over two miles. Cannstatt, which was incorporated with Stutt­gart in 1903, attracts numerous visitors owing to its beautiful situation on the Neckar and its saline and chalybeate springs. In the environs of Stuttgart and Cannstatt lie Rosenstein j Wilhelma and other residences of the royal family of Würt­temberg.

Stuttgart seems to have originated in a stud (Stuten Garten) of the early counts of Württemberg, and is first mentioned in a document of 1229. Its importance, however, is of comparatively modern growth and in the early history of Württemberg it was overshadowed by Cannstatt, the central situation of which on the Neckar seemed to mark it out as the natural capital of the country. After the destruction of the castle of Württemberg early in the 14th century, Count Eberhard transferred his residence to Stuttgart, which about 1500 became the recognized capital of Württemberg. But even as capital its growth was slow. At the beginning of the 19th century it did not contain 20jooo inhabitants, and. its real advance began with the reigns of Kings Frederick and William I., who exerted themselves in every way to improve and beautify it. In 1849 Stuttgart was the place of meeting of the assembly called the *Rumpfparlament.*

See Pfaff, *Geschichte der Stadt Stuttgart (2* vols., Stuttgart, 1845- 1847); Wochner, *Stuttgart seit* 25 *Jahren* (Stuttgart, 1871); Seytter, *Unser Stuttgart, Geschickte, Sage und Kultur* (Stuttgart, 1903); J. Hartmann, *Chronik der Stadt Stuttgart* (Stuttgart, 1886); Barth, *Stuttgarter Handel in alter Zeit* (Stuttgart, 1896); Widmann, *Wander­ung durch Stuttgart und Umgebung* (Stuttgart, 1896); Μ. Bach, *Stuttgarter Kunst 1794-1860* (Stuttgart, 1900); Weinberg, *Führer durch die Haupt- und Residenzstadt Stuttgart* (Stuttgart, 1906): Μ. Bach and C. Lotter, *Bilder aus Alt-Stuttgart* (Stuttgart, 1896); and the official *Chronik der Haupt- und Residenzstadt Stuttgart* (1898, seq.).

**STUYVESANT, PETER** (1592-1672), Dutch colonial governor, was born in Scherpenzeel, in southern Friesland, in 1592, the son of a minister. He studied at Franeker, entered the military service in the West Indies about 1625, and was director of the West India Company’s colony of Curaçao from 1634 to 1644. In April 1644 he attacked the Portuguese island of Saint Martin and was wounded; he had to return to Holland, and there one of his legs was amputated. Thereafter he wore a wooden leg ornamented with silver bands. In May 1645 he was selected by the West India Company to supersede William Kieft as director of New Netherland. He arrived in New Amsterdam (later New York) on the 11th of May 1647, and was received with great enthusiasm. In response to the demand for self-govern­ment, in September 1647 he and the council appointed—after the manner then followed in Holland—from eighteen repre­sentatives chosen by the people a board of nine to confer with him and the council whenever he thought it expedient to ask their advice; three of the nine, selected in rotation, were per­mitted to sit with the council during the trial of civil cases; and six were to retire each year, their successors to be chosen by the director and council from twelve candidates nominated by the board. The leading burghers were, however, soon alienated by his violent and despotic methods, by his defence of Kieft, and by his devotion to the interests of the company; the nine men became (as early as 1649, when they sent the famous *Vertoogh,* or Remonstrance, to the states-general asking for burgher government and other reforms) the centre of municipal discontent; and a bitter quarrel ensued. In 1650 the states- general suggested a representative government to go into effect in 1653, but the company opposed it; in 1653, however, there was established the first municipal government for the city of New Amsterdam modelled after that of the cities of Holland. Stuyvesant also aroused opposition through his efforts to increase the revenues of the company, to improve the system of defence, and to prevent the sale of liquor and firearms to the Indians, and through his persecution of Lutherans and Quakers, to which the company finally put an end. He had a bitter controversy with the patroon of Rensselaerwyck, who claimed to be inde­pendent of the West India Company. In 1647 he seized a Dutch ship illegally trading at New Haven and claimed juris­diction as far as Cape Cod; the New Haven authorities refused to deliver to him fugitives from justice in Manhattan; he retali­ated by offering refuge to runaways from New Haven; but finally he offered pardon to the Dutch fugitives and revoked his pro­clamation. In September 1650 he came to an agreement with the commissioners of the United Colonies of New England at Hartford upon the boundary between New Netherland and Connecticut, involving the sacrifice of a large amount of territory, the new boundary crossing Long Island from the west side of Oyster Bay to the Atlantic Ocean, and on the mainland north from a point west of Greenwich Bay, 4 m. from Stamford. On Long Island, during Stuyvcsant’s rule, Dutch influence was gradually undermined by John Underhill. Stuyvesant’s deal­ings with the Swedes were more successful. With a force of seven hundred men he sailed into the Delaware in 1655, captured Fort Casimir (Newcastle)—which Stuyvesant had built in 1651 and which the Swedes had taken in 1654—and overthrew the Swedish authority in that region. He also vigorously suppressed Indian uprisings in 1655, 1658 and 1663. In March 1664 Charles II. granted to his brother, the duke of York, the territory between the Connecticut river and Delaware Bay, and Colonel Richard Nicolls with a fleet of four ships and about three or four hundred men was sent out to take possession. Misled by instructions from Holland that the expedition was directed wholly against New England, Stuyvesant made no preparation for defence until just before the fleet arrived. As the burghers refused to support him, Stuyvesant was compelled to surrender the town and fort on the 8th of September. He returned to Holland in 1665 and was made a scapegoat by the West India Company for all its failings in New Amsterdam; he went back to New York again after the treaty of Breda in 1667, having secured the right of free trade between Holland and New York. He spent the remainder of his life on his farm called the Bouwerie, from which the present “ Bowery ” in New York City takes its name. He died in February 1672, and was buried in a chapel, on the site of which in 1799 was erected St Mark’s Church.

