

CUSTARD-APPLE, kus'tard-ap'l, *n.* the fruit of a W. Indian tree, having an eatable pulp, like a custard.

CUSTODIAL, kus-tō'di-al, *adj.* pertaining to custody.

CUSTODIAN, kus-tō'di-an, *n.* one who has custody or care, esp. of some public building.

CUSTODY, kus'to-di, *n.* a watching or guarding: care: security: imprisonment. [L. *custodia*, from *custos*, *custodis*, a watcher or keeper.]

CUSTOM, kus'tum, *n.* what one is wont to do: usage: frequent repetition of the same act: a frequenting of a shop to buy goods: regular trade or business: a tax on goods:—*pl.* duties imposed on imports and exports. [O. Fr. *custume*, *costume*; from L. *consuetudo*—*consuesco*, *consuetus*, to accustom.]

CUSTOMARY, kus'tum-ar-i, *adj.* according to use and wont: holding or held by custom.—*adv.* CUS'TOMARILY.—*n.* CUS'TOM-ARINESS.

CUSTOMER, kus'tum-er, *n.* one accustomed to frequent a certain place of business: a buyer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, kus'tum-hows, *n.* the place where customs or duties on exports and imports are collected.

CUT, kut, *v.t.* to make an incision: to cleave or pass through: to divide: to carve or hew: to wound or hurt: to affect deeply: to castrate:—*pr.p.* cutt'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* cut.—*n.* a cleaving or dividing: a stroke or blow: an incision or wound: a piece cut off: an engraved block, or the picture from it: manner of cutting, or fashion.—A SHORT CUT, a short or near passage. [W. *cutau*, to shorten, *cutt*, a little piece; Ir. *cutaich*, to curtail.]

CUTANEOUS, kū-tā'ne-us, *adj.* belonging to the skin.

CUT-AWAY, kut'-a-wā, *n.* a coat, the skirts of which are rounded or cut away so that they do not hang down as in a frock-coat. "A green cut-away with brass buttons."—*T. Hughes*. Used also adjectively. "A brown cut-away coat."—*Thackeray*.

CUTCHA, kuch'a, *n.* in Hindustan, a weak kind of lime used in inferior buildings; hence, used adjectively in the sense of temporary; makeshift: inferior: in contradistinction to *pucka*, which implies stability or superiority.

CUTENESS, kūt'nes, *n.* the quality of being cute: sharpness: smartness: acuteness. "Who could have thought so innocent a face could cover so much cuteness?"—*Goldsmith*.

CUTICLE, kū'ti-kl, *n.* the outermost or thin skin. [L. *cuticula*, dim. of *cutis*, the skin, E. HIDE.]

CUTLASS, kut'las, *n.* a broad curving sword with one edge. [Fr. *coutelas*, from L. *cutellus*, dim. of *culter*, a ploughshare, a knife.]

CUTLER, kut'ler, *n.* one who makes or sells knives. [Fr. *coutelier*, from root of CUTLASS.]

CUTLERY, kut'ler-i, *n.* the business of a cutler: edged or cutting instruments in general.

CUTLET, kut'let, *n.* a slice of meat cut off for cooking, esp. of mutton or veal, generally the rib and the meat belonging to it. [Fr. *côtelette*, dim. of *côte*, from L. *costa*, a rib. See COAST.]

CUTTER, kut'er, *n.* the person or thing that cuts: a small swift vessel with one mast and sharp bows that cut the water.

CUTTING, kut'ing, *n.* a dividing or lopping off: an incision: a piece cut off: a twig.

CUTTLE, kut'l, CUTTLE-FISH, kut'l-fish, *n.* a kind of mollusc, remarkable for its

power of ejecting a black inky liquid. [A.S. *cuðele*: origin dub.]

CUT-WATER, kut'-waw'ter, *n.* the forepart of a ship's prow.

CYCLE, sī'kl, *n.* a period of time in which events happen in a certain order, and which constantly repeats itself: an imaginary circle or orbit in the heavens. [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle; akin to CIRCLE.]

CYCLIC, sī'klik, CYCLICAL, sī'klik-al, *adj.* pertaining to or containing a cycle.

CYCLOID, sī'kloid, *n.* a figure like a circle: a curve made by a point in a circle, when the circle is rolled along a straight line.—*adj.* CYCLOID'AL. [Gr. *kyklos*, and *eidōs*, form.]

CYCLONE, sī'klōn, *n.* a circular or rotatory storm. [Coined from Gr. *kyklōn*, *pr.p.* of *kykloō*, to whirl round—*kyklos*.]

CYCLOPÆDIA, CYCLOPEDIA, sī-klō-pē'di-a, *n.* the circle or compass of human knowledge: a work containing information on every department, or on a particular department of knowledge.—*adj.* CYCLOPÆ'IC. [Gr. *kyklos*, a circle, and *paideia*, learning.]

CYCLOPEAN, sī-klō-pē'an, *adj.* of or like the Cyclopes, a fabled race of giants with one circular eye in the middle of the forehead: giant-like: vast. [Gr. *kyklōpeios*—*kyklōps*—*kyklos*, a circle, and *ōps*, an eye.]

CYDIPPE, si-dip'pē, *n.* a genus of coelenterate animals belonging to the order Ctenophora, and allied to the genus Beroe. One member of the genus (*C. pileus*) is a very beautiful object, and is common in the seas round Britain. The body is globular in shape and adorned with eight bands of cilia serving as its means of locomotion and presenting brilliant rainbow hues. From the body are pendent two long filaments, to which are attached numerous shorter threads, and these appendages can be protruded and retracted at will.

CYGNET, sig'net, *n.* a young swan. [Acc. to Diez, dim. of Fr. *cygne*, whose old form *cisne* (Sp. *cisne*, a swan) is from Low L. *cecinius*, and is not connected with L. *cygnus*, Gr. *kyknos*, a swan.]

CYLINDER, sil'in-der, *n.* a solid circular or roller-like body, whose ends are equal parallel circles. [Gr. *kylindros*, from *kylindō*, to roll.]

CYLINDRIC, si-lin'drik, CYLINDRICAL, si-lin'drik-al, *adj.* having the form or properties of a cylinder.

CYMBAL, sim'bal, *n.* a hollow brass, basin-like, musical instrument, beaten together in pairs. [L. *cymbalum*, from Gr. *kymtalōn*—*kymbē*, the hollow of a vessel; akin to E. HUMP.]

CYMBOCEPHALIC, sim'bō-sē-fal'ik, *adj.* shaped like a bowl or cup: round: said of the skull. [Gr. *kymbos*, a cup or bowl, and *kephalē*, the skull.]

CYNIC, sin'ik, CYNICAL, sin'ik-al, *adj.*, dog-like: surly: snarling: austere: misanthropic.—*adv.* CYNICALLY. [Gr. *kynikos*, dog-like, from *kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog; akin to L. *can-is*, E. HOUND.]

CYNIC, sin'ik, *n.* one of a sect of ancient philosophers, so called from their morose and contemptuous views: a morose man: a snarler.

CYNICISM, sin'i-sizm, *n.*, surliness: contempt for human nature: heartlessness, misanthropy.

CYNOSURE, sin'o-shōōr or sī', *n.* the dog's tail, a constellation containing the north-star: hence, anything that strongly attracts attention. [Gr. *kyōn*, *kynos*, a dog, *oura*, a tail.]

CYPHER-TUNNEL, sī'fer-tun-nel, *n.* a mock chimney: a chimney built merely for outward show. "The device of

cypher-tunnels or mock chimneys merely for uniformity of building."—*Fuller*.

CYPRESS, sī'pres, *n.* an evergreen tree whose branches used to be carried at funerals: hence, a symbol of death. [Fr. *cyprès*—L. *cypressus*—Gr. *kyparissos*.]

CYST, sist, *n.* (*lit.*) a chest: a bag in animal bodies containing morbid matter. [From root of CHEST.]

CYTODE, sī'tōd, *n.* in *physiol.* a name given by Haeckel to a kind of non-nucleated cell containing protoplasm to distinguish it from the cell proper which has a nucleus. *Nineteenth Century*.

CZAR, zār, TSAR, tsār, *n.* the emperor of Russia.—*fem.* CZARINA, zā-rē'na, the empress of Russia. [Russ. *tsare*, a king; its conn. with Ger. *kaiser*, L. *cæsar*, a king or emperor, is doubtful.]

CZAREVITCH, zār'e-vitch, CESAREVITCH, sē-zār'e-vitch, *n.* the eldest son of the czar.—*fem.* CZAREVNA, zār-ev'na, his consort. [Russ. *tsare*, a czar, and *vitz* (pronounced *vitch*), descended from.]

CZECH, chech, *n.* the name applied to a member of the most westerly branch of the great Slavonic family of races. They have their headquarters in Bohemia, where they arrived in the second half of the sixth century. Their language (also called *Czech*) is closely allied to the Polish. Written also CSECH, TSECH.

D

DAB, dab, *v.t.* to strike gently with something soft or moist:—*pr.p.* dabb'ing; *pa.p.* dabbed'.—*n.* a gentle blow: a small lump of anything soft or moist: a small flat fish like a flounder, but with a rough back. [E.; from a Teut. root present in O. Dut. *dabben*, to pinch, Ger. *tappe*, a pat. E. TAP is a doublet. See also DUB.]

DAB, dab, *n.* an expert person. [Prob. a corr. of ADEPT.]

DABBER, dab'er, *n.* one who or that which dabs: specifically, (a) in *printing*, a ball formed of an elastic material and fitted with a handle, formerly used for inking a form of type: (b) in *engr.* a silk-covered elastic ball used for spreading etching ground upon steel or copper plates: (c) in *stereotyping*, a hard hair brush used in the papier-maché process for dabbing the back of the damp paper, and so driving it into the interstices of the type.

DABBLE, dab'l, *v.t.* to wet by little dabs or strokes: to spatter.—*v.i.* to play in water with hands or feet: to do anything in a trifling way. [Freq. of DAB.]

DABBLER, dab'ler, *n.* one who dabbles or does things in a superficial, trifling way.

DABCHICK, dab'chik, *n.* a small water-fowl that dives or dabbles in the water.

DACE, dās, DARE, dār, DART, dārt, *n.* a small river fish, so called from the quickness of its motions. [M.E. *darce*—O. Fr. *dars*—Low L. *dardus*, a dart or javelin (Fr. *dard*, a dart or a dace).]

DACIAN, dā'shi-an, *adj.* pertaining or belonging to the *Daci*, an ancient barbarous people, whose territory extended over parts of the modern Hungary, Roumania, Transylvania, and neighboring regions.

DACTYL, dak'til, *n.* in Latin and Greek poetry, a foot of three syllables, one long followed by two short, so called from its likeness to the joints of a finger: in English, a foot of three syllables, with the first accented, as merrily. [L. *dactylus*—Gr. *daktylos*, a finger. See DIGIT.]

DACTYLIC, dak-til'ik, *adj.* relating to or consisting chiefly of *dactyls*.

DACTYLOLOGY, dak-til-of'o-ji, *n.* the art

of talking with the fingers, like the deaf and dumb. [Gr. *daktylos*, and *logos*, discourse—*legō*, to speak.]

DAD, *dad*, **DADDY**, *dad'i*, *n.*, father, a word used by children. [W. *dad*; Gr. *tata*, Sans. *tata*.]

DADO, *dā'do*, *n.* the solid block or cube forming the body of a pedestal: wainscoating round the lower part of a wall. [It.—L. *datus* (*talus*), a die, being understood, given or thrown forth—*dare*, to give. Doublet, **DIE**.]

DÆMONIC, *dē-mon'ik*, *adj.* pertaining to or proceeding from a supernatural being or from supernatural enthusiasm. "He may even show sudden impulses which have a false air of *dæmonic* strength, because they seemed inexplicable."—*George Eliot*. [Gr. *daimōn*, a divinity.]

DAFFODIL, *daf'o-dil*, **DAFFODILLY**, *daf'o-dil-i*, *n.* a yellow flower of the lily tribe, also called King's spear. [M.E. *affodille*—O. Fr. *asphodille*—Gr. and L. *asphodelus*; the *d* is prefixed accidentally.]

DAGGER, *dag'er*, *n.* a short sword for stabbing: a mark of reference (†). [W. *dagr*, Ir. *daigear*, Fr. *dague*, It. *daga*.]

