

STING'LESS, *a.* [from *sting*.] Having no sting.

STIN'GO, *n.* [from the sharpness of the taste.] Old beer. [*A cant word.*]

Addison.

STIN'GY, *a.* [from straitness; *W. ystang*, something strait; *ystangu*, to straiten, to limit.]

1. Extremely close and covetous; meanly avaricious; niggardly; narrow hearted; as a *stingy* churl. [*A word in popular use, but low and not admissible into elegant writing.*]

STINK, *v. i.* pret. *stank* or *stunk*. [*Sax. stincan*; *G. D. stinken*; *Dan. stinker*; *Sw. stinka*.]

To emit a strong offensive smell. Locke.

STINK, *n.* A strong offensive smell.

Dryden.

STINK'ARD, *n.* A mean paltry fellow.

STINK'ER, *n.* Something intended to offend by the smell.

Harvey.

STINK'ING, *ppr.* Emitting a strong offensive smell.

STINK'INGLY, *adv.* With an offensive smell.

Shak.

STINK'POT, *n.* An artificial composition offensive to the smell.

Harvey.

STINK/STONE, *n.* Swinestone, a variety of compact lucullite; a subspecies of limestone.

Ure.

STINT, *v. t.* [*Sax. stintan*, to stint or stint; *Ice. stunta*; *Gr. στενός*, narrow.]

1. To restrain within certain limits; to bound; to confine; to limit; as, to *stint* the body in growth; to *stint* the mind in knowledge; to *stint* a person in his means. Nature wisely *stints* our appetite.

Dryden.

2. To assign a certain task in labor, which being performed, the person is excused from further labor for the day, or for a certain time; a common popular use of the word in America.

STINT, *n.* A small bird, the *Tringa cinctus*.

STINT', *n.* Limit; bound; restraint.

Dryden.

2. Quantity assigned; proportion allotted. The workmen have their *stint*.

Our *stint* of woe

Is common.

Shak.

STINT'ANCE, *n.* Restraint; stoppage. [*Not used or local.*]

STINT'ED, *pp.* Restrained to a certain limit or quantity; limited.

STINT'ER, *n.* He or that which stints.

STINT'ING, *ppr.* Restraining within certain limits; assigning a certain quantity to; limiting.

STIPE, *n.* [*L. stipes*; *Gr. στερος*, a stake.] In botany, the base of a frond; or a species of stem passing into leaves, or not distinct from the leaf. The stem of a fungus is also called *stipe*. The word is also used for the filament or slender stalk which supports the pappus or down, and connects it with the seed.

Martyn.

STIPEL, *n.* [See *Stipula*.] In botany, a little appendix situated at the base of the folioles.

Decandolle.

STIPEND, *n.* [*L. stipendium*; *stips*, a piece of money, and *pendo*, to pay.]

Settled pay or compensation for services, whether daily or monthly wages; or an annual salary.

STIPEND, *v. t.* To pay by settled wages.

Shelton.

STIPENDIARY, *a.* [*L. stipendiarius*.] Receiving wages or salary; performing services for a stated price or compensation.

His great *stipendiary* prelates came with troops of evil appointed horsemen not half full.

Knolles.

STIPENDIARY, *n.* [*supra*.] One who performs services for a settled compensation, either by the day, month or year.

If thou art become

A tyrant's vile *stipendiary*—

Glover.

STIP'ITATE, *a.* [See *Stipe*.] In botany, supported by a stipe; elevated on a stipe; as pappus or down.

Martyn.

STIP'PLE, *v. t.* To engrave by means of dots, in distinction from engraving in lines.

Todd.

STIP'PLED, *pp.* Engraved with dots.

STIP'PLING, *ppr.* Engraving with dots.

STIP'PLING, *n.* A mode of engraving on copper by means of dots.

Cyc.

STIP'TIC. [See *Styptic*.]

STIP'ULA, { [*L. stipula*, a straw or stub-
STIP'ULE, { *n.* ble.]

In botany, a scale at the base of nascent petioles or peduncles. Stipules are in pairs or solitary; they are lateral, extrafoliaceous, intrafoliaceous, &c.

Martyn.

A leafy appendage to the proper leaves or to their footstalks; commonly situated at the base of the latter, in pairs.

Smith.

STIPULA'CEOUS, { [*from L. stipula*,
STIP'ULAR, { *a.* stipularis. See *Stipula*.]

