] Slowly. [Poetical or colloq.]

How *slow*
This old moon wanes!
*Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 1. 3.

*Slow* rises worth by poverty depress'd.
*Johnson*, London, l. 177.

**slow**[1] (slō), *v.* [< ME. **slowen*, < AS. *slāwian* (= OHG. *slēwēn*, MHG. *slēwen* = Dan. *slöve*), be slow, < *slāw*, slow: see *slow*[1], *a.*] **I.** *intrans.* To become slow; slacken in speed.

The pulse quickens at first, then *slows.*
*Pop. Sci. Mo.*, XXXI. 773.

The boat *slowed* in to the pier.
*W. Black*, In Far Lochaber, xiii.

**II.** *trans.* **1.** To make slow; delay; retard.

*Par.* Now do you know the reason of this haste.
*Fri.* I would I knew not why it should be *slow'd.*
*Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 1. 16.

Though the age
And death of Terah *slow'd* his pilgrimage.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Vocation.

**2.** To slacken in speed: as, to *slow* a locomotive or a steamer: usually with *up* or *down.*

When ascending rivers where the turns are short, the engine should be *slowed down.* *Luce*, Seamanship, p. 554.

**slow**[2]†, *n.* A Middle English spelling of *slough*[1].

**slow**[3] (slō), *n.* [An abbreviated form of *slow-worm*, q. v.] In *zoöl.*, a sluggish or slow-paced skink, as the slow-worm or blindworm, *Anguis fragilis;* also, a newt or eft of like character.

**slow**[4]†. A Middle English preterit of *slay*[1].

**slowback** (slō'bak), *n.* [< *slow*[1] + *back*[1].] A lubber; an idle fellow; a loiterer. [Prov. Eng.]

The *slowbacks* and lazie bones will none of this.
*J. Favour*, Antiquity's Triumph over Novelty (1619), p. 63. (*Latham.*)

**slow-gaited** (slō'gā'ted), *a.* Slow in gait; moving slowly; slow-paced; tardigrade.

The ass . . . is very *slow-gaited.* *Shak.*, L. L. L., iii. 1. 56.

She went . . . to call the cattle home to be milked, and sauntered back behind the patient *slow-gaited* creatures.
*Mrs. Gaskell*, Sylvia's Lovers, ix.

**slowht.** A Middle English preterit of *slay*[1].

**slow-hound** (slō'hound), *n.* [A var. of *sleuth-hound, slothound*, prob. in conformity to *slow*[4].] A sleuth-hound.

Once decided on his course, Hiram pursued his object with the tenacity of a *slow-hound.*
*R. B. Kimball*, Was he Successful? p. 310.

**slowing** (slō'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slow*[1], *v.*] A lessening of speed; gradually retarded movement; retardation.

She delivered a broadside and, without *slowing*, ran into the Cumberland's port-bow.
*New York Tribune*, March 12, 1862.

The pulse showed *slowings* after the exhibition of ergotin. *Nature*, XXX. 212.

**slowly**† (slō'li), *a.* [< *slow*[1] + *-ly*[1].] Slow.

With *slowly* steps these couple walk'd.
*Birth of Robin Hood* (Child's Ballads, V. 393).

**slowly** (slō'li), *adv.* [< ME. *slawliche, slawly, slauli;* < *slow*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a slow manner; not quickly or hastily; deliberately; tardily; not rashly or with precipitation.

Love that comes too late,
Like a remorseful pardon *slowly* carried.
*Shak.*, All's Well, v. 3. 58.

A land of just and old renown,
Where freedom *slowly* broadens down
From precedent to precedent.
*Tennyson*, You ask me why, tho' ill at ease.

**slow-match** (slō'mach), *n.* A match so composed as to burn very slowly and at a regular fixed rate: it is generally prepared by soaking or boiling rope or cord of some sort in a solution of saltpeter.

**slowness** (slō'nes), *n.* [< ME. *slownes, slawnesse;* < *slow*[1] + *-ness.*] The state or character of being slow, in any sense.

**slow-paced** (slō'pāst), *a.* Moving or advancing slowly; slow-gaited; tardigrade: specifically said of the slow lemur.

Thou great Wrong, that, through the *slow-paced* years,
Didst hold thy millions fettered.
*Bryant*, Death of Slavery.

**slows** (slōz), *n.* [Appar. pl. of *slow*[1]: used to describe a torpid condition.] Milk-sickness.

**slow-sighted** (slo'sī'ted), *a.* Slow to discern.

**slow-sure** (slō'shör), *a.* Slow and sure. [Poetical and rare.]

*Slow-sure* Britain's secular might.
*Emerson*, Monadnoc.

**slow-up** (slō'up), *n.* The act of slackening speed. [Colloq.]

**slow-winged** (slō'wingd), *a.* Flying slowly.

O *slow-wing'd* turtle! shall a buzzard take thee?
*Shak.*, T. of the S., ii. 1. 208.

**slow-witted** (slō'wit'ed), *a.* Mentally sluggish; dull.

The description of the Emperour, viz. . . . for qualitie simple and *slowe-witted.*
*Protest of Merchants Trading to Muscovy* (Ellis's Lit. Letters, p. 79).

**slow-worm** (slō'wėrm), *n.* [Also *sloe-worm* (simulating *sloe*, "because it vseth to creepe and live on sloe-trees," Minsheu); < ME. *sloworme, slowurm, slowurme, slaworme,* < AS. *slāwyrm, slāwerm* (not **slāw-wyrme*, as in Somner, or **slāwwyrm*, as in Lye), a slow-worm (glossing L. *regulus stellio* and *spalangius*), = Sw. (transposed) *orm-slå* = Norw. *orm-slo*, a slow-worm; prob. < **slå*, contr. of **slaha*, lit. 'smiter' (= Sw. *slå* = Norw. *slo*, a slow-worm) (< *slcán* = Sw. *slå* = Norw. *slaa*, strike) + *wyrm*, worm: see *slay*[1] and *worm.* The word has been confused in popular etym. with *slow*[1], as if < *slow*[1] + *worm;* hence the false AS. forms above mentioned, and the present spelling.] A scincoid lizard of the family *Anguidæ:* same as *blindworm.* Also *slow.* See cut under *Anguis.*

The pretty little *slow-worms* that are not only harmless, but seem to respond to gentle and kindly treatment.
*A. Jessopp*, Arcady, ii.

**sloyd**, *n.* See *sloid.*

**slub**[1] (slub), *n.* [Cf. *slab*[2], *slob*[2].] Loose mud; mire. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**slub**[2] (slub), *n.* [Also *slobber, slubbing;* origin uncertain; cf. *slubber*[2].] Wool slightly twisted preparatory to spinning, usually that which has been carded.

**slub**[2] (slub), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slubbed*, ppr. *slubbing.* [< *slub*[2], *n.*] To twist slightly after carding, so as to prepare for spinning: said of woolen yarn.

**slubber**[1] (slub'ėr), *v.* [Also *slobber;* < ME. *slobberen,* < D. *slobberen*, lap, sup up, = MLG. *slubberen*, LG. *slubbern*, lap, sip, = G. (dial.) *schlubbern* = Dan. *slubbre*, slobber, = Sw. dial. *slubbra*, be disorderly, slubber, slobber; freq. of a verb seen in Sw. dial. *slubba*, mix up liquids in a slovenly way, be careless. Cf. *slobber*[1], *slabber*[1], *slop*[1].] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To daub; stain; sully; soil; obscure.

You must therefore be content to *slubber* the gloss of your new fortunes with this more stubborn and boisterous expedition. *Shak.*, Othello, i. 3. 227.

Pompey I overthrew; what did that get me?
The *slubber'd* name of an authoriz'd enemy.
*Fletcher* (*and another*), False One, ii. 3.

**2.** To do in a slovenly, careless manner, or with unbecoming haste; slur over. [Rare.]

*Slubber* not business for my sake.
*Shak.*, M. of V., ii. 8. 39.

If a marriage should be thus *slubbered* up in a play, ere almost any body had taken notice you were in love, the spectators would take it to be but ridiculous.
*Beau. and Fl.*, Captain, v. 5.

**II.** *intrans.* To act or proceed in a slovenly, careless, or hurried manner. [Rare.]

Which answers also are to be done, not in a huddling or *slubbering* fashion—gaping or scratching the head, or spitting, even in the midst of their answer—but gently and plausibly, thinking what they say.
*G. Herbert*, Country Parson, vi.

**slubber**[1] (slub'ėr), *n.* [< *slubber*[1], *v.*] Any viscous substance. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**slubber**[2] (slub'ėr), *v. t.* [Cf. *slub*[2].] To dress (wool). *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**slubber**[2] (slub'ėr), *n.* [Also *slobber;* cf. *slubber*[3].] Half-twined or ill-twined woolen thread. *Jamieson.*

**slubber**[3] (slub′ėr), *n.* [< *slub*[2] + *-er*[1].] 1. One who slubs or who manages a slubbing-machine. — 2. A slubbing-machine.

**slubberdegullion** (slub″ėr-dē-gul′yon), *n.* [Also *slabberdegullion*; < *slubber*[1] or *slabber*[1] + *-de-*, insignificant or as in *hobbledehoy*, + *gullion*, var. of *cullion*, a base fellow. Cf. *slubberer*, a mischievous, meddling person; Dan. *slubbert*, a scamp.] A contemptible creature; a base, foul wretch. [Low.]

> Who so is sped is matcht with a woman,
> He may weep without the help of an onyon,
> He 's an oxe and an asse, and a *slubberdegullion*.
> *Musarum Deliciæ* (1656), p. 79. (*Halliwell.*)

> Quoth she, "Although thou hast deserv'd,
> Base *Slubberdegullion*, to be serv'd
> As thou didst vow to deal with me,
> If thou hadst got the victory."
> *S. Butler*, Hudibras, I. iii. 886.

**slubberer** (slub′ėr-ėr), *n.* [< *slubber*[1] + *-er*[1].] A mischievous, meddling person; a turbulent man. *Hollyband*, Dict., 1593. (*Halliwell.*)

**slubberingly** (slub′ėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a slovenly or hurried and careless manner. [Rare.]

> And *slubberingly* patch up some slight and shallow rhime.
> *Drayton*, Polyolbion, xxi.

**slubbing** (slub′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slub*[2], *v.*] Same as *slub*[2].

> *Slubbings* intended for warp-yarn must be more twisted than those for weft. *Ure*, Dict., III. 1167.

**slubbing-billy** (slub′ing-bil′i), *n.* An early form of the slubbing-machine.

**slubbing-machine** (slub′ing-ma-shēn′), *n.* In *wool-spinning*, a machine used for imparting a slight twist to rovings, to give them the needed strength for working them in the subsequent operations of drawing and spinning.

**sluce**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sluice*.

**sluckabed** (sluk′a-bed), *n.* A dialectal form of *slugabed*.

**slud** (slud), *n.* [Cf. *sludge*.] Wet mud. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**sludge** (sluj), *n.* [A var. of *slutch* (as *grudge* of *grutch*), this being a var. of *slitch*, *sleech*: see *slutch*, *sleech*. Cf. *slud* and *slush*.] 1. Mud; mire.

> A draggled mawkin, thou,
> That tends her bristled grunters in the *sludge*.
> *Tennyson*, Princess, v.

> The same arrangement [for separating liquid from solid matter] is in use for dealing with sewage *sludge*.
> *Sci. Amer. Supp.*, p. 7111.

2. A pasty mixture of snow or ice and water; half-melted snow; slush.

> The snow of yesterday has surrounded us with a pasty *sludge*; but the young ice continues to be our most formidable opponent. *Kane*, Sec. Grinn. Exp., I. 82.

3. In *mining*, the fine powder produced by the action of the drill or borer in a bore-hole, when mixed with water, as is usually the case in large and deep bore-holes. The powder when dry is often called *bore-meal*. — 4. Refuse from various operations, as from the washing of coal; also, refuse acid and alkali solutions from the agitators, in the refining of crude petroleum: sometimes used, but incorrectly, as the equivalent of *slimes*, or the very finely comminuted material coming from the stamps. See *slime*, 3. — **Sludge acid**, acid which has been used for the purification of petroleum.

**sludge-door** (sluj′dōr), *n.* An opening in a steam-boiler through which the deposited matter can be removed.

**sludge-hole** (sluj′hōl), *n.* Same as *sludge-door*.

**sludger** (sluj′ėr), *n.* [< *sludge* + *-er*[1].] A cylinder, with a valve at the end, for removing the sludge from a bore-hole; a sand-pump, shell, or shell-pump.

**sludging** (sluj′ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of **sludge*, v., < *sludge*, *n.*] In *hydraul. engin.*, the operation of filling the cracks caused by the contraction of clay in embankments with mud sufficiently wet to run freely. *E. H. Knight.*

**sludgy** (sluj′i), *a.* [< *sludge* + *-y*[1].] Consisting of sludge; miry; slushy.

> The warm, copious rain falling on the snow was at first absorbed and held back, . . . until the whole mass of snow was saturated and became *sludgy*. *The Century*, XL. 499.

**slue**[1] (slö), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slued*, ppr. *sluing*. [Also *slew*; cf. E. dial. *sluer*, *slewer*, give way, fall down, slide down; perhaps for **snue*, < Icel. *snua*, bend, turn, = Dan. *sno*, twist, twine.] **I.** *trans.* 1. *Naut.*, to turn round, as a mast or boom about its axis, without removing it from its place. — 2. To turn or twist about: often followed by *round* and used reflexively.

> They laughed and *slued themselves round*.
> *Dickens*, Great Expectations, xxviii.

> Bang went gun number two, and, again, gun number three, as fast as they could load and *slue* the piece *round*.
> *W. H. Russell*, Diary in India, II. 376.

**II.** *intrans.* To turn about; turn or swing round: often followed by *round*.

> Vessels . . . *sluing* on their heels.
> *W. C. Russell*, Sailor's Sweetheart, ii.

**slue**[1] (slö), *n.* [< *slue*[1], *v.*] The turning of a body upon an axis within its figure: as, he gave his chair a *slue* to the left.

**slue**[2], *n.* A variant spelling (also *slew*, *sloo*) of *slough*[1] in its second pronunciation.

**slue**[3] (slö), *n.* [Also *slew*; origin obscure.] A considerable quantity: as, if you want wood, there 's a *slue* of it on the pavement. [Slang.]

**slued** (slöd), *a.* [Also *slewed*; prop. pp. of *slue*[1], *v.*] Slightly drunk. [Cant.]

> He came into our place at night to take her home; rather *slued*, but not much. *Dickens.*

**sluer** (slö′ėr), *n.* [< *slue*[1] + *-er*[1].] The steerer in a whaleboat. Also *slewer*.

**slue-rope** (slö′rōp), *n.* *Naut.*, a rope applied for turning a spar or other object in a required direction.

**slug**[1] (slug), *v.* [Also dial. **sluck* (in *sluckabed*, var. of *slugabed*); < ME. *sluggen*, **sloggen*, a var. of **slukken*, **slokken* = LG. **slukken*, in freq. *slukkern*, be loose, = Norw. *sloka*, go in a heavy, dragging way, = Sw. *sloka*, hang down, droop, = Dan. **sluke*, **sluge* (in comp. *sluk-öret*, with drooping ears); cf. Icel. *slōkr* = Norw. *slok*, a slouching fellow. Cf. *slock*[1], *slouch*. The forms are chiefly dialectal, and the senses are involved. Hence *slug*[2], *sluggard*, etc.] **I.** *intrans.* To be slow, dull, or inert; be lazy; lie abed: said of persons or of things.

> *Sluggyn*, desidio, torpeo. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 460.

