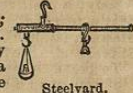


Stealth'i-ly, *ad.* In a stealthy manner.
Stealth'y, *a.* Performed by stealth; sly.
Steam, *n.* [A.-S. *stean*, Dut. *stoom*, steam; A.-S. *steman*, to steam.] An elastic fluid, into which water is converted by heat; vapor.—2, *v. n.* [pp. steaming, steamed.] To send up vapors; to fume;—to travel or move forward by steam.—3, *v. a.* To heat with, or expose to, steam; to apply steam to; to concoct with steam.
Steam'-boat, *n.* A vessel propelled by steam.
Steam'-en-gine, *n.* An engine acted on by the expansive force of steam.
Steam'er, *n.* One who steams;—a vessel or ship propelled by steam; a steam-ship.
Steam'-ship, *n.* A ship propelled by steam.
Steam'-tug, *n.* A steam tow-boat.
Ste'a-rine, *n.* [Gr. *στεάριον*, fat, tallow.] A hard fatty substance.
Ste'a-rite, *n.* [L. *steatitis*, a kind of stone; Gr. *στέαρ*, fatty, or doughy; *στεάριον*, fat, or dough.] Soapstone; a species of talc.
Steed, *n.* [A.-S. *stæda*, a stallion; Icel. *stædda*, Ger. *stade*, a mare; root of *STUN*.—Cf. Irish *stead*, Gael. *stuid*, a horse.] A horse for state or for war.
Steel, *n.* [A.-S. *stæle*; Dut. *staal*; Icel. *stæll*; Ger. *stahl*.] Iron combined with carbon; any thing made of steel, as weapons;—armor.—2, *a.* Made of steel.—3, *v. a.* [A.-S. *stælan*; Icel. *stæla*; Ger. *stählen*.] [pp. steeling, steeled.] To edge with steel; to harden.
Steel'-yard [still'yard, J. F. H. St.; *stælyard* or *stælyard*, Sm.], *n.* [STEEL and YARD; probably named from the Steelyard, a market-place in London where steel and other goods were sold.] A kind of balance for weighing.
Steep, *a.* [A.-S. *stæp*, O. Fris. *stap*, steep; Norw. *stap*, a cliff; *stappa*, to fall, to stoop (*q. v.*)] Rising or descending with great inclination; precipitous.—2, *n.* A precipice; a steep ascent or descent;—a liquid used in steeping.—3, *v. a.* [Icel. *stæppa*, to pour; Dan. *støbe*, Sw. *stipa*, to cast (as metals), to steep; a causal extension of meaning from *STOOP* (*q. v.*)] [pp. steeping, steeped.] To soak; to macerate; to dip.
Steep'le, *n.* [A.-S. *stæpel*, *stæpel*; from *steap*, high, steep (*q. v.*)] A turret or tower of various forms, usually attached to a church; a spire.
Steep'ly, *ad.* With precipitous declivity.
Steep'ness, *n.* State of being steep.
Steer, *n.* [A.-S. *stear*; Ger. *stier*; Goth. *stiar*.—Cf. L. *taurus*, Gr. *ταύρος*, a bull; Zend *stōra*, a beast of burden; Skr. *stharin*, a pack-horse; from root of A.-S. & Dan. *stora*, large; Skr. *sthadra* or *stharā*, great, coarse.] A young bullock or ox.—2, *v. a.* [A.-S. *stearan*, Dut. *sturen*, Dan. *styre*, Ger. *steuern*, to steer; Dut. *stuur*, Dan. *styr*, Ger. *steuer*, a rudder.—Cf. Gr. *στραπός*, a stake.] [pp. steering, steered.] To direct; to guide in a passage.—3, *v. n.* To direct a course.
Steer'age, *n.* Act of steering a ship; direction;—an apartment in the fore part of a ship for the crew and for poorer passengers.—*Steerage passenger*, one who occupies the steerage.
Steers'man, *n.* One who steers a ship; a pilot.
Ste'la [L.], or **Ste'le** [Gr.; root *στειν*, to stand], *n.* A small column in a building.
Stellar, *a.* [L. *stellaris*; *stella*, a star (*q. v.*)] Relating to the stars; stary; astral.
Stellate, *a.* Radiated or pointed, as a star; starred.
Stell'i-form, *a.* [L. *stella*, a star, and *forma*, shape.] Star-shaped.
Stell'i-lar, *a.* [L. *stellula*, dim. of *stella*, a star.] Star-like; stellar; stary.
Stem, *n.* [A.-S. *stefn*, *stemma*, *stefna*; closely related to *stief*, a staff (*q. v.*); Ger. & Dan. *stamme*, Dut. *stam*, a stem, a post.] The stalk of a plant or tree; a stalk; a twig;—a family; race;—[a special use of the above; it means simply a post] the prow of a ship.—2, *v. a.* [Icel. *stemma*, Dan.



Steelyard.

stemme, Ger. *stemmen*, to dam,—properly, to stop with logs or stems.] [pp. stemming, stemmed.] To oppose, as a current; to stop; to check;—to make headway against.
Stem'-wind-er, *n.* A watch wound up by turning the stem, and not by a key.
Stench, *n.* [Related to *STINK*, *a. drench* to drink; A.-S. *stenc*, a smell; *stanc*, past tense of *stincan*, to smell.—See *STINK*.] A fetid or bad smell; a stink.
Sten'cil, *n.* [Fr. *étinceler*, O. Fr. *estinceler*, to sparkle; in heraldry, to set with stars.—See *TRINSEL*.] A thin piece of leather or metal, perforated, used in painting and marking.—2, *v. a.* [pp. stencilling, stencilled.] To paint or form with a stencil.
Sten'o-graph-er, *n.* One versed in stenography.
Sten'o-graph'ic, *a.* Relating to stenography.
Sten'o-graph'ic, *n.* [Gr. *στενός*, close, narrow, and *γράφειν*, to write.] Short-hand writing.
Stent, *n.* [See *STINT* and *STUNT*.] A task; an allotted piece of work.—2, *v. a.* [pp. stenting, stented.] To assign a task to; to stint.
Sten'to'ri-an, *a.* [Related to Gr. *στενέω*, to groan, to make a noise.] Relating to *Stentor* (Homer's loud-voiced herald);—loud; vociferous.
Step, *v. n.* [A.-S. *stapan*, to go.—Cf. *STAMP*.] [pp. stepping, stepped.] To move with the feet; to go; to walk; to proceed.—2, *n.* [A.-S. *stæpe*, a pace.] A pace; a footstep;—a stair;—a round of a ladder;—a degree;—an action; a proceeding.—*Step*, used as a prefix in composition [A.-S. *steop*; Dut. & Ger. *stief*; Dan. *sted*; root of O. Ger. *stufan*, to deprive], denotes relationship by marriage; as, *step-father*, *step-mother*, *step-son*, *step-daughter*.
Steppe, *n.* [Russ. *stepe*.] A vast uncultivated plain or prairie.
Step'ping-stone, *n.* A stone to step on in crossing mud or water;—any aid or means to advancement.
Stér'co-ra'ceous (-shus), *a.* [L. *stercus*, *stercoris*, dung.] Relating to dung.
Stère, *n.* [Fr. *stère*; Gr. *στερεός*, hard, stiff, solid.—Cf. Ger. *starr*, stiff.] The metric unit of solid measure, 35.3171 cubic feet; a cubic metre; a kilolitre.
Stér'e-o-graph'ic, *a.* Relating to stereography.
Stér'e-o-graph'ic, *n.* [Gr. *στερεός*, solid, and *γράφειν*, to write.] The art of drawing the forms of solid bodies upon a plane.
Stér'e-óm'e-try, *n.* Art of measuring solid bodies.
Stér'e-óp'ti-cón, *n.* [Gr. *στερεός*, solid, and *ὄπτικός*, belonging to sight.—See *OPTRIC*.] An optical instrument which throws the reflection of photographic views on a screen, so that they stand out in relief.
Stér'e-o-scópe, *n.* [Gr. *στερεός*, solid, and *σκοπεῖν*, to see.] An optical instrument which causes the images of two pictures of the same object to combine so as to appear a solid body.
Stér'e-o-scóp'ic, *a.* Relating to the stereoscope.
Stér'e-o-týpe [stér'e-o-típ, N. W. C. H.], *n.* [Gr. *στερεός*, solid, and *τύπος*, a type.] A plate of fixed metallic type for printing;—the art of forming metallic plates for printing.—2, *v. a.* [pp. stereotyping, stereotyped.] To make stereotype plates; to print by the use of stereotype plates.—3, *a.* Pertaining to stereotype.
Stér'e-o-týp-er, *n.* One who stereotypes.
Stér'e-ótýp-y, *n.* [See *STEREOTYPE*.] The art or occupation of producing stereotype plates, or of stereotype printing.
Stér'ile, *a.* [L. *sterilis*, barren.—Cf. Gr. *στερεός*, hard, solid, dry, barren.] Barren; unfruitful; not fertile. [renness; unfruitfulness.
Ste'ril'i-ty, *n.* [Fr. *stérilité*; L. *sterilitas*.] Barrenness.
Stér'il-ize, *v. a.* [Fr. *stériliser*.] [pp. sterilizing, sterilized.] To make barren.
Stér'let, *n.* [Fr. *sterlet*; Russ. *sterliadj*.—See *STRUGON*.] A kind of sturgeon.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ä, ë, ï, ö, ü, ȳ, short; ç, é, ÿ, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hêir, hêr;