DAGGLE, *dag'l*, *v.t.* and *v.i.* to wet or grow wet by dragging on the wet ground. [Freq. of prov. E. *dag*, to sprinkle with water, from a Scand. root seen in Sw. *dagg*, E. **DEW**.]

DAGUERREOTYPE, *da-ger'o-tip*, *n.* a method of taking sun-pictures on metal plates: a picture thus produced. [Fr. from *Daguerre*, the inventor, and **TYPE**.]

DAHLIA, *dāl'i-a*, *n.* a garden plant with a large beautiful flower. [From *Dahl*, a Swedish botanist.]

DAILY, *dā'li*, *adj.* and *adv.* every day.

DAINTIFY, *dān'ti-fi*, *v.t.* to make dainty: to weaken by over refinement. "My father charges me to give you his kindest love, and not to *daintify* his affection into respects or compliments."—*Miss Burney*. [E. *dainty*, and L. *facio*, to make.]

DAINTY, *dān'ti*, *adj.* pleasant to the palate: delicate: fastidious.—*n.* that which is dainty, a delicacy.—*adv.* **DAINTILY**.—*n.* **DAINTINESS**. [M.E. *deintee*, anything worthy or costly—O. Fr. *daintié*, worthiness—L. *dignitas*. See **DIGNITY**.]

DAIRA, *da'ir-a*, *n.* the private estates of the Khedive of Egypt.

DAIRY, *dā'ri*, *n.* the place where milk is kept, and butter and cheese made: an establishment for the supply of milk. [M.E. *dey*, dairymaid—Ice. *deigja*, a dairymaid; orig. a kneader of **DOUGH**, in Ice. *deig*; or from a root sig. to milk. See **DUG**.]

DAIS, *dā'is*, *n.* a raised floor at the upper end of the dining-hall where the high table stood: a raised floor with a seat and canopy. [O. Fr. *dais*—Low L. *discus*, a table—L. *discus*, a quoit—Gr. *diskos*. See **DISH**, **DISC**.]

DAISIED, *dā'zid*, *adj.* covered with *daisies*.

DAISY, *dā'zi*, *n.* (*lit.*) the *day's eye*, a common spring flower, so called from its sun-like appearance. [A.S. *dæges ege*, day's eye, the sun.]

DALE, *dāl*, **DELL**, *del*, *n.* the low ground between hills: the valley through which a river flows.—*n.* **DALES'MAN**. [A.S. *dæl*; Scand. *dal*, Ger. *thal*, orig. meaning "cleft." See **DEAL**, **DELL**.]

DALLIANCE, *dāl'i-ans*, *n.*, *dallying*; toying, or trifling: interchange of embraces: delay.

DALLY, *dāl'i*, *v.i.* to lose time by idleness or trifling: to play:—*pa.p.* *dall'ied*.

[A.S. *dol*, foolish; Ger. *dahlen*, to trifle: perh. conn. with **DWELL**.]

DAM, *dam*, *n.* an embankment to restrain water.—*v.t.* to keep back water by a bank or other obstruction:—*pr.p.* *damm'ing*; *pa.p.* *dammed*. [E., and in all the Teut. tongues.]

DAM, *dam*, *n.* a mother, applied to quadrupeds. [A form of **DAME**.]

DAMAGE, *dam'āj*, *n.*, *hurt*, *injury*, *loss*: the value of what is lost:—*pl.* compensation for loss or injury.—*v.t.* to harm, injure.—*v.i.* to take injury. [O. Fr. *damage* (Fr. *dommage*), from L. *damnum*, loss, injury.]

DAMAGEABLE, *dam'āj-a-bl*, *adj.* capable of being *damaged*.

DAMASK, *dam'ask*, *n.* figured stuff orig. of silk, now of linen, cotton, or wool.—*v.t.* to flower or variegate, as cloth.—*adj.* of a red color, like that of a damask rose. [From *Damascus*, in Syria, where it was orig. made.]

DAME, *dām*, *n.* the *mistress* of a house: a matron: a noble lady. [Fr. *dame*—L. *domina*, a mistress, *fem.* of *dominus*, a master. Doublet, **DAM**, a mother, see **DOMINATE**.]

DAMN, *dam*, *v.t.* to censure or condemn: to sentence to eternal punishment.—*n.* an oath: a curse. [Fr. *damner*—L. *damnare*, to condemn, from *damnum*, loss, penalty.]

DAMNABLE, *dam'na-bl*, *adj.*, *deserving* or tending to *damnation*: hateful: pernicious.—*adv.* **DAM'NABLY**.—*n.* **DAM'NABLENESS**. [Late L. *damnabilis*.]

DAMNATION, *dam-nā'shun*, *n.* (*theol.*) the punishment of the impenitent in the future state: eternal punishment. [L. *damnatio*.]

DAMNATORY, *dam'na-tor-i*, *adj.* containing sentence of *condemnation*. [L. *damnatorius*.]

DAMP, *damp*, *n.*, *vapor*, *mist*: moist air: lowness of spirits:—*pl.* dangerous vapors in mines, etc.—*v.t.* to wet slightly: to chill: to discourage: to check: to make dull.—*adj.* moist: foggy.—*adv.* **DAMP'LY**.—*n.* **DAMP'NESS**. [E.; akin to Dut. *damp*, Ger. *dampf*, vapor.]

DAMPER, *damp'er*, *n.* that which checks or moderates: (*Australia*) a kind of hastily-baked bread.

DAMSEL, *dam'zel*, *n.* a *little dame* or lady: a young unmarried woman: a girl. [Fr. *demoiselle*, O. Fr. *damoisel*, a page—Low L. *domicellus*, dim. of *dominus*, a lord.]

DAMSON, *dam'zn*, *n.* a small black plum. [Shortened from *Damascene*—*Damascus*. See **DAMASK**.]

DANCE, *dans*, *v.i.* to move with measured steps to music.—*v.t.* to make to dance or jump.—*n.* the movement of one or more persons with measured steps to music. [Fr. *danser*, from O. Ger. *danson*, to draw along, Ger. *tanzen*.]

DANCER, *dans'er*, *n.* one who practices *dancing*.

DANCING, *dans'ing*, *n.* the act or art of moving in the *dance*.

DANDELION, *dan-de-lif'un*, *n.* a common plant with a yellow flower, so called from the jagged *tooth-like* edges of its leaf. [Fr. *dent de lion*, tooth of the lion.]

DANDLE, *dan'dl*, *v.t.* to play *with*: to fondle or toss in the arms, as a baby. [E.; cog. with Ger. *tändeln*—*tand*, a toy; allied in Scot. *dander*, to go about idly, to trifle.]

DANDRIF, *dand'rif*, **DANDRUFF**, *dand'ruf*, *n.* a scaly *scurf* which grows on the head, esp. under the hair and beard. [W. *ton*, surface, skin, and *drug*, bad.]

DANDY, *dan'di*, *n.* a foppish, *silly fellow*: one who pays much attention to dress.

[Perh. from Fr. *dandin*, a ninny; and prob. from root of **DANDLE**.]

DANE, *dān*, *n.* a native of *Denmark*.

DANGER, *dān'jer*, *n.* a hazzard or risk: insecurity. [O. Fr. *danger*, absolute power (of a feudal lord), hence power to hurt—Low L. *dominium*, feudal authority—L. *dominus*, a lord. See **DUNGEON**.]

DANGEROUS, *dān'jer-us*, *adj.* full of danger: unsafe: insecure.—*adv.* **DAN'GEROUSLY**.

DANGLE, *dang'gl*, *v.i.* to hang loosely or with a *swinging motion*: to follow any one about.—*v.t.* to make to dangle. [From a Scand. root, found in Ice. *dingla*, to swing to and fro, freq. of **DING**, to throw, push.]

DANGLEMENT, *dang'gl-ment*, *n.* the act of dangling. "The very suspension and *danglement* of any puddings whatsoever right over his ingle-nook."—*Ld. Lytton*.

DANGLER, *dang'gler*, *n.* one who *dangles* about others, especially about women.

DANISH, *dān'ish*, *adj.* belonging to *Denmark*.

DANITE, *dan'tit*, *n.* a member of a secret society among the Mormons, who, it is believed, took an oath to support the authority and execute the commands of the leaders of the sect at all hazards. Many massacres and robberies committed during the early history of Utah are ascribed to the Danites. [From *Dan*. See Gen. xlix. 16.]

DANK, *dangk*, *adj.* moist, wet. [Perh. conn. with **DEW**. See also **DAGGLE**.]

DANTESQUE, *dan-tesk'*, *adj.* pertaining or relating to *Dante Alighieri*, the Italian poet: resembling or characteristic of Dante's manner or style: more especially, characterized by sublimity and gloominess, like his pictures of the Inferno.

DAPPER, *dap'er*, *adj.* quick: little and active: neat: spruce. [Dut. *dapper*, brave; Ger. *tapfer*, quick, brave.]

DAPPLE, *dap'l*, *adj.* marked with spots.—*v.t.* to variegate with spots. [See **DIMPLE**.]

DARAPTI, *da-rap'ti*, *n.* in *logic*, a mnemonic word, designating a syllogism of the third figure, comprising a universal affirmative major premise, a particular affirmative minor premise, and a particular affirmative conclusion.

DARDAN, *dār'dan*, **DARDANIAN**, *dār-dā-ni-an*, *adj.* of or pertaining to the *Dardani* or Trojans, a people mentioned in the *Iliad*, to *Dardania*, their territory, or to *Dardanus*, the founder of the race, and ancestor of Priam of Troy: Trojan. Also used substantively.

DARE, *dār*, *v.i.* to be *bold enough*: to venture.—*pa.t.* *durst*.—*v.t.* to challenge: to defy. [A.S. *dear*, *durran*; Goth. *daur-san*: akin to Gr. *tharēō*, Sans. *dhriśh*, to be bold.]

DARE, *dār*. Same as **DACE**.

DARIL, *dā'ri-i*, *n.* in *logic*, a mnemonic word to express a syllogism of the first figure, comprising a universal affirmative major premise, a particular affirmative minor premise, and a particular affirmative conclusion.

DARING, *dār'ing*, *adj.*, *bold*: courageous: fearless.—*n.* boldness.—*adv.* **DAR'INGLY**.

DARING-GLASS, *dār'ing-glas*, *n.* a mirror used for *daring larks*. *Bp. Gauden*.

DARK, *dārk*, *adj.* without light: black or somewhat black: gloomy: difficult to understand: unenlightened: secret.—*n.* absence of light: obscurity: a state of ignorance.—*adv.* **DARK'LY**.—*n.* **DARK'NESS**. [A.S. *deorc*.]

DARKEN, *dārk'n*, *v.t.* to make *dark*: to render ignorant: to sully.—*v.i.* to grow dark or darker.

DARKISH, dārk'ish, *adj.* somewhat dark: dusky.

DARKLING, dārk'ling, *adj.* being in the dark (poet.).

DARKSOME, dārk'sum, *adj.*, dark: gloomy (poet.).

DARLING, dār'ling, *n.* a little dear: one dearly beloved: a favorite. [DEAR, and *ling*.]

DARN, dār'n, *v.t.* to mend a hole by imitating the texture of the stuff.—*n.* the place darned. [W. *darn*, a piece, a patch.]

DARNEL, dār'nel, *n.* a weed of the ryegrass genus. [Ety. dub.]

DART, dārt, *n.* a pointed weapon for throwing with the hand: anything that pierces.—*v.t.* to hurl suddenly: to send or shoot forth.—*v.i.* to start or shoot forth rapidly.—*adv.* DARTINGLY. [O. Fr. *dart*; from a Low Ger. root.]

DART. See DACE.

DARTLE, dār'tl, *v.t.* a frequentative form of *dart*. "My star that *dartles* the red and the blue."—*Browning*.

DARWESH, dār'wesh, *n.* same as DERVIS.

DARWINISM, dār'win-izm, *n.* the theory of the origin of species propounded by C. Darwin.—*adj.* DARWINIAN.

DASH, dash, *v.t.* to throw violently: to break by throwing together: to throw water suddenly: to bespatter: to destroy or frustrate: to mix or adulterate.—*v.i.* to strike against: to break against, as water: to rush with violence.—*n.* a violent striking: a rushing or violent onset: a blow: a mark (—) at a break in a sentence: a slight admixture. [Dan. *daske*, to slap.]

