

SCHOOL/MASTER, *n.* [See *Master*.] The man who presides over and teaches a school; a teacher, instructor or preceptor of a school. [Applied now only or chiefly to the teachers of primary schools.]

Adrian VI. was sometime *schoolmaster* to Charles V. *Knotles.*

2. He or that which disciplines, instructs and leads.

The law was our *schoolmaster* to bring us to Christ. *Gal. iii.*

SCHOOL/MISTRESS, *n.* [See *Mistress*.] A woman who governs and teaches a school. *Gay.*

SCHOON'ER, *n.* [G. *schoner*.] A vessel with two masts, whose main-sail and fore-sail are suspended by gaffs, like a sloop's main-sail, and stretched below by booms.

Mar. Dict. Encyc.

SCHORL. [See *Shorl*.]

SCIAGRAPHICAL, *a.* Pertaining to sciagraphy.

SCIAGRAPHY, *n.* [Gr. *σκιαγραφία*; *σκια*, a shadow, and *γραφω*, to describe.] The art of sketching or delineating.

2. In *architecture*, the profile or section of a building to exhibit its interior structure. *Bailey.*

3. In *astronomy*, the art of finding the hour of the day or night by the shadows of objects, caused by the sun, moon or stars; the art of dialing. *Ash. Bailey.*

SCIATHER'IC, } *a.* [Gr. *σκια*, a shadow, and *θηρα*, a catching.]

SCIATHER'ICAL, } *a.* and *θηρα*, a catching.]

Belonging to a sun-dial. [Little used.]

Brown.

SCIATHER'ICALLY, *adv.* After the manner of a sun-dial. *Gregory.*

SCIAT'IC, } *n.* [L. *sciatica*, from Gr. *σχιαδίκος*, from *σχιος*, a pain in the hips, from *σχιον*, the hip, from *σχις*, the loin.] Rheumatism in the hip. *Coxe.*

SCIAT'IC, } Pertaining to the hip; as

SCIAT'ICAL, } *a.* the *sciatic* artery.

2. Affecting the hip; as *sciatic* pains.

SCIENCE, *n.* [Fr. from L. *scientia*, from *scio*, to know; Sp. *ciencia*; It. *scienza*. *Scio* is probably a contracted word.]

1. In a general sense, knowledge, or certain knowledge; the comprehension or understanding of truth or facts by the mind. The science of God must be perfect.

2. In *philosophy*, a collection of the general principles or leading truths relating to any subject. *Pure science*, as the mathematics, is built on self-evident truths; but the term science is also applied to other subjects founded on generally acknowledged truths, as *metaphysics*; or on experiment and observation, as *chemistry* and *natural philosophy*; or even to an assemblage of the general principles of an art, as the science of *agriculture*; the science of *navigation*. *Arts* relate to practice, as painting and sculpture.

A principle in science is a rule in art.

Playfair.

3. Art derived from precepts or built on principles.

Science perfects genius.

Dryden.

4. Any art or species of knowledge.

No science doth make known the first principles on which it buildeth.

Hooker.

5. One of the seven liberal branches of knowledge, viz. grammar, logic, rhetoric, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy and music. *Bailey. Johnson.*

[Note.—Authors have not always been careful to use the terms *art* and *science* with due discrimination and precision. Music is an *art* as well as a *science*. In general, an *art* is that which depends on practice or performance, and *science* that which depends on abstract or speculative principles. The *theory* of music is a *science*; the *practice* of it an *art*.]

SCIENT, *a.* [L. *sciens*.] Skillful. [Not used.]

Cockeram.

SCIEN'TIAL, *a.* Producing science.

Milton.

SCIENTIF'IC, } *a.* [Fr. *scientifique*; It. **SCIENTIF'ICAL**, } *a.* *scientifico*; Sp. *cientifico*; L. *scientia* and *facio*, to make.]

1. Producing certain knowledge or demonstration; as *scientific* evidence. *South.*

2. According to the rules or principles of science; as a *scientific* arrangement of fossils.

3. Well versed in science; as a *scientific* physician.

SCIENTIF'ICALLY, *adv.* In such a manner as to produce knowledge.

It is easier to believe, than to be *scientifically* instructed. *Locke.*

2. According to the rules or principles of science.

SCI/LITIN, *n.* [See *Squill*.] A white transparent acrid substance, extracted from squills by Vogel. *Ure.*

SCIM'TAR. [See *Cimeter*.]

SCINK, *n.* A cast calf. [Not in use or local.]

Ainsworth.