> He was not *slugging* all night in a cabin under his mantell. *Spenser*, State of Ireland.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To make sluggish.

> It is still Episcopacie that before all our eyes worsens and *slugs* the most learned and seeming religious of our Ministers. *Milton*, Reformation in Eng., i.

2. To hinder; retard.

> They [inquiries into final causes] are indeed but remoras and hinderances to stay and *slug* the ship for farther sailing. *Bacon*, Advancement of Learning, ii.

**slug**[1] (slug), *a.* and *n.* [< ME. *sluggc*; cf. LG. *slukk*, drooping, downcast: see *slug*[1], *v.*] **I.**† *a.* Slow; sluggish.

> Lord, when we leave the world and come to thee,
> How dull, how *slug* are we!
> *Quarles*, Emblems, i. 13.

**II.** *n.* 1. A slow, heavy, lazy fellow; a sluggard; a slow-moving animal. [Obsolete or provincial.]

> The *slugge* iokyth to be holpe of God that commawndyth men to waake in the worlde.
> *Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 32.

> Thou drone, thou snail, thou *slug*, thou sot!
> *Shak.*, C. of E., ii. 2. 196.

Hence — 2. Any slow-moving thing.

> Thus hath Independency, as a little but lite Pinnace, in a short time got the wind of and given a broad-side to Presbytery; which soon grew a *slug*, when once the Northwind ceased to fill its sailes.
> *Bp. Gauden*, Tears of the Church, p. 381.

> His rendezvous for his fleete and for all *slugges* to come to should be between Calais and Dover.
> *Pepys*, Diary, Oct. 17, 1666.

> A *slug* must be kept going, and an impetuous one [horse] restrained. *Encyc. Brit.*, XII. 199.

3†. A hindrance; an obstruction.

> Usury . . . doth dull and damp all industries, improvements, and new inventions, wherein money would be stirring, if it were not for this *slug*. *Bacon*, Usury (ed. 1887).

**slug**[2] (slug), *n.* [Prob. a particular use of *slug*[1], *n.*] 1. A terrestrial pulmonate gastropod of one of the families *Limacidæ* and *Arionidæ* and related ones, which has only a rudimentary shell, if any. The species inhabit all the northern temperate regions of the globe, living on the land, and chiefly about decaying wood in forests, gardens, and damp places. Marine nudibranchiate gastropods are called *sea-slugs*. See *sea-slug*, and cut under *Limacidæ*.

> *Slugs*, pinch'd with hunger, smear'd the slimy wall.
> *Churchill*, Prophecy of Famine.

2. Some or any slug-like soft-bodied insect or its larva; a grub: as, the yellow-spotted willow-*slug*, the larva of a saw-fly, *Nematus ventralis*. See *pear-slug*, *rose-slug*, *slug-caterpillar*, *slug-worm*. — 3. The trepang or sea-cucumber; any edible holothurian; a sea-slug. — **Burrowing slugs**, the *Testacellidæ*. — **Giant slug**, *Ariolimax columbianus*. It affords a thick tenacious slime, which is used by the Indians to lime humming-birds. [California to Alaska.] — **Oceanic slugs**, the *Phyllirhoidæ*. See cut under *Phyllirhoë*. — **Rough slugs**, slugs of the family *Onchidiidæ*. — **Teneriffe slug**, a slug of the genus *Phosphorax*, which shines at night like the glow-worm. — **True slugs**, slugs of the restricted family *Limacidæ*. — **Water-loving slugs**, the *Onchidiidæ*.

**slug**[3] (slug), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *slugged*, ppr. *slugging*. [Also *slog*; prob. ult. a secondary form of *slay*, < AS. *slēan* (pret. *slōh*, pl. *slōgon*), strike: see *slay*[1].] To strike heavily. Compare *slugger*.

**slug**[3] (slug), *n.* [< *slug*[3], *v.*] A heavy or forcible blow; a hard hit.

**slug**[4] (slug), *n.* [Origin uncertain: (*a*) prob. lit. 'a heavy piece,' < *slug*[1], *a.*; otherwise (*b*) < *slug*[2], a snail, from a fancied resemblance; or (*c*) < *slug*[3], *v.*, strike heavily.] 1. A rather heavy piece of crude metal, frequently rounded in form.

> "That is platinum, and it is worth about $150." It was an insignificant looking *slug*, but its weight was impressive and commanded respect.
> *Elect. Rev.* (Amer.), XVI. viii. 2.

Specifically — (*a*) A bullet not regularly formed and truly spherical, such as were frequently used with smooth-bore guns or old-fashioned rifles. These were sometimes hammered, sometimes chewed into an approximately spherical form.

> For all the words that came from gullets,
> If long, were *slugs*; if short ones, bullets.
> *Cotton*, Burlesque, Upon the Great Frost.

> I took four muskets, and loaded them with two *slugs* and five small bullets each. *Defoe*, Robinson Crusoe, xvi.

Hence — (*b*) Any projectile of irregular shape, as one of the pieces constituting mitraille. (*c*) A thick blank of type-metal made to separate lines of print and to show a line of white space; also, such a piece with a number or word, to be used temporarily as a direction or marking for any purpose, as in newspaper composing-rooms the distinctive number placed at the beginning of a compositor's "take," to mark it as his work. Thin blanks are known as *leads*. All blanks thicker than one sixteenth of an inch are known as *slugs*, and are called by the names of their proper type-bodies: as, nonpareil *slugs*; pica *slugs*. (*d*) In *metal.*, a mass of partially roasted ore. (*e*) A lump of lead or other heavy metal carried in the hand by ruffians as a weapon of attack. It is sometimes attached to the wrist by a cord or thong: in that case it is called a *slung-shot*. [Vulgar.] (*f*) A hatters' heating-iron. *E. H. Knight.* (*g*) A gold coin of the value of fifty dollars, privately issued in San Francisco during the mining excitement of 1849. Round slugs were very rare, the octagonal or hexagonal form being usual.

> An interesting reminder of early days in California, in the shape of a round fifty-dollar *slug*. . . . But fifty of these round fifty-dollar pieces were issued when orders came from the East prohibiting private coinage.
> *San Francisco Bulletin*, May 10, 1890.

2. A stunted horn. Compare *scur*[2].

> The late Sir B. T. Brandreth Gibbs, . . . in the "Short Introductory Notes on Some of the Principal Breeds of Cattle, Sheep, and Pigs," . . . says: "Occasionally some have small *slugs* or stumps, which are not affixed to the skull." Dr. Fleming, 1812, wrote similarly about the existence of these "*slugs*" then, and is quoted by Boyd-Dawkins as evidence of the fast appearances in this ancient breed of a reminiscence of its former character.
> *Amer. Nat.*, XXII. 794.

**slug**[4] (slug), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slugged*, ppr. *slugging*. [< *slug*[4], *n.*] **I.** *trans.* To load with a slug or slugs, as a gun. [Rare.]

**II.** *intrans.* In *gun.*, to assume the sectional shape of the bore when fired: said of a bullet slightly larger than the bore.

**slug**[5] (slug), *n.* [Origin obscure.] In *mining*, a loop made in a rope for convenience in descending a shallow shaft, the miner putting his leg through the loop, by which he is supported while being lowered by the man at the windlass.

**slugabed** (slug′a-bed), *n.* [Also dial. *sluckabed*; < *slug*[1] + *abed*.] One who indulges in lying abed; a sluggard.

> Why, lamb! why, lady! fie, you *slug-a-bed!*
> *Shak.*, R. and J., iv. 5. 2.

> Get up, sweet *slug-a-bed*, and see
> The dew-bespangling herb and tree.
> *Herrick*, Corinna 's going a Maying.

**slug-caterpillar** (slug′kat′ėr-pil-ăr), *n.* One of the footless slug-like larvæ of the bombycid moths of the family *Limacodidæ*. Some of the slug-caterpillars are also stinging-caterpillars. See *stinging-caterpillar*. Compare *slug-worm*. [U. S.]

**slug-fly** (slug′flī), *n.* A saw-fly whose larva is a slug-worm. See *slug*[2], *n.*, 2.

**slugga** (slug′ä), *n.* [< Ir. *slugaid*, a deep mire, a slough: see *slough*[1].] In Ireland, a swallow-hole, or abrupt deep cavity formed in certain limestone districts by the falling of parts of the surface-rock into depressions which have been made by subterranean rivers. The courses of these rivers may be sometimes traced by the sluggas. In some localities they are dotted irregularly over the country, as if the region were now or had been traversed by a network of subterranean watercourses.

> A *slugga* is usually shaped like an hour-glass, although some have perpendicular sides; they seem always to be formed from below.
> *G. H. Kinahan*, Geol. of Ireland, p. 325.

**sluggard** (slug′ärd), *n.* and *a.* [< ME. **sluggard*, **slogard* (cf. *sluggardy*); < *slug*[1] + *-ard*.]

**I.** *n.* A person habitually lazy, idle, and slow; a drone.

Go to the ant, thou *sluggard;* consider her ways, and be wise. Prov. vi. 6.

'Tis the voice of the *Sluggard;* I heard him complain,
"You have wak'd me too soon; I must slumber again."
*Watts,* Moral Songs, i.

**II.** *a.* Sluggish; lazy; characteristic of a sluggard.

The more to blame my *sluggard* negligence.
*Shak.,* Lucrece, l. 1278.

**sluggardize** (slug'ärd-dīz), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sluggardized,* ppr. *sluggardizing.* [< *sluggard* + *-ize.*] To make idle or lazy; make a sluggard of. [Rare.]

I rather would entreat thy company
To see the wonders of the world abroad
Than, living dully *sluggardized* at home,
Wear out thy youth with shapeless idleness.
*Shak.,* T. G. of V., i. 1. 7.

**sluggardy**† (slug'ärd-di), *n.* [< ME. **sluggardie, sloggardye, slogardye;* as *sluggard* + *-y*[3].] The state of a sluggard; sloth.

Constant in herte, and evere in bisynesse,
To dryve hire out of ydel *slogardye.*
*Chaucer,* Physician's Tale, l. 57.

Ariae! for shame, do away your *sluggardy.*
*Wyatt,* The Lover Unhappy.

**slugged**†, *a.* Same as *sluggish.*

**sluggedness**† (slug'ed-nes), *n.* [ME. *slugged-nes;* < *slugged* + *-ness.*] Sluggardness; sloth.

Wyse labourе and myshappe seldom mete to-gyder, but yet *slugyednes* [read *sluggedness*] and myshappe be seledom dyaeveyrde. *Political Poems,* etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 32.

**slugger** (slug'ėr), *n.* One who hits hard with the fists; a pugilist. [U. S.]

**slugging** (slug'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slug*[3], *v.*] Hard hitting with the fists, in fighting. [U. S.]

They [the muscles] have their own æsthetics: hence there have always been athletic sports, and hence even pugilism would have no charm if it were mere *slugging.*
*Science,* IV. 473.

**slugging-match** (slug'ing-mach), *n.* A pugilistic contest in which the contestants slug each other; an unskilful, brutal fight. [U. S.]

**sluggish** (slug'ish), *a.* [< *slug*[1] + *-ish*[1].] 1. Slow; having or giving evidence of little motion: as, a *sluggish* stream.

A Voyage which proved very tedious and hazardous to us, by reason of our ships being so *sluggish* a Sailer that She would not ply to Wind-ward.
*Dampier,* Voyages, II. ii. 19.

The *sluggish* murmur of the river Somme.
*Scott,* Quentin Durward, xxviii.

2. Idle and lazy, habitually or temporarily; indolent; slothful; dull; inactive.

Move faster, *sluggish* camel.
*Massinger,* The Bashful Lover, i. 1.

To us his temperament seems *sluggish,* and is only kindled into energy by the most fiery stimulants.
*Whipple,* Ess. and Rev., I. 135.

3. Inert; inactive; torpid.

Matter, being impotent, *sluggish,* and inactive, hath no power to stir or move itself. *Woodward.*

4. Dull; tame; stupid.

Incredible it may seem so *sluggish* a conceit should prove so ancient as to be authoriz'd by the Elder Ninnius.
*Milton,* Hist. Eng., i.

=**Syn. 2.** *Lazy, Slothful,* etc. (see *idle*); slack, supine, phlegmatic, apathetic.

**sluggishly** (slug'ish-li), *adv.* In a sluggish manner; torpidly; lazily; drowsily; idly; slowly.

**sluggishness** (slug'ish-nes), *n.* The state or character of being sluggish, in any sense of that word.

**sluggy** (slug'i), *a.* [Also *sloggy;* < ME. *sluggy, sloggy;* < *slug*[1] + *-y*[1].] Sluggish. [Obsolete or provincial.]

Thanne cometh sompnolence, that is *sloggy* slombrynge, which maketh a man be hevy and dul in body and in soule.
*Chaucer,* Parson's Tale.

Lean him on his elbowe, as if sleepe had caught him,
Which claimes most interest in such *sluggy* men.
*Tourneur,* Revenger's Tragedy, iv. 2.

**slug-horn**[1] (slug'hôrn), *n.* [< *slug*[4] + *horn.*] A short and ill-formed horn of an animal of the ox kind, turned downward, and appearing to have been stunted in its growth. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**slughorn**[2] (slug'hôrn), *n.* [A corruption of *slogan,* perhaps simulating *slug-horn*[1].] Same as *slogan.* [In the second and third quotations used erroneously, as if meaning some kind of horn.]

The deaucht trumpet blawis the brag of were;
The *slughorne,* cusente, or the wachc cry
Went for the battall all auld be reddy.
*Gavin Douglas,* tr. of Virgil, p. 230.

Some caught a *slughorne* and an onsett wounde.
*Chatterton,* Battle of Hastings, ii. 10.

Dauntless the *slughorn* to my lips I set,
And blew "Childe Roland to the Dark Tower came."
*Browning,* Childe Roland to the Dark Tower Came.

**slugly**† (slug'li), *adv.* [< *slug*[1] + *-ly*[2].] Sluggishly.

God giue va grace, the weyes for to keepe
Of his precepts, and *slugly* not to sleepe
In shame of sinne. *Hakluyt's Voyages,* I. 207.

**slug-shaped** (slug'shāpt), *a.* Limaciform: specifically noting the larvæ of various butterflies which in some respects resemble slugs. *E. Newman.*

**slug-snail** (slug'snāl), *n.* A slug; also, loosely, any snail of the family *Helicidæ.*

**slug-worm** (slug'wėrm), *n.* One of the slimy slug-like larvæ of the saw-flies of the genus *Selandria* and allied genera; specifically, the larva of *S. cerasi. W. D. Peck,* Nat. Hist. of Slug-worm (Boston, 1799).

**sluice** (slös), *n.* [Early mod. E. *sluce, sluse, scluse;* < ME. *scluse* = MD. *sluys,* D. *sluis* = MLG. *sluse,* LG. *sluis* (> G. *schleuse*) = Dan. *sluse* = Sw. *sluss,* < OF. *escluse,* F. *écluse* = Sp. *esclusa,* < ML. *exclusa* (also, after Rom., *sclusa*), a sluice, flood-gate, prop. adj. (sc. *aqua,* water shut off), fem. of *exclusus,* shut off, pp. of *excludere,* shut off: see *exclude.* Cf. *close*[1], *recluse, secluse.*] 1. A body of water held in check by a flood-gate; a stream of water issuing through a flood-gate.—2. A gate or other contrivance by which the flow of water in a waterway is controlled; a flood-gate; also, an artificial passage or channel into which water is allowed to enter by such a gate; a sluiceway; hence, any artificial channel for running water: as, a mill-*sluice.* Sluices are extensively used in hydraulic works, and exhibit great variety in their construction, according to the purposes which they are intended to serve. Often used figuratively.