Stér'ling, *a.* [Properly, the money of the Easterns, or Eastern (German or Baltic) merchants; so called in England in early times.] Genuine; standard; pure; real; substantial;—applied to English money.
Stérn, *a.* [A.-S. *styrne*, severe; *styrnan*, to be severe; Icel. *stara*, gloom; *storr*, large.—Cf. Ger. *starr*, stiff.] Severe of look; harsh; rigid.—2, *n.* [Icel. *stjorn*, steerage.—See *STRÆR*.] The hind part of a ship, &c.
Stér'nal, *a.* Relating to the sternum.
Stérn'ly, *ad.* In a stern manner; severely.
Stérn'ness, *n.* Severity of look; harshness; rigor; inflexibility; severity; austerity. [stern.
Stérn'shéets, *n. pl.* A part of a boat near the *Stérnum*, *n.* [Neo-Latin; Gr. *στερνόν*, the breast.] (Anat.) The breast-bone.
Stér'nu-tá'tion, *n.* [L. *sternutatio*; *sternutare*, frequentative of *sternere*, to sneeze.] The act of sneezing. [Causing sneezing.
Stér'nu'ta-to-ry, *n.* Medicine for sneezing.—2, *a.* **Stér**'to-roús, *a.* [L. *sterlere*, to snore.] Respiring deeply; snoring. [tion to compositors.]
Stét, *v. imperative*. [L.] Let it stand. [A direct
Stét'h'o-scópe, *n.* [Gr. *στέθος*, the chest, and *σκοπεῖν*, to examine, to see.] (Med.) An instrument used in auscultation, for exploring the chest.
Stét've-dóre, *n.* [Sp. *estivador*, a packer; *estivar*, to stow; L. *stipare*, to pack; Gr. *στειβειν*, to stamp (*q. v.*)] A man employed in loading and unloading vessels.
Stew (stú), *v. a.* [O. E. *stuwyn*, to bathe; *stiu*, a bath, a hot-house; It. *stufa*, Sp. *estufa*, Fr. *étuve*, a stove, a sweating-room.—See *STOVE*.] [pp. stewing, stewed.] To boil or seethe slowly.—2, *v. n.* To be seethed slowly.—3, *n.* Meat stewed;—a hot-house; a brothel;—confusion.
Stew'ard, *n.* [A.-S. *steward*, a steward; from *stigo*, a sty, and *weard*, a guardian.] A manager of another's affairs. [on shipboard.
Stew'ard-ess, *n.* A woman who attends to ladies *Stew'ard-ship, *n.* The office of a steward.
Stew'ish, *a.* Suiting the brothel or stews.
Stew'pan, *n.* A pan used for stewing.
Stick, *n.* [A.-S. *sticca*; Ger. *strecken*; Icel. *stíka*; akin to *STAKE*.] A small piece of wood; a club; a cane; a staff;—[A.-S. *stecan*, Ger. *stechen*, Dut. *steken*, Dan. *stikke*, Sw. *stikka*, to stab, to prick] a stab; a thrust.—2, *v. a.* [i. stuck; pp. sticking, stuck.] [A.-S. *stician*, Dut. *steken*, Ger. *stechen*, to adhere.] To fasten on; to attach; to affix; to set;—to stab; to pierce with a pointed weapon.—3, *v. n.* To adhere; to cleave;—to stop; to remain; to be constant;—to hesitate.
Stick'i-ness, *n.* Adhesive quality; viscosity.
Stick'lác, *n.* Lac in its natural state.
Stic'kle (stik'kl), *v. n.* [A frequentative of *STICK*, to adhere.—But see *STRICKLER*, an arbitrator, an umpire.] [pp. sticking, stickled.] To contest; to altercation.
Stic'kle-bäck, *n.* [A.-S. *sticel*, a sting.—Cf. *STICK*, to prick.] A fish with a spiny back.
Stic'kler, *n.* [A.-S. *stihdan*, *stihdan*, to govern, to dispose; Dut. *stichten*, Ger. *stiften*, to institute, to establish; root of *STOP*.] A contender for trifles;—a second in a contest; an umpire.
Stick'y, *a.* Viscous; adhesive; glutinous.
Stiff, *a.* [A.-S. *stif*; Dut. *stijf*; Dan. *stiv*; Ger. *stif*.] Rigid; inflexible; stubborn; formal.
Stiff'en (stif'en), *v. a.* [Sw. *stifna*; Dan. *stivne*.—See *STIFF*.] [pp. stiffening, stiffened.] To make stiff.—2, *v. n.* To grow or become stiff.
Stiff'ly, *ad.* Rigidly; inflexibly; stubbornly.
Stiff'necked (stif'nékt), *a.* Having a stiff neck; stubborn; obstinate; headstrong.
Stiff'ness, *n.* State of being stiff.
Stif'fle (stif'fl), *v. a.* [Icel. *stífla*, to dam, to choke; Norw. *stífla*, to check; a frequentative of *stífla*, to stiffen (*q. v.*); confused also with *STIVE*.] [pp. stiffling, stifflid.] To suffocate; to smother; to choke; to suppress.*

Stig'ma, *n.*; pl. **Stig**'mas, or **Stig**'ma-ta. [Gr. *στίγμα*, a prick, a brand; *στίγειν*, to prick; root of *STRICK*.] A brand; a mark of infamy; a blot, disgrace;—a wound or scar.—(Bot.) The top of the pistil.
Stig'ma-ti-zá'tion, *n.* A marking, as with wounds.
Stig'ma-tize, *v. a.* [Gr. *στίματισειν*, to mark or brand.—See *STIGMA*.] [pp. stigmatizing, stigmatized.] To mark, as with infamy; to fix a stigma upon; to brand; to reproach.
Stile, *n.* [A.-S. *stigel*; *stigan*, to mount.] A set of steps to pass over a fence;—[Fr. *stile*; L. *stilus*, for *stilius*, a writing point or tool; root of *STRIGMA*] pin of a sundial;—a sharp point or style.
Sti'lét'tó, *n.* [It.; dim. of *stilo*, L. *stilus*, a point, a stile (*q. v.*)] A small, round dagger;—an instrument to make eyelet-holes.
Still, *v. a.* [A.-S. *stille*, Ger. *still*, Dut. *stil*, Dan. *stille*, still, quiet; root of A.-S. *steal*, a place.—See *STALL*.] [pp. stilling, stilled.] To make silent; to quiet.—2, *a.* Silent; quiet; calm;—motionless.—3, *ad.* Till now; nevertheless; always.—4, *n.* [L. *stillare*, to distil (*q. v.*); *stilla*, a drop.] A vessel for distillation; an alembic.
Still'born, *a.* Born lifeless; dead-born.
Still'-life, *n.* (Painting.) A representation of such things as are without animal life.
Still'ness, *n.* Quiet; silence; taciturnity.
Still'ly, *ad.* Silently; not loudly; calmly.—2, *a.* Still; calm; quiet. [Poet.]
Stilt, *n.* [Sw. *stilla*, Dan. *stytte*, Dut. *stelt*, Ger. *stetze*, a stilt.—Cf. Dan. *stytte*, to stalk; *stolt*, proud.—See *STALK*.] A walking support used by boys;—a plough-handle.
Stilt'ed, *a.* Elevated and artificial; pompous.
Stim'u-lant, *a.* [L. *stimulus*.—See *STIMULATE*.] Stimulating; exciting.—2, *n.* A stimulating medicine; any thing that stimulates; excitement; stimulus.
Stim'u-lá'te, *v. a.* [L. *stimulare*, *stimulatum*, to goad; *stimulus*, a goad; root of *STIGMA* (*q. v.*)] [pp. stimulating, stimulated.] To goad; to prick forward; to excite; to spur on; to quicken.
Stim'u-lá'tion, *n.* [L. *stimulatio*.] The act of stimulating; excitement;—action of stimulants.
Stim'u-lá'tive, *a.* Stimulating.—2, *n.* That which stimulates.
Stim'u-lús, *n.*; pl. **Stim**'u-li. [L. for "a goad."—See *STIMULATE*.] A spur; that which stimulates; a stimulant.
Sting, *v. a.* [A.-S. *stingan*, Dan. *stinge*, to sting; forms parallel to *STRICK* (*q. v.*)] [i. stung; pp. stinging, stung.] To pierce or wound with a point or sting.—2, *n.* A sharp point;—any thing that gives pain;—remorse of conscience.
Stin'gi-ness, *n.* Niggardliness; covetousness.
Sting'ráy, *n.* A large fish with a sharp spine in its tail; a ray of several species.
Stin'gy, *a.* [Cf. Local & Colloquial *stinch*, *stinky*, to be close; A.-S. *scencan*, to deal out, to pour out; from *scencan*, a shank, a hollow bone,—hence, a pipe. From the same source comes Ger. *schenken*, to send, to give, to pour out.] Covetous; niggardly; avaricious.
Stink, *v. n.* [A.-S. *stincan*; Dut. & Ger. *stinken*.] [i. stunk or stank; pp. stinking, stunk.] To emit an offensive smell.—2, *n.* An offensive smell; stench.
Stint, *v. a.* [A.-S. *stintan*, Icel. *stytta*, for *stytta*, to shorten, to limit.—See *STUNT*.] [pp. stinting, stinted.] To bound; to limit; to confine;—to assign.—2, *n.* A limit; a quantity assigned.
Stipe, *n.* [L. *stipes*, a stem.] The stalk of a fern-leaf; a stem.
Sti'pend, *n.* [L. *stipendium*; *stips*, a small coin, a payment, and *pendere*, to weigh out, to pay.] Wages; a settled pay; salary.
Sti'pénd'i-a-ry, *a.* [L. *stipendiarius*.] Relating to a stipend; receiving a stipend or pay.—2, *n.* One who receives a stipend.

mien, sîr; môve, nôr, sôn; búll, búr, râle, hse.—Ç, Ç, ç, soft; Ç, ç, ç, hard; ç as z; ç as gz; this.

