

3. To rage; to be in a violent agitation of passion; to fume. The master *storms*.

STORM-BEAT, *a.* [storm and beat.] Beaten or impaired by storms. *Spenser.*

STORM'ED, *pp.* Assaulted by violence.

STORMINESS, *n.* Tempestuousness; the state of being agitated by violent winds.

STORMING, *ppr.* Attacking with violent force; raging.

STORMY, *a.* Tempestuous; agitated with furious winds; boisterous; as a *stormy* season; a *stormy* day or week.

2. Proceeding from violent agitation or fury; as a *stormy* sound; *stormy* shocks. *Addison.*

3. Violent; passionate. [*Unusual.*]
STORY, *n.* [Sax. *ster*, *ster*; It. *storia*; L. *historia*; Gr. *ιστορια*.]

1. A verbal narration or recital of a series of facts or incidents. We observe in children a strong passion for hearing *stories*.

2. A written narrative of a series of facts or events. There is probably on record no *story* more interesting than that of Joseph in Genesis.

3. History; a written narrative or account of past transactions, whether relating to nations or individuals.

The four great monarchies make the subject of ancient *story*. *Temple.*

4. Petty tale; relation of a single incident or of trifling incidents. *Addison.*

5. A trifling tale; a fiction; a fable; as the *story* of a fairy. In popular usage, *story* is sometimes a softer term for a lie.

6. A loft; a floor; or a set of rooms on the same floor or level. A story comprehends the distance from one floor to another; as a *story* of nine or ten feet elevation. Hence each floor terminating the space is called a *story*; as a house of one *story*, of two *stories*, of five *stories*. The farm houses in New England have usually two *stories*; the houses in Paris have usually five *stories*; a few have more; those in London four. But in the United States the floor next the ground is the first *story*; in France and England, the first floor or *story*, is the second from the ground.

STORY, *v. t.* To tell in historical relation; to narrate.

How worthy he is, I will leave to appear hereafter, rather than *story* him in his own hearing. *Shak.*

It is *storied* of the brazen colossus in Rhodes, that it was seventy cubits high. *Wilkins.*

[*This verb is chiefly used in the passive participle.*]

2. To range one under another. [*Little used.*] *Bentley.*

STORY-TELLER, *n.* [story and tell.] One who tells stories; a narrator of a series of incidents; as an amusing *story-teller*.

2. A historian; in contempt. *Swift.*

3. One who tells fictitious stories.

STOT, *n.* [Sax. *stotte*, a poor horse.] A horse. [*Not in use.*] *Chaucer.*

2. A young bullock or steer. [*Not in use or local.*]

STOFFE. [See *Stout*.]

SOUND, *v. i.* [Ice. *stunde*.] To be in pain or sorrow. [*Not in use.*]

2. Stunned. [*Not in use.* See *Astound*.]

STOUND, *n.* Sorrow; grief. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

2. A shooting pain. [*Not in use.*] *Ib.*

3. Noise. [*Not in use.*] *Ib.*

4. Astonishment; amazement. [*Not in use.*] *Gay.*

5. Hour; time; season. [Dan. *stund*.] [*Not in use.*] *Ib.*

6. A vessel to put small beer in. [*Local.*]

STOUR, *n.* [Sax. *styrian*, to stir.] A battle or tumult. *Obs.* *Spenser.*

Stour, signifies a river, as in *Sturbridge*.

STOUT, *a.* [D. *stout*, bold, stout; *stooten*, to push; Dan. *støder*, to push; *studser*, to strut. The primary sense is to shoot forward or to swell.]

1. Strong; lusty.

A *stouter* champion never handled sword. *Shak.*

2. Bold; intrepid; valiant; brave. He lost the character of a bold, *stout*, magnanimous man. *Clarendon.*

3. Large; bulky. [*A popular use of the word.*]

4. Proud; resolute; obstinate. The lords all stand to clear their cause, Most resolutely *stout*. *Daniel.*

5. Strong; firm; as a *stout* vessel. *Dryden.*

STOUT, *n.* A cant name for strong beer. *Swift.*

STOUTLY, *adv.* Lustily; boldly; obstinately. He *stoutly* defended himself.

STOUTNESS, *n.* Strength; bulk.

