

Suc-cess'f'ul, <i>a.</i>	Prosperous; fortunate.
Suc-cess'ful-ly, <i>ad.</i>	Prosperously.
Suc-cess'sign [suk-sésh'-in], <i>n.</i>	[L. <i>successio</i> .] The act of succeeding or following in order; order of events; a series; a lineage; order of descendants. [order.]
Suc-cess'ive, <i>a.</i>	[L. <i>successivus</i> .] Following in succession.
Suc-cess'ive-ly, <i>ad.</i>	In succession or order.
Suc-cess'or [suk-sésh'-ör, <i>s. E. F.</i>], <i>n.</i>	[L. See SUCCEED.] One who follows another.
Suc-cinct' [suk-singkt'], <i>a.</i>	[L. <i>succingere</i> , succinere, to gird; <i>sub</i> , under, and <i>cingere</i> , to gird.] Short; concise; summary.
Suc-cinct'ly, <i>ad.</i>	Briefly; concisely.
Suc-cinct'ness, <i>n.</i>	Brevity; conciseness.
Suc-cin'um [suk-sin'-ik], <i>a.</i>	[L. <i>succinum</i> , amber.—Cf. <i>succus</i> , juice.] Derived from amber.
Suc'cør, <i>v. a.</i>	[Fr. <i>secours</i> , L. <i>successus</i> , aid; <i>sub</i> , under, up to, and <i>curvare</i> , to run.] [pp. succoring, succored.] To help; to assist; to relieve.— <i>2, n.</i> Aid; assistance; relief; help.
Suc'co-ry, <i>n.</i>	[See CHICORY.] A plant, the root of which is used in adulterating coffee; chicory.
Suc'co-tash, <i>n.</i>	[Algoukin.] Food made of unripe maize and beans boiled.
Suc'cu-lénce, <i>n.</i>	Quality of being succulent; succulence.
Suc'cu-lent, <i>a.</i>	[L. <i>succulentus</i> , juicy; <i>sucus</i> , juice.—See SUCK.] Full of juice; juicy; moist.
Suc-cumb', <i>v. n.</i>	[L. <i>succumbere</i> ; <i>sub</i> , down, and <i>cumber</i> , for <i>cubare</i> , to lie.] [pp. succumbing, succumbed.] To yield; to submit; to sink.
Suc-cus'sion, <i>n.</i>	[L. <i>successio</i> ; <i>succedere</i> , to succumb, to shake; <i>sub</i> , and <i>qudere</i> , to shake.] The act of shaking; shaking.
Suck, <i>a.</i> & <i>pron.</i>	[A.-S. <i>sucan</i> , Dan. <i>suge</i> , Ger. <i>saugen</i> , Gael. <i>sug</i> , L. <i>sugere</i> , <i>suctum</i> , to suck; <i>sucus</i> or <i>sucus</i> , juice.] [pp. sucking, sucked.] To draw with the mouth; to imbibe; to draw the breast; to inhale.— <i>2, n.</i> The act of sucking; milk from the breast.
Suck'er, <i>n.</i>	One that sucks;—the embolus of a pump, &c.—a shoot of a plant;—a fish.
Suck'le (suk'kl), <i>v. a.</i>	[pp. sucking, suckled.] To nurse at the breast.
Suck'ling, <i>n.</i>	A young child still suckled.
Suc-tion, <i>n.</i>	[L. <i>sugere</i> , <i>suctum</i> , to suck.] The act of sucking; a drawing in.
Sud'a-to-ry, <i>n.</i>	[L. <i>sudatorium</i> ; <i>sudator</i> , a sweater; <i>sudare</i> , to sweat.] A hot-house; sweating-bath.
Sud'en, <i>a.</i>	[Fr. <i>soudain</i> , It. <i>subitano</i> , L. <i>subitanus</i> , sudden; <i>subitus</i> , quick; <i>sub</i> , under, stealthily, and <i>ire</i> , to go.] Happening without notice; unexpected; abrupt; hasty; precipitate.— <i>2, n.</i> An unexpected time or occurrence; as, on a sudden, — <i>i.e.</i> , suddenly.
Sud'den-ly, <i>ad.</i>	Without notice; hastily.
Sud'en-ness, <i>n.</i>	State of being sudden.
Sud-do-rific, <i>a.</i>	[L. <i>sudor</i> , sweat (<i>q. v.</i>), and <i>facere</i> , to make.] Provoking or causing sweat.— <i>2, n.</i> A medicine promoting sweat.
Sud'ra, <i>n.</i> [<i>Hind.</i>]	The lowest of the four great castes of India;—a member of that caste.
Suds, <i>n. pl.</i>	[See SEETHE, SOP.] Water impregnated with soap.
Süe, <i>v. a.</i>	[Fr. <i>suivre</i> , L. <i>sequi</i> , to follow.] [pp. <i>suing</i> , sued.] To prosecute by law;—to follow.— <i>2, v. n.</i> To beg; to entreat; to petition.
Süet, <i>n.</i>	[L. <i>sevum</i> , <i>sebum</i> ; Sp. <i>sebo</i> ; It. <i>sevo</i> ; Fr. <i>suif</i> ; O. Fr. <i>sew</i> .] Fat; fat about the kidneys.
Sü'et-y, <i>a.</i>	Consisting of, or like, suet.
Süff'er, <i>v. a.</i>	[Fr. <i>soffrir</i> ; L. <i>sufferre</i> ; <i>sub</i> , under, and <i>ferrre</i> , to bear.] [pp. suffering, suffered.] To feel with a sense of pain; to bear; to undergo; to endure; to sustain;—to tolerate; to allow; to permit.— <i>2, v. n.</i> To endure pain of body or mind.

fer-a-ble, *a.* That may be borne.
fer-a-bly, *ad.* So as to be endured.
fer-ance, *n.* [Fr. *sonfrance*.—See **SUFFER**.] Pain; patience; permission.
fer-er, *n.* One who suffers or endures.
fer-ing, *n.* Pain suffered; distress.
uf-fice (*suf-fiz*), *v. u.* [L. *sufficere*, to provide; *sub*, and *facer*, to make.] To suffice; sufficient, sufficed.] To be enough; to be sufficient; to be equal to the purpose.—*2. v. a.* To supply; to satisfy; to be enough for.
uf-fi'-cien-cy (*suf-fish'en-si*), *n.* [L. *sufficientia*.] State of being sufficient; enough; competence.
uf-fi'-cient (*suf-fish'nt*), *a.* [L. *sufficiens*, pres. part. of *sufficere*, to suffice (*q. v.*).] Equal to an end; adequate; competent; enough.
uf-fi'-cien-tly, *ad.* In a sufficient degree.
uf-fix, *n.* A syllable annexed.
uf-fix', *v. a.* [L. *suffigere*, *suffixum*; *sub*, beneath, and *figere*, to fix.] To suffixing, suffixed.] To add or annex a letter, syllable, or word.
uf-fo-cate, *v. a.* [L. *suffocare*, *suffocation*, to choke; *sub*, under, and *fauces*, the throat.] To kill by stopping respiration; to smother; to stifle; to choke.
uf-fo-ca-tion, *n.* [L. *suffocatio*.] The act of suffocating.
uf-fo-ca-tive, *a.* Tending to choke.
uf-fra-gan, *n.* [Late L. *suffraganeus*, an assistant.—See **SUFFRAGE2. a. Subordinate; assisting.
uf-frage, *n.* [L. *suffragium*, a vote, assistance, recommendation; *suffragari*, to vote for; perhaps *sub*, and *fragium*, a fragment; the ancients voted with potsherds.] A vote; voice given in a contest:—a petition or prayer.
uf-fuse', *v. a.* [L. *suffundere*, *suffusum*; *sub*, and *fusare*, to pour.] To overspread; to diffuse over.
uf-fu-sion (*suf-fü'shün*), *n.* [L. *suffusio*.] An *Sug'ar* (*shüg'är*), *n.* [Fr. *sucre*; Sp. *azucar*; Arab. *sakhar*; Per. *shakar*; L. *carrubum*.—Cf. Skr. *parkara*, gravel, candied sugar.] A sweet substance; the concrete juice of the sugar-cane, &c. —*2. v. a.* [pp. sugaring, sugared.] To sweeten with sugar.
Sug'ar-cane (*shüg'är-kän*), *n.* A cane from the juice of which sugar is made.
Sug'ar-loaf (*shüg'är-löf*), *n.* A conical mass of sugar.
Sug'ar-plum (*shüg'är-plüm*), *n.* A sweetmeat.
Sug'ar-y (*shüg'är*), *a.* Sweet; tasting of sugar.
Sug-ge-st (*sug-jest'* or *sud-jest'*), *v. a.* [L. *suggerere*, *suggestum*; *sub*, under, and *gerere*, to carry.] To hint; to intimate;—[termination].
Sug-ge-stion, *n.* [L. *suggestio*.] Private hint; intimation;—*2. n.* Making suggestions.
Su'i-ci-dal, *a.* Relating to suicide.
Su'i-cide, *n.* [Fr.; L. *sui*, of himself: on type of homicide.] Self-murder:—a self-murderer.
Suit (*süt*), *n.* [Fr. *suite*, a chase, pursuit, train; L. *secta*, a following; *sequi*, to follow.—See **SUE**.] A set of the same kind:—a petition; courtship:—prosecution:—retinue. See **SUITE**.—*2. v. n.* [pp. suiting, suited.] To agree to; to accord.—*3. v. a.* To fit; to adapt to; to agree with.
Suit'a-ble (*süt'a-bl*), *a.* Fit; apt; meet; proper; appropriate; agreeable; answerable; convenient.
Suit'a-ble-ness, *n.* Fitness; agreeableness.
Suit'a-ble-ly, *ad.* Agreeably; according to.
Suite (*swüt*), *n.* [Fr.—See **SUIT**.] Retinue; a train of followers; a suit.
Suit'or, *n.* One who sues:—a wooper; a lover.
Sul'eate, *a.* [L. *sulcare*, *sulcatum*, to furrow; *Sul'-éat'd*, *adj.* *sulcus*, Gr. *σύλις*, a furrow; *ἐλέκτη*, to draw.] Grooved; furrowed; having furrows.
Sulk, *n.* [From **SULEY**.] [pp. sulking, sulked.] To indulge in a fit of sulks.
Sul'ki-ly, *ad.* In the sulks; morosely.
Sul'ki-ness, *n.* Sullenness; moroseness.**

Sūlk's, n. pl. A state or fit of sullenness.

