

D. stal; **G. stall**, a stable, a sty; **Dan. stald**; **Sw. stall**; **Fr. stalle**; **It. stalla**; **W. ystal**; from the root of **G. stellen**, to set, that is, to throw down, to thrust down; **Saus. stala**, a place. See **Still**.]

1. Primarily, a stand; a station; a fixed spot; hence, the stand or place where a horse or an ox is kept and fed; the division of a stable, or the apartment for one horse or ox. The stable contains eight or ten stalls.

2. A stable; a place for cattle.

At last he found a stall where oxen stood.

Dryden.

3. In 1 Kings iv. 26. stall is used for horse. "Solomon had forty thousand stalls of horses for his chariots." In 2 Chron. ix. 25. stall means stable. "Solomon had four thousand stalls for horses and chariots." These passages are reconciled by the definition given above; Solomon had four thousand stables, each containing ten stalls; forty thousand stalls.

4. A bench, form or frame of shelves in the open air, where any thing is exposed to sale. It is curious to observe the stalls of books in the boulevards and other public places in Paris.

5. A small house or shed in which an occupation is carried on; as a butcher's stall.

Spenser.

6. The seat of a dignified clergyman in the choir.

The dignified clergy, out of humility, have called their thrones by the name of stalls, [probably a mistake of the reason.]

Warburton.

STALL, *v. t.* To put into a stable; or to keep in a stable; as, to stall an ox.

Where king Latinus then his oxen stall'd.

Dryden.

2. To install; to place in an office with the customary formalities. [For this, *install* is now used.]

3. To set; to fix; to plunge into mire so as not to be able to proceed; as, to stall horses or a carriage.

[This phrase I have heard in Virginia. In New England, *set* is used in a like sense.]

STALL, *v. i.* To dwell; to inhabit.

We could not stall together in the world. [Not in use.]

Shak.

2. To kennel.

3. To be set, as in mire.

4. To be tired of eating, as cattle.

STALLAGE, *n.* The right of erecting stalls in fairs; or rent paid for a stall.

2. In old books, laystall; dung; compost.

STALLATION, *n.* Installation. [Not used.]

Cavendish.

STALL-FED, *pp.* Fed on dry fodder, or fattened in a stall or stable. [See *Stall-feed*.]

STALL-FEED, *v. t.* [stall and feed.] To feed and fatten in a stable or on dry fodder; as, to stall-feed an ox. [This word is used in America to distinguish this mode of feeding from *grass-feeding*.]

STALL-FEEDING, *pp.* Feeding and fattening in the stable.

STALLION, *n.* *stal'yun.* [**G. hengst**; **Dan. staldhingst**; **Fr. etalon**; **It. stallone**; from *stall*, or its root, as we now use *stud* horse, from the root of *stud*, *stead*; **W. ystal**,

a stall, stock, produce; *ystalun*, to form a stock; *ystalwyn*, a stallion.]

A stone horse; a seed horse; or any male horse not castrated, whether kept for mares or not. According to the Welsh, the word signifies a stock horse, a horse intended for raising stock.

STALL-WORN, in Shakespeare, Johnson thinks a mistake for *stall-worthy*, stout.

His stall-worn steed the champion stout bestride. [The word is not in use.]

Shak.

STAMEN, *n.* plu. *stamens* or *stamina*. [**L.** This word belongs to the root of *sto*, *stabilis*, or of *stage*.]

1. In a general sense, usually in the plural, the fixed, firm part of a body, which supports it or gives it its strength and solidity. Thus we say, the bones are the *stamina* of animal bodies; the ligneous parts of trees are the *stamina* which constitute their strength. Hence,

2. Whatever constitutes the principal strength or support of any thing; as the *stamina* of a constitution or of life; the *stamina* of a state.

3. In *botany*, an organ of flowers for the preparation of the pollen or fecundating dust. It consists of the filament and the anther. It is considered as the male organ of fructification.

Martyn.

STAMENED, *a.* Furnished with stamens.

STAMIN, *n.* A slight woolen stuff.

Chaucer.

STAMINAL, *a.* Pertaining to stamens or stamina; consisting in stamens or stamina.

Med. Repos.

