and cortex.] In mineralogy, a variety of epidote.

SCOT, { v. l. [Arm. scoaz, the shoulder, seot; untaxed.]
SCOTCH, { v. hence scoazya, to shoulder up, to prop, to support; W. ysgwyz, a SCO'TIA, n. In architecture, a semicircular shoulder; ysgwyzaw, to shoulder, which

is said to be from cwyz, a fall.]

To support, as a wheel, by placing some obers and cartmen scot the wheels of their wagons and carts, when in ascending a hill they stop to give their team rest, or for other purpose. In Connecticut, I have SCO'TIST, n. [from Duns Scotus, a Scotgenerally heard this word pronounced scol, in Massachusetts, scotch.

SCOT, n. |Sax. sceat, a part, portion, angle or bay, a garment or vest, a towel, cloth or sheet; sceat, sceata, sceatt, money, tax, tribute, toll, price, gift; sceta, scyta, a sheet. This is the English shot, in the phrase, he paid his shot; and scot, in scot SCOT'OMY, n. [Gr. σχοτωμα, vertigo, from and lot. Ice. skot, D. schot, a wainscot, shot, scot; school, a sheet, a shoot, a shot, Dizziness or swimming of the head, with 2. A punishment; viudictive affliction. a sprig, a bolt, the lap, the womb; G. schoss, scot, a shoot, and schooss, lap, womb; Sw. skatt, tax, tribute, rent, Eng. scot; Dan. skot, skat, id.; skiod, the lap, the bosom, the waist of a coat; Fr. ecot, shot, reckoning, It. scotto; Sp. escote, shot, reckoning, a tucker, or small piece of linen that shades a woman's breast, also the sloping of a garment; escota, a sheet, in scamen's language; Port. escota; escote, shot, club. This word coincides in elements with shade, scud, shoot, shed and sheet, all of which convey the sense of driving, or of separating, cutting off.]

In law and English history, a portion of money, assessed or paid; a customary petty villain; a man without honor or virtax or contribution laid on subjects according to their ability; also, a tax or custom paid for the use of a sherif or bailif. Hence our modern shot; as, to pay

one's shot.

Scot and lot, parish payments. When persons were taxed unequally, they were said, to pay scot and lot. Encyc.

SCOT, n. [Sax. scotta, scotte; W. ysgotind, a woodsman, a Scot, from ysgawd, a shade; ysgodi, to shade, to shelter, Eng. shade, which see. This word signifies, according to the Welsh, an inhabitant of the woods, and from the same root probably as Scythian, Scythia.] A native of Scot-

Innd or North Britain.

SCOT'AL, | scot and ale.] In law, the SCOT'ALE, | n. keeping of an alehouse by the officer of a forest, and drawing people to spend their money for liquor, for

fear of his displeasure.

SCOTCH, a. Pertaining to Scotland or its 4. To remove by scouring. inhabitants. [See Scotish.]

SCOTCH. [See Scot, the verb.]

SCOTCH, v. t. [Qu. Arm. sqeigea, or Sax. seeadan. This cannot be from Fr. ecorcher, to flay or peel; ecoree, bark. To cut with shallow incisions. Obs.

Shak. SCOTCH, n. A slight cut or shallow in-Shak. Halton. SCOTCH-COLLOPS. SCOTCHED-COLLOPS, 7ⁿ. small pieces. SCOTCH-HOPPER, n. A play in which 2. To clean. boys hop over scotches or lines in the ground. Locke. Vol. 11.

SCOR/ZA, n. [Qu. It. scorza, bark; L. ex SCO/TER, n. The black diver or duck, a 3. To be purged to excess. species of Anas.

cavity or channel between the tores in 5. To run with celerity; to scamper. the bases of columns.

stade to be from charge, a rain a said to be from charge, a rain and lengthen every pace.

Scott Hrough the plain, and lengthen every pace.

Dryden.

Scott His country or language, as Scottish intheir country or language; as Scottish industry or economy; a Scottish chiel; the Scottish dialect.

ish cordelier.

One of the followers of Scotus, a sect of 3. One that runs with speed. school divines who maintained the im-school divines who maintained the im-school divines who maintained the imshe was born without original sin; in opposition to the Thomists, or followers of Thomas Aquinas.