Sūl'ky, a. [A.-S. *solen*, remiss, slothful, disgusted.] Sullenly; sullen; morose; sour.—2, n. [So called from the supposed sulky disposition of a solitary rider.] A wheel-carriage for one person.

Sūlin', a. [O. Fr. *solain*, Prov. *solan*, solitary; L. *solus*, alone.] Morose; sour; gloomy; obstinate.

Sūl'en-ly, ad. In a sullen manner; gloomily.

Sūl'en-ness, n. Moroseness; sulkiness.

Sūl'ly, v. a. [A.-S. *sylan*. Ger. *sühlen*, to defile; *suhle*, mire.—See SOIL.] [pp. sullying, sullied.] To soil; to tarnish; to spot; to foul; to stain; to mar; to spoil.—2, v. n. To become soiled or spotted.—3, n. Blemish; stain.

Sūl'phate, n. (*Chem.*) A salt or substance formed of sulphuric acid and a base.

Sūl'phide, n. A compound of sulphur and another element or equivalent body.

Sūl'phite, n. A salt of sulphurous acid.

Sūl'phur, n. [L. *sulfur*; Skr. *gulvari*.] A mineral substance; brimstone.

Sūl'phu're-ous, a. [L. *sulfureus*.] Containing, or impregnated with, sulphur.

Sūl'phu'rét, n. (*Chem.*) A combination of sulphur with an alkali, an earth, or a metal.

Sūl'phu'rie, a. Relating to, or derived from, sulphur.—*Sulphuric acid*, a combination of sulphur and oxygen; oil of vitriol.

Sūl'phu'rous, a. [L. *sulfurosus*.] Noting an acid formed of sulphur dioxide and water.

Sūl'phur-y, a. Partaking of sulphur.

Sūl'tan (or *sultán*), n. [Arab. for "a prince," or "victorious."] The Turkish emperor, called the *Grand Sultan*; a Moslem ruler.

Sūl'tān'a, or Sūl'tā'nā, n. [T.] A sultan's consort; the empress of the Turks.

Sūl'tān-ō, n. Rule or dominions of a sultan.

Sūl'trī-néss, n. The state of being sultry.

Sūl'try, a. [See SWELTER.] Hot and close; warm and moist; oppressively hot.

Sūm, n. [L. *summa*, a sum, the chief part; *summa*, the highest; Fr. *somme*.] Whole amount; a quantity of money:—a problem or question in arithmetic.—2, v. a. [L. *summare*.] [pp. summing, summed.] To compute; to cast up; to add. —3, n. [Fr. *summe*; Sp. *suma*; Arab. *summag*.] A tree or shrub used in medicine, dyeing, and tanning.

Sūm'ma-ri-ly, ad. In a summary manner.

Sūm'ma-ri-ze, v. a. [pp. summarizing, summarized.] To present in a summary; to sum up.

Sūm'ma-ry, a. [Fr. *sommare*.] Short; brief; compendious:—swift.—2, n. [L. *summarium*, a sum, a summation.] A compendium; abridgment.

Sūm'ma-tion, n. [L. *summare*, *summum*, to add. —See SUM.] Computation; addition.

Sūm'mer, n. [A.-S. *sunna*; Dut. *zomer*; Dan. & Ger. *sommer*.—Cf. Zend *hama*, summer; Skr. *sama*, a year.] The warm season of the year, comprising June, July, and August.—[Fr. *sommer*, Late L. *sigmarius*, *salmarius*, a pack-horse; Gr. *σαῦρα*, a pack-saddle; *σάττεν*, to pack.—See SUMMER.] (Arch.) A large piece of timber; a beam.—2, v. n. [pp. summering, summered.] To pass the summer.—3, v. a. To carry through the summer.

Sūm'mer-sēt, n. See SOMERSET. [mer-like.]

Sūm'mer-y, a. Of or relating to summer; sum-

Sūm'mit, n. [Fr. *sommet* or *sommité*; L. *summus*, the highest.] The highest point; the top.

Sūm'mon, v. a. [Fr. *semouner*, *semouner*, to call; L. *summonere*, to remind privately; *sub*, under, and *moneo*, to admonish: it may in part stand for A.-S. *sanmanan*, to collect; *saman* or *sam*, together.—See SAME.—Cf. Prov. *sumonere*, to summon.] [pp. summoning, summoned.] To call with authority; to cite. [cites or summons.]

Sūm'mon'er, n. [O. Fr. *senonewer*.] One who sums mons.; n. pl. Sūm'mons-es. [Fr. *frémone*, a warning.—See SUMMON.] A call of authority.—(Law.) A writ; a citation.—2, v. a. [Fr. se-

Sūmmon'er, to call.] [pp. summonsing, summoned.] To serve with a summons.

Sūmp', n. [Dan. & Sw. *sump*, Ger. *sumpf*, a swamp (g. v.).] A drainage-well in a mine:—a salt-vat.

Sūmp'ter (sūmpter), n. [O. Fr. *sommeter*, a pack-horse driver; Fr. *sommier*, a beast of burden.—See SUMMER, a beam.] A pack-horse or mule:—a muleteer.

Sūmp'tu-a-ry (sūmpt'u-a-ry), a. [L. *sumptuarius*; *sumptus*, expense.] Relating to expense; regulating the cost of living.—*Sumptuary laws*, laws regulating expense.

Sūmp'tu-ōus (sūmpt'u-ōus), a. [L. *sumptuosus*, costly; *sumptus*, expense; *sumere*, *sumptum*, to expend; *sub*, secretly, and *emere*, to take, to buy.] Costly; expensive; splendid; luxurious.

Sūmp'tu-ōus-ly, ad. Expensively; splendidly.

Sūmp'tu-ōus-ness, n. Expensiveness.

Sūn, n. [A.-S. *sunne*; Dut. *zon*; Ger. *sonne*; Goth. *sunna*; L. *sol*; Skr. *sun*, *surya*; su, to generate.] The luminary that enlightens and warms the earth:—a sunny place.—2, v. a. [pp. sunning, sunned.] To expose to, or warm in, the sun.

Sūn'bām (sūn'bēm), n. A ray of the sun.

Sūn'bārn, n. A tawiness produced by the sun.

Sūn'bārt, a. Scorched by the sun; tanned.

Sūn'day (sūn'dā), n. [A.-S. *sunnen dæg*, the day of the sun.] The Christian Sabbath.

Sūn'der, v. a. [A.-S. *sundrian*, Dan. *söndre*, Ger. *sonder*, to separate; A.-S. *sundor*, Dan. *sönder*, Ger. *sonder*, to separate.] [pp. sundering, sundered.] To part; to separate; to divide.—2, n. Two parts, or a severance into two parts: as, to cut in *sunder*.

Sūn'dew, n. A plant of the genus *drosera*.

Sūn-di-al, n. A plate which shows the hour.

Sūn-dōñ, n. Sunset; sunsetting.

Sūn'dries, n. pl. Several things; various things.

Sūn'dry, a. [A.-S. *syndrig*; from *sundor*, separate.] Several; various; more than one.

Sūn'fish, n. A species of fish:—a jelly-fish.

Sūn'flow'er, n. A large plant and its flower.

Sūn'g, i. & p. from sink.

Sūn'k (sūn'kn), p. a. from sink. Low; sunk.

Sūn'less, a. Wanting sun; wanting warmth.

Sūn'light (sūn'lit), n. The light of the sun.

Sūn'ny, a. Bright; clear; exposed to the sun.

Sūn'rise, i. n. The time of the rising of the sun.

Sūn'ris-ing, i. sun; morning:—the east.

Sūn'set, n. The time of the setting of the sun; close of the day; evening:—the west.

Sūn'shade, n. A small parasol.

Sūn'shine, n. The radiant light of the sun.

Sūn'shine-y, a. Bright with the sun.

Sūn'stroke, n. A stroke or injury produced by the violent heat of the sun; insolation.

Sūp, v. a. [A.-S. *supan*; Dut. *zwenen*; Low Ger. *supen*.—Cf. *Soup*.] [pp. supping, supped.] To sip.—2, v. n. To eat supper.—3, n. A small draught or quantity of liquor.

Sūper', [Gr. *υπέρ*, above; Skr. *upari*, above; *upara*, nearer; *upa*, near.—See UP.] A Latin preposition signifying above, over, or excess:—much used in composition.

Sūper-a-ble, a. [L. *superabilis*; *superare*, to overcome; *super*, over.] That may be overcome.

Sūper-a-bōund', v. n. [L. *superabundare*.—See ABOUND.] [pp. superabounding, superabounded.] To abound exceedingly; to be exuberant or very abundant.

