

No craz'd brain could ever yet propound,
Touching the soul, so vain and fond a thought;
But some among these masters have been
found,
Which in their *schools* the self-same thing had
taught. *Dow.*

Let no man be less confident in his faith, con-
cerning the great blessings God designs in these
divine mysteries, by reason of any difference in
the several *schools* of Christians, concerning the
consequent blessings thereof. *Taylor.*

5. The age of the church, and form of
theology succeeding that of the fathers;
so called, because this mode of treating
religion arose from the use of academical
disputations.

The first principles of Christian religion should
not be forced with *school* points and private ten-
nets. *Sanderson.*

A man may find an infinite number of propo-
sitions in books of metaphysics, *school* divinity,
and natural philosophy, and know as little of
God, spirits, or bodies, as he did before. *Locke.*

TO SCHOOL. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To instruct; to train.

Una her besought to be so good
As in her virtuous rules to *school* her knight.
Fairy Queen.
He's gentle, never *school'd*, and yet learned.
Shakespeare.

2. To teach with superiority; to tutor.

You shall go with me;
I have some private *schooling* for you both.
Shakespeare.
Cousin, *school* yourself; but for your husband,
He's noble, wise, judicious. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
School your child,
And ask why God's anointed he revild. *Dryd.*

If this be *schooling*, 'tis well for the considerer:
I'll engage that no adversary of his shall in this
sense ever *school* him. *Att.*

SCHO'OLBOY. *n. f.* [*school* and *boy*.] A boy
that is in his rudiments at school.

Schoolboys tears take up
The glasses of my sight. *Shakespeare.*
He grins, smacks, shrugs, and such an itch
endures,
As 'prentices or *schoolboys*, which do know
Of some gay sport abroad, yet dare not go.
Denne.

Once he had heard a *schoolboy* tell,
How Semele of mortal race
By thunder died. *Swift.*

SCHO'OLDAY. *n. f.* [*school* and *day*.] Age
in which youth is sent to school.

Is all forgot?
All *schooldays* friendship, childhood, innocence?
Shakespeare.

SCHO'OLFELLOW. *n. f.* [*school* and *fellow*.] A
one bred at the same school.

Thy flatt'ring method on the youth pursue;
Join'd with his *schoolfellow* by two and two:
Persuade them first to lead an empty wheel,
In length of time produce the lab'ring yoke.
Dryden.

The emulation of *schoolfellows* often puts life
and industry into young lads. *Locke.*

SCHO'OLHOUSE. *n. f.* [*school* and *house*.] A
house of discipline and instruction.

Fair Una gan Fidelity fair request,
To have her knight unto her *schoolhouse* plac'd.
Spenser.

SCHO'OLMAN. *n. f.* [*school* and *man*.] 1. One
versed in the niceties and subtilties
of academical disputation.

The king, though no good *schoolman*, con-
verted one of them by dispute. *Bacon.*
Unlearn'd, he knew no *schoolman's* subtle art;
No language, but the language of the heart.
Pope.

2. A writer of scholastic divinity or philo-
sophy.

If a man's wit be not apt to distinguish or
find differences, let him study the *schoolmen*.

To *schoolmen* I bequeath my doubtfulness,
My sickness to physicians. *Donne.*
Men of nice palates could not relish Aristotle,
as he was dress'd up by the *schoolmen*. *Baker.*
Let subtle *schoolmen* teach these friends to fight,
More studious to divide than to unite. *Pope.*

SCHOOLMASTER. *n. f.* [*school* and *master*.] One
who presides and teaches in a school.

I, thy *schoolmaster*, have made thee more profic
Than other princes can, that have more time
For vainer hours, and tutors not so careful. *Shak.*
Adrian VI. was some time *schoolmaster* to
Charles V. *Knolles.*

The ancient sophists and rhetoricians lived 'till
they were an hundred years old; and so like-
wise did many of the grammarians and *school-*
masters, as Orbilius. *Bacon.*

A father may see his children taught, though
he himself does not turn *schoolmaster*. *South's Sermon.*

SCHO'OLMISTRESS. *n. f.* [*school* and *mis-*
stress.] A woman who governs a school.

Such precepts I have selected from the most
considerable which we have from nature, that
exact *schoolmistress*. *Dryden.*

My *schoolmistress*, like a vixen Turk,
Maintains her lazy husband by our work. *Gay.*

SCHREIGHT. *n. f.* [*turdus viscivorus*.] A
fish. *Ainsworth.*

SCI'AGRAPHY. *n. f.* [*sciagraphie*, Fr. *scia-*
graphia.] 1. [In architecture.] The profile or section
of a building, to shew the inside thereof.