DASH-AND-DOT, dash'-and-dot, *adj.* consisting of dashes and dots: as, the *dash-and-dot* telegraphic alphabet.

DASHING, dash'ing, *adj.* rushing: reckless: hasty and rash: gallant.—*adv.* DASHINGLY.

DASTARD, das'tard, *n.* a cowardly fellow.—*adj.* shrinking from danger: cowardly.—*adj.* and *adv.* DASTARDLY.—*ns.* DASTARDNESS, DASTARDLINESS. [From a Scand. stem *dast*—E. *dazed*, and Fr. suffix *-ard*. See DAZE.]

DASTARDICE, das'terd-iz, *n.* cowardice: dastardliness. "Upbraided with ingratitude, *dastardice*."—*Richardson*.

DATA, dā'ta, *n.pl.* facts given or admitted from which other facts may be deduced.—*sing.* DĀ'TUM. [L. *datum*, *data*, given—*do*, to give.]

DATE, dāt, *n.* the time when a letter is given or written: the time of any event: a stipulated time.—*v.t.* to affix the date to.—*v.i.* to reckon: to begin. [Fr. *date*—L. *datum*.]

DATE, dāt, *n.* the fruit of the date-palm, so called from its fancied resemblance to the finger. [Fr. *datte*—L. *dactylus*—Gr. *daktylos*, a finger.]

DATISI, da-ti'si, *n.* in *logic*, a mnemonic word expressing a syllogism of the third figure, comprising a universal affirmative major premise, a particular affirmative minor premise, and a particular affirmative conclusion.

DATIVE, dāt'iv, *adj.* that is given or appointed.—*n.* the *dative case*, the oblique case of nouns, etc., which follows verbs or other parts of speech that express giving or some act directed to the object—generally indicated in English by *to* or *for*. [L. *dativus*.]

DATUM, dā'tum, *n.* See DATA.

DAUB, dawb, *v.t.* to smear: to paint coarsely.—*n.* a coarse painting.—**DAUBER**, dawb'er, *n.* one who daubs: a coarse painter. [O. Fr. *dauber*, to plaster—L. *dealbare*, to whitewash—*de*, down, and *albus*, white.]

DAUGHTER, daw'ter, *n.* a female child: a female descendant.—**DAUGHTER-IN-LAW**, a son's wife. [A.S. *dohtor*; Scot. *dochter*, Ger. *tochter*, Gr. *thygatēr*, Sans. *duhitri*, from *duh* or *dhugh*, to milk—as if "the milkmaid." See DUG.]

DAUGHTERLY, daw'ter-li, *adj.*, like or becoming a daughter.—*n.* DAUGHTERLINESS.

DAUNT, dānt or dawnt, *v.t.* to frighten: to discourage. [O. Fr. *danter*, Fr. *dompier*—L. *domito*—*domo*, Gr. *damaō*, to tame: conn. with TAME.]

DAUNTLESS, dānt'les, *adj.* not to be daunted.—*adv.* DAUNTLESSLY.—*n.* DAUNTLESSNESS.

DAUPHIN, daw'fin, *n.* formerly a name given to the eldest son of the king of France.—*fem.* DAUPHINESS, the dauphin's wife. [O. Fr. *daulphin*, Fr. *dauphin*—L. *delphinus*, a dolphin. *Dauphin* was the proper name of the lords of Viennois, who had taken for their crest three dolphins. When Viennois (Dauphiné) was ceded to the crown of France, the name became the title of the king's eldest son.]

DAVIT, dāv'it, *n.* a spar projecting from a ship, used as a crane for hoisting the anchor clear of the vessel:—*pl.* pieces of timber or iron, projecting over a ship's side or stern, having tackle to raise a boat by. [Fr. *davier*, a forceps.]

DAW, daw, *n.* a bird of the crow kind: a jackdaw. [From its cry.]

DAWDLE, daw'dl, *v.i.* to waste time by trifling: to act or move slowly.—*n.* DAWDLER. [Allied to DANDLE and DANDY.]

DAWN, dawn, *v.i.* to become *day*: to begin to grow light: to begin to appear.—*n.* daybreak: beginning. [A.S. *dagian*, day.]

DAY, dā, *n.* the time of light: the time from morning till night: twenty-four hours, the time the earth takes to make a revolution on her axis; also credit: a distant *day* being fixed for payment. Faith, then, I'll pray you, 'cause he is my neighbor, To take a hundred pound, and give him *day*.—*B. Jonson*. [A. S. *dæg*; Ger. *tag*, from an unknown root, not conn. with L. *dies*.]

DAYBOOK, dā'book, *n.* a book in which merchants, etc., enter the transactions of every *day*.

DAYBREAK, dā'brāk, *n.* the breaking of *day*, or first appearance of light.

DAYDREAM, dā'drēm, *n.* a *dreaming* or musing while awake.

DAY-LILY, dā'hil'i, *n.* a lily that blooms during the *day* or for a day only.

DAYSHINE, dā'shin, *n.* daylight. Wherefore waits the madman there, Naked in open *dayshine*?—*Tennyson*.

DAYSMAN, dāz'man, *n.* one who appoints a *day* to hear a cause: an umpire.

DAYSPRING, dā'spring, *n.* the *springing* of *day*: dawn.

DAYSTAR, dā'stār, *n.* the *star* which ushers in the *day*: the morning-star.

DAZE, dāz, *v.t.* (obs.) to render dull or stupid. [Ice. *dasa*, to be breathless or exhausted; conn. with A.S. *dwæs*, foolish.]

DAZZLE, daz'l, *v.t.* to *daze* or overpower with any strong light.—*adv.* DAZZLINGLY. [Freq. of DAZE.]

DEACON, dē'kn, *n.* in Episcopal and Catholic churches the order of clergy under priests: in some Presbyterian churches, an officer under the elders: in Congregational and some other churches, the principal lay official: in Scot. the master of an incorporated company.—*fem.* DEACONESS.—*ns.* DEACONSHIP, DEACONRY. [L. *diaconus*—Gr. *diakonos*, a servant.]

DEACON, dē'kon, *v.t.* to read out, as a line of a psalm or hymn, before singing it.

DEAD, ded, *adj.* deprived of life: that

never had life: deathlike: useless: dull: cold and cheerless: without vegetation: perfect.—**DEAD-DRUNK**, completely drunk; **DEAD-LANGUAGE**, one no longer spoken; **DEAD-LETTER**, a letter undelivered and unclaimed at the post-office; **DEAD-LIGHTS**, storm-shutters for a cabin window; **DEAD-LOCK**, a position of matters when they have become so complicated that they are at a complete standstill and progress is impossible; **DEAD-MARCH**, a piece of solemn music played at funeral processions, especially of soldiers; **DEAD-RECKONING**, an estimation of a ship's place, simply by the log-book; **DEAD-WEIGHT**, a heavy or oppressive burden.—*adv.* DEADLY.—*n.* DEADNESS. [A.S. *dead*; Goth. *dauhts*, Ger. *tot*, from root of *die*.]

DEAD, ded, *n.* the time of greatest stillness:—*n.pl.* those who are dead.

DEADEN, ded'n, *v.t.* to make *dead*: to deprive partly of vigor or sensation: to blunt: to lessen.

DEAD-FILE, ded'fil, *n.* a file whose cuts are so close and fine that its operations are practically noiseless.

DEADLY, ded'li, *adj.*, causing death: fatal: implacable.—*n.* DEADLINESS.

DEAF, def, *adj.*, dull of hearing: unable to hear at all: not willing to hear: inattentive.—*adv.* DEAFLY.—*n.* DEAFNESS. [A.S. *deaf*; Dut. *doof*, Ger. *taub*.]

DEAFEN, def'n, *v.t.* to make *deaf*, partly or altogether: to stun: to render impervious to sound.

DEAF-MUTE, def'müt, *n.* one who is both *deaf* and *mute* or dumb.

DEAL, dēl, *n.* a *portion*: an indefinite quantity: a large quantity: the act of dividing cards: one of the divisions or boards into which a piece of timber is cut: a fir or pine board. Often applied in U. S. to large and important business transactions, especially on the Stock Exchange. [A.S. *dæl*; Ger. *theil*, a part or division.]

DEAL, dēl, *v.t.* to divide, to distribute: to throw about.—*v.i.* to transact business: to act: to distribute cards:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* dealt (delt). [A.S. *dælan*—*dæl*; Ger. *theilen*—*theil*.]

DEALER, dēl'er, *n.* one who *deals*: a trader.

DEALING, dēl'ing, *n.* manner of acting towards others: intercourse of trade.

DEAN, dēn, *n.* a dignitary in cathedral and collegiate churches who presides over the other clergy: a priest who presides at local synods: the president of the faculty in a college.—*ns.* DEANSHIP, DEANERY, the office of a dean: a dean's house. [O. Fr. *deien*—L. *decanus*, a chief of ten—*decem*, ten.]

DEAR, dēr, *adj.* high in price: costly: scarce: highly valued: beloved.—*n.* one who is dear or beloved.—*adv.* DEARLY.—*n.* DEARNESS. [A.S. *deore*; Ger. *theuer*, O. Ger. *tiuri*, precious.]

DEARTH, dērth, *n.*, *deariness*, high price: scarcity: want: famine: barrenness.

DEATH, deth, *n.* state of being *dead*: extinction of life: manner of dying: mortality.—*n.* DEATH-BED, the last illness. [A.S. *death*; Ger. *tod*.]

DEATHINESS, deth'i-nes, *n.* the quality of producing death: an atmosphere of death. (Rare.) Look! it burns clear; but with the air around Its dead ingredients mingle *deathiness*.—*Southey*

DEATHY, deth'i, *adj.* pertaining to or characteristic of death. (Rare.) The cheeks were *deathy* dark.—*Southey*.

DEBAR, de-bār, *v.t.* to bar out from: to exclude: to hinder:—*pr.p.* debarring; *pa.p.* debarred. [L. *de*, from, and BAR.]

DEBARK, de-bār'k, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to land from a bark, ship, or boat: to disembark. [Fr.

débarquer — *des* = L. *dis*, away, and BARQUE, a ship.]
DEBARKATION, DEBARCATION, *de-bärk-ä'shun*, *n.* the act of *débarquer* or disembarking.
DEBASE, *de-bäs'*, *v.t.* to lower: to make mean or of less value: to adulterate. [L. *de*, down, and **BASE**, low.]
DEBASEMENT, *de-bäs'ment*, *n.* degradation.
DEBASING, *de-bäs'ing*, *adj.* tending to lower or degrade.—*adv.* DEBAS'INGLY.
DEBATABLE, *de-bät'a-bl*, *adj.* liable to be disputed.
DEBATE, *de-bät'*, *n.* a contention in words or argument.—*v.t.* to contend for in argument.—*v.i.* to deliberate: to join in debate.—*n.* DEBATER. [Fr. *de*, and *battre*, to beat. See **BEAT**.]
DEBAUCH, *de-bawch'*, *v.t.* to lead away from duty or allegiance: to corrupt with lewdness.—*v.i.* to indulge in revelry.—*n.* a fit of intemperance or debauchery. [Fr. *débaucher*—*des* = L. *dis*, and a word *bauche*, a workshop, of unknown origin.]
DEBAUCHEE, *de-b'ö-shë*, *n.* one given up to *débauchery*: a libertine.
DEBAUCHERY, *de-bawch'er-i*, *n.* corruption of fidelity: seduction from duty: excessive intemperance: habitual lewdness.
DEBENTURE, *de-bent'ür*, *n.* an acknowledgment of a *debt*: a deed of mortgage given by a railway or other company for borrowed money: a certificate entitling an exporter of imported goods to a drawback or repayment of the duty paid on their importation. [L. *debentur*, there are due, 3d person pl. passive of *debeo*, to owe.]
DEBILITATE, *de-bil'i-tät*, *v.t.* to make *weak*: to impair the strength of. [L. *debilito*, *debilitatus*—*debilis*, weak—*de*, not, *habilis*, able. [See **ABILITY**.]
DEBILITY, *de-bil'i-ti*, *n.*, *weakness* and languor: a weak action of the animal functions.
DEBIT, *deb'it*, *n.* a *debt* or something due: an entry on the debtor side of an account.—*v.t.* to charge with *debt*: to enter on the debit or debtor side of an account. [L. *debitum*, what is due, from *debeo*, to owe.]
DEBONAIR, *deb-o-när'*, *adj.* of *good air* or appearance and manners: elegant: courteous. [Fr. *de*, of, *bon*, good, *air*, appearance, manner.]
DEBOUCH, *de-böösh'*, *v.i.* to march out from a narrow pass or confined place. [Fr. *déboucher*—*de*, from, *bouche*, the mouth—L. *bucca*, the cheek.]
DEBOUCHURE, *dä-böö-shöör'*, *n.* the mouth of a river or strait.
DEBRIS, *de-bré'*, *n.*, *bruised* or broken pieces of anything, esp. of rock: rubbish: ruins. [Fr., from *briser*, akin to **BRUISE**.]
DEBT, *det*, *n.* what one *owes* to another: what one becomes liable to do or suffer. [L. *debitum*.]
DEBTOR, *det'ur*, *n.* one who *owes* a *debt*: the side of an account on which *debts* are charged. [L. *debitor*.]
DEBUT, *de-bu'* (*u* sounded as in Scot. *gude*), *n.* a beginning or first attempt: a first appearance before the public, as of an actor, etc. [Fr. *début*, a first stroke—*de*, from, *but*, aim, mark.]
DECADE or **DECAD**, *dek'äd* or *dek'ad*, *n.* an aggregate of *ten*: specifically, a period of ten years. [Fr. *décade*—Gr. *deka*—*deka*, ten.]
DECADENCE, *de-kä'dens*, **DECADENCY**, *de-kä'den-si*, *n.*, *state of decay*. [Fr.—Low L. *decadentia*, from *de*, down, and Low L. *cadentia*—L. *cado*, to fall. See **CADENCE**, **DECAY**.]

