

2. Mean; paltry; vile; worthless. *Dryden*.  
SCAB'BEDNESS, *n.* The state of being scabbed.

SCAB'BINESS, *n.* [from *scabby*.] The quality of being scabby.

SCAB'BY, *a.* [from *scab*.] Affected with scabs; full of scabs. *Dryden*.

2. Diseased with the scab or mange; mangy. *Swift*.

SCAB'IOUS, *a.* [L. *scabiosus*, from *scabies*, scab.]

Consisting of scabs; rough; itchy; leprons; as *scabious* eruptions. *Arbutnot.*

SCAB'IOUS, *n.* A plant of the genus *Scabiosa*.

SCABRED'ITY, *n.* [L. *scabredo*, *scabrities*.] Roughness; ruggedness. [Not in use.] *Burton*.

SCAB'ROUS, *a.* [L. *scabrosus*, *scaber*, from *scabies*, scab.]

1. Rough; rugged; having sharp points. *Arbutnot.*

2. Harsh; unmusical. *B. Jonson*.

SCAB'ROUSNESS, *n.* Roughness; ruggedness.

SCAB'WÖRT, *n.* A plant, a species of *Helenium*.

SCAD, *n.* A fish, the *shad*, which see. *Carcw.*

2. A fish of the genus *Carax*, (*Scomber trachurus*, Linne.) *Ed. Encyc.*

SCAFF'OLD, *n.* [Fr. *echafaud*; Arm. *chafod*; Ir. *scafal*; It. *scaffale*; D. *scharot*;

G. *schafot*; Dan. *skafot*; perhaps from the root of *shape*, as *form* is used for *bench*.

The last syllable is the L. *fala*. In Cornish, *skaval* is a bench or stool, and this word, *scharot*, in Dutch, signifies a tailor's bench, as well as a scaffold.]

1. Among builders, an assemblage or structure of timbers, boards or planks, erected by the wall of a building to support the workmen. *Milton*.

2. A temporary gallery or stage raised either for shows or spectators. *Sidney*.

3. A stage or elevated platform for the execution of a criminal. *Sidney*.

SCAFF'OLD, *v. t.* To furnish with a scaffold; to sustain; to uphold.

SCAFF'OLDAGE, *n.* A gallery; a hollow floor. *Shak.*

SCAFF'OLDING, *n.* A frame or structure for support in an elevated place.

2. That which sustains; a frame; as the scaffolding of the body. *Pope*.

3. Temporary structure for support. *Prior*.

4. Materials for scaffolds.

SCA/LABLE, *a.* That may be scaled.

SCALA'DE, } [Fr. *scalade*; Sp. *scalado*;

SCALA'DO, } *n.* from L. *scala*, a ladder. See *Scale*.]

A storm or assault on a fortified place, in which the soldiers enter the place by means of ladders. It is written also *escalade*.

SCA/LARY, *a.* Resembling a ladder; formed with steps. [Little used.] *Brown*.

SCALD, *v. t.* [It. *scaldare*; Sp. *Port. caldar*; Fr. *echauder*, for *eschalder*; Sw. *skolla*; Dan. *skaalder*; Ir. *sgallaim*; from the root of L. *caleo*, *calda*, *calidus*. I suppose the primary sense of *caleo* is to contract, to draw, to make hard.]

1. To burn or painfully affect and injure by immersion in or contact with a liquor of a

boiling heat, or a heat approaching it; as, to *scald* the hand or foot. We *scald* the part, when the heat of the liquor applied is so violent as to injure the skin and flesh. *Scald* is sometimes used to express the effect of the heat of other substances than liquids.

Here the blue flames of *scalding* brimstone fall. *Cortley*

2. To expose to a boiling or violent heat over a fire, or in water or other liquor; as, to *scald* meat or milk.

SCALD, *n.* [supra.] A burn, or injury to the skin and flesh by hot liquor.

SCALD, *n.* [Qu. Sax. *scyll*, a shell.] Scab; scurf on the head. *Spenser*.

SCALD, *a.* Scurvy; paltry; poor; as *scald* rhymers. *Shak.*

SCALD, *n.* [Dan. *skialdrer*, to make verses, also a poet. The primary sense is probably to *make* or to *sing*. If the latter, we find its affinities in G. *schallen*, D. *schellen*, Sw. *skalla*.]

Among the ancient Scandinavians, a poet; one whose occupation was to compose poems in honor of distinguished men and their achievements, and to recite and sing them on public occasions. The *scalds* of Denmark and Sweden answered to the bards of the Britons or Celts. *Mallet*.

SCALD'ED, *pp.* Injured by a hot liquor; exposed to boiling heat.