Stip'ple (stip'pl), *v. a.* [Dut. *stippel*, a dot; *stip-pelen*, to speckle; *stippen*, to prick; a dim. of *stap*.] [*pp.* stippling, stippled.] To engrave by means of dots.—2, *n.* A mode of engraving by dots. [*of dots.*]

Stip'pling, *n.* The act of engraving by the use of dots.

Stip'pl-late, *v. n.* [L. *stipulari*, stipulated, to bargain, to arrange; O. L. *stipulus*, firm. The derivation from *stipula*, a straw (as a pledge), is discredited.] [*pp.* stipulating, stipulated.] To contract; to engage.

Stip'pl-late, *a.* (Bot.) Having stipules.

Stip'pl-latio, *n.* [L. *stipulatio*.] The act of stipulating; a contract; a bargain; terms; condition; article.

Stip'pl-lator, *n.* [L.] One who contracts.

Stip'ple, *n.* (Bot.) [L. *stipula*, a diminutive of *stips* or *stipes*, a stalk.—Cf. *strucale*.] A scale at the base of a petiole or a leaf-stalk.

Stir, *v. a.* [A.-S. *stirian*, to move; Ger. *stören*, to disturb; Icel. *stýrr*, a stir.—Cf. L. *sternere*, to scatter.] [*pp.* stirring, stirred.] To put in motion; to instigate; to move; to agitate; to incite; to rouse; to raise.—2, *v. n.* To move; to be in motion.—3, *n.* Tumult; commotion; disturbance.

Stirrup (stir'rup or stür'rup) [stür'rup, *F. Ja. Sm. Sl. I.*, *n.* [A.-S. *stirap*; *stigan*, to mount, and *rap*, a rope; Ger. *stegrei*, a stirrup.] An iron for a horseman's foot to rest in.

Stitch, *v. a.* [A.-S. *stican*, a pricking; *stician*, to stick; Ger. *stich*, a stitch; *sticken*, to stitch; a softened form of *stocck*.] [*pp.* stitching, stitched.] To sew; to join; to unite.—2, *v. n.* To work with a needle.—3, *n.* A pass of a needle;—a sharp pain.

Stith'y, *n.* [Icel. *sted*, Sw. *stid*, an anvil; from its firmness: akin to *stready*.] An anvil; a smithy;—a disease in oxen.

Stive, *v. a.* [L. *stipare*, to pack: akin to *strove* and *strew*.] [*pp.* stiving, stived.] To stuff up; to stow;—to heat. [*copper coin*, worth two cents.]

Stiver, *n.* [Dut. *stiver*; Ger. *stüber*.] A Dutch coin.

Stoat, *n.* [Perhaps O. E. *stot*, a male animal.—Cf. Sw. *stut*, a bull.] An animal, the ermine.

Stoek, *n.* [A.-S. *stocce*; Dut. & Dan. *stok*; Ger. *stock*; Fr. *estoc*: akin to *sticck* and *stake*.] The trunk, stem, or body of a plant or tree;—a post;—a dunce; a dolt;—a close neck-cloth; a cravat;—lineage; race;—cattle in general;—a store; a capital; capital in shares; a fund of money;—the frame of a gun;—a handle.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* stocking, stocked.] To store; to fill sufficiently.

Stoek-ade', *n.* [From *Stoek*, a stake or post; formed in imitation of Sp. *estocada*, It. *stoccata*, a defence, a thrust in fencing; *stocco*, a short sword: cognate with *Stoek*.] An enclosure of pointed stakes.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* stockading, stockaded.] To fortify with pointed stakes.

Stoek'fish, *n.* Codfish dried hard, without salt.

Stoek'höld-er, *n.* An owner of stock.

Stoek'ing, *n.* [From *Stoek*, a trunk, a post.] A covering for the leg and foot.

Stoeks, *n. pl.* A structure for confining the legs of offenders;—a frame;—public or other funds.

Stoek'y, *a.* Stout; short and thick.

Sto'ic, *n.* [Gr. *στωικός*, a stoic; *στοά*, or *στοά*, a colonnade; since Zeno taught under a colonnade at Athens.] A philosopher of the sect of Zeno;—one who is stoical or unfeeling.

Sto'ic, } *a.* Relating to the Stoics;—cold; want-
Sto'ic-al, } ing feeling or sensibility.
Sto'ic-al-ly, } *ad.* In a stoical manner.

Sto'ic-ism, *n.* The system, doctrines, or manners of the Stoics;—insensibility; apathy.

Stoek'er, *n.* [Dut. *stoker*, a kindler; *stoken*, to kindle: akin to *sticck*; from the use of a poker in stirring fires.] One who attends to a fire in a brew-house or steam-engine.

ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, short; a, e, i, o, u, y, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hëir, hër;

Stöle, *n.* [A.-S. *stole*, L. *stola*, Gr. *σολή*, a robe; *στρέλλαν*, to set, to array, to equip.] A long vest; a robe; a vestment of a priest or of a matron.—2, *i.* from *stole*. [*of dots.*]

Stöl'id, *a.* [L. *stolidus*.] Very dull; stupid; apathetic.

Stöl'id-ty, *n.* [L. *stoliditas*.] Stupidity; apathy; heaviness.

Stöl'on, *n.* [Fr.; L. *stolo*, *stolonis*, a shoot.] (Bot.) A rooted creeping shoot or runner.

Stöl-ö-nif'er-ous, *a.* [L. *stolo*, a shoot, and *ferre*, to bear.] Putting forth stolons.

Stöm'a, *n.*; pl. **Stöm'a-ta**. [Gr. *στόμα*, a mouth.—Cf. Zend *staman*, a mouth.] A breathing-pore; a leaf-pore.

Stöm'ash, *n.* [L. *stomachus*, Gr. *στόμακος*, a mouth, gullet, stomach; dim. of *στόμα*, a mouth.] The organ in which food is digested;—appetite;—temper;—pride.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* stomaching, stomachied.] To receive or hold in the stomach;—to resent;—to put up with.

Stöm'a-cher, *n.* An ornament for the breast.

Stöm-mäsh'ic, *n.* A medicine for the stomach.—2, *a.* [Gr. *στομαχικός*, relating to the stomach.] Relating to, or good for, the stomach.

Stöne, *n.* [A.-S. *stan*; Dut. *steen*; Dan. *sten*; Ger. *stein*.—Cf. Gr. *στία*, a stone.] A concretion of some species of earth, as lime, clay, silex, &c., smaller than a rock, and larger than gravel; a mineral not ductile or malleable;—a gem;—a concretion in the kidneys or bladder;—a weight of fourteen pounds;—a monument;—a case containing a kernel or seed.—2, *a.* Made or consisting of stone.—3, *v. a.* [*pp.* stoning, stoned.] To beat or kill with stones.

Stöne'-blind, *a.* Completely blind.

Stöne'-fruit, *n.* Peaches, plums, apricots, &c.

Stöne-mä'son (mä'sn), *n.* A mason who works in stone.

Stöne'-wäre, *n.* Ware made of flint and clay.

Stön'-ly, *ad.* With stony coldness or hardness; hardly; unfeelingly; unrelentingly.

Stön'-ness, *n.* The state of being stony.

Stön'y, *a.* Made of or full of stones; hard.

Stood (stüd), *i. & p.* from *stand*.

Stoek (stök), [stök, *Ja. K. M. C. Sl.*, *n.* [Low Ger. *stuck*, Ger. *stuck*, a stack of stow.] A shock of corn containing twelve sheaves.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* stoeking, stoeked.] To set up in stocks.

Stöel, *n.* [A.-S. & Dan. *stol*; Dut. *stoel*; Ger. *stuhl*.—Cf. Russ. *stol*, Lith. *stolas*, a table; Gr. *στῆλη*, a pillar; *στα*, to stand.] A seat without a back; a bench;—evacuation from the bowels.—[L. *stolo*, a shoot.] (Bot.) A plant; a shoot.—2, *v. n.* [*pp.* stooling, stoolied.] To send out shoots.

Stöel'-pig-son, *n.* [Local E. *stale*, a decoy;—akin to *stall*, to halt, to stop.] A decoy pigeon;—a person used as a decoy.

Stöep, *v. n.* [A.-S. *stopian*, O. Dut. *stoppen*, to stoop; Sw. *stupa*, to fall.] [*pp.* stooping, stooped.] To bend down; to bend forward;—to yield; to submit; to condescend.—2, *n.* The act of stooping;—[see *stoup*] a vessel of liquor;—[Dut. *stoepe*.—See *strep*] a porch with steps; door-steps.

Stöp, *v. a.* [A.-S. *stoppan*, Dut. *stoppen*, Dan. *stoppe*, Ger. *stopfen*, to stop; It. *stoppare*, to stop, to cram with tow; L. *stupa*, Gr. *στύπη*, tow.—Cf. Fr. *stopper*, O. Fr. *stopper*, to stop, to stuff (*q. v.*)] [*pp.* stopping, stopped.] To hinder from proceeding; to check; to hinder; to obstruct; to close up.—2, *v. n.* To cease to proceed; to pause.—3, *n.* A pause; a cessation;—obstruction; obstacle;—a mark or point in writing or printing;—regulation in music; a set of organ-pipes. [*off.*]

Stöp'-cöck, *n.* A pipe made to turn water on or off.

Stöpe, *v. a.* [Root of *strep*.] [*pp.* stoping, stoped.] To cut away in steps.—2, *n.* One of a series of steps or shelves in a mine.

