9. To be elated; to rise into arrogance. Your equal mind yet swells not into state.

passion may swell to fury. 11. To grow upon the view; to become SWELT'RY, a. Suffocating with heat;

larger.

-And monarchs to behold the swelling scene.

12. To become larger in amount. Many little debts added, swell to a great amount. 13. To become louder; as, a sound gradual-

ly swells as it approaches.

14. To strut; to look big. Shak -Swelling like a torkey cock. 15. To rise in altitude; as, land swells into

bills.

SWELL, v. t. To increase the size, bulk or dimensions of; to cause to rise, dilate or increase. Rains and dissolving snow swell the rivers in spring, and cause floods. 2. To wander from any line prescribed, or Jordan is swelled by the snows of mount Libanus.

2. To aggravate; to highten.

It is low ebb with the accuser, when such peccadillos are put to swett the charge. Atterbury.

3. To raise to arrogance; as, to be swelled with pride or hanghtiness.

4. To enlarge. These sums swell the amount of taxes to a fearful size. These victories served to swell the fame of the commander.

5. In music, to augment, as the sound of a note.

Shak. SWELL, n. Extension of bulk.

2. Increase, as of sound; as the swell of a

3. A gradual ascent or elevation of land; as an extensive plain abounding with little swells.

4. A wave or billow; more generally, a succession of large waves; as, a heavy swell sets into the harbor. Swell is also used to denote the waves or fluctuation of the sea after a storm, and the waves that roll in and break upon the shore.

5. In an organ, a certain number of pipes inclosed in a box, which being uncovered, Busby. produce a swell of sound.

SWELL/ED, pp. Enlarged in bulk; inflated; tumefied.

SWELL/ING, ppr. Growing or enlarging in its dimensions; growing tumid; inflating; growing or making louder.

SWELL/ING, n. A tumor, or any morbid enlargement of the natural size; as a swelling on the hand or leg.

2. Protuberance; prominence,

The superficies of such plates are not even, but have many cavities and swellings. Newton.

3. A rising or enlargement by passion; as the swellings of anger, grief or pride.

Tatler. SWELT, for swelled, is not in use. Spenser. SWELT, v.i. [Sax. sweltan; Goth. swiltan; ga-swiltan, to perish, to die; properly to fail, to swoon. Qu. is not this formed on SWIFT, n. The current of a stream. [Little the root of wilt?] Walton.

To faint; to swoon. Obs. SWELT, v. t. To overpower, as with heat; to cause to faint. Obs. [We now use

SWELT'ER, v. i. [from swelt.] To be overcome and faint with heat; to be ready to 4. The common newt or eft, a species of liz-4. To glide along with a smooth motion, or perish with heat.

SWELT'ER, v. t. To oppress with heat. Bentley.

Dryden.

One of the state of th

oppressive with heat; sultry. [See Sultry, which is probably a contraction of sweltry.]

SWEPT, pret. and pp. of sweep. SWERD, for sward, is not in use.

SWERVE, v. i. swerv. [D. zwerven, to swerve, tackles. SWIFT'LY, adv. Fleetly; rapidly; with ceverb to swarm, and in German it is rendered schwärmen. It seems to be formed on warp, and all may spring from the root of veer. See Vary.]

Sidney. I. To wander; to rove. The swerving vines on the tall elms prevail. Dryden.

from a rule of duty; to depart from what is established by law, duty or custom; to deviate.

I swerve not from thy commandments. Com. Prayer.

They swerve from the strict letter of the law. Clarendon.

Many who, through the contagion of evil example, swerve exceedingly from the roles of their holy religion-Atterbury. Milton. To bend; to incline.

4. To climb or move forward by winding or turning.

The tree was high,

Yet nimbly up from bough to bough I swerv'd. Dryden.

This use of the word coincides with that of swarm, which see.]

