

action. When you are accustomed to a course of vice, it is very difficult to stop.

The best time to stop is at the beginning.

Lesley.

STOP, *n.* Cessation of progressive motion; as, to make a stop. *L'Estrange.*

2. Hindrance of progress; obstruction; act of stopping.

Occult qualities put a stop to the improvement of natural philosophy—*Newton.*

3. Repression; hindrance of operation or action.

It is a great step towards the mastery of our desires, to give this stop to them. *Locke.*

4. Interruption.

These stops of thine fright me the more.

Shak.

5. Prohibition of sale; as the stop of wine and salt. *Temple.*

6. That which obstructs; obstacle; impediment.

A fatal stop travers'd their headlong course.

Daniel.

So melancholy a prospect should inspire us with zeal to oppose some stop to the rising torrent.

Rogers.

7. The instrument by which the sounds of wind music are regulated; as the stops of a flute or an organ.

8. Regulation of musical chords by the fingers.

In the stops of lutes, the higher they go, the less distance is between the frets. *Bacon.*

9. The act of applying the stops in music.

Th' organ-sound a time survives the stop.

Daniel.

10. A point or mark in writing, intended to distinguish the sentences, parts of a sentence or clauses, and to show the proper pauses in reading. The stops generally used, are the comma, semi-colon, colon and period. To these may be added the marks of interrogation and exclamation.

STOP-COCK, *n.* [stop and cock.] A pipe for letting out a fluid, stopped by a turning cock. *Greiv.*

STOP-GAP, *n.* [stop and gap.] A temporary expedient. [Not used.]

STOP-LESS, *a.* Not to be stopped. [Not in use.] *Davenant.*

STOPPAGE, *n.* The act of stopping or arresting progress or motion; or the state of being stopped; as the stoppage of the circulation of the blood; the stoppage of commerce.

STOPPED, *pp.* Closed; obstructed; hindered from proceeding; impeded; intercepted.

STOPPER, *n.* One who stops, closes, shuts or hinders; that which stops or obstructs; that which closes or fills a vent or hole in a vessel.

2. In seamen's language, a short piece of rope used for making something fast, as the anchor or cables. Stoppers are also used to prevent the running rigging from coming up, whilst the men are belaying it.

STOPPER, *v. t.* To close with a stopper.

STOPPERED, *pp.* Closed with a stopper; as a stoppered retort. *Henry.*

STOPPING, *pp.* Closing; shutting; obstructing; hindering from proceeding; ceasing to go or move; putting an end to; regulating the sounds of.

STOPPLE, *n.* [Sw. stoppl.] That which stops or closes the mouth of a vessel; as a glass stopple; a cork stopple.

STORAGE, *n.* [from store.] The act of depositing in a store or warehouse for safe keeping; or the safe keeping of goods in a warehouse.

2. The price charged or paid for keeping goods in a store.

STORAX, *n.* [L. *styrax*.] A plant or tree; also, a resinous and odoriferous drug brought from Turkey, but generally adulterated. It imparts to water a yellow color, and has been deemed a resolvent.

Cyc.

Storax is a solid balsam, either in red tears, or in large cakes, brittle, but soft to the touch, and of a reddish brown color. It is obtained from the *Styrax officinalis*, a tree which grows in the Levant. Liquid storax, or *styrax*, is a liquid or semiliquid balsam, said to be obtained from the *Liquidambar styraciflua*, a tree which grows in Virginia. It is greenish, of an aromatic taste, and agreeable smell. *Thomson.*

STORE, *n.* [W. *ystor*, that forms a bulk, a store; Sax. *Dan. stor*; Sw. *id.* great, ample, spacious, main; Ir. *stor*, stores; Heb. *Ch. Eth. Ar.* אֶצֶר *atsar*. Class Sr. No. 39.]

1. A large number; as a store of years. *Obs.*

Dryden.

2. A large quantity; great plenty; abundance; as a store of wheat or provisions.

Bacon.

