

America's Best-Selling Dictionary

Merriam-
Webster's
Collegiate[®]
Dictionary
❧
Eleventh Edition

AN ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA[®] COMPANY

Merriam- Webster's Collegiate[®] Dictionary

ELEVENTH
EDITION



Merriam-Webster, Incorporated
Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.



A GENUINE MERRIAM-WEBSTER

The name *Webster* alone is no guarantee of excellence. It is used by a number of publishers and may serve mainly to mislead an unwary buyer.

Merriam-Webster™ is the name you should look for when you consider the purchase of dictionaries or other fine reference books. It carries the reputation of a company that has been publishing since 1831 and is your assurance of quality and authority.

Copyright © 2014 by Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data

Merriam-Webster's collegiate dictionary. — Eleventh ed.

p. cm.

Includes index.

ISBN 978-0-87779-807-1 (Laminated unindexed : alk. paper)
ISBN 978-0-87779-808-8 (Jacketed hardcover unindexed : alk. paper)
ISBN 978-0-87779-809-5 (Jacketed hardcover with digital download : alk. paper)
ISBN 978-0-87779-810-1 (Leatherlook with digital download : alk. paper)
ISBN 978-0-87779-811-8 (Luxury Leather)
ISBN 978-0-87779-813-2 (Canadian)
ISBN 978-0-87779-814-9 (International)

1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Title: Collegiate dictionary. II. Merriam-Webster, Inc.

PE1628.M36 2003

423—dc21

2003003674

CIP

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate® Dictionary, Eleventh Edition, principal copyright 2003

COLLEGIATE is a registered trademark of Merriam-Webster, Incorporated

All rights reserved. No part of this book covered by the copyrights hereon may be reproduced or copied in any form or by any means—graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, taping, or information storage and retrieval systems—without written permission of the publisher.

Made in the United States of America

18th Printing Quad Graphics Versailles KY March 2014

ufacture of that item). **DESIST** implies forbearance or restraint as a motive for stopping or ceasing (*desisted* from further efforts to persuade them).