Sūper-a-būn'dance, n. [L. *superabundantia*.—See ABUNDANCE.] More than enough.

Sūper-a-būn'dant, a. More than enough.

Sūper-a-būn'dant-ly, ad. Excessively.

Sūper-add', v. a. [L. *superaddere*.—See ADD.] [pp. superadding, superadded.] To add over and above.

Sūper-an'nu-āte, v. a. [L. *super*, above, and *annus*, the year.] [pp. superannuating, superannuated.] To impair by age.

Sū-per-ān-nū-s'tion., *n.* Disqualification by age:—retirement by reason of age.
Sū-pér'b', *a.* [L. *superbus*, proud; *super*, above.] Grand; magnificent; splendid; majestic; august; stately.
Sū-pér'b'ly, *ad.* In a superb manner.
Sū-pér-cár'gō, *n.* [Sp. *sobrecargo*.]—**SUPER** and **CARGO**. An officer in a merchant-ship who superintends the commercial transactions of the voyage.
Sū-per-cil'i-ous, or **Sū-per-cil'ious**, *a.* [L. *superclīnum*, an eyebrow,—also disdain, pride, as expressed by lifting the brows; *super*, above, and *clīnum*, the eyelid.] Haughty; arrogant; dictatorial.
Sū-per-cil'i-ous-néss, *n.* Haughtiness.
Sū-per-ém'i-néncé, *n.* [L. *supereminentia*.—See EMINENT.] Superior eminence.
Sū-per-ém'i-nént, *a.* Very eminent.
Sū-per-ém'i-nént-ly, *ad.* Very eminently.
Sū-per-ér'g-ate, *v. n.* [L. *supererogare*, *supererogatum*, to pay more than was expected; *super*, above, *er* out, and *rogare*, to ask.] [pp. supererogating, supererogated.] To do more than duty requires.
Sū-per-ér'g-gá-tion, *n.* [Late L. *supererogatio*.] Performance of more than duty requires.
Sū-per-ér'g-gá-to-ry (*sū-per-ér'g-gá-to-ry*), *n.* [N. St. H. Wb.], *a.* Exceeding duty.
Sū-per-éx'cel-léncé, *n.* High excellence.
Sū-per-éx'cel-lent, *a.* [SUPER and EXCELLENT.] Very excellent.
Sū-per-fí'cial (*sū-per-físh'ál*), *a.* [L. *superficialis*.—See SUPERFICIES.] Being on or covering the surface; shallow; slight.
Sū-per-fí'cial-ly (*sū-per-físh'ál-ly*), *ad.* In a superficial manner; on the surface.
Sū-per-fí'ciës (*sū-per-físh'ez* or *sū-per-físh'ëz*), *n.* [L. *super*, above, and *facies*, the face.] The exterior face of a body; outside; surface.
Sū-per-fíne, *a.* [SUPER and FINE.] Eminently fine; very fine.
Sū-per-fíni-tý, *n.* [L. *superfinitas*; Fr. *superfinie*.] More than enough; plenty beyond use; superabundance; excess.
Sū-per-flú'ous, *a.* [L. *superplus*; *super*, over, and *fluere*, to flow.] Exuberant; unnecessary.
Sū-per-flú-ous-néss, *n.* The state of being superfluous; superfluity. [what is human.
Sū-per-hú'man, *a.* [SUPER and HUMAN.] Above superimposing, superimposed.] To lay on something; to lay above.
Sū-per-in-cum'bent, *a.* [SUPER and INCUMBENT.] Lying or resting on.
Sū-per-in-duce', *v. a.* [L. *superinducere*; *super*, upon, and *ducere*, to draw.—See INDUCE.] [pp. superinducing, superinduced.] To bring in as an addition.
Sū-per-in-ténd', *v. a.* [L. *superintendere*; *super*, over, and *intendere*, to apply the mind.—See INTEND.] [pp. superintending, superintended.] To oversee; to manage.
Sū-per-in-ténd'ence, *n.* The act of superintending.
Sū-per-in-ténd'en-cy, *n.* Tending; care.
Sū-per-in-ténd'ent, *n.* [L. *superintendens*, superintending.] A director; an overseer.—*2. a.* Directing; overseeing.
Sū-pe'r-i-or, *a.* [L. comparative of *superus*, high; *super*, above.] Higher; greater; preferable.—*2. n.* One who is above another:—the head-officer of a convent.
Sū-pe'r-i-or'i-té, *n.* [L. *superioritas*; Fr. *supériorité*.] Higher rank or quality.
Sū-pe'r-la-tive, *a.* [L. *superlativus*; *superlatus*, excessive; *super*, beyond, and *ferre*, latum, to carry.] Noting the highest degree.—*2. n.* The highest degree or state.
Sū-pe'r-la-tive-ly, *ad.* In the highest degree.
Sū-pe'r'nal, *a.* [Fr. *supernel*, L. *supernus*, upper; *super*, above.] Placed above; celestial.

ä, ē, i, ö, ü, ÿ, long; å, ã, ï, ò, û, ÿ, short; ø, œ, ñ, ò, ù, ÿ, obscure.—Fär, fär, fast, fall; hér, hér;

bent; pliant; *flexible*; yielding; soft; submissive; suppliant; fawning.—*2. v. n.* [pp. suppling, supplied.] To grow soft; to grow pliant.—*3. v. a.* To make pliant.
Sū-péle-mént, *n.* [L. *supplementum*; *supplere*, to fill up; *sub*, up, and *plerē*, to fill.] An addition to supply defects.—*2. v. a.* [pp. supplementing, supplemented.] To supply; to add.
Sū-péle-mént'el, *a.* Relating to a supplement.
Sū-péle-mént'a-ry, *ment*; additional.
Sū-péle-néss, *n.* Pliability; flexibility.
Sū-pli-ant, *a.* [Fr. pres. part. of *supplier*, to pray.—See SUPPLICATE.] Entreating; beseeching.—*2. n.* A petitioner; a supplicant.
Sū-pli-ant, *n.* [L. *supplicans*, supplicating.] One who supplicates.—*2. a.* Entreating; petitioning.
Sū-pli-áte, *v. n.* [L. *supplicare*, *supplicationem*, to beg; *supplex*, bending;—hence, beseeching; *sub*, under, and *plicare*, to bend.] [pp. supplicating, supplicated.] To make a supplication; to implore; to entreat. [entrety]
Sū-pli-ca-tion, *n.* [L. *supplicatio*.] A petition; supplication.—*2. n.* Petitionary; entreating.
Sū-pli-ca-to-ry, *a.* Petitionary; entreating.
Sū-pli-é, *v. a.* [Fr. *supplēr*, L. *supplere*, to fill; *sub*, up, and *plerē*, to fill.] [pp. supplying, supplied.] To fill up; to afford; to furnish.—*2. n.* Relief of want; sufficiency; stock; store; fund:—*a* sum or something granted or furnished.
Sū-pórt', *v. a.* [L. *supporare*, to carry; *sub*, under, and *portare*, to carry.] [pp. supporting, supported.] To sustain; to bear; to bear up; to endure; to uphold; to favor; to maintain.—*2. n.* A prop:—maintenance.
Sū-pórt-a-ble, *a.* Endurable; tolerable.
Sū-pórt'er, *n.* One who supports.
Sū-pó's-a-ble, *a.* That may be supposed.
Sū-póse, *v. a.* [Fr. *supposer*: in form it represents L. *sub*, under, and *pausare*, to halt; in meaning it represents L. *supponere*, *suppositionem*, to place under; *sub*, under, and *ponere*, to place.] [pp. supposing, supposed.] To assume or admit without proof; to imagine; to believe; to think.
Sū-pó-si'tion (*sū-pó-zish'ün*), *n.* [L. *suppositio*; *supponere*, to suppose (*q. v.*); to substitute, to place under.] Act of supposing; that which is supposed; conjecture; a guess; a surmise; hypothesis; opinion.
Sū-pó-si'ti'ous (*sū-pó-zish'üs*), *a.* [L. *suppositius*.] Not genuine; counterfeit:—supposed; not real.
Sū-pó'si-tive, *a.* Supposed; suppositional.
Sū-pó'si-tive-ly, *ad.* Upon supposition.
Sū-pó'si-to-ry, *n.* [L. *sub*, under, and *ponere*, to place.] A medicated mass to be introduced into the rectum or the vagina.
Sū-préss', *v. a.* [L. *supprimere*, *suppressum*; *sub*, under, and *primere*, to press.] [pp. suppressing, suppressed.] To overpower and crush; to subdue:—*to restrain*; to stifle; to conceal.
Sū-pré'si'on (*sū-présh'ün*), *n.* [L. *suppresso*.] Act of suppressing; the thing suppressed:—concealment.
Sū-pú-rá-te, *v. a.* [L. *suppurare*, *suppuratum*; *sub*, under, and *pus*, *puris* (*q. v.*).] [pp. suppurating, suppurated.] To generate pus in.—*2. v. n.* To generate or form pus. [rating; pus]
Sū-pú-rá'tion, *n.* [L. *suppuratio*.] Act of suppurating.—*2. n.* A suppurating medicine.
Sū-pra, [Cf. Cuperus, high.] A Latin preposition, used in composition, and signifying *above* or *before*. [the orbit]
Sū-pra-ör'bi-tál, *a.* [SUPRA and ORBITA.] Above the orbit.
Sū-prem'a-çy, *n.* [Fr. *suprématie*.] State of being supreme; highest place; highest authority.
Sū-prem'e, *a.* [L. *supremus*, highest; *superus*, high.] Highest in dignity and power.
Sū-prem'e-ly, *ad.* In the highest degree. [over]
Sū- A prefix, from the French, denoting *more*, or
Sū'ral, *a.* [L. *sura*, the calf.] Being in the calf of the leg.

mén, sér; mòve, nör, sön; bùll, bür, rüle, üse.—G, g, ã, soft; G, g, ã, hard; s as z; x as gz; this.

