have found a place in the writings of Dr Simſon, where they will for ever remain to mark the friendſhip of theſe two mathematicians, and to evince the eſteem which Dr Simſon cntertained for the abilities of his pupil.

Soon after the publication of the *Sun's Distance,* Dr Stewart’s health began to decline, and the duties of his office became burdenſome to him. In the year 1772 he retired to the country, where he afterwards ſpent the greater part of his life, and never reſumed his labours in the university. But though mathematics had now ceaſed to be his buſineſs, they continued to be his amuſement till a very few years before his death, which hap­pened on the 23d oſ January 1785, at the age of 68.

The habits of ſtudy, in a man of original genius, are objects of curioſity, and deserve to be remembered. Concerning thoſe of Dr Stewart, his writings have made it unneceſſary to remark, that from his youth he had been accuſtomed to the moſt intenſe and continued application. In conſequence of this application, added to the natural vigour of his mind, he retained the me­mory of his diſcoveries in a manner that will hardly be believed. He rarely wrote down any of his inveſtigations till it became neceſſary to do ſo for the purpoſe of publication. When he discovered any propoſition, he would put down the enunciation with great accuracy, and on the ſame piece of paper would construct very neatly the figure to which it referred. To theſe he truſted for recalling to his mind at any future period the demonstration or the analyſis, however complicated it might be. Experience had taught him, that he might place this confidence in himſelf without any danger of diſappointment ; and for this singular power he was probably mote indebted to the activity of his in­vention than the mere tenaciouſneſs of his memory. Tho'he was extremely ſtudious, he read few books, and veri­fied the obſervation of Μ. D’Alembert, that of all the men of letters, mathematicians read leaſt of the writings of one another. His own inveſtigations occupied him ſufficiently ; and indeed the world would have had reason to regret the miſapplication of his talents, had he employed in the mere acquiſition of knowledge that time which he could dedicate to works of invention.

Stewart, in Scots law. See Law, N⁰ clviii. 5.

STEWARTI A, in botany : A genus of plants be­longing to the claſs of monodelphia*,* and order of *polyandria ;* and in the natural ſyſtem ranging under the 37th order, *Columniferae.* The calyx is simple ; the ſtyle is ſimple, with a quinquefid ſtigma ; the apple is without juice, quinquelobed, monospermous, burſting open with a ſpring five ways. There is only one ſpecies, the *malacodendron,* which is a foreign plant.

STIBADIUM, among the Romans, a low kind of table couch or bed of a circular form, which ſucceeded to the triclinia, and was of different sizes, according to the number of gueſts they were deſigned for. They were called *hexaclina, octaclina,* or *enneaclina,* according as they held six, eight, or nine gueſts, and ſo of any other number.

STIBIUM, a name for Antimony.

STICHOS, a name given by the old writers to a pectoral confection, the principal ingredient of which was the herb *marrubium* or horehound.

STICKLEBACK, in ichthyology. See Gaste-Foot-STICKS, in printing, slips oſ wood that lie between the foot of the page and the chase, to which they are wedged faſt by the quoins, to keep the form firm, in conjunction with the ſide-ſticks, which are placed at the side of the page, and fixed in the same manner by means of quoins.

STIFFLE, or great muscle, in the manege, is the part of the hind leg of a horſe which advances to­wards his belly. This is a moſt dangerous part to re­ceive a blow upon.

STIGMA, a brand or impreſſion with a hot iron ; a mark of infamy. See Stigmatizing.

Stigma, in botany, the ſummit or top of the ſtyle, accounted by the ſexualiſts the female organ of genera­tion in plants, which receives the fecundating dust of the tops of the ſtamina, and tranſmits its vapour or ef­fluvia through the ſtyle into the heart of the ſeed-bud, for the purpoſe of impregnating the feeds.

STIGMATA, in natural hiſtory, the apertures in different parts of the bodies of infects communicating with the tracheæ or air-veſſels, and ſerving for the of­fice of reſpiration.

Stigmata, in antiquity, certain marks impressed on the left ſhoulders of the ſoldiers when lifted.

Stigmata, were alſo a kind of notes or abbrevia­tions, conſiſting only of points, diſpoſed various ways; as in triangles, ſquares, croſſes, &c.

Stigmata, is alſo a term introduced by the Franciſcans, to expreſs the marks or prints of our Saviour’s wounds, ſaid to have been miraculouſly impreſſed by him on the body of their ſeraphic father St Francis.

STIGMATIZING, among the ancients, was in­flicted upon ſlaves as a puniſhment. but more frequently as a mark to know them by : in which caſe, it was done by applying a red-hot iron marked with certain letters to their fore-heads, till a fair impreſſion was made; and then pouring ink into their furrows, that the inſcription might be the more conspicuous.

Soldiers were branded in the hand with the name or character of their general.

After the ſame manner, it was cuſtomary to stigmatize the worſhippers and votaries of ſome of the gods. The marks uſed on theſe occaſions were various ; ſome­times they contained the name of the god, ſometimes his particular enſign, as the thunderbolt of Jupiter, the trident of Neptune, the ivy of Bacchus, &c. or they marked themselves with ſome myſtical number, whereby the god’s name was deſcribed. To theſe three ways of ſtigmatizing St John is ſuppoſed to refer (Rev. chap. xiii. ver. 16, 17.). Theodoret is of opinion, that the Jews were forbidden to brand themſelves with ſtigmata, becauſe the idolaters, by that ceremony, uſed to con­secrate themſelves to their falſe gods.

Among ſome nations, ſtigmatizing was conſidered as a diſtinguiſhing mark of honour and nobility. In Thrace, as Herodotus tells us @@\*, it was practiſed by none but perſons of credit, nor omitted by any but perſons of the meaneſt rank. The ancient Britons are alſo ſaid to have imprinted on the bodies of their infants the figures of animals, and other marks, with hot irons.

STIL de Grain, in the colour trade, the name of a compoſition uſed for painting in oil or water, and is made of a decoction oſ the lycium or Avignon berry, in alum-water, which is mixed with whiting into a paſte, and formed into twiſted ſticks. It ought to be

@@@[m]\* Lib. v.