

STATIONERY, *a.* Belonging to a stationer.

STATIST, *n.* [from *state*.] A statesman; a politician; one skilled in government.

Statists indeed,

And lovers of their country. [Not now used.] *Milton.*

STATISTIC, *a.* [from *state* or *statist*.]

STATISTICAL, *a.* Pertaining to the state of society, the condition of the people, their economy, their property and resources.

STATISTICS, *n.* A collection of facts respecting the state of society, the condition of the people in a nation or country, their health, longevity, domestic economy, arts, property and political strength, the state of the country, &c. *Sinclair. Tooke.*

STATUARY, *n.* [It. *statuaria*; Sp. *estatuaria*; from L. *statuarius*, from *statua*, a statue; *statuo*, to set.]

1. The art of carving images as representatives of real persons or things; a branch of sculpture. *Temple.*

[In this sense the word has no plural.]

2. [It. *statuario*; Sp. *estatuario*.] One that professes or practices the art of carving images or making statues.

On other occasions the *statuaries* took their subjects from the poets. *Addison.*

STATUE, *n.* [L. *statua*; *statuo*, to set; that which is set or fixed.]

An image; a solid substance formed by carving into the likeness of a whole living being; as a *statue* of Hercules or of a lion.

STATUE, *v. t.* To place, as a statue; to form a statue of. *Shak.*

STATUMINATE, *v. t.* [L. *statumino*.] To prop or support. [Not in use.] *B. Janson.*

STATURE, *n.* [L. It. *statura*; Sp. *estatura*; Fr. *statue*; from L. *statuo*, to set.]

The natural bighth of an animal body. It is more generally used of the human body.

Foreign men of mighty *statue* came.

Dryden.

STATURED, *a.* Arrived at full stature. [Little used.] *Hall.*

STATUTABLE, *a.* [from *statute*.] Made or introduced by statute; proceeding from an act of the legislature; as a *statutable* provision or remedy.

2. Made or being in conformity to statute; as *statutable* measures. *Addison.*

STATUTABLY, *adv.* In a manner agreeable to statute.

STATUTE, *n.* [Fr. *statut*; It. *statuto*; Sp. *estatuto*; L. *statutum*; from *statuo*, to set.]

1. An act of the legislature of a state that extends its binding force to all the citizens or subjects of that state, as distinguished from an act which extends only to an individual or company; an act of the legislature commanding or prohibiting something; a positive law. *Statutes* are distinguished from *common law*. The latter owes its binding force to the principles of justice, to long use and the consent of a nation. The former owe their binding force to a positive command or declaration of the supreme power.

Statute is commonly applied to the acts of a legislative body consisting of representatives. In monarchies, the laws of

the sovereign are called *edicts*, *decrees*, or *ordinances*, *rescripts*, &c.

2. A special act of the supreme power, of a private nature, or intended to operate only on an individual or company.

3. The act of a corporation or of its founder, intended as a permanent rule or law; as the *statutes* of a university.

STATUTE-MERCHANT, *n.* In *English law*, a bond of record pursuant to the Stat. 13 Edw. 1. acknowledged before one of the clerks of the statutes-merchant and the mayor or chief warden of London, or before certain persons appointed for the purpose; on which, if not paid at the day, an execution may be awarded against the body, lands and goods of the obligor.

Blackstone.

STATUTE-STAPLE, *n.* A bond of record acknowledged before the mayor of the staple, by virtue of which the creditor may forthwith have execution against the body, lands and goods of the debtor, on non-payment.

Blackstone.

STATUTORY, *a.* Enacted by statute; depending on statute for its authority; as a *statutory* provision or remedy.

STAUROLITE, *n.* [Gr. *σταυρος*, a cross, and *λίθος*, stone.] The granatite of Werner or grenatite of Jameson; a mineral crystalized in prisms, either single or intersecting each other at right angles. Its color is white or gray, reddish or brown. It is often opaque, sometimes translucent. Its form and infusibility distinguish it from the garnet. It is called by the French, *harmotome*.

Dict. Cleaveland.

STAVE, *n.* [from *staff*; Fr. *douve*, *douvain*. It has the first sound of *a*, as in *save*.]