Sür'básé, *n.* [SUR- and BASE.] (Arch.) A cornice or moulding above a pedestal; upper base.
Sür-céase, *v. n.* [Fr. *sursis*, suspension; *surseoir*, to suspend, to supersede (*q. v.*).] It has no connection whatever, except in meaning, with CEASE.] [pp. surceasing, surceased.] To cease.—*2. v. a.* To cause to cease.—*3. n.* A cessation.

Sür-chärg'e, *v. a.* [Fr. *surchargeur*; *sur*, over, and *Charge*.] [pp. surcharging, surcharged.] To overload; to overburden.—*2. n.* [Fr. surcharge.] An excessive load or charge.

Sür'cín-gle (*sür'sing-gl*), *n.* [O. Fr.; L. *super*, over, and *cingulum*, a girdle.] A girth:—a girdle of a cassock.

Sür'côt, *n.* [Fr. *surcot*.—See SUR- and COAT.] A short coat worn over the dress.
Sür'd, *a.* [L. *surdus*, deaf; indistinct.] (Arith.) Incommensurable.—*2. n.* An incommensurable or irrational number or quantity.

Sür(shir or shir), *a.* [Fr. *sdr*, O. Fr. *seur*, L. *securus*, secure (*q. v.*).] Certain; unfailing; infallible; confident; undoubting; safe; firm; stable.—*2. ad.* Certainly; without doubt.

Sür'ly (*shür'l*), *ad.* Certainly; doubtless.

Sür'ty (*shür'te*), *n.* [Fr. *sûreté*, security (*q. v.*).] State of being sure; certainty; safety:—security against loss or damage; a hostage; a bail; guarantee; a pledge:—one who gives security or is bound for another.

Sürf, *n.* [Probably a corruption of SOUGH.] The swell of the sea that breaks on the shore; a wave cresting into foam; breakers.

Sür'face, *n.* [Fr. *sur*, L. *super*, above, and *face*, (*q. v.*)] The superficies; the outside.

Sür'feit (*sür'fit*), *v. a.* [O. Fr. *sortifit*, excess; *sorfaire*, *surfaire*, to overdo; Fr. *sur*, L. *super*, and *fieri*, L. *facere*, to do.] [pp. surfeiting, surfeited.] To feed to excess; to cloy.—*2. v. n.* To be fed to satiety.—*3. n.* Excess in eating; satiety.

Sürf'y, *a.* Abounding with surf.

Sürge, *n.* [L. *surgere*, to rise; *sub*, under, upward, and *regere*, to rule, to direct.] A swelling sea; a wave; a billow.—*2. v. n.* [pp. surging, surged.] To swell; to rise high.

Sür'geon (*sür'jün*), *n.* [See CHIRURGON.] A professor of surgery; one who practises surgery.

Sür'ger-y, *n.* [See CHIRURGY.] That part of the healing art which relates to external diseases and their treatment; art of curing by hand, by instruments, or external applications.

Sür'gi-cal, *a.* [See CHIRURGICAL.] Pertaining to surgery.

Sür-li-ness, *n.* Moroseness; sour anger.

Sür'lón, *n.* [Fr. *surlonge*; *sur*, over, and *longe*, a loin (*q. v.*)] Loin of beef:—written also sirloin.

Sür'ly, *a.* [Either for sourly, or probably for *sir-like*, lordly, magisterial.] Morose; rough; uncivil; sulky.

Sür'mise, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *surmettre* (part. *surmis*), to accuse; *sur*, upon, and *mettre*, to put; L. *mittere*, to send.] [pp. surmising, surmised.] To suspect; to conjecture; to fancy; to imagine:—*to hint*; to intimate.—*2. n.* An imperfect notion; suspicion; conjecture.

Sür'món't, *v. a.* [Fr. *surmonter*; *sur*, upon, and *monter*, to mount (*q. v.*).] [pp. surmounting, surmounted.] To rise above; to conquer; to overcome; to surpass; to exceed.

Sür'món'ta-ble, *a.* Conquerable; superable.

Sür'mil'let, *n.* [Fr. *surmulet*: perhaps *saur*, brown or red, and *mulet*, a mullet.] A marine fish, esteemed a delicacy.

Sür'nam'e, *n.* [Fr. *surnom*; Sp. *sobrenombre*; It. *soprannome*; L. *super*, over, and NAME.] The family name of a person.

Sür'nám'e, *v. a.* [pp. *surnaming*, *surnamed*.] To name by an appellation.

Sür'pås', *v. a.* [Fr. *surpasser*; *sur*, over, and *passer*, to pass (*q. v.*).] [pp. surpassing, surpassed.] To excel; to exceed; to go beyond; to transcend; to outdo.

pās's-ble, *a.* That may be excelled.
pās'-ing, *v. a.* Excellent in a high degree.
pās'-ing-ly, *ad.* In an excellent manner.
plice, *n.* [Fr. *surlis*; Sp. *sobrepelic*; Lat. *L. superpellicium*; super, above, and *pellicium*, a pelisse (*q. v.*).] A clergyman's white garment.
pür, *n.* [Fr. *sur*; L. *super*, over, and *plus*, more.] An overplus; remaining part.
pür-äg, *n.* Overplus; surplus.
ur-präl, *n.* Act of surprising; surprise.
ur-prise, *n.* [Fr. *surprise*.] Act of surprising; act of taking unawares; state of being surprised; —wonder; sudden confusion; astonishment; amazement.—*2*, *v. a.* [Fr. *surprendre*, part. *surpris*; sur, over, upon, and *prendre*, L. *prehendere*, to seize.—See PREHENSILE.] [*pp.* surprising, surprised, *surprised*.] To take unawares —to astonish; to impress with wonder.
ur-pris'ing, *v. a.* Wonderful; astonishing.
ur-pris'ing-ly, *ad.* In a surprising manner.
ur-rebut', *v. n.* [Fr. *sur*, L. *super*, over, and *REBUT*.] [*pp.* surrebutting, surrebutted.] (*Lac.*) To reply, as a plaintiff to a defendant's rebutter. [*tting.*]
ur-re-but'tal, *n.* The act or process of surrebutting.
ur-rebut'r, *n.* (*Lac.*) Answer to a rebutter.
ur-re-join', *v. n.* [Fr. *sur*, L. *super*, over, and *REJOIN*.] [*pp.* surrejoining, surrejoined.] (*Lac.*) To reply to a defendant's rejoinder.
ur-re-join'r, *n.* An answer to a rejoinder.
ur-re'n-dér, *v. a.* [O. Fr. *surrendre*; Fr. *sur*, over, and *rendre*, to give.—See RENDER.] [*pp.* surrendering, surrendered.] To render or give up; to deliver up; to relinquish; to abandon.—*2*, *v. n.* To lay down arms; to yield.—*3*, *n.* The act of surrendering.
ur-rep'tiōns (*sür-rep-tish'ns*), *a.* [L. *surrep-ticus*; *surprece*, to steal up to; *sub*, under, and *repre*, *reptum*, to creep.] Done by stealth; got or produced fraudulently.
ur-rep'tiōns-ly, *ad.* By stealth.
ur-rō-gāt'e, *v. a.* [L. *surrogare*, *surrogatum*, to substitute; *sub*, under, in place of, and *rogare*, to ask, to choose.] [*pp.* surrogating, surrogated.] To put in the place of.—*2*, *n.* A deputy; —substitute.—an officer of a probate court.
ur-round', *v. a.* [O. Fr. *surronder*, to overflow; L. *super*, over, and *unda*, a wave. The meaning has been much affected by confusion with ROUND.] [*pp.* surrounding, surrounded.] To encompass; to enclose.
ur-sö'l'íd, *n.* [Fr. *sursoleide*; *sur*, above, and *SOLID*.] The fifth power of any number.
ur-tōt' (*sür-töt'*), *n.* [Fr. *sur*, over, and *tout*, all; L. *super totum*, over all.] An outside coat.
Surveillance (*sür-vil'yāns*), *n.* [Fr.; *surveiller*, to oversee; L. *super*, over, and *vigilare*, to watch; *vigilantia*, watchfulness.] Supervision; oversight; superintendence.
Sur'vey (*sür-vé*'), *v. a.* [O. Fr. *surveer*, *surveier*, *survoir*, to survey, to look over; L. *super*, over, and *videre*, to see.] [*pp.* surveying, surveyed.] To view; to oversee; —to measure and estimate.
Sur'vey (*sür-vé*' or *sür-vá*'), *n.* An attentive view; sight; prospect; retrospective; —result of surveying or mensuration.
Sur'vey'ing (*sür-vá'ing*), *n.* The art or act of measuring land; survey.
Sur'vey'or (*sür-vá'or*'), *n.* One who surveys; —measurer of land.—Surveyor-general, a principal surveyor; a public officer.
Sur'vi-val, *n.* [Fr. *survivance*, *survive*.] Statute; *Sur'vi'vance*, or act of outliving another; survivorship.
Sur'vi've', *v. a. and v. n.* [Fr. *surrevire*, L. *supervivere*; to outlive; *super*, over, and *vivere*, to live.] [*pp.* surviving, survived.] To outlive; to live longer than; to remain alive.
Sur'viv'or', *n.* One who outlives or survives.
Sus-cép-ti-bl'i-ty, *n.* State of being susceptible sensibility; feeling.

