

STOCK-JOBBER, *n.* [*stock* and *job*.] One who speculates in the public funds for gain; one whose occupation is to buy and sell stocks.

STOCK-JOBING, *n.* The act or art of dealing in the public funds. *Encyc.*

STOCK-LOCK, *n.* [*stock* and *lock*.] A lock fixed in wood. *Moron.*

STOCKS. [See under *Stock*.]

STOCK-STILL, *a.* [*stock* and *still*.] Still as a fixed post; perfectly still.

Our preachers stand *stock-still* in the pulpit. *Anon.*

STOCKY, *a.* [from *stock*.] Thick and firm; stout. A *stocky* person is one rather thick than tall or corpulent; one whose bones are covered well with flesh, but without a prominent belly.

STOIC, *n.* [Gr. *στωικός*, from *στος*, a porch in Athens where the philosopher Zeno taught.]

A disciple of the philosopher Zeno, who founded a sect. He taught that men should be free from passion, unmoved by joy or grief, and submit without complaint to the unavoidable necessity by which all things are governed. *Enfield.*

STOIC, *a.* Pertaining to the Stoics or Stoical, *a.* to their doctrines.

2. Not affected by passion; unfeeling; manifesting indifference to pleasure or pain.

STOICALLY, *adv.* In the manner of the Stoics; without apparent feeling or sensibility; with indifference to pleasure or pain. *Chesterfield.*

STOICALNESS, *n.* The state of being stoical; indifference to pleasure or pain.

STOICISM, *n.* The opinions and maxims of the Stoics.

2. A real or pretended indifference to pleasure or pain; insensibility.

STOKE, *Sax.* *stocce*, *stoc*, place, is the same word as *stock*, differently applied. It is found in many English names of towns.

STOKE, *n.* One who looks after the **STOKER**, *n.* fire in a brew-house. [*Local or technical*.] *Green.*

STOLE, *pret.* of *steal*.

STOLE, *n.* [L. *stola*; Sp. *estola*.] A long vest or robe; a garment worn by the priests of some denominations when they officiate. It is a broad strip of cloth reaching from the neck to the feet. *Encyc.*

2. [L. *stolo*.] A sucker; a shoot from the root of a plant, by which some plants may be propagated; written also *stool*.

STOLEN, *pp.* *sto'ln*. The passive participle of *steal*.

Stolen waters are sweet. Prov. ix.

STOLID, *a.* [L. *stolidus*; from the root of *still*, *stall*, to set.]

Dull; foolish; stupid. [*Not used*.]

STOLIDITY, *n.* [supra.] Dullness of intellect; stupidity. [*Little used*.] *Bentley.*

STOLONIFEROUS, *a.* [L. *stolo*, a sucker, and *fero*, to produce.]

Producing suckers; putting forth suckers; as a *stoloniferous* stem. *Martyn.*

STOMACH, *n.* [L. *stomachus*; Sp. *estomago*; It. *stomacho*; Fr. *estomac*.]

1. In *animal bodies*, a membranous receptacle, the organ of digestion, in which food is prepared for entering into the several parts of the body for its nourishment.

2. Appetite; the desire of food caused by

hunger; as a good *stomach* for roast beef.

[*A popular use of the word*.]

3. Inclination; liking. *Bacon.*

He which hath no *stomach* to this fight, Let him depart— *Shak.*

4. Anger; violence of temper.

Stern was his look, and full of *stomach* vain. *Spenser.*

5. Sullenness; resentment; willful obstinacy; stubbornness.

This sort of crying proceeding from pride, obstinacy and *stomach*, the will, where the fault lies, must be bent. *Locke.*

6. Pride; haughtiness.

He was a man

Of an unbounded *stomach*, ever ranking Himself with princes. *Shak.*

[*Note*. This word in all the foregoing senses, except the first, is nearly obsolete or inelegant.]

STOMACH, *v. t.* [L. *stomachor*.] To resent; to remember with anger.

The lion began to show his teeth, and to *stomach* the affront. *L'Estrange.*

This sense is not used in America, as far as my observation extends. In America, at least in New England, the sense is,

2. To brook; to bear without open resentment or without opposition. [*Not elegant*.]

STOMACH, *v. i.* To be angry. [*Not in use*.] *Hooker.*

STOMACHED, *a.* Filled with resentment. *Shak.*

STOMACHER, *n.* An ornament or support to the breast, worn by females. Is. iii. *Shak.*

STOMACHFUL, *a.* Willfully obstinate; stubborn; perverse; as a *stomachful* boy. *L'Estrange.*

STOMACHFULNESS, *n.* Stubbornness; sullenness; perverse obstinacy.