A foure square Cisterne of eighteene cubits depth, whereinto the water of Nilus is conuaied by a certaine *sluce* vnder the ground. *Purchas,* Pilgrimage, p. 563.

Two other precious drops, that ready stood,
Each in their crystal *sluice,* he ere they fell
Kiss'd. *Milton,* P. L., v. 133.

The foaming tide rushing through the mill *sluice* at his wheel. *W. M. Baker,* New Timothy, p. 80.

3. In *mining,* a trough made of boards, used for separating gold from the gravel and sand in which it occurs. Its bottom is lined with riffles, and these, with the help of quicksilver, arrest and detain the

Sluice.

particles of gold as they are borne along by the current of water. The sluice may be of any width or length corresponding with the amount of material to be handled; but the supply of water must be sufficiently abundant, and the topographic conditions favorable, especially as regards the disposal of the tailings.

The *sluice* is a contrivance by which an almost unlimited amount of material may be washed; it is only necessary to enlarge its size, and increase its length, giving it at the same time a proportionate grade.
*J. D. Whitney,* Auriferous Gravels, p. 61.

4. In steam-engines, the injection-valve by which the water of condensation is introduced into the condenser.—5. A tubulure or pipe through which water is directed at will. *E. H. Knight.*—**Falling sluice,** a kind of flood-gate for mill-dams, rivers, canals, etc., which is self-acting, or so contrived as to fall down of itself in the event of a flood, thereby enlarging the waterway.—**Ground-sluice,** in *mining,* a channel or gutter formed by water aided by the pick and shovel in the detritus on the surface of the bed-rock, which answers temporarily the place of a sluice, or which is used when water cannot be got for a sufficient length of time to make it worth while to build a wooden sluice.

**sluice** (slös), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *sluiced,* ppr. *sluicing.* [Early mod. E. also *sluce;* < *sluice, n.*] 1. To open a flood-gate or sluice upon; let a copious flow of water on or in: as, to *sluice* a meadow.—2. To draw out or off, as water, by a sluice: as, to *sluice* the water into the corn-fields or to a mill.

Nigh on the plain, in many cells prepared,
That underneath had veins of liquid fire
*Sluiced* from the lake, a second multitude
With wondrous art founded the massy ore,
Severing each kind, and scumm'd the bullion dross.
*Milton,* P. L., i. 702.

A broad canal
From the main river *sluiced.*
*Tennyson,* Arabian Nights.

3. To wet or lave abundantly.

He dried his neck and face, which he had been *sluicing* with cold water. *De Quincey.*

The great seas came flying over the bows, *sluicing* the decks with a mimic ocean.
*W. H. Russell,* Diary in India, I. 4.

4. To scour out or cleanse by means of sluices: as, to *sluice* a harbor.—5. To let out as by a sluice; cause to gush out.

Twas I *sluc't* out his life bloode.
*Marston,* Antonio and Mellida, II., v. 6.

**sluice-fork** (slös'fôrk), *n.* A form of fork having many tines, used to remove obstructions from a sluiceway.

**sluice-gate** (slös'gāt), *n.* The gate of a sluice; a water-gate; a flood-gate; a sluice.

**sluice-valve** (slös'valv), *n.* 1. A sliding gate which controls the opening in a sluiceway.—2. A slide at the outlet of a main or discharge-pipe, serving to regulate the flow.

**sluiceway** (slös'wā), *n.* An artificial passage or channel into which water is let by a sluice; hence, any small artificial channel for running water.

**sluicing** (slö'sing), *n.* [< *sluice* + *-ing*[1].] The material of a sluice or sluiceway. [Rare.]

Decayed driftwood, trunks of trees, fragments of broken *sluicing,* . . . swept into sight a moment, and were gone.
*Bret Harte,* Argonauts, Mrs. Skagg's Husbands.

**sluicy** (slö'si), *a.* [< *sluice* + *-y*[1].] 1. Falling in streams, as from a sluice.

And oft whole sheets descend of *sluicy* rain.
*Dryden,* tr. of Virgil's Georgics, i. 437.

Incessant cataracts the thund'rer poura,
And half the skies descend in *sluicy* show'rs.
*Pope,* Iliad, xii. 23.

2. Wet, as if sluiced. [Rare.]

She dabbles on the cool and *sluicy* sands.
*Keats,* Endymion, i.

**sluke** (slök), *n.* Same as *sloke,* and *laver*[2], 1.

**slum**[1] (slum), *n.* [Cf. *slump*[1], *sloam, slawm.*] In *metal.,* same as *slime,* 3: chiefly in the plural. [Pacific coast.]

The *slums,* light gravel, etc., passing off through the waste flume at every upward motion.
*Sci. Amer.,* N. S., LXII. 341.

**slum**[2] (slum), *n.* [Cf. *slum*[1].] A dirty back street of a city, especially such a street inhabited by a squalid and criminal population; a low and dangerous neighborhood: chiefly in the plural: as, the *slums* of Whitechapel and Westminster in London.

Close under the Abbey of Westminster there lie concealed labyrinths of lanes and courts and alleys and *slums.*
*Cardinal Wiseman.*

Gone is the Rookery, a conglomeration of *slums* and alleys in the heart of St. Giles's.
*E. H. Yates,* Fifty Years of London Life, I. ii.

**slum**[2] (slum), *v. i.*; pret. and pp. *slummed,* ppr. *slumming.* [< *slum*[2], *n.*] 1. To keep to back streets. *Leland.*—2. To visit the slums of a city, often from mere curiosity or as a diversion. [Recent.]

**slumber** (slum'bėr), *v.* [Early mod. E. also *slombre;* < ME. *slumberen, slombren* (with excrescent *b* developed between *m* and *r,* as in *number,* etc.), earlier *slumeren, slomeren,* = D. *sluimeren* = MLG. *slummeren* = MHG. *slummern,* G. *schlummern* = Sw. *slumra* = Dan. *slumre,* slumber; freq. of ME. *slumen* (E. dial. *sloum, sloom*) = D. *sluimen* = MLG. *slomen, slommen* = MHG. *slumen, slummen,* slumber; cf. ME. *slume, sloumbe* (E. dial. *sloum, sloom*), < AS. *sluma,* slumber; prob. akin to Goth. *slawan,* be silent, MHG. *slūr,* lounge, idle, G. *slure, slune,* slumber.] **I.** *intrans.* 1. To grow sleepy or drowsy; begin to sleep; fall asleep; also, to sleep lightly; doze.

And as I lay and lened and loked in the wateres,
I *slombred* in a slepyng, it sweyued so merye.
*Piers Plowman* (B), Prol., l. 10.

Or, if you do but *slumber,* I'll appear
In the shape of all my wrongs, and, like a Fury,
Fright you to madness.
*Fletcher,* Spanish Curate, iv. 1.

*Corb.* Does he sleep well?
*Mos.* No wink, sir, all this night,
Nor yesterday; but *slumbers.*
*B. Jonson,* Volpone, i. 1.

My slumbers—if I *slumber*—are not sleep,
But a continuance of enduring thought.
*Byron,* Manfred, i. 1.

2. To sleep; sleep quietly.

God has granted you this sight of your country's happiness ere you *slumber* in the grave forever.
*D. Webster*, Speech, June 17, 1825.

At my feet the city *slumbered*.
*Longfellow*, Belfry of Bruges.

If Sleep and Death be truly one,
And every spirit's folded bloom
Thro' all its intervital gloom
In some long trance should *slumber* on.
*Tennyson*, In Memoriam, xliii.

3. To be in a state of negligence, sloth, supineness, or inactivity.

Why *slumbers* Pope, who leads the tuneful train,
Nor hears that virtue which he loves complain?
*Young*, Love of Fame, i. 35.

*Slumbering* under a kind of half reformation.
*Jefferson*, Correspondence, II. 446.

Pent Greek patriotism *slumbered* for centuries till it blazed out grandly in the Liberation War of 1821–5.
*J. S. Blackie.*

=Syn. 1 and 2. *Drowse*, *Doze*, etc. See *sleep*.

**II.** *trans.* 1. To lay to sleep; cause to slumber or sleep. [Rare.]

To honest a deed after it was done, or to *slumber* his conscience in the doing, he [Felton] studied other incentive. *Sir H. Wotton*, Life of the Duke of Buckingham.

2†. To stun; stupefy. [Rare.]

Now bene they come whereas the Palmer sate,
Keeping that *slombred* corse to him assind.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. viii. 11.

3. To cause to be latent; keep as if in a sleeping condition. [Rare.]

If Christ *slumbered* the Godhead in himself, the mercy of God may be *slumbered*, it may be hidden from his servants, but it cannot be taken away. *Donne*, Sermons, ii.

**slumber** (slum'bėr), *n.* [= D. *sluimer* = MG. *slummer*, G. *schlummer* = Sw. Dan. *slummer;* from the verb.] 1. Light sleep; sleep not deep or sound.

From carelessness it shall fall into *slumber*, and from a *slumber* it shall settle into a deep and long sleep. *South.*

To all, to each, a fair good-night,
And pleasing dreams, and *slumbers* light!
*Scott*, Marmion, L'Envoy.

2. Sleep, especially sound sleep.

Even lust and envy sleep; yet love denies
Rest to my soul, and *slumber* to my eyes.
*Dryden*, Indian Emperor, iii. 2.

Calm as cradled child in dreamless *slumber* bound.
*Shelley*, Revolt of Islam, i. 15.

3. A sleeping state; sleep regarded as an act.

The mockery of unquiet *slumbers*.
*Shak.*, Rich. III., iii. 2. 27.

**slumberer** (slum'bėr-ėr), *n.* [< *slumber* + *-er*1.] One who slumbers; a sleeper.

**slumbering** (slum'bėr-ing), *n.* [< ME. *slomeryng;* verbal n. of *slumber*, *v.*] The state of sleep or repose; the condition of one who sleeps or slumbers.

Off aunters ben olde of aunsetris nobill,
And slydyn vppon shlepe [read *sclepe*] by *slomeryng* of Age.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 6.

In a dream, in a vision of the night, when deep sleep falleth upon men, in *slumberings* upon the bed.
Job xxxiii. 15.

**slumberingly** (slum'bėr-ing-li), *adv.* In a slumbering manner; sleepily.

**slumberland** (slum'bėr-land), *n.* The region or state of slumber. [Poetical.]

Takes his strange rest at heart of *slumberland*.
*Swinburne*, Tristram of Lyonesse, vi.

**slumberless** (slum'bėr-les), *a.* [< *slumber* + *-less.*] Without slumber; sleepless.

And the future is dark, and the present is spread
Like a pillow of thorns for thy *slumberless* head!
*Shelley*, Prometheus Unbound, i.

**slumberous** (slum'bėr-us), *a.* [Also *slumbrous;* < *slumber* + *-ous.*] 1. Inviting or causing sleep; soporific.

While pensive in the silent *slumb'rous* shade,
Sleep's gentle pow'rs her drooping eyes invade.
*Fenton*, in Pope's Odyssey, iv. 1045.

2. Like slumber; suggesting slumber.

The quiet August noon has come;
A *slumberous* silence fills the sky.
*Bryant*, Summer Ramble.

3. Nearly asleep; dozing; sleepy.

And wakes, and finds his *slumberous* eyes
Wet with most delicious tears.
*Longfellow*, Carillon.

This quiet corner of a sleepy town in a *slumberous* land.
*The American*, VI. 282.

**slumberously** (slum'bėr-us-li), *adv.* Drowsily; sleepily.

With all his armor and all his spoils about him, [he] casts himself *slumberously* down to rest.
*Landor*, Imag. Conv., Lord Brooke and Sir P. Sidney.

**slumbery** (slum'bėr-i), *a.* [< ME. *slombery;* < *slumber* + *-y*1.] Slumberous; inclined to sleep; sleeping; also, occurring in sleep.

Thanne wexeth he alough and *slombery*.
*Chaucer*, Parson's Tale.

In this *slumbery* agitation, besides her walking and other actual performances, what, at any time, have you heard her say? *Shak.*, Macbeth, v. 1. 12.

**slumbrous** (slum'brus), *a.* Same as *slumberous*.

**slumgullion** (slum-gul'yon), *n.* [Appar. < *slum*1 + *-gullion* as in *slubberdegullion*, etc.] 1. Offal or refuse of fish of any kind; also, the watery refuse, mixed with blood and oil, which drains from blubber. [New Eng.]—2. A cheap drink. [Slang.]—3. A servant; one who represents another. [Slang, U. S.]

Should in the Legislature as your *slumgullion* stand.
*Leland*, Hans Breitmann Ballads.

**slummer** (slum'ėr), *n.* [< *slum*2 + *-er*1.] One who slums. See *slum*2, *v.*, and *slumming*. [Recent.]

Nothing makes a *slummer* so happy as to discover a case that is at once both deserving and interesting.
*Philadelphia Times.*

**slumming** (slum'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slum*2, *v.*] The practice of visiting slums, often for mere curiosity or as an amusement. [Recent.]

*Slumming*, which began with the publication of "The Cry of Outcast London," has attained the proportions of a regular rage. *Philadelphia Times.*

But her story is decidedly pleasant and healthful, and it is a relief to find there is something besides *slumming* to be done by unselfish people. *Athenæum*, No. 3247, p. 81.

**slump**1 (slump), *v. i.* [Cf. Dan. *slumpe*, stumble upon by chance, G. *schlumpen*, trail, draggle, = Dan. Sw. *slump*, chance, hap; cf. G. *schlump*, haste, hap; perhaps in part confused with forms cognate with *slip*1 (AS. *slūpan*, etc.) or *plump*2. Cf. *slump*2.] 1. To fall or sink suddenly when walking on a surface, as on ice or frozen ground, not strong enough to support one; walk with sinking feet; sink, as in snow or mud. [Obsolete or local.]

The latter walk on a bottomless quag, into which unawares they may *slump*. *Barrow.*

Here [in the snow] is the dainty footprint of a cat; here a dog has looked in on you like an amateur watchman to see if all is right, *slumping* clumsily about in the mealy treachery. *Lowell*, Study Windows, p. 42.

2. Hence, to fail or fall through ignominiously: often with *through:* as, the plan *slumped through*. [Colloq.]

**slump**1 (slump), *n.* [< *slump*1, *v.* But the noun in sense 1 may be partly of independent origin; cf. *slum*1.] 1. A boggy place; soft, swampy ground; a marsh; a swamp. [Scotch and prov. Eng.]—2. The noise made by anything falling into a hole or slump. [Scotch.]—3. The act of slumping through weak ice or any frozen surface, or into melting snow or slush.—4. Hence, an ignominious coming to naught; complete failure; also, a sudden fall, as of prices: as, a *slump* in stock from 150 to 90. [Colloq.]

What a *slump!*—what a *slump!* That blessed short-legged little seraph has spoilt the best sport that ever was. *Howells*, Annie Kilburn, xxv.

**slump**2 (slump), *n.* [= Dan. *slump*, a lot, quantity, = Sw. *slump*, a lump, residue, = D. *slomp*, a heap, mass; prob. in part < *slump*1, but perhaps influenced by *lump*1.] A gross amount; a block; lump: as, to buy or take things in the *slump:* also used attributively: as, a *slump* sum. [Colloq.]

**slump**2 (slump), *v. t.* [< *slump*2, *n.*] To throw or bring into a mass; regard as a mass or as a whole; lump. [Colloq.]

