



RANDOM HOUSE
WEBSTER'S
unabridged
dictionary

SECOND
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REFERENCE

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stor-ago (stôr'ij, stôr'-), *n.* 1. the act of storing; state or fact of being stored: All my furniture is in storage. 2. capacity or space for storing. 3. a place, as a room or building, for storing. 4. Computers. memory (def. 11). 5. the price charged for storing goods. [1605-15; *store* + *-age*]

stor/age bat/tery, *Elect.* 1. a voltaic battery consisting of two or more storage cells. 2. See storage cell. [1880-85]

stor/age cell, *Elect.* a cell whose energy can be renewed by passing a current through it in the direction opposite to that of the flow of current generated by the cell. Also called *secondary cell*, *storage battery*. [1880-85]

stor/age disease, *Pathol.* a metabolic disorder characterized by excessive storage in certain cells of normal metabolic intermediates, as fats, iron, and carbohydrates.

stor/age life. See shelf life.

stor/age or/gan, *Bot.* any swollen plant part in which food is stored, as fruit, root, or tuber.

stor/age ring, *Physic.* a device for storing charged particles fed from an accelerator, consisting of a set of magnets placed in a ring and adjusted to keep the particles circulating until they are used. (1955-60)

stor/age wall, a set of shelves, cabinets, or the like that covers or forms a wall. (1955-60)

stor-ax (stôr'aks, stôr'-), *n.* 1. a solid resin with a vanilla-like odor, obtained from a small tree, *Styrax officinalis*; formerly used in medicine and perfumery. 2. a liquid balsam (liquid styrax) obtained from species of *Liquidambar*, esp. from the wood and inner bark of *Liquidambar orientalis* (Levant styrax), a tree of Asia Minor; used chiefly in medicine and perfumery. 3. any shrub or tree of the genus *Styrax*, of the storax family, having elongated clusters of showy, white flowers. [1350-1400; ME < L, var. of *styrax* < Gk *styrax*]

stor/ax fam/ily, the plant family Styracaceae, characterized by trees and shrubs having simple, alternate leaves, clusters of bell-shaped white flowers, and fleshy or dry fruit, and including the silver bell, snowbell, and storax.

store (stôr, stôr), *n., v., stored, storing, adj.* —*n.* 1. an establishment where merchandise is sold, usually on a retail basis. 2. a grocery: We need bread and milk from the store. 3. a stall, room, floor, or building housing or suitable for housing a retail business. 4. a supply or stock of something, esp. one for future use. 5. stores, supplies of food, clothing, or other requisites, as for a household, inn, or naval or military forces. 6. Chiefly Brit. a storehouse or warehouse. 7. quantity, esp. great quantity; abundance, or plenty: a rich store of grain. 8. in store, a. in readiness or reserve, b. about to happen; imminent: There is a great deal of trouble in store for them if they persist in their ways. 9. set or lay store by, to have high regard for; value; esteem: She sets great store by good character. —*v.t.* 10. to supply or stock with something, as for future use. 11. to accumulate or put away, for future use (usually fol. by up or away). 12. to deposit in a storehouse, warehouse, or other place for keeping. 13. Computers. to put or retain (data) in a memory unit. —*v.i.* 14. to take in or hold supplies, goods, or articles, as for future use. 15. to remain fresh and usable for considerable time on being stored: Flour stores well. —*adj.* 16. bought from a store; commercial: a loaf of store bread. [1225-75; (v.) ME *storen*, *aph. var.* of *astoren* < OF *astore* < L *astaurâre* to set up, renew, equiv. to *in-* + *staur-* (akin to Gk *staurós* across and to *stereîn*) + *-are* inf. suffix; (n.) ME, *aph. var.* of *astore* < OF *astore*, deriv. of *astore*] —*stor/er, n.* —*Syn.* 11. amass, save, husband; hoard, stockpile.

store-bought (stôr'bôut, stôr'-), *adj.* Chiefly Midland and Southern U.S. commercially made rather than homemade. [1900-05]

store/brand, an item offered for sale under a store's own label.

store/ card, a token bearing the name of a business, often exchangeable for a particular item.