SWERV/ING, ppr. Roving; wandering;

deviating from any rule or standard; inclining; elimbing or moving by winding and turning.

SWERV/ING, n. The act of wandering; deviation from any rule, law, duty or

standard.

SWIFT, a. [Sax. swift, from swifan, to turn, to rove, to wander, to whirl round; D. zweeven, to rove, to hover, to fluctuate; SWILL/ED, pp. Swallowed grossly in large Dan. svæver; Sw. svåfvn; G. schweben, to quantities. wave, soar or hover. The latter appear to SWILL'ER, n. One who drinks voraciously.

1. Moving a great distance or over a large space in a short time; moving with celerity or velocity; fleet; rapid; quick; speedy. We say, swift winds, a swift stream, swift lightnings, swift motion, swift as thought, a fowl swift of wing, a man swift of foot. Swift is applicable to I. To float; to be supported on water or any kind of motion.

2. Ready; prompt.

ard.

Let every man be swift to hear, slow to speak, slow to wrath. James i.

3. Speedy; that comes without delay.

There shall be false teachers among you, who shall privily bring in damnable heresies, even denying the Lord that bought them, and bring npon themselves swift destruction. 2 Pet. ii.

Chaucer. 2. In domestic affairs, a reel or turning instrument for winding yarn. [This is a sense directly from the Sixon verb.]

Hall. 3. A bird, a species of swallow, so called Derham. from the rapidity of its flight.

||SWIFT'ER, n. In a ship, a rope used to confine the bars of the capstan in their sockets, while men are turning it; also, a rope used to encircle a boat longitudinally, to strengthen and defend her sides from the impulse of other boats. Swifters also are two shrouds fixed on the starboard and larboard sides of the lower masts, above all the other shrouds, to give the masts additional scenrity.

SWIFT'ER, v. t. To stretch, as shrouds by

lerity; with quick motion or velocity. Pleas'd with the passage, we slide swiftly on.

SWIFT'NESS, n. Speed; rapid motion; quickness; celerity; velocity; rapidity-Swiftness is a word of general import, applicable to every kind of motion, and to every thing that moves; as the swiftness of a bird; the swiftness of a stream; swiftness of descent in a falling body; swiftness of thought, &c.

SWIG, v. t. or i. [Ice. swiga. Qu. suck.] To drink by large draughts; to suck greedily. SWIG, n. A large draught. [Vulgar.]

2. In seamon's language, a pulley with ropes which are not parallel.

SWIG, v. t. [Sax. swigan, to stupefy.] To castrate, as a ram, by binding the testicles tight with a string. [Local.] Cyc.

SWILL, v. t. [Sax. swelgan, swylgan, to swallow.]

1. To drink grossly or greedily; as, to swill down great quantities of liquors.

Arbuthnot. 2. To wash; to drench. Shak.

3. To inebriate; to swell with fullness. I should be loth

To meet the rudeness and swill'd insolence Of such late wassailers. Milton.

SWILL, n. Large draughts of liquor; or drink taken in excessive quantities.

The wash or mixture of liquid substances, given to swine; called in some places swillings.

be formed on the root of wave. See Swivel SWILL/ING, ppr. Swallowing excessive and Waft.]

SWILL'INGS, n. Swill.

SWIM, v. i. pret. swam; pp. swum. [Sax. swimmnn; D. zwemmen, to swim; zwymen, to swoon; G. schwemmen, schwimmen; Dan. svimler, svömmer; Sw. svima, to swoon.l

other fluid; not to sink. Most species of wood will swim in water. Any substance will swim, whose specific gravity is less than that of the fluid in which it is immersed.

2. To move progressively in water by means of the motion of the hands and feet, or of fins. In Paris, boys are taught to swim by instructors appointed for that purpose.

Leap in with me into this angry flood, And swim to vonder point.

3. To float; to be borne along by a current. In all states there are men who will swim with the tide of popular opinion.

Cyc. with a waving motion.