The different groups . . . are exclusively *slumped* together under that sense. *Sir W. Hamilton.*

*Slumping* the temptations which were easy to avoid with those which were comparatively irresistible.
*W. Mathews*, Getting on in the World, p. 20.

**slump-work** (slump'wėrk), *n.* Work in the slump or lump. [Rare.]

Creation was not a sort of *slump-work*, to be perfected by the operation of a law of development.
*Dawson*, Origin of World, p. 189.

**slumpy** (slum'pi), *a.* [< *slump*1 + *-y*1.] Marshy; swampy; boggy; easily broken through. [Prov. Eng. and Scotch.]

**slung** (slung). Preterit and past participle of *sling*1.

**slung-shot** (slung'shot), *n.* A weapon consisting of a metal ball or a stone slung to a short strap, chain, or braided leather handle, or in any similar way: it is used by roughs and criminals, and is a dangerous weapon.

**slunk**1 (slungk). Preterit and past participle of *slink*1.

**slunk**2 (slungk), *n.* and *a.* A variant of *slink*2.

**slunken** (slung'kn), *a.* [Cf. *slink*3, *slank.*] Lean; shriveled. [Prov. Eng.]

**slup**† (slup), *v. t.* [Appar. a var. of *slip*1 (AS. *slūpan*) or of *slop*1.] To swallow hastily or carelessly.

Lewd precisians,
Who, scorning Church-rites, take the symbol up
As slovenly as careless courtiers *slup*
Their mutton gruel!
*Marston*, Scourge of Villanie, ii. 95.

**slur**1 (slėr), *v.*; pret. and pp. *slurred*, ppr. *slurring.* [< ME. **slooren*, **sloren* (see the noun), appar. < MD. *slooren*, *sleuren*, drag, trail, do negligently or carelessly, = LG. *sluren*, hang loosely, be lazy, *slüren*, *slören*, trail, draggle, = Icel. *slöra*, trail, = Sw. dial. *slöra*, be careless or negligent, slur over, = Norw. *slöre*, be negligent, sully; perhaps a contracted form of the freq. verb, MD. *slodderen* = LG. *sludderen*, hang loosely, be lazy, = Icel. *slodhra*, drag or trail oneself along: see *slodder*, and cf. *slotter* and *slut*. Cf. also *slur*2, *n.*] **I.** *trans.* 1. To smear; soil by smearing with something; sully; contaminate; pollute; tarnish: often with *over*.

Her cheekes not yet *slurd over* with the paint
Of borrowed crimsone.
*Marston*, Antonio and Mellida, II., iii. 2.

2. To disparage by insinuation or innuendo; depreciate; calumniate; traduce; asperse; speak slightingly of.

They impudently *slur* the gospel.
*Cudworth*, Sermons, p. 73. (*Latham.*)

Men *slur* him, saying all his force
Is melted into mere effeminacy.
*Tennyson*, Geraint.

3. To pass lightly (over or through); treat lightly or slightingly; make little of: commonly with *over*.

Studious to please the genius of the times,
With periods, points, and tropes he *slurs* his crimes.
*Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, i. 171.

He [David Deans] was by no means pleased with the quiet and indifferent manner in which King William's government *slurred over* the errors of the times.
*Scott*, Heart of Mid-Lothian, xviii.

So they only *slurred* through their fagging just well enough to escape a licking, and not always that, and got the character of sulky, unwilling fags.
*T. Hughes*, Tom Brown at Rugby, i. 9.

4†. To cheat, originally by slipping or sliding a die in a particular way: an old gambling term; hence, to trick or cheat in general.

What was the Public Faith found out for,
But to *slur* men of what they fought for?
*S. Butler*, Hudibras, II. ii. 192.

5. To do (anything) in a careless manner; render obscure or indistinct by running together, as words in speaking.—6. In *music*, to sing (two or more tones) to a single syllable, or perform in a legato manner. See *slur*1, *n.*, 4.—7. In *printing*, to blur or double, as an impression from type; mackle.

**II.** *intrans.* 1. To slide; be moved or dragged along in a shuffling, negligent way.

Her soft, heavy footsteps *slurred* on the stairway as though her strength were failing.
*The Century*, XXXVIII. 250.

2†. To practise cheating by slipping a die out of the box so as not to let it turn; hence, to cheat in any way.

Thirdly, by *slurring*—that is, by taking up your dice as you will have them advantageously lie in your hand, placing the one atop the other, not caring if the uppermost run a millstone (as they use to say), if the undermost run without turning.
*Compleat Gamester* (1680), p. 11. (*Nares.*)

3. In *music*, to apply a slur to two or more notes.

**slur**1 (slėr), *n.* [< *slur*1, *v.* In the sense of 'spot, stain,' the noun may be a particular use of *slur*2, *n.*] 1. A mark or stain; a smear; hence, figuratively, a slight occasion of reproach.

No one can rely upon such an one, either with safety to his affairs or without a *slur* to his reputation.
*South*, Sermons.

2. A disparaging or slighting remark; an insinuation; an innuendo: as, he could never speak of him without a *slur*.

Mr. Cooling . . . tells me my Lord Generall is become mighty low in all people's opinion, and that he hath received several *slurs* from the King and Duke of York.
*Pepys*, Diary, III. 2.

3†. A trick; a cheat. See *slur*1, *v. i.*, 2.

All the politics of the great
Are like the cunning of a cheat,
That lets his false dice freely run,
And trusts them to themselves alone,
But never lets a true one stir
Without some fing'ring trick or *slur*.
*S. Butler*, Remains, Miscellaneous Thoughts.

4. In *vocal music*, the combination of two or more tones of the music sung to a single syllable. The term originally signified simply a legato

effect, and is still sometimes so used in connection with instrumental music.

5. In *musical notation*, a curved mark connecting two or more notes that are to be performed to a single syllable, or without break. A slur is distinguished from a tie in that it always connects notes on different degrees. It resembles the legato- and phrase-marks, but is properly confined to much fewer notes.

6†. A slide or glide.

*Mons.* Well, how goes the dancing forward? . . .
*Ger.* [As dancing-master.] One, two, three, and a *slur*.
*Wycherley*, Gentleman Dancing-Master, iv. 1.

7. In *printing*, a blurred or doubled impression caused by a shake or uneven motion in the sheet.—8. In a knitting-machine, mechanism which travels on a bar called the slur-bar, and depresses the jack-sinkers in succession, sinking a loop of thread between every pair of needles. *E. H. Knight.*

**slur**[2] (slėr), *n.* [< ME. *sloor*, *slore*, mud, clay (> *sloryd*, muddy); prob. connected with *slur*[1], *v.*, and ult. with *slodder*, *sludder*.] Mud; especially, thin, washy mud. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**slur-bar** (slėr'bär), *n.* In a knitting-machine, a straight iron bar beneath all the jacks, forming a guide on which the slur travels.

**slur-bow** (slėr'bō), *n.* A kind of crossbow in use in the sixteenth century, asserted to be of that form in which a barrel was fixed to the stock for the better guiding of the missile.

**slurring** (slėr'ing), *n.* [Verbal n. of *slur*[1], *v.*] In *music*, the act, process, or result of applying or using a slur.

**slurry** (slėr'i), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slurried*, ppr. *slurrying*. [Cf. *slur*[1], *slur*[2].] To dirty; smear. [Prov. Eng.]

**slurry** (slėr'i), *n.*; pl. *slurries* (-iz). [< *slurry*, *v.*] 1. A semi-fluid mixture of various earths, clays, or pulverized minerals with water: a term used with a variety of meanings in the arts; specifically, a semi-fluid mixture of some refractory material, as ganister, with water: used for repairs about the bottom and twyer-holes of the Bessemer converter. A slurry of calcined magnesian limestone, mixed with more or less pitch, is sometimes run into molds, which material is then consolidated and the pitch removed by gradual heating to a high temperature—the object being to obtain a brick which can be heated and cooled repeatedly without crumbling.

2. A product of the silver-smelting process as carried on in England and Wales, consisting of a mixture of the sulphurets and arseniurets of copper, lead, and silver, and sometimes containing nickel, cobalt, and other metals.

**slush** (slush), *n.* [Also *slosh*, q. v.; appar. a var. of *sludge*, *slutch*, which are variants of *slecch*, *slitch*, confused prob. with *slud*. The forms *slush*, *slosh*, also touch *slash*[2]: see *slosh*, *slash*[2].] 1. Sludge, or watery mire; soft mud.

We'll soak up all the *slush* and soil of life
With softened voices ere we come to you.
*Mrs. Browning*, Aurora Leigh, viii.

2. Melting snow; snow and water mixed.

A great deal of snow fell during the day, forming *slush* upon the surface of the water.
*C. F. Hall*, Polar Expedition in Polaris (1876), p. 118.

3. A mixture of grease and other materials used as a lubricator.—4. The refuse of the cook's galley on board ship, especially grease. What is not used, as for slushing the masts, etc., formerly became the cook's perquisite at the end of the voyage.

A hand at the gangway that has been softened by applications of solvent *slush* to the tint of a long envelope on "public service."
*J. W. Palmer*, The New and the Old, p. 359.

5. A mixture of white lead and lime with which the bright parts of machinery are covered to prevent their rusting.

**slush** (slush), *v. t.* [< *slush*, *n.*] 1. To apply slush to; grease, lubricate, or polish with slush: as, to *slush* the masts.

The officer, seeing my lazy posture, ordered me to *slush* the mainmast. . . . So I took my bucket of grease and climbed up to the royal-masthead.
*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 9.

2. To wash roughly: as, to *slush* a floor with water. [Colloq.]—3. To cover with a mixture of white lead and lime, as the bright parts of machinery.—4. To fill, as the joints and spaces between the bricks or stones of a wall, with mortar or cement: usually with *up*: as, to *slush up* a wall.—5. To slop; spill. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**slush-barrel** (slush'bar″el), *n.* A barrel used to hold slush on board a vessel.

**slush-bucket** (slush'buk″et), *n.* A small bucket containing grease used on board ship for various purposes around the masts, rigging, etc.

**slush-fund** (slush'fund), *n.* A fund in a man-of-war made up from the proceeds of the sale of slush, customarily used for a variety of purposes; also, the funds or receipts from the sale of slush in a camp or garrison. It is sometimes a considerable sum, which may be expended at the discretion of the commanding officer or a board of officers, without accounting for it to any higher authority.

**slush-horn** (slush'hôrn), *n.* The horn of an ox or cow, filled with slush, used in the making and mending of rigging, etc.

**slush-pot** (slush'pot), *n.* A pot used to contain slush or grease.

**slushy** (slush'i), *a.* [< *slush* + *-y*[1]. Cf. *sloshy*.] Consisting of soft mud, or of snow and water; resembling slush.

I gain the cove with pushing prow
And quench its speed in the *slushy* sand.
*Browning*, Meeting at Night.

**slut** (slut), *n.* [< ME. *slutt*, *slutte*, < Sw. dial. *slåta*, an idle woman, slut (cf. *slåter*, an idler), = Dan. *slatte*, a slut; cf. Icel. *slöttr*, a heavy, log-like fellow, = Norw. *slott*, an idler; < Sw. dial. *slota* = Icel. *slota*, be lazy, = Norw. *sluta*, droop; cf. Dan. *slat*, *slatten*, *slattet*, loose, flabby, Norw. *slctta* (pret. *slatt*, pp. *slottet*), dangle, hang loose like clothes, drift, idle about, be lazy; akin to D. *slodde*, a slut, *slodder*, a careless man; cf. MD. *slodderen*, spatter (see *slodder*). Cf. Icel. *slōthi*, a sloven.] 1. A careless, lazy woman; a woman who is uncleanly as regards her person or her house; a slattern: often used as a name of contempt for a woman and (formerly) also for a man. See *sloven*.

Our radiant queen hates *sluts* and sluttery.
*Shak.*, M. W. of W., v. 5. 50.

2. A young woman; a jade; a wench: used lightly.

Our little girl Susan is a most admirable *slut*, and pleases us mightily, doing more service than both the others.
*Pepys*, Diary, Feb. 21, 1664.

You see now and then some handsome young jades among them [Gipsies]: the *sluts* have very often white teeth and black eyes. *Addison*, Spectator, No. 130.

3†. An awkward person, animal, or thing.

Crabbe is a *slutt* to kerve, and a wrawd wight;
Breke euery clawe a sondur.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 158.

4. A female dog; a bitch.

"You see I gave my cousin this dog, Captain Woolcomb," says the gentleman, "and the little *slut* remembers me."
*Thackeray*, Philip, xiii.

**slut**† (slut), *v. t.*; pret. and pp. *slutted*, ppr. *slutting*. [< *slut*, *n.*] To befoul; render unclean.

Don Tobacco's damnable Infection
*Slutting* the Body.
*Sylvester*, Tobacco Battered.

**slutch** (sluch), *n.* [< ME. *sluche*, mud, mire: see *slitch*, *sleech*. Cf. *sludge*.] Mire; sludge; slush. [Prov. Eng.]

He [Ajax] launchet to londe, & his lyf hade,
Bare of his body, bret full of water.
In the Slober & the *sluche* slongyn to londe,
There he lay . . . the long night ouer.
*Destruction of Troy* (E. E. T. S.), l. 12529.

**slutched**†, *a.* [ME.; < *slutch* + *-ed*[2].] Muddied.

Thenne he swepe to the soude in *sluchched* clothes,
Hit may wel be that mester [need] were his mantyle to wassche. *Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), iii. 341.

**slutchy** (sluch'i), *a.* [< *slutch* + *-y*[1].] Miry; slushy. [Prov. Eng.]

**sluth**†, *n.* An obsolete spelling of *sleuth*[2].

**sluttery** (slut'ėr-i), *n.* [< *slut* + *-ery*.] The character and practices of a slut; neglect of cleanliness and order; dirtiness of clothes, rooms, furniture, or provisions.

He carried his glasse with him for his man to let him drink out of at the Duke of Albemarle's, where he intended to dine, though this he did to prevent *sluttery*.
*Pepys*, Diary, Nov. 7, 1665.

**sluttish** (slut'ish), *a.* [< ME. *sluttish*; < *slut* + *-ish*[1].] 1. Like a slut or what is characteristic of a slut; not neat or cleanly; dirty; devoid of tidiness or neatness.

Why is thy lord so *sluttish*, I thee preye,
And is of power better cloth to beye?
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 83.

The people living as wretchedly as in the most impoverish'd parts of France, which they much resemble, being idle and *sluttish*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Aug. 7, 1654.

2. Belonging to or characteristic of a woman of loose behavior. [Rare.]

Excesse is *sluttish*; keepe the meane; for why?
Vertue's clean conclave is sobriety. *Herrick*, Excesse.

**sluttishly** (slut'ish-li), *adv.* [< ME. *sluttysshly*; < *sluttish* + *-ly*[2].] In a sluttish manner; negligently; dirtily.

**sluttishness** (slut'ish-nes), *n.* [< ME. **sluttishnes*, *slwttisnes*; < *sluttish* + *-ness*.] The character or practices of a slut; lack of cleanliness as regards one's person or domestic surroundings; sluttery.

**slutty**† (slut'i), *a.* [< ME. *slutti*, *slutty*; < *slut* + *-y*[1].] Sluttish; dirty.

*Slutty.* Cenulentus. *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 460.

