

**SMOOTH/LY**, *adv.* Evenly; not roughly or harshly.

2. With even flow or motion; as, to flow or glide *smoothly*.

3. Without obstruction or difficulty; readily; easily. *Hooker.*

4. With soft, bland, insinuating language.

**SMOOTH/NESS**, *n.* Evenness of surface; freedom from roughness or asperity; as the *smoothness* of a floor or wall; *smoothness* of the skin; *smoothness* of the water.

2. Softness or mildness to the palate; as the *smoothness* of wine.

3. Softness and sweetness of numbers; easy flow of words.

Virgil, though smooth where *smoothness* is required, is far from affecting it. *Dryden.*

4. Mildness or gentleness of speech; blandness of address. *Shak.*

**SMOTE**, *pret.* of *smite*.

**SMÖTHER**, *v. t.* [allied perhaps to *Ir. smuid*, smoke; *Sax. methgian*, to smoke.]

1. To suffocate or extinguish life by causing smoke or dust to enter the lungs; to stifle.

2. To suffocate or extinguish by closely covering, and by the exclusion of air; as, to *smother* a child in bed.

3. To suppress; to stifle; as, to *smother* the light of the understanding. *Hooker.*

**SMÖTHER**, *v. i.* To be suffocated.

2. To be suppressed or concealed.

3. To smoke without vent. *Bacon.*

**SMÖTHER**, *n.* Smoke; thick dust. *Shak. Dryden.*

2. A state of suppression. [*Not in use.*] *Bacon.*

**SMÖUCH**, *v. t.* To salute. [*Not in use.*] *Stubbs.*

**SMÖULDERING**, } *a.* [a word formed from *mold*, *molder*.

**SMÖULDRY**, } and therefore it ought to be written *smoldering*. Perhaps we have the word directly from the *Dan. smuler*, *smuller*, *Sw. smola*, *smula*, to crumble or fall to dust;

*Dan. smull*, dust; which is from the same root as *mold*, *meal*, &c.]

Burning and smoking without vent. *Dryden.*

**SMUG**, *a.* [*Dan. smuk*, neat, fine; *G. smuek*; *Sax. smicere*.]

Nice; neat; affectedly nice in dress. [*Not in use or local.*] *Preston.*

**SMUG**, *v. t.* To make spruce; to dress with affected neatness. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

**SMUG/GLE**, *v. t.* [*Sw. smygga*; *D. smokkelen*, which seems to be allied to *smuig*, under hand; *smuigen*, to eat in secret; *G. schmuggeln*; *Dan. smug*, clandestinely. We probably have the root *mug*, in *hugger mugger*.]

1. To import or export secretly goods which are forbidden by the government to be imported or exported; or secretly to import or export dutiable goods without paying the duties imposed by law; to run.

2. To convey clandestinely.

**SMUG/GLED**, *pp.* Imported or exported clandestinely and contrary to law.

**SMUG/GLER**, *n.* One that imports or exports goods privately and contrary to law, either contraband goods or dutiable goods, without paying the customs.

2. A vessel employed in running goods.

**SMUG/GLING**, *ppr.* Importing or exporting goods contrary to law.

**SMUG/GLING**, *n.* The offense of importing or exporting prohibited goods, or other goods without paying the customs. *Blackstone.*

**SMUG/LY**, *adv.* Neatly; sprucely. [*Not in use.*] *Gay.*

**SMUG/NESS**, *n.* Neatness; spruceness without elegance. [*Not in use.*] *Sherwood.*

**SMUT**, *n.* [*Dan. smuds*; *Sax. smitta*; *D. smet*, a spot or stain; *Sw. smitta*, to taint; *D. smoddig*, dirty; *smodderen*, to smut; *G. schmutz*.]

1. A spot made with soot or coal; or the foul matter itself.

2. A foul black substance which forms on corn. Sometimes the whole ear is blasted and converted into *smut*. This is often the fact with maize. *Smut* lessens the value of wheat.

3. Obscene language.

**SMUT**, *v. t.* To stain or mark with smut; to blacken with coal, soot or other dirty substance. *Addison.*

2. To taint with mildew. *Bacon.*

3. To blacken; to tarnish.

**SMUT**, *v. i.* To gather smut; to be converted into smut.

**SMUTCH**, *v. t.* [from *smoke*; *Dan. smöger*. *Qu.*]

To blacken with smoke, soot or coal. *B. Jonson.*

[*Note.* We have a common word in New England, pronounced *smooch*, which I take to be *smutch*. It signifies to foul or blacken with something produced by combustion or other like substance.]