SCIN'TILLANT, *a.* [See *Scintillate*.] Emitting sparks or fine igneous particles; sparkling.

SCIN'TILLATE, *v. i.* [L. *scintillo*. This word seems to be a diminutive formed on the Teutonic *scinan*, Eng. to shine.]

1. To emit sparks or fine igneous particles.

Marbles do not *scintillate* with steel.

Fourcroy.

2. To sparkle, as the fixed stars.

SCIN'TILLATING, *ppr.* Emitting sparks; sparkling.

SCINTILLA'TION, *n.* The act of emitting sparks or igneous particles; the act of sparkling. *Brown. Glanville.*

SCIOLISM, *n.* [See *Sciolist*.] Superficial knowledge.

Brit. Critic.

SCIOLIST, *n.* [L. *sciolus*, a diminutive formed on *scio*, to know.]

One who knows little, or who knows many things superficially; a smatterer.

These passages in that book, were enough to humble the presumption of our modern *sciolists*, if their pride were not as great as their ignorance. *Temple.*

SCIOLOUS, *a.* Superficially or imperfectly knowing.

SCION/ACHY, *n.* [Gr. *σκια*, a shadow, and *μαχη*, a battle.]

A battle with a shadow. [Little used.]

Cowley.

SCION. [See *Cion*.]

SCIOPT'IC, *a.* [Gr. *σκια*, shadow, and *οπτομαί*, to see.]

Pertaining to the camera obscura, or to the art of exhibiting images through a hole in a darkened room. *Bailey.*

SCIOPT'IC, *n.* A sphere or globe with a lens made to turn like the eye; used in experiments with the camera obscura.

SCIOPT'ICS, *n.* The science of exhibiting images of external objects, received through a double convex glass into a darkened room.

SCIRE FA'CIAS, *n.* [L.] In law, a judicial writ summoning a person to show cause to the court why something should not be done, as to require sureties to show cause why the plaintiff should not have execution against them for debt and damages, or to require a third person to show cause why goods in his hands by replevin, should not be delivered to satisfy the execution, &c. *Blackstone.*

SCIROC, } *n.* [It. *sciocco*.] In Italy, **SCIROC'CO**, } a south-east wind; a hot suffocating wind, blowing from the burning deserts of Africa. This name is given also, in the north-east of Italy, to a cold bleak wind from the Alps. *Encyc.*

SCIRROS'ITY, *n.* [See *Scirrus*.] An induration of the glands. *Arbuthnot.*

SCIR'ROUS, *a.* Indurated; hard; knotty; as a gland.

2. Proceeding from scirrus; as *scirrous* affections; *scirrous* disease.

SCIR'RUS, *n.* [It. *scirro*; Sp. *escirro*; L. *scirrus*; Gr. *σκιρρος*.]

In surgery and medicine, a hard tumor on any part of the body, usually proceeding from the induration of a gland, and often terminating in a cancer. *Encyc. Coxe.*

SCISCITA'TION, *n.* [L. *sciscitor*, to inquire or demand.]

The act of inquiring; inquiry; demand. [Little used.] *Hall.*

SCIS'SIBLE, *a.* [L. *scissus*, *scindo*, to cut.]

Capable of being cut or divided by a sharp instrument; as *scissible* matter or bodies. *Bacon.*

SCIS'SILE, *a.* [L. *scissilis*, from *scindo*, to cut.]

That may be cut or divided by a sharp instrument. *Arbuthnot.*

SCISSION, *n.* *siz'h'on*. [Fr. from L. *scissio*, *scindo*, to cut.]

The act of cutting or dividing by an edged instrument. *Wiseman.*

SCISSORS, *n.* *siz'zors*. plu. [L. *scissor*, from *scindo*, to cut, Gr. *σχιζω*, Sax. *sceadan*.]

A cutting instrument resembling shears, but smaller, consisting of two cutting blades movable on a pin in the center, by which they are fastened. Hence we usually say, a pair of scissors.

SCIS'SURE, *n.* [L. *scissura*, from *scindo*, to cut.]

A longitudinal opening in a body, made by cutting. [This cannot legitimately be a crack, rent or fissure. In this use it may be an error of the press for *fissure*. *Decay of Piety.*]

SCITAMINEOUS, *a.* Belonging to the Scitamineæ, one of Linne's natural orders of plants. *Asiat. Res.*

SLAVO'NIAN, } *a.* [from *Sclavi*, a people **SLAVON'IC**, } of the north of Europe.]

Pertaining to the Sclavi, a people that inhabited the country between the rivers Save and Drave, or to their language. Hence the word came to denote the lan-