

**SCHISMATIC**, *n.* One who separates from an established church or religious faith, on account of a diversity of opinions. *Blackstone. Swift.*

**SCHISMATICALLY**, *adv.* In a schismatic manner; by separation from a church on account of a diversity of opinions.

**SCHISMATICALNESS**, *n.* The state of being schismatical.

**SCHISMATIZE**, *v. i.* To commit or practice schism; to make a breach of communion in the church. *Johnson.*

**SCHISMLESS**, *a.* Free from schism; not affected by schism. [*Little used.*] *Milton.*

**SCHIST** [See *Shist*.]  
**SCHOLAR**, *n.* [Low *L. scholaris*, from *schola*, a school; Gr. *σχολη*, leisure, a school; Fr. *ecolier*; D. *schoolier*; G. *schüler*; Dan. *skolelærd*. The Danish word signifies *school-learned*. See *School*.]

1. One who learns of a teacher; one who is under the tuition of a preceptor; a pupil; a disciple; hence, any member of a college, academy or school; applicable to the learner of any art, science or branch of literature.

2. A man of letters. *Locke.*

3. *Emphatically used*, a man eminent for erudition; a person of high attainments in science or literature.

4. One that learns any thing; as an apt scholar in the school of vice.

5. A pedant; a man of books. *Bacon.*  
[But the word *scholar* seldom conveys the idea of a pedant.]

**SCHOLARITY**, *n.* Scholarship. [*Not used.*] *B. Jonson.*

**SCHOLAR-LIKE**, *a.* Like a scholar; becoming a scholar. *Bacon.*

**SCHOLARSHIP**, *n.* Learning; attainments in science or literature; as a man of great scholarship. *Pope.*

2. Literary education; as any other house of scholarship. [*Unusual.*] *Milton.*

3. Exhibition or maintenance for a scholar; foundation for the support of a student. *Answorth.*

**SCHOLASTIC**, *a.* [*L. scholasticus*.]

**SCHOLASTICAL**, *a.* Pertaining to a scholar, to a school or to schools; as *scholastic* manners or pride; *scholastic* learning.

2. Scholar-like; becoming a scholar; suitable to schools; as *scholastic* precision.

3. Pedantic; formal.

*Scholastic divinity*, that species of divinity taught in some schools or colleges, which consists in discussing and settling points by reason and argument. It has now fallen into contempt, except in some universities, where the charters require it to be taught. *Encyc.*

**SCHOLASTIC**, *n.* One who adheres to the method or subtleties of the schools. *Milton.*

**SCHOLASTICALLY**, *adv.* In the manner of schools; according to the niceties or method of the schools.

**SCHOLASTICISM**, *n.* The method or subtleties of the schools. *Watson.*

The spirit of the old *scholasticism*, which spurned laborious investigation and slow induction—*J. P. Smith.*

**SCHOLIAST**, *n.* [Gr. *σχολιαστής*. See *Scholium*.]

A commentator or annotator; one who

writes notes upon the works of another for illustrating his writings. *Dryden.*

**SCHOLIASE**, *v. i.* To write notes on an author's works. [*Not used.*] *Milton.*

**SCHOLICAL**, *a.* Scholastic. [*Not in use.*] *Hales.*

**SCHOLIUM**, *n.* plu. *scholia* or *scholiums*. [*L. scholion*; Gr. *σχολιον*, from *σχολη*, leisure, lucubration.]

In *mathematics*, a remark or observation subjoined to a demonstration.

**SCHOLY**, *n.* A scholium. [*Not in use.*] *Hooker.*

**SCHOLY**, *v. i.* To write comments. [*Not in use.*] *Hooker.*

**SCHOOL**, *n.* [*L. schola*; Gr. *σχολη*, leisure, vacation from business, lucubration at leisure, a place where leisure is enjoyed, a school. The adverb signifies at ease, leisurely, slowly, hardly, with labor or difficulty. In Sax. *secol* is a crowd, a multitude, a school [shool,] as of fishes, and a school for instruction. So also *scol*, *scolu*, a school; but the latter sense, I think, must have been derived from the Latin. D. *school*, an academy and a crowd; *schoolen*, to flock together; G. *schule*, a school for instruction; D. *skole*; Sw. *skola*; W. *ysgol*; Arm. *scol*; Fr. *ecole*; It. *scuola*; Sp. *escuela*; Port. *escola*; Sans. *schula*. This word seems originally to have denoted leisure, freedom from business, a time given to sports, games or exercises, and afterwards time given to literary studies. The sense of a crowd, collection or shool, seems to be derivative.]