**sly** (slī), *a.* [Early mod. E. also *slic*; < ME. *sly*, *slie*, *sligh*, *slegh*, *sleigh*, *sleih*, *sley*, *sleez*, *slez*, *sclez* (not found in AS.); < Icel. *slægr* (for **slœgr*), sly, cunning, = Sw. *slög*, handy, dexterous; appar. related to Sw. *slug*, sly, = Dan. *slug*, *slu*, sly, = D. *sluw* = LG. *slou* (> G. *schlau*, dial. *schlauch*), sly; perhaps (like G. *verschlagen*, cunning, sly, Icel. *slœgr*, kicking, as a horse) from the root of *slay*[1], AS. *slcán* (pret. *slōh*, pp. *slōgon*), strike: see *slay*[1], and cf. *slug*[1]. But the relations of these forms, and the orig. sense, are uncertain. Hence *sleight*[2].] 1†. Cunning; skilful; shrewd.

Whom greater age
And long experience hath made wise and *sly*.
*Fairfax.*

2. Meanly artful; insidious; crafty.

*Slie* wyles and subtill crsftinesse.
*Spenser*, Mother Hub. Tale, l. 1045.

But in the glances of his eye
A penetrating, keen, and *sly*
Expression found its home.
*Scott*, Marmion, iv. 7.

3. Playfully artful; knowing; having an intentionally transparent artfulness.

Gay wit, and humor *sly*,
Danced laughing in his light-blue eye.
*Scott*, Rokeby, iii. 5.

The captain (who heard all about it from his wife) was wondrous *sly*, I promise you, inquiring every time we met at table, as if in forgetfulness, whether she expected anybody to meet her at St. Louis.
*Dickens*, American Notes, xii.

4†. Artfully and delicately wrought; cunning; ingenious.

And theryn was a towre fulle *slyghe*,
That was hothe stronge and hyghe.
*MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 141. (*Halliwell.*)

5†. Thin; fine; slight; slender.

Two goodly Beacons, . . . set in silver sockets bright,
Cover'd with lids deviz'd of substance *sly*.
*Spenser*, F. Q., II. ix. 46.

6. Illicit: as, *sly* grog (liquor made in illicit stills). [Slang.]

A *sly* trade's always the best for paying, and for selling too. *Mayhew*, London Labour and London Poor, I. 318.

**On the sly**, or sometimes **by the sly**, in a sly or secret manner; secretly. [Colloq.]

She'll never again think me anything but a paltry pretense—too nice to take heaven except upon flattering conditions, and yet selling myself for any devil's change *by the sly*. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, lxxviii.

**Sly goose.** See *goose*.=**Syn. 1** and **2**. *Cunning*, *Artful*, *Sly*, etc. (see *cunning*[1]).—3. Roguish, playful, waggish.

**sly-boots** (slī'bōts), *n.* [< *sly* + *boots*, frequent in similar compounds, as *clumsy-boots*, *lazy-boots*, etc.] A sly, cunning, or waggish person: also applied to animals. [Humorous.]

The frog called the lazy one several times, but in vain; there was no such thing as stirring him, though the *sly-boots* heard well enough all the while. *Addison.*

**sly-bream** (slī'brēm), *n.* A fish of the genus *Epibulus*.

**slyly, slily** (slī'li), *adv.* [< ME. *slyly*, *sleighly*; < *sly* + *-ly*[2].] 1†. In an ingenious or cunning manner; skilfully.

Eek men broughte him out of his countree
Fro yeer to yeer ful pryvely his rente,
But honestly and *slyly* he it spente.
*Chaucer*, Knight's Tale, l. 586.

2. In an artful manner; with dexterous or ingenious secrecy; craftily.

But cast you *slily* in his way,
Before he be aware.
*Robin Hood and the Beggar* (Child's Ballads, V. 195).

Would you have run away so *slily*, lady,
And not have seen me?
*Fletcher*, Valentinian, ii. 5.

**slyne** (slīn), *n.* Same as *cleat*[3]. [Eng.]

**slyness** (slī'nes), *n.* [Formerly also *slincss*; < *sly* + *-ness*.] The quality of being sly, or conduct that is sly, in any sense; craftiness; arch or artful wiliness; cunning, especially satirical or playful cunning; archness; the use of wiles or stratagems, or the quality inclining one to use them.

By an excellent faculty in mimicry . . . he can assume my air, and give my taciturnity a *slyness* which diverts more than anything I could say if I were present.
*Steele*, Spectator, No. 264.

**slype** (slīp), *n.* [Prop. *slipe*; a var. of *slip*[1].] In some English cathedrals, a passage leading

from the transept to the chapter-house or to the deanery.

**S. M.** An abbreviation of *short meter*.

**smack**[1] (smak), *v. i.* [Formerly and still dial. assibilated *smatch*, q. v.; (*a*) < ME. *smacken, smackien, smaken*, < AS. **smacian, smacigan* = OFries. *smakia* = MD. *smaecken*, D. *smaken* = MLG. *smaken, smacken* = OHG. *smakkōn, smachēn, smahhēn*, give forth taste, MHG. *smaechen, smacken*, taste, try, smell, perceive, = Icel. *smakka* = Sw. *smaka* = Dan. *smage* (Scand. prob. < LG.), taste; (*b*) < ME. *smecchen* (pret. *smeihte, smachte, smauhte*, pp. *smaught, ismaht, ismeiht, ismecched*), have a savor, scent, taste, relish, imagine, understand, perceive, < AS. *smeccan, smæccan, smecgan*, taste, = OFries. *smekka, smetsa* = MLG. *smecken* = OHG. *smecchan*, MHG. *smecken*, G. *schmecken*, taste, try, smell, perceive; from the noun. The senses are more or less involved, but all rest on the sense 'taste.' The word is commonly but erroneously regarded as identical with *smack*[2], as if 'taste' proceeds from 'smacking the lips.'] **1.** To have a taste; have a certain flavor; suggest a certain thing by its flavor.

[It] *smacketh* like pepper.
*Baret*, Alvearie, 1580. (*Latham.*)

**2.** Hence, figuratively, to have a certain character or property, especially in a slight degree; suggest a certain character or quality: commonly with *of*.

All sects, all ages *smack of* this vice.
*Shak.*, M. for M., ii. 2. 5.

Do not these verses *smack of* the rough magnanimity of the old English vein? *Lamb*, New Year's Eve.

Pears that *smack of* the sunny South.
*R. H. Stoddard*, Squire of Low Degree.

**smack**[1] (smak), *n.* [Formerly and still dial. assibilated *smatch*, q. v.; < ME. *smak* (also assibilated *smach*), < AS. *smæc* = MD. *smæck*, D. *smaak* = G. *geschmack* = Sw. *smak* = Dan. *smag*, taste: see *smack*[1], *v.* The AS. *swæc, swæcc*, savor, smell, is a different word.] **1.** A taste or flavor; savor; especially, a slight flavor that suggests a certain thing; also, the sense of taste.

The streine of straunge deuise,
Which Epicures do now adayes innent,
To yeld good *smacke* vnto their daintie tongues.
*Gascoigne*, Steele Glas (ed. Arber), p. 59.

Muske, though it be swect in ye smel, is sowre in the *smacke*. *Lyly*, Euphues, Anat. of Wit, p. 90.

Hence — **2.** A flavor or suggestion of a certain quality.

Your lordship, though not clean past your youth, hath yet some *smack* of age in you, some relish of the saltness of time. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. IV., i. 2. 111.

Some *smack* of Robin Hood is in the man.
*Lowell*, Under the Willows.

**3**†. Scent; smell.

Kest vpon a clyffe ther costese lay drye,
He [a raven, who just before is said to "croak for comfort" on finding carrion] hadc the smelle of the *smach* & smoltes theder sone.
*Alliterative Poems* (ed. Morris), ii. 461.

**4.** A small quantity; a taste; a smattering.

If it be one that hath a littie *smack* of learning, he rejecteth as homely gear and common ware whatsoever is not stuffed full of old moth-eaten words and terms, that be worn out of use.
*Sir T. More*, Utopia, Ded. to Peter Giles, p. 12.

He 'says the wimble, often draws it back,
And deals to thirsty servants but a *smack*.
*Dryden*, tr. of Persius's Satires, iv. 69.

=**Syn. 1.** *Flavor, Savor*, etc. (see *taste*), tang.—**2.** Touch, spice, dash, tinge.

**smack**[2] (smak), *v.* [< ME. **smacken*, < MD. *smacken*, D. *smakken*, smite, knock, cast, fling, throw, = MLG. *smacken* = LG. *smakken*, smack (the lips), = G. *schmatzen* (var. of **schmacken*; cf. E. *smatter*), smack, fell (a tree), = Sw. *smacka*, smack, Sw. dial. *smakka*, throw down noisily, *smäcka*, hit smartly, = Dan. *smække*, slam, bang; prob. orig. imitative, not connected with *smack*[1], taste, unless ultimately, in the same orig. imitative root. Hence ult. *smash*. Cf. *smatter*.] **I.** *trans.* **1.** To smite or strike smartly and so as to produce a sharp sound; give a sharp blow to, especially with the inside of the hand or fingers; slap: as, to *smack* one's cheek.

They are conceited snips of men, . . . and you feel like *smacking* them, as you would a black fly or a mosquito.
*H. W. Beecher*, Yale Lectures on Preaching.

A teacher who had *smacked* a boy's ear for impertinence.
*The Congregationalist*, June 11, 1885.

**2.** To cause (something) to emit a sharp sound by striking or slapping it with something else: as, he *smacked* the table with his fist.—**3.** To part smartly so as to make a sharp sound: used chiefly of the lips.

Not *smackynge* thy lyppes, as comonly do hogges.
*Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 344.

*Smacking* his lips with an air of ineffable relish. *Scott.*

**4.** To kiss, especially in a coarse or noisy manner.

The curled whirlpools suck, *smack*, and embrace,
Yet drown them. *Donne.*

**II.** *intrans.* **1.** To make a sharp sound by a smart parting of the lips, as after tasting something agreeable.

The King, when weary he would rest awhile,
Dreams of the Dainties he hath had yer-while,
*Smacks*, swallows, grindes both with his teeth and iaws.
*Sylvester*, tr. of Du Bartas's Weeks, ii., The Schisme.

Swedish horses are stopped by a whistle, and encouraged by a *smacking* of the lips.
*B. Taylor*, Northern Travels, p. 22.

**2.** To kiss so as to make a smart, sharp sound with the lips; kiss noisily.—**3.** To come or go against anything with great force. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]—**To smack at,** to smack the lips at as an expression of relish or enjoyment.

He that by crafty significations of ill-will doth prompt the slanderer to vent his poison— . . . he that pleasingly relisheth and *smacketh at* it, as he is a partner in the fact, so he is a sharer in the guilt. *Barrow*, i. 391. (*Davies.*)

She had praised detestable custard, and *smacked at* wretched wines. *Goldsmith*, Citizen of the World, lxxi.

**smack**[2] (smak), *n.* [< ME. **smack* = D. *smak*, a loud noise, = G. *schmatz*, a smack, = Sw. dial. *smäkk*, a light, quick blow, = Dan. *smæk*, a smack, rap: see *smack*[2], *v.*] **1.** A smart, sharp sound made by the lips, as in a hearty kiss, or as an expression of enjoyment after an agreeable taste; also, a similar sound made by the lash of a whip; a crack; a snap.

He . . . kiss'd her lips with such a clamorous *smack*
That at the parting all the church did echo.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., iii. 2. 180.

**2.** A sharp, sudden blow, as with the flat of the hand; a slap. *Johnson.*—**3.** A loud kiss; a buss.

She next instructs him in the kiss,
'Tis now a little one, like Miss,
And now a hearty *smack*.
*Cowper*, The Parrot (trans.).

The gentlemen gallantly attended their fair ones to their respective abodes, and took leave of them with a hearty *smack*. *Irving*, Knickerbocker, p. 171.

**smack**[2] (smak), *adv.* [An elliptical use of *smack*[2], *v.*] In a sudden and direct or aggressive manner, as with a smack or slap; sharply; plump; straight.

Give me a man who is always plumping his dissent to my doctrines *smack* in my teeth.
*Colman the Younger*, Poor Gentleman, iii. 1.

**smack**[3] (smak), *n.* [< MD. *smacke*, D. *smak* = MLG. *smacke*, LG. *smak* (cf. Dan. *smakke* = Sw. *smack* = G. *schmacke* = F. *semaque* = Sp. *esmaque* = Pg. *sumaca*, all < D. or LG.), a smack; generally thought to stand for **snack* = AS. *snacc* = Icel. *snekkja* = Sw. *snäcka* = Dan. *snekke*, a small sailing vessel, a smack; cf. Sw. *snäcka*, Dan. *snekke* = MLG. LG. *sniggc* = OHG. *sneggo, snecco*, MHG. *snegge, snecke*, G. *schnecke*, a snail; from the root of E. *sneak, snake, snail*: see *sneak, snake, snag*[3], *snail*. For the interchange of *sm-* and *sn-*, cf. *smatter*.] **1.** A sloop-rigged vessel formerly much used in the coasting and fishing trade.—**2.** A fishing-vessel provided with a well in which the fish are kept alive; a fishing-smack. Smacks are either sailing vessels or steamers. They are chiefly market-boats, and in the United States are most numerous on the south coast of New England.

Previous to 1846, the Gloucester vessels engaged in the halibut fishery did not carry ice, and many of them were made into *smacks*, so-called, which was done by building a water-tight compartment amidships, and boring holes in the bottom to admit salt-water, and thus the fish were kept alive. *Fisherman's Memorial Book*, p. 70.

**smack-boat** (smak'bōt), *n.* A fishing-boat provided with a well, often a clincher-built row-boat, ten or fifteen feet long, as that carried by New London smacks and other fishing-vessels. Also *smacks-boat*.

**smacked** (smakt), *a.* Crushed or ground. [Southern U. S.]

*Smacked* (ground—as *smacked* corn).
*Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.*, XVII. 46.

**smackee** (smak'ē), *n.* [< *smack* + dim. *-ee*[2].] A small fishing-smack. *E. Ingersoll.* [Key West, Florida.]

**smacker** (smak'ėr), *n.* [< *smack*[2] + *-er*[1].] **1.** One who smacks.—**2.** A smack, or loud kiss.

**smackering**† (smak'ėr-ing), *n.* [Cf. *smattering*.] A smattering.

Such as meditate by snatches, never chewing the end and digesting their meat, they may happily get a *smackering*, for discourse and table-talk, but not enough to keep soul and life together, much less for strength and vigour.
*Rev. S. Ward*, Sermons, p. 83.

**smack-fisherman** (smak'fish'ėr-man), *n.* A fisherman belonging to a smack; a smackman.

**smacking** (smak'ing), *p. a.* Making a sharp, brisk sound; hence, smart; lively.

Then gives a *smacking* buss, and cries "No words!"
*Pope*, To Miss Blount, i. 26.

We had a *smacking* breeze for several hours, and went along at a great rate until night.
*R. H. Dana, Jr.*, Before the Mast, p. 276.

**smackman, smacksman** (smak'man, smaks'man), *n.*; pl. *smackmen, smacksmen* (-men). One who sails or works on a smack.

A fearful gale drowned no less than 360 *smacksmen*.
*The Academy*, Feb. 4, 1888, p. 77.

**smack-smooth** (smak'smōŦH), *adv.* Openly; without obstruction or impediment; also, smoothly level.

**smaik** (smāk), *n.* [Icel. *smeykr*, mean-spirited, timid; cf. *smeykinn*, insinuating, cringing, sleek.] A puny or silly fellow; a paltry rogue. [Scotch.]

