

Sax. *stow*, place, or *sted*, place, or of Dan. *støb*, a cup. The *steward* was then originally a chamberlain or a butler.]

1. A man employed in great families to manage the domestic concerns, superintend the other servants, collect the rents or income, keep the accounts, &c. See Gen. xv. 2.—xlin. 19.
2. An officer of state; as lord high *steward*; *steward* of the household, &c. England.
3. In colleges, an officer who provides food for the students and superintends the concerns of the kitchen.
4. In a *ship of war*, an officer who is appointed by the purser to distribute provisions to the officers and crew. In other ships, a man who superintends the provisions and liquors, and supplies the table.
5. In *Scripture* and *theology*, a minister of Christ, whose duty is to dispense the provisions of the gospel, to preach its doctrines and administer its ordinances.

It is required in *stewards*, that a man be found faithful. 1 Cor. iv.

STEW'ARD, *v. t.* To manage as a steward. [Not in use.] Fuller.

STEW'ARDLY, *adv.* With the care of a steward. [Little used.] Tooker.

STEW'ARDSHIP, *n.* The office of a steward. Calamy.

STEW'ARTRY, *n.* An overseer or superintendant.

The *stewartry* of provisions. Tooke.

STEW'ED, *pp.* Gently boiled; boiled in heat.

STEW'ING, *ppr.* Boiling in a moderate heat.

STEW'ING, *n.* The act of seething slowly.

STEW'ISH, *a.* Smiting a brothel. Hall.

STEW'-PAN, *n.* A pan in which things are stewed.

STIB'IAL, *a.* [L. *stibium*, antimony.] Like or having the qualities of antimony; antimonial.

STIB'ARIAN, *n.* [from L. *stibium*.] A violent man. [An improper word and not in use.] White.

STIB'ATED, *a.* Impregnated with antimony.

STIB'UM, *n.* [L.] Antimony.

STIC'ADOS, *n.* A plant. Ainsworth.

STICH, *n.* [Gr. *σχοῖος*, a verse, of whatever measure or number of feet.

*Stich* is used in numbering the books of Scripture.

2. In *rural affairs*, an order or rank of trees. [In New England, as much land as lies between double furrows, is called a *stich*, or a land.]

STICHOM'ETRY, *n.* [Gr. *σχοῖος*, a verse, and *μετρον*, measure.]

A catalogue of the books of Scripture, with the number of verses which each book contains.

STICH-WÖRT, } *n.* A plant of the genus  
STICH-WÖRT, } Stellaria.

STICK, *n.* [Sax. *sticca*; G. *stecken*; D. *stok*; Dan. *stikke*; Sw. *stake*, *sticka*; It. *stecca*. This word is connected with the verb to *stick*, with *stock*, *stack*, and other words having the like elements. The primary sense of the root is to thrust, to shoot, and to set; Fr. *tige*, a stalk.]

1. The small shoot or branch of a tree or shrub, cut off; a rod; also, a staff; as, to strike one with a *stick*.

2. Any stem of a tree, of any size, cut for fuel or timber. It is applied in America to any long and slender piece of timber, round or square, from the smallest size to the largest, used in the frames of buildings; as a *stick* of timber for a post, a beam or a rafter.

3. Many instruments, long and slender, are called *sticks*; as the composing *stick* of printers.

4. A thrust with a pointed instrument that penetrates a body; a stab.

*Stick of eels*, the number of twenty five eels. A bind contains ten *sticks*. Encyc.

STICK, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *stuck*. [Sax. *stican*, *stician*; G. *stechen*, to sting or prick, and *stecken*, to stick, to adhere; D. *stecken*, to prick or stab; *stikken*, to stitch; Dan. *stikker*, to sting, to prick; Sw. *sticka*; Gr. *σίζω, σίζω*; W. *ystigaw*; Ir. *steachum*. If formed on the elements *Dg*, *Tg*, this family of words coincides in elements with *tack*, *attack*, *attach*.]

1. To pierce; to stab; to cause to enter, as a pointed instrument; hence, to kill by piercing; as, to *stick* a beast in slaughter. [A common use of the word.]

2. To thrust in; to fasten or cause to remain by piercing; as, to *stick* a pin on the sleeve.

The points of spears are *stuck* within the shield. Dryden.

3. To fasten; to attach by causing to adhere to the surface; as, to *stick* on a patch or plaster; to *stick* on a thing with paste or glue.

