

**STY'GIAN**, *a.* [*L. Stygius, Styx.*] Pertaining to Styx, fabled by the ancients to be a river of hell over which the shades of the dead passed, or the region of the dead; hence, hellish; infernal.

At that so sudden blaze, the *Stygian* throng  
Bent their aspect. *Milton.*

**STYLE**, *n.* [*L. stylus; D. G. styl; It. stile; Sp. estilo; Fr. style or stile; Gr. στυλος, a column, a pen or bodkin; from the root of the Teutonic stellan, to set or place.*]

1. Manner of writing with regard to language, or the choice and arrangement of words; as a *harsh style*; a *dry style*; a *tumid or bombastic style*; a *loose style*; a *terse style*; a *laconic or verbose style*; a *flowing style*; a *lofty style*; an *elegant style*; an *epistolary style*. The character of *style* depends chiefly on a happy selection and arrangement of words.

Proper words in proper places, make the true definition of *style*. *Swift.*

Let some lord but own the happy lines,  
How the wit brightens and the *style* refines! *Pope.*

2. Manner of speaking appropriate to particular characters; or in general, the character of the language used.

No *style* is held for base, where love well named is. *Sidney.*

According to the usual *style* of dedications. *Middleton.*

So we say, a person addresses another in a *style* of haughtiness, in a *style* of rebuke.

3. Mode of painting; any manner of painting which is characteristic or peculiar.

The ornamental *style* also possesses its own peculiar merit. *Reynolds.*

4. A particular character of music; as a *grave style*.

5. Title; appellation; as the *style* of majesty.

Propitious hear our pray'r,

Whether the *style* of Titan please thee more— *Pope.*

6. Course of writing. [*Not in use.*] *Dryden.*

7. *Style of court*, is properly the practice observed by any court in its way of proceeding. *Ayliffe.*

8. In *popular use*, manner; form; as, the entertainment was prepared in excellent *style*.

9. A pointed instrument formerly used in writing on tables of wax; an instrument of surgery.

10. Something with a sharp point; a graver; the pin of a dial; written also *stile*.

11. In *botany*, the middle portion of the pistil, connecting the stigma with the germ; sometimes called the *shaft*. The *styles* of plants are capillary, filiform, cylindric, subulate, or clavate. *Martyn.*

12. In *chronology*, a mode of reckoning time, with regard to the Julian and Gregorian calendar. *Style* is *Old* or *New*. The *Old Style* follows the Julian manner of computing the months and days, or the calendar as established by Julius Cesar, in which the year consists of 365 days and 6 hours. This is something more than 11 minutes too much, and in the course of time, between Cesar and pope Gregory XIII. this surplus amounted to 11 days. Gregory reformed the calendar by retrenching 11 days; this reformation was adopted by act of parliament in Great

Britain in 1751, by which act eleven days in September, 1752, were retrenched, and the 3d day was reckoned the 14th. This mode of reckoning is called *New Style*.

**STYLE**, *v. t.* To call; to name; to denominate; to give a title to in addressing. The emperor of Russia is *styled* autocrat; the king of Great Britain is *styled* defender of the faith.

**STYLE'D**, *pp.* Named; denominated; called.

**STYLE'T**, *n.* [from *style*.] A small poniard or dagger. *Encyc.*

**STYLE'FORM**, *a.* [*style and form.*] Like a style, pin or pen.

**STYLE'LING**, *ppr.* Calling; denominating.

**STYLE'LITE**, *n.* [*Gr. στυλος, a column.*] In ecclesiastical history, the Stylites were a sect of solitaries, who stood motionless on columns or pillars for the exercise of their patience.

**STYLOBA'TION**, *n.* The pedestal of a column.

**STY'LOID**, *a.* [*L. stylus and Gr. ειδος.*] Having some resemblance to a style or pen; as the *styloid* process of the temporal bone. *Encyc.*

**STYPTIC**, } *a.* [*Fr. styptique; L. stypti-*  
**STYPTICAL**, } *cus; Gr. στυπτικός; from*  
the root of *L. stop, Eng. stop.*]

That stops bleeding; having the quality of restraining hemorrhage.

**STYPTIC**, *n.* A medicine which has the quality of stopping hemorrhage or discharges of blood. Styptics have the quality of astringents, but the word *styptic* is used in a sense different from that of *astringent*, and much more limited. Styptics are usually external applications for restraining discharges of blood; astringents are usually internal applications for stopping bleeding, or for strengthening the solids. Astringent is the general term; styptic a subdivision of it.