Stöp'page, *n.* Act of stopping; obstruction.

Stöp'per, } *n.* [Cf. *estoppel*.] That by which any
Stöp'ple, } hole of any vessel is filled up; a plug.

ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, short; a, e, i, o, u, y, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hëir, hër;

Stör'age, *n.* Act of, or pay for, storing.

Stör'ax, *n.* [L. *storax* or *styrax*; Gr. *στυράξ*.] A plant;—a fragrant resin; styrax.

Störe, *n.* [Late L. *staurum* or *instaurum*, a store; L. *instaurare*, to build: cognate with Gr. *στῆναι*, a stake, also upright; Skr. *sthavara*, fixed, stable; *stha*, to stand (*q. v.*)] A large quantity; plenty; a stock accumulated;—a magazine;—a storehouse;—a warehouse;—a retailer's shop;—Military stores, provisions, clothing, arms, ammunition, &c.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* storing, stored.] To furnish; to lay up; to hoard.

Störe'höise, *n.* A magazine; a warehouse.

Störk, *n.* [A.-S. *storc*; Dut. *stork*, & Ger. *stork*.] A large bird of passage.

Stör'm, *n.* [A.-S. *sturm*, & Dan. *storm*; Ger. *sturm*; Gael. & Irish, *stóirm*: root of *strew*; L. *sternere*, to overthrow.] A violent wind accompanied by rain, hail, or snow; a tempest; a high wind;—violent assault;—tumult; bustle.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* storming, stormed.] To attack by force or violence.—3, *v. n.* To raise tempests; to rage.

Stör'm'i-näss, *n.* State of being stormy.

Stör'm'y, *a.* Tempestuous; windy; violent.

Stör'ry, *n.* [From L. *historia*, history (*q. v.*)] A narration either true or false; a narrative; a tale; a fable; a fiction;—[probably from O. Fr. *estorer*, to build, to store (*q. v.*); *estorée*, built] a stage or floor of a building; a loft; a set of rooms.

Stoup (stüp), *n.*; **stoup** or **stüpp**, *n.* [A.-S. *stoup*, Dut. *stoup*, Ger. *stumpf*, a cup.] A basin for holy water in a church;—a bucket; a picher.

Stöüt, *a.* [A.-S. *stolt*, bold; Ger. *stolz*; O. Dut. *stolt*, bold; O. Fr. *estout*, stout; probably related to *stolid*.] Strong; fleshy; robust;—valiant; brave;—obstinate; stubborn.—2, *n.* Strong beer.

Stöüt'ly, *ad.* Lustily; boldly; obstinately.

Stöüt'ness, *n.* Strength; valor; boldness.

Stöve, *n.* [O. Dut. & Low Ger. *stove*, a stew (*q. v.*), a hot-house; Ger. *stube*, a room; It. *stufa*, Sp. *estufa*, Fr. *étuve*, a stove; O. Ger. *stupa*, a bath-room.] A hot-house;—a place for a fire.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* stoving, stoved.] To keep warm in a house heated.—3, *i. & p.* from *stare*.

Stö'ver, *n.* [O. Fr. *estover*, provisions: probably akin to *strow*.] Fodder for cattle; hay; straw.

Stöw (stö), *v. a.* [A.-S. *stow*, O. Fris. *sto*, a place.] [*pp.* stowing, stowed.] To lay up; to deposit in order.

Stöw'age, *n.* Act of stowing;—room; deposit.

Strä-bis'mus, *n.* [Neo-Latin; a military act; a squint; *στραβός*, L. *strabus*, squinting: root of Gr. *στρέβειν* to turn.] (Med.) An obliquity of the axis of the eye; a squinting; cross-eye.

Sträd'dle, *v. n.* [A frequentative of *stride*.] [*pp.* straddling, straddled.] To separate the legs widely; to walk awkwardly; to stride.—2, *n.* Divarication; stride.

Sträg'gle, *v. n.* [O. E. *strackle*, frequentative of *straken*, A.-S. *stracan*, to go, to strike (*q. v.*)] [*pp.* stragglng, straggled.] To wander; to rove; to ramble;—to be dispersed.

Sträg'ler, *n.* A wanderer; a rover.

Sträight (strät), *a.* [A.-S. *strecht*, stretched; *strec-can*, to stretch (*q. v.*)] Not crooked; direct.—2, *ad.* Immediately; directly.

Sträight'en (strät'n), *v. a.* [*pp.* straightening, straightened.] To make straight.

Sträight-för'ward, *a.* Direct; upright.

Sträight'ly (strät'ly), *ad.* In a right line;—strictly.

Sträight'ness (strät'ness), *n.* Rectitude.

Sträight'wäy (strät'wä), *ad.* Immediately.

Sträin, *v. a.* [L. *stringere*, to stretch (*q. v.*); O. Fr. *estraindre*.] [*pp.* straining, strained.] To force through some porous substance, or through interstices; to filter;—to sprain;—to make tense; to force; to constrain.—2, *v. n.* To make violent efforts.—3, *n.* A violent effort; sprain;—a style of speaking;—a song; a note;—turn;—stock or breed. [instrument of filtration; a filter.]

Sträin'er, *n.* He who or that which strains;—an

Sträit, *a.* [O. Fr. *estreit*; Fr. *étroit*; L. *stringere*, strictum, to stretch; *strictus*, strict, stretched.] Narrow; close; strict; difficult.—2, *n.* A narrow pass or channel, as between two seas;—state of distress; difficulty.

Sträit'en (strät'n), *v. a.* [*pp.* straitening, straitened.] To make narrow; to contract;—to confine; to distress.

Sträit'laced (-läst), *a.* Stiff; strict; rigid.

Sträit'ly, *ad.* Narrowly; strictly; closely.

Sträit'ness, *n.* Narrowness; rigor; distress.

Sträke, *n.* [A form of *streak*.] An iron plate by which the joints in the felloes of a wheel are defended; the rim or tire of a wheel;—a seam between two planks in a ship.

Strä-mö'ni-üm, *n.* [Neo-Latin; perhaps from the root of *sternere*, *stravi*, *stratum*, to overthrow; from its narcotic qualities.] The thorn-apple; a narcotic plant used in medicine.

Stränd, *n.* [A.-S. *strand*, & Ger. *strand*; Icel. *strönd*.] Verge of the sea or a river; shore;—[Dut. *streun*, Ger. *stränne*, a skein; *strang*, a string (*q. v.*); Gr. *στραγγός*, twisted] a lesser cord in a rope or twist.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* stranding, stranded.] To force on the strand or shallows.—3, *v. n.* To run aground.

Stränge, *a.* [Fr. *étrange*; O. Fr. *estrange*; L. *extraneus*, foreign, extraneous (*q. v.*)] Foreign; unknown; odd.

Stränge'ly, *ad.* In a strange manner; oddly.

Stränge'ness, *n.* Quality of being strange.

Strän'ger, *n.* [Fr. *étranger*; O. Fr. *estrangeier*.—See *STRANGE*.] One unknown; a foreigner.

Strän'gle (sträng'gl), *v. a.* [L. *strangulare*; Gr. *στραγγαλέειν*; *στραγγάλη*, a halter; *στραγγός*, twisted.] [*pp.* strangling, strangled.] To kill by intercepting the breath; to choke.

Strän'gü-lä-ted, *a.* Strangled; compressed.

Strän'gü-lä'tion, *n.* [L. *strangulatio*.—See *STRANGULE*.] The act of strangling.

Strän'gü-ry, *n.* [L. *stranguria*; Gr. *στραγγουρία*; *στραγγή*, a drop, and *ούρον*, urine (*q. v.*)] A difficulty in voiding urine.

Sträp, *n.* [A.-S. *strop*; L. *strappus* or *stroppus*, a thong; Gr. *στρόφος*, a cord; *στρέβειν*, to twist.] A strip of leather; a strop.—2, *v. a.* [*pp.* strapping, strapped.] To beat or sharpen with a strap.

Sträp'ping, *a.* Vast; large; vigorous. [Low.]

Sträss, *n.* [Its inventor's name.] A kind of glass for artificial gems.

Strä'ta, *n. pl.* [L.] Layers. See *STRATUM*.

Strät'a-gem, *n.* [Gr. *στρατήγημα*, a military act; *στρατηγός*, a general, *στρατός*, an army, and *ἀγειν*, to lead.] A plan or scheme to obtain some advantage; a manoeuvre; a trick; a ruse.

Strä-täg'ic, } *a.* [Gr. *στρατηγικός*.] Pertaining
Strä-täg'i-cal, } to or performed by strategy.

Strät'e-gist, *n.* One versed in strategy.

Strät'e-gy, *n.* [Gr. *στρατηγία*; *στρατηγός*, a general.—Cf. *STRATAGEM*.] Military science; tactics.

Strät'i-fi-cä'tion, *n.* Arrangement in layers.

Strät'i-fy, *v. a.* [L. *stratum*, a layer, and *feri*, to become.] [*pp.* stratifying, stratified.] To range in beds or layers; to form into strata.

Strät'um, *n.*; pl. **Strät'ta**. [L. for "a layer;" *sternere*, *stratum*, to spread, to lay flat.] A layer; a layer of gravel, earth, stone, or rocks.

Sträw, *n.* [A.-S. *strew*; Icel. *stra*; Dut. *stroo*; Ger. *stroh*; Dan. *straa*: akin to *strew*.] The stalk of grain, as wheat, rye, &c.

Sträw'ber-ry, *n.* [A.-S. *strewberige*; probably from the strawy look of its runners.] A plant and its fruit.

Sträw'-cöl-or, *n.* The color of straw. [*fruit.*]

Sträw'-cöl-ored (sträw'kül-örd), *a.* Of the color of straw; light yellow.