ā, ē, ī, ū, ū, ū, long; ā, ē, ī, ū, ū, ū, short; a, e, i, o, u, x, obscure. — Fare, far, fast, faint, heir, her,

Swág, *v. n.* [A variant of SWAT.] [*pp.* swagging, swagged.] To sink down by its own weight; to hang heavy; to sag.—*2, n.* [Slang.] Booty; stolen goods.

Swágé, *n.* [Icel. *swieiga*, to bend; *svægja*, to sway (*v. g.*).] A tool for shaping metal.—*2, v. a.* [*pp.* swaging, swaged.] To shape by means of a swage.

Swág'er, *n.* [O. E. *swig*; Norw. *svaga*, to sway (*v. g.*).] An empty boast; bluster.—*2, v. n.* [*pp.* swaggering, swaggered.] To bluster; to bully; **Swág'er-er**, *n.* A blusterer; a bully. [To brag.]

Swái'm, *n.* [A.-S. *swan*; Icel. *swim*; Dan. *svend*. O. Ger. *suein*, a servant.] A young man; a pastoral youth; a rustic; a country laborer.—a lover; a wooper.

Swále, *n.* [Probably related to SWILL, to wash.] A low, wet tract of land; a vale; a valley.—*2, v. n. & v. a.* [*pp.* swalung, swaled.] To waste; to melt, as a candle; to consume.

Swál'löw (*swöllöw*), *n.* [A.-S. *swalewe*; Dut. *zwaluw*; Dan. *svale*; Ger. *schwalbe*.—Cf. Gr. *στρέπειν*, to shake, to toss; O. Dut. *scalen*, to toss; *swalepe*, a tossing.] A small bird of passage—the throat:—voracity:—a gulp.—*2, v. a.* [A.-S. *swelcan*; Dut. *zwelgen*; Dan. *svægle*; Ger. *schwelgen*.] [*pp.* swallowing, swallowed.] To take down the throat; to absorb; to take in; to engross.

Swám, *i. & p. from swim.*

Swamp (*swömp*), *n.* [Dan. & Sw. *svamp*, Ger. *schwamm*, Goth. *swamna*, a sponge; Goth. *swumnl*, a swamp; akin to SWIM.] A marsh; a bog; a fen.—*2, v. a.* [*pp.* swamping, swamped.] To whelm or sink:—to embarrass; to entangle with difficulties.

Swamp'y (*swöm'pe*), *a.* Boggry; fenny; marshy. **Swán** (*swöñ*), *n.* [A.-S. *swan*; Dut. *zwaaan*; Dan. *svane*; Ger. *schwan*.] A large water-fowl.

Swan's-döwñ (*swöñz-döwñ*), *n.* The down of the swan—a fine, soft, thin, woollen cloth.

Swap (*swöp*), *v. a.* [Ger. *schauopen*, to strike (imitative).—also, to exchange; probably meaning to strike a bargain.] [*pp.* swapping, swapped.] To barter.—*2, n.* A blow:—exchange; swop.—*3, ad.* Hastily; with hasty violence.

Swár'd, *n.* [Icel. *svörð*, skin, sword; Ger. *schwarde*, a rind, bark; Dan. *grönsværð*, greensward.—Cf. A.-S. *sweard*; Dut. *zoord*, a bacon-skin.] The grassy surface of land; turf.

swár'e, *v.* Did swear. See SWEAR.

Swärn, *n.* [A.-S. *swearn*; Dut. *zweren*; Dan. *sværn*; Ger. *schwärnen*.—Cf. Ger. *schwirren*, to whir, to buzz; L. *susurrus*, a buzzing.] A multitude of bees:—a crowd.—*2, v. n. & v. a.* [A.-S. *swiran*.] [*pp.* swarming, swarmed.] To rise as bees:—to appear in multitudes:—to crowd; to press; to throng:—akin to SQUIRM.—Cf. O. Fris. *swerva*, to creep; Locat. E. *swarre*, to climb; Ger. *schwürmen*, to move wildly] To climb by clasping.

Wárt, *a.* [A.-S. *swært*; Dut. *zwart*; Dan. *sort*; Ger. *schwarz*, black.] Swarthy.

Wárt, *a.* Black; brown; swarthy.

Wárt'hí-ly, *ad.* Blackly; duskily; tawinely.

Wárt'h, *n.* *a.* Dark of complexion; black; dusky. **wásh** (*swösh*), *n.* [Imitative.—Cf. WASH.] (*Arch.*) An oval figure:—a swasher; a violent impulse of water:—a side-channel.—*2, v. n.* [*pp.* washing, swashed.] To bluster:—to splash; to dash.

wash'biék-ler (*swösh'*), *n.* A bully; a braggart.

wash (*swöth*) (*swáth*, N. I. H.), *n.* [A.-S. *scadu*; Dut. *zwad*; Ger. *schwad*.] A line of grass cut down with a scythe:—a band; a fillet.—*2, v. a.* [*pp.* swathing, swathed.] To bind with bands; to confine.

wáy, *v. a.* [Icel. *swieija*, to bend; *svig*, a bend; Sw. *sviga*, to bend; Dan. *svæne*, to swing; Dut. *zwaeigen*, to swing, to turn; Norw. *svæga*, to bend; *svaga*, to sway.] [*pp.* swaying, swayed.] To wield:—to influence; to bias:—to govern; to rule; to control; to direct.—*2, v. n.* To have weight; to bear rule:—to swing; to wave.—*3, n.* Power; rule; influence; direction:—swinging motion.

Swéar (*swär*), *v. n.* [A.-S. *sverian*, to speak (see ANSWER), to declare, to swear; Dut. *zweren*; Dan. *szerge*; Ger. *schwören*.—Cf. Goth. *swurian*, Dan. *svare*, Icel. *svara*, to answer. [*i.* swore (formerly swore); *pp.* swearing, sworn.] To declare or promise upon oath:—to use profane language.—*2, a.* To bind by an oath.

Swéar'er (*swär'er*), *n.* One who swears.

Swéar'ing, *n.* The act of declaring upon oath.

Swéat (*swét*), *n.* [A.-S. *swat*; Dut. *zweet*; Dan. *svet*; Ger. *schweiß*; *swetze*; Skr. *sveda*; L. *sudor*; Gr. *τόπως*.] Perspiration: a fluid:—labor; toil.—*2, v. n.* [A.-S. *swætan*; Ger. *schweissen*, *schwitzten*; Skr. *śvīd*; L. *sudare*.] [*i.* sweat; swet, or sweated; *pp.* sweating, sweat, swet, or sweated.] To emit moisture; to perspire; to swelter:—to toil; to labor; to drudge.—*3, v. a.* To emit as sweat:—to make to sweat or perspire:—to exude.

Swéat'y, *a.* Covered or moist with sweat.

Swéde, *n.* A native of Sweden:—a ruta-baga.

Swé'dish, *n.* The language of the Swedes.—*2, a.* Relating to Sweden or Swedes.

Swéep, *v. a.* [A.-S. *swapan*.—See SWIFT and SWOOP.—Cf. Ger. *schwießen*, to sweep along, to rove; *schwiefe*, a train, a tail.] [*i.* swept; *pp.* sweeping, swept.] To move, clear, or clean with a broom; to brush:—to drive off at once.—*2, v. n.* To pass with violence or pomp.—*3, n.* The act of sweeping; a dash:—an engine for drawing water:—a chimney-sweeper:—a large oar.

Swéep'er, *n.* One who sweeps.

Swéep'ing, *p. a.* Driving or brushing away:—involving great number or extent; unqualified.

Swéep'ings, *n. pl.* Things swept away.

Swéep'staké, *n.* (*Gaming.*) One who wins all:—a prize in a horse-race, made up of several stakes.

Swéet, *a.* [A.-S. *sweete*; Dut. *zoet*; Dan. *söt*; Ger. *süß*.—Cf. Skr. *svadu*, sweet; *svad*, to please, to taste; L. *suavis*, pleasant; *suadere*, to persuade.] Pleasing to any sense; not sour; saccharine; fragrant:—mild; soft; grateful.—*2, n.* Sweetness; something pleasing. [calf.]

Swéet'bréad, *n.* The pancreas:—the thymus of a cow.

Swéet'bré-er, *n.* A fragrant shrub, eglington.

Swéet'-clif-e'y, *n.* A fragrant plant.

Swéet'en (*swëtn*), *n., a.* [*pp.* sweetening, sweetened.] To make sweet.—*2, v. n.* To grow sweet.

Swéet'en-ing (*swëtn-ing*), *n.* The act of making sweet:—that which sweetens.

Swéet'heárt, *n.* A lover or mistress.

Swéet'ing, *n.* A sweet, luscious apple.

Swéet'ish, *a.* Somewhat sweet.

Swéet'ly, *ad.* In a sweet manner; gently.

Swéet'méat, *n.* Fruit preserved with sugar:—a confection or conserve.

Swéet'ness, *n.* Quality of being sweet.

Swéet'-öl, *n.* Olive-oil.

Swéet'-po-tá'tó, *n.* An esculent root.

Swéll, *v. n.* [A.-S. *swellan*; Dut. *zwellen*; Icel. *svella*; Ger. *schwellen*.] [*i.* swelled; *pp.* swelling, swelled, swollen, or swöln.] To grow large or turgid; to tumefy; to look big; to be inflated, puffed up, or elated.—*2, v. a.* To make tumid; to heighten; to inflate.—*3, n.* An extension of bulk; an increase:—a person of high rank, fashion, or importance; an aristocrat:—a pop. [Slang.]—*4, a.* Stylish; fashionable; aristocratic. [Slang.]