- stop** *n* (15c) 1 **a**: CESSATION, END **b**: a pause or breaking off in speech 2 **a** (1): a graduated set of organ pipes of similar design and tone quality (2): a corresponding set of vibrators or reeds of a reed organ (3): **STOP KNOB** — often used figuratively in phrases like *pull out all the stops* to suggest holding nothing back **b**: a means of regulating the pitch of a musical instrument 3 **a**: something that impedes, obstructs, or brings to a halt: IMPEDIMENT, OBSTACLE **b**: the aperture of a camera lens; also: a marking of a series (as of f-numbers) on a camera for indicating settings of the diaphragm **c**: a drain plug; **STOPPER** 4: a device for arresting or limiting motion 5: the act of stopping: the state of being stopped: CHECK 6 **a**: a halt in a journey: **STAY** (made a brief ~ to refuel) **b**: a stopping place (a bus ~) 7 **a** chiefly Brit: any of several punctuation marks **b** — used in telegrams and cables to indicate a period **c**: a pause or break in a verse that marks the end of a grammatical unit 8 **a**: an order stopping payment (as of a check or note) by a bank **b**: **STOP ORDER** 9: a consonant characterized by complete closure of the breath passage in the course of articulation — compare CONTINUANT 10: a depression in the face of an animal at the junction of forehead and muzzle 11: a function of an electronic device that stops a recording
- stop** *adj* (1594): serving to stop: designed to stop (~ line) (~ signal)
- stop-action** \ˈstɒp-ˈæk-shən/ *n*, often attrib (1946): **STOP-MOTION**
- stop-and-go** \ˈstɒp-ən-ˈɡoʊ-ˈm-/, attributively -ˈɡoʊ/ *adj* (1925): of, relating to, or involving frequent stops; esp: controlled or regulated by traffic lights (~ driving)
- stop bath** *n* (1898): an acid bath used to check photographic development of a negative or print
- stop-cock** \ˈstɒp-ˈkɒk/ *n* (1584): a cock for stopping or regulating flow (as through a pipe)
- stop down** *vt* (ca. 1891): to reduce the effective aperture of (a lens) by means of a diaphragm
- stope** \ˈstɒp/ *n* (prob. fr. LG *stope*, lit., step; akin to OE *stape* step — more at STEP) (1747): a usu. steplike excavation underground for the removal of ore that is formed as the ore is mined in successive layers
- stop-gap** \ˈstɒp-ˈɡap/ *n*, often attrib (1684): something that serves as a temporary expedient: MAKESHIFT (~ measures) **syn** see RESOURCE
- stop knob** *n* (1887): one of the handles by which an organist draws or shuts off a particular stop
- stop-light** \ˈstɒp-ˈlaɪt/ *n* (1926) 1: a light on the rear of a motor vehicle that is illuminated when the driver presses the brake pedal 2: TRAFFIC SIGNAL
- stop-motion** \ˈstɒp-ˈmɒ-shən/ *n*, often attrib (1912): a filming technique in which successive positions of objects (as clay models) are photographed to produce the appearance of movement
- stop order** *n* (1882): an order to a broker to buy or sell respectively at the market when the price of a security advances or declines to a designated level
- stop out** *vi* [after *drop out*] (1971): to withdraw temporarily from enrollment at a college or university — **stop-out** \ˈstɒp-ˈaʊt/ *n*
- stop-over** \ˈstɒp-ˈoʊ-ˈvər/ *n* (1885) 1: a stop at an intermediate point in one's journey 2: a stopping place on a journey
- stop-page** \ˈstɒp-ˈpeɪj/ *n* (15c): the act of stopping: the state of being stopped: HALT, OBSTRUCTION (a ~ in play)
- stop payment** *n* (ca. 1919): a depositor's order to a bank to refuse to honor a specified check drawn by him or her
- stop-per** \ˈstɒp-ˈpər/ *n* (15c) 1: one that brings to a halt or causes to stop operating or functioning: CHECK; as: a: a playing card that will stop the running of a suit **b**: a baseball pitcher depended on to win important games or to stop a losing streak; also: an effective relief pitcher 2: one that closes, shuts, or fills up; *specif*: something (as a bung or cork) used to plug an opening
- stopper** *vt* **stop-pered**; **stop-per-ing** \-p(ə)-rɪŋ/ (ca. 1769): to close or secure with or as if with a stopper (~ the bottle)
- stopper knot** *n* (ca. 1860): a knot used to prevent a rope from passing through a hole or opening
- stop-ple** \ˈstɒp-ˈplə/ *n* [ME *stopplē*, fr. *stoppen* to stop] (14c): something that closes an aperture: STOPPER, PLUG
- stopple** *vt* **stop-pled**; **stop-pling** \-p(ə)-lɪŋ/ (ca. 1795): **STOPPER**
- stop-watch** \ˈstɒp-ˈwɑtʃ/ *n* (1737): a watch with a hand or a digital display that can be started and stopped at will for exact timing (as of a race)
- stor** *abbr* storage
- storage** \ˈstɒr-ɪj/ *n* (ca. 1613) 1 **a**: space or a place for storing **b**: an amount stored **c**: MEMORY 2 **a**: the act of storing: the state of being stored; esp: the safekeeping of goods in a depository (as a warehouse) **b**: the price charged for keeping goods in a storeroom 3: the production by means of electric energy of chemical reactions that when allowed to reverse themselves generate electricity again without serious loss
- storage battery** *n* (1881): a cell or connected group of cells that converts chemical energy into electrical energy by reversible chemical reactions and that may be recharged by passing a current through it in the direction opposite to that of its discharge — called also *storage cell*
- stor-ax** \ˈstɒr-ˈæks/ *n* [ME, fr. L, alter. of L *styrax*, fr. Gk] (14c) 1 **a**: a fragrant balsam obtained from the bark of an Asian tree (*Liquidambar orientalis*) of the witch-hazel family that is used as an expectorant and sometimes in perfumery — called also *Levant storax* **b**: a balsam from the sweet gum that is similar to storax 2: any of a genus (*Styrax* of the family Styracaceae, the storax family) of trees or shrubs with usu. hairy leaves and white flowers in drooping racemes — compare BENZOIN
- store** \ˈstɒr/ *n* stored; **stor-ing** [ME, fr. AF *estorer* to establish, restore, supply, fr. L *instaurare* to resume, restore] (13c) 1: LAY AWAY, ACCUMULATE (~ vegetables for winter use) (an organism that absorbs and ~s DDT) 2: FURNISH, SUPPLY; esp: to stock against a future time (~ a ship with provisions) 3: to place or leave in a location (as a warehouse, library, or computer memory) for preservation or later use or disposal 4: to provide storage room for: HOLD (elevators for storing surplus wheat) — **stor-able** \ˈstɒr-ə-bəl/ *adj*
- store** *n* (13c) 1 **a**: something that is stored or kept for future use **b** pl: articles (as of food) accumulated for some specific object and drawn