store-front (stôr'frunt, stôr'-), *n.* 1. the side of a store facing a street, usually containing display windows. 2. a store or other establishment that has frontage on a street or thoroughfare: After the fire the family took shelter temporarily in an abandoned storefront. —*adj.* 3. of or pertaining to the frontage of a store, esp. the display windows: a storefront sign. 4. located or operating in a storelike area, room, or set of rooms fronting on a street: a storefront community center. [1935-40; *store* + *front*]

store-house (stôr'hous, stôr'-), *n., pl. -houses* (-houziz). 1. a building in which things are stored. 2. any repository or source of abundant supplies, as of facts or knowledge. [1300-50; ME *storchous*. See *store*, *house*] —*Syn.* 1. warehouse, depot.

store-keep/er (stôr'kêp'ar, stôr'-), *n.* 1. a person who owns a store. 2. a person who has charge of or operates a store or stores. 3. U.S. Navy, a petty officer in charge of a supply office afloat or ashore. [1610-20; *store* + *keeper*] —*store/keep/ing, n.*

store-room (stôr'rôom, stôr'-), *n.* 1. a room in which stores are kept. 2. room or space for storage. [1740-50; *store* + *room*]

stores/ ledg/er, a record kept of the amount, type, etc., of raw materials and supplies on hand, as in a manufacturing plant. Also called *stock book*, *stock ledger*, *stock record*.

store-wide (stôr'wid, stôr'-), *adj.* applying to all the merchandise or all the departments within a store: the annual storewide clearance sale. [*store* + *-wide*]

stor-ey (stôr'ê, stôr'-), *n., pl. -reys*. Chiefly Brit. story.

sto-ried (stôr'ed, stôr'-), *adj.* 1. recorded or celebrated in history or story: the storied cities of ancient Greece. 2. ornamented with designs representing histor-

ical, legendary, or similar subjects. [1475-85; *story* + *-ed*]

sto-ried (stôr'ed, stôr'-), *adj.* having stories or floors (often used in combination): a two-storied house. Also, esp. Brit., *storeyed*. [1615-25; *story* + *-ed*]

stork (stôr'k, *n., pl. storks*, (esp. collectively) *stork*. 1. any of several wading birds of the family Ciconiidae, having long legs and a long neck and bill. Cf. *adjuvant stork*, *jabiru*, *marabou* (def. 1), *white stork*, *wood ibis*. 2. the stork, this bird as the mythical or symbolic deliverer of a new baby: My brother and his wife are expecting the stork in July. [bef. 900; ME; OE *storc*; c. G *Storch*, ON *storkr*; akin to *stark*] —*stork/like, adj.*

white stork,
Ciconia ciconia,
length 3½ ft. (1 m)



stork's-bill (stôr'k/bil'), *n.* 1. Also called *heron's-bill*, any of various plants belonging to the genus *Erodium*, of the geranium family, having deeply lobed leaves, loose clusters of pink, purple, white, or yellow flowers, and long, slender fruit. 2. geranium (def. 2). [1655-65]

storm (stôr'm), *n.* 1. a disturbance of the normal condition of the atmosphere, manifesting itself by winds of unusual force or direction, often accompanied by rain, snow, hail, thunder, and lightning, or flying sand or dust. 2. a heavy fall of rain, snow, or hail, or a violent outbreak of thunder and lightning, unaccompanied by strong winds. 3. Also called *violet storm*, *meteorol.* a wind of 64-72 mph (29-32 m/sec). 4. a violent military assault on a fortified place, strong position, or the like. 5. a heavy or sudden volley or discharge: a storm of criticism; a storm of bullets. 6. a violent disturbance of affairs, as a civil, political, social, or domestic commotion. 7. a violent outburst or outbreak of expression: a storm of applause. 8. Informal. See *storm window*. 9. *storm in a teacup*. See *teacup* (def. 3). —*v.i.* 10. (of the wind or weather) to blow with unusual force, or to rain, snow, hail, etc., esp. with violence (usually used impersonally with it as subject): It stormed all day. 11. to rage or complain with violence or fury: He stormed angrily at me. 12. to deliver a violent attack or fire, as with artillery: The troops stormed against the garrison. 13. to rush to an assault or attack: The tanks stormed towards the city. 14. to rush angrily: to storm out of a room. —*v.t.* 15. to subject to or as if to a storm: The salesman stormed them with offers. 16. to utter or say with angry vehemence: The strikers stormed their demands. 17. to attack or assault (persons, places, or things): to storm a fortress. (baf. 900; (n.) ME, OE; c. D *sturm*, G *Sturm*, ON *sturm*; (v.) ME *stürmen*, deriv. of the *n.* (cf. obs. *stürme*, ME *stürmen*, OE *stürman*, denom. inative *v.* from the same Gmc base as *sturm*); akin to *stern*) —*storm/like, adj.* —*Syn.* 1. gale, hurricane, tempest, tornado, cyclone, squall, wind, blizzard.

