

Many different forms of the de Sitter metric in different coordinate systems are used in the GR literature. Two of them are most common, the static form and the cosmological (exponentially expanding) form. Staticity and non-stationarity of these two different forms are traced back to the non-comoving and comoving nature of the corresponding coordinate systems. In this note using the quasi-Maxwell form of the Einstein field equations and a definition of static spacetimes based upon them, we look at these two forms from a new perspective. It is shown that, irrespective of the spacetime symmetry, a perfect fluid in a non-comoving coordinate system is the source of a static spacetime, only if its equation of state is that of dark energy. We consider static axially and cylindrically symmetric de Sitter-type spacetimes and their dynamical versions to answer the question posed in the title.