

as, to *stereotype* the New Testament; certain societies have *stereotyped* the Bible.

STEREOTYPER, *n.* One who makes stereotype.

STEREOTYPING, *ppr.* Making stereotype plates for any work; or impressing copies on stereotype plates.

STEREOTYPOGRAPHY, *n.* A stereotype printer.

STEREOTYPOGRAPHY, *n.* The art or practice of printing on stereotype.

STERILE, } [*L. sterilis*; *It. Fr. sterile*;
STERILE, } *a. Sp. esteril.* Barren; unfruitful; not fertile; producing little or no crop; as *sterile* land; a *sterile* desert; a *sterile* year. *Bacon.*

2. Barren; producing no young. *More.*

3. Barren of ideas; destitute of sentiment; as a *sterile* production or author.

Sterile flower, in botany, is a term given by Tournefort to the male flower, or that which bears only stamens. *Martyn.*

STERILITY, *n.* [*L. sterilitas*; *Fr. stérilité*; *It. sterilità.*]

1. Barrenness; unproductiveness; unfruitfulness; the quality or state of producing little or nothing; as the *sterility* of land or soil. *Bacon.*

2. Barrenness; unfruitfulness; the state of not producing young; as of animals.

3. Barrenness of ideas or sentiments, as in writings.

4. Want of fertility or the power of producing sentiment; as the *sterility* of an author or of his mind.

STERILIZE, *v. t.* To make barren; to impoverish, as land; to exhaust of fertility; as, to *sterilize* soil or land. [*Little used.*] *Woodward.*

2. To deprive of fecundity, or the power of producing young. [*Little used.*]

STERLET, *n.* A fish of the Caspian and of the rivers in Russia, the *Acipenser ruthenus* of Linne, highly esteemed for its flavor, and from whose roe is made the finest caviare. *Tooke. Cox.*

STERLING, *a.* [probably from *Easterling*.]

1. An epithet by which English money of account is distinguished; as a pound *sterling*; a shilling *sterling*; a penny *sterling*. It is not now applied to the coins of England; but *sterling* cost, *sterling* value are used.

2. Genuine; pure; of excellent quality; as a work of *sterling* merit; a man of *sterling* wit or good sense.

STERLING, *n.* English money.

And Roman wealth in English *sterling* view. *Arbutnot.*

In this use, *sterling* may signify English coins.

2. Standard; rate. [*Little used in either sense.*]

STERN, *a.* [*Sax. stjern*, stern; *G. starr*, staring; *störig*, stubborn. See *Stare*, *Starch*, *Stark*, with which this word is probably connected.]

1. Severe; austere; fixed with an aspect of severity and authority; as a *stern* look; a *stern* countenance; a *stern* frown.

I would outstare the *sternest* eyes that look. *Shak.*

2. Severe of manner; rigid; harsh; cruel.

Stern as tutors, and as uncles hard.

Ambition should be made of *sterner* stuff. *Dryden.*

3. Hard; afflictive.

If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that *stern* time. *Shak.*

4. Rigidly steadfast; immovable.

Stern virtue is the growth of few soils. *Hamilton.*

STERN, *n.* [*Sax. steor* and *era*, place; the *steer*-place, that is, helm-place.]

1. The hind part of a ship or other vessel, or of a boat; the part opposite to the stem or prow. This part of a ship is terminated by the taffarel above, and by the counter below. *Mar. Dict.*

2. Post of management; direction.

And sit at chiefest *stern* of public weal. *Shak.*

[Not in use. We now say, to sit at the helm.]

2. The hinder part of any thing. [*Not elegant.*] *Spenser.*

By the *stern*, is a phrase which denotes that a ship is more deeply laden abaft than forward.

STERNAGE, *n.* Steerage or stern. [*Not in use.*] *Shak.*

STERN-BOARD, *n.* [*stern* and *board*.] In seaman's language, a loss of way in making a tack. To make a *stern-board*, is when by a current or other cause, a vessel has fallen back from the point she had gained in the last tack. *Mar. Dict.*

STERN-CHASE, *n.* [*stern* and *chase*.] A cannon placed in a ship's stern, pointing backward and intended to annoy a ship that is in pursuit of her. *Mar. Dict.*

STERNED, *a.* In compounds, having a stern of a particular shape; as square-sterned; pink-sterned, &c.

STERNER, *n.* [*Sax. steoran*, to steer.] A director. [*Not in use.*] *Clarke.*

STERN-FAST, *n.* [*stern* and *fast*.] A rope used to confine the stern of a ship or other vessel.