Swéll'ing, *n.* The act of enlarging in bulk; inflation:—a morbid tumor; a protuberance.

Swéll'-mób, *n.* A collective name for thieves who affect the dress and manners of gentlemen.

Swéll'ter, *v. n.* [Cf. A.-S. *swællan*, Icel. *svæla*, Goth. *swiljan*, to die: perhaps affected by confusion with A.-S. *swelan*, Ger. *schwelen*, to burn; *schwiü*, sultry (*v. g.*): confused with WELTER.] [*pp.* sweltring, sweltered.] To suffer heat; to sweat.—*2, v. a.* To oppress with heat.

mien, sir; möye, nor, sön; bühl, bür, rüle, üse.—ç, g, ç, ß, soft; ö, ø, è, ð, hard; ş as z; x as gz; this

Swépt, *i. & p.* from *sweep*.

Swérve, *v. n.* [Dut. *zwerven*, to swerve, to rove, to revel; Dan. *svire*, to revel; *svirre*, to turn, to whirl; *sværre*, *sværbe*, Sw. *svärfa*, to turn in a lathe; A.-S. *swerfan*, to polish.] [*pp.* swerving, swerved.] To wander; to deviate; to bend.

Swt, *i. & p.* from *sweat*.

Swift, *a.* [A.-S. *swif*; *swifan*, to move quickly.] — Cf. **SWEEP**. Quick; fleet; nimble; rapid; fast.—*2*, *n.* A bird like a swallow:—a species of newt, eft, or salamander.—*3*, *n.* A reel for yarn.

Swift-foot-ed, *a.* Swift of foot.

Swift'ly, *ad.* Fleetly; rapidly; nimbly.

Swift'ness, *n.* Quickness of motion; speed; nimbleness; celerity; rapidity; velocity.

Swig, *v. n. & v. a.* [Cf. A.-S. *swegan*, to swallow.] [*pp.* swigging, swigged.] To drink greedily.—*2*, *n.* A large draught. [Vulg.]

Swill, *v. a.* [A.-S. *swilien*, to wash.—Cf. Ger. *schwelen*, to guzzle.] The connection of *swill* with *swallow* is very doubtful; and the old derivation of the noun from L. *stilus*, pertaining to swine (*sus*, a swine), is generally rejected.] [*pp.* swilling, swilled.] To drink grossly; to drench.—*2*, *n.* Swine's food.

Swim, *v. n.* [A.-S. *swimman*; Dut. *zwemmen*; Icel. *swimma*; Ger. *schwimmen*.] [*i.* swam or swum; *pp.* swimming, swum.] To float on the water; to move in the water; to glide along:—[A.-S. *swima*, a swimming, a faint; Icel. *swim*.—Cf. Ger. *schwimdel*, dizziness] To be dizzy.—*2*, *v. a.* To pass by swimming.—*3*, *n.* A motion in liquid; a sliding motion.

Swim'mer, *n.* One who swims. [water.]

Swim'ming, *n.* The act of floating on or in.

Swim'ming-ly, *ad.* With great success.

Swin'dle (*swind'l*), *v. a.* [Ger. *schwindel*, dizziness; *schwindeln*, to be busy, to cheat; *schwindler*, a rash, giddy speculator, a cheat.—Cf. Ger. *schwinden*, to vanish, to die away; A.-S. *swindan*, to languish.] [*pp.* swindling, swinded.] To cheat in trade; to defraud.—*2*, *n.* A fraudulent act; a fraudulent scheme.

Swin'dler, *n.* One who swindles; a cheat.

Swine, *n.* sing. & pl. [A.-S. *swin*, Dut. *swijn*, Dan. *svin*, Ger. *schwein*, Russ. *svineya*, a swine; L. *sus*, a swine; *suinus*, swine-like; Gr. *βύς*, a swine.] A hog; a pig.—hogs collectively.

Swine'-héd, *n.* A keeper of hogs.

Swing, *v. n.* [A.-S. *swigan*, to scourge, to flap; *swengan*, to shake; Dan. *svinge*, to swing; Ger. *schwingen*, *schwenken*, to swing.] [*i.* swung; *pp.* swinging, swung.] To move or wave to and fro, hanging loosely; to vibrate; to oscillate.—*2*, *v. a.* To make to play loosely; to wave.—*3*, *n.* The act of swinging; a waving motion; free course:—an apparatus for swinging.

Swinge, *v. a.* [A.-S. *swegan*, to toss, to shake; *swigan*, to whip.—See SWING.] [*pp.* swinging, swinged.] To whip; to bastinade; to punish:—to swing.

Swinge'ing (*swin'jɪŋ*), *a.* Great; huge.

Swing'ing, *a.* Vibrating; waving to and fro.

Swin'gle (*swing'l*), *n.* [Dut. *zwingelen*, to swing; Ger. *schwinge*, a swing; *schwenkel*, a pendulum.—See SWING.] A wooden knife by which flax is beaten or swinged:—called also *swingling-knife*, &c.—*2*, *v. a.* [*pp.* swinging, swinged.] To beat and dress, as flax.

Swin'ish, *a.* Befitting swine; gross; brutal.

Swink, *v. a.* [A.-S. *swincan*, to toil; closely related to SWING.] [*pp.* swinking, swinked.] To labor; to drudge.

Swipe, *n.* [See SWEEP.] An engine or pole for drawing water; a sweep.—*2*, *v. a. & v. n.* [*pp.* swiping, swiped.] To strike with a sweeping stroke.

Swirl, *v. n.* [Norw. *svirla*, to whirl; *sverra*, to turn.] [*pp.* swirling, swirled.] To whirl.—*2*, *n.* A whirling motion.

Swiss, *n.* A native of Switzerland.—*2*, *a.* Belonging to Switzerland.

Switch, *n.* [O. Dut. *swick*; Sw. *svag*; Norw. *svige*; Icel. *svigi*: closely related to SWAY.] A small, flexible twig:—a movable rail or contrivance for transferring cars from one track of a railroad to another; the shunt of an electrical apparatus, as a telegraph:—a quantity of false hair fastened together at one end, worn by ladies.—*2*, *n. a.* [*pp.* switching, switched.] To lash; to whip; to jerk:—to turn from one track to another; to shunt.

Switch'man, *n.* One who manages a switch.

Swí'l-el (*swí'lēl*), *n.* [A.-S. *swifan*, to move quickly, to turn; Icel. *sviða*, to turn.—See SWIFT.] A ring which turns on a staple:—a small cannon, turning on a staple.

Swöb, *n. & v.* See SWAB.

Swö'l'en (*swö'lēn*), *p.* from swell.

Swö'man, *v. n.* [A.-S. *swogan*, to sough (*g. v.*), to sigh; *geswogen*, fainting; *geswoornig*, a faint; Low Ger. *swöggen*, to sigh, to faint.] [*pp.* swooning, swooned.] To faint.—*2*, *n.* A fainting-fit.

Swööp, *v. a.* [A.-S. *swapan*, to swoop, rush, or sweep; Icel. *swipa*, to sweep or swoop; Ger. *schwiefen*, to move along, to rove; A.-S. *swifan*, to move swiftly; Skr. *su*, Gr. *σείνειν*, to drive.] [*pp.* swooping, swooped.] To seize at once; to catch up.—*2*, *v. n.* To sweep downward; to stoop.—*3*, *n.* A seizing upon, as a bird of prey.

Swöp, *n. & v.* See SWAP.

Swörd (*sörd*), *n.* [A.-S. *sword*; Dut. *zwaard*; Dan. *særd*; Ger. *schwert*: root of Skr. *seri*, to kill; whence *svaara*, an arrow, a thunderbolt.] A military weapon:—warfare; destruction.

Swörd'-bëlt, *n.* A belt for suspending a sword.

Swörd'-fish (*sörd'fish*), *n.* A fish with a long, sharp bone issuing from its head.

Swörd'man (*sörd'zman*), *n.* One who carries a sword; a soldier; a fighting man:—a fencer.

Swore, *i.* from swear.

Sworn, *p.* from swear.

Swöñd, *n.* A swoon. [Poet.]

Swim, *i. & p.* from swim.

Swing, *i. & p.* from swing.

Syb'a-rite, *n.* [Gr. Συβαρίτης, an inhabitant of Sybaris, an ancient Greek city in Italy, whose people were noted for luxurious living.] A person devoted to luxury.

Syb-a-rit'ic, *a.* Relating to Sybaris; luxurious; wanton.

Syb'a-mine, *n.* [Gr. συκάμινος.] The mulberry.

Syb'a-möre, *n.* [Gr. συκόμωρος; σύκον, a fig, and μώρος, a mulberry; but perhaps in reality from Heb. *shigmoth* (pl. *shigmoth*), a sycamore.] The plane-tree; button-wood:—a species of fig-tree:—a kind of maple.

Syb'a-phän-ey, *n.* Mean flattery; servility.

Syb'a-phänt, *n.* [Gr. συκοφάντης, an informer,—literally, a fig-showher; σύκον, a fig, and φάνειν, to show: conjectured to mean one who reported the unwholesome exportation of figs.] A mean flatterer; a parasite.

Syb'a-phän'tic, *;* *a.* Relating to, or like, a sycophant; fawning.

Syb'a-nite, *n.* [From *Syene*, in Upper Egypt.] A stone much like granite.

