

Tumors have their several degrees and times, as beginning, augment, *state* and declination. [Not in use.] *Wiseman.*

4. Estate; possession. *Obs.* [See *Estate*.] *Daniel.*

5. A political body, or body politic; the whole body of people united under one government, whatever may be the form of the government.

Municipal law is a rule of conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a *state*. *Blackstone.*

More usually the word signifies a political body governed by representatives; a commonwealth; as the *States* of Greece; the *States* of America.

In this sense, *state* has sometimes more immediate reference to the government, sometimes to the people or community. Thus when we say, the *state* has made provision for the paupers, the word has reference to the government or legislature; but when we say, the *state* is taxed to support paupers, the word refers to the whole people or community.

6. A body of men united by profession, or constituting a community of a particular character; as the civil and ecclesiastical *states* in Great Britain. But these are sometimes distinguished by the terms *church* and *state*. In this case, *state* signifies the civil community or government only.

7. Rank; condition; quality; as the *state* of honor. *Shak.*

8. Pomp; appearance of greatness. In *state* the monarchs march'd. *Dryden.*
Where least of *state*, there most of love is shewn. *Dryden.*

9. Dignity; grandeur. She instructed him how he should keep *state*, yet with a modest sense of his misfortunes. *Bacon.*

10. A seat of dignity. This chair shall be my *state*. *Shak.*

11. A canopy; a covering of dignity. His high throne, under *state* Of richest texture spread— *Milton.*
[Unusual.]

12. A person of high rank. [Not in use.] *Latimer.*

13. The principal persons in a government. The bold design Pleas'd highly those infernal *states*. *Milton.*

14. The bodies that constitute the legislature of a country; as the *states* general.

15. Joined with another word, it denotes public, or what belongs to the community or body politic; as *state* affairs; *state* policy.

STATE, *v. t.* To set; to settle. [See *Stat-ed*.]

2. To express the particulars of any thing in writing; to set down in detail or in gross; as, to *state* an account; to *state* debt and credit; to *state* the amount due.

3. To express the particulars of any thing verbally; to represent fully in words; to narrate; to recite. The witnesses *stated* all the circumstances of the transaction. They are enjoined to *state* all the particulars. It is the business of the advocate to *state* the whole case. Let the question be fairly *stated*.

STATED, *pp.* Expressed or represented; told; recited.

2. *a.* Settled; established; regular; occur-

ring at regular times; not occasional; as *stated* hours of business.

3. Fixed; established; as a *stated* salary.

STA'TEDLY, *adv.* Regularly; at certain times; not occasionally. It is one of the distinguishing marks of a good man, that he *statedly* attends public worship.

STA'TELESS, *a.* Without pomp. *J. Barlow.*

STA'TELINESS, *n.* [from *stately*.] Grandeur; loftiness of mien or manner; majestic appearance; dignity.

For *stateliness* and majesty, what is comparable to a horse? *More.*

2. Appearance of pride; affected dignity. *Beaum.*

STA'TELY, *a.* lofty; dignified; majestic; as *stately* manners; a *stately* gait.

2. Magnificent; grand; as a *stately* edifice; a *stately* dome; a *stately* pyramid.

3. Elevated in sentiment. *Dryden.*

STA'TELY, *adv.* Majestically; loftily. *Milton.*

STA'TEMENT, *n.* The act of stating, reciting or presenting verbally or on paper.

2. A series of facts or particulars expressed on paper; as a written *statement*.

3. A series of facts verbally recited; recital of the circumstances of a transaction; as a verbal *statement*.

STA'TE-MÖNGER, *n.* [state and *manger*.] One versed in politics, or one that dabbles in state affairs.

STA'TER, *n.* Another name of the daric, an ancient silver coin weighing about four Attic drachmas, about three shillings sterling, or 61 cents.

STA'TE ROOM, *n.* [state and *room*.] A magnificent room in a palace or great house. *Johnson.*

2. An apartment for lodging in a ship's cabin.

STATES, *n. plu.* Nobility. *Shak.*

STATESMAN, *n.* [state and *man*.] A man versed in the arts of government; usually, one eminent for political abilities; a politician.

2. A small landholder. *English.*

3. One employed in public affairs. *Pope. Swift.*

STA'TESMANSHIP, *n.* The qualifications or employments of a statesman. *Churchill.*

STA'TESWÖMAN, *n.* A woman who meddles in public affairs; in *contempt*. *Addison.*

STAT'IC, } *a.* [See *Statics*.] Relating

STAT'ICAL, } to the science of weighing bodies; as a *static* balance or engine. *Arbutnot.*

STAT'ICS, *n.* [Fr. *statique*; It. *statica*; L. *statice*; Gr. *στατική*.]

1. That branch of mechanics which treats of bodies at *rest*. Dynamics treats of bodies in *motion*.

2. In *medicine*, a kind of epileptics, or personseized with epilepsies. *Cyc.*

STA'TION, *n.* [Fr. from L. *statio*, from *sto*, *status*; It. *stazione*; Sp. *estacion*.]

1. The act of standing.

Their manner was to stand at prayer—on which their meetings for that purpose received the name of *stations*. *Obs.* *Hooker.*

2. A state of rest.

All progression is performed by drawing on or impelling forward what was before in *station* or at quiet. [Rare.] *Brown.*

3. The spot or place where one stands, particularly where a person habitually stands, or is appointed to remain for a time; as the *station* of a sentinel. Each detachment of troops had its *station*.

4. Post assigned; office; the part or department of public duty which a person is appointed to perform. The chief magistrate occupies the first political *station* in a nation. Other officers fill subordinate *stations*. The office of bishop is an ecclesiastical *station* of great importance. It is the duty of the executive to fill all civil and military *stations* with men of worth.

5. Situation; position.

The fig and date, why love they to remain In middle *station*? *Prior.*

6. Employment; occupation; business. By spending the sabbath in retirement and religious exercises, we gain new strength and resolution to perform God's will in our several *stations* the week following. *Nelson.*

7. Character; state.

The greater part have kept their *station*. *Milton.*

8. Rank; condition of life. He can be contented with a humble *station*.

9. In *church history*, the fast of the fourth and sixth days of the week, Wednesday and Friday, in memory of the council which condemned Christ, and of his passion.

10. In the *church of Rome*, a church where indulgences are to be had on certain days. *Encyc.*

STATION, *v. t.* To place; to set; or to appoint to the occupation of a post, place or office; as, to *station* troops on the right or left of an army; to *station* a sentinel on a rampart; to *station* ships on the coast of Africa or in the West Indies; to *station* a man at the head of the department of finance.

STATIONAL, *a.* Pertaining to a station. *Encyc.*

STA'TIONARY, *a.* Fixed; not moving, progressive or regressive; not appearing to move. The sun becomes *stationary* in Cancer, in its advance into the northern signs. The court in England which was formerly itinerary, is now *stationary*.

2. Not advancing, in a moral sense; not improving; not growing wiser, greater or better; not becoming greater or more excellent. *S. S. Smith.*

3. Respecting place.

The same harmony and *stationary* constitution— *Brown.*

Stationary fever, a fever depending on peculiar seasons. *Coxe.*

STA'TION-BILL, *n.* In *seamen's language*, a list containing the appointed posts of the ship's company, when navigating the ship. *Mar. Dict.*

STA'TIONER, *n.* [from *station*, a state.] A bookseller; one who sells books, paper, quills, inkstands, pencils and other furniture for writing. The business of the bookseller and stationer is usually carried on by the same person.

STA'TIONERY, *n.* The articles usually sold by stationers, as paper, ink, quills, &c.