3. A stock provided; a large quantity for supply; ample abundance. The troops have great stores of provisions and ammunition. The ships have stores for a long voyage. [This the present usual acceptance of the word, and in this sense the plural, *stores*, is commonly used. When applied to a single article of supply, it is still sometimes used in the singular; as a good store of wine or of bread.]

4. Quantity accumulated; fund; abundance; as stores of knowledge.

5. A storehouse; a magazine; a warehouse. Nothing can be more convenient than the stores on Central wharf in Boston.

Milton.

6. In the United States, shops for the sale of goods of any kind, by wholesale or retail, are often called stores.

In store, in a state of accumulation, in a literal sense; hence, in a state of preparation for supply; in a state of readiness. Happiness is laid up in store for the righteous; misery is in store for the wicked.

STORE, *a.* Hoarded; laid up; as store treasure. [Not in use.]

STORE, *v. t.* To furnish; to supply; to replenish.

Wise Plato said the world with men was stor'd.

Denham.

Her mind with thousand virtues stor'd.

Prior.

2. To stock against a future time; as a garri-son well stored with provisions.

One having stored a pond of four acres with carp, tench and other fish—

Hole.

3. To reposit in a store or warehouse for preservation; to warehouse; as, to store goods.

Bacon.

STORED, *pp.* Furnished; supplied.

2. Laid up in store; warehoused.

STORE-HOUSE, *n.* [store and house.]

A building for keeping grain or goods of

any kind; a magazine; a repository; a warehouse.

Joseph opened all the store-houses and sold to the Egyptians. Gen. xli.

2. A repository.

The Scripture of God is a store-house abounding with inestimable treasures of wisdom and knowledge. *Hooker.*

3. A great mass reposit. [Not in use.]

Spenser.

STORE-KEEPER, *n.* [store and keeper.] A man who has the care of a store.

STORER, *n.* One who lays up or forms a store.

STORIAL, *a.* [from story.] Historical. [Not in use.] *Chaucer.*

STORIED, *a.* [from story.] Furnished with stories; adorned with historical paintings.

Some greedy minion or imperious wife,
The trophied arches, storied halls, invade.

Pope.

2. Related in story; told or recited in history.

STORIER, *n.* A relater of stories; a historian. [Not in use.]

STORIFY, *v. t.* To form or tell stories. [Not in use.] *Ch. Relig. Appeal.*

STORK, *n.* [Sax. *stork*; Dan. Sw. *stork*.] A large fowl of the genus *Ardea* or *Heron* kind.

STORK'S-BILL, *n.* A plant of the genus *Geranium*.

STORM, *n.* [Sax. D. Dan. Sw. *storm*; G. *sturm*; W. *ystorm*; D. *stooren*, to disturb; W. *ysturiau*, Eng. to stir. In Italian, *stormo* is a fight, combat, a band or troop; *stormire*, to make a noise; *stormeggiare*, to throng together, to ring the alarm bell. The Italian seems to be from L. *turma*. The primary sense of storm is a rushing, raging or violent agitation.]

1. A violent wind; a tempest. Thus a storm of wind, is correct language, as the proper sense of the word is rushing, violence. It has primarily no reference to a fall of rain or snow. But as a violent wind is often attended with rain or snow, the word storm has come to be used, most improperly, for a fall of rain or snow without wind.

O beat those storms, and roll the seas in vain.

Pope.

2. A violent assault on a fortified place; a furious attempt of troops to enter and take a fortified place by scaling the walls, forcing the gates and the like. *Dryden.*

3. Violent civil or political commotion; sedition; insurrection; also, clamor; tumult; disturbance of the public peace.

I will stir up in England some black storms.

Shak.

Her sister

Began to scold and raise up such a storm—

Shak.

4. Adliction; calamity; distress; adversity. A brave man struggling in the storms of fate.

Pope.

5. Violence; vehemence; tumultuous force. *Hooker.*

STORM, *v. t.* To assault; to attack and attempt to take by scaling the walls, forcing gates or breaches and the like; as, to storm a fortified town.

STORM, *v. i.* To raise a tempest. *Spenser.*

2. To blow with violence; impersonally; as, it storms.