Syb'a-nit'io, *a.* Like, or composed of, syenite.

Syl-la-ba-ry, *n.* An alphabet of syllables.

Syl-lab'i-ic, *;* *a.* [Gr. συλλαβικός.] Relating to, or consisting of, syllables.

Syl-lab'i-fi-ca'tion, *n.* Formation of syllables.

Syl-la-ble, *n.* [*L. syllaba*; Gr. συλλαβή; σύν, together, and λαβάνειν (root *la'b-*), to hold: the *l* in the last syllable is intrusive.] As much of a word as is uttered by the help of one vowel or one articulation.

Syl-la-bib, *n.* See SILLABUB.

Syl-la-büs, *n.* [L.; Late Gr. συλλαβός.—See SYLLABLE.] A compendium containing the heads of a discourse; an abstract.

Syl-lo-gism, *n.* [Gr. συλλογισμός; σύν, together, and λογίζω, to reckon; λόγος, a word or reason.] (*Logic.*) An argument stated in the correct logical form, and consisting of three propositions, the first two called the *premises* (major and minor), the third, the *conclusion*.

Syl-lo-gis-tic, *a.* [Gr. συλλογιστικός.] Relating to or consisting of a syllogism.

Syl-lo-gis-ti-cal, *ad.* By means of a syllogism.

Syl-lo-gize, *v. t.* [Gr. συλλογίζομαι.—See SYLOGISM.] [*pp.* syllogizing, syllogized.] To express in the form of a syllogism; to formulate into a syllogism or syllogisms.—*2, v. n.* To reason by syllogism.

Sylph, *n.* [Fr. *sylphe*; referred to Gr. σίλφη, a beetle; by others to Late L. *sulpha*, *sulf*, *sylphi*, a spirit: thought to be a Celtic word.] A fabled being of the air:—a moth.

Sylphid, *n.* [Fr. *sylphide*.] A little sylph.

Sylva, *n.* [L. *sylva* (better *silva*), a forest.] The trees of a country collectively.

Sylvan, *a.* [L. *silvanus*.] Relating to woods; woody.—*2, n.* A fabled deity of the woods.

Sylvi-cult-nre, *n.* [L. *silva*, a forest, and *cultura*, culture (*q. v.*).] Culture of trees; arboriculture; forestry.

Sym'bol, *n.* [L. *symbolum*, Gr. σύμβολον, a pledge, a sign; σύμβαλλειν, to compare, to infer; σύν, together, and βάλλειν (root *βο-*), to throw.] Type; emblem; sign:—a compendium:—a religious creed or confession.

Sym'ból'ie, *a.* [Gr. σύνβολικός.] Relating to symbols; emblematical.

Sym'ból'i-cal, *ad.* In a symbolic manner.

Sym'ból-ism, *n.* An ascription of meaning to symbols or emblems:—the meaning of a type or ceremony:—a system of emblems.

Sym'ból-i-zat'n, *n.* The act of symbolizing.

Sym'ból-ize, *v. n.* [Fr. *symboliser*.] [*pp.* symbolizing, symbolized.] To have a resemblance.—*2, v. a.* To represent or set forth by emblems.

Sym-mé'tri-cal, *a.* Having symmetry; harmonious; proportional in the parts.

Sym'me-try, *n.* [Gr. συμμετρία; σύν, with, and μέτρον, measure.] A due proportion; harmony.

Sym-pa-thet'ic, *a.* Having sympathy, or a sympathy:—*i-cal*, *adj.* feeling in common.

Sym-pa-thet'i-cal, *ad.* With sympathy.

Sym'pa-thize, *v. n.* [*pp.* sympathizing, sympathized.] To feel with or for another; to feel sympathy; to feel mutually.

Sym'pa-thy, *n.* [Gr. συμπάθεια; σύν, with, and πάθειν, to feel.] Fellow-feeling; mutual sensibility or affection; tenderness; pity.

Sym-phón'i-ous, *a.* [Gr. σύμφωνος.] Harmonious; musical.

Sym-phó-ny, *n.* [Gr. συμφωνία, harmony; σύν, together, and φωνή, sound.] Harmony of mingled sounds:—an elaborate musical composition.

Sym'phy-sis, *n.* [Gr. συμφυσίς; σύν, together, and φύειν, to grow.] A growing together, as of bones.

Sym-po'si-um, *n.* [L.; Gr. συμπόσιον, a drinking-party; σύν, together, and πόιος, a drinker; verbal root *πο-*, to drink.] The act of drinking or feasting together; a banquet; a merry-making.

Symp'tom (*sint'um*), *n.* [L. *symptoma*; Gr. σύμπτωμα, a casualty; συνπίπτειν, to meet; σύν, with, and πίπτειν, to fall.] An indication of the state of health or disease; sign; token.

Symp-to-mát'ic, *a.* Relating to symptoms; symptomatical.

Symp-to-mát'i-cal, *ad.* Indicative.

Symp-to-mát'ic, *ad.* By symptom.

Syn-, prefix denoting *union*, is the Greek preposition *σύν* (L. *cum*), with, together. It is variously modified into *syn*, *syl*, and *syn-*.

Syn-a-gógne, *n.* [L. *synagoga*, Gr. συναγωγή, an assembly; σύν, together, and ἀγοῦν, a bringing or driving; ἄγειν, to drive.] An assembly of the Jews for worship:—a Jewish house of worship.

Syn-ar-thrō'sis, *n.* [Gr. σύν, together, and ἄρθρον, a joint.] A conjunction of two bones.

Syn-chro-nal, *a.* Happening at the same time.

Syn-chro-ni-cal, *ad.* Time; synchronous.

Syn-chro-nism, *n.* [Gr. συγχρονισμός.—See SYNCHRONOUS.] Concurrency in time of two or more events; happening together.

Syn'chrō-nize, *v. n.* [Gr. συγχρονίζειν]. [*pp.* synchronizing, synchronized.] To agree in regard to time.

Syn'chrō-noüs, *a.* [Gr. σύγχρονος; σύν, together, and χρόνος, time.] Happening at the same time; synchronous; chronological.

Syn-clínal, *a.* [Gr. σύν, together, and κλίνειν, to incline.] (*Geol.*) Noting the line of depression between two anticlinal axes.

Syn'co-pe, *v. a.* [*L. sincopare, sincopatum*, to faint,—strictly, to cut short.—See SYNCOPÉ.] [*pp.* sincopating, sincopated.] To contract, as a word.

Syn-e-pá-tion, *n.* Contraction of a word by syncope.—(*Mus.*) Interruption of the regular measure; inversion of the order of notes.

Syn'e-pe, *n.* [L. *sincopae*, a cutting short, a faint; σύν, together, and κόπτειν (base *κόπ-*), to cut.] The omission of one or more letters in the middle of a word.—(*Med.*) A fainting-fit.

Syn'cre-tism, *n.* [Gr. συγκρητισμός, Cretan behavior; σύν, together, and κρητίζειν, to behave like a Cretan, to lie.] The blending of the tenets of different scholars or sects into one system.

Syn'dic, *n.* [Gr. σύνδικος, a magistrate; σύν, with, and δίκη, justice.] A magistrate; a censor; a government official.

Syn'di-cate, *n.* [Fr. *syndical*.] A council of syndics:—a body of persons organized for business purposes.—*2, v. a.* [*pp.* syndicating, syndicated.] To pass sentence; to judge.

Sy-neclído-phi, *n.* [Gr. συνεκδοχή; σύν, together, ἔκ, out, and δεχοῦμαι, I receive.] (*Rhet.*) A figure by which a part is put for the whole, or the whole for a part, a genus for a species, or a species for a genus.

Syn-e-dóchē-i-cal, *ad.* Implying a synecdoche.

Syn'od, *n.* [L. *synodus*, Gr. σύνοδος, a meeting; σύν, together, and ὁδός, a way, a coming.] An ecclesiastical assembly; a convention; a council:—an assembly composed of two or more presbyteries.

Syn'q-dal, *a.* Relating to a synod; synodic.

Syn-nód'ic, *a.* [Gr. συνοδικός.] Relating to a synod.

Syn'ō-nyme, *n.* [Fr. *synonyme*.—See SYNONYMOUS.] One of two or more words of the same language which have the same or similar signification:—written also *synonym*.

Syn-nón'y-mous, *a.* [Gr. συνώνυμος; σύν, with, and ὄνυμα or ὄνυμα, a name (*q. v.*).] Relating to synonyms:—having the same or similar meaning.

Syn-nón'y-mous-ly, *ad.* In a synonymous manner.

Syn-nón'y-my, *n.* [Gr. συνώνυμια.] The quality of expressing by different words the same thing:—the use of synonymous words.

Syn-nóp'sis, *n.* pl. **Syn-nóp'ses**. [L.; Gr. σύνοψις, a complete view; σύν, together, and ὄψις, a seeing; verbal root *ὄπτειν*, to see.] A collective view of a subject; general view; *abridgment*.

Syn-nóp'tic, *a.* [Gr. σύνοπτος.—See SYNOPSIS.] Taking the same general view.

Syn-nóp'ti-cal, *ad.* In a synoptic manner.

Syn-nóp'tist, *n.* An author of synoptic writings.

Syn-nóp'ti-va, *n.* [Gr. σύν, with, and ὄώρ, L. *ovum*, an egg: it resembles the white of egg.] A fluid secreted in the joints.

Syn-táct'i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to syntax.

Syn-táct'i-cal-ly, *ad.* Conformably to syntax.