STERN-FRAME, *n.* [*stern* and *frame*.] The several pieces of timber which form the stern of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

STERN-LY, *adv.* [See *Stern*.] In a stern manner; with an austere or stern countenance; with an air of authority.

Sternly he pronounced

The rigid interdiction. *Milton.*

STERN-NESS, *n.* Severity of look; a look of austerity, rigor or severe authority; as the *sternness* of one's presence. *Shak.*

2. Severity or harshness of manner; rigor. I have *sternness* in my soul enough To hear of soldier's work. *Dryden.*

STERN-MOST, *a.* [*stern* and *most*.] Farthest in the rear; farthest astern; as the *sternmost* ship in a convoy. *Mar. Dict.*

STERN-ON, *n.* [*Gr.*] The breast bone. But *sternum* is chiefly or wholly used.

STERN-PORT, *n.* [*stern* and *port*.] A port or opening in the stern of a ship. *Mar. Dict.*

STERN-POST, *n.* [*stern* and *post*.] A straight piece of timber, erected on the extremity of the keel to support the rudder and terminate the ship behind. *Mar. Dict.*

STERN-SHEETS, *n.* [*stern* and *sheet*.] That part of a boat which is between the

stern and the aftmost seat of the rowers; usually furnished with seats for passengers. *Mar. Dict.*

STERNUM, *n.* [*Gr. στεινον*; from fixing, setting. See *Starch*, *Stark*.]

The breast bone; the bone which forms the front of the human chest from the neck to the stomach.

STERNUTATION, *n.* [*L. sternutatio*.] The act of sneezing. *Quincy.*

STERNUTATIVE, *a.* [*L. sternuo*, to sneeze.] Having the quality of provoking to sneeze.

STERNUTATORY, *a.* [*Fr. sternutatoire*, from *L. sternuo*, to sneeze.] Having the quality of exciting to sneeze.

STERNUTATORY, *n.* A substance that provokes sneezing.

STERN-WAY, *n.* [*stern* and *way*.] The movement of a ship backwards, or with her stern foremost. *Mar. Dict.*

STERQUILINOUS, *a.* [*L. sterquilinum*, a dunghill.]

Pertaining to a dunghill; mean; dirty; paltry. *Howell.*

STERVEN, to starve, not in use. *Spenser.*

STETHESCOPE, *n.* [*Gr. στήθος*, the breast, and *σκοπεω*, to view.] A tubular instrument for distinguishing diseases of the stomach by sounds. *Scudamore.*

STEVE, *v. t.* [from the root of *stow*.] To stow, as cotton or wool in a ship's hold. [*Local.*]

STEVEDORE, *n.* One whose occupation is to stow goods, packages, &c. in a ship's hold. *N. York.*

STEVEN, *n.* [*Sax. stefnian*, to call.] An outcry; a loud call; a clamor. [*Not in use.*] *Spenser.*

STEW, *v. t.* [*Fr. etuver*, to stew; *etuve*, a stove; *It. stufare*, to stew; *stufa*, a stove; *stufa*, weary, surfeited; *Sp. estufa*, a stove; *estufa*, stuff quilted; *estofar*, to quilt and to stew; *D. stooft*, a stove; *stooven*, to stew; *Dan. stue*, a room, [See *Stow*.] and *stue-oven*, a stove; *Sw. stufva*, to stew and to stow.]

1. To seethe or gently boil; to boil slowly in a moderate manner, or with a simmering heat; as, to *stew* meat; to *stew* apples; to *stew* prunes. *Shak.*

2. To boil in heat.

STEW, *v. i.* To be seethed in a slow gentle manner, or in heat and moisture.

STEW, *n.* A hot house; a bagnio.

The Lydians were inhibited by Cyrus to use any armor, and give themselves to baths and *stews*. *Abbot.*

2. A brothel; a house of prostitution; but generally or always used in the plural, *stews*. *Bacon. South.*

3. A prostitute. [*Not in use.*]

4. [See *Stow*.] A store pond; a small pond where fish are kept for the table. [*Not used.*]

5. Meat stewed; as a *stew* of pigeons.

6. Confusion, as when the air is full of dust. [*D. stuiven*, to raise a dust; allied to *stew*, and proving that the primary sense of *stew* is to drive or agitate, to stir or excite.] [*Not in use or local.*] *Grise.*

STEWARD, *n.* [*Sax. stieard*.] *Ward* is a keeper; but the meaning of the first syllable is not evident. It is probably a contraction of *G. stube*, a room, *Eng. stow*,