

hended in the months June, July and August; during which time, the sun being north of the equator, shines more directly upon this part of the earth, which, together with the increased length of the days, renders this the hottest period of the year. In latitudes south of the equator, just the opposite takes place, or it is summer there when it is winter here.

The entire year is also sometimes divided into summer and winter, the former signifying the warmer and the latter the colder part of the year.

SUMMER, *v. i.* To pass the summer or warm season.

The fowls shall *summer* upon them. *Is. xviii.*
SUMMER, *v. l.* To keep warm. [*Little used.*] *Shak.*

SUMMER, *n.* [*Fr. sommier*, a hair quilt, the sound-board of an organ, the winter and head of a printer's press, a large beam and a sumpter horse; *W. sumer*, that which supports or keeps together, a summer. From the latter explanation, we may infer that *summer* is from the root of *sum*.]

1. A large stone, the first that is laid over columns and pilasters, beginning to make a cross vault; or a stone laid over a column, and hollowed to receive the first haunch of a plinth. *Cyc.*

2. A large timber supported on two stone piers or posts, serving as a lintel to a door or window, &c. *Cyc.*

3. A large timber or beam laid as a central floor timber, inserted into the girders, and receiving the ends of the joists and supporting them. This timber is seen in old buildings in America and in France. In America, it is wholly laid aside. It is called in England *summer-tree*.

SUMMER-COLT, *n.* The undulating state of the air near the surface of the ground when heated. [*Not used in America.*]

SUMMER-CYPRESS, *n.* A plant, a species of *Chenopodium*.

SUMMER-FALLOW, *n.* [*See Fallow.*] Naked fallow; land lying bare of crops in summer.

SUMMER-FALLOW, *v. l.* To plow and work repeatedly in summer, to prepare for wheat or other crop.

SUMMER-HOUSE, *n.* A house or apartment in a garden to be used in summer.

2. A house for summer's residence. *Pope. Watts.*

SUMMERSET, *n.* [corruption of *Fr. sou-bresaut*.]

A high leap in which the heels are thrown over the head. *Huilibras. Walton.*

SUMMER-WHEAT, *n.* Spring wheat.

SUMMING, *ppr.* of *sum*. Adding together.

SUMMIST, *n.* One that forms an abridgment. [*Little used.*] *Dering.*

SUMMIT, *n.* [*L. summus*, from *summus*, highest.]

1. The top; the highest point; as the *summit* of a mountain.

2. The highest point or degree; utmost elevation. The general arrived to the *summit* of human fame.

SUMMON, *v. l.* [*L. submoneo*; *sub* and *monere*; *Fr. sommer*. See *Almonish*.]

1. To call, cite or notify by authority to appear at a place specified, or to attend in

person to some public duty, or both; as, to *summon* a jury; to *summon* witnesses.

The parliament is *summoned* by the king's writ or letter. *Blackstone.*

Nor trumpets *summon* him to war. *Dryden.*

2. To give notice to a person to appear in court and defend.

3. To call or command.

Love, duty, safety *summon* us away. *Pope.*

4. To call up; to excite into action or exertion; with *up*. *Summon up* all your strength or courage.

Stiffen the sinews, *summon up* the blood. *Shak.*

SUMMONED, *pp.* Admonished or warned by authority to appear or attend to something; called or cited by authority.

SUMMONER, *n.* One who summons or cites by authority. In England, the sheriff's messenger, employed to warn persons to appear in court.

SUMMONING, *ppr.* Citing by authority to appear or attend to something.

SUMMONS, *n.* with a plural termination, but used in the singular number; as a *summons* is prepared. [*L. submoneas*.] A call by authority or the command of a superior to appear at a place named, or to attend to some public duty.

This *summons* he resolved not to disobey. *Felt.*

He sent to *summon* the seditious and to offer pardon; but neither *summons* nor pardon was regarded. *Hayward.*

2. In *law*, a warning or citation to appear in court; or a written notification signed by the proper officer, to be served on a person, warning him to appear in court at a day specified, to answer to the demand of the plaintiff.

SUMMOON, *n.* A pestilential wind of Persia. [*See Simoom.*]

SUMP, *n.* In *metallurgy*, a round pit of stone, lined with clay, for receiving the metal on its first fusion.