DECAGON, *dek'a-gon*, *n.* a plane figure of *ten angles* and sides. [Gr. *deka*, and *gōnia*, an angle: akin to **KNEE**.]
DECAHEDRON, *dek-a-hē'dron*, *n.* a solid figure having *ten bases* or sides. [Gr. *deka*, and *hedra*, a seat.]
DECALCOMANIA, *dē-kal'kō-mā'ni-a*, *n.* the art or process of transferring pictures to marble, porcelain, glass, wood, and the like. It consists usually in simply gumming a colored lithograph or woodcut to the object and then removing the paper by aid of warm water, the colored parts remaining fixed. [Fr. *decalcomanie*, from *decalquer*, to countertrace, and Gr. *mania*, madness.]
DECALOGUE, *dek'a-log*, *n.* the *ten commandments*. [Gr. *deka*, ten, *logos*, a discourse, a proposition.]
DECAMP, *de-kamp'*, *v.i.* (*lit.*) to go from or shift a *camp*: to go away, esp. secretly. [Fr. *décamper*—Fr. *de*—L. *dis*, away, and *camp*. See **CAMP**.]
DECAMPMENT, *de-kamp'ment*, *n.*, *shifting a camp*: a marching off. [Fr. *décampement*.]
DECANAL, *dek'an-al*, *adj.* pertaining to a *deanery*.
DECANT, *de-kant'*, *v.t.* to pour off, leaving sediment: to pour from one vessel into another. [Fr. *décanter*—*de*, from, and *CANT*, a side or corner.]
DECANTER, *de-kant'er*, *n.* a vessel for holding *decanted* liquor: an ornamental bottle.
DECAPITATE, *de-kap'i-tät*, *v.t.* to take the *head from*: to behead. [Low L. *decapitare*—L. *de*, from, and *caput*, *capitis*, the head.]
DECAPITATION, *de-kap-i-tä'shun*, *n.* the act of *beheading*.
DECAPOD, *dek'a-pod*, *n.* one of the shellfish which have *ten feet* or claws, as the crab. [Gr. *deka*, ten, and *pous*, *podos*, a foot.]
DECARBONIZE, *de-kär'bon-iz*, *v.t.* to deprive of *carbon*. [*De*, from, and **CARBON**.]
DECARBURIZE, *dē-kär'bür-iz*. Same as **DECARBONIZE**.
DECASTYLE, *dek'a-stil*, *n.* a portico with *ten styles* or *columns* in front. [Gr. *deka*, ten, *stylos*, a column.]
DECASYLLABIC, *dek-a-sil-ab'ik*, *adj.* having *ten syllables*. [Fr. *décasyllabique*—Gr. *deka*, ten, *syllabē*, a syllable.]
DECAY, *de-kä'*, *v.i.* to fall away from a state of health or excellence: to waste away.—*n.* a falling into a worse or less perfect state: a passing away. [O. Fr. *decaer*—L. *de*, from, *cadere*, to fall.]
DECEASE, *de-sēs'*, *v.i.* to cease to live: to die.—*n.* death. [O. Fr. *deces*—L. *decessus*—*de*, away, *cedo*, *cessus*, to go.]
DECEIT, *de-sēt'*, *n.* act of *deceiving*: anything intended to mislead another. [Through Fr. from L. *deceptus*.]
DECEITFUL, *de-sēt'fool*, *adj.* full of *deceit*: disposed or tending to deceive: insincere.—*adv.* DECEIT'FULLY.—*n.* DECEIT'FULNESS.
DECEIVABLE, *de-sēv'a-bl*, *adj.* that may be *deceived*: exposed to imposture.—*n.* DECEIV'ABLENESS.—*adv.* DECEIV'ABLY.
DECEIVE, *de-sēv'*, *v.t.* to mislead or cause to err: to cheat: to disappoint.—*n.* DECEIV'ER. [Fr. *décevoir*—L. *decipere*, *deceptus*—*de*, from, *capere*, to take, catch.]
DECEMBER, *de-sem'ber*, *n.* the *tenth month* among the Romans, who began their year with March: with us, the twelfth month of the year. [L. *decem*, ten.]
DECEMBERLY, *dē-sem'ber-li*, *adj.* resembling December: hence, chilly, gloomy, and cheerless. "The many bleak and decemberly nights of a seven years' widowhood."—*Sterne*.
DECENVIR, *de-sem'vir*, *n.* one of *ten*

magistrates who at one time had absolute power in Rome:—*pl.* DECENV'IRI or (L.) DECENV'IRI, *dē-sem'vi-rī*. [L. *decem*, ten, and *vir*, a man.]
DECENVIRATE, *de-sem'vir-ät*, *n.* a body of *ten men* in office: the term of office of *decenvirs*.
DECENCY, *de'sen-si*, *n.* becomingness: modesty. [L. *decentia*. See **DECENT**.]
DECENNARY, *de-sen'ar-i*, *n.* a period of *ten years*. [L. *decem*, ten, and *annus*, a year.]
DECENNIAL, *de-sen'i-al*, *adj.* consisting of, or happening every *ten years*.
DECENT, *de'sent*, *adj.*, *becoming*: seemly: proper: modest: moderate: tolerable.—*adv.* DECENTLY. [L. *decens*, *decentis*, pr. p. of *deceat*, it is becoming.]
DECENTISH, *de'sent-ish*, *adj.* somewhat decent: of a fairly good kind or quality: passable. (Colloq.)
 You'll take our potluck, and we've *decentish* wine. —E. H. Barham.
DECENTRALIZE, *de-sen'tral-iz*, *v.t.* to withdraw from the centre. [L. *de*, priv., and **CENTRALIZE**.]
DECEPTION, *de-sep'shun*, *n.* act of *deceiving*: the means by which it is sought to deceive. [L. *deceptio*.]
DECEPTIVE, *de-sep'tiv*, *adj.* tending to *deceive*.—*adv.* DECEPTIVELY.—*n.* DECEPTIVENESS.
DECIDE, *de-sid'*, *v.t.* to determine: to end: to settle. [Fr. *décider*—L. *decidere*—*de*, away, *cedo*, to cut.]
DECIDED, *de-sid'ed*, *adj.*, *determined*: clear, unmistakable: resolute.—*adv.* DECID'EDLY.
DECIDUOUS, *de-sid'ü-us*, *adj.*, *falling off*: that fall in autumn, as leaves: not permanent.—*n.* DECID'UOUSNESS. [L. *deciduus*—*decido*, from *de*, *cedo*, to fall.]
DECIMAL, *des'i-mal*, *adj.* numbered or proceeding by *tens*.—*n.* a fraction having ten or some power of ten for its denominator.—**DECIMAL SYSTEM** is the French system of weights or measures, the principle of which is that it multiplies and divides by *ten*.—*adv.* DECIMALLY. [Fr.—Low L. *decimalis*—*decem*, ten.]
DECIMATE, *des'i-mät*, *v.t.* to take the *tenth part* of: to put to death every tenth man.—*n.* DECIMATOR. [L. *decimo*, *decimatus*—*decimus*, tenth.]
DECIMATION, *des-i-mä'shun*, *n.* a military punishment, by which every tenth man was selected by lot, and put to death, or otherwise punished.
DECIPHER, *de-si'fer*, *v.t.* to *un-cipher* or read secret writing: to make out what is unintelligible or obscure. [L. *de*, negative, and **CIPHER**.]
DECIPHERABLE, *de-si'fer-a-bl*, *adj.* that may be *deciphered*.
DECISION, *de-sizh'un*, *n.* the act of *deciding*: determination: settlement.
DECISIVE, *de-si'siv*, *adj.* having the power of *deciding*: final: positive.—*adv.* DECISIVELY.—*n.* DECISIVENESS.
DECK, *dek*, *v.t.* to *cover*: to clothe: to adorn: to furnish with a deck, as a vessel.—*n.* a covering: the floor or covering of a ship. [Dut. *dekken*, to cover; Ger. *decken*; akin to L. *tego*. See **THATCH**.]
DECKER, *dek'er*, *n.* the person or thing that *decks*: a vessel which has a deck or decks, used chiefly in composition, as a three-decker, a ship with three decks.
DECK-HAND, *dek-hand*, *n.* a person engaged on board a ship, but whose duties are confined to the deck, he being unfit for the work of a seaman properly so called.
DECLAIM, *de-kläm'*, *v.i.* to make a set or rhetorical speech: to harangue.—*ns.* DE-

CLAIM'ANT, DECLAM'ER. [Fr.—L. *declamo*—*de*, intensive, *clamo*, to cry out.]

DECLAMATION, dek-la-mā'shun, *n.* act of *declaiming*: a set speech in public: display in speaking.

DECLAMATORY, de-klam'a-tor-i, *adj.* relating to *declamation*: appealing to the passions: noisy and rhetorical merely.

DECLARATION, dek-la-rā'shun, *n.* act of *declaring*: that which is declared: a written affirmation.

DECLARATIVE, de-klar'a-tiv, **DECLARATORY,** de-klar'a-tor-i, *adj.* explanatory.—*adv.* **DECLAR'ATIVELY, DECLAR'ATORILY.**

DECLARE, de-klār', *v.t.* to make known: to show *plainly* to others by words: to assert.—*v.i.* to make a statement. [Fr. *déclarer*, from L. *declaro, declaratus—de*, sig. completeness, *clarus*, clear.]

DECLENSION, de-klen'shun, *n.* a falling off: decay: descent: (*gram.*) change of termination for the oblique cases. [See **DECLINE.**]

DECLINABLE, de-klīn'a-bl, *adj.* having inflection for the oblique cases.

DECLINATION, dek-lin-a'shun, *n.* act of *declining*: deviation: decay: (*astr.*) the distance from the celestial equator.

DECLINE, de-klīn', *v.i.* to *bend* or *turn away* from (a straight line): to deviate: to refuse: to bend down: to fail or decay: to draw to an end.—*v.t.* to bend down: to turn away from: to refuse: to avoid: (*gram.*) to give the changes of a word in the oblique cases.—*n.* a falling off: deviation: decay: a gradual sinking of the bodily faculties, consumption. [Fr. *décliner*—L. *de*, down, away from, *clino*, to bend. See **LEAN.**]

DECLIVITY, de-kliv'i-ti, *n.* a place that *declines* or slopes *downward*, opp. of **ACCLIVITY**: inclination downward: a gradual descent. [L. *declivitas—de*, downward, *clivus*, sloping, akin to *clino.*]

DECOCT, de-kokt', *v.t.* to digest by heat. [L. *decoquo, decoctus—de*, down, *coquo*, to cook.]

