

**SCANTILY**, *adv.* [from *scanty*.] Not fully; not plentifully. The troops were *scantily* supplied with flour.

2. Sparingly; niggardly; as, to speak *scantily* of one. [*Unusual*.] *Shak.*

**SCANTINESS**, *n.* Narrowness; want of space or compass; as the *scantiness* of our heroic verse. *Dryden.*

2. Want of amplitude, greatness or abundance; limited extent.  
Alexander was much troubled at the *scantiness* of nature itself. *South.*

3. Want of fullness; want of sufficiency; as the *scantiness* of supplies. *Drayton.*

**SCANT'LE**, *v. t.* To be deficient; to fail.

**SCANT'LE**, *v. i.* To divide into thin or small pieces; to shiver. *Chesterfield.*

**SCANT'LET**, *n.* [See *Scantling*.] A small pattern; a small quantity. [*Not in use*.] *Hale.*

**SCANT'LING**, *n.* [Fr. *echantillon*, a pattern; Sp. *escantillon*; Port. *escantillam*.]

1. A pattern; a quantity cut for a particular purpose. *L'Estrange.*

2. A small quantity; as a *scantling* of wit. *Dryden. Locke.*

3. A certain proportion or quantity. *Shak.*

4. In the *United States*, timber sawed or cut into pieces of a small size, as for studs, rails, &c. This seems to be allied to the L. *scandula*, and it is the sense in which I have ever heard it used in this country.

5. In *seamen's language*, the dimensions of a piece of timber, with regard to its breadth and thickness. *Mar. Dict.*

**SCANT'LING**, *a.* Not plentiful; small. [*Not in use*.] *Taylor.*

**SCANT'LY**, *adv.* Scarcely; hardly. *Obs. Camden.*

2. Not fully or sufficiently; narrowly; penuriously; without amplitude. *Dryden.*

**SCANT'NESS**, *n.* [from *scant*.] Narrowness; smallness; as the *scantness* of our capacities. *Glanville.*

**SCANT'Y**, *a.* [from *scant*, and having the same signification.]

1. Narrow; small; wanting amplitude or extent.

His dominions were very narrow and *scanty*. *Locke.*

Now *scantier* limits the proud arch confine. *Pope.*

2. Poor; not copious or full; not ample; hardly sufficient; as a *scanty* language; a *scanty* supply of words; a *scanty* supply of bread.

3. Sparing; niggardly; parsimonious.

In illustrating a point of difficulty, be not too *scanty* of words. *Watts.*

**SCAP'ISM**, *n.* [Gr. *σκαπτο*, to dig or make hollow.]

Among the Persians, a barbarous punishment inflicted on criminals by confining them in a hollow tree till they died. *Bailey.*

**SCAPE**, *v. t.* To escape; a contracted word, not new used except in poetry, and with a mark of elision. [See *Escape*.]

**SCAPE**, *n.* An escape. [See *Escape*.]

2. Means of escape; evasion. *Donne.*

3. Freak; aberration; deviation. *Shak.*

4. Loose act of vice or lewdness. *Shak.*

[*Obsolete in all its senses*.]

**SCAPE**, *n.* [L. *scapus*; probably allied to *scipio*, and the Gr. *σκαπτο*, scepter.]

In *botany*, a stem bearing the fructification without leaves, as in the narcissus and hyacinth. *Martyn.*

**SCA'PE-GOAT**, *n.* [escape and goat.] In the Jewish ritual, a goat which was brought to the door of the tabernacle, where the high priest laid his hands upon him, confessing the sins of the people, and putting them on the head of the goat; after which the goat was sent into the wilderness, bearing the iniquities of the people. Lev. xvi.

**SCA'PELESS**, *a.* [from *scape*.] In *botany*, destitute of a scape.

**SCA'PEMENT**, *n.* The method of communicating the impulse of the wheels to the pendulum of a clock. *Chambers.*

**SCA'PHITE**, *n.* [L. *scapha*.] Fossil remains of the scapha.

**SCAP'OLITE**, *n.* [Gr. *σκαπος*, a rod, and *λιθος*, a stone.]

A mineral which occurs massive, or more commonly in four or eight sided prisms, terminated by four sided pyramids. It takes its name from its long crystals, often marked with deep longitudinal channels, and collected in groups or masses of parallel, diverging or intermingled prisms. It is the radiated, foliated and compact scapolite of Jameson, and the paranthine and Wernerite of Haüy and Brongniart. *Cleaveland.*

**SCAP'ULA**, *n.* [L.] The shoulder blade. *Core.*

**SCAP'ULAR**, *a.* [L. *scapularis*.] Pertaining to the shoulder, or to the scapula; as the *scapular* arteries.

**SCAP'ULAR**, *n.* [supra.] In *anatomy*, the name of two pairs of arteries, and as many veins. *Encyc.*

2. In *ornithology*, a feather which springs from the shoulder of the wing, and lies along the side of the back. *Encyc.*

**SCAP'ULAR**, } *n.* A part of the habit of

**SCAP'ULARY**, } certain religious orders

in the Romish church, consisting of two narrow slips of cloth worn over the gown, covering the back and breast, and extending to the feet. This is worn as a badge of peculiar veneration for the virgin Mary. *Encyc.*

**SCAR**, *n.* [Fr. *escarre*; Arm. *scarr* or *yscar*; It. *escara*; Gr. *εσχα*; Dan. *skar*; probably from the root of *shear*, *share*, to cut, Sax. *sciran*, *seccan*, whence Dan. *skaar*, a notch.]