Sträw'y, *a.* Made of straw; like straw; light.

Sträy, *v. n.* [O. Fr. *estrayer*, from *estré*, a street (*q. v.*)]—Cf. Prov. *estrader*, a rover; *estrada*, a street.] [*pp.* straying, strayed.] To wander; to rove; to err.—2, *n.* An animal lost by wandering.—3, *a.* Gone astray; wandering.

mien, sör, möve, nör, sön; bäll, bür, räule, üse.—G, g, soft; p, q, z, hard; s as z; x as gz; this.

Streak, *n.* [A.-S. *stria*, Dan. *streg*, Dut. *streek*, a stroke.—See STRIKE.] A line of color; a stripe; a mark.—2, *v. a.* [pp. streaking, streaked.] To stripe; to variegate; to dapple.

Stream, *n.* [A.-S. *stream*, Dut. *stroom*, Dan. *ström*, Ger. *strom*, a stream.—Cf. Skr. *stru*, Gr. *πέειν*, to flow.] A running water; a current.—2, *v. n.* [pp. streaming, streamed.] To flow; to run; to issue forth.

Stream'er, *n.* An ensign; a flag; a pennon.

Stream'let (strēm'let), *n.* A small stream.

Street, *n.* [A.-S. *stræt*; L. *strata via*, a paved way; *sternere*, *stratum*, to throw down, to scatter, to pave.] A public way in a town or city; a way; a paved way between houses.

Strength, *n.* [From STRONG, as length from long.] The active power of an animal body; power of endurance or resistance;—intellectual power; power of any kind; force; vigor; energy; potency;—a fortress;—support.

Strength'en (strēng'thēn), *v. a.* [pp. strength'ening, strengthened.] To make strong.—2, *v. n.* To grow strong.

Strēn'ū-ōis, *a.* [L. *strenuus*; Gr. *σπηνής*, strong.] Bold; active; ardent; zealous; earnest; urgent; spirited; energetic; vehement.

Strēn'ū-ōis-ly, *ad.* In a strenuous manner.

Strēn'ū-ōis-ness, *n.* State of being strenuous.

Stress, *n.* [Sometimes equivalent to DISTRESS; O. Fr. *estrecir*, fictive L. *strictiare*, to pinch, to straiten; L. *ex*, out, and *stringere*, *strictum*, to strain (*q. v.*.)] Importance; weight; violence; force; strain; emphasis; accent.

Stretch, *v. a.* [A.-S. *strecan*, Dut. *strekken*, Ger. *strecken*, to stretch.—Cf. A.-S. *strec*, strong (*q. v.*); *stearc*, stark; L. *stringere*, *strictum*, to strain; Gr. *σπαιγός*, twisted; akin to STRING and STRAIGHT.] [pp. stretching, stretched.] To extend; to expand; to draw out.—2, *v. n.* To be extended or drawn out.—3, *n.* Extension; reach; effort; strain.

Stretch'er, *n.* He who or that which stretches;—a litter for carrying wounded men.

Strew (strū or strō), *v. a.* [A.-S. *strewian*, from *strewan*, straw (*q. v.*); Dut. *strooijen*, from *stroot*, straw.—Cf. Ger. *streuen*, Dan. *strøe*, to strew.] [i. strewed; pp. strewing, strewed or strown.] To spread; to scatter; to strow.

Stri'ae, *n. pl.* [L.] Minute channels, lines, or flutings.—(Arch.) Fillets in fluted columns.

Stri'ate, or **Stri'at-ed**, *a.* [L. *striare*, *striatum*, to furrow; *stria* or *strix*, a furrow.] Formed in striae; furrowed; channelled.

Stri-a'tion, *n.* The state of being striated;—a minute line or channel; the arrangement of striae.

Strick'en (strik'kn), *p.* from *strike*. Afflicted; smitten;—far gone; advanced in years.

Strict, *a.* [L. *stringere*, *strictum*, to strain (*q. v.*.)] Exact; severe; rigorous; rigid.

Strict'ly, *ad.* Exactly; precisely; rigorously.

Strict'ness, *n.* Quality of being strict; exactness; severity; rigor; austerity.

Strict'ure (strikt'yūr), *n.* [L. *strictura*, a contraction; *stringere*, *strictum*, to strain.] A stroke;—contraction;—a touch of criticism; a critical remark; a censure; *animadversion*.

Stride, *n.* [A.-S. *stridan*, Low Ger. *striden*, *streven*, to stride, to walk with effort,—properly, to stride (*q. v.*.)] A long step; a straddle.—2, *v. n.* [i. strode or strid; pp. striding, stridden or strid.] To walk with strides or long steps; to straddle.

Stri'dent, *a.* [L. *stridere*, to creak; part. *stridentis*.] Harsh and shrill; grating.

Stri'dor, *n.* [L.] A shrill, grating sound.

Stri'd-ū-lā'tion, *n.* The act of stridulating, or making a shrill, grating noise.

Stri'd-ū-loūs, *a.* [L. *stridulosus*, *stridulus*.—See STRIDENT.] Making a small noise; creaking.

Strife, *n.* [From STRIVE (*q. v.*); O. Fr. *estrif*, Fris. *strid*, Dut. *strijd*, Ger. *streit*, strife.] Contention; contest; discord.

ā, ē, ī, ō, ū, ȳ, long; ä, ē, ī, ö, ū, ȳ, short; a, e, i, o, u, x, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; hēir, hēr;

Stri'g'il, *n.* [L. *strigilis*.—Cf. *stringere*, to strain, to draw, to rub.] A flesh-scraper.

Strike, *v. a.* [Dut. *strijken*, Dan. *stryge*, Ger. *streichen*, to stroke,—also to rove; A.-S. *strican*, to go, to touch lightly.] [i. struck; pp. striking, struck or stricken.] To hit with a blow; to smite;—to contract;—to lower, as colors.—2, *v. n.* To hit; to collide; to dash;—[A.-S. *strican*, to go] to go; to move swiftly;—to cease from work in order to obtain higher wages.—3, *n.* A dry measure;—strickle;—a sudden revolt, as of workmen, to obtain higher wages.

Strik'er, *n.* A person or thing that strikes.

Strik'ing, *p. a.* Surprising; wonderful.

Strik'ing-ly, *ad.* So as to affect or surprise.

String, *n.* [A.-S. *streng*; Dut. *streng*; Ger. *strang*; akin to STRAIN.—Cf. Gr. *σπαιγός*, a halter; *σπαιγός*, twisted; L. *stringere*, to draw.] A cord; line; tendon; fibre;—series.—2, *v. a.* [i. strung; pp. stringing, strung or stringed.] To furnish with strings; to put in tune;—to deprive of strings;—to file or put on a string; to file.

Stringed (stringd), *a.* Having strings.

Strin'gen-ey, *n.* The state or quality of being stringing; severity; rigor.

Strin'gent, *a.* [L. *stringere*, *strictum*, to draw, to bind; part. *stringentis*.] Binding; strict; severe; rigid.

String'er, *n.* One who strings;—a long beam.

String'hält, *n.* A disorder or convulsive action in the hind leg of a horse; spring-halt.

String'i-ness, *n.* Quality of being stringy.

String'y, *a.* Fibrous; filamentous; ropy.

Strip, *v. a.* [A.-S. *strypan*, Dut. *stroopen*, to plunder, to strip,—formerly, to flay.] [i. stripped; pp. stripping, stripped, sometimes stript.] To deprive of covering; to make naked; to divest; to rob.—2, *v. n.* To undress; to disrobe.—3, *n.* A long narrow shred or piece; a slip.

Stripe, *v. a.* [Dut. *streep*, Low Ger. *stripe*, Ger. *streif*, a stripe, a strip; akin to STRIP in the sense of to flay.] [pp. striping, striped.] To variegate with lines;—to beat.—2, *n.* A colored streak;—a blow; a lash;—a mark made by a lash.

Stri'ped [stript, I. St. Wb.; strip'ed, H.], *a.* Having stripes or colored streaks.

Stri'pling, *n.* [A dim. of STRIP,—meaning one as thin as a strip or streak.] A young person; a youth; a tall or growing lad.

Strive, *v. n.* [O. Fr. *estriver*; Low Ger. *streven*, to strive,—also to stride (*q. v.*.)] [i. strove; pp. striving, striven.] To struggle; to labor; to contend; to aim.

Strōb'ile, *n.* [L. *strobilus*; Gr. *στροβίλος*; from *στρέφειν*, to twist.] (Bot.) The fruit or cone of the fir-tree or of other similar trees.

Strōde, *v.* Did stride.

Strōke, *n.* [From STRIKE.] A blow; a knock;—a gentle rubbing movement;—an effort;—affliction;—touch of a pencil;—the man who rows the utmost oar, and who gives time to the others.—2, *v. a.* [A.-S. *stracian*; Ger. *streichen*.—See STRIKE.] [pp. stroking, stroked.] To rub gently; to soothe.

Strōll, *v. n.* [A parallel form of STRAGGLE.—Cf. Swiss *strolchen*, root of Ger. *streichen*, to strike, to ramble.—See STRIKE and STRUGGLE.] [pp. strolling, strolled.] To wander; to ramble; to rove.—2, *n.* A ramble; a wandering.

Strōll'er, *n.* A vagrant; a wanderer.

Strōng, *a.* [A.-S. *strang*, Dut. Ger., & Dan. *streng*, strict.] Having strength; powerful; cogent; mighty; hale; robust;—intoxicating.

Strōng'hōld, *n.* A fortified place; a fastness.

Strōng'ly, *ad.* With strength; powerfully.

