

weapon; to reach with a blow or a weapon; as, to *smite* one with the fist; to *smite* with a rod or with a stone.

Whoever shall *smite* thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other also. Matt. v.

2. To kill; to destroy the life of by beating or by weapons of any kind; as, to *smite* one with the sword, or with an arrow or other engine. David *smote* Goliath with a sling and a stone. The Philistines were often *smitten* with great slaughter. [This word, like *slay*, usually or always carries with it something of its original signification, that of *beating*, *striking*, the primitive mode of killing. We never apply it to the destruction of life by poison, by accident or by legal execution.]

3. To blast; to destroy life; as by a stroke or by something sent.

The flax and the barley were *smitten*. Ex. ix.

4. To afflict; to chasten; to punish. Let us not mistake God's goodness, nor imagine, because he *smites* us, that we are forsaken by him. Wake.

5. To strike or affect with passion. See what the charms that *smite* the simple heart. Pope.

Smit with the love of sister arts we came. Pope.

To *smite* with the tongue, to reproach or upbraid. Jer. xviii.

SMITE, *v. i.* To strike; to collide. The heart melteth and the knees *smite* together. Nah. ii.

SMITE, *n.* A blow. [Local.]

SMITER, *n.* One who smites or strikes. I gave my back to the *smitters*. Is. l.

SMITH, *n.* [Sax. *smith*; Dan. Sw. *smed*; D. *smit*; G. *schmied*; from *smiling*.]

1. Literally, the striker, the beater; hence, one who forges with the hammer; one who works in metals; as an iron-smith; gold-smith; silver-smith, &c.

Nor yet the *smith* hath learn'd to form a sword. Tate.

2. He that makes or effects any thing. Dryden.

Hence the name *Smith*, which, from the number of workmen employed in working metals in early ages, is supposed to be more common than any other.

SMITH, *v. t.* [Sax. *smithian*, to fabricate by hammering.]

To beat into shape; to forge. [Not in use.] Chaucer.

SMITH/CRAFT, *n.* [smith and craft.] The art or occupation of a smith. [Little used.] Raleigh.

SMITH/ERY, *n.* The workshop of a smith.

2. Work done by a smith. Burke.

SMITH/ING, *n.* The act or art of working a mass of iron into the intended shape. Moron.

SMITH/Y, *n.* [Sax. *smiththa*.] The shop of a smith. [I believe never used.]

SMITT, *n.* The finest of the clayey ore made up into balls, used for marking sheep. Woodward.

SMITTEN, *pp.* of *smite*. *smit'*n. Struck; killed.

2. Affected with some passion; excited by beauty or something impressive.

SMIT/TLE, *v. t.* [from *smile*.] To infect. [Local.] Grose.

SMOCK, *n.* [Sax. *smoc*.] A shift; a chemise; a woman's under garment.

2. In composition, it is used for female, or what relates to women; as *smock*-treason. B. Jonson.

SMOCK'-FACED, *a.* [smock and face.]

Pale faced; maidenly; having a feminine countenance or complexion. Fenton.

SMOCK'-FROCK, *n.* [smock and frock.] A gaberdiene. Todd.

SMOCK/LESS, *a.* Wanting a smock. Chaucer.

SMOKE, *n.* [Sax. *smoca*, *smec*, *smic*; G. *schmauch*; D. *smook*; W. *ysmieg*, from *mieg*, smoke; Ir. *much*; allied to *muggy*, and I think it allied to the Gr. *σμενος*, to consume slowly, to waste.]

1. The exhalation, visible vapor or substance that escapes or is expelled in combustion from the substance burning. It is particularly applied to the volatile matter expelled from vegetable matter, or wood coal, peat, &c. The matter expelled from metallic substances is more generally called *fume*, *fumes*.

2. Vapor; watery exhalations.

SMOKE, *v. i.* [Sax. *smocian*, *smecan*, *smican*; Dan. *smöger*; D. *smooken*; G. *schmauchen*.]

1. To emit smoke; to throw off volatile matter in the form of vapor or exhalation. Wood and other fuel *smokes* when burning; and *smokes* most when there is the least flame.

2. To burn; to be kindled; to rage; in Scripture.

The anger of the Lord and his jealousy shall *smoke* against that man— Deut. xxix.

3. To raise a dust or smoke by rapid motion.

Proud of his steeds, he *smokes* along the field. Dryden.