upon as needed: STOCK, SUPPLIES **c**: something that is accumulated or: a source from which things may be drawn as needed: a reserve fund 2: STORAGE — usu. used with *in* (when placing eggs in ~ — *Dublin Sunday Independent*) 3: VALUE, IMPORTANCE (set great in ~ by a partner's opinion) 4: a large quantity, supply, or number: ABUNDANCE 5 **a**: STOREHOUSE, WAREHOUSE **b** chiefly Brit: MEMORY 4 6: a business establishment where usu. diversified goods are kept for retail sale (a grocery ~) — compare **SHOP** — **in store**: in readiness: in preparation (there's a surprise *in store* for you)

store *adj* (1574) 1 **or** stores: of, relating to, kept in, or used for a store 2: purchased from a store as opposed to being natural or home-made: MANUFACTURED, READY-MADE (~ clothes) (~ bread)

store-bought \ˈstɒr-ˈbɔt/ *adj* (1876): **STORE** 2

store cheese *n* [fr. its being a staple article stocked in grocery stores] (1863): CHEDDAR

store-front \ˈstɒr-ˈfrʌnt/ *n* (1850) 1: the front side of a store or store building facing a street 2: a building, room, or suite of rooms having a storefront

storefront *adj* (1937) 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of a storefront church (a ~ evangelist) 2: occupying a room or suite of rooms in a store building at street level and immediately behind a storefront (a ~ school) 3: of, relating to, or being outreach professional services (~ lawyers) (a ~ clinic)

storefront church *n* (1937): a city church that utilizes storefront quarters as a meeting place

store-house \ˈstɒr-ˈhaʊs/ *n* (14c) 1: a building for storing goods (as provisions): MAGAZINE, WAREHOUSE 2: an abundant supply or source: REPOSITORY (a ~ of information)

store-keep-er \ˈstɒr-ˈkeɪ-pər/ *n* (1618) 1: one that has charge of supplies (as military stores) 2: one that operates a retail store

store-room \ˈstɒr-ˈru:m/ *n* (1685) 1: a room or space for the storing of goods or supplies 2: STOREHOUSE

store-ship \ˈstɒr-ˈʃɪp/ *n* (1693): a ship used to carry supplies

store-wide \ˈstɒr-ˈwaɪd/ *adj* (ca. 1937): including all or most merchandise in a store (a ~ sale)

storied \ˈstɒr-ɪd/ *adj* (14c) 1: decorated with designs representing scenes from story or history (a ~ tapestry) 2: having an interesting history: celebrated in story or history (a ~ institution)

storied or stor-eyed \ˈstɒr-ɪd/ *adj* (1624): having stories — used in combination (a two-storied house)