1. A thin narrow piece of timber, of which casks are made. *Staves* make a considerable article of export from New England to the West Indies.

2. A staff; a metrical portion; a part of a psalm appointed to be sung in churches.

3. In *music*, the five horizontal and parallel lines on which the notes of tunes are written or printed; the *staff*, as it is now more generally written.

To *stave* and *tail*, to part dogs by interposing a staff and by pulling the tail.

STAVE, *v. t.* pret. *stove* or *staved*; pp. *id.*

1. To break a hole in; to break; to burst; primarily, to thrust through with a staff; as, to *stave* a cask. *Mur. Dict.*

2. To push as with a staff; with off.

The condition of a servant *staves* him off to a distance. *South.*

3. To delay; as, to *stave* off the execution of a project.

4. To pour out; to suffer to be lost by breaking the cask.

All the wine in the city has been *staved*.

Sondys.

5. To furnish with staves or rundles. [Not in use.] *Kuolls.*

STAVE, *v. i.* To fight with staves. [Not in use.] *Hudibras.*

STAVES, *plu.* of *staff*, when applied to a stick, is pronounced with *a* as in *ask*, the Italian sound.

STAW, *v. i.* To be fixed or set. [Not in use or local.]

STAY, *v. i.* pret. *staid*, for *stayed*. [Ir. *slu-dam*; Sp. *estay*, a stay of a ship; *estada*, stay, a remaining; *estiar*, to stop; Port. *estada*, abode; *estacs*, stays of a ship; *estear*, to stay, to prop; W. *ystad*, state; *ystadu*, to stay or remain; Fr. *elai*, *elayer*; D. *stul*, *stullen*. This word seems to be connected with *state*, and if so, is a derivative from the root of L. *sto*, to stand. But from the orthography of this word in the Irish, Spanish and Portuguese, and of *steti*, the preterit of *sto*, in Latin, I am led to believe the elementary word was *stad* or *stal*. The sense is to set, stop or hold. It is to be observed further that *stay* may be easily deduced from the G. D. *slag*, a stay; *stag-segel*, stay-sail; W. *tagu*, to stop.]

1. To remain; to continue in a place; to abide for any indefinite time. Do you *stay* here, while I go to the next house. *Stay* here a week. We *staid* at the Hotel Montinorenci.

Stay, I command you; *stay* and hear me first. *Dryden*

2. To continue in a state.

The flames augment, and *stay*
At their full bighth, then languish to decay. *Dryden.*

3. To wait; to attend; to forbear to act. *I stay* for Turnus. *Dryden.*

Would ye *stay* for them from haviog husbands? *Ruth i*

4. To stop; to stand still.

She would command the hasty sun to *stay*. *Spenser.*

5. To dwell.

I must *stay* a little on one action. *Dryden.*

6. To rest; to rely; to confide in; to trust. Because ye despise this word, and trust in oppression, and *stay* thereon— Is. xxx.

STAY, *v. t.* pret. and pp. *staid*, for *stayed*.

1. To stop; to hold from proceeding; to withhold; to restrain.

All that may *stay* the mind from thinking that true which they heartily wish were false.

Hooker.

To *stay* these sudden gusts of passion.

Rowe.

2. To delay; to obstruct; to hinder from proceeding.

Your ships are *staid* at Venice. *Shak.*
I was willing to *stay* my reader on an argument that appeared to me to be new. *Locke.*

3. To keep from departure; as, you might have *staid* me here. *Dryden.*

4. To stop from motion or falling; to prop; to hold up; to support.

Aaron and Hur *stayed* up his hands. Ex. xvii.

Willows and reeds for vineyards useful found
To *stay* thy vines. *Dryden.*

5. To support from sinking; to sustain with strength; as, to take a luncheon to *stay* the stomach.

STAY, *n.* Continuance in a place; abode for a time indefinite; as, you make a short *stay* in this city.

Embrace the hero, and his *stay* implore.

Waller.

2. Stand; stop; cessation of motion or progression.

Affairs of state seem'd rather to stand at a *stay*. *Hayward.*

[But in this sense, we now use *stand*; to be at a *stand*.]

3. Stop; obstruction; hinderance from progress.