DECOCTION, de-kok'shun, *n.* an extract of anything got by *boiling*.—*adj.* **DECOCTIVE.**

DECOLLATE, de-kol'āt, *v.t.* to behead. [L. *decollo—de*, from, *collum*, the neck.]

DECOLLATION, de-kol-ā'shun, *n.* the act of beheading.

DECOLOR, de-kul'ur, **DECOLORIZE,** de-kul'ur-iz, *v.t.* to deprive of *color*. [Fr. *décolorer*—L. *decoloro—de*, from, *color*, color.]

DECOLORANT, de-kul'ur-ant, *n.* a substance that bleaches or *removes color*.

DECOLORATION, de-kul'ur-ā'shun, *n.* the removal or absence of *color*.

DECOMPOSABLE, de-kom-pōz'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *decomposed*.

DECOMPOSE, de-kom-pōz', *v.t.* to *separate* the parts *composing* anything: to resolve into original elements. [L. *de*, sig. separation, and **COMPOSE.**]

DECOMPOSITION, de-kom-po-zish'un, *n.* act of *decomposing*: decay or dissolution.

DECOMPOUND, de-kom-pownd', *v.t.* to *compound again*: to compound things already compounded; also, to divide a thing into its constituent parts.—*adj.* compounded a second time.—*adj.* **DECOMPOUND'ABLE.** [L. *de*, intensive, and **COMPOUND.**]

DECONCENTRATE, de-kon-sen'trāt, *v.i.* to spread or scatter from a point or centre: to break up or dismiss from concentration, as bodies of troops. *London Times.* [Prefix *de*, priv., and **CONCENTRATE.**]

DECORATE, dek'o-rāt, *v.t.* to ornament, to beautify. [L. *decoro, decoratus—decus*, what is becoming, ornament, from *decet*, it is becoming.]

DECORATION, dek-o-rā'shun, *n.* ornament: anything that heightens beauty.

DECORATIVE, dek'o-rā-tiv, *adj.* adorning: suited to adorn.

DECORATOR, dek'o-rā-tor, *n.* one who decorates.

DECOROUS, de-kō'rus, *adj.* *becoming*: suitable: proper: decent.—*adv.* **DECO'ROUSLY.** [L. *decorus.*]

DECORTICATE, de-kor'ti-kāt, *v.t.* to deprive of the *bark*, husk, or peel.—*n.* **DECORTICA'TION.** [L. *decortico, decorticator—de*, from, and *cortex*, bark.]

DECORUM, de-kō'rum, *n.* that which is *becoming* in outward appearance: propriety of conduct: decency. [L., neuter of *decorus*, becoming.]

DECROY, de-koy', *v.t.* to allure, entice: to entrap: to lure into a trap or snare.—*n.* anything intended to allure into a snare. [L. *de*, down, and O. Fr. *coy*, quiet; as if to quiet down. See **COY.**]

DECREASE, de-krēs', *v.i.* to *grow* or become *less*.—*v.t.* to make less: to lessen gradually.—*n.* a growing less: loss.—*adv.* **DECREAS'INGLY.** [O. Fr. *decrois*, a decrease, from L. *decreasco—de*, from, and *creasco*, to grow.]

DECREE, de-krē', *n.* an order by one in authority: an established law: a predetermined purpose.—*v.t.* to decide or determine by sentence in law: to appoint.—*v.i.* to make a decree:—*pr.p.* *decreed'*; *pa.p.* *decreed'*. [Fr.—L. *decretum—decerno*, to decide.]

DECREMENT, dek're-ment, *n.* the quantity lost by *decrease*. [L. *decrementum—decreasco.*]

DECREPIT, de-krep'it, *adj.* worn out by the infirmities of old age: in the last stage of decay. [L. *decrepitus*, noiseless, very old—*de*, not, *crepitus*, a noise.]

DECREPITATE, de-krep'i-tāt, *v.i.* to *crackle*, as salts, when heated.—*v.t.* to roast so as to cause a continual crackling.—*n.* **DECREPITA'TION.** [L. *de*, inten., *crepito*, to rattle much, freq. of *crepo.*]

DECREPITUDE, de-krep'i-tūd, *n.* state of *being decrepit* or worn out with age.

DECRESCENT, de-kres'ent, *adj.*, *becoming gradually less.* [L.]

DECRETAL, de-krē'tal, *adj.* pertaining to a *decree*.—*n.* a decree, esp. of the pope: a book containing decrees: a collection of the pope's decrees. [L. *decretalis—decretum.*]

DECRETIVE, de-krē'tiv, *adj.* having the force of a *decree*.

DECRETORY, dek're-tor-i, *adj.* established by a *decree*: determining: judicial.

DECRIAL, de-krī'al, *n.* a *crying down*: clamorous condemnation.

DECRY, de-krī', *v.t.* to *cry down*: to condemn: to blame:—*pa.p.* *decried'*. [Fr. *de(s)—L. dis*, and *crier*, to cry. See **CRY.**]

DECUMAN, dek'ū-man, **DECUMANE,** dek'ū-mān, *adj.* tenth: hence, from the ancient notion that every tenth wave was the largest in a series, large: immense. "Overwhelmed and quite sunk by such *decumane* billows."—*Bp. Gauden.* Sometimes substantively used for the tenth or largest wave. "The baffled *decuman*."—*J. R. Lovell.* [L. *decumanus, decimanus*, of or pertaining to the tenth, from *decem*, ten.]

DECUMBENCE, de-kum'bens, **DECUMBENCY,** de-kum'ben-si, *n.* the act or posture of *lying down*.

DECUMBENT, de-kum'bent, *adj.*, *lying down*: reclining on the ground.—*adv.* **DECUMBENTLY.** [L. *decumbens—de*, down, and *cumbo*, for *cubo*, to lie.]

DECUPLE, dek'ū-pl, *adj.*, *tenfold*.—*n.* a number ten times repeated.—*v.t.* to make tenfold. [Fr. *décuple—L. decem*, ten, and *plico*, to fold.]

DECURRENT, de-kur'ent, *adj.*, *running* or extending *downward*.—*adv.* **DECURR'ENTLY.** [L. *decurrans—de*, down, *curro, cursum*, to run.]

DECUSSATE, de-kus'āt, *v.t.* to cross in the form of an X: to cross, as lines, etc.—*adj.* crossed: arranged in pairs which cross each other.—*n.* **DECUSSA'TION.** [L. *decusso, decussatus—decussis*, a coin of ten asses (*decem asses*) marked with X, the symbol of ten. See **ACE.**]

DEDICATE, ded'i-kāt, *v.t.* to set apart and consecrate to some sacred purpose: to devote wholly or chiefly: to inscribe to any one. [L. *dedico, dedicatus—de*, down, *dico*, to declare.]

DEDICATION, ded-i-kā'shun, *n.* the act of *dedicating*: an address to a patron, prefixed to a book.

DEDICATORY, ded'i-kā-tor-i, *adj.* serving as a *dedication*.

DEDUCE, de-dūs', *v.t.* to *draw from*: to infer a truth or opinion from what precedes or from premises. [L. *de*, from, *duco, ductum*, to lead.]

DEDUCIBLE, de-dūs'i-bl, *adj.* that may be deduced or inferred.

DEDUCT, de-dukt', *v.t.* to *take from*: to separate: to subtract.

DEDUCTION, de-duk'shun, *n.* 1, the act of *deducing*: that which is deduced: reasoning from a general to a particular proposition. [From **DEDUCE.**] 2, the act of *deducting*: that which is deducted: abatement. [From **DEDUCT.**]

DEDUCTIVE, de-dukt'iv, *adj.*, *that is*, or may be *deduced* from premises.—*adv.* **DEDUCTIVELY.**

DEED, dēd, *n.* something *done*: an act: an exploit: a legal transaction: the written evidence of it. [A.S. *dæd—don*, to do; Ger. *that—thun*, to do. See **DO.**]

DEEDILY, dēd'i-li, *adv.* in a *deedy* manner: actively: busily: industriously. "Frank Churchill at a table near her most *deedly* occupied about her spectacles."—*Miss Austen.* (Rare.)

DEEDLESS, dēd'les, *adj.* not having performed deeds.

DEEM, dēm, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to *judge*: to think: to believe. [A.S. *deman*, to form a judgment—*dom*, judgment. See **DOOM.**]

DEEP, dēp, *adj.* extending far down or far from the outside: difficult to understand: secret: wise and penetrating: cunning: very still: profound: intense: sunk low: low or grave.—*n.* that which is deep: the sea: anything profound or incomprehensible.—*adv.* to a great depth: profoundly.—*adv.* **DEEP'LY.**—*n.* **DEEP'NESS.** [A.S. *deop*; Ger. *tief*; akin to **DIP, DIVE.**]

DEEPEN, dēp'n, *v.t.* to *make deeper* in any sense: to increase.—*v.i.* to become deeper.

DEER, dēr, *n.* a quadruped of several species, as the stag, reindeer, etc.; in M. E. any kind of animal. [A.S. *deor*; Ger. *thier*, Gr. *thēr*, L. *fera*, a wild beast.]

DEER-STALKER, dēr'stawk'er, *n.* one who practices deer-stalking.

DEER-STALKING, dēr'stawk'ing, *n.* the hunting of *deer* by *stalking*, or stealing upon them unawares. [See **STALK**, to walk.]

DEFACE, de-fās', *v.t.* to *destroy* or mar the *face* or external appearance of, to *disfigure*: to obliterate. [O. Fr. *desfacier—des—L. dis*, away, and *face*, from L. *facies.*]

DEFACEMENT, de-fās'ment, *n.* act of *defacing*: injury to form or appearance: that which defaces.

DEFALCATE, de-fal'kāt, *v.t.* to deduct a part of, used chiefly of money, etc.: to embezzle money held on trust. [Low L. *difalco, difalcatus*, to cut away—L. *dif-*

—*dis*, off, and *falcx*, *falcis*, a sickle. See FALCHION.]

DEFALCATION, def-al-kā'shun, *n.* a diminution: a deficit of funds intrusted to one's care.

DEFAMATION, def-a-mā'shun, *n.* the act of *defaming*: calumny: slander.

DEFAMATORY, de-fam'a-tor-i, *adj.* containing *defamation*: injurious to reputation: calumnious.

DEFAME, de-fām', *v.t.* to *take away* or *destroy* the good *fame* or reputation of: to speak evil of. [O. Fr. *defamer*—L. *daffamare*—*dis*, away, *detractio*, and *fama*, report. See FAME.]

DEFAULT, de-fawit', *n.* a *fault*, *falling*, or *failure*: defect: neglect to do what duty or law requires: offence.—*v.i.* to fail through neglect of duty: to fail to appear in court when called upon. [O. Fr. *defaute*, and *default*—*de*—L. *dis*, intensive, and *faute*. See FAULT.]

DEFAULTER, de-fawit'er, *n.* one who fails to account for money intrusted to his care.

DEFEASANCE, de-fēz'ans, *n.* (law) a condition annexed to a deed, which, being performed, renders the deed void. [Norm. *defaisance*—Fr. *defaisant*, pr.p. of *défaire*, to undo.]

DEFEASIBLE, de-fēz'i-bl, *adj.* that may be *defeated* or *annulled*.—*n.* DEFEASIBLENESS.

DEFEAT, de-fēt', *v.t.* to *frustrate*: to *overcome*: to *ruin*.—*n.* a *frustration* of plans: *overthrow*, as of an army in battle. [Fr. *défaite*—*défaire*, to undo—*dé*—L. *dis*, asunder, and Fr. *faire*, L. *facere*, to do.]

DEFECATE, defe-kāt, *v.t.* to *clear from dregs* or *impurities*: to *purify* from extraneous matter. [L. *defæco*, *defæcatus*, to cleanse—*de*, from, *fæx*, *fæcis*, dregs.]

DEFECATION, def-e-kā'shun, *n.* the act of *clearing away impurities*.

DEFECT, de-fekt', *n.* a *deficiency*: a *want*: *imperfection*: *blemish*: *fault*. [L. *deficio*, *defectus*, to fail or be wanting—*de*, neg., and *facio*, to do.]