4. To smell or hunt out; to suspect. I began to *smoke* that they were a parcel of munniers. [Little used.] Addison.

5. To use tobacco in a pipe or cigar, by kindling the tobacco, drawing the smoke into the mouth and puffing it out.

6. To suffer; to be punished. Some of you shall *smoke* for it in Rome. Shak.

SMOKE, *v. t.* To apply smoke to; to hang in smoke; to scent, medicate or dry by smoke; as, to *smoke* infected clothing; to *smoke* beef or hams for preservation.

2. To smell out; to find out. He was first *smoked* by the old lord Lafeer. [Now little used.] Shak.

3. To sneer at; to ridicule to the face. Congreve.

SMOKE'D, *pp.* Cured, cleansed or dried in smoke.

SMOKE'DRY, *v. t.* To dry by smoke. Mortimer.

SMOKE-JACK, *n.* An engine for turning a spit by means of a fly or wheel turned by the current of ascending air in a chimney.

SMOKELESS, *a.* Having no smoke; as *smokeless* towers. Pope.

SMOKE'R, *n.* One that dries by smoke.

2. One that uses tobacco by burning it in a pipe or in the form of a cigar.

SMOKE'ING, *ppr.* Emitting smoke, as fuel, &c.

2. Applying smoke for cleansing, drying, &c.

3. Using tobacco in a pipe or cigar.

SMOKE'ING, *n.* The act of emitting smoke.

2. The act of applying smoke to.

3. The act or practice of using tobacco by burning it in a pipe or cigar.

SMO'KY, *a.* Emitting smoke; fumid; as *smoky* fires. Dryden.

2. Having the appearance or nature of smoke; as a *smoky* fog. Harvey.

3. Filled with smoke, or with a vapor resembling it; thick. New England in autumn frequently has a *smoky* atmosphere.

4. Subject to be filled with smoke from the chimneys or fire-places; as a *smoky* house.

5. Tarnished with smoke; noisome with smoke; as *smoky* rafters; *smoky* cells. Milton. Denham.

SMOLDERING, the more correct orthography of *smouldering*, which see.

SMOOR, } [Sax. *smoran*.] To suffocate

SMORE, } *v. t.* or smother. [Not in use.] More.

SMOOTH, *a.* [Sax. *smethe*, *smoeth*; W. *esmwyth*, from *mwyth*; allied to L. *mitis*, Ir. *myth*, *maoth*, soft, tender.]

1. Having an even surface, or a surface so even that no roughness or points are perceptible to the touch; not rough; as *smooth* glass; *smooth* porcelain.

The outlines must be *smooth*, imperceptible to the touch. Dryden.

2. Evenly spread; glossy; as a *smooth* haired horse. Pope.

3. Gently flowing; moving equably; not ruffled or undulating; as a *smooth* stream; *smooth* Adonis. Milton.

4. That is uttered without stops, obstruction or hesitation; voluble; even; not harsh; as *smooth* verse; *smooth* eloquence.

When sage Minerva rose,
From her sweet lips *smooth* elocution flows. Gay.

5. Bland; mild; soothing; flattering.

This *smooth* discourse and mild behavior oft Conceal a traitor— Addison.

6. In botany, glabrous; having a slippery surface void of roughness.

SMOOTH, *n.* That which is smooth; the smooth part of any thing; as the *smooth* of the neck. Gen. xxvii.

SMOOTH, *v. t.* [Sax. *smethian*.] To make smooth; to make even on the surface by any means; as, to *smooth* a board with a plane; to *smooth* cloth with an iron.

—And *smooth'd* the ruffled sea. Dryden.

2. To free from obstruction; to make easy. Thou, Abelard, the last sad office pay,
And *smooth* my passage to the realms of day. Pope.

3. To free from harshness; to make flowing.

In their motions harmony divine
So *smooths* her charming tones. Milton.

5. To palliate; to soften; as, to *smooth* a fault. Shak.

6. To calm; to mollify; to allay. Each perturbation *smooth'd* with outward calm. Milton.

7. To ease. The difficulty *smoothed*. Dryden.

8. To flatter; to soften with blandishments. Because I cannot flatter and look fair,
Smile in men's faces, *smooth*, deceive and cov. Shak.

SMOOTH'ED, *pp.* Made smooth.

SMOOTHEN, for *smooth*, is used by mechanics; though not, I believe, in the U. States.

SMOOTH'-FACED, *a.* Having a mild, soft look; as *smooth-faced* woocers. Shak.