

STONE-CROP, *n.* [*Sax. stan-crop.*] A sort of tree. *Mortimer.*
A plant of the genus *Sedum*; wall-pepper. The stone-crop tree or shrubby glass-wort is of the genus *Chenopodium.* *Lee.*
STONECUTTER, *n.* [*stone and cut.*] One whose occupation is to hew stones. *Swift.*

STONECUTTING, *n.* The business of hewing stones for walls, steps, cornices, monuments, &c.

STONE-DEAD, *a.* [*stone and dead.*] As lifeless as a stone.

STONE-FERN, *n.* [*stone and fern.*] A plant. *Ainsworth.*

STONE-FLY, *n.* [*stone and fly.*] An insect. *Ainsworth.*

STONE-FRUIT, *n.* [*stone and fruit.*] Fruit whose seeds are covered with a hard shell enveloped in the pulp, as peaches, cherries, plums, &c.; a drupe. *Boyle.*

STONE-HAWK, *n.* [*stone and hawk.*] A kind of hawk. *Ainsworth.*

STONE-HEARTED, } [*stone and heart.*]
STONE-HEARTED, } *a.* [*hard hearted*;
cruel; pitiless; unfeeling. *Shak.*

STONE-HORSE, *n.* [*stone and horse.*] A horse not castrated. *Mortimer.*

STONE-HOUSE, *n.* [*stone and house.*] A house built of stone.

STONE-PARSLEY, *n.* A plant of the genus *Bubon.* *Fam. of Plants.*

STONE-PIT, *n.* [*stone and pit.*] A pit or quarry where stones are dug. *Woodward.*

STONE-PITCH, *n.* [*stone and pitch.*] Hard inspissated pitch. *Bacon.*

STONE-PLOVER, *n.* [*stone and plover.*] A bird. *Ainsworth.*

STONER, *n.* One who beats or kills with stones; one who walls with stones.

STONE'S CAST, } *n.* [*stone and cast*]
STONE'S THROW, } *n.* [*or throw.*] The distance which a stone may be thrown by the hand.

STONE'S MICKLE, *n.* A bird. *Ainsworth.*

STONE SQUARER, *n.* [*stone and square.*] One who forms stones into squares. *1 Kings v.*

STONE-STILL, *a.* [*stone and still.*] Still as a stone; perfectly still or motionless.

STONE-WALL, *n.* [*stone and wall.*] A wall built of stones.

STONE-WARE, *n.* [*stone and ware.*] A species of potter's ware of a coarse kind, glazed and baked.

STONE-WORK, *n.* [*stone and work.*] Work or wall consisting of stone; mason's work of stone. *Mortimer.*

STONINESS, *n.* [*from stony.*] The quality of abounding with stones; as, the stoniness of ground renders it difficult to till.

2. Hardness of heart. *Hammond.*

STONY, *a.* [*D. steinig*; *G. steinig*; *Sw. steneg.*]

1. Made of stone; as a stony tower. *Shak.*

2. Consisting of stone; as a stony cave. *Milton.*

3. Full of stones; abounding with stones; as stony ground.

4. Petrifying; as the stony dart of senseless cold. *Spenser.*

5. Hard; cruel; unrelenting; pitiless; as a stony heart. *Milton.*

6. Insensible; obdurate; perverse; morally hard.

STOOD, *pret. of stand.*

STOOK, *n.* [*W. ystuc*, a shoek of grain.] A small collection of sheaves set up in the field. [*Local.*]

STOOK, *v. t.* To set up sheaves of grain in stooks. [*Local.*]

STOOL, *n.* [*Sax. stol*, *Goth. stols*, a seat, a throne; *G. stuhl*, a stool, a stock, a pew, a chair, the see of a bishop; *D. Dan. stool*, *id.*; *Sw. stol*; *W. ystal*. This coincides with *stall* and *still*. A stool is that which is set, or a seat; *Russ. prestol*, a throne.]

1. A seat without a back; a little form consisting of a board with three or four legs, intended as a seat for one person. *Watts.*

2. The seat used in evacuating the contents of the bowels; hence, an evacuation; a discharge from the bowels.

3. [*L. stolo.*] A sucker; a shoot from the bottom of the stem or the root of a plant. *Edwards, W. Ind.*

Stool of repentance, in Scotland, an elevated seat in the church, on which persons sit as a punishment for fornication and adultery. *Johnson.*

STOOL, *v. i.* In agriculture, to ramify; to tiller, as grain; to shoot out suckers.