**smale**[1] (smāl), *a.* A dialectal form of *small*. *Chaucer.*

**smale**[2] (smāl), *n.* [Origin obscure.] The form of a hare. *Halliwell.* [Prov. Eng.]

**Smalkaldic** (smal-kal'dik), *a.* [Also *Schmalkaldic* or *Smalcaldic*; < *Smalkald*, *Schmalkald*, or *Smalcald*, in G. *Schmalkalden*, + *-ic*.] Pertaining to Schmalkalden, a town in Thuringia.—**Smalkaldic Articles.** Same as *Articles of Schmalkald* (which see, under *article*).—**Smalkaldic League,** a league entered into at Schmalkalden in 1531 by several Protestant princes and free cities for the common defense of their faith and political independence against the emperor Charles V.—**Smalkaldic war,** the unsuccessful war waged by the Smalkaldic League against Charles V. (1546–1547).

**small** (smâl), *a.* and *n.* [Formerly also *smal*; also dial. *smale*; < ME. *small, smal, smel* (pl. *smale*), < AS. *smæl*, thin, small, = OS. *smal* = OFries. *smel* = D. *smal* = MLG. *smal* = OHG. MHG. *smal*, G. *schmal*, slender, = Dan. Sw. *smal*, narrow, thin (cf. Icel. obs. *smali*, n., small cattle, goats, etc., *smælingi*, a small man), = Goth. *smals*, small; related to Icel. *smār* = Dan. *smaa* = Sw. *små* = OHG. *smāhi*, MHG. *smāhe, smæhe*, small (cf. OHG. *smāhī*, smallness, G. *schmach*, disgrace, orig. smallness, *schmachten*, languish, dwindle); prob. related to L. *macer*, lean, thin (see *meager*), Gr. *μακρός*, long, *μικρός, σμικρός*, small (see *macron, micron*); cf. OBulg. *malŭ*, small, Gr. *μῆλα* (for **σμῆλα* ?), small cattle, OIr. *mīl*, a beast.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Slender; thin; narrow.

With middle *smal* & wel ymake.
*Specimens of E. E.* (ed. Morris and Skeat), II. iv. (A), l. 16.

**2.** Little in size; not great or large; of less than average or ordinary dimensions; diminutive.

This *small* inheritance my father left me
Contenteth me. *Shak.*, 2 Hen. VI., iv. 10. 20.

Lord Barnard he had a littie *small* sword,
That hung low down by his knee.
*Child Noryce* (Child's Ballads, II. 43).

**3.** Little or inferior in degree, quantity, amount, duration, number, value, etc.; short (in time or extent); narrow, etc.

Thus thei endured thre dayes, that neuer thei dide of hanbrek ne helme from theire hedes till the nyght that thei ete soche vitaile as thei hadde, but it was full *small*.
*Merlin* (E. E. T. S.), ii. 257.

The army of the Syrians came with a *small* company of men. 2 Chron. xxiv. 24.

There arose no *small* stir about that way. Acts xix. 23.

I had but a *smal* desire to walke much abroad in the streets. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 96.

The *small* time I staid in London, diners Courtiers and others, my acquaintances, hath gone with mee to see her.
Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, II. 32.

They went aboard the Rebecka, which, two days before, was frozen twenty miles up the river; but a *small* rain falling set her free. *Winthrop*, Hist. New England, I. 209.

Though we have not sent all we would (because our cash is *small*), yet it is y^t we conid.
Quoted in *Bradford's* Plymouth Plantation, p. 144.

A *small* mile below the bridge there is an oblong square hill, which seems to have been made by art.
*Pococke*, Description of the East, II. 73.

The *small*, hard, wiry pulse. *Quain*, Med. Dict., p. 112.

A fud'dah is the *smallest* Egyptian coin.
*E. W. Lane*, Modern Egyptians, II. 372.

**4.** Low, as applied to station, social position, etc.

Al were it so she were of *smal* degree,
Suffiseth hym hir yowthe and hir beautee.
*Chaucer*, Merchant's Tale, l. 381.

The king made a feast unto all the people that were present in Shushan the palace, both unto great and *small*.
Esther i. 5.

5. Being of little moment, weight, or importance; trivial; insignificant; petty; trifling: as, it is a *small* matter or thing; a *small* subject.

Ye forsaken the grete worthinesse of concience and of vertu, and ye seken yowre gerdouns of the *smale* wordes of straunge folkes. *Chaucer*, Boëthius, ii. prose 7.

This was thought no *small* peece of cunning, being in deed a matter of some difficultie. *Puttenham*, Arte of Eng. Poesie, p. 11.

6. Of little genius, ability, or force of character; petty; insignificant.

Consorts with the *small* poets of the time. *B. Jonson*, Alchemist, i. 1.

7. Containing little of the principal quality, or little strength; weak: as, *small* beer.

This liquor tasted like a *small* cider, and was not unpleasant. *Swift*, Gulliver's Travels, ii. 1.

They can't brew their malt liquor too *small*. *Barham*, Ingoldsby Legends, I. 70.

8. Thin: applied to tones or to the voice. (*a*) Fine; of a clear and high sound; treble.

He syngeth in his voys gentil and *smel*. *Chaucer*, Miller's Tale, l. 174.

He herde the notes *small*
Of byrdes mery syngynge.
*Lytell Geste of Robyn Hode* (Child's Ballads, V. 121).

Thy *small* pipe
Is as the maiden's organ, shrill and sound.
*Shak.*, T. N., i. 4. 32.

(*b*) Gentle; soft; faint; not loud.

After the fire a still *small* voice. 1 Ki. xix. 12.

9. Characterized by littleness of mind or character; evincing little worth; narrow-minded; sordid; selfish; ungenerous; mean; base; unworthy.

Neither was it a *small* policy in Newport and the Marriners to report in England we had such plentie, and bring vs so many men without victuals, when they had so many private Factors in the Fort. Quoted in *Capt. John Smith's* Works, I. 199.

Among the flippant and the frivolous, we also become *small* and empty. *J. F. Clarke*, Self-Culture, p. 258.

10. Having little property; carrying on a business on a small scale.

Mr. Jones was not alone when he saw Ananias, but was accompanied by Mr. Miles Cottingham, a *small* farmer in the neighborhood. *J. C. Harris*, Harper's Mag., LXXVI. 707.

11. Meager in quantity, as a body of water: an anglers' epithet: as, the water is too *small* to use the fly. [Scotland.]—12. Noting the condition of the cutting edge of a saw as condensed by hammering: same as *tight*.—**A small gross**, ten dozen, or 120.—**In a small way.** (*a*) With little capital or stock: as, to be in business *in a small way*. (*b*) Unostentatiously; without pretension.

Mrs. Bates . . . was a very old lady, almost past every thing but tea and quadrille. She lived with her single daughter *in a* very *small way*, and was considered with all the regard and respect which a harmless old lady, under such untoward circumstances, can excite. *Jane Austen*, Emma, iii.

**Small ale**, ale weak in malt and probably without hops or other bitter ingredient: used because cheaper, and also for refreshment in hot weather or after excessive indulgence in strong liquors. Compare *small beer*.

For God's sake, a pot of *small ale*; . . .
And once again, a pot o' the *smallest ale*.
*Shak.*, T. of the S., Ind., ii. 1 and 77.

**Small arms.** See *arm*[2].—**Small ashlar.** See *ashlar*, 3.—**Small beer, bower, brown, bugloss.** See the nouns.—**Small burdock.** Same as *lesser burdock*. See *burdock*.—**Small capitals**, capital letters of the short and small form (A, B, C, D, etc.) furnished with every font of roman text-type. The letter was first made in type by Aldus Manutius of Venice in 1501, and used by him as the regular capital for his new italic. Small capitals are indicated in manuscript by two parallel lines under the word intended to be printed in them. Abbreviated *S. C.*, or *sm. cap.*—**Small cardamom**, the common cardamom, *Elettaria Cardamomum*. Also called *Malabar cardamom*. See *cardamom*.—**Small casino, celandine, cranberry.** See the nouns.—**Small chorus.** Same as *semichorus*.—**Small coal**, coal broken into very small pieces, either in mining or in the course of its loading and transportation to market; slack. *Small coal* is frequently abbreviated to *smalls*.—**Small debts, small-debt court.** See *debt*.—**Small double-post**, a size of printing-paper, 19 × 29 inches. [Eng.]—**Small fruits, fry, generals, hand.** See *fruit*, *fry*[2], etc.—**Small intestine**, the intestine from the pylorus to the ileocæcal valve, consisting of the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum. See cut under *intestine*.—**Small magnolia.** See *Magnolia*, 1.—**Small matweed.** See *matweed*, 2 (*b*).—**Small mean.** See *mean*[3], 3 (*c*).—**Small measure.** See *measure*.—**Small number**, in *printing*, same as *short number* (which see, under *short*).—**Small octave.** See *octave*, 2 (*e*).—**Small orchestra, palmetto, pearl, peppermint, pond.** See the nouns.—**Small Penalties Act.** See *penalty*.—**Small potatoes, quarto, reed.** See *potato, quarto, reed*.—**Small reed-grass.** Same as *small reed*.—**Small spikenard, stores, sword.** See the nouns.—**Small stuff** (*naut.*), spun yarn, marline, and small ropes.—**Small talk**, trifling or unimportant conversation.

Mr. Casaubon seemed even unconscious that trivialities existed, and never handed round that *small-talk* of heavy men which is as acceptable as stale bride-cake brought forth with an odor of the cupboard. *George Eliot*, Middlemarch, iii.

**Small tithes.** See *altarage*, 2.—**Small wares.** See *ware*[2].—**The small hours.** See *hour*.—**To think small beer of.** See *beer*[1].=**Syn.** 1. *Smaller, Fewer* (see *less*[1]), tiny, puny, stunted, Lilliputian, minute.—2. Inconsiderable, unimportant, slender, scanty, moderate, paltry, slight, feeble.—6. Shallow. See *pettiness*.—9. Illiberal, stingy, scrimping.

**II.** *n.* 1. A small thing or quantity; also, the small or slender part of a thing: as, the *small* of the leg or of the back; specifically, the smallest part of the trunk of a whale; the tapering part toward, near, or at the base of the flukes.

Now, certes, and ye lete me thus aterve,
Yit have ye wonne theron but a *smal*.
*Chaucer*, Complaint to his Lady, l. 113.

*Long.* His leg is too big for Hector's.
*Dum.* More calf, certain.
*Boyet.* No; he is best indued in the *small*.
*Shak.*, L. L. L., v. 2. 645.

2. *pl.* Same as *small-clothes*.

Tony Washington, the negro barber from the village, and assistant violinist, appeared in powdered hair, a faded crimson silk coat, ruffle cuffs, and white *smalls*. *S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 10.

3. *pl.* The "little go," or previous examination: as, to be plucked for *smalls*. [British university slang.]

"Greats," so far as the name existed in my time, meant the Public Examination, as distinguished from Responsions, Little-go, or "*Smalls*." *E. A. Freeman*, Contemporary Rev., LI. 821.

4. *pl.* In *coal-mining*, same as *small coal* (see above).—5. *pl.* In *metal-mining*, ore mixed with gangue in particles of small size: a term used with various shades of meaning in certain districts of England.

The ore . . . is tipped from trucks on to a grating of iron bars about 2½ in. apart; the "mine *smalls*" pass through. *The Engineer*, LXX. 126.

**A small and early**, an informal evening entertainment. [Colloq.]

For the clearing off of these worthies, Mrs. Podsnap added *a small and early* evening to the dinner. *Dickens*, Mutual Friend, xi.

**In small**†, in a form relatively small; in miniature.

The Labours of Hercules in massy silver, and many incomparable pictures *in small*. *Evelyn*, Diary, Oct. 22, 1644.

**Small of an anchor**, that part of the shank of an anchor immediately under the stock.—**Small of the back.** See *back*[1].

**small** (smâl), *v. t.* [< ME. *smalen*; < *small*, *a.*] To make little or less; lessen. *Imp. Dict.*

**small** (smâl), *adv.* [< ME. *smal*; < *small*, *a.*] 1†. In a small quantity or degree; little.

But, for that I was purveyed of a make,
I wepte but *smal*, and that I undertake.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Wife of Bath's Tale, l. 592.

If thou dost weep for grief of my sustaining,
Know, gentle wench, it *small* avails my mood.
*Shak.*, Lucrece, l. 1273.

2. Low; in low tones; gently; timidly; also, in a shrill or high key.

*Flute.* Let not me play a woman; I have a beard coming.
*Quince.* You shall play it in a mask, and you may speak as *small* as you will. *Shak.*, M. N. D., i. 2. 49.

The reposing toiler [on Sunday], thoughtfully smoking, talking *small*, as if in honour of the stillness, or hearkening to the wailing of the gulls. *R. L. Stevenson*, Memoirs of an Islet.

**To do small**, to have little success or poor luck.—**To sing small.** See *sing*.

**smallage** (smâ'lāj), *n.* [< ME. *smalege*, orig. **smal ache*, < *smal*, small, + *ache*, water-parsley, smallage, < L. *apium*, parsley: see *achc*[2].] The celery-plant, *Apium graveolens*, especially in its wild state. It is then a marsh-plant, with the leaf-stalks little developed and of a coarse and acrid quality.

**small-clothes** (smâl'klōᴛʜz), *n. pl.* Knee-breeches, as distinguished from pantaloons and trousers; especially, the close-fitting knee-breeches of the eighteenth century. Also *short clothes* and *smalls*.

One . . . in full fashion drest, . . .
His *small-clothes* sat so close and tight;
His boots, like jet, were black and bright.
*W. Combe*, Dr. Syntax's Tours, i. 20.

His well-brushed Sunday coat and *small-clothes*, his bright knee and shoe buckles, his long silk stockings, were all arranged with a trim neatness refreshing to behold. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 52.

**small-dot** (smâl'dot), *n.* In *lace-making*, a name given to point d'esprit, and to any very small pieces of solid work recurring at regular intervals on the réseau or background.

**smallfish** (smâl'fish), *n.* The candlefish or eulachon. [Pacific coast, U. S.]

**small-headed** (smâl'hed'ed), *a.* Having a comparatively or relatively small head; microcephalic or microcephalous.—**Small-headed flycatcher**, a bird of the eastern United States, described as *Muscicapa minuta* by Wilson (1812), Nuttall (1832), and Audubon (1839), but never since identified. It is supposed to be a fly-catching warbler of the genus *Myiodioctes*.

**smallish** (smâ'lish), *a.* [< *small* + *-ish*[1].] Somewhat small; rather small than large.

Hiae shuldris of a large brede,
And *smalish* in the girdilstede. *Rom. of the Rose*, l. 826.

**smallmouth** (smâl'mouth), *n.* The small-mouthed black-bass.

**small-mouthed** (smâl'moutht), *a.* Having a comparatively or relatively small mouth: as, the *small-mouthed* black-bass.

**smallness** (smâl'nes), *n.* [Formerly also *smalness*; < ME. *smalnes*; < *small* + *-ness*.] The state or character of being small, in any sense of that word.=**Syn.** *Pettiness*, etc. See *littleness*.

**small-pica** (smâl'pī'kä), *n.* A size of printing-type, a little less than 7 lines to the inch, intermediate between the sizes pica (larger) and long-primer (smaller). It is equal to 11 points in the new system. See *point*[1], 14 (*b*), and *pica*[4].

This is small-pica type.