stork \ˈstɔrk/ *n* [ME, fr. OE *storc*: akin to OHG *storch* stork and prob. to OE *stearc* stiff — more at STARK] (bef. 12c): any of various large mostly Old World wading birds (family Ciconiidae) that have long stout bills and are related to the ibises and herons

storks-bill \ˈstɔrk-sˈbɪl/ *n* (1562): any of several plants of the geranium family with elongate beaked fruits: **a**: PEL-ARGONIUM **b**: any of a genus (*Erodium*) of herbs with small often veined or blotched flowers

storm \ˈstɔrm/ *n*, often attrib [ME, fr. OE; akin to OHG *sturm* storm, OE *styr-ian* to stir] (bef. 12c) 1 **a**: a disturbance of the atmosphere marked by wind and usu. by rain, snow, hail, sleet, or thunder and lightning **b**: a heavy fall of rain, snow, or hail **c** (1): wind having a speed of 64 to 72 miles (103 to 117 kilometers) per hour (2): WHOLE GALE — see BEAUFORT SCALE table **d**: a serious disturbance of any element of nature 2: a disturbed or agitated state (~s of emotion): a sudden or violent commotion 3: a heavy discharge of objects (as missiles) 4: a tumultuous outburst (a ~ of protests) 5 **a**: PAROXYSM 2 **b**: a sudden heavy influx or onset 6: a violent assault on a defended position 7 pl: STORM WINDOW — **by storm**: by or as if by employing a bold swift frontal movement esp. with the intent of defeating or winning over quickly (took the literary world *by storm*) — **up a storm**: in a remarkable or energetic fashion — used as an intensifier (dancing *up a storm*)

storm *v* (15c) 1 **a**: to blow with violence **b**: to rain, hail, snow, or sleet vigorously 2: to attack by storm (~ed ashore at zero hour) 3: to be in or to exhibit a violent passion: RAGE (~ing at the unusual delay) 4: to rush about or move impetuously, violently, or angrily (the mob ~ed through the streets) ~ *vt*: to attack, take, or win over by storm (~ a fort) **syn** see ATTACK

storm and stress *n*, often *cap both* St (1827): STORM UND DRANG

storm-bound \ˈstɔrm-ˈbaʊnd/ *adj* (1804): cut off from outside communication by a storm or its effects: stopped or delayed by storms

storm cellar *n* (ca. 1902): a cellar or covered excavation designed for protection from dangerous windstorms (as tornadoes)

storm door *n* (1878): an additional door placed outside an ordinary outside door for protection against severe weather

storm petrel *n* (ca. 1833): any of various widespread small dark petrels (family Hydrobatidae) that typically return to land only to nest usu. in burrows — called also *Mother Carey's chicken*

storm trooper *n* (1933) 1: a member of a private Nazi army notorious for aggressiveness, violence, and brutality 2: one that resembles a Nazi storm trooper

storm window *n* (ca. 1888): a sash placed outside an ordinary window as a protection against severe weather — called also *storm sash*

stormy \ˈstɔr-mi/ *adj* **storm-i-er**; **-est** (12c) 1: relating to, characterized by, or indicative of a storm (a ~ day) (a ~ autumn) 2: marked by turmoil or fury (a ~ life) (a ~ conference) — **storm-i-ly** \ˈstɔr-mi-lee/ *adv* — **storm-i-ness** \-mē-nəs/ *n*

stormy petrel *n* (ca. 1776) 1: STORM PETREL 2 **a**: one fond of strife **b**: a harbinger of trouble

sto-ry \ˈstɒr-ɪ/ *n*, pl stories [ME *storie*, fr. AF *estoire*, *estorie*, fr. L *historia* — more at HISTORY] (13c) 1 **archaic** **a**: HISTORY 1 **b**: HISTORY 3 2 **a**: an account of incidents or events **b**: a statement regarding the facts pertinent to a situation in question **c**: ANECDOTE; esp: an amusing one 3 **a**: a fictional narrative shorter than a novel; *specif*: SHORT STORY **b**: the intrigue or plot of a narrative or dramat-



stork