Strōn'ti-a (strōn'shē-ā), *n.* [Named from the mineral *strontian*.] Oxide of strontium.

Strōn'ti-an (strōn'shē-an), *n.* [From the parish of *Strontian* (stron-tē-ān), in Scotland.] A mineral containing strontia.

Strōn'ti-ūm (strōn'shē-ūm), *n.* A rare metal.

Strōp, *n.* [See STRAP.] A piece of rope;—a strap; a razor-strop.—2, *v. a.* [pp. stropping, stropped.] To apply a strop to; to strap.

Strō'phe, *n.* [Gr. *στροφή*, a turning; *σπέφειν*, to turn.] (Poetry.) A division of a Greek choral poem or ode; a stanza.

Strōve, *i.* from *strive*.

Strōw (strō), *v. a.* [See STREW.] [i. strowed; pp. strowing, strowed or strown.] To spread by scattering; to scatter; to strew.

Strūck, *i.* & *p.* from *strike*.

Strūct'ū-ral, *a.* Relating to structure.

Strūct'ūre (strūkt'yūr), *n.* [L. *structura*; *struere*, *structum*, to heap up, to build.] Form; construction;—an edifice.

Strūg'gle (strūg'gl), *v. n.* [A frequentative form of STRIKE.—Cf. Ger. *straukeln*, Dut. *struikelen*, to stumble.] [pp. struggling, struggled.] To labor; to strive; to contest.—2, *n.* Labor; effort; contest; conflict.

Strūm, *v. a.* & *v. n.* [Imitative.—Cf. DRUM and THURM.] [pp. strumming, strummed.] To play, as a piano, coarsely and without expression.

Strū'ma, *n.* [L.; akin to *struere*, to build.] Scrofula;—goitre; a swelling.

Strū'mōse', *a.* [L. *strumosus*.—See STRUMA.] Scrofulous.

Strūm'pet, *n.* [It. *stuprare*, Sp. *estrapar*, L. *stuprare*, to ravish; *stuprum*, ravishment.] A lewd woman; a prostitute.

Strūng, *i.* & *p.* from *string*.

Strūt, *v. n.* [Dan. *strude*, *strulle*, Low Ger. *strotsen*, to strut; *strut*, stiff.] [pp. strutting, strutted.] To walk with affected dignity.—2, *n.* An affected, stately walk;—a support; a prop.

Strū'ch'nj-a, *n.* [Gr. *σπυγών*, nightshade.] A Strū'ch'njine, poisonous, alkaloidal substance, used in medicine.

Stūb, *n.* [A.-S. *styp*; Dan. *støb*; Dut. *stobbe*.—Cf. Gr. *στυπος*, a stump; L. *stipes*, a stem; Skr. *stamba*, a post; akin to STAND.] A thick, short stock; a log; a stump;—the part of a leaf left in a check-book after a check is removed.—2, *v. a.* [pp. stubbing, stubbed.] To grub up; to clear off.

Stūb'bed, *a.* Truncated; short and thick.

Stūb'ble (stūb'bl), *n.* [Ger. & Dut. *stoppel*; O. Fr. *estouble*; L. *stipula*, dim. of *stipes*, a stalk.] Stalks of grain after reaping.

Stūb'born, *a.* [O. E. *stypburne*, stiff, austere; A.-S. *styp*, a stub (*q. v.*.)] Obstinate; inflexible; stiff.

Stūb'born-ly, *ad.* Obstinate; inflexibly.

Stūb'born-ness, *n.* Obstinate; contumacy.

Stūc'cō, *n.* [It.; Ger. *stuck*, plaster; akin to Ger. *stück*, a patch, a piece.] A fine plaster for walls.—2, *v. a.* [pp. stuccoing, stuccoed.] To plaster walls with stucco.

Stūck, *i.* & *p.* from *stick*.

Stūd, *n.* [A.-S. *stud*, Sw. & Dan. *stüd*, Icel. *stod*, a post; root *sta-*, to stand.] A piece of timber for a support; a post;—a knob; a nail;—[A.-S., Icel., & Dan. *stod*; Ger. *gestüt*, a stud; Lith. *stodus*, a drove of horses; root *sta-*, to stand; this word is related to STEEP] a set of horses.—2, *v. a.* [pp. studying, studied.] To adorn; to set with.

Stūd'ing-sail, *n.* (Naut.) A narrow sail set at the outer edge of the square-sail.

Stū'dent, *n.* [L. *studere*, part. *studentis*, to study, to be zealous.] One devoted to study; a scholar.

Stūd'hōse, *n.* A breeding horse; a stallion.

Stūd'jed (stūd'jēd), *a.* Learned; versed in study;—premeditated; precise; formal.

Stūd'j-ō, *n.*; pl. **Stūd'j-ōs**. [It. for a "study" (*q. v.*), & "school." An artist's workshop.]

Stūd'j-ōis, *a.* [L. *studiosus*.] Devoted to study; diligent; careful.

Stūd'j-ōis-ly, *ad.* With study; diligently.

Stūd'j-ōis-ness, *n.* Addiction to study.

Stūd'y, *n.* [O. Fr. *estude*; Fr. *étude*; L. *studium*, study, zeal.] Application to books and learning; attention; meditation;—a room for study.

—2, *v. n.* [pp. studying, studied.] To think closely; to muse.—3, *v. a.* To search into; to learn; to strive zealously.

Stūff, *n.* [Fr. *stoff*, It. *stoffa*, Ger. *stoff*, stuff; L. *stupa*, tow, matter used in stuffing.] Any matter; materials; worthless matter;—cloth; fabric;—furniture; goods.—2, *v. a.* [Ger. *stopfen*, Fr. *étouffer*, to stuff; Late L. *stupare*, to stuff or stop (*q. v.*) with tow.] [pp. stuffing, stuffed.] To fill very full; to swell out;—to stifle.—3, *v. n.* To feed gluttonously; to cram.

Stūff'ing, *n.* The act of filling;—stuff; that by which any thing is filled; ingredient.

Stūff'y, *a.* [Fr. *étouffer*, O. Fr. *estouffer*, to suffocate; it seems to represent *étouffer*, to stuff, but to come from a word parallel to Sp. *tufo*, Gr. *τῦφος*, vapor.] Close; musty;—obstinate;—resolute.

Stūl-tj-fj-cā'tion, *n.* The act of stultifying.

Stūl-tj-fj, *v. a.* [L. *stulus*, a fool, and *facere*, to make.] [pp. stultifying, stultified.] To make or prove foolish.

Stūm'ble (stūm'bl), *v. n.* [Icel. & Norw. *stunna*; Local Sw. *stambla*, *stannra*. It is identical in origin, and, as sometimes used, in meaning, with STAMMER.] [pp. stumbling, stumbled.] To trip in walking or running; to slip; to err; to strike against something.—2, *n.* A trip in walking; a failure.

Stūmp, *n.* [Dan. *stump*, Dut. *stomp*, Ger. *stumpf*, a stump, a stub (*q. v.*.)—Cf. Norw. *stamme*, Ger. *stummel*, a stump.] The part of a body left after amputation; the stub of a tree, &c.—*Stump* is used in relation to electioneering or canvassing; as, a *stump* speech, &c.—2, *v. a.* [pp. stumping, stumped.] To lop;—to canvass;—to puzzle; to challenge. [Low.]—3, *v. n.* To walk clumsily.

Stūmp'y, *a.* Full of stumps; short.

Stūn, *v. a.* [A.-S. *stunian*, to make a din; *stun*, a din; related to Ger. *stöhnen*, Gr. *στῆναι*, to groan; Skr. *stan*, to resound.] [pp. stunning, stunned.] To confound with noise or a blow.

Stūng, *i.* & *p.* from *sting*.

Stūnk, *i.* & *p.* from *stink*.

Stūnt, *v. a.* [A form of SPRINT; O. Sw. *stunt*, Icel. *stult*, for *stunt*, short.] [pp. stunting, stunted.] To hinder from growth; to stunt.—2, *n.* A check in growth;—an animal or plant that is stunted.

Stūpe, *n.* [L. *stupa* or *stippa*, tow of flax.] Medicated cloth, &c., for a sore.—2, *v. a.* [pp. stupeing, stupeid.] To foment; to dress with stupa.

Stū-pe-fāc'tion, *n.* [L. *stupefactio*.—See STUPEFY.] Insensibility; stupidity.

Stū-pe-fāc'tive, *a.* Causing insensibility.

Stū-pe-fj, *v. a.* [Fr. *stupéfier*; L. *stupefacere*; *stupere*, to be amazed, and *facere*, to make.] [pp. stupefying, stupefied.] To make stupid; to benumb; to deprive of sensibility.

Stū-pēn'dous, *a.* [L. *stupendus*, amazing, to be wondered at; *stupere*, to be struck with wonder.—See STUPID.] Wonderful; astonishing.

Stū-pēn'dous-ly, *ad.* Wonderfully.

Stū-pēn'dous-ness, *n.* State or quality of being stupendous; wonderfulness.

Stū'pid, *a.* [L. *stupidus*, senseless; *stupere*, to be struck dumb with wonder.—Cf. Skr. *stubbh*, *stumbh*, *stambh*, to stupefy; root *sta-*, to stand.] Dull; insensible; sluggish.

Stū'pid-ty, *n.* [L. *stupiditas*; Fr. *stupidité*.] State of being stupid; dullness.

Stū'pid-ly, *ad.* In a stupid manner; dully.

Stū'pid-ness, *n.* Dullness; stupidity.

Stū'pōr, *n.* [L. for "amazement," "stupidity."—See STUPID.] Numbing; insensibility.

Stūr'di-ly, *ad.* Stoutly; resolutely.