SCALD'ER, *n.* A scald; a Scandinavian poet.

SCALD'HEAD, *n.* [See *Scald*.] A lothesome affection of the head, in which it is covered with a continuous scab. *Johnson*.

SCALD'IC, *a.* Pertaining to the scalds or poets of antiquity; composed by scalds. *Warton*.

SCALD'ING, *ppr.* Burning or injuring by hot liquor.

2. Exposing to a boiling heat in liquor.

SCALD'ING-HOT, *a.* So hot as to scald the skin.

SCALE, *n.* [Sax. *scale*, *seale*; D. *schaal*, a scale, a bowl, saucer or dish, and a shell, uniting the Sax. *scale* and *scell*; G. *schale*, a scale or balance, a dish, bowl, shell, peel or paring; Dan. *skal*, a shell; *skaler*, to shell, peel or pare; *skiel*, a fish scale; Sw. *skal*, a shell; Fr. *ecaille*; *ecailer*, to scale or peel; *ecale*, a shell; *ecaler*, to shell; *echelle*, a scale or ladder; It. *scaglia*, the scale of a fish; *scala*, a ladder; L. *id.*, Sp. *escala*. Scale, a shell and a dish, is probably from peeling or paring, that is, separating; but whether a simple or compound word, [es-cal, ex-cal,] I do not know. If the sense is to strip, it coincides with the Gr. *σκαλαω*, to spoil.]

1. The dish of a balance; and hence, the balance itself, or whole instrument; as, to turn the scale.

Long time in even scale  
The battle hung. *Milton*

But in general, we use the plural, *scales*, for the whole instrument.

The scales are turn'd; her kindness weighs no more

Now than my vows. *Waller*

2. The sign of the balance or Libra, in the zodiac. *Creech*.

3. The small shell or crust which composes a part of the covering of a fish; and hence, any thin layer or leaf exfoliated or

separated; a thin lamin; as *scales* of iron or of bone. *Sharp*.

The *scales* of fish consist of alternate layers of membrane and phosphate of lime. The *scales* of serpents are composed of a horny membrane, without the calcareous phosphate. *Ure*.

4. A ladder; series of steps; means of ascending. [L. *scala*.] *Addison*.

5. The act of storming a place by mounting the wall on ladders; an escalade, or scalade. *Milton*.

6. A mathematical instrument of wood or metal, on which are marked lines and figures for the purpose of measuring distances, extent or proportions; as a plain scale; a diagonal scale.

7. Regular gradation; a series rising by steps or degrees like those of a ladder. Thus we speak of the *scale* of being, in which man occupies a higher rank than brutes, and angels a higher rank than man.

8. Any instrument, figure or scheme, graduated for the purpose of measuring extent or proportions; as a map drawn by a scale of half an inch to a league.

9. In music, a gamut; a diagram; or a series of lines and spaces rising one above another, on which notes are placed; or a scale consists of the regular gradations of sounds. A scale may be limited to an octave, called by the Greeks a tetrachord, or it may extend to the compass of any voice or instrument. *Encyc.*

10. Any thing graduated or marked with degrees at equal distances.

SCALE, *v. t.* [It. *scalare*, from *scala*, a ladder.]

1. To climb, as by a ladder; to ascend by steps; and applied to the walls of a fortified place, to mount in assault or storm.

Off have I *scal'd* the craggy oak. *Spenser*.

2. [from *scale*, a balance.] To measure; to compare; to weigh.

Scaling his present bearing with his past. *Shak.*

3. [from *scale*, the covering of a fish.] To strip or clear of scales; as, to *scale* a fish.

4. To take off in thin lamins or scales.

5. To pare off a surface.

If all the mountains were *scaled*, and the earth made even— *Burnet*.

6. In the north of England, to spread, as manure or loose substances; also, to disperse; to waste.

7. In gunnery, to clean the inside of a cannon by the explosion of a small quantity of powder. *Mar. Dict.*

SCALE, *v. i.* To separate and come off in thin layers or lamins.

The old shells of the lobster *scale* off. *Bacon*.

SCA'LED, *pp.* Ascended by ladders or steps; cleared of scales; pared; scattered.

2. *a.* Having scales like a fish; squamous; as a *scaled* snake. *Shak.*

SCA'LELESS, *a.* Destitute of scales. *S. M. Mitchell*.

SCALE'NE, } [Gr. *σκαλνός*, oblique,

SCALE'NOUS, } *a.* unequal, allied probably to *σκολιος*; G. *schel*, *schiel*, D. *schel*, squinting; Dan. *skiel*, to squint.]

A *scalene triangle*, is one whose sides and angles are unequal.