**STYPTIC'ITY**, *n.* The quality of stanching blood, or stopping hemorrhage.

**STYTI'V**, *v. t.* To forge on an anvil. [*See Stithy.*]

**SCABIL'ITY**, *n.* Liability to be sued; the state of being subject by law to civil process. [*Not much used.*]

**SU'ABLE**, *a.* [from *sue.*] That may be sued; subject by law to be called to answer in court.

**SUADE**, for *persuade*, is not in use.

**SUAGE**, for *assuage*, is not in use.

**SU'ANT**, *a.* [*Fr. suivant, from suivre, to follow.*]

Even; uniform; spread equally over the surface. [*New England, but local.*]

**SUA'SIBLE**, *a.* [*L. suadeo.*] That may be persuaded or easily persuaded.

**SUA'SION**, *n.* *sua'zhun.* The act of persuading. [*See Persuade.*]

**SUA'SIVE**, *a.* [*L. suadeo.*] Having power to persuade. *South.*

**SUA'SORY**, *a.* [*L. suasorius.*] Tending to persuade; having the quality of convincing and drawing by argument or reason. *Hopkins.*

**SUA'VITY**, *n.* [*L. suavis; Fr. suavité; It. soavità; Sp. suaridad; from L. suavis, sweet.*]

1. Sweetness, in a literal sense. [*Not in use.*] *Brown.*

2. Sweetness, in a figurative sense; that which is to the mind what sweetness is to the tongue; agreeableness; softness; pleasantness; as *suavity* of manners; *suavity* of language, conversation or address.

**SUB**, a Latin preposition, denoting *under* or *below*, used in English as a prefix, to express a subordinate degree. Before *f* and *p* it is changed into those letters, as in *suffer* and *suppose*; and before *m*, into that letter, as in *summon*.

**SUBAC'ID**, *a.* [*sub and acid.*] Moderately acid or sour; as a *subacid* juice.

*Arbutnot.*

**SUBAC'ID**, *n.* A substance moderately acid.

**SUBAC'RID**, *a.* [*sub and acrid.*] Moderately sharp, pungent or acrid. *Floyer.*

**SUBACT'**, *v. t.* [*L. subactus, subago; sub and ago.*]

To reduce; to subdue. [*Not in use.*]

*Bacon.*

**SUBAC'TION**, *n.* The act of reducing to any state, as of mixing two bodies completely, or of beating them to a powder.

*Bacon.*

**SUBAGITA'TION**, *n.* [*L. subagitatio.*] Carnal knowledge. *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

**SUBAH**, *n.* In India, a province or viceroyship.

**SUBAH'DAR**, *n.* In India, a viceroy, or the governor of a province; also, a native of India, who ranks as captain in the European companies.

**SUBAH'SHIP**, *n.* The jurisdiction of a subahdar.

**SUBAL'TERN**, *a.* [*Fr. subalterne; L. sub and alternus.*]

Inferior; subordinate; that in different respects is both superior and inferior; as a *subaltern* officer. It is used chiefly of military officers.

**SUBAL'TERN**, *n.* A subordinate officer in an army or military body. It is applied to officers below the rank of captain.

**SUBALTERN'ATE**, *a.* [*supra.*] Successive; succeeding by turns. *Hooker.*

**SUBALTERN'ATION**, *n.* State of inferiority or subjection.

2. Act of succeeding by course.

**SUBAQUATIC**, } *a.* [*L. sub and aqua,*  
**SUBA'QUEOUS**, } *a.* [*water.*] Being under water, or beneath the surface of water.

*Darwin.*

**SUBAS'TRAL**, *a.* [*sub and astral.*] Beneath the stars or heavens; terrestrial.

*Warburton.*

**SUBASTRIN'GENT**, *a.* Astringent in a small degree.

**SUBAX'ILLARY**, *a.* [*L. sub and axilla, the arm-pit.*]

Placed under the axil or angle formed by the branch of a plant with the stem, or by a leaf with the branch. *Darwin.*

**SUB-BE'ADLE**, *n.* [*sub and beadle.*] An inferior or under beadle.

**SUB-BRIGADIE'R**, *n.* An officer in the horse guards, who ranks as cornet.

*Encyc.*

**SUBCARBURETED**, *a.* Carbureted in an inferior degree; or consisting of one prime of carbon and two of hydrogen.

*Ure.*

**SUB-CELESTIAL**, *a.* [*sub and celestiat.*] Being beneath the heavens; as *sub-celestial* glories. *Glanville.*