

STIR'RING, *n.* [supra.] The act of moving or putting in motion.

STIRRUP, *n.* *stur'up*. [Sax. *stige-ropa*, step-rope; *stigan*, to step or ascend, and *rap*, rope; G. *stieg-bügel*, step-bow or mounting-bow; D. *styg-beugel*; Sw. *steg-bügel*; Dan. *stigbøjle*. The first stirrups appear to have been ropes.]

A kind of ring or bending piece of metal, horizontal on one side for receiving the foot of the rider, and attached to a strap which is fastened to the saddle; used to assist persons in mounting a horse, and to enable them to sit steadily in riding, as well as to relieve them by supporting a part of the weight of the body.

STIR'RUPE-LEATHER, *n.* A strap that supports a stirrup.

STITCH, *v. t.* [G. *sticken*; D. *stikken*; Dan. *stikker*; Sw. *sticka*. This is another form of *stick*.]

1. To sew in a particular manner; to sew slightly or loosely; as, to *stitch* a collar or a wristband; to *stitch* the leaves of a book and form a pamphlet.

2. To form land into ridges. [N. England.] To *stitch up*, to mend or unite with a needle and thread; as, to *stitch up* a rent; to *stitch up* an artery. [W. England.]

STITCH, *v. i.* To practice stitching.

STITCH, *n.* A single pass of a needle in sewing.

2. A single turn of the thread round a needle in knitting; a link of yarn; as, to let down a *stitch*; to take up a *stitch*.

3. A land; the space between two double furrows in plowed ground.

4. A local spasmodic pain; an acute lancing pain, like the piercing of a needle; as a *stitch* in the side.

STITCHED, *pp.* Sewed slightly.

STITCH'EL, *n.* A kind of hairy wool. [Local.]

STITCH'ER, *n.* One that stitches.

STITCH'ERY, *n.* Needlework; *in contempt*. [Shak.]

STITCH'FALLEN, *a.* Fallen, as a stitch in knitting. [Not in use.] [Dryden.]

STITCH'ING, *pp.* Sewing in a particular manner; uniting with a needle and thread.

STITCH'ING, *n.* The act of stitching.

2. Work done by sewing in a particular manner.

3. The forming of land into ridges or divisions.

STITCH'-WÖRT, *n.* A plant, camomile. [L. *anthemis*.] [Ainsworth.]

A plant of the genus *Stellaria*. [Lee.]

STITH, *a.* [Sax.] Strong; rigid. [Not in use.]

STITH'Y, *n.* [supra. Icc. *stedia*.] An anvil. [Local.] [Shak.]

2. A disease in oxen.

STIVE, *v. t.* [See *Stuff* and *Stew*.] To stuff up close. [Not in use.] [Sandys.]

2. To make hot, sultry and close. [Not in use.] [Wolton.]

STIVER, *n.* [Sw. *stifrer*; D. *stuiver*.] A Dutch coin of about the value of a half-penny sterling, or the cent of the United States. It is also a money of account in Holland and Flanders. [Encyc.]

STÖAK, *v. t.* To stop; to choke; *in seamen's language*.

STÖAT, *n.* An animal of the weasel kind; the ermine. This animal is called *stoat*

when of a reddish color, and *ermine* when white, as in winter. [Ed. Encyc.]

STÖ'CALL, *n.* [Ir. and Erse.] An attendant; a wallet boy. [Not English nor used.] [Spenser.]

STÖCCA'DE, } *n.* [It. *stoccato*, a thrust, from *stocco*, a stock or

STÖCCA'DO, } race, a rapier or long sword; Sp. *estocada*; Fr. *estocade*. This gives the sense of thrust. But we give the word another

signification, from *stock*, a post or fixed piece of timber. The It. *stocco* and Eng.

stock are the same word.]

1. A stab; a thrust with a rapier. [Shak.]

2. A fence or barrier made with stakes or posts planted in the earth; a slight fortification. [See *Stockade*.]

STÖCHAS'TIC, *a.* [Gr. *στοχαστος*.] Conjectural; able to conjecture. [Not in use.] [Brown.]

STOCK, *n.* [Sax. *stoc*, a place, the stem of a tree; G. *stock*, a stem, a staff, a *stick*, a

block; D. Dan. *stok*, id.; Sw. *stock*; Fr. *estoc*; It. *stocco*. This word coincides with

stake, *stick*, *stack*; that which is set or fixed.]

1. The stem or main body of a tree or other plant; the fixed, strong, firm part; the origin and support of the branches. [Job

xiv.]