**Double small-pica.** See *pica*[4].

**smallpox** (smâl'poks'), *n.* [Orig. *small pocks*, i. e. little pustules: see *small* and *pock*, *pox*.] An acute, highly contagious disease, fatal in between one third and one fourth of unvaccinated cases. It ordinarily presents the following features: (1) a period of incubation (three to eighteen days or more, usually twelve to fourteen days); (2) period of invasion (two to four days), with aching in back, limbs, epigastrium, and high fever (primary fever), usually ushered in by well-marked chill; (3) period of eruption (about five days), with cropping up of maculæ, quickly developing into papules and vesicles, more or less distinctly umbilicated, over the skin, and a corresponding eruption forming little erosions and ulcers in the mucous membranes of the mouth and elsewhere (a marked fall of temperature and pulse-rate at the beginning of this period, with a subsequent slow rise as the eruption extends); (4) period of suppuration (four to five days), the vesicles becoming pustules, with a marked rise of temperature and pulse-rate (secondary fever); (5) period of desiccation (six to ten days), the pustules breaking and forming dry scabs. The nature of the specific cause of the disease is as yet (1890) undetermined. It can remain potential in clothes or other contaminated articles for months or years. All ages are susceptible, but especially children, and the disease may occur in the fetus. Also called *variola*. See *vaccination, inoculation*.—**Confluent smallpox**, smallpox in which the vesicles and pustules unite with one another to form bullæ.—**Discrete smallpox**, smallpox in which the vesicles and pustules remain distinct.—**Hemorrhagic smallpox**, smallpox in which there are hemorrhages, as from the mouth, bronchial tubes, stomach, bowels, and kidneys, as well as into the skin, forming vibices and petechiæ. Also called *scorbutic, bloody*, and *black smallpox* or *variola*.

**smally** (smâl'li), *adv.* [< ME. *smally, smalliche*; < *small* + *-ly*[2].] 1. In a small manner, quantity, or degree; with minuteness; little. [Obsolete or rare.]

We see then how weak such disputes are, and how *smally* they make to this purpose. *Hooker*, Eccles. Polity, iii. 11.

*Ped.* A very smale sweete voice, He assure you.
*Qua.* Tis *smally* sweete indeede. *Marston*, What you Will, ii. 1.

2†. With small numbers.

Kenulph & his paramoure, . . . *smally* accompanyed. *Fabyan*, Chron., cliii.

**smalt** (smâlt), *n.* [< It. *smalto*, enamel, = Sp. Pg. *esmalte* = OF. *esmail*, F. *émail* (ML. *smaltum*), < G. *schmalte* = D. *smalt* = Sw. *smalt* = Dan. *smalte*, smalt, < OHG. *smalzjan, smelzan*, MHG. *smelzen*, G. *schmelzen*, melt, cause to melt (cf. G. *schmalz*, grease, OIt. *smalzo*, butter), = E. *smelt*: see *smelt*[1], and cf. *amel, enamel*.] Common glass tinged of a fine deep blue by the protoxid of cobalt. When reduced to an impalpable powder it is employed as a pigment in painting, and in printing upon earthenware, and to give a blue tint to writing-paper, linen, etc. Also called *enamel-blue, Eschel blue, royal blue*.

I was informed that at Sneeberg they have a manufacture of the powder blue called *smalt*, made of cobalth. *Pococke*, Description of the East, II. ii. 235.

**Green smalt.** Same as *cobalt green* (which see, under *green*[1]).

**smaltine** (smâl'tin), *n.* [< *smalt* + *-ine*[2].] An arsenide of cobalt, often containing nickel and iron. The allied arsenide of nickel, into which it passes, is called *chloanthite*. Smaltine occurs in isometric crystals, also massive, of a tin-white color and brilliant metallic luster. Also called *smaltite, gray cobalt, tin-white cobalt*, and by the Germans *speiskobalt*.

**smaltite** (smâl'tīt), *n.* [< *smalt* + *-ite*[2].] Same as *smaltine*.

**smaragd**† (smar'agd), *n.* [< ME. *smaragde*, < OF. *smaragde* = D. OHG. MHG. G. Dan. Sw. *smaragd*, < L. *smaragdus*, < Gr. *σμάραγδος*, a precious stone of light-green color: see *emerald*.] A precious or semi-precious stone of green color.

Alle the thinges . . . that Indus giveth, . . . that medeleth the grene stones (*smaragde*) with the white (margarits). *Chaucer*, Boëthius, iii. meter 10.

Aristotle doth affirme, and so doth Albertus Magnus, that a *Smaragd* worne about the necke is good against the Falling-sickness. *Babees Book* (E. E. T. S.), p. 257.

**smaragdine** (sma-rag'din), *a.* [< L. *smaragdinus*, < *smaragdus*, < Gr. *σμάραγδος*, smaragd: see *smaragd*.] Of a green color like that of smaragd—that is, of any brilliant green: an epithet used loosely and in different senses.

**smaragdite** (sma-rag'dīt), *n.* [< *smaragd* + *-ite*[2].] An emerald-green mineral, thin-foliated to fibrous in structure, belonging to the amphibole or hornblende group: it is found in certain rocks, as the euphotide of the Alps. It often resembles diallage (hence called *green diallage*), and may be in part derived from it by paramorphism.

**smaragdochalcite** (sma-rag-dō-kal'sīt), *n.* [< Gr. *σμάραγδος*, smaragd, + *χαλκῖτις*, containing copper: see *chaleitis*.] Same as *dioptase*.

**smart**[1] (smärt), *v.* [< ME. *smerten*, *smeorten* (pret. *smeart*, also weak, *smerted*), < AS. **smeortan* (Somner) (pret. **smeart*) = MD. *smerten*, D. *smarten* = MLG. *smerten* = OHG. *smerzan* (pret. *smarz*), MHG. *smerzen*, G. *schmerzen* = Sw. *smärta* = Dan. *smerte*, smart; = L. *mordere* (√ *mord*, orig. **smord*?), bite, pain, sting, = Skt. √ *mard* (orig. **smard*), rub, grind, crush; cf. Russ. *smertŭ*, death, Gr. *σμερδνός*, terrible.]

I. *intrans.* 1. To feel a lively, pungent pain; also, to be the seat of a pungent local pain, as from some piercing or irritating application; be acutely painful: often used impersonally.

I am so wounded, as ye may wel seen,
That I am lost almoat, it *smert* so sore.
*Chaucer*, A. B. C., l. 152.

I have some wounds upon me, and they *smart*.
*Shak.*, Cor., i. 9. 28.

2. To feel mental pain or suffering of any kind; suffer; be distressed; suffer evil consequences; bear a penalty.

Christ and the apostles were in most misery in the land of Jewry, but yet the whole land *smarted* for it after.
*J. Bradford*, Letters (Parker Soc., 1853), II. 42.

It was Carteret's misfortune to be raised to power when the public mind was still *smarting* from recent disappointments. *Macaulay*, Horace Walpole.

3. To cause a smart or sharp pain; cause suffering or distress.

This is, indeed, disheartening; it is his [the new member's] first lesson in committee government, and the master's rod *smarts*. *W. Wilson*, Cong. Gov., ii.

**To smart for it**, to suffer as a consequence of some act or neglect.

And verily, one man to live in pleasure and wealth, while all other weep and *smart for it*, that is the part, not of a king, but of a jailor.
*Sir T. More*, Utopia (tr. by Robinson), i.

II. *trans.* To cause a smart or pain to or in; cause to smart.

What calle ye goode? fayn wold I that I wiate:
That pleaith one, a-nothir *smertithe* soore.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 75.

The manner of the Master was too pointed not to be felt, and when he had succeeded in *smarting* the good woman's sensibilities his object was attained.
*S. Judd*, Margaret, i. 16.

**smart**[1] (smärt), *n.* [< ME. *smert*, *smerte*, *smierte* = MD. *smerte*, D. *smart* = MLG. *smerte*, LG. *smart* = OHG. *smerzo*, *smerza*, MHG. *smerz*, G. *schmerz* = Sw. *smärta* = Dan. *smerte*, pain; from the verb. In def. 4 from the adj.] 1. A sharp, quick, lively pain; especially, a pricking local pain, as the pain from the sting of nettles.

As faintly reeling he confess'd the *smart*,
Weak was his pace, but dauntless was his heart.
*Pope*, Iliad, xi. 944.

Strong-matted, thorny branches, whose keen *smart*
He heeds in no wise. *R. W. Gilder*, Love in Wonder.

2. Hence, mental pain or suffering of any kind; pungent grief; affliction.

Your departeng is cause of all my *smerte*,
Only for that I do this payne endure.
*Generydes* (E. E. T. S.), l. 170.

This City did once feele the *smart* of that cruell Hunnical King Attila his force. *Coryat*, Crudities, I. 149.

But keep your fear still; for if all our Art
Miscarry, thou art sure to share the *Smart*.
*Brome*, Northern Lass, ii. 4.

3. Same as *smart-money*: as, to pay the *smart*. —4. A dandy; one who affects smartness in dress; also, one who affects briskness, vivacity, or cleverness. [Cant.]

His clothes were as remarkably fine as his equipage could be; . . . all the *smarts*, all the silk waistcoats with silver and gold edgings, were eclipsed in a moment.
*Fielding*, Joseph Andrews, ii. 4.

**smart**[1] (smärt), *a.* [< ME. *smart*, *smarte*, *smerte*, *smearte*, *smærte*, smart; from the verb.] 1. Causing a smart or sharp pain; especially, causing a pricking local pain; pungent; stinging.

Lett mylde mekenes melt in thyn hart,
That thou Rewe on my passyone,
With my woundis depe and *smarte*,
With crosse, naylys, spere & crowne.
*Political Poems*, etc. (ed. Furnivall), p. 166.

How *smart* a lash that speech doth give my conscience!
*Shak.*, Hamlet, iii. 1. 50.

Old Charls kept aloof, resolv'd to let
The venturous Maid some *smart* experience reap
Of her rash confidence.
*J. Beaumont*, Psyche, ii. 20.

2. Sharp; keen; poignant: applied to physical or mental pain or suffering.

For certes I haue sorow ynow at hert,
Neuer man had at the full so *smert*.
*Rom. of Partenay* (E. E. T. S.), l. 3913.

3. Marked by or executed with force or vigor; vigorous; efficient; sharp; severe: as, a *smart* blow; a *smart* skirmish; a *smart* walk.

For they will not long sustain a *smart* Onset.
*Dampier*, Voyages, II. i. 74.

It [a sheet of water] is remarkable for a long bridge built across it, certainly the longest I ever saw. It took me fifteen minutes and twenty seconds, *smart* walking, to go from end to end, and measured 1850 paces.
*B. Hall*, Travels in N. A., I. 75.

4. Brisk; lively; fresh: as, a *smart* breeze.

Of the esy fyr and *smart* also.
*Chaucer*, Prol. to Canon's Yeoman's Tale, l. 215.

5. Acute and pertinent; witty; especially, marked by a sharpness which is nearer to pertness or impertinence than to genuine wit; superficially witty: noting remarks, writings, etc.: as, a *smart* reply; a *smart* saying.

Thomas of Wilton . . . wrote also a *smart* Book on this Subject . . . (Whether Friars in Health, and Begging, be in the state of perfection?) The Anti-Friarists maintaining that such were Rogues by the Laws of God and Man.
*Fuller*, Worthies, Wiltshire, III. 335.

A voluble and *smart* fluence of tongue.
*Milton*, On Def. of Humb. Remonst., Pref.

I acknowledge, indeed, that there may possibly be found in this treatise a few sayings, among so great a number of *smart* turns of wit and humour as I have produced, which have a proverbial air.
*Swift*, Polite Conversation, Int.

6. Brisk; vivacious; lively; witty; especially, sharp and impertinent, or pert and forward, rather than genuinely witty: noting persons.

Raillery is the finest part of conversation; but, as it is our usual custom to counterfeit and adulterate whatever is too dear for us, so we have done with this, and turned it all into what is generally called repartee or being *smart*. *Swift*, Conversation.

The awfully *smart* boy is only *smart*—in the worst American sense of the word—as his own family make him so; and if he is a nuisance to all others, his own family only are to blame.
*Harper's Mag.*, LXXX., Literary Notes.

7. Dressed in an elaborately nice or showy manner; well-dressed; spruce.

A *smart*, impudent-looking young dog, dressed like a sailor in a blue jacket and check shirt, marched up.
*Macaulay*, in Trevelyan, I. 202.

I scarcely knew him again, he was so uncommonly *smart*. He had . . . on a shining hat, lilac kid gloves, a neckerchief of a variety of colours, . . . and a thick gold ring on his little finger. *Dickens*, Bleak House, ix.

8. Elaborately nice; elegant; fine; showy: noting articles of dress.

"Sirrah," says the youngster, "make me a *smart* wig, a *smart* one, ye dog." The fellow bleat himself: he had heard of a smart nag, a smart man, etc., but a *smart* wig was Chinese to the tradesman.
*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 476.

This stout lady in a quaint black dress, who looks young enough to wear much *smarter* raiment if she would.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Shirley, xxiv.

9. Quick; active; intelligent; clever: as, a *smart* business man.

My father was a little *smart* man, active to the last degree in all exercises. *Sterne*, Memoir.

Bessie Lee must, I think, have been a girl of good natural capacity, for she was *smart* in all she did, and had a remarkable knack of narrative; so, at least, I judge from the impression made on me by her nursery tales.
*Charlotte Brontë*, Jane Eyre, iv.

She was held to be a *smart*, economical teacher, inasmuch as she was able to hold the winter term, and thrash the very biggest boys, and, while she did the duty of a man, received only the wages of a woman.
*H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 117.

10. Keen, as in bargain-making; sharp, and often of questionable honesty; well able to take care of one's own interests. [U. S.]—11. Fashionable; stylish; brilliant. [Eng.]

I always preferred the church, as I still do. But that was not *smart* enough for my family. They recommended the army. That was a great deal too *smart* for me.
*Jane Austen*, Sense and Sensibility, xix.

For a time the Clays were seen and heard of on the top wave of London's *smart* society. *The Century*, XL. 271.

12†. Careful; punctual; quick.

When thi seruantes haue do ther werke,
To pay ther hyre loke thou be *smerte*.
*Booke of Precedence* (E. E. T. S.), i. 50.

13. Considerable; large: as, a right *smart* distance. [Colloq., U. S.]—14†. Forcible; earnest.

These few Words ["And why call ye me Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say?"] contain in them a *smart* and serious Expostulation of our Blessed Saviour.
*Stillingfleet*, Sermons, III. vii.

15†. Having strong qualities; strong.

Sirrah, I drank a cup of wine at your house yesterday,
A good *smart* wine.
*Fletcher* (*and another?*), Prophetess, iii. 1.

16. In good health; well; not sick. [New Eng.]—17. Swift-sailing, as a vessel: in distinction from *able*, *stanch*, or *seaworthy*. [New Eng.]—18. Up to the mark; well turned out; creditable. [Colloq.]

It was all the Colonel's fault He was a new man, and he ought never to have taken the Command. He said that the Regiment was not *smart* enough.
*R. Kipling*, Rout of the White Hussars.

**Right smart**, much; many; a great deal: with *of*: as, to do *right smart of* work; keep *right smart of* servants or chickens. [U. S.]—**Smart as a steel trap**, very sharp and shrewd; extremely bright and clever. [Colloq., U. S.]

She was a little thin woman, but tough as Inger rubber, and *smart as a steel trap*. *H. B. Stowe*, Oldtown, p. 57.

**smart**[1] (smärt), *adv.* [< ME. *smerte*; < *smart*[1], *a.*] Smartly; vigorously; quickly; sharp. [Obsolete or vulgar.]

If men smot it with a yerde *smerte*.
*Chaucer*, Gen. Prol. to C. T., l. 149.

The swynchorde toke out a knyfe *smert*.
*MS. Cantab.* Ff. ii. 38, f. 131. (*Halliwell.*)

After show'rs
The stars shine *smarter*. *Dryden*.