DEFECTIBLE, de-fekt'i-bl, *adj.* liable to *imperfection*.

DEFECTION, de-fek'shun, *n.* a *falling away from duty*: *revolt*.

DEFECTIVE, de-fekt'iv, *adj.* having *defect*: *wanting* in some necessary quality: *insufficient*.—*adv.* DEFECTIVELY.—*n.* DEFECTIVENESS.

DEFENCE, de-fens', *n.* a *defending*: that which *defends*: *protection*: *vindication* (law) a defendant's plea.—DEFENCED, *pa.p.* (B.) fortified.

DEFENCELESS, de-fens'les, *adj.* without *defence*.—*adv.* DEFENCELESSLY.—*n.* DEFENCELESSNESS.

DEFEND, de-fend', *v.t.* (lit.) to *fend* or *ward off*: to *keep off* anything hurtful: to *guard* or *protect*: to *maintain* against attack: (law) to *resist* as a claim: to *contest*.—*n.* DEFENDER. [L. *defendo*, *defensus*, to *ward off*—*de*, off, and *obs. fendo*, to strike.]

DEFENDABLE, de-fend'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *defended*.

DEFENDANT, de-fend'ant, *n.* a *defender* (law) a person accused or sued.

DEFENSIBLE, de-fens'i-bl, *adj.* that may be *defended*.—*n.* DEFENSIBILITY.

DEFENSIVE, de-fens'iv, *adj.* *servicing to defend*: in a state or posture of *defence*.—*n.* that which *defends*: posture of *defence*.—*adv.* DEFENSIVELY.

DEFER, de-fer', *v.t.* to *put off* to another time: to *delay*:—*pr.p.* *deferring*; *pa.p.* *deferred*. [L. *differo*—*dis*, asunder, *fero*, to bear, carry.]

DEFER, de-fer', *v.i.* to *yield* to the wishes or opinions of another, or to authority.—*v.t.* to *submit* to or *lay before*:—*pr.p.*

deferring; *pa.p.* *deferred*. [L. *defero*—*de*, down, and *fero*, to bear.]

DEFERENCE, def'er-ens, *n.* a *deferring* or *yielding* in judgment or opinion: regard: *submission*.

DEFERENTIAL, def'er-en'shal, *adj.* expressing *deference* or *respect*.—*adv.* DEFERENTIALLY.

DEFIANCE, de-fi'ans, *n.* the act of *defying*: a challenge to *combat*: *contempt* of *opposition*.

DEFIANTNESS, de-fi'ant-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being *defiant*: *defiance*. "He answered, not raising his voice, but speaking with quiet *defiantness*."—George Eliot.

DEFICIENCY, de-fish'en-si, *n.* *defect*.

DEFICIENT, de-fish'ent, *adj.* *wanting*.

DEFICIT, defi-sit, *n.*, *deficiency*, esp. of *revenue*, as compared with *expenditure*. [L., it is wanting, 3d per. sing. of *deficio*.]

DEFILE, de-fil', *v.i.* to *mark off* in *file* or *line*, or *file* by *file*.—*n.* a long narrow pass or way, in which troops can march only *in file*, or with a narrow front. [Fr. *défiler*—L. *dis*, and *filum*, a thread. See FILE.]

DEFILE, de-fil', *v.t.* to *make foul*: to *pollute* or *corrupt*: to *violate*.—*n.* DEFILER. [L. *de*, and A.S. *fylan*, *gefylan*, to pollute.]

DEFILEMENT, de-fil'ment, *n.* act of *defiling*: *foulness*.

DEFINABLE, de-fin'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *defined*.

DEFINE, de-fin', *v.t.* to *fix the bounds* or *limits* of: to *determine* with *precision*: to *describe* accurately: to *fix the meaning* of. [Fr.—L. *definio*, *definitus*, to set bounds to—*de*, and *finis*, a limit.]

DEFINITE, defi-nit, *adj.*, *defined*: having *distinct limits*: *fixed*: *exact*: *clear*.—*adv.* DEFINITELY.—*n.* DEFINITENESS.

DEFINITION, def-i-nish'un, *n.* a *defining*: a *description* of a thing by its properties: an *explanation* of the exact meaning of a word, term, or phrase; also, the *quality* or *power* of *marking* or *showing* distinctly or clearly the *outlines* or *features* of any object. "A small $\frac{2}{4}$ inch refractor . . . the *definition* of which is superb."—Nature.

DEFINITIVE, de-fin'i-tiv, *adj.*, *defining* or *limiting*: *positive*: *final*.—*n.* (gram.) an adjective used to *limit* the extent of the signification of a noun.—*adv.* DEFINITELY.

DEFLAGRATE, def-la-grāt, *v.i.* or *v.t.* to *burn down*: to *burn* with *suddenness* and *sparkling*.—*n.* DEFLAGRATION. [L. *deflagro*—*de*, down, and *flagro*, to burn.]

DEFLAGRATOR, def-la-grā-tor, *n.* a *galvanic instrument* for producing *rapid combustion*.

DEFLECT, de-flekt', *v.i.* or *v.t.* to *turn aside*: to *swerve* or *deviate* from a right line or proper course. [L. *de*, from, and *flecto*, to bend, turn.]

DEFLECTION, de-flek'shun, *n.* a *turning aside*: *deviation*.

DEFLORATE, de-flōrāt, *adj.*, *past the flowering state*, as an *anther* after it has *shed* its pollen.

DEFLORATION, def-lo-rā'shun, *n.* the act of *deflowering*.

DEFLOUR, de-flowr', *v.t.* to *deflower* or *deprive of flowers*: to *deprive* of original *grace* and *beauty*: to *ravish*.—*n.* DEFLOURER. [Fr. *désflourir*—L. *defloro*, to strip flowers off—*de*, priv., and *flos*, *floris*, a flower.]

DEFLOWER. Same as DEFLOUR.

DEFLUXION, de-fluk'shun, *n.* a *discharge* of fluid matter in the body. [L. *defluxio*—*de*, down, and *fluo*, *fluxum*, to flow.]

DEFOLIATION, de-fō-li-ā'shun, *n.* the *falling off of leaves*: the time of *shedding*

leaves. [Low L. *defolio*, *defoliatum*—*de*, off, *folium*, a leaf.]

DEFORCE, de-fōrs', *v.t.* (law) to *keep out* of possession by *force*.—*n.* DEFORCEMENT. [Fr. *de*—L. *dis*, and FORCE.]

DEFORM, de-form', *v.t.* to *alter* or *injure the form* of: to *disfigure*. [L. *deformis*, ugly—*de*, from, and *forma*, form, beauty.]

DEFORMATION, def-or-mā'shun, *n.* act of *deforming*.

DEFORMITY, de-form'i-ti, *n.* state of being *deformed*: *want* of proper form: *ugliness*: *disfigurement*: anything that *destroys beauty*.

DEFRAUD, de-frawd', *v.t.* to *deprive* of by *fraud*: to *withhold wrongfully*: to *cheat* or *deceive*. [L. *defraudo*—*de*, from, and *fraus*, *fraudis*, fraud.]

DEFRAY, de-frā', *v.t.* to *discharge the expenses* of anything: to *pay*:—*pr.p.* *defraying*; *pa.p.* *defrayed*.—*ns.* DEFRAYMENT, DEFRAYAL. [Fr. *défrayer*—*dé*, and *frans*, expense—Low L. *fractum*, breakage, damage, expense.]

DEFT, deft, *adj.* *handy*, *clever*.—*adv.* DEFTLY.—*n.* DEFTNESS. [A.S. *dæft*, convenient, fitting.]

DEFUNCT, de-funkt', *adj.* having *finished* the course of life, *dead*.—*n.* a *dead person*. [L. *defungor*, *defunctus*, to finish—*de*, and *fungor*, to perform.]

DEFY, de-fi', *v.t.* to *challenge*: to *brave*:—*pr.p.* *defying*; *pa.p.* *defied*.—*n.* DEFIER. [Fr. *défer*—Low L. *diffidare*, to renounce faith or allegiance—L. *dis*, asunder, and *fido*, to trust—*fides*, faith.]

DEGENERACY, de-jen'er-a-si, DEGENERATION, de-jen'er-ā'shun, *n.* the act or process of becoming *degenerate*: the state of being *degenerate*.

DEGENERATE, de-jen'er-āt, *adj.* having *departed from* the high qualities of race or *kind*: *become base*.—*adv.* DEGENERATELY.—*n.* DEGENERATENESS. [L. *degeneratus*, from *degenero*, to depart from its kind—*de*, from, down, *genus*, *generis*, kind.]

DEGENERATE, de-jen'er-āt, *v.i.* to *fall from* a nobler state: to *be* or to *grow worse*.

DEGENERATIVE, de-jen'er-ā-tiv, *adj.*, *tending* or *causing* to *degenerate*.

DEGLUTITION, deg-lōō-tish'un, *n.* the act or power of *swallowing*. [Fr.—L. *de*, down, and *glutio*, to swallow. See GLUT.]

DEGRADATION, deg-ra-dā'shun, *n.* *disgrace*.

DEGRADE, de-grād', *v.t.* to *lower in grade* or *rank*: to *deprive* of office or *dignity*: to *lower* in character or *value*: to *disgrace*. [Fr. *dégrader*—L. *de*, down, and *gradus*, a step. See GRADE.]

DEGREE, de-grē', *n.* a *grade* or *step*: position: *rank*: *extent*: a mark of distinction conferred by universities: the 360th part of a circle: 60 geographical miles. [Fr. *degré*—L. *de*, and *gradus*, a step.]

DEHISCENCE, de-his'ens, *n.* the *opening* of the capsules of a plant.

DEHISCENT, de-his'ent, *adj.*, *gaping* or *opening*, as the capsules of plants. [L. *dehiscens*, pr.p. of *dehisco*—*de*, intensive, and *hisco*, to gape.]

DEHYDRATION, de-hi-drā'shun, *n.* in *chem.* the process of *freeing* a compound from the water contained in it.

DEICIDE, de'i-sid, *n.* the *killing* of a *god*: the *putting* to death of Jesus Christ. [From a supposed L. form *deicidium*—*deus*, and *cædo*, to cut, to kill.]

DEIFICATION, de-i-fi-kā'shun, *n.* the act of *deifying*.

DEIFORM, de'i-form, *adj.* having the *form* of a *god*.