**SMUT/TILY**, *adv.* Blackly; smokily; foully.

2. With obscene language.

**SMUT/TINESS**, *n.* Soil from smoke, soot, coal or smut.

2. Obsceneness of language.

**SMUT/TY**, *a.* Soiled with smut, coal, soot or the like.

2. Tainted with mildew; as *smutty* corn.

3. Obscene; not modest or pure; as *smutty* language.

**SNACK**, *n.* [*Qu.* from the root of *snatch*.]

1. A share. It is now chiefly or wholly used in the phrase, to go *snacks* with one, that is, to have a share. *Pope.*

2. A slight hasty repast.

**SNACK/ET**, } *n.* The hasp of a casement.

**SNECK/ET**, } [*Local.*] *Sherwood.*

**SNAC/OT**, *n.* A fish. [*L. acus*.] *Ainsworth.*

**SNAF/FLE**, *n.* [*D. sneb*, *snavel*, bill, beak, snout; *G. Dan. Sw. snabel*; from the root of *nib*, *neb*.]

A bridle consisting of a slender bit-mouth, without branches. *Encyc.*

**SNAF/FLE**, *v. t.* To bridle; to hold or manage with a bridle.

**SNAG**, *n.* A short branch, or a sharp or rough branch; a shoot; a knot.

The coat of arms

Now on a naked *snag* in triumph borne. *Dryden.*

2. A tooth, in contempt; or a tooth projecting beyond the rest. *Prior.*

**SNAG/GED**, } Full of snags; full of short

**SNAG/GY**, } *a.* rough branches or sharp points; abounding with knots; as a

*snaggy* tree; a *snaggy* stiek; a *snaggy* oak. *Spenser. More.*

**SNAIL**, *n.* [*Sax. snægel*, *snegel*; *Sw. snigel*; *Dan. snegel*; *G. schnecke*; dim. from the root of *snake*, *snak*.]

1. A slimy slow creeping animal, of the genus *Helix*, and order of *Mollusca*. The eyes of this insect are in the horns, one at the end of each, which it can retract at pleasure. *Encyc.*

2. A drone; a slow moving person. *Shak.*

**SNAIL-CLAWER**, } *n.* A plant of the genus *Medicago*.

**SNAIL-TREFOIL**, } *n.* A plant of the genus *Phacelus*.

**SNAIL-FLLOWER**, *n.* A plant of the genus *Phacelus*.

**SNAIL-LIKE**, *a.* Resembling a snail; moving very slowly.

**SNAIL-LIKE**, *adv.* In the manner of a snail; slowly.

**SNAKE**, *n.* [*Sax. snæca*; *Dan. snog*; *G. schneke*; [*Sans. naga*, *Qu.*] In *G. schnecke*, *Dan. snekke*, is a snail, from the root of *Dan. sniger*, *Ir. snaighim*, *Sax. snican*, to creep, to *snak*.]

A serpent of the oviparous kind, distinguished from a viper, says Johnson. But in America, the common and general name of serpents, and so the word is used by the poets. *Dryden. Shak.*

**SNAKE**, *v. t.* In *seamen's* language, to wind a small rope round a large one spirally, the small ropes lying in the spaces between the strands of the large one. This is called also *worming*.

**SNA'KEROOT**, *n.* [*snake* and *root*.] A plant, a species of birth-wort, growing in North America; the *Aristolochia serpentaria*. *Johnson. Lee.*

**SNA'KE'S-HEAD** *Iris*, *n.* A plant with a lily shaped flower, of one leaf shaped like an iris; the *hermodactyl*, or *Iris tuberosa*. *Miller. Lee.*

**SNA'KEWEED**, *n.* [*snake* and *weed*.] A plant, bistort, of the genus *Polygonum*.

**SNA'KEWOOD**, *n.* [*snake* and *wood*.] The smaller branches of a tree, growing in the isle of Timor and other parts of the east, having a bitter taste, and supposed to be a certain remedy for the bite of the hooded serpent. *Hill.*

It is the wood of the *Strychnos colubrina*. *Parr.*

**SNA'KING**, *ppr.* Winding small ropes spirally round a large one.

**SNA'KY**, *a.* Pertaining to a snake or to snakes; resembling a snake; serpentine; winding.

2. Sly; cunning; insinuating; deceitful.

So to the coast of Jordan he directs His easy steps, guided with *snaky* wiles. *Milton.*

3. Having serpents; as a *snaky* rod or wand. *Dryden.*

That *snaky* headed gorgon shield. *Milton.*

**SNAP**, *v. t.* [*D. snappen*, *snappen*; *G. schnappen*, to snap, to snatch, to gasp or catch for breath; *Dan. snapper*; *Sw. snappa*; from the root of *knap* and *D. knippen*.]

1. To break at once; to break short; as substances that are brittle.

Breaks the doors open, *snaps* the locks. *Prior.*

2. To strike with a sharp sound. *Pope.*

3. To bite or seize suddenly with the teeth. *Addison. Gay.*