Danish War of 1864 Storm returned to Husum, and after filling various judicial appointments in the district, retired on a pension and died at Hademarschen on the 4th of July 1888. Storm is hardly less remarkable as a lyric poet than as a novelist. As the former, he made his début, with the two Mommsens, with *Liederbuch dreier Freunde* (1843); but his *Gedickte* (1852; 12th edition, 1900) first obtained for him general recognition. As a novelist he gained his first great success with *Immensee* (1852; 51st edition, 1901); and this was followed by numerous other short stories. He was never weary of painting the scenes of rustic simplicity and the quiet joys of the simple life. He is at his best when dealing retrospectively with episodes and incidents from his own earlier life. Later he passed to psychological problems with *Aquis sùbmersus* (1877) and *Zur Chronik von Grieshuus* (1884), and made a deep impression with his fantastic *Schimmelreiter* (1888).

Storm’s *Gesammelte Schriften* appeared in 19 vols, between 1868 and 1889; new edition in 8 vols. (1898). His correspondence with E. Mörike was published in 1891, with G. Keller in 1904. See E. Schmidt, *Charakteristiken,* i. (1886); also P. Schütze, *Theodor Storm, sein Leben und seine Dichtung* (1887); F. Wehl, *Theodor Storm, ein Bild seines Lebens und Schaffens* (1888) ; A. Biese, *Th. Storm und der moderne Realismus* (1888); and P. Remer, *Theodor Storm als norddeutscher Dichter* (1897).

**STORM** (in O. Eng. *storm,* and so in Du. and Low Ger.; in Ο. H. Ger. and mod. Ger. *Sturιn',* the root is probably that seen in “ stir,” to rouse, move, disturb, cf. Ger. *stören),* a disturbance of the atmosphere, accompanied by high winds or by heavy falls of rain, hail or snow, together with thunder and lightning. The word is not a part of scientific terminology, such terms as it area of low pressure ” and " cyclone ” being used. In the Beaufort scale *(q.v.)* the wind-force of a storm is estimated at ιo-ιι and the limit of velocity at from 56 to 75 m. per hour. (See Meteorology, and for magnetic storms Magnetism, Terrestrial.)

**STORNOWAY** (Norse, *Stjarna vagr,* “ Stjarna’s Bay ”), the chief and largest town in the western islands and also the principal town of the county of Ross and Cromarty. Pop. (1901), 3852. It is situated on the east coast of Lewis, at the head of a capacious harbour with ample quays and wharves, accessible at all tides and available for steamers of 3000 tons burden. The harbour is protected by two headlands, on the more southerly of which—Arnish Point—stands a lighthouse. From the end of this point there juts out a line of rocks on the extremity of which a beacon, 32 ft. high, has been erected, which is illuminated by means of a light thrown on to a prism in the lantern from the light in the lighthouse. Stornoway was made a burgh of barony by James VI., and is also a police burgh. It is the centre of the Outer Hebrides fishery district, and during the herring season the population is trebled. Among the public buildings are Lewis Hospital, Mossend Hospital, the Court House, the Drill Hall, the Masonic Hall, a commodious struc­ture in which the public library is housed, and the fish mart. Stornoway Castle, overlooking the town from a height on the west side, is a handsome castellated mansion in the Tudor style, built as the residence of Sir James Matheson.