DEIFY, de'i-fi, *v.t.* to *exalt* to the rank of

a god: to worship as a deity:—*pr.p.* deifying; *pa.p.* deified. [Fr. *déifier*—L. *deificare*—*deus*, and *facere*, to make.]
DEIGN, dān, *v.i.* to condescend.—*v.t.* to give: to allow. [Fr. *daigner*—L. *dignor*, to think worthy—*dignus*, worthy.]
DEISM, de'izm, *n.* the creed of a *deist*. [Fr. *déisme*.]
DEIST, de'ist, *n.* one who believes in the existence of God but not in revealed religion.—*adj.* DEISTICAL. [Fr. *déiste*—L. *deus*, god.]
DEITY, de'i-ti, *n.* the *divinity*: godhead: a god or goddess: the Supreme Being. [Fr.—Low L. *deitas*—L. *deus*, god; Sans. *deva*—*div*, to shine.]
DEJECT, de-jekt', *v.t.* to cast down the countenance or spirits of. [L. *deicio*, *dejectus*—*de*, down, and *jacio*, to cast.]
DEJECTED, de-jekt'ed, *adj.*, cast down: dispirited.—*adv.* DEJECT'EDLY.—*n.* DEJECT'EDNESS.
DEJECTION, de-jek'shun, *n.* lowness of spirits.
DELATION, de-lā'shun, *n.* (*law*) act of charging with a crime. [L. *defero*, *delatum*, to bring a report against, to inform—*de*, intensive, and *fero*, to bear.]
DELAY, de-lā', *v.t.* to put off to another time: to defer: to hinder or retard.—*v.i.* to pause, linger, or put off time.—*n.* a putting off or deferring: a lingering: hinderance:—*pr.p.* delaying; *pa.p.* delayed. [Fr. *délai*—L. *dilatatio*, a putting off—*differo*, *dilatatum*—*dis*, apart, and *fero*, to carry. See DEFER.]
DELAYABLE, de-lā'a-bl, *adj.* capable of delay, or of being delayed. "Law thus divisible, debatable, and delayable, is become a greater grievance than all that it was intended to redress."—Henry Brooke.
DELEBLE, del'e-bl, *adj.* that can be blotted out. [See DELETE.]
DELECTABLE, de-lekt'a-bl, *adj.*, delightful: pleasing.—*n.* DELECT'ABLENESS.—*adv.* DELECT'ABLY. [Fr.—L. *delectabilis*—*delecto*, to delight. See DELIGHT.]
DELECTATION, de-lek-tā'shun, *n.* delight.
DELEGATE, del'e-gāt, *v.t.* to send as a *legate* or representative: to intrust or commit to.—*n.* one who is delegated: a deputy or representative.—*adj.* delegated, deputed. [L. *de*, away, and *lego*, *legatus*, to send as ambassador. See LEGATE.]
DELEGATION, del-e-gā'shun, *n.* the persons delegated.
DELETE, de-lēt', *v.t.* to blot out: to erase: to destroy.—*n.* DELETION. [L. *deleo*, *deletum*, to blot out.]
DELETERIOUS, del-e-tē'ri-us, *adj.* tending to destroy life: hurtful or destructive: poisonous.—*n.* DELETERIOUSNESS. [Gr. *dēlēterios*, hurtful—*dēleomai*, to hurt.]
DELFT, delf, *n.* a kind of earthenware made at Delft, in Holland.
DELIBERATE, de-lib'er-āt, *v.t.* to weigh well in one's mind.—*v.i.* to consider the reasons for and against: to reflect upon: to discuss. [L. *delibero*, *deliberatum*—*de*, intensive, and *libro*, to weigh—*libra*, a balance.]
DELIBERATE, de-lib'er-āt, *adj.* well considered: considering carefully: slow in determining.—*adv.* DELIB'ERATELY.—*n.* DELIB'ERATENESS.
DELIBERATION, de-lib'er-ā'shun, *n.* the act of *deliberating*: mature reflection: calmness: coolness.
DELIBERATIVE, de-lib'er-a-tiv, *adj.* proceeding or acting by deliberation.—*adv.* DELIB'ERATIVELY.
DELICACY, del'i-ka-si, *n.* state or quality of being delicate: anything delicate or dainty. [Fr. *delicatesse*—L. *delicatus*.]
DELICATE, del'i-kāt, *adj.* pleasing to the senses, esp. the taste: dainty: nicely discriminating or perceptive: of a fine,

slight texture or constitution: tender, frail: requiring nice handling: refined in manners, gentle, polite, considerate.—*n.pl.* DELICATES, (*B.*) delicacies.—*adv.* DELICATELY, in a delicate manner: (*B.*) luxuriously.—*n.* DELICATENESS, state of being delicate: (*B.*) delicacy, luxury. [L. *delicatus*—*delicia*, allurements, luxury—*delicio*—*de*, intensive, and *lacio*, to entice.]
DELICIOUS, de-lish'us, *adj.* full of delicacies: highly pleasing to the senses: affording exquisite pleasure.—*n.* DELICIOUSNESS. [L. *deliciosus*—*delicia*.]
DELICIOUSLY, de-lish'us-li, *adv.* in a delicious manner: (*B.*) luxuriously.
DELIGHT, de-lit', *v.t.* to please highly.—*v.i.* to have or take great pleasure: to be greatly pleased.—*n.* a high degree of pleasure: extreme satisfaction: that which gives great pleasure. [O. E. *delite*; from O. Fr. *deliter*—L. *delētare*, intensive of *delicio*. See DELICATE.]
DELIGHTFUL, de-lit'ful, **DELIGHT-SOME**, -sum, *adj.*, full of delight.—*adv.* DELIGHT'FULLY.—*n.* DELIGHT'FULNESS.
DELINEATE, de-lin'e-āt, *v.t.* to mark out with lines: to represent by a sketch or picture: to portray: to describe accurately in words. [L. *delineo*, *delineatum*—*de*, down, and *linea*, a line. See LINE.]
DELINEATION, de-lin-e-ā'shun, *n.* the act of *delineating*: a sketch, representation, or description.
DELINEATOR, de-lin'e-ā-tor, *n.* one who *delineates*.
DELINQUENCY, de-ling'kwēn-si, *n.*, failure in or omission of duty: a fault: a crime.
DELINQUENT, de-ling'kwent, *adj.*, leaving one's duty: failing in duty.—*n.* one who fails in or leaves his duty: a transgressor: a criminal.—*adv.* DELIN'QUENTLY. [L. *delinquens*, -entis, *pr.p.* of *delinquo*—*de*, intensive, and *linquo*, to leave.]
DELIQUESCE, del-i-kwes', *v.i.* to melt and become liquid by absorbing moisture, as certain salts, etc. [L. *deliquesco*, to melt away—*de*, intensive, and *liquesco*, to become fluid—*liqueo*, to be fluid.]
DELIQUESCENT, del-i-kwes'ent, *adj.*, becoming liquid in the atmosphere.—*n.* DELIQUES'ENCE.
DELIRIANT, de-lir'i-ant, *n.* in *med.* a poison which causes more or less continued delirium.
DELIRIFACIENT, de-lir'i-fā'shi-ent, *adj.* tending to produce delirium.—*n.* in *med.* a substance which tends to produce delirium. [L. *deliro*, to rave, and *facio*, *faciens*, to make.]
DELIRIOUS, de-lir'i-us, *adj.* wandering in mind: light-headed: insane.—*adv.* DELIRIOUSLY.—*n.* DELIRIOUSNESS. [L. *delirus*, one that goes out of the furrow in ploughing—*de*, from, and *lira*, a furrow.]
DELIRIUM, de-lir'i-um, *n.* state of being delirious: strong excitement: wild enthusiasm.—DELIRIUM TREMENS, a name generally applied to delirium produced by excessive drinking, and marked by convulsive or trembling symptoms. [L. *delirium* (see DELIRIOUS), and *tremens*, *pr.p.* of *tremo*, to tremble.]
DELITESCENCE, del-i-tes'ens, *n.* state of being concealed: retirement.
DELITESCENT, del-i-tes'ent, *adj.*, lying hid or concealed (e.g. the germs of an infectious disease). [L. *delitescens*, *pr.p.* of *delitescere*—*de*, from, and *latescere*—*lateo*, to lie hid.]
DELIVER, de-liv'er, *v.t.* to liberate or set free from restraint or danger: to rescue from evil or fear: to give up, or part with: to communicate: to pronounce: to give forth, as a blow, etc.: to relieve a

woman in childbirth.—*n.* DELIVERER. [Fr. *délivrer*—L. *de*, from, and *liberare*, to set free—*liber*, free.]
DELIVERANCE, de-liv'er-ans, *n.* act of *delivering* or freeing: state of being delivered: freedom. Also, decision: judgment authoritatively pronounced; as, to give a *deliverance* in a controversy.
DELIVERY, de-liv'er-i, *n.* the act of *delivering*: a giving up: the act or manner of speaking in public: the act of giving birth.
DELL. See DALE.
DELTA, del'ta, *n.* the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, the capital form of which is Δ; a tract of land of like shape formed at the mouth of a river. [Gr., from Heb. *daleth*, a door (of a tent).]
DELTOID, del'toid, *adj.* of the form of the Greek Δ; triangular. [Gr. *deltoeidēs*—*delta*, and *eidos*, form.]
DELUDE, de-lūd', *v.t.* to *play* or impose upon: to deceive: to cheat. [L. *deludo*, to play, make sport of—*de*, down, *ludo*, *lusus*, to play.]
DELUGE, del'ūj, *n.* a great overflow of water: a flood, esp. that in the days of Noah.—*v.t.* to inundate: to overwhelm as with water. [Fr.—L. *diluvium*—*diluo*—*dis*, away, *lavo*=*lavo*, to wash.]
DELUSION, de-lū'zhun, *n.* the act of *deluding*: the state of being deluded: a false belief: error.
DELUSIVE, de-lū'siv, **DELUSORY**, de-lū'sor-i, *adj.*, apt or tending to *delude*: deceptive.—*adv.* DELU'SIVELY.—*n.* DELU'SIVENESS.
DELVE, delv, *v.t.* to dig with a spade.—*n.* DELVER. [A.S. *delfan*, to dig; conn. with DALE, DELL.]
DEMAGNETIZE, de-mag'net-iz, *v.t.* to deprive of magnetic power. [L. *de*, priv., and *MAGNETIZE*.]
DEMAGOGUE, dem'a-gog, *n.* a leader of the people: a popular and factious orator. [Gr. *dēmāgōgos*—*dēmos*, the people, *agōgos*, leading—*agō*, to lead.]
DEMAIN, de-mān', **DEMESNE**, de-mēn', *n.* forms of DOMAIN.
DEMAND, de-mānd', *v.t.* to claim: to ask earnestly or authoritatively: to call for: to question.—*n.* the asking for what is due: an asking for with authority: a claim: earnest inquiry. [Fr.—L. *demandō*, to give in charge—Low L. *demandō*, to demand—*de*, from, and *mando*, to put into one's charge.]
DEMANDABLE, de-mānd'a-bl, *adj.* that may be demanded.
DEMANDANT, de-mānd'ant, *n.* one who demands: a plaintiff.
DEMARICATION, DEMARKATION, demark-ā'shun, *n.* the act of *marking off* or setting bounds to: division: a fixed limit. [Fr. *démarquer*, to mark off—*dé*, off, and *marquer*, to mark. See MARK.]
DEMEAN, de-mēn', *v.t.* (with *self*) to conduct: to behave. [Fr. *démener*—*de*, intensive, and *mener*, to lead—Low L. *minare*, to drive cattle, L. *minor*, to threaten.]
DEMEAN, de-mēn', *v.t.* to make mean: to lower. [L. *de*, and *MEAN*.]
DEMEANOR, de-mēn'ur, *n.* behavior: bearing.
DEMENTED, de-ment'ed, *adj.*, out of one's mind: deprived of reason. [L. *demens*, *dementis*, out of one's mind—*de*, from, and *mens*, the mind.]
DEMERIT, de-mer'it, *n.* ill-desert: fault: crime. [L. *de*, want of, and *MERIT*.]
DEMESNE. See DOMAIN.
DEMICIRCLE, dem-i-ser'kl, *n.* an instrument for measuring or indicating angles, sometimes used as a substitute for the theodolite. It consists essentially of a graduated scale of half a circle and a

movable rule pivoted on the centre so as to sweep the graduated arc. *E. H. Knight.*

DEMIGOD, dem'i-god, *n.*, half a god: one whose nature is partly divine. [Fr. *demi*, half, and God.]

DEMISE, de-mīz', *n.*, laying down—hence, a transferring: the death of a sovereign or a distinguished person: a transfer of the crown or of an estate to a successor.—*v.t.* to send down to a successor: to bequeath by will. [O. Fr. *démise*, pa.p. of *démètre*, to lay down—L. *dimittere*, to send away—L. *dis*, aside, and *mittere*, *missus*, to send.]

DEMI-SEMIQUAVER, dem'i-sem'i-kwā-ver, *n.* (*music*) a note equal in time to the half of a semiquaver. [Fr. *demi*, half, and SEMIQUAVER.]

DEMISSION, de-mish'un, *n.* a lowering or letting down: degradation: humiliation. [L. *demissio*.]

DEMOCRACY, de-mok'ra-si, *n.* a form of government in which the supreme power is vested in the people collectively. [Gr. *dēmokratia*—*dēmos*, the people, and *kratos*, to rule—*kratos*, strength; akin to E. HARD.]

DEMOCRAT, dem'o-krat, *n.* one who adheres to or promotes democracy.

DEMOCRATIC, dem-o-krat'ik, DEMOCRATICAL, dem-o-krat'ik-al, *adj.* relating to democracy.—*adv.* DEMOCRATICALLY.

DEMOGRAPHY, dem-og'ra-fi, *n.* that branch of anthropology which treats of the statistics of health and disease, of the physical, intellectual, physiological, and economical aspects of births, marriages, and mortality. [Gr. *dēmos*, people, and *graphē*, a writing.]