Storm (stôr'm), *n.* Tho-o-dore Wold-sen (tâ'ô dô' wôlt'son), 1817-88, German poet and novelist.

Storm' and Stress'. See *Sturm und Drang*. [1850-55]

storm/ boat. See *assault boat*. [1940-45]

storm-bound (stôr'm/bound), *adj.* confined, detained, or isolated by storms: a stormbound ship; a stormbound village. [1820-30; *storm* + *-bound*]

storm/ cel/lar, a cellar or underground chamber for refuge during violent storms; cyclone cellar. [1900-05]

storm/ cen/ter, 1. the center of a cyclonic storm, the area of lowest pressure and of comparative calm. 2. a center of disturbance, tumult, or trouble: South Africa has been a storm center of racial conflict. [1890-95]

storm/ coat, an overcoat, usually of a water-repellent fabric, lined with material serving as insulation against very cold weather, often having a fur collar. Also, *storm/ coat*. [1895-1900]

storm/ door, a supplementary outside door, usually glazed, for protecting the entrance door against drafts, driving rain, etc. [1875-80, Amer.]

storm/ house, Midland U.S. and Gulf States. a storm cellar. [1830-40, Amer.]

storm-less (stôr'm/less), *adj.* without storms. [1490-1500; *storm* + *-less*] —*storm/less-ly, adv.* —*storm/less-ness, n.*

storm/ pet/rel, any of several small, tube-nosed seabirds of the family Hydrobatidae, usually having black or sooty-brown plumage with a white rump. Also, *storm-petrel*. Cf. *stormy petrel*. [1795-1805]

storm/ pit, Southern U.S. a storm cellar.

storm-proof (stôr'm/prûf), *adj.* protected from or not affected by storms. [1885-95; *storm* + *-proof*]

storm/ sew/er, a sewer for carrying off rainfall drained from paved surfaces, roofs, etc. Also called *storm/ drain*.

storm/ sig/nal, 1. a visual signal, as a flag, giving advance notice of a heavy storm, used esp. along coastal areas. 2. See *storm warning* (def. 2). [1860-65]

storm/ surge, an abnormal rise in the level of the sea along a coast caused by the onshore winds of a severe cyclone. Also called *storm/tide*, *surge*.

storm/ track, the path followed by the center of a cyclonic storm. [1830-40]

storm/ troop/er, 1. a member of the storm troops. 2. a member of the Sturmabteilung of Nazi Germany. [1920-25]

storm/ troops, Mil. (formerly) German troops specially chosen and equipped for carrying out assault operations. [1915-20; trans. of G Sturmtruppen]

storm/ warn/ing, 1. a showing of storm signals. 2. Meteorol. a National Weather Service warning of winds having speeds of 48 knots (55 mph, 25 m/sec) or greater. Cf. *hurricane warning*, *warning* (def. 3). 3. any sign of approaching trouble: The troops on the border were a storm warning, and we prepared for war. His angry look was a storm warning. [1865-70]

storm/ watch, Meteorol. watch (def. 23).

storm/ win/dow, a supplementary window sash for protecting a window against drafts, driving rain, etc. Also called *storm/ sash*. [1885-90]

storm-y (stôr'mô, stôr'-), *adj., storm-ier, storm-iest*. 1. affected, characterized by, or subject to storms; tempestuous: a stormy sea. 2. characterized by violent commotion, actions, speech, passions, etc.: a stormy debate. [1150-1200; ME; OE *stormig*. See *storm*, *-y*] —*storm/-ly, adv.* —*storm/-iness, n.*

storm/y pet/rel, 1. the British storm petrel, *Hydrobatas pelagicus*, of the eastern Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, and Indian Ocean. 2. a person who causes or likes trouble or strife. [1770-80]

Storm-no-way (stôr'm/na wâ'), *n.* a city in NW Scotland, in the Hebrides. 5247.

Storrs (stôr's), *n.* a town in NE Connecticut 11,394.