STOOL-BALL, *n.* [*stool and ball.*] A play in which balls are driven from stool to stool. *Prior.*

STOOM, *v. t.* To put bags of herbs or other ingredients into wine, to prevent fermentation. [*Local.*] *Chambers.*

STOOP, *v. i.* [*Sax. stupian*; *D. stuipen.*]

1. To bend the body downward and forward; as, to stoop to pick up a book.

2. To bend or lean forward; to incline forward in standing or walking. We often see men stoop in standing or walking, either from habit or from age.

3. To yield; to submit; to bend by compulsion; as, Carthage at length stooped to Rome. *Dryden.*

4. To descend from rank or dignity; to condescend. In modern days, attention to agriculture is not called *stooping* in men of property.

Where men of great wealth stoop to husbandry, it multieth riches exceedingly. *Bacon.*

5. To yield; to be inferior.

These are arts, my prince,
In which our Zana does not stoop to Rome. *Addison.*

6. To come down on prey, as a hawk.

The bird of Jove stoop'd from his airy tour,
Two birds of gayest plume before him drove. *Milton.*

7. To alight from the wing.

And stoop with closing pinions from above. *Dryden.*

8. To sink to a lower place.

Cowering low
With blandishments, each bird stoop'd on his wing. *Milton.*

STOOP, *v. t.* To cause to incline downward; to sink; as, to stoop a cask of liquor.

2. To cause to submit. [*Little used.*]

STOOP, *n.* The act of bending the body forward; inclination forward.

2. Descent from dignity or superiority; condescension.

Can any loyal subject see
With patience such a stoop from sovereignty: *Dryden.*

3. Fall of a bird on his prey.

4. In America, a kind of shed, generally open, but attached to a house; also, an open place for seats at a door.

STOOP, *n.* [*Sax. stoppa*; *D. stoop*, a measure of about two quarts; *Sw. stop*, a measure of about three pints.]

1. A vessel of liquor; as a stoop of wine or ale. *Denham.*

2. A post fixed in the earth. [*Local.*]

STOOP'ED, *pp.* Caused to lean.

STOOPER, *n.* One that bends the body forward. *Sherwood.*

STOOPING, *ppr.* Bending the body forward; yielding; submitting; condescending; inclining.

STOOPINGLY, *adv.* With a bending of the body forward.

STOOR, *v. i.* To rise in clouds, as dust or smoke; from the Welsh *ystur*, a stir. [*Local.*]

STOOTER, *n.* A small silver coin in Holland, value 2½ stivers. *Encyc.*

STOP, *v. t.* [*D. stoppen*; *G. stopfen*, to stop, to check, to pose, to fill, to cram, to stuff, to quilt, to darn, to mend; *Dan. stopper*, to stop, to puzzle, to darn, to cram, to stuff; *Sw. stoppa*, to stop, to stuff. It stoppare, to stop with tow; stoppa, tow. *L. stupa*; *Sp. estopa*, tow; *estofa*, quilted stuff; *estofar*, to quilt, to steer meat with wine, spice or vinegar; *Port. estofa*, stuff; *estofar*, to quilt, to stuff; *Fr. etouper*, to stop with tow; *etouffer*, to choke, to stifle, [See Stifle]; *L. stupa*, tow; *stipo*, to stuff, to crowd, and *stupro*, to be stupefied, whence *stupid*, *stupor*, [that is, to stop, or a stop]; *Ir. stopam*, to stop, to shut. The primary sense is either to cease to move, or to stuff, to press, to thrust in, to cram; probably the latter.]

1. To close, as an aperture, by filling or by obstructing; as, to stop a vent; to stop the ears; to stop wells of water. *2 Kings iii.*

2. To obstruct; to render impassable; as, to stop a way, road or passage.

3. To hinder; to impede; to arrest progress; as, to stop a passenger in the road; to stop the course of a stream.

4. To restrain; to hinder; to suspend; as, to stop the execution of a decree.

5. To repress; to suppress; to restrain; as, to stop the progress of vice.

6. To hinder; to check; as, to stop the approaches of old age or infirmity.

7. To hinder from action or practice.

Whose disposition, all the world well knows,
Will not be rubb'd nor stopp'd. *Shak.*

8. To put an end to any motion or action; to intercept; as, to stop the breath; to stop proceedings.

9. To regulate the sounds of musical strings; as, to stop a string. *Bacon.*

10. In seamanship, to make fast.

11. To point; as a written composition. [*Not in use.*]

STOP, *v. i.* To cease to go forward.

Some strange commotion
Is in his brain; he bites his lip, and starts;
Stops on a sudden, looks upon the ground— *Shak.*

2. To cease from any motion or course of