STOMACHIC, *a.* Pertaining to the **STOMACHICAL**, *a.* stomach; as *stomachic* vessels. *Harvey.*

2. Strengthening to the stomach; exciting the action of the stomach. *Coxe.*

STOMACHIC, *n.* A medicine that excites the action and strengthens the tone of the stomach.

STOMACHING, *n.* Resentment. [*Not in use*.]

STOMACHLESS, *a.* Being without appetite. *Hall.*

STOMACHIOUS, *a.* Stout; sullen; obstinate. [*Not in use*.] *Spenser.*

STOMP, for *stamp*, which see.

STOND, *n.* [for *stand*.] A stop; a post; a station. *Obs.* [See *Stand*.]

STONE, *n.* [Sax. *stan*; Goth. *staina*; G. *stein*; D. Dan. *steen*; Sw. *sten*; Dalmatian, *szlina*; Croatian, *stine*. This word may be a derivative from the root of *stand*, or it may belong to some root in Class Dn. The primary sense is to set, to fix; Gr. *στέρος*.]

1. A concretion of some species of earth, as lime, silex, clay and the like, usually in combination with some species of air or gas, with sulphur or with a metallic substance; a hard compact body, of any form and size. In popular language, very large masses of concretions are called *rocks*; and very small concretions are universally called gravel or sand, or grains of sand. Stones are of various degrees of hardness and weight; they are brittle and fusible, but not malleable, ductile, or soluble in

water. Stones are of great and extensive use in the construction of buildings of all kinds, for walls, fences, piers, abutments, arches, monuments, sculpture and the like.

When we speak of the substance generally, we use *stone* in the singular; as a house or wall of *stone*. But when we speak of particular separate masses, we say, a *stone*, or *the stones*.

2. A gem; a precious stone.

Inestimable *stones*, unrival'd jewels. *Shak.*

3. Any thing made of stone; a mirror. *Shak.*

1. A calculus concretion in the kidneys or bladder; the disease arising from a calculus.

5. A testicle.

6. The nut of a drupe or stone fruit; or the hard covering inclosing the kernel, and itself inclosed by the pulpy pericarp. *Martyn.*

7. In Great Britain, the weight of fourteen pounds. [8, 12, 14 or 16.]

[*Not used in the United States, except in reference to the riders of horses in races*.]

8. A monument erected to preserve the memory of the dead.

Should some relentless eye

Glance on the *stone* where our cold relics lie— *Pope.*

9. It is used to express torpidness and insensibility; as a heart of *stone*.

I have not yet forgot myself to *stone*. *Pope.*

10. *Stone* is prefixed to some words to qualify their signification. Thus *stone-dead*, is perfectly dead, as lifeless as a stone; *stone-still*, still as a stone, perfectly still; *stone-blind*, blind as a stone, perfectly blind.

To leave no *stone* unturned, a proverbial expression which signifies to do every thing that can be done; to use all practicable means to effect an object.

Meteoric stones, stones which fall from the atmosphere, as after the disposure of a meteor.

Philosopher's stone, a pretended substance that was formerly supposed to have the property of turning any other substance into gold.

STONE, *a.* Made of stone, or like stone; as a *stone* jug.

STONE, *v. t.* [Sax. *stanan*.] To pelt, beat or kill with stones.

And they *stoned* Stephen calling on God and saying, Lord Jesus, receive my spirit. Acts vii.

2. To harden.

O perjurd woman, thou dost *stone* my heart. [*Little used*.] *Shak.*

3. To free from stones; as, to *stone* raisins.

4. To wall or face with stones; to line or fortify with stones; as, to *stone* a well; to *stone* a cellar.

STONE-BLIND, *a.* [*stone* and *blind*.] Blind as a stone; perfectly blind.

STONE-BOW, *n.* [*stone* and *bow*.] A cross bow for shooting stones.

STONE-BREAK, *n.* [*stone* and *break*; L. *saxifraga*.] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

STONE-CHAT.

STONE-CHATTER, *n.* [*stone* and *chat-ter*.] A bird, the

Motacilla rubicola. Linn.

Ainsworth. Ed. Encyc.

STONE-CRAY, *n.* A distemper in hawks.