2. A pond of water reserved for salt-works.

3. In *mining*, a pit sunk below the bottom of the mine.

SUMPTER, *n.* [*Fr. sommier*; *It. somaro*.] A horse that carries clothes or furniture; a baggage-horse; usually called a pack-horse. *Shak.*

SUMPTION, *n.* [*L. sumo*, *sumptus*.] A taking. [*Not in use.*] *Taylor.*

SUMPTUARY, *a.* [*L. sumptuarius*, from *sumptus*, expense; *Fr. somptuaire*.]

Relating to expense. *Sumptuary* laws or regulations are such as restrain or limit the expenses of citizens in apparel, food, furniture, &c. *Sumptuary* laws are abridgments of liberty, and of very difficult execution. They can be justified only on the ground of extreme necessity.

SUMPTUOSITY, *n.* [from *sumptuous*.] Expensiveness; costliness. [*Not in use.*] *Raleigh.*

SUMPTUOUS, *a.* [*L. sumptuosus*; *It. suntuoso*; from *sumptus*, cost, expense.]

Costly; expensive; hence, splendid; magnificent; as a *sumptuous* house or table; *sumptuous* apparel.

We are too magnificent and *sumptuous* in our tables and attendance. *Atterbury.*

SUMPTUOUSLY, *adv.* Expensively; splendidly; with great magnificence.

Bacon. Swift.

SUMPTUOUSNESS, *n.* Costliness; expensiveness.

I will not fall out with those who can reconcile *sumptuousness* and clarity. *Boyle.*

2. Splendor; magnificence.

SUN, *n.* [*Sax. sunna*; *Goth. sunno*; *G. sonne*; *D. zon*. The Danish has *Søndag*, Sunday, Slav. *Sonze*. Qu. *W. lan*, Ir. *teine*, fire, and *shan*, in *Bethshan*.]

1. The splendid orb or luminary which, being in or near the center of our system of worlds, gives light and heat to all the planets. The light of the sun constitutes the day, and the darkness which proceeds from its absence, or the shade of the earth, constitutes the night. *Ps. cxxxvi.*

2. In *popular usage*, a sunny place; a place where the beams of the sun fall; as, to stand in the *sun*, that is, to stand where the direct rays of the sun fall.

3. Any thing eminently splendid or luminous; that which is the chief source of light or honor. The natives of America complain that the *sun* of their glory is set.

I will never consent to put out the *sun* of sovereignty to posterity. *K. Charles.*

4. In *Scripture*, Christ is called the *sun* of righteousness, as the source of light, animation and comfort to his disciples.

5. The luminary or orb which constitutes the center of any system of worlds. The fixed stars are supposed to be *suns* in their respective systems.

Under the sun, in the world; on earth; a proverbial expression.

There is no new thing *under the sun*. *Eccles. i.*

SUN, *v. l.* To expose to the sun's rays; to warm or dry in the light of the sun; to insolate; as, to *sun* cloth; to *sun* grain.

—Then to *sun* thyself in open air. *Dryden.*

SUN-BEAM, *n.* [*sun* and *beam*.] A ray of the sun. Truth written with a *sunbeam*, is truth made obviously plain.

Gliding through the even on a *sunbeam*. *Milton.*

SUN-BEAT, *a.* [*sun* and *beat*.] Struck by the sun's rays; shone brightly on. *Dryden.*

SUN-BRIGHT, *a.* [*sun* and *bright*.] Bright as the sun; like the sun in brightness; as a *sun-bright* shield; a *sun-bright* chariot. *Spenser. Milton.*

How and which way I may bestow myself To be regarded in her *sun-bright* eye. *Shak.*

SUN-BURNING, *n.* [*sun* and *burning*.] The burning or tan occasioned by the rays of the sun on the skin. *Boyle.*

SUN-BURNT, *a.* [*sun* and *burnt*.] Discolored by the heat or rays of the sun; tanned; darkened in hue; as a *sunburnt* skin. *Sunburnt* and swarthy though she be. *Dryden.*

2. Scorched by the sun's rays; as a *sunburnt* soil. *Blackmore.*

SUN-CLAD, *a.* [*sun* and *clad*.] Clad in radiance or brightness.

SUN-DAY, *n.* [*Sax. sunna-dag*; *G. sonntag*; *D. zondag*; *Dan. søndag*; *Sw. söndag*; so called because this day was anciently dedicated to the sun, or to its worship.]

The christian sabbath; the first day of the week, a day consecrated to rest from secular employments, and to religious worship. It is called also the Lord's day. Many pious persons however discard the use of *Sunday*, and call the day the *sabbath*.