Stūr'di-ness, *n.* Stoutness; hardness.

Stūr'dy, *a.* [O. Fr. *estourdi*, amazed, senseless, rash, brave; Fr. *étourdi*, It. *stordire*, to stun; perhaps from L. *ex* intensive, and *torpidus*, dull.—See TORPID.] Hardy; stout; obstinate; strong; sinewy; robust; firm; importunate.

men, sir; mōve, nōr, sōn; bāll, būr, rūle, ūse.—C, G, g, ġ, soft; p, q, s, ſ, hard; s as z; x as gz; this.

Stür'geon (stür'jun), *n.* [A.-S. *styriga*, *styriga*; Late L. *sturio*; Ger. & Dan. *stör*; Fr. *esturgeon*; Sp. *esturion*: root of *Stir*; from the sturgeon's habit of floundering in the mud.] A large fish.

Stüt'ter, *n.* [Ger. *stottern*, to stutter: imitative.— Cf. Icel. *stauta*, to beat,—also, to read with a stutter; Dan. *stode*, to jog, to push, to stumble on, to trip against.] Hesitation in speech; stammer.—2, *v. n.* [pp. *stuttering*, *stuttered*.] To speak badly; to stammer.

Stüt'ter-er, *n.* One who stutters.

Sty, *n.* [A.-S. *stigo*, Icel. *stia*, *sti*, Dan. *sti*, O. Ger. *stiga*, a pen; Ger. *stiege*, a coop.] A pen for swine.—[Low Ger. *stieg*, Norw. *stig*, *sti*, A.-S. *stigen*, rising; from *stigan*, to climb.] (Med.) A little tumor on the eyelid:—written also *stye*.—2, *v. a.* [pp. *stying*, *styed*.] To shut in a sty.

Sty'g-i-an, *a.* Relating to the river Styx; infernal.

Styl'e, *n.* [An incorrect spelling of *Stylus*; L. *stilus*, a writing instrument,—also, a manner of writing.] A pencil used by the Romans for writing on waxed tablets:—manner of writing or speaking; diction:—mode of painting:—method; mode; manner:—fine or fashionable manner; fashion:—appellation; title:—a graver:—[Gr. *στυλος*, a pillar] the pin or gnomon of a dial:—the stalk of a stigma; a filament:—mode of reckoning time.—2, *v. a.* [pp. *styling*, *styled*.] To dignify or address by a title; to term; to call; to name; to entitle.

Sty'lish, *a.* Showy; modish; finical.

Sty'lish-ness, *n.* State or quality of being stylish.

Sty'list, *n.* A master of style.

Sty'ptic, *n.* [Gr. *στυπτικός*; from *στυβειν*, to contract.] An astringent medicine or lotion.—2, *a.* Checking hemorrhage or bleeding; astringent.

Sty'rax, *n.* [L.] Same as *Storax*.

Sua'sion (swā'zhun), *n.* [L. *suasio*; *suadere*, *suasum*, to persuade; *suavis*, pleasant, persuasive; *suavis*, sweet.] Act of persuading.

Sua'so-ry, *a.* [L. *suasorius*.] Tending to persuade.

Suave, or **Suāve**, *a.* [Fr.; L. *suavis*, sweet.] Pleasing; agreeable.

Suāv'i-ty (swāv'e-ty), *n.* [L. *suavitas*; Fr. *suavité*.] Mildness; softness.

Süb-, A Latin prefix signifying *under* or *below*. In composition it denotes a *subordinate degree*.

Süb-äc'id, *a.* [L. *subacidus*.] Sour or acid in a small degree.

Süb-äl'tern, or **Süb-äl'tern**, *a.* [L. *subalternus*, inferior; *sub*, under, and *alter*, another.] Inferior; subordinate; lower.—2, *n.* A subaltern officer, or one under the rank of captain.

Süb-äu-d'i'tion, *n.* [L. *subauditio*; *sub*, under, and *audire*, to hear.] An implied meaning.

Süb-cön'tra-ry, *a.* [Sub- and *CONTRARY*.] Contrary in an inferior degree:—having a contrary order.

Süb-cü-tä-ne-öis, *a.* [Sub- and *CUTANEOUS*.] Situated just below the skin; pertaining to tissues just below the skin.

Süb-däa'con (süb-dä'kn), *n.* [Sub- and *DEACON*.] An under-deacon.

Süb-dj-vid'e, *v. a.* [L. *subdividere*.—See *DIVIDE*.] [pp. *subdividing*, *subdivided*.] To divide again; to divide what has been already divided.

Süb-dj-vi'sion (süb-dj-vizh'un), *n.* [L. *subdivisio*.—See *DIVISION*.] Act of subdividing; division of a part.

Süb-dü'a-ble, *a.* That may be subdued.

Süb-dü'e, *v. a.* [L. *subducere*; *sub*, under, and *ducere*, to draw; O. Fr. *souduire*.] [pp. *subduing*, *subdued*.] To make subject; to subjugate; to vanquish; to conquer; to crush.

Süb-dü'er, *n.* One who subdues; a conqueror.

Süb-ed'i-tör, *n.* [Sub- and *EDITOR*.] A subordinate or assistant editor.

Süb-ë'nt, *a.* [L. *subjacere*, *subjacentis*, to lie under; *sub*, under, and *jacere*, to lie.] Lying under or beneath.

Süb-jäc't, *v. a.* [L. *subiacere*, *subjectum*; *sub*, under, and *jacere*, to throw.] [pp. *subjecting*, *subjected*.] To put under; to enslave; to subjugate:—to make liable; to expose.

Süb-jäc't, *n.* Place under the power of:—exposed; liable; *obnoxious*.—2, *n.* One who lives under the dominion of another; opposed to ruler:—any topic or thing to be treated of; *matter*; a theme.—(Gram.) The nominative of a verb.—(Logic.) The term or thing about which something is affirmed or denied. See *OBJECT*.

Süb-jäc'tion, *n.* [L. *subjectio*.] The act of subjecting; state of being subject; submission; subjugation.

Süb-jäc'tive, *a.* [L. *subjectivus*.] Relating to the subject or the conscious subject. See *OBJECTIVE*.

Süb-jäc'tive-ly, *ad.* In relation to the subject.

Süb-jäc'tiv'i-ty, *n.* State of being subjective.

Süb-jöin, *v. a.* [L. *subjungere*.—See *JOIN*.] [pp. *subjoining*, *subjoined*.] To add to the end; to annex; to affix.

Süb-ju-gä'te, *v. a.* [L. *subjugare*, *subjugatum*; *sub*, under, and *jugum*, a yoke.] [pp. *subjugating*, *subjugated*.] To conquer; to subdue.

Süb-ju-gä'tion, *n.* The act of subduing; conquest.

Süb-jün'e'tive, *a.* [L. *subjunctivus*.—See *SUBJOIN*.] Subjoined to something.—(Gram.) Noting a mood of verbs which implies doubt, condition, or contingency.

Süb-läse, *n.* [Sub- and *LEASE*.] A lease by a tenant to another tenant; an under-lease.—2, *v. a.* [pp. *subleasing*, *subleased*.] To sublet.

Süb-lät', *v. a.* [Sub- and *LET*.] [i. *sublet*; pp. *subletting*, *sublet*.] To under-let, as land.

Süb'li-mä'te, *v. a.* [L. *sublimare*, *sublimatum*, to raise; *sublimis*, high.] [pp. *sublimating*, *sublimated*.] To raise into vapor in a chemical vessel by heat; to sublime:—to exalt.

Süb'li-mä'te, *n.* A substance sublimated.—2, *a.* Raised by sublimation or heat.

Süb-li-mä'tion, *n.* [L. *sublimatio*.] Exaltation:—a chemical process of converting solids into vapor.

Süb-lim'e, *a.* [L. *sublimis*, lofty.] Partaking of sublimity; high in place or style; lofty; grand; great; magnificent; splendid; superb; heroic.—2, *n.* A grand or lofty style; sublimity.—3, *v. a.* [See *SUBLIMATE*.] [pp. *subliming*, *sublimed*.] To raise; to exalt:—to sublimate; to raise into vapor by heat.

Süb-lim'e-ly, *ad.* In a sublime manner.

Süb-lim'i-ty, *n.* [L. *sublimitas*.] State of being sublime; grandeur; loftiness of style or sentiment.

Süb-lin'gual, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *lingua*, the tongue.] Being under the tongue.

Süb-lin'gar, *v. a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *luna*, the moon; *lin-ä-rä*, moon.] Situated beneath the moon; terrestrial; worldly.

Süb-mä-rine, *a.* [Sub- and *MARINE*.] Being, or acting, under the sea.

Süb-mä'rge, *v. a.* [L. *submergere*, *submersum*.—See *MERGE*.] [pp. *submerging*, *submerged*.] To drown; to put under water; to immerse.—2, *v. n.* To go under water.

Süb-mä'rge'nce, *n.* The act of submerging; state of being submerged.

Süb-mä'r-sion, *n.* [L. *submersio*.—See *SUBMERGE*.] Submergence.

Süb-mis'sion (süb-mis'h'un), *n.* [L. *submitio*.—See *SUBMIT*.] The act of submitting; compliance; resignation; obedience.

Süb-mis'sive, *a.* Ready to yield submission; compliant; yielding; obedient; humble.

Süb-mis'sive-ly, *ad.* With submission.

Süb-mis'sive-ly, *n.* Submissive disposition.

Süb-mit', *v. a.* [L. *submittere*, to let down, to yield; *sub*, under, and *mittere*, to send.] [pp. *submitting*, *submitted*.] To resign; to yield; to refer.—2, *v. n.* To be subject; to surrender.