STAMINATE, *a.* Consisting of stamens.

STAMINATE, *v. t.* To endue with stamina.

STAMINEOUS, *a.* [**L. stamineus**.] Consisting of stamens or filaments. *Stamineous* flowers have no corol; they want the colored leaves called petals, and consist only of the style and stamina. Linne calls them *apelalous*; others imperfect or incomplete.

Martyn.

2. Pertaining to the stamen, or attached to it; as a *stamineous* nectary.

Lec.

STAMINIFEROUS, *a.* [**L. stamen** and *fero*, to bear.]

A *staminiferous* flower is one which has stamens without a pistil. A *staminiferous* nectary is one that has stamens growing on it.

Martyn.

STAMMEL, *n.* A species of red color.

B. Jonson.

2. A kind of woolen cloth. [See *Stamin*.]

Cam. on Chaucer.

STAMMER, *v. i.* [**Sax. stamer**, one who stammers; **Goth. stammus**, stammering; **Sw. stamma**; **G. stammeln**; **D. stamren**; **Dan. stammer**; from the root *stam* or *stem*. The primary sense is to stop, to set, to fix. So *stutter* is from the root of *stead*, *stud*.]

Literally, to stop in uttering syllables or words; to stutter; to hesitate or falter in speaking; and hence, to speak with stops and difficulty. Demosthenes is said to have stammered in speaking, and to have overcome the difficulty by persevering efforts.

STAMMER, *v. t.* To utter or pronounce with hesitation or imperfectly.

Beaum.

STAMMERER, *n.* One that stutters or hesitates in speaking.

STAMMERING, *pp.* Stopping or hesitating in the uttering of syllables and words; stuttering.

2. *a.* Apt to stammer.

STAMMERING, *n.* The act of stopping or hesitating in speaking; impediment in speech.

STAMMERINGLY, *adv.* With stops or hesitation in speaking.

STAMP, *v. t.* [**D. stampen**; **G. stampfen**; **Dan. stamp**; **Sw. stampa**; **Fr. estamper**; **It. stampare**; **Sp. estampar**. I know not which is the radical letter, *m* or *p*.]

In a general sense, to strike; to beat; to press. Hence,

1. To strike or beat forcibly with the bottom of the foot, or by thrusting the foot downwards; as, to stamp the ground.

He frets, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the ground.

Dryden.

[In this sense, the popular pronunciation is *stamp*, with a broad.]

2. To impress with some mark or figure; as, to stamp a plate with arms or initials.

3. To impress; to imprint; to fix deeply; as, to stamp virtuous principles on the heart. [See *Enstamp*.]

4. To fix a mark by impressing it; as a notion of the Deity stamped on the mind.

God has stamped no original characters on our minds, wherein we may read his being.

Locke.

5. To make by impressing a mark; as, to stamp pieces of silver.

6. To coin; to mint; to form.

Shak.

STAMP, *v. i.* To strike the foot forcibly downwards.

But starts, exclains, and stamps, and raves, and dies.

Dennis.

STAMP, *n.* Any instrument for making impressions on other bodies.

'Tis gold so pure,

It cannot bear the stamp without alloy.

Dryden.

2. A mark imprinted; an impression.

That sacred name gives ornament and grace, And, like his stamp, makes basest metals pass.

Dryden.

3. That which is marked; a thing stamped. Hanging a golden stamp about their necks.

Shak.

4. A picture cut in wood or metal, or made by impression; a cut; a plate.

At Venice they put out very curious stamps of the several edifices which are most famous for their beauty and magnificence.

Addison.

5. A mark set upon things chargeable with duty to government, as evidence that the duty is paid. We see such stamps on English newspapers.

6. A character of reputation, good or bad, fixed on any thing. These persons have the stamp of impiety. The Scriptures bear the stamp of a divine origin.

7. Authority; current value derived from suffrage or attestation.

Of the same stamp is that which is obtruded on us, that an adamant suspends the attraction of the load-stone.

Brown.

8. Make; cast; form; character; as a man of the same stamp, or of a different stamp.

Addison.

9. In *metallurgy*, a kind of pestle raised by a water wheel, for beating ores to pow-