1. Formed of stipules or scales; as a *stipular* bud.

2. Growing on stipules, or close to them; as *stipular* glands.

Martyn.

STIP'ULATE, *v. i.* [*L. stipulator*, from *stipes*, or from the primary sense of the root, as in *stipo*, to crowd; whence the sense of agreement, binding, making fast.]

1. To make an agreement or covenant with any person or company to do or forbear any thing; to contract; to settle terms; as, certain princes *stipulated* to assist each other in resisting the armies of France. Great Britain and the United States *stipulated* to oppose and restrain the African slave trade. A has *stipulated* to build a bridge within a given time. B has *stipulated* not to annoy or interdict our trade.

2. To bargain. A has *stipulated* to deliver me his horse for fifty guineas.

STIP'ULATE, *a.* [from *stipula*.] Having stipules on it; as a *stipulate* stalk.

STIP'ULATED, *pp.* Agreed; contracted; covenanted. It was *stipulated* that Great Britain should retain Gibraltar.

STIP'ULATING, *ppr.* Agreeing; contracting; bargaining.

STIPULA'TION, *n.* [*Fr. from L. stipulatio*.]

1. The act of agreeing and covenanting; a contracting or bargaining.

2. An agreement or covenant made by one person with another for the performance or forbearance of some act; a contract or bargain; as the *stipulations* of the allied powers to furnish each his contingent of troops.

3. In botany, the situation and structure of the stipules.

Martyn.

STIP'ULATOR, *n.* One who stipulates, contracts or covenants.

STIP'ULE. [See *Stipula*.]

STIR, *v. t.* *stur*. [*Sax. stirian*, *styrian*; *D. stooren*; *G. stören*, to stir, to disturb; *W. ysturiaw*. This word gives *storm*; *Ice. stir*, war.]

1. To move; to change place in any manner.

My foot I had never yet in five days been able to *stir*.

Temple.

2. To agitate; to bring into debate.

Stir not questions of jurisdiction.

Bacon.

3. To incite to action; to instigate; to prompt.

An Atë *stirring* him to blood and strife.

Shak.

4. To excite; to raise; to put into motion.

And for her sake some mutiny will *stir*.

Dryden.

To *stir up*, to incite; to animate; to instigate by inflaming passions; as, to *stir up* a nation to rebellion.

The words of Judas were good and able to *stir* them *up* to valor. 2 Mace.

2. To excite; to put into action; to begin; as, to *stir up* a mutiny or insurrection; to *stir up* strife.

3. To quicken; to enliven; to make more lively or vigorous; as, to *stir up* the mind.

4. To disturb; as, to *stir up* the sediment of liquor.

STIR, *v. i.* *stur*. To move one's self. He is not able to *stir*.

2. To go or be carried in any manner. He is not able to *stir* from home, or to *stir* abroad.

3. To be in motion; not to be still. He is continually *stirring*.

4. To become the object of notice or conversation.

They fancy they have a right to talk freely upon every thing that *stirs* or appears.

Watts.

5. To rise in the morning. [*Colloquial*.]

Shak.

STIR, *n.* [*W. ystur*.] Agitation; tumult; bustle; noise or various movements.

Why all these words, this clamor and this *stir*?

Denham.

Consider, after so much *stir* about the genus and species, how few words have yet settled definitions.

Locke.

2. Public disturbance or commotion; tumultuous disorder; seditious uproar.

Being advertised of some *stir* raised by his unnatural sons in England, he departed from Ireland without a blow.

Davies.

3. Agitation of thoughts; conflicting passions.

Shak.

STIR'LATED, *a.* [*L. stiria*, an icicle.] Adorned with pendants like icicles.

STIR'TOUS, *a.* [*supra*.] Resembling icicles. [*Not much used.*]

Brown.

STIRK, *n.* *sturk*. A young ox or heifer. [*Local.*]

STIRP, *n.* *sturp*. [*L. stirps*.] Stock; race; family. [*Not English.*]

Bacon.

STIR'RED, *pp.* Moved; agitated; put in action.

STIR'NER, *n.* One who is in motion.

2. One who puts in motion.

3. A riser in the morning.

Shak.

4. An inciter or exciter; an instigator.

5. A *stirrer up*, an exciter; an instigator.

STIR'RING, *ppr.* Moving; agitating; putting in motion.