Süb-ör'di-nä'te, *a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *ordo*, *ordinis*, a rank.] Inferior in order, authority, rank, nature, or power; subject; subaltern.—2, *n.*

ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, long; ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, short; ä, ä, i, ö, ü, y, obscure.—Färe, fär, fäst, fäll; häir, hër;

One who is subordinate or inferior in rank or authority; a subject.

Süb-ör'di-nä'te, *v. a.* [pp. *subordinating*, *subordinated*.] To make subordinate.

Süb-ör'di-nä'tion, *n.* Inferiority; subjection.

Süb-ör'n, *v. a.* [L. *subornare*; *sub*, under, secretly, and *ornare*, to furnish.—See *ADORN*.] [pp. *suborning*, *suborned*.] To procure by improper means:—to bribe:—to induce to commit

Süb-ör-nä'tion, *n.* The act of suborning. [jury.]

Süb-pä'na, *n.* [L. *sub*, under, and *pæna*, penalty.] (Law.) A writ or process to cause the attendance of a witness.—2, *v. a.* [pp. *subpœnaing*, *subpœnaed*.] To serve with a subpoena.

Süb-scrib'e, *v. a.* [L. *subscribere*, *subscriptum*; *sub*, under, and *scribere*, to write.] [pp. *subscribing*, *subscribed*.] To write or annex one's name to; to sign:—to consent to; to attest.—2, *v. n.* To give consent; to agree.

Süb-scrib'er, *n.* One who subscribes.

Süb'scrip't, *a.* [See *SUBSCRIBE*.] Underwritten; subscribed.

Süb-scrip'tion, *n.* [L. *scriptio*.] The act of subscribing; that which is subscribed; a signature; attestation. [sequent; consequence.]

Süb'se-quē'ce, *n.* State of following or being followed.

Süb'se-quē't, *a.* [L. *subsequi*, *subsecutum*, to follow closely; *sub*, under, and *sequi*, to follow; *subsequens*, following.] Following; not preceding; being later; posterior; consequent.

Süb'se-quē't-ly, *ad.* At a later time.

Süb'särv'e, *v. a.* [L. *subservire*; *sub*, under, and *servire*, to serve (q. v.).] [pp. *subserving*, *sub-served*.] To be subservient to; to promote; to serve instrumentally.

Süb'särv'i-ence, *n.* State of being subservient; **Süb'särv'i-ence-ly**, *ad.* fitness; use.

Süb'särv'i-ent, *a.* [L. *subserviens*, part. from *subservire*, to subservire (q. v.).] Useful as an instrument; subsidiary; instrumental; serviceable.

Süb'sid'e, *v. n.* [L. *subsidere*; *sub*, under, and *sedere*, to sit.] [pp. *subsiding*, *subsided*.] To sink down or to the bottom; to become lower; to settle; to abate.

Süb'sid-ence, *n.* [L. *subsidentia*.] The act of subsiding or sinking.

Süb'sid'i-a-ry, *a.* [L. *subsidiarius*, in reserve.—See *SUBSIDY*.] Assistant; aiding; helpful.

Süb'si-dize, *v. a.* [pp. *subsidizing*, *subsidized*.] To furnish with a subsidy.

Süb'si-dy, *n.* [L. *subsidium*, aid, reserve force; *sub*, under, and *sedere*, to sit.] Aid in money to a foreign power to enable it to carry on war; a subvention.

Süb-sist', *v. n.* [L. *subsistere*, to exist; *sub*, under, and *sistere*, to stand, to cause to stand (q. v.).] [pp. *subsisting*, *subsisted*.] To continue; to have existence; to live; to remain; to inhere.—2, *v. a.* To feed; to maintain.

Süb-sist'ence, *n.* [L. *subsistentia*, substance, existence.] The act of subsisting; real being:—means of support; maintenance.

Süb'söil, *n.* [Sub- and *SOIL*.] A layer of soil under the surface.

Süb'stance, *n.* [L. *substantia*, material; *sub*, under, and *stare*, to stand.] Something existing; essential part; something real:—goods; estate.

Süb-stän'tial (süb-stän'sh'al), *a.* [L. *substantialis*.] Relating to substance; having substance; real; not imaginary; material; solid.

Süb-stän-ti-äl'i-ty (süb-stän-she-äl'e-ty), *n.* State of being substantial; reality.

Süb-stän'ti-äl-ly, *ad.* In substance; truly.

Süb-stän'ti-äl'e (süb-stän'sh'e-äl'e), *v. a.* [pp. *substantiating*, *substantiated*.] To establish by proof; to prove; to verify.

Süb'stän-tive, *n.* [L. *substantivus*.] Whatever exists; a noun.—2, *a.* Betokening existence.

Süb'stän-tive-ly, *ad.* As a substantive.

Süb'sti-tüte, *v. a.* [L. *substituere*, *substitutum*; *sub*, under, and *statuere*, *statutum*, to place.—See

STATUTE.] [pp. *substituting*, *substituted*.] To put in the place of another; to exchange one for another.—2, *n.* One put or acting in place of another; a person or thing substituted.

Süb-sti-tü'tion, *n.* [L. *substitutio*.] The act of substituting; state of being substituted; thing substituted.

Süb-strä'tum, *n.*; pl. **Süb-strä'ta**. [L.—See *STRATUM*.] A stratum lying under another stratum.

Süb-sträc'türe (süb-sträkt'yur), *n.* [Sub- and *STRUCTURE*.] A structure or building under another; a foundation.

Süb-tän'gēt, *n.* [Sub- and *TANGENT*.] Part of a produced axis, between a tangent and an ordinate both drawn to the same point in a curve.

Süb-tänd', *v. a.* [L. *sub*, under, and *tendere*, to stretch.] [pp. *subtending*, *subtended*.] To be extended under.

Süb'ter, [L.] A Latin preposition, signifying *under*; as a prefix, equivalent to *sub*.

Süb'ter-füge, *n.* [Fr.; Late L. *subterfugium*; L. *subter*, secretly, and *fugium*, flight.] A shift; evasion; trick.

Süb'ter-rä'nē-an, *a.* [L. *subterraneus*; *sub*, under, and *ter-rä-nē-öis*, der, and *terra*, the earth.] Lying under the surface of the earth.

Süb'tile (süb'til or sü'til, I. St. P. K.), *a.* [L. *subtilis*, fine,—perhaps, at first, finely woven; *tela*, a web.] Thin; rare; fine:—acute:—subtle.

Süb'til-i-zä'tion, *n.* The act of subtilizing or making subtle; rarefaction; refinement.

Süb'til-ize, *v. a.* [pp. *subtilizing*, *subtilized*.] To make thin or less coarse; to refine.—2, *v. n.* To refine in argument.

Süb'til-i-ty, or **Süb'til-ty**, *n.* [L. *subtilitas*.] State of being subtle; thinness; fineness:—cunning; subtlety; slyness; artifice.

Süb'tle (süt'til), *a.* [comp. *subtler*; *sup*, *subtlest*.] [A variant of *SUBTILE*; O. Fr. *soutil*.] Sly; artful; cunning; crafty; keen; acute.

Süb'tle-ness (süt'til-nēs), *n.* Quality of being subtle; subtlety.

Süb'tle-ty (süt'til-ty), *n.* State of being subtle; artfulness; evasion; cunning; acuteness.

Süb'tly (süt'tly), *ad.* Slyly; artfully.

Süb'träc't, *v. a.* [L. *subtrahere*, *subtractum*; *sub*, under, and *trahere*, to draw.] [pp. *subtracting*, *subtracted*.] To take a smaller number from a greater; to deduct; to withdraw.

Süb'träc'tion, *n.* [L. *subtractio*.] The act of subtracting; deduction.

Süb'träc'tive, *a.* Tending to subtract.

Süb'tra'hēnd, *n.* [L. *subtrahendus*, that ought to be subtracted.] The number to be subtracted.

Süb'turb, *n.* [L. *suburbium*; *sub*, near, and *urbs*, *urbis*, a town.] The outer part or confines of a city. [lating to a suburb.]

Süb'urb'an, *a.* [L. *suburbanus*.—See *URBAN*.] Residential.

Süb-vēn'tion, *n.* [L. *subventio*, a coming to one's assistance; *sub*, under, and *venire*, to come.] The act of coming under; aid; a grant of money.

Süb-vēr'sion, *n.* [L. *subversio*.] The act of subverting; ruin.

Süb-vēr'sive, *a.* That subverts; destructive.

Süb-vērt', *v. a.* [L. *subvertere*, *subversum*, to overthrow; *sub*, to or from beneath, and *vertere*, to turn.] [pp. *subverting*, *subverted*.] To overthrow; to overturn; to invert; to upset; to destroy; to ruin.

Süb-vērt'er, *n.* One who subverts.

Süc-çe-dä-ne-öis, *a.* [L. *succedaneus*.—See *SUCCEED*.] Acting as a substitute. [stitate.]

Süc-çe-dä-ne-üm, *n.* [L.—See *SUCCEED*.] A substitute.

Süc-çe-dē', *v. n.* [L. *succedere*, to follow; *sub*, near, under, and *cedere*, *cessum*, to go.] [pp. *succeeding*, *succeeded*.] To follow:—to prosper.—2, *v. a.* To follow; to be subsequent to:—to prosper; to make successful.

Süc-çē'ss, *n.* [L. *successus*, result.—See *SUCCEED*.] The happy termination of any affair; prosperity; good fortune; luck.

mien, sir; möve, nör, sön; bäll, büir, rüle, üse.—ç, ç, ç, soft; ç, ç, ç, hard; ç as z; ç as gz; this.