2. Boldness; fortitude. *Ascham.*

3. Obstinacy; stubbornness. *Shak.*

STOVE, *n.* [Sax. *stofa*; Sw. *stufva*; D. *stoof*; It. *stufa*; Sp. *estufa*, a warm close room, a bath, a room where pitch and tar are heated; *estofar*, to stew meat, and to quilt; Fr. *etuve*; G. *badstube*, a bagnio or hot house; *stube*, a room; *stuben-ofen*, a stove; Dan. *stover*, to stew; *stue*, a room; *stue-ovn*, a stove. This primarily is merely a room, a place. See *Stow*.]

1. A hot house; a house or room artificially warmed. *Bacon. Woodward.*

2. A small box with an iron pan, used for holding coals to warm the feet. It is a bad practice for young persons to accustom themselves to sit with a warm *stove* under the feet.

3. An iron box, cylinder or fire-place, in which fire is made to warm an apartment. Stoves for this purpose are of various forms.

4. An iron box, with various apartments in it for cooking; a culinary utensil of various forms.

STOVE, *v. t.* To keep warm in a house or room by artificial heat; as, to *stove* orange trees and myrtles. *Bacon.*

STOVE, *pret.* of *stave*.

STÖVER, *n.* [a contraction of *estover*.] Fodder for cattle; primarily, fodder from threshed grain; but in New England, any kind of fodder from the barn or stack.

STÖW, *v. t.* [Sax. *stow*, a place, a fixed place or mansion; G. *stauen*, D. *stuwen*, Dan. *stiver*, to stow, to place; Sp. Port. *estivar*, id., coinciding with L. *stipo*, to crowd, to stuff; Sp. *estiva*, a rammer; L. *stiva*, the handle of a plow. The sense is to set or throw down, from the more general sense of throwing, driving.]

1. To place; to put in a suitable place or position; as, to *stow* bags, bales or casks in a ship's hold; to *stow* hay in a mow; to *stow* sheaves. The word has reference to

the placing of many things, or of one thing among many, or of a mass of things.

2. To lay up; to reposit.

Stow in names, signifies place, as in *Barstow*.

STOWAGE, *n.* The act or operation of placing in a suitable position; or the suitable disposition of several things together.

The *stowage* of a ship's cargo to advantage requires no little skill. It is of great consequence to make good *stowage*. [*This is the principal use of the word.*]

2. Room for the reception of things to be reposit.

In every vessel there is *stowage* for immense treasures. *Addison.*

3. The state of being laid up. I am curious to have the plate and jewels in safe *stowage*.

4. Money paid for stowing goods. [*Little used.*]

STÖWED, *pp.* Placed in due position or order; reposit.

STÖWING, *ppr.* Placing in due position; disposing in good order.

STRABISM, *n.* [L. *strabismus*, from *straba*, *strabo*, a squint-eyed person.]

A squinting; the act or habit of looking askint.

STRADDLE, *v. i.* [from the root of *stride*; Sax. *stredan*, to scatter.]

To part the legs wide; to stand or walk with the legs far apart.

STRADDLE, *v. t.* To place one leg on one side and the other on the other of any thing; as, to *straddle* a fence or a horse.

STRADDLING, *ppr.* Standing or walking with the legs far apart; placing one leg on one side and the other on the other.

STRAGGLE, *v. i.* *strag'l*. [This word seems to be formed on the root of *stray*. In Sax. *stragan* is to strew, to spread; D. *strekken*, to stretch; G. *strecken*, to pass, to migrate; W. *treiglaw*, to turn, revolve, wander.]

1. To wander from the direct course or way; to rove. When troops are on the march, let not the men *straggle*.

3. To wander at large without any certain direction or object; to ramble.

The wolf spied a *straggl*ing kid. *L'Estrange.*

3. To exuberate; to shoot too far in growth. Prune the *straggl*ing branches of the hedge. *Mortimer.*

4. To be dispersed; to be apart from any main body.

They came between Scylla and Charybdis and the *straggl*ing rocks. *Raleigh.*

STRAGGLER, *n.* A wanderer; a rover; one that departs from the direct or proper course; one that rambles without any settled direction. *Swift.*

2. A vagabond; a wandering shiftless fellow.

3. Something that shoots beyond the rest or too far.

4. Something that stands by itself.

STRAGGLING, *ppr.* Wandering; roving; rambling; being in a separate position.

STRAHLSTEIN, *n.* [G. *strahl*, a beam or gleam, and *stein*, stone.] Another name of actinolite. *Ure.*

STRAIGHT, *a.* *strait*. [L. *strictus*, from *stringo*; Sax. *strac*; formed from the root of *reach*, *stretch*, *right*, L. *rectus*, G.