

STAND'ER-BY, *n.* One that stands near; one that is present; a mere spectator. [We now more generally use *by-stander*.] *Hooker. Addison.*

STAND'ER-GRASS, *n.* A plant. [*L. statyrium*.] *Ainsworth.*

STAND'ING, *ppr.* Being on the feet; being erect. [See *Stand*.]

2. Moving in a certain direction to or from an object.

3. *a.* Settled; established, either by law or by custom, &c.; continually existing; permanent; not temporary; as a *standing* army. Money is the *standing* measure of the value of all other commodities. Legislative bodies have certain *standing* rules of proceeding. Courts of law are or ought to be governed by *standing* rules. There are *standing* rules of pleading. The gospel furnishes us with *standing* rules of morality. The Jews by their dispersion and their present condition, are a *standing* evidence of the truth of revelation and of the prediction of Moses. Many fashionable vices and follies ought to be the *standing* objects of ridicule.

4. Lasting; not transitory; not liable to fade or vanish; as a *standing* color.

5. Stagnant; not flowing; as *standing* water.

6. Fixed; not movable; as a *standing* bed; distinguished from a *truckle* bed. *Shak.*

7. Remaining erect; not cut down; as *standing* corn.

Standing rigging, of a ship. This consists of the cordage or ropes which sustain the masts and remain fixed in their position. Such are the shrouds and stays.

STAND'ING, *n.* Continuance; duration or existence; as a custom of long *standing*.

2. Possession of an office, character or place; as a patron or officer of long *standing*.

3. Station; place to stand in.

I will provide you with a good *standing* to see his entry. *Bacon.*

4. Power to stand.

I sink in deep mire, where there is no *standing*. *Ps. lxxix.*

5. Rank; condition in society; as a man of good *standing* or of high *standing* among his friends.

STAND'ISH, *n.* [*stand* and *dish*.] A case for pen and ink.

I bequeath to Dean Swift my large silver *standish*. *Swift.*

STANE, *n.* [*Sax. stan*.] A stone. [*Local*.] [See *Stone*.]

STANG, *n.* [*Sax. stang, steng*, a pole or stick; *Dan. stang*; *G. stange*; *Sw. stång*; *It. stanga*, a bar; *W. ystang*, a pole or perch; allied to *sting* and *stanchion*; from shooting.]

1. A pole, rod or perch; a measure of land. [*Not in use*.] *Swift.*

2. A long bar; a pole; a shaft. *To ride the stang*, is to be carried on a pole on men's shoulders, in derision. [*Local*.] *Todd.*

STANG, *v. i.* To shoot with pain. [*Local*.] *Grose.*

STANK, *a.* Weak; worn out. [*Not in use*.] *Spenser.*

STANK, *v. i.* To sigh. [*Not used*.]

STANK, *old pret.* of *stink*. *Stunk* is now used.

STANK, *n.* [*W. ystanc*. See *Stanch*.] A dam or mound to stop water. [*Local*.]

STAN'NARY, *a.* [from *L. stannum*, tin, *Ir. stan*; *W. ystaen*. See *Tin*.]

Relating to the tin works; as *stannary* courts. *Blackstone.*

STAN'NARY, *n.* A tin mine. *Hall.*

STAN'NEL, *n.* The kestrel, a species of

STAN'YEL, *n.* hawk; called also *stone-gall* and *wind-hover*. *Ed. Encyc.*

STAN'NIC, *a.* Pertaining to tin; procured from tin; as the *stannic* acid. *Lavoisier.*

STAN'ZA, *n.* [*It. stanza*, an abode or lodging, a stanza, that is, a stop; *Sp. Port. estancia*, from *estancar*, to stop; *Fr. stance*. See *Stanch*.]

In *poetry*, a number of lines or verses connected with each other, and ending in a full point or pause; a part of a poem containing every variation of measure in that poem. A stanza may contain verses of a different length or number of syllables, and a different number of verses; or it may consist of verses of equal length. Stanzas are said to have been first introduced from the Italian into French poetry about the year 1580, and thence they were introduced into England. The versions of the Psalms present examples of various kinds of *stanzas*.

Horace confines himself to one sort of verse or *stanza* in every ode. *Dryden.*

STAP'AZIN, *n.* A bird, a species of warbler.

