

SIZABLE, *a.* [from *size*.] Of considerable bulk. *Hurd.*

2. Being of reasonable or suitable size; as *sizable* timber.

SIZE, *n.* [either contracted from *assize*, or from the *L. scissus*. I take it to be from the former, and from the sense of setting, as we apply the word to the *assize* of bread.]

1. Bulk; bigness; magnitude; extent of superficies. Size particularly expresses thickness; as the size of a tree or of a mast; the size of a ship or of a rock. A man may be tall, with little size of body.

2. A settled quantity or allowance. [contracted from *assize*.]

3. Figurative bulk; condition as to rank and character; as men of less size and quality. [Not much used.] *L'Estrange.*

SIZE, *n.* [W. *syth*, stiff, rigid, and *size*; Sp. *sisa*; from the root of *assize*, that which sets or fixes.]

1. A glutinous substance prepared from different materials; used in manufactures.

2. An instrument consisting of thin leaves fastened together at one end by a rivet; used for ascertaining the size of pearls. *Encyc.*

SIZE, *v. t.* To adjust or arrange according to size or bulk. *Hudibras.*

2. To settle; to fix the standard of; as, to size weights and measures. [Now little used.]

3. To cover with size; to prepare with size.

4. To swell; to increase the bulk of. *Beaum. and Fletcher.*

5. Among Cornish miners, to separate the finer from the coarser parts of a metal by sifting them through a wire sieve. *Encyc.*

SIZED, *pp.* Adjusted according to size; prepared with size.

2. *a.* Having a particular magnitude.

And as my love is siz'd my fear is so.

Shak.
[Note.—This word is used in compounds; as large-sized, common-sized, middle-sized, &c.]

SIZEL, *n.* In *coining*, the residue of bars of silver, after pieces are cut out for coins.

SIZER, *n.* In the university of Cambridge, a student of the rank next below that of a pensioner.

SIZINESS, *n.* [from *sizy*.] Glutinousness; viscousness; the quality of size; as the *siziness* of blood.

SIZY, *a.* [from *sizc*.] Glutinous; thick and viscous; ropy; having the adhesiveness of size; as *sizy* blood. *Arbutnot.*

SKAD'DLE, *n.* [Sax. *scath*, *sceath*.] Hurt; damage. [Not in use.]

SKAD'DLE, *a.* Hurtful; mischievous. [Not in use.] *Ray.*

SKAD'DONS, *n.* The embryos of bees. [Not in use.] *Bailey.*

SKAIN, *n.* [Fr. *escaigne*.] A knot of thread, yarn or silk, or a number of knots collected.

SKAINSMATE, *n.* A messmate; a companion. [Not in use.] *Shak.*

SKALD, *n.* [Qu. Sw. *scalla*, to sing.] An ancient Scandinavian poet or bard.

SKATE, *n.* [D. *schaats*; probably from the root of *shoot*; It. *scatto*, a slip or slide.] A sort of shoe furnished with a smooth iron for sliding on ice.

SKATE, *v. i.* To slide or move on skates.

SKATE, *n.* [Sax. *scadda*; L. *squatus*, *squattina*; W. *cath vor*, or *morgath*, that is, *sea-cat*. This shows that *skate* is formed on *cat*. The primary sense of *cat*, I do not know; but in W. *cath eithen*, is a hare; that is, *furze* or *gorse-cat*.]

A fish of the ray kind, (*Raja Batis*;) called the variegated ray-fish. It is a flat fish, the largest and thinnest of the genus, some of them weighing nearly two hundred pounds. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

SKATER, *n.* One who skates on ice. *Johnson.*

SKEAN, *n.* [Sax. *sagen*.] A short sword, or a knife. [Not in use.] *Bacon. Spenser.*

SKEED. [See *Skid*.]

SKEEL, *n.* [G. *schale*, Eng. *shell*.] A shallow wooden vessel for holding milk or cream. [Local.] *Grose.*

SKEET, *n.* A long scoop used to wet the sides of ships or the sails. *Mar. Dict.*

SKEG, *n.* A sort of wild plum. *Johnson.*

SKEGGER, *n.* A little salmon. *Walton.*

SKEL'ETON, *n.* [Fr. *squelette*; It. *scheletro*; Sp. *esqueleto*; Gr. *σκελετος*, dry, from *σκελω*, to dry, that is, to contract; allied perhaps to L. *calleo*, *callus*.]

1. The bones of an animal body, separated from the flesh and retained in their natural position or connections. When the bones are connected by the natural ligaments, it is called a *natural* skeleton; when by wires, or any foreign substance, an *artificial* skeleton. *Encyc. Wistar.*

2. The compages, general structure or frame of any thing; the principal parts that support the rest, but without the appendages.