4. To set; to fix in; as, to *stick* card teeth.

5. To set with something pointed; as, to *stick* cards.

6. To fix on a pointed instrument; as, to *stick* an apple on a fork.

STICK, *v. i.* To adhere; to hold to by cleaving to the surface, as by tenacity or attraction; as, glue *sticks* to the fingers; paste *sticks* to the wall, and causes paper to *stick*.

I will cause the fish of thy rivers to *stiek* to thy scales. Ezek. xvix.

2. To be united; to be inseparable; to cling fast to, as something reproachful.

If on your fame our sex a blot has thrown,  
'Twill ever *stick*, through malice of your own. Young.

3. To rest with the memory; to abide. Bacon.

4. To stop; to be impeded by adhesion or obstruction; as, the carriage *sticks* in the mire.

5. To stop; to be arrested in a course. My faltering tongue  
*Sticks* at the sound. Smith.

6. To stop; to hesitate. He *sticks* at no difficulty; he *sticks* at the commission of no crime; he *sticks* at nothing.

7. To adhere; to remain; to resist efforts to remove.

I had most need of blessing, and amen  
*Stuck* in my throat. Shak.

8. To cause difficulties or scruples; to cause to hesitate. This is the difficulty that *sticks* with the most reasonable—Swift.

9. To be stopped or hindered from proceeding; as, a bill passed the senate, but *stuck* in the house of representatives. They never doubted the commons; but heard  
all *stuck* in the lord's house. Clarendon.

10. To be embarrassed or puzzled.

They will *stick* long at part of a demonstration, for want of perceiving the connection between two ideas. Locke.

11. To adhere closely in friendship and affection.

There is a friend that *sticketh* closer than a brother. Prov. xviii.

To *stick to*, to adhere closely; to be constant; to be firm; to be persevering; as, to *stick to* a party or cause.

The advantage will be on our side, if we *stick to* its essentials. Addison.

To *stick by*, to adhere closely; to be constant; to be firm in supporting.

We are your only friends; *stick by* us, and we will *stick by* you. Davenant.

2. To be troublesome by adhering.

I am satisfied to trifle away my time, rather than let it *stick by* me. Pope.

To *stick upon*, to dwell upon; not to forsake. If the matter be knotty, the mind must stop and buckle to it, and *stick upon* it with labor and thought. [Not elegant.] Locke.

To *stick out*, to project; to be prominent. His bones that were not seen, *stick out*. Job xxxiii.

STICK'INESS, *n.* [from *stick*.] The quality of a thing which makes it adhere to a plane surface; adhesiveness; viscoseness; glutinousness; tenacity; as the *stickiness* of glue or paste.

STICK'LE, *v. i.* [from the practice of prize-fighters, who placed seconds with staves or sticks to interpose occasionally. Johnson.]

1. To take part with one side or other. Fortune, as she wont, turn'd fickle,  
And for the foe began to *stickle*. Hudibras.

2. To contend; to contest; to altercation. Let the parties *stickle* each for his favorite doctrine.

3. To trim; to play fast and loose; to pass from one side to the other. Dryden.

STICK'LE, *v. t.* To arbitrate. [Not in use.] Drayton.

STICK'LE-BACK, *n.* A small fish of the genus *Gasterosteus*, of several species. The common species seldom grows to the length of two inches. Encyc. Dict. Nat. Hist.

STICK'LER, *n.* A sidesman to fencers; a second to a duelist; one who stands to judge a combat. Basilus the judge, appointed *sticklers* and trumpets whom the others should obey Sidney.

2. An obstinate contender about any thing; as a *stickler* for the church or for liberty. The tory or high church clergy were the greatest *sticklers* against the exorbitant proceedings of king James. Swift.

3. Formerly, an officer who cut wood for the priory of Ederose, within the king's parks of Clarendon. Cowel.

STICK'LING, *ppr.* Trimming; contending obstinately or eagerly.

STICK'Y, *a.* Having the quality of adhering to a surface; adhesive; gluey; viscid; glutinous; tenacious; gums and resins are *sticky* substances.

STID'DY, *n.* [Ice. *stedia*.] An anvil; also, a smith's shop. [Not in use or local.]

STIFF, *a.* [Sax. *stif*; G. *steif*; D. Sw. *stif*; Dan. *stiv*; allied to L. *stipō*, *stabilis*, Eng. *staple*, Gr. *σφόρος, σφιγνός, σφίλω*.]

1. Not easily bent; not flexible or pliant; not flaccid; rigid; applicable to any sub-