STAP'LE, *n.* [*Sax. stapel, stapul*, a stake; *D. stapel*, a pile, stocks, staple; *stapelen*, to pile; *G. stapel*, a stake, a pile or heap, a staple, stocks, a mart; *Sw. stapel*; *Dan. stapel*, a staple; *stapler*, to pile; *stapbe*, a block or log; *stab*, a staff. We see this word is from the root of *staff*. The primary sense of the root is to set, to fix. *Staple* is that which is fixed, or a fixed place, or it is a pile or store.]

1. A settled mart or market; an emporium.

In England, formerly, the king's *staple* was established in certain ports or towns, and certain goods could not be exported, without being first brought to these ports to be rated and charged with the duty payable to the king or public. The principal commodities on which customs were levied, were *wool, skins and leather*, and these were originally the *staple* commodities. Hence the words *staple commodities*, came in time to signify the principal commodities produced by a country for exportation or use. Thus cotton is the *staple commodity* of South Carolina, Georgia and other southern states of America. Wheat is the *staple* of Pennsylvania and New York.

2. A city or town where merchants agree to carry certain commodities.

3. The thread or pile of wool, cotton or flax.

Thus we say, this is wool of a coarse *staple*, or fine *staple*. In America, cotton is of a short *staple*, long *staple*, fine *staple*, &c. The cotton of short *staple* is raised on the upland; the sea-island cotton is of a fine long *staple*.

4. [*W. ystafiel*.] A loop of iron, or a bar or wire bent and formed with two points to be driven into wood, to hold a hook, pin, &c. *Popc.*

Staple of land, the particular nature and quality of land.

STA'PLE, *a.* Settled; established in commerce; as a *staple* trade.

2. According to the laws of commerce; marketable; fit to be sold. [*Not much used*.] *Swift.*

3. Chief; principal; regularly produced or made for market; as *staple* commodities.

[*This is now the most general acceptance of the word*.]

STA'PLER, *n.* A dealer; as a wool *stapler*.

ST'AR, *n.* [*Sax. steorra*; *Dan. Sw. stierna*; *G. stern*; *D. star*; *Arm. Corn. steren*; *Basque, zarra*; *Gr. αστρ*; *Sans. tara*; *Bengal. stara*; *Pehlavi, setaram*; *Pers. setareh* or *stara*.]

1. An apparently small luminous body in the heavens, that appears in the night, or when its light is not obscured by clouds or lost in the brighter effulgence of the sun. *Stars* are fixed or planetary. The fixed stars are known by their perpetual twinkling, and by their being always in the same position in relation to each other. The planets do not twinkle, and they revolve about the sun. The stars are worlds, and their immense numbers exhibit the astonishing extent of creation and of divine power.

2. The pole-star. [*A particular application, not in use*.] *Shak.*

3. In *astrology*, a configuration of the planets, supposed to influence fortune. Hence the expression, "You may thank your *stars* for such and such an event."

A pair of *star-cross'd* lovers. *Shak.*

4. The figure of a star; a radiated mark in writing or printing; an asterisk; thus *; used as a reference to a note in the margin, or to fill a blank in writing or printing where letters are omitted.

5. In *Scripture*, Christ is called the *bright and morning star*, the star that ushers in the light of an eternal day to his people. *Rev. xxii.*

Ministers are also called *stars* in *Christ's right hand*, as, being supported and directed by Christ, they convey light and knowledge to the followers of Christ. *Rev. i.*

The twelve stars which form the crown of the church, are the twelve apostles. *Rev. xii.*

6. The figure of a star; a badge of rank; as *stars* and garters.

The *pole-star*, a bright star in the tail of *Ursa minor*, so called from its being very near the north pole.

Star of Bethlehem, a flower and plant of the genus *Ornithogalum*. There is also the star of Alexandria, and of Naples, and of Constantinople, of the same genus.

Cyc. Lee.

ST'AR, *v. t.* To set or adorn with stars or bright radiating bodies; to bespangle; as a robe *starred* with gems.

STAR-APPLE, *n.* A globular or olive-shaped fleshy fruit, inclosing a stone of the same shape. It grows in the warm climates of America, and is eaten by way of dessert. It is of the genus *Chrysophyllum*. *Miller. Cyc.*

STAR-FISH, *n.* [*star* and *fish*.] The sea star or asterias, a genus of marine animals or zoophytes, so named because