See Bayard Tuckerman, *Peter Stuyvesant* (New York, 1893), in the “ Makers of America ” Series; and Mrs Schuyler Van Rensselaer, *History of the City of New York in the Seventeenth Century* (2 vols., New York, 1909).

STY, an enclosed place or pen to keep pigs in. The word means properly a pen or enclosure for any domestic animal, as is seen from its occurrence in Scandinavian languages and in German, *e.g.* Swed, and Icel. *stia,* pen, *gåsstia,* goose-pen, *swinstia,* pig-sty, Ger. *Steige,* hen-coop, *Schweinsteige,* pig-sty. It is usual to refer the word to *stigan,* to climb, which would connect it with stair and stile and with the Gr. *στείχειv.* Some take the original meaning to be an enclosure raised on steps, others, in view of the Gr. *στoιχoς*, row, would take the basic sense to be a row of pales or stakes forming a pen or enclosure; cf. the use of *στoιχoς* for poles supporting nets to catch game in (Xen. *Cyn.* 6. 10). If the derivation from *stigan* is correct, the word is the same as that meaning a small inflamed swelling, tumour or abscess on the eyelid, the Old English word for which was *stigend, i.e.* short for *stigend edge,* a rising or swelling eye, hence in Μ. Eng. *styang,* taken as equivalent to “sty on eye.”

**STYLE** (from Gr. *στυλos*, a column; a different word from that used in literature, see below), in architecture, the term used to differentiate between its characteristics in various countries and at different periods (see Architecture). The derivation of the word suggests that it was at first employed to distinguish the classic styles, in which the column played the chief part, and it would be more appropriate to speak of the Doric and Ionic styles than orders (*q.v.*). In the Assyrian, Sassanian and perhaps the Byzantine styles, the column was a secondary feature of small importance, whereas the Greek, Doric and Ionic styles are based completely on the column and the weight of the superstructure it was required to carry. In France the term is sometimes employed of the individuality of character which is found in an artist’s work. For the use of the term “ style ” in botany see Flower.

**STYLE,** in literature a term which may be defined as language regarded from the point of view of the characteristics which it