σχοτοω, to darken.]

dimness of sight.

SCOT'TERING, n. A provincial word in Herefordshire, England, denoting the 3. He or that which greatly afflicts, harassburning of a wad of pease straw at the end of harvest. Bailey. Johnson. SCOT'TICISM, n. An idium or peculiar expression of the natives of Scotland.

Beattie.

SCOTTISH. [See Scotish.] SCOUN'DREL, n. [said to be from It. SCOURGE, v. t. skurj. [It. scoreggiare.] To seondaruole, a lurker, one that sculks from the roll or muster, from L. abscondo. The Italian signifies properly the play hood-

man-blind, or fox in the hole.]

tue.

Go, if your ancient but ignoble blood Has crept through scoundrels ever since the flood. Pope.

SCOUN'DREL, a. Low; base; mean; unprincipled.

SCOUN'DRELISM, n. Baseness; turpi-Cotgrave. tude: rascality. SCOUR, v. t. [Goth. skauron, to scour; Sax. seur, a scouring; D. schuuren; G. scheuern; Dan. skurer; Sw. skura; Arm. scarhein, scurhein or scurya; Fr. ccurer, to scour; Sp. escurar. See the roots גרר and נרין. Class Gr. No. 5. and 8.]

the purpose of cleaning; as, to scour a kettle; to scour a musket; to scour ar-

2. To clean by friction; to make clean or SCOUR'ING, u. A rubbing hard for cleanbright.

To purge violently.

Never came reformation in a flood With such a heady current, scouring faults. Shak

5. To range about for taking all that can be found; as, to seour the sea of pirates. 6. To pass swiftly over; to brush along; as,

to scour the coast. Milton. Not so when swift Camilla scours the plain. Pope.

Veal cut into SCOUR, v. i. To perform the business of eleaning vessels by rubbing. Shak.

> Warm water is softer than cold, for it scour-Bacon. cth better.

Bacon, Mortimer. Ure. SCOT'FREE, a. Free from payment or 4. To rove or range for sweeping or taking something.

Barbarossa, thus scouring along the coast of Italy-

So four lierce consers, starting to the race, Scour through the plain, and lengthen every

rough, or made clean by rubbing; severely purged; brushed along.

SCOUR'ER, n. One that scours or cleans

by rubbing.

scoreggia, a lether thong; from L. corriggia, from corrigo, to straighten.]

I. A whip; a lash consisting of a strap or cord; an instrument of purishment or

discipline.

A scourge of small cords. John ii.

Famine and plague are sent as scourges for amendment. 2 Esdras.

es or destroys; particularly, any continued evil or calamity. Attila was called the scourge of God, for the miseries he inflicted in his conquests. Slavery is a terrible scourge.

4. A whip for a top.

whip severely; to lash.

Is it lawful for you to scourge a man that is a

Roman? Acts xxii.

2. To punish with severity; to chastise; to afflict for sins or faults, and with the purpose of correction.

He will scourge us for our iniquities, and will have mercy again.

Whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth. Heb.

3. To afflict greatly; to harass, torment or injure.

SCOURG'ED, pp. Whipped; lashed; punished severely; harassed.

SCOURG'ER, n. One that scourges or punishes: one that afflicts severely.

SCOURG'ING, ppr. Whipping; lashing with severity; punishing or afflicting severely

1. To rub hard with something rough, for SCOUR/ING, ppr. Rubbing hard with something rough; cleaning by rubbing; cleansing with a drastic cathartic; ranging over for clearing.

> ing; a cleansing by a drastic purge; loose-Racan.

ness; flux.

SCOURSE. [Sec Scorse.]

SCOUT, n. [Fr. ecoul; ecouter, to hear, to listen; Norm. escoult, a hearing; It. scotta, a watch; scoltare, to listen; L. ausculto; Gr. ovs, the ear, and L. culto, colo.]

I. In military affairs, a person sent before an army, or to a distance, for the purpose of observing the motions of an enemy or discovering any danger, and giving notice to the general. Horsemen are generally employed as scouts. Encyc.

2. A high rock. [Not in use.] SCOUT, v. i. To go on the business of watching the motions of an enemy; to

act as a scout.