

I will not trouble myself, whether these names *stand* for the same thing, or really include one another. *Locke.*

4. In *seamen's language*, to direct the course towards.

To stand from, to direct the course from.

To stand one in, to cost. The coat *stands him* in twenty dollars.

To stand in, or *stand in for*, in *seamen's language*, is to direct a course towards land or a harbor.

- To stand off*, to keep at a distance. *Dryden.*
2. Not to comply. *Shak.*

3. To keep at a distance in friendship or social intercourse; to forbear intimacy.

We *stand off* from an acquaintance with God.

4. To appear prominent; to have relief. *Atterbury.*

Picture is best when it *standeth off*, as if it were carved. *Watton.*

To stand off, or *off from*, in *seamen's language*, is to direct the course from land.

To stand off and on, is to sail towards land and then from it.

To stand out, to project; to be prominent. Their eyes *stand out* with fatness. *Ps.*

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2. To persist in opposition or resistance; not to yield or comply; not to give way or recede.

His spirit is come in,

That so *stood out* against the holy church. *Shak.*

3. With *seamen*, to direct the course from land or a harbor.

To stand to, to ply; to urge efforts; to persevere.

Stand to your tackles, mates, and stretch your oars. *Dryden.*

2. To remain fixed in a purpose or opinion. I still *stand to* it, that this is his sense. *Stillingfleet.*

3. To abide by; to adhere; as to a contract, assertion, promise, &c.; as, to *stand to* an award; to *stand to* one's word.

4. Not to yield; not to fly; to maintain the ground.

Their lives and fortunes were put in safety, whether they *stood to* it or ran away. *Bacon.*

To stand to sea, to direct the course from land.

To stand under, to undergo; to sustain. *Shak.*

To stand up, to rise from sitting; to be on the feet.

2. To arise in order to gain notice.

Against whom when the accusers *stood up*, they brought no accusation of such things as I supposed. *Acts xxv.*

3. To make a party.

When we *stood up* about the corn— *Shak.*

To stand up for, to defend; to justify; to support, or attempt to support; as, to *stand up for* the administration.

To stand upon, to concern; to interest. Does it not *stand upon* them to examine the grounds of their opinion? This phrase is, I believe, obsolete; but we say, it *stands us in hand*, that is, it is our concern, it is for our interest.

2. To value; to pride.

We highly esteem and *stand much upon* our birth. *Ray.*

3. To insist; as, to *stand upon* security. *Shak.*

To stand with, to be consistent. The faithful servants of God will receive what they

pray for, so far as *stands with* his purposes and glory.

It *stands with* reason that they should be rewarded liberally. *Davies.*

To stand together, is used, but the last two phrases are not in very general use, and are perhaps growing obsolete.

To stand against, to oppose; to resist.

To stand fast, to be fixed; to be unshaken or immovable.

To stand in hand, to be important to one's interest; to be necessary or advantageous. It *stands us in hand* to be on good terms with our neighbors.

STAND, *v. t.* To endure; to sustain; to bear. I cannot *stand* the cold or the heat.

2. To endure; to resist without yielding or receding.

So had I *stood* the shock of angry fate.

He *stood* the furious foe. *Smith.*

3. To await; to suffer; to abide by.

Bid him disband the legions—

And *stand* the judgment of a Roman senate. *Addison.*

To stand one's ground, to keep the ground or station one has taken; to maintain one's position; in a literal or figurative sense; as, an army *stands its ground*, when it is not compelled to retreat. A man *stands his ground* in an argument, when he is able to maintain it, or is not refuted.

To stand it, to bear; to be able to endure; or to maintain one's ground or state; a popular phrase.

To stand trial, is to sustain the trial or examination of a cause; not to give up without trial.

STAND, *n.* [Sans. *stana*, a place, a mansion, state, &c.]

1. A stop; a halt; as, to make a *stand*; to come to a *stand*, either in walking or in any progressive business.

The horse made a *stand*, when he charged them and routed them. *Clarendon.*

2. A station; a place or post where one stands; or a place convenient for persons to remain for any purpose. The sellers of fruit have their several *stands* in the market.

I took my *stand* upon an eminence.

3. Rank; post; station. *Spectator.*

Father, since your fortune did attain

So high a *stand*, I mean not to descend. *Daniel.*

[In lieu of this, *standing* is now used.

He is a man of high *standing* in his own country.]

4. The act of opposing.

We have come off

Like Romans; neither foolish in our *stands*, Nor cowardly in retire. *Shak.*

5. The highest point; or the ultimate point of progression, where a stop is made, and regressive motion commences. The population of the world will not come to a *stand*, while the means of subsistence can be obtained. The prosperity of the Roman empire came to a *stand* in the reign of Augustus; after which it declined.

Vice is at *stand*, and at the highest flow.

Dryden.

6. A young tree, usually reserved when the other trees are cut. [English.]

7. A small table; as a candle-*stand*; or any frame on which vessels and utensils may be laid.

8. In *commerce*, a weight of from two hundred and a half to three hundred of pitch. *Encyc.*

9. Something on which a thing rests or is laid; as a lay-*stand*.

Stand of arms, in military affairs, a musket with its usual appendages, as a bayonet, cartridge box, &c. *Marshall.*

To be at a stand, to stop on account of some doubt or difficulty; hence, to be perplexed; to be embarrassed; to hesitate what to determine, or what to do.

STAND'ARD, *n.* [It. *standardo*; Fr. *etendard*; Sp. *estandarte*; D. *standaard*; G. *standarte*; *stand* and *ard*, sort, kind.]

1. An ensign of war; a staff with a flag or colors. The troops repair to their *stand-ard*. The royal *standard* of Great Britain is a flag, in which the imperial ensigns of England, Scotland and Ireland are quartered with the armorial bearings of Hanover.

His armies, in the following day,
On those fair plains their *standards* proud display. *Fairfax.*

2. That which is established by sovereign power as a rule or measure by which others are to be adjusted. Thus the Winchester bushel is the *standard* of measures in Great Britain, and is adopted in the U. States as their *standard*. So of weights and of long measure.

3. That which is established as a rule or model, by the authority of public opinion, or by respectable opinions, or by custom or general consent; as writings which are admitted to be the *standard* of style and taste. Homer's *Iliad* is the *standard* of heroic poetry. Demosthenes and Cicero are the *standards* of oratory. Of modern eloquence, we have an excellent *standard* in the speeches of lord Chatham. Addison's writings furnish a good *standard* of pure, chaste and elegant English style. It is not an easy thing to erect a *standard* of taste.

4. In *coinage*, the proportion of weight of fine metal and alloy established by authority. The coins of England and of the United States are of nearly the same *standard*.

By the present *standard* of the coinage, sixty two shillings is coined out of one pound weight of silver. *Arbuthnot.*

5. A standing tree or stem; a tree not supported or attached to a wall.

Plant fruit of all sorts and *standard*, mural, or shrubs which lose their leaf. *Evelyn.*

6. In *ship-building*, an inverted knee placed upon the deck instead of beneath it, with its vertical branch turned upward from that which lies horizontally. *Mar. Dict.*

7. In *botany*, the upper petal or banner of a papilionaceous corol. *Martyn.*

STAND'ARD-BEARER, *n.* [*standard* and *bear*.]

An officer of an army, company or troop, that bears a standard; an ensign of infantry or a cornet of horse.

STAND-CROP, *n.* A plant. *Ainsworth.*

STAND'EL, *n.* A tree of long standing. [Not used.] *Howell.*

STAND'ER, *n.* One who stands.

2. A tree that has stood long. [Not used.] *Ascham.*