2. The stem in which a graft is inserted, and which is its support.

The cion overruleth the *stock* quite. [Bacon.]

3. A post; something fixed, solid and senseless.

When all our fathers worship'd *stocks* and stones. [Milton.]

4. A person very stupid, dull and senseless. Let's be no *stoics*, nor no *stocks*. [Shak.]

5. The handle of any thing.

6. The wood in which the barrel of a musket or other fire-arm is fixed.

7. A thrust with a rapier. [Not in use.]

8. A cravat or band for the neck.

9. A cover for the leg. [Obs. [Now *stocking*.]]

10. The original progenitor; also, the race or line of a family; the progenitors of a family and their direct descendants; lineage; family. From what *stock* did he spring?

Thy mother was no goddess, nor thy *stock* From Dardanus— [Denham.]

Men and brethren, children of the *stock* of Abraham— [Acts xiii.]

11. A fund; capital; the money or goods employed in trade, manufactures, insurance, banking, &c.; as the *stock* of a banking company; the *stock* employed in the manufacture of cotton, in making insurance and the like. *Stock* may be individual or joint.

12. Money lent to government, or property in a public debt; a share or shares of a national or other public debt, or in a company debt. The United States borrow of the bank or of individuals, and sell *stock* bearing an interest of five, six or seven per cent. British *stocks* are the objects of perpetual speculation.

13. Supply provided; store. Every one may be charitable out of his own *stock*. So we say, a *stock* of honor, a *stock* of fame.

Add to that *stock* which justly we bestow. [Dryden.]

14. In agriculture, the domestic animals or beasts belonging to the owner of a farm; as a *stock* of cattle or of sheep. It is also used for the crop or other property belonging to the farm. [Encyc.]

15. Living beasts shipped to a foreign country; as, a brig sailed yesterday with *stock* on deck. The cattle are called also *live stock*. [America.]

16. In the *West Indies*, the slaves of a plantation.

17. *Stocks*, plu. a machine consisting of two pieces of timber, in which the legs of criminals are confined by way of punishment.

18. The frame or timbers on which a ship rests while building.

19. The *stock* of an anchor is the piece of timber into which the shank is inserted. [Mar. Dict.]

20. In book-keeping, the owner or owners of the books. [Encyc.]

STOCK, *v. t.* To store; to supply; to fill; as, to *stock* the mind with ideas. Asia and Europe are well *stocked* with inhabitants.

2. To lay up in store; as, he *stocks* what he cannot use. [Johnson.]

3. To put in the stocks. [Little used.] [Shak.]

4. To pack; to put into a pack; as, to *stock* cards.

5. To supply with domestic animals; as, to *stock* a farm.

6. To supply with seed; as, to *stock* land with clover or herdsgrass. [American farmers.]

7. To suffer cows to retain their milk for 24 hours or more, previous to sale. To *stock up*, to extirpate; to dig up. [Edwards, W. Indies.]

STÖCCA'DE, *n.* [See *Stoccade*.] In fortification, a sharpened post or stake set in the earth.

2. A line of posts or stakes set in the earth as a fence or barrier.

STÖCCA'DE, *v. t.* To surround or fortify with sharpened posts fixed in the ground.

STÖCCA'DED, *pp.* Fortified with stockades.

STÖCCA'DING, *pp.* Fortifying with sharpened posts or stakes.

STÖCK'-BRÖKER, *n.* [*stock* and *broker*.] A broker who deals in the purchase and sale of stocks or shares in the public funds.

STÖCK'-DÖVE, *n.* [*stock* and *dove*.] The ring-dove. [Dryden.]

The *stock dove* is the wild pigeon of Europe, (*Columbaenas*), long considered as the *stock* of the domestic pigeon, but now regarded as a distinct species. The ring-dove is the *Columba palumbus*. [Ed. Encyc.]

STÖCK'-FISH, *n.* [*stock* and *fish*.] Cod dried hard and without salt.

STÖCK'-GILLYFLOWER, *n.* A plant, a species of *Cheiranthus*; sometimes written *stock July flower*. [Encyc. Fam. of Plants.]

STÖCK'ING, *n.* [from *stock*; Ir. *stoca*; supposed by Johnson to be a corruption of *stocken*, plural of *stock*. But qu.] A garment made to cover the leg.

STÖCK'ING, *v. t.* To dress in stockings. [Dryden.]

STÖCK'ISH, *a.* Hard; stupid; blockish. [Little used.] [Shak.]