1. A place or house in which persons are instructed in arts, science, languages or any species of learning; or the pupils assembled for instruction. In American usage, *school* more generally denotes the collective body of pupils in any place of instruction, and under the direction and discipline of one or more teachers. Thus we say, a *school* consists of fifty pupils. The preceptor has a large *school*, or a small *school*. His discipline keeps the *school* well regulated and quiet.

2. The instruction or exercises of a collection of pupils or students, or the collective body of pupils while engaged in their studies. Thus we say, the *school* begins or opens at eight o'clock, that is, the pupils at that hour begin their studies. So we say, the teacher is now in *school*, the *school* hours are from nine to twelve, and from two to five.

3. The state of instruction. Set him betimes to *school*. *Dryden.*

4. A place of education, or collection of pupils, of any kind; as the *schools* of the prophets. In modern usage, the word *school* comprehends every place of education, as university, college, academy, common or primary schools, dancing schools, riding schools, &c.; but ordinarily the word is applied to seminaries inferior to universities and colleges.

What is the great community of christians, but one of the innumerable *schools* in the vast plan, which God has instituted for the education of various intelligences? *Buckminster.*

5. Separate denomination or sect; or a system of doctrine taught by particular teachers, or peculiar to any denomination of christians or philosophers.

Let no man be less confident in his faith—by reason of any difference in the several *schools* of christians—*Taylor.*

Thus we say, the Socratic *school*, the Platonic *school*, the Peripatetic or Ionic *school*; by which we understand all those who adopted and adhered to a particular system of opinions.

6. The seminaries for teaching logic, metaphysics and theology, which were formed in the middle ages, and which were characterized by academical disputations and subtleties of reasoning; or the learned men who were engaged in discussing nice points in metaphysics or theology.

The supreme authority of Aristotle in the *schools* of theology as well as of philosophy—*Henry.*

Hence, *school divinity* is the divinity which discusses nice points, and proves every thing by argument.

7. Any place of improvement or learning. The world is an excellent *school* to wise men, but a *school* of vice to fools.

**SCHOOL**, *v. t.* To instruct; to train; to educate.

He's gentle, never *school'd*, yet learn'd. *Shak.*

2. To teach with superiority; to tutor; to chide and admonish; to reprove.

*School* your child, And ask why God's anointed he revil'd. *Dryden.*

**SCHOOL'-BOY**, *n.* [See *Boy*.] A boy belonging to a school, or one who is learning rudiments. *Swift.*

**SCHOOL'-DAME**, *n.* [See *Dame*.] The female teacher of a school.

**SCHOOL'-DAY**, *n.* [See *Day*.] The age in which youth are sent to school. [*Not now used.*] *Shak.*

**SCHOOL'-DISTRICT**, *n.* A division of a town or city for establishing and conducting schools. [*U. States.*]

**SCHOOL'-ERY**, *n.* Something taught; precepts. [*Not used.*] *Spenser.*

**SCHOOL'-FELLOW**, *n.* [See *Fellow*.] One bred at the same school; an associate in school. *Locke.*

**SCHOOL'-HOUSE**, *n.* [See *House*.] A house appropriated for the use of schools, or for instruction; but applied only to buildings for subordinate schools, not to colleges. In Connecticut and some other states, every town is divided into school-districts, and each district erects its own *school-house* by a tax on the inhabitants.

**SCHOOL'ING**, *ppr.* Instructing; teaching; reproof.

**SCHOOL'ING**, *n.* Instruction in school; tuition.

2. Compensation for instruction; price or reward paid to an instructor for teaching pupils.

3. Reproof; reprimand. He gave his son a good *schooling*.

**SCHOOL'-MAID**, *n.* [See *Maid*.] A girl at school. *Shak.*

**SCHOOL'-MAN**, *n.* [See *Man*.] A man versed in the niceties of academical disputation or of school divinity.

Unlearn'd, he knew no *schoolman's* subtil art. *Pope.*

2. A writer of scholastic divinity or philosophy.

Let subtil *schoolmen* teach these friends to fight. *Pope.*