3. A very thin or lean person.

SKEL'LUM, *n.* [G. *schelm*.] A scoundrel. [Not in use.]

SKEP, *n.* A sort of basket, narrow at the bottom and wide at the top. [Not used in America.] *Tusser.*

2. In Scotland, the repository in which bees lay their honey. *Johnson.*

SKEPTIC. [See *Sceptic*.]

SKETCH, *n.* [D. *schets*; G. *skizze*; Fr. *esquisse*; Sp. *esquicio*; It. *schizzo*, a sketch, a squinting, a spurt, a gushing, a leap, hop or frisking; *schizzare*, to squirt, to spin, stream or spout. We see the primary sense of the verb is to throw, the sense of shoot, It. *scattare*, L. *scateo*.]

An outline or general delineation of any thing; a first rough or incomplete draught of a plan or any design; as the *sketch* of a building; or the *sketch* of an essay.

SKETCH, *v. t.* To draw the outline or general figure of a thing; to make a rough draught. *Watts.*

2. To plan by giving the principal points or ideas. *Dryden.*

SKETCH'ED, *pp.* Having the outline drawn.

SKETCH'ING, *ppr.* Drawing the outline.

SKEW, *adv.* [G. *schief*; Dan. *skiev*.] Awry; obliquely. [See *Askew*.]

SKEW, *v. t.* [Dan. *skiev*, to twist or distort.]

1. To look obliquely upon; to notice slightly. [Not in use.] *Beaum.*

2. To shape or form in an oblique way. [Not in use.]

SKEW, *v. i.* To walk obliquely. [Local.]

SKEW'ER, *n.* A pin of wood or iron for fastening meat to a spit, or for keeping it in form while roasting. *Dryden.*

SKEW'ER, *v. t.* To fasten with skewers.

SKID, *n.* A curving timber to preserve a ship's side from injury by heavy bodies hoisted or lowered against it; a slider. *Mar. Dict.*

2. A chain used for fastening the wheel of a wagon, to prevent its turning when descending a steep hill. *Encyc.*

SKIFF, *n.* [Fr. *esquif*; It. *schifo*; Sp. *esquifo*; L. *scapha*; G. *schiff*; from the same root as *ship*.]

A small light boat resembling a yawl. *Mar. Dict.*

SKIFF, *v. t.* To pass over in a light boat.

SKILL, *n.* [Sax. *scylan*, to separate, to distinguish; Ice. Sw. *skilia*, Dan. *skiller*, to divide, sever, part; whence *shield*, that which separates, and hence that which protects or defends; D. *scheelen*, to differ; *schillen*, to peel or pare. *Scale* is from the root of these words, as in *shell*, Sax. *scyl*,

seal. In Heb. כחל is foolish, perverse, and as a verb, to pervert, to be foolish or perverse; in Ch. to understand or consider, to look, to regard, to cause to know, whence knowledge, knowing, wise, wisdom, understanding; Rab. to be ignorant or foolish; Syr. to be foolish, to wander in mind, also to cause to understand, to know, to perceive, to discern, also to err, to do wrong, to sin, to fail in duty; whence foolish, folly, ignorance, error, sin, and understanding. Sam. to be wont or accustomed, to look or behold. The same verb with ש, Heb. שחל signifies to understand, to be wise, whence wisdom, understanding, also to waste, to scatter or destroy, to bereave, also to prosper; Ch. to understand; שכלל to complete, to perfect; כלל with a prefix. This signifies also to found, to lay a foundation; Syr. to found, also to finish, complete,

adorn, from the same root; Ar. شكّل

shakala, to bind or tie, whence Eng. *shackles*; also to be dark, obscure, intricate, difficult, to form, to make like, to be of a beautiful form, to know, to be ignorant, to agree, suit or become. These

verbs appear to be formed on the root כחל

כחל to hold or restrain, which coincides in signification with the Ch. Eth. כהל to be

able, L. *calleo*, that is, to strain, stretch,

reach, and with כלל to perfect, that is, to make sound, or to reach the utmost limit.

The sense of folly, error, sin, perverseness, is from wandering, deviation, Gr. σκολιος; the sense of *skill* and understanding is from separation, discernment, or

from taking, holding or reaching to, for strength and knowledge are allied, and

often from tension. The sense of ignorance and error is from wandering or deviation, or perhaps it proceeds from a

negative sense given to the primary verb by the prefix, like *ex* in Latin, and *s* in

Italian. The Arabic sense of binding and shackles is from straining. The Eng.

shall and *should* belong to this family.]