Stor-ting (stôr'ting, stôr'-), *n.* the parliament of Norway, elected by popular vote, which is divided into the upper house (*Lagting*), comprising one quarter of the members, and the lower house (*Odelsting*), comprising the rest. Also, *Storthing*. [1825-35; < Norw. equiv. to *stor* great + *ting* assembly, court; c. *thing*]

stor-y (stôr'ê, stôr'-), *n., pl. -ries, v., -ried, -rying*. —*n.* 1. a narrative, either true or fictitious, in prose or verse, designed to interest, amuse, or instruct the hearer or reader; tale. 2. a fictitious tale, shorter and less elaborate than a novel. 3. such narratives or tales as a branch of literature: song and story. 4. the plot or succession of incidents of a novel, poem, drama, etc.: The characterizations were good, but the story was weak. 5. a narration of an incident or a series of events or an example of these that is or may be narrated, as an anecdote, joke, etc. 6. a narration of the events in the life of a person or the existence of a thing, or such events as a subject for narration: the story of medicine; the story of his life. 7. a report or account of a matter; statement or allegation: The story goes that he rejected the offer. 8. See *news story*. 9. a lie or fabrication: What he said about himself turned out to be a story. 10. Obs. history. —*v.t.* 11. to ornament with pictured scenes, as from history or legend. 12. Obs. to tell the history or story of. [1175-1225; ME *storie* < AF *estorie* < L *historia* *historia*] —*stor-y/less, adj.* —*Syn.* 1. legend, fable, romance; anecdote, record, history, chronicle. 5. recital. 7. description.

stor-y (stôr'ê, stôr'-), *n., pl. -ries*. 1. a complete horizontal section of a building, having one continuous or practically continuous floor. 2. the set of rooms on the same floor or level of a building. 3. any major horizontal architectural division, as of a facade or the wall of a nave. 4. a layer. Also, esp. Brit., *storey*. [1350-1400; ME *storie* < AL *historia* picture decorating a building, a part of the building so decorated, hence floor, story < L *historia* *history*]

Stor-y (stôr'ê, stôr'-), *n.* 1. Joseph, 1779-1845, U.S. jurist. 2. William Wet-more (wet'môr', -môr'), 1819-95, U.S. sculptor and poet.

story-board (stôr'bôrd, stôr'-), *n.* a panel or panels on which a sequence of sketches depict the significant changes of action and scene in a planned film, as for a movie, television show, or advertisement. [1945-50; *story* + *board*]

story-book (stôr'bôk, stôr'-), *n.* a book that contains a story or stories, esp. for children. [1705-15; *story* + *book*]

story line, 1. plot (def. 2). 2. a detailed description of the plot of a motion picture, TV series, etc., for use by writers, producers, prospective investors, or the like: The story line runs to 125 pages. Also, *story-line*. [1945-50]

story-tell/er (stôr'tel'ar, stôr'-), *n.* 1. a person who tells or writes stories or anecdotes. 2. a person who tells more or less trivial falsehoods; fibber. [1700-10; *story* + *teller*]

story-tell/ing (stôr'tel'ing, stôr'-), *n.* the telling or writing of stories. [1700-10; *story* + *TELLING*]

Stor-y-ville (stôr'vil', stôr'-), *n.* a red-light district of New Orleans known as a whirling of jazz before World War I.

story-writ/er (stôr'wri'tar, stôr'-), *n.* 1. a person who writes stories, tales, fables, etc. 2. a person who writes news items for radio, television, or newspapers. [1475-85 in sense "historiographer"; *story* + *writer*]

stoss (stôs; Ger. stôss), *adj. Geol.* noting or pertaining to the side, as of a hill or dale, that receives or has received the thrust of a glacier or other impulse. [1875-80; < G: thrust, push]

Stoss (stôss), *n.* Velt (fit), c1440-1533, German sculptor and painter.

stot (stot), *n., v., stot-ted, stot-ting*. —*n.* 1. a springing gait of certain bovids, as gazelles and antelopes, used esp. when running in alarm from a predator. —*v.i.* 2. to

CONCISE PRONUNCIATION KEY: act, câpe, däre, pärt, set, êqual; if, îre; ö, öwer, öder, ail, ôss, ôss, out, üp, öge; chüd, sing; shö, thö; th, sh as in treasure. a = as in alone, e = as in system, i = as in easily, o = as in gallop, u = as in circus. * as in fire (fîr), hour (ôur). l and n can serve as syllabic consonants, as in cradle (kräd'l) and button (but'n). See the full key inside the front cover.