Syn'tax, *n.* [L. *syntaxis*, Gr. σύνταξις, an arrangement; σύν, with, and τάξις, order; τάσσειν (root *tak-*), to arrange.] That part of grammar which teaches the proper construction of sentences:—arrangement of words in sentences.

Sy'n'the-sis, *n.*; pl. **Sy**'n'the-sēs. [Gr. σύνθεσις; σύν, together, and θέσις, a putting.—See THE-
sis.] The act of putting together different ingre-
dients to form a compound; composition:—
opposed to *analysis*.

Synthét'ic, *a.* [Gr. συνθετικός.—See SYN-
thesis.] Relating to synthesis; com-
pounding; not analytic.

Synthét'ic-al'ly, *ad.* By synthesis.

Syph'i-lis, *n.* [From *Syphilius*, a personage in a
poem of 1596, by Frascator; Gr. σῦφις, a swine,
and φίλος, loving.] (*Med.*) The venereal disease.

Syph'i-lit'ic, *a.* Contaminated with syphilis.

Syphon, *n.* See SIPHON.

Syren, *n.* See SIREN.

Syri-āc, *n.* The language of ancient Syria.—*2. a.*
Relating to Syria or its language.

Syrín'ga, *n.* [Neo-Latin; Gr. σύριγξ, a pipe.] A
genus of shrubs, the lilac.

Syring'e, *n.* [Fr. *siringue*; L. *syringa*, *syringis*, a
pipe; Gr. σύριγξ, a reed.] A pipe to squirt or
inject a liquid with.—*2. v. a.* [*pp.* syringing,
syringed.] To cleanse with a syringe:—to inject
through a syringe.

T.

T, a mute consonant, has always, at the beginning and end of words, the same sound, except when placed before *h*.

Tāb., n. [Cf. Dut. *top*, Ger. *zopf*, a tuft.] An ornamental pendant—a tag.

Tāb'ard, n. [Fr.; Sp. *tabardo*, L. *tapestre*, hangings.—See TAPESTRY.] A short gown; a coat without sleeves; a herald's coat.

Tāb'ay, n. [Fr. *tabis*; Sp. *tabi*,—formerly *attabi*; Arab. *utabi*; named from a quarter of Bagdad, which was so called in honor of the Omayyad prince Attab.] A kind of rich, waved silk.—², v. a. [*pp.* tabbying, tabbled.] To give a wavy appearance to.—³, a. Brinded; brindled; varied in color.

Tāb'e-yé, v. n. [Fr. *tabesier*; L. *tabefieri*; *tabere*, to waste, and *fieri*, to become.] [*pp.* tabefying, tabefied.] To waste away; to emaciate.—², v. a. To make lean.

Tāber-na-clé, n. [Fr.; L. *tabernaculum*, dim. of *taberna*, a shed.—See TAVERN.] A tent or pavilion;—a place of worship; a box; a pyx.—², v. n. [*pp.* tabernacing, tabernacled.] To dwell; to sojourn.

Tāb'es, n. [Med.] Emaciation; atrophy.

Tāb'id, a. [L. *tabidus*, wasting; *tubes*, decay; *tabere*, to waste.] Wasted or wasting by disease; consumptive.

Tāble, n. [Fr.; L. *tabula*; Dut. & Ger. *tafel*; root *ta*, to stretch.] Any flat or level surface:—a piece of furniture used for bearing food, &c.:—fare; entertainment:—a board:—a tablet:—an index; a collection of heads or numbers; a catalogue; a list; a syllabus; a synopsis.—², v. n. [*pp.* tabling, tabled.] To board.—³, v. a. To set down:—to reject; to postpone.

Tableau, (täb'lö'), n.; pl. **Tableaux** (täb'löz'). [Fr.; dim. of *table*.] A picture:—a list; a table.

Tāble-clōth, n. Linen spread on a table.

Table-d'hôte (täb'löt'), n. [Fr.] An ordinary; a public table at a hotel.

Tāble-lānd, n. Level, elevated land; a plateau.

Tāble-spōon, n., a. Large spoon.

Tāble-spōon-fil, n.; pl. **Tāble-spōon-fils**. Enough to fill a table-spoon.

Tāble-tet, n. [Fr. *tablette*, dim. of *table*, a table.] A small table; a level surface:—a memorandum-book:—a form of medicine.

Tāble-tālk (täb'lätawk), n. Discourse at table.

ā, ē, i, ū, y, long; ă, ē, i, ū, y, short; a, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Fär, fär, fast, fall; hēir, hēr;

Tac-tíl'i-ty, *n.* Perceptibility by the touch.
Táct'ú-al, *a.* Relating to touch.
Tád'póle, *n.* [Referred to TOAD, and POLL, the head.] A young larval frog or toad.
Tá'en (*tan*). A contraction of taken.
Táffe-ta, *{n.}* [Fr. *taffetas*; It. *taffetta*; Pér. *táffeta*; Fr. *taffety*, *taffy*,—woven, twisted; *taftan*, to twist.] A thin, smooth, glossy, silk stuff, checkered, flowered, or striped.
Táff'rail, *n.* [Dut. *tafareel*, a panel; dim. of *tafel*, a table (*q. v.*.)] A rail round, or carved work, on a ship's stern.—written also *taffered*.
Táffy, *n.* [See DUFF.] A sort of candy; toffy.
Tág, *a.* [Sw. *tagg*, Low Ger. *takk*, a point; Ger. *zacke*, a tooth.—See TACK.] A point of metal at the end of a string:—a touch or blow:—a play of children; *tig.*—*2, v. a.* [*pp.* tagging, tagged.] To fit with a tag; to join:—to follow.
Tág'-rág, *n.* The lowest people; the rabble.
Tail, *n.* [A.-S. *tegl*, *tegel*; Icel. *tagel*; Ger. *ziegel*.] The hinder part or appendage of an animal; end.—[See ENTAIL]. Limitation.
Tailed (*tald*), *a.* Furnished with a tail or tails.
Tail'ings, *n. pl.* The refuse part of ore.
Tái'lór (*taɪlər*), *n.* [Fr. *tailleur*; tailer, to cut; *taille*, a tally, a cutting; L. *tidea*, a stick, a cutting.] One who makes clothes.—*2, v. n.* [*pp.* tailoring, tailored.] To perform the work of a tailor.
Tái'lór-éss, *n.* A female tailor. [tailor].
Tái'lór-ing, *n.* The business or work of a tailor.
Tail'-piéce, *n.* A piece added; an appendage.
Taint, *v. a.* [Fr. *teint*; *teindre*, to stain; L. *tingere*, *inctum*, to tinge (*q. v.*.)] [*pp.* tainting, tainted.] To sully; to infect; to corrupt; to defile; to pollute; to contaminate.—*2, n.* A stain; infection; corruption.
Take, *v. a.* [Icel. *taku*; Sw. *taga*; Dan. *tage*; Goth. *tekjan*: akin to L. *tangere*, *tactum*, to touch.] [*i.* took; *pp.* taking, taken.] To receive:—to seize; to catch; to accept what is offered; correlative of *give*, and opposed to *refuse*:—to hold:—to copy:—to endure; to bear:—to admit; to suppose:—*hi* hire:—to use, as an oath.—*2, v. n.* To incline; to gain reception.
Ta'ke'n (*tākn*), *v. p.* from *take*.
Ta'ker, *n.* One who takes.
Tal'king, *n.* A seizure:—a portrait:—distress.—*2, p. a.* Pleasing; alluring:—infectious.
Talc [*tawk*, *tal'k*, *tal'k*], *n.* [Fr. *Sp. talco*; Arab. *talq*.] A foliated magnesian mineral of pearly lustre.
Talc'k'y, *a.* Of the nature of talc; talcose.
Tal'-cise', *v. a.* (*Mia.*) Relating to, or resembling, talcous; *tal*; talc'y.
Tale, *n.* [A.-S. *talu*, Sw. *tal*, a number or narrative; Dut. *taal*, language; Icel. *tl*, talk; Ger. *zahl*, number.—See TELL.] A narrative; a story; a fable; a novel; a legend:—a numeral account; a reckoning.
Tale'-bár-er, *n.* An officious, malignant, or trifling informer; a telltale.
Tale'-bár-ing, *n.* The act of informing.
Tal'ent, *n.* [L. *talentum*, Gr. *τάλαντον*, a balance, a weight, sum of money; root of L. *tollere*, to lift.] A weight anciently used for money:—a faculty; endowment; ability; gift; genius.
Tal'ent-ed, *a.* Possessing talents; gifted.
Táles, *n. pl.* [L. (*Law.*) Persons summoned to serve on a jury from by-standers or persons present in court; talesmen.
tales'man, *n.* (*Law.*) A person among the bystanders summoned to serve on a jury.
Táli-pát, *n.* [Singhalese.] A fine tall palm tree; *pát*, *pát*, *pát*; crowned with large, fan-like leaves.
Táli'-pót, *n.* [crowned with large, fan-like leaves.
Táli'-mán, *n.* [Fr. & Sp.; Arab. *tisám*, pl. *tisáman*, a talisman; from Gr. *τελεσμός*, a payment, —later, an initiation, a mystery; *τελέω*, to complete; *τέλος*, an end.] A magical character or figure; a spell.
Táli'-mán'-ic, *a.* Relating to talismans.
Tálk (*tawk*), *v. n.* [Icel. *tulka*, Sw. *tolka*, Dan. *tolke*, to interpret, to explain; Icel. *tulkr*, Dan., *ten*, *sir*; móve, nör, són; búll, bür, rfile, üse.—C. G. g, g, soft; B. G. z, z, hard; s as z; x as gz; this,