2. [In astronomy.] The art of finding
the hour of the day or night by the sha-
dow of the sun, moon, or stars. *Bailey.*

SCI'ATHERICAL. } *adj.* [*sciaterique*, Fr.
SCI'ATHERICK. } *sciaterique*.] Belong-
ing to a fun-dial. *Did.*

There were also, from great antiquity, *sci-*
atherical or fun-dials, by the shadow of a stile or
gnomon denoting the hours; an invention as-
cribed unto Anaxamines by Pliny. *Brown.*

SCIA'TICA. } *n. f.* [*sciatica*, Fr. *ischia-*
SCIA'TICK. } *pasis*, Lat.] The hip gout.

Which of your hips has the most profound *sci-*
atica? *Shakespeare.*
Thou cold *sciatica*,
Cripple our senators, that their limbs may halt
As lamely as their manners. *Shakespeare. Timon.*

The Scythians, using continual riding, were
generally molested with the *sciatica*, or hip gout.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.

Rack'd with *sciatick*, martyr'd with the stone,
Will any mortal let himself alone? *Pope.*

SCIA'TICAL. *adj.* [from *sciatica*.] Afflicting
the hip.

In obstinate *sciatic* pains, blistering and cau-
teries have been found effectual. *Arbutnot.*

SCIENCE. *n. f.* [*science*, Fr. *scientia*,
Lat.]

1. Knowledge.

If we conceive God's light or *science*, before
the creation, to be extended to all and every
part of the world, seeing every thing as it is,
his presence or foresight of any action of mine,
or rather his *science* or light, from all eternity,
lays no necessity on any thing to come to pass,
more than my seeing the sun move hath to do in
the moving of it. *Hammond.*

The indisputable mathematicks, the only *sci-*
ence Heaven hath yet vouchsafed humanity, have
but few votaries among the slaves of the Stagi-
rite. *Glanville's Scipio.*

2. Certainty grounded on demonstration.
So you arrive at truth, though not at *science*.
Bailey.

3. Art attained by precepts, or built on
principles.

Science perfects genius, and moderates that
fury of the fancy which cannot contain itself
within the bounds of reason. *Dryden.*

4. Any art or species of knowledge.

No *science* doth make known the first prin-
ciples, whereon it buildeth: but they are always
taken as plain and manifest in themselves, or as
proved and granted already, some former know-
ledge having made them evident. *Hobbes.*

Whatever we may learn by them, we only
attain according to the manner of natural *sci-*
ences, which mere discourse of wit and reason
findeth out. *Hobbes.*

I present you with a man
Cunning in music and the mathematics,
To instruct her fully in those *sciences*. *Shakespeare.*

5. One of the seven liberal arts, grammar,
rhetoric, logic, arithmetic, music, geometry, astronomy.

Good sense, which only is the gift of Heav'n,
And though no *science*, fairly worth the sev'n.
Pope.

SCIE'NTIAL. *adj.* [from *science*.] Produc-
ing science.

From the tree her step she turn'd;
But first low reverence done, as to the pow'r
That dwelt within: whose presence had infus'd
Into the plant *scintil* sap, deriv'd
From nectar, drink of gods. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

SCIENTIFIC. } *adj.* [*scientifique*, Fr.
SCIENTIFIC. } *scientia* and *facio*, Lat.]

Producing demonstrative knowledge;
producing certainty.

Natural philosophy proceeding from settled
principles, therein is expected a satisfaction from
scientific progressions, and such as beget a sure
or rational belief. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

No where are there more quick inventive,
and penetrating capacities, fraught with all kind
of *scientific* knowledge. *Howell.*

No man, who first trafficks into a foreign
country, has any *scientific* evidence that there is
such a country, but by report, which can pro-
duce no more than a moral certainty; that is, a
very high probability, and such as there can be
no reason to except against. *South.*

The systems of natural philosophy that have
obtained, are to be read more to know the hy-
potheses, than with hopes to gain there a com-
prehensive, *scientific*, and satisfactory know-
ledge of the works of nature. *Locke.*

SCIENTIFICALLY. *adv.* [from *scientific*.] In
such a manner as to produce know-
ledge.

Sometimes it rests upon testimony, because
it is easier to believe than to be *scientifically* in-
structed. *Locke.*

SCI'MITAR. *n. f.* [See CIMETER.] A
short sword with a convex edge.

I'll heat his blood with Greekish wine to-night,
Which with my *scimitar* I'll cool to-morrow.
Shakespeare.

SCINK. *n. f.* A cast calf. *Ainsworth.* In
Scotland and in London they call it
skink.

TO SCINTYLLATE. *v. n.* [*scintillo*,
Lat.] To sparkle; to emit sparks.

SCINTILLA'TION. *n. f.* [*scintillatio*, Lat.]
from *scintilla*.] The act of sparkling;
sparks emitted.

These *scintillations* are not the accession of the
air upon the collision of two hard bodies, but
rather the inflammable effluences discharged
from the bodies collided. *Brown.*

He saith the planets *scintillation* is not seen,
because of their propinquity. *Glanville's Scipio.*

SCI'OLIST. *n. f.* [*sciolus*, Lat.] One who
knows many things superficially.