1. A mark in the skin or flesh of an animal, made by a wound or an ulcer, and remaining after the wound or ulcer is healed. The soldier is proud of his *scars*.

2. Any mark or injury; a blemish.

The earth had the beauty of youth—and not a wrinkle, *scar* or fracture on its body. *Burnet.*

3. [L. *scarus*; Gr. *σκαρος*.] A fish of the Labrus kind. *Dict. Nat. Hist.*

**SCAR**, *v. t.* To mark with a scar. *Shak.*

**SCAR'AB**, } *n.* [L. *scarabeus*, from Gr. *σκαρ*, Sax. *searn*, *finus*.]

**SCAR'ABEE**, } A beetle; an insect of the genus *Scarabeus*, whose wings are cased. [See *Beetle*.]

**SCAR'AMOUCH**, *n.* [Fr. *escarmouche*; It. *scaramuccio*; Sp. *escaramuza*, a skirmish.]

A buffoon in motley dress. *Collier.*

**SCARCE**, *a.* [It. *scarso*; D. *schaarsch*. In Arm. *scarz* is short, and perhaps the word is from the root of *shear*, to cut. The Spanish equivalent word is *escaso*, and it is observable that some of our common people pronounce this word *sease*.]

1. Not plentiful or abundant; being in small quantity in proportion to the demand. We say, water is *scarce*, wheat, rye, barley is *scarce*, money is *scarce*, when the quantity is not fully adequate to the demand.

2. Being few in number and scattered; rare; uncommon. Good horses are *scarce*.

The *scarcest* of all is a *Pescennius Niger* on a medallion well preserved. *Addison.*

**SCARCE**, } *adv.* Hardly; scantily.

**SCARCELY**, } We *scarcely* think our miseries our foes. *Shak.*

2. Hardly; with difficulty.

Slowly he sails, and *scarcely* stems the tides. *Dryden.*

**SCARCENESS**, } *n.* Smallness of quantity,

**SCARCITY**, } or smallness in proportion to the wants or demands; deficiency; defect of plenty; penury; as a *scarcity* of grain; a great *scarcity* of beauties; a *scarcity* of lovely women. *Dryden.*

Praise, like gold and diamonds, owes its value to its *scarcity*. *Rambler.*

A *scarcity* of snow would raise a mutiny at Naples. *Addison.*

2. Rareness; infrequency.

The value of an advantage is enhanced by its *scarceness*. *Collier.*

*Root of scarcity*, the mangold-wurzel, a variety of the white beet; G. *mangold-wurzel*, beet root, corrupted into *mangel-wurzel*; Fr. *racine de disette*, root of want or scarcity. *Ed. Encyc.*

**SCARE**, *v. t.* [In W. *esgar* is to separate; in It. *scorare* is to dishearten, from L. *ex* and *cor*, heart; but qu.]

To fright; to terrify suddenly; to strike with sudden terror.

The noise of thy cross-bow  
Will *scare* the herd, and so my shot is lost. *Shak.*

To *scare away*, to drive away by frightening.

**SCARECROW**, *n.* [scare and crow.] Any frightful thing set up to frighten crows or other fowls from corn fields; hence, any thing terrifying without danger; a vain terror.

A *scarecrow* set to frighten fools away. *Dryden.*

2. A fowl of the sea gull kind; the black gull. *Dict. Nat. Hist. Pennant.*

**SCARED**, *pp.* Frightened; suddenly terrified.

**SCAREFIRE**, *n.* A fire breaking out so as to frighten people. [*Not used*.] *Holder.*

**SCARF**, *n.* plu. *scarfs*. [Fr. *echarpe*; It. *ciarpa*; Sax. *scarfa*, a fragment or piece; from the root of *shear*.]

Something that hangs loose upon the shoulders; as a piece of cloth.

Put on your hood and *scarf*. *Swift.*

**SCARF**, *v. t.* To throw loosely on. *Shak.*

2. To dress in a loose vesture. *Shak.*

**SCARF**, *v. t.* [Sw. *skarfa*; Sp. *escarpar*.]

To join; to piece; to unite two pieces of timber at the ends, by letting the end of one into the end of the other, or by laying the two ends together and fastening a third piece to both. *Mar. Dict.*