**STORRS, RICHARD SALTER** (1821-1900), American Con­gregational clergyman, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, on the 21st of August 1821. He bore the same name as his grandfather (1763-1819), pastor at Long Meadow, Massachu­setts, from 1785 to 1819, and his father (1787-1873), pastor at Braintree, Massachusetts, from 1811 to 1873 (except the years 1831-1836), both prominent Congregational ministers, who were descendants of Richard Mather. He graduated at Amherst in 1839, studied law in Boston under Rufus Choate, graduated at Andover theological seminary in 1845, and was pastor of the Harvard Congregational church of Brookline, Massachusetts, in 1845-1846, and of the Church of the Pilgrims in Brooklyn, New York, from 1846 until shortly before his death in Brooklyn on the 5th of June 1900. He was a conservative in theology, and an historical writer of considerable ability. From 1848 to 1861 he was associate editor of the New York *Independent,* which he had helped to establish; from 1887 to 1897 he was president of the American board of commissioners for foreign missions, and he was prominent in the Long Island Historical Society. His great-grandfather, John Storrs (1735-1799), a chaplain in the Continental Army, had been pastor of the Southold Church in 1763-1776 and in 1782-1787. Dr Storrs’s more important published works were: *John Wycliffe and the First English Bible* (1880), *The Recognition of the Supernatural in Letters and in Life* (1881), *Bernard of Clairvaux* (1892), and *Foundation Truths of American Missions* (1897).

See Charles Storrs, *The Storrs Family* (New York, 1886).

**STORY, JOHN** (*c*. 1510-1571), English martyr, was educated at Oxford, where he became lecturer on civil law in 1535, being made later principal of Broadgates Hall, afterwards Pembroke College. He appears to have disavowed his Roman Catholic opinions just after the accession of Edward VI., but having been chosen a member of parliament in 1547 he gained notoriety by his opposition to the act of uniformity in 1548. For crying out “ Woe unto thee, O land, when thy king is a child,” he was imprisoned by the House of Commons, but he was soon released and went into exile. Returning to England in 1553, he resigned his position at Oxford, which was now that of regius professor of civil law, and was made chancellor of the dioceses of London and of Oxford and dean of arches. Queen Mary being now on the throne, Story was one of her most active agents in prose­cuting heretics, and was one of her proctors at the trial of Cranmer at Oxford in 1555. Under Elizabeth he was again returned to parliament, but in 1560 he underwent a short imprisonment for boasting about his work in the former reign. In 1563 he was again arrested, but managed to escape to Flanders, where he became a pensioner of Philip II. of Spain. The duke of Alva authorized him to exclude certain classes of books from the Netherlands and, in 1570, while engaged in this work, he was decoyed on to a ship at Antwerp and conveyed to Yarmouth. In spite of his claim that he was a Spanish subject, he was tried for high treason, and executed at Tyburn on the 1st of June 1571. In 1886 Story was beatified by papal decree.

**STORY, JOSEPH** (1779-1845), American jurist, was born at Marblehead, Massachusetts, on the 18th of September 1779. He graduated at Harvard in 1798, was admitted to the bar at Salem, Mass., in 1801, and soon attained eminence in his profession. He was a member of the Democratic party, and served in the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1805- 1808, and in 1810-1812 for two terms as speaker, and was a representative in Congress from December 1808 to March 1809. In November 1811, at the age of thirty-two, he became, by President Madison’s appointment, an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. This position he retained until his death. Here he found his true sphere of work. The tradi­tions of the American people, their strong prejudice for the local supremacy of the states and against a centralized government, had yielded reluctantly to the establishment of the Federal legislative and executive in 1789. The Federal judiciary had been organized at the same time, but had never grasped the full measure of its powers. Soon after Story’s appointment the Supreme Court began to bring out into plain view the powers which the constitution had given it over state courts and state legislation. The leading place in this work belongs to Chief Justice John Marshall, but Story has a very large share in that remarkable series of decisions and opinions, from 1812 until 1832, by which the work was accomplished. In addition to this he built up the department of admiralty law in the United States courts; he devoted much attention to equity jurisprudence, and rendered invaluable services to the department of patent law. In 1819 he attracted much attention by his vigorous charges to grand juries, denouncing the slave trade, and in 1820 he was a prominent member of the Massachusetts Convention called to revise the state constitution. In 1829 he became the first Dane Professor of Law at Harvard University, and continued until his death to hold this position, meeting with remarkable success as a teacher and winning the affection of his students, whom he imbued with much of his own enthusiasm. He died at