**smart**[2]† (smärt). A contracted form of *smarteth*, third person singular present indicative of *smart*[1].

**smarten** (smär'tn), *v.* [< *smart*[1] + *-en*[1].] I. *trans.* To make smart or spruce; render brisk, bright, or lively: often with *up*.

Murdoch, having finished with his duties of the morning, had *smartened* himself *up*. *W. Black*, House-boat, vii.

II. *intrans.* To smart; be pained.

**smart-grass** (smärt'grȧs), *n.* Same as *smartweed*.

May-weed, *smart-grass*, and Indian tobacco, perennial monuments of desolation. *S. Judd*, Margaret, ii. 1.

**smartly** (smärt'li), *adv.* [< ME. *smertely*, *smertliche*, *smeortli* (cf. D. *smartelijk* = G. *schmerzlich* = Dan. *smertelig*, painful); < *smart*[1] + *-ly*[2].] In a smart manner, in any sense of the word *smart*.

**smart-money** (smärt'mun'i), *n.* 1. Money paid to escape some unpleasant engagement or some painful situation; specifically, money paid by a recruit for the British army before being sworn in for release from his engagement.

*Lord Trinket.* What is the meaning of that patch over your right eye?
*O'Cutter.* Some advanced wages from my new post, my lord. This pressing is hot work, though it entitles us to *smart-money*. *Colman*, Jealous Wife, iii. 1.

2. In *law*, exemplary or vindictive damages; damages in excess of the injury done. Such damages are given in cases of gross misconduct or cruelty on the part of the defendant. See *damage*, 3.

Nor did I hear further of his having paid any *smart-money* for breach of bargain. *Scott*, Rob Roy, xxvii.

3. Money allowed to soldiers and sailors for wounds and injuries received on service.

**smartness** (smärt'nes), *n.* The character of being smart, in any sense.

**smart-ticket** (smärt'tik'et), *n.* A certificate granted to one who is entitled to smart-money on account of his being hurt, maimed, or disabled in the service, or an allowance for wounds or injuries received on service. [Eng.]

**smartweed** (smärt'wēd), *n.* The water-pepper, *Polygonum Hydropiper*, a weed of wet places in the Old World and the New. It is acrid to the taste, and inflames the skin when applied to tender parts. It has diuretic and, as claimed, some other medicinal properties. Old or provincial names are *arse-smart* and *culrage*. The name extends more or less to similar species. Also *smart-grass*.—**Water-smartweed**, the American *Polygonum acre*.

**smarty** (smär'ti), *n.* [Dim. of *smart*[1], *n.*] A would-be witty person; a smart. [Colloq.]

"Did you make [catch] the train?" asked the anxious questioner. "No," said *smarty*, "it was made in the car-shop." *Boston Transcript*, March 6, 1880.

**smash** (smash), *v.* [Not in early use; prob. < Sw. dial. *smaska*, smack, kiss (cf. *smask*, a slight explosion, crack, report, *smiska*, slap), prob. a transposed form of **smaksa* = Dan. *smaske*, smack with the lips, LG. *smaksen*, smack with the lips, kiss, orig. prob. 'smack,' smite; with the verb-formative *s* (with transitive sense, as in *cleanse*, make clean), from the root of *smack*[2]:

# ABBREVIATIONS

## USED IN THE ETYMOLOGIES AND DEFINITIONS.

a., adj. ..... adjective.
abbr. ..... abbreviation.
abl. ..... ablative.
acc. ..... accusative.
accom. ..... accommodated, accommodation.
act. ..... active.
adv. ..... adverb.
AF. ..... Anglo-French.
agri. ..... agriculture.
AL. ..... Anglo-Latin.
alg. ..... algebra.
Amer. ..... American.
anat. ..... anatomy.
anc. ..... ancient.
antiq. ..... antiquity.
aor. ..... aorist.
appar. ..... apparently.
Ar. ..... Arabic.
arch. ..... architecture.
archæol. ..... archæology.
arith. ..... arithmetic.
art. ..... article.
AS. ..... Anglo-Saxon.
astrol. ..... astrology.
astron. ..... astronomy.
attrib. ..... attributive.
aug. ..... augmentative.
Bav. ..... Bavarian.
Beng. ..... Bengali.
biol. ..... biology.
Bohem. ..... Bohemian.
bot. ..... botany.
Braz. ..... Brazilian.
Bret. ..... Breton.
bryol. ..... bryology.
Bulg. ..... Bulgarian.
carp. ..... carpentry.
Cat. ..... Catalan.
Cath. ..... Catholic.
caus. ..... causative.
ceram. ..... ceramics.
cf. ..... L. *confer*, compare.
ch. ..... church.
Chal. ..... Chaldee.
chem. ..... chemical, chemistry.
Chin. ..... Chinese.
chron. ..... chronology.
colloq. ..... colloquial, colloquially.
com. ..... commerce, commercial.
comp. ..... composition, compound.
compar. ..... comparative.
conch. ..... conchology.
conj. ..... conjunction.
contr. ..... contracted, contraction.
Corn. ..... Cornish.
craniol. ..... craniology.
craniom. ..... craniometry.
crystal. ..... crystallography.
D. ..... Dutch.
Dan. ..... Danish.
dat. ..... dative.
def. ..... definite, definition.
deriv. ..... derivative, derivation.
dial ..... dialect, dialectal.
diff. ..... different.
dim. ..... diminutive.
distrib. ..... distributive.
dram. ..... dramatic.
dynam. ..... dynamics.
E. ..... East.
E. ..... English (*usually meaning* modern English).
eccl., eccles. ..... ecclesiastical.
econ. ..... economy.
e. g. ..... L. *exempli gratia*, for example.
Egypt. ..... Egyptian.
E. Ind. ..... East Indian.
elect. ..... electricity.
embryol. ..... embryology.
Eng. ..... English.
engin. ..... engineering.
entom. ..... entomology.
Epis. ..... Episcopal.
equiv. ..... equivalent.
esp. ..... especially.
Eth. ..... Ethiopic.
ethnog. ..... ethnography.
ethnol. ..... ethnology.
etym. ..... etymology.
Eur. ..... European.
exclam. ..... exclamation.
f., fem. ..... feminine.
F. ..... French (*usually meaning* modern French).
Flem. ..... Flemish.
fort. ..... fortification.
freq. ..... frequentative.
Fries. ..... Friesic.
fut. ..... future.
G. ..... German (*usually meaning* New High German).
Gael. ..... Gaelic.
galv. ..... galvanism.
gen. ..... genitive.
geog. ..... geography.
geol. ..... geology.
geom. ..... geometry.
Goth. ..... Gothic (Mœsogothic).
Gr. ..... Greek.
gram. ..... grammar.
gun. ..... gunnery.
Heb. ..... Hebrew.
her. ..... heraldry.
herpet. ..... herpetology.
Hind. ..... Hindustani.
hist. ..... history.
horol. ..... horology.
hort. ..... horticulture.
Hung. ..... Hungarian.
hydraul. ..... hydraulics.
hydros. ..... hydrostatics.
Icel. ..... Icelandic (*usually meaning* Old Icelandic, *otherwise called* Old Norse).
ichth. ..... ichthyology.
i. e. ..... L. *id est*, that is.
impers. ..... impersonal.
impf. ..... imperfect.
impv. ..... imperative.
improp. ..... improperly.
Ind. ..... Indian.
ind. ..... indicative.
Indo-Eur. ..... Indo-European.
indef. ..... indefinite.
inf. ..... infinitive.
instr. ..... instrumental.
interj. ..... interjection.
intr., intrans. ..... intransitive.
Ir. ..... Irish.
irreg. ..... irregular, irregularly.
It. ..... Italian.
Jap. ..... Japanese.
L. ..... Latin (*usually meaning* classical Latin).
Lett. ..... Lettish.
LG. ..... Low German.
lichenol. ..... lichenology.
lit. ..... literal, literally.
lit. ..... literature.
Lith. ..... Lithuanian.
lithog. ..... lithography.
lithol. ..... lithology.
LL. ..... Late Latin.
m., masc. ..... masculine.
M. ..... Middle.
mach. ..... machinery.
mammal. ..... mammalogy.
manuf. ..... manufacturing.
math. ..... mathematics.
MD. ..... Middle Dutch.
ME. ..... Middle English (*otherwise called* Old English).
mech. ..... mechanics, mechanical.
med. ..... medicine.
mensur. ..... mensuration.
metal. ..... metallurgy.
metaph. ..... metaphysics.
meteor. ..... meteorology.
Mex. ..... Mexican.
MGr. ..... Middle Greek, medieval Greek.
MHG. ..... Middle High German.
milit. ..... military.
mineral. ..... mineralogy.
ML. ..... Middle Latin, medieval Latin.
MLG. ..... Middle Low German.
mod. ..... modern.
mycol. ..... mycology.
myth. ..... mythology.
n. ..... noun.
n., neut. ..... neuter.
N. ..... New.
N. ..... North.
N. Amer. ..... North America.
nat. ..... natural.
naut. ..... nautical.
nav. ..... navigation.
NGr. ..... New Greek, modern Greek.
NHG. ..... New High German (*usually simply* G., German).
NL. ..... New Latin, modern Latin.
nom. ..... nominative.
Norm. ..... Norman.
north. ..... northern.
Norw. ..... Norwegian.
numis. ..... numismatics.
O. ..... Old.
obs. ..... obsolete.
obstet. ..... obstetrics.
OBulg. ..... Old Bulgarian (*otherwise called* Church Slavonic, Old Slavic, Old Slavonic).
OCat. ..... Old Catalan.
OD. ..... Old Dutch.
ODan. ..... Old Danish.
odontog. ..... odontography.
odontol. ..... odontology.
OF. ..... Old French.
OFlem. ..... Old Flemish.
OGael. ..... Old Gaelic.
OHG. ..... Old High German.
OIr. ..... Old Irish.
OIt. ..... Old Italian.
OL. ..... Old Latin.
OLG. ..... Old Low German.
ONorth. ..... Old Northumbrian.
OPruss. ..... Old Prussian.
orig. ..... original, originally.
ornith. ..... ornithology.
OS. ..... Old Saxon.
OSp. ..... Old Spanish.
osteol. ..... osteology.
OSw. ..... Old Swedish.
OTeut. ..... Old Teutonic.
p. a. ..... participial adjective.
paleon. ..... paleontology.
part. ..... participle.
pass. ..... passive.
pathol. ..... pathology.
perf. ..... perfect.
Pers. ..... Persian.
pers. ..... person.
persp. ..... perspective.
Peruv. ..... Peruvian.
petrog. ..... petrography.
Pg. ..... Portuguese.
phar. ..... pharmacy.
Phen. ..... Phenician.
philol. ..... philology.
philos. ..... philosophy.
phonog. ..... phonography.
photog. ..... photography.
phren. ..... phrenology.
phys. ..... physical.
physiol. ..... physiology.
pl., plur. ..... plural.
poet. ..... poetical.
polit. ..... political.
Pol. ..... Polish.
poss. ..... possessive.
pp. ..... past participle.
ppr. ..... present participle.
Pr. ..... Provençal (*usually meaning* Old Provençal).
pref. ..... prefix.
prep. ..... preposition.
pres. ..... present.
pret. ..... preterit.
priv. ..... privative.
prob. ..... probably, probable.
pron. ..... pronoun.
pron. ..... pronounced, pronunciation.
prop. ..... properly.
pros. ..... prosody.
Prot. ..... Protestant.
prov. ..... provincial.
psychol. ..... psychology.
q. v. ..... L. *quod* (or pl. *quæ*) *vide*, which see.
refl. ..... reflexive.
reg. ..... regular, regularly.
repr. ..... representing.
rhet. ..... rhetoric.
Rom. ..... Roman.
Rom. ..... Romanic, Romance (languages).
Russ. ..... Russian.
S. ..... South.
S. Amer. ..... South American.
sc. ..... L. *scilicet*, understand, supply.
Sc. ..... Scotch.
Scand. ..... Scandinavian.
Scrip. ..... Scripture.
sculp. ..... sculpture.
Serv. ..... Servian.
sing. ..... singular.
Skt. ..... Sanskrit.
Slav. ..... Slavic, Slavonic.
Sp. ..... Spanish.
subj. ..... subjunctive.
superl. ..... superlative.
surg. ..... surgery.
surv. ..... surveying.
Sw. ..... Swedish.
syn. ..... synonymy.
Syr. ..... Syriac.
technol. ..... technology.
teleg. ..... telegraphy.
teratol. ..... teratology.
term. ..... termination.
Teut. ..... Teutonic.
theat. ..... theatrical.
theol. ..... theology.
therap. ..... therapeutics.
toxicol. ..... toxicology.
tr., trans ..... transitive.
trigon. ..... trigonometry.
Turk. ..... Turkish.
typog. ..... typography.
ult. ..... ultimate, ultimately.
v. ..... verb.
var. ..... variant.
vet. ..... veterinary.
v. i. ..... intransitive verb.
v. t. ..... transitive verb.
W. ..... Welsh.
Wall. ..... Walloon.
Wallach. ..... Wallachian.
W. Ind. ..... West Indian.
zoögeog. ..... zoögeography.
zoöl. ..... zoölogy.
zoöt. ..... zoötomy.

# KEY TO PRONUNCIATION.

a as in fat, man, pang.
ā as in fate, mane, dale.
ä as in far, father, guard.
à as in fall, talk, naught.
á as in ask, fast, ant.
ã as in fare, hair, bear.
e as in met, pen, bless.
ē as in mete, meet, meat.
ė as in her, fern, heard.
i as in pin, it, biscuit.
I as in pine, fight, file.
o as in not, on, frog.
ō as in note, poke, floor.
ö as in move, spoon, room.
ô as in nor, song, off.
u as in tub, son, blood.
ū as in mute, acute, few (also new, tube, duty: see Preface, pp. ix, x).
ů as in pull, book, could.
ü German ü, French u.
oi as in oil, joint, boy.
ou as in pound, proud, now.

A single dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates its abbreviation and lightening, without absolute loss of its distinctive quality. See Preface, p. xl. Thus:

ạ as in prelate, courage, captain.
ẹ as in ablegate, episcopal.
ọ as in abrogate, eulogy, democrat.
ụ as in singular, education.

A double dot under a vowel in an unaccented syllable indicates that, even in the mouths of the best speakers, its sound is variable to, and in ordinary utterance actually becomes, the short *u*-sound (of but, pun, etc.). See Preface, p. xl. Thus:

ạ̈ as in errant, republican.
ẹ̈ as in prudent, difference.
ị̈ as in charity, density.
ọ̈ as in valor, actor, idiot.
ụ̈ as in Persia, peninsula.
ȯ̈ as in *the* book.
u̇̈ as in nature, feature.

A mark (⌣) under the consonants *t*, *d*, *s*, *z* indicates that they in like manner are variable to *ch*, *j*, *sh*, *zh*. Thus:

t̰ as in nature, adventure.
d̰ as in arduous, education.
s̰ as in leisure.
z̰ as in seizure.

th as in thin.
ŦH as in then.
ċh as in German ach, Scotch loch.
n̂ French nasalizing n, as in ton, en.
ly (in French words) French liquid (mouillé) l.

' denotes a primary, " a secondary accent. (A secondary accent is not marked if at its regular interval of two syllables from the primary, or from another secondary.)

### SIGNS.

< read *from*; i. e., derived from.
> read *whence*; i. e., from which is derived.
+ read *and*; i. e., compounded with, *or* with suffix.
= read *cognate with*; i. e., etymologically parallel with.
√ read *root*.
* read *theoretical* or *alleged*; i. e., theoretically assumed, or asserted but unverified, form.
† read *obsolete*.


MDCCCLXXXIX