DEMOLISH, de-mol'ish, *v.t.* to reduce to a shapeless heap: to destroy, ruin. [Fr. *démolir*—L. *demolior*, to throw or pull down—*de*, down, and *moliōr*, to move, to hurl—*moles*, a heap.]

DEMOLITION, dem-o-lish'un, *n.* the act of pulling down: ruin: destruction.

DEMON, dē'mon, *n.* (*myth.*) a spirit holding a place between man and the gods: an evil spirit, a devil. [L. *dæmon*—Gr. *daimōn*, a spirit, genius.]

DEMONIAC, de-mō'ni-ak, DEMONIACAL, de-mō-ni'ak-al, *adj.* pertaining to or like demons or evil spirits: influenced by demons.—*adv.* DEMONIACALLY.

DEMONIAC, de-mō-ni-ak, *n.* a human being possessed by a demon or evil spirit.

DEMONOLATRY, dē-mon-ol'a-tri, *n.* the worship of demons. [Gr. *daimōn*, and *latreia*, worship.]

DEMONOLOGIST, dē-mon-ol'o-jist, *n.* a writer on demonology.

DEMONIOLOGY, dē-mon-ol'o-ji, *n.* a discourse on demons and their agency.—*adjs.* DEMONOLOGIC, DEMONOLOGICAL. [Gr. *daimōn*, *logos*, a discourse.]

DEMONSTRABLE, de-mon'stra-bl, *adj.* that may be demonstrated.—*n.* DEMONSTRABLENESS.—*adv.* DEMONSTRABLY.

DEMONSTRATE, de-mon'strāt, *v.t.* to show or point out clearly: to prove with certainty. [L. *demonstro*—*de*, intensive, and *monstro*, to show. See MONSTER.]

DEMONSTRATION, dem-on-strā'shun, *n.* a pointing out: proof beyond doubt: expression of the feelings by outward signs: show: a feigned movement of troops in war.

DEMONSTRATIVE, de-mon'stra-tiv, *adj.* making evident: proving with certainty: given to the manifestation of one's feelings.—*adv.* DEMONSTRATIVELY.—*n.* DEMONSTRATIVENESS.

DEMONSTRATOR, dem'on-strā-tor, *n.* one who proves beyond doubt: one who

teaches: (*anat.*) one who teaches anatomy from the dissected parts.

DEMORALIZATION, de-mor-al-i-zā'shun, *n.* act of demoralizing: corruption or subversion of morals.

DEMORALIZE, de-mor'al-iz, *v.t.* to bring down or corrupt in morals: to lower the morale—that is, to deprive of spirit and confidence. [Fr. *démoraliser*—L. *de*, down, and Fr. *morale*, morals. See MORAL.]

DEMOTIC, de-mot'ik, *adj.* pertaining to the people: popular. [Gr. *dēmos*, the people.]

DEMULCENT, de-nul'sent, *adj.*, soothing. [L. *demulcens*—*de*, and *mulceo*, to stroke, to soothe.]

DEMUR, de-mur', *v.i.* to hesitate from uncertainty or before difficulty: to object:—*pr.p.* demurring; *pa.p.* demurred.—*n.* a stop: pause, hesitation. [Fr. *démurer*—L. *demoror*, to loiter, linger—*de*, intensive, and *moror*, to delay—*mora*, delay.]

DEMURE, de-mūr', *adj.* sober: staid: modest: affectedly modest: making a show of gravity.—*adv.* DEMURELY.—*n.* DEMURENESS. [O. Fr. *de (bons) murs*, of good manners, Fr. *mœurs*—L. *mores*, manners.]

DEMURRAGE, de-mur'āj, *n.* an allowance made to the owner of a trading vessel for undue delay or detention in port.

DEMURRER, de-mur'er, *n.* one who demurs: (*law*) an exception by one party in a suit to the sufficiency in point of law of the case of the opposite party.

DEMY, de-mī', *n.* a size of paper 22½ by 17½ inches. [Fr. *demi*—L. *demidium*, half—*dis*, through, and *medius*, the middle.]

DEMY, de-mī', *n.* a scholar of Magdalen College, Oxford. [Ety. same as above.]

DEN, den, *n.* the hollow lair of a wild beast: a cave: provin., a narrow valley. [A.S. *denn*, a cave, and *denu*, a valley.]

DENARY, den-ar-i, *adj.* containing ten.—*n.* the number ten. [L. *denarius*—*deni*, ten at a time—*decem*, ten.]

DENATIONALIZE, de-nash'un-al-iz, *v.t.* to deprive of national rights. [L. *de*, priv., and NATIONALIZE.]

DENATURALIZE, de-nat'ū-ral-iz, *v.t.* to make unnatural: to deprive of acquired citizenship in a foreign country. [L. *de*, priv., and NATURALIZE.]

DENDROID, den-droid, *adj.* having the form of a tree. [Gr. *dendron*, a tree, and *eidōs*, form.]

DENDROLOGY, den-drol'o-ji, *n.* a treatise on trees: the natural history of trees. [Gr. *dendron*, and *logos*, a discourse.]

DENIABLE, de-ni'a-bl, *adj.* that may be denied.

DENIAL, de-ni'al, *n.* act of denying or saying no: contradiction: refusal: rejection.

DENIZEN, den'i-zn, *n.* an inhabitant: one admitted to the rights of a citizen.—*v.t.* to make a denizen of, or admit to residence: to enfranchise: to provide with occupants.—*n.* DENIZENSHIP. [O. Fr. *deinzein*—*deinz*, *dens*, Fr. *dans*, within—L. *de intus*, from within.]

DENOMINATE, de-nom'in-āt, *v.t.* to give a name to: to call: to designate. [L. *de*, and *nominō*, *nominatum*, to name—*nomen*, a name.]

DENOMINATION, de-nom-in-ā'shun, *n.* the act of naming: a name or title: a collection of individuals called by the same name: a sect.

DENOMINATIONAL, de-nom-in-ā'shun-al, *adj.* belonging to a denomination or sect.

DENOMINATIONALISM, de-nom-in-ā-shun-al-izm, *n.* a denominational or class

spirit or policy: devotion to the interests of a sect.

DENOMINATIVE, de-nom'in-āt-iv, *adj.* giving or having a title.—*adv.* DENOMINATIVELY.

DENOMINATOR, de-nom'in-āt-or, *n.* he who or that which gives a name: (*arith.*) the lower number in a vulgar fraction, which names the parts into which the integer is divided.

DENOTE, de-nōt', *v.t.* to note or mark off: to indicate by a sign: to signify or mean: (*log.*) to indicate the objects comprehended in a class.—*n.* DENOTATION. [L. *denoto*—*de*, intensive, and *noto*, to mark—*nota*, a mark or sign. See NOTE.]

DENOUEMENT, de-nōō'mong, *n.* the unravelling of a plot or story: the issue, event, or outcome. [Fr. *dénouer*, to untie—*de*, priv., and *nouer*, to tie—L. *nodus*, a knot.]

DENOUNCE, de-nouns', *v.t.* to inform against or accuse publicly. [Fr. *dénoncer*—L. *denuncio*—*de*, intensive, and *nuncio*, to announce.]

DENOUNCEMENT, de-nouns'ment. Same as DENUNCIATION.

DENSE, dens, *adj.*, thick: close: compact.—*adv.* DENSELY.—*n.* DENSENESS. [L. *densus*, thick.]

DENSITY, dens'i-ti, *n.* the quality of being dense: the proportion of mass to bulk or volume.

DENT, dent, *n.* a small hollow made by the pressure or blow of a harder body on a softer.—*v.t.* to make a mark by means of a blow. [A variety of DINT.]

DENTAL, den'tal, *adj.* belonging to the teeth: produced by the aid of the teeth.—*n.* an articulation or letter pronounced chiefly with the teeth. [L. *dens*, *dentis*, a tooth. See TOOTH.]

DENTATE, den'tāt, DENTATED, den'tāt-ed, *adj.*, toothed: notched: set as with teeth.

DENTICLE, den'ti-kl, *n.* a small tooth.—*adj.* DENTICULATE, den-tik'ū-lāt.—*n.* DENTICULATION. [L. *denticulus*, dim. of *dens*, a tooth.]

DENTIFRICE, den'ti-fris, *n.* a substance used in rubbing, or cleaning the teeth. [L. *dentifricium*, from *dens*, and *frico*, to rub.]

DENTIST, den'tist, *n.* one who cures diseases of the teeth, or inserts artificial teeth.

DENTISTRY, den'tist-ri, *n.* the business of a dentist.

DENTITION, den-tish'un, *n.* the cutting or growing of teeth: the conformation or arrangement of the teeth. [L., from *dentio*, to cut teeth—*dens*.]

DENUDATION, den-ū-dā'shun, *n.* a making nude or bare: (*geol.*) the wearing away of rocks by water and atmospheric action, whereby the underlying rocks are laid bare.

DENUDE, de-nūd', *v.t.* to make nude or naked: to lay bare. [L. *denudo*—*de*, intensive, and *nudo*, to make naked—*nudus*, naked. See NUDE, NAKED.]

DENUNCIANT, de-nun'shi-ant, *adj.* ready or prone to denounce: denunciative. "Of all which things a poor Legislative Assembly and Patriot France is informed by denunciating Friend, by triumphant Foe."—*Carlyle*.

DENUNCIATE, de-nun'shi-āt. Same as DENOUNCE.

DENUNCIATION, de-nun-shi-ā'shun or -si-ā', *n.* the act of denouncing: a threat.

DENUNCIATOR, de-nun'shi-ā-tor, *n.* one who denounces.

DENUNCIATORY, de-nun'shi-a-tor-i, *adj.* containing a denunciation: threatening.

DENY, de-nī', *v.t.* to gainsay or declare not to be true: to reject: to disown:—*pr.p.*

deny'ing; *pa. p.* denied'. [Fr. *denier*—L. *de-nego*—*de*, intensive, and *nego*, to say no. See NEGATION.]

DEODORIZE, de-ō'dor-iz, *v. t.* to take the odor or smell from. [L. *de*, from, and root of ODOR.]

DEOXIDATE, de-oks'i-dāt, DEOXIDIZE, de-oks'i-diz, *v. t.* to take oxygen from, or reduce from the state of an oxide.—*n.* DEOXIDA'TION. [L. *de*, from, and OXIDATE, OXIDIZE.]

DEPART, de-pārt', *v. i.* to part from: to go away: to quit or leave: to die. [Fr. *départir*—L. *de*, from, and *partior*, to part, to divide. See PART.]

DEPARTMENT, de-pārt'ment, *n.* that which is parted or separated: a part or portion: a separate part of business or duty: a section of the administration: a division of a country, esp. of France.—*adj.* DEPARTMENT'AL.

DEPARTURE, de-pārt'ūr, *n.* act of departing: a going away from a place: deviation: death.

DEPEND, de-pend', *v. i.* to hang down or from: to be sustained by or connected with anything: to rest. [Fr. *dépendre*—L. *dependeo*—*de*, from, and *pendeo*, to hang.]

DEPENDENCE, de-pend'ens, DEPENDENCY, de-pend'en-si, *n.* state of being dependent: connection: reliance: trust: that on which one depends: colony.

DEPENDENT, de-pend'ent, *n.* one who depends on, relies on, or is sustained by another. [Fr.]

DEPENDENT, de-pend'ent, *adj.* depending: relying on resting on: subject to: subordinate.—*adv.* DEPEND'ENTLY. [L.]

DEPHOSPHORIZATION, de-fos'for-iz-ā'shun, *n.* the act or process of depriving of or freeing from phosphorus.

DEPICT, de-pikt', *v. t.* to picture or paint carefully: to make a likeness of: to describe minutely. [L. *depingo*, *depictus*—*de*, intensive, and *pingo*, to paint.]

DEPILATORY, de-pil'a-tor-i, *adj.*, taking hair off.—*n.* an application for taking off hair. [Fr.—L. *depilo*—*de*, off, and *pilus*, hair. See FILE.]

DEPLETION, de-plē'shun, *n.* the lessening of the quantity of blood in the vessels. [L. *depleo*, *depletus*—*de*, negative, and *pleo*, to fill. [See FILL, FULL.]

DEPLORABLE, de-plōr'ā-bl, *adj.* lamentable: sad.—*n.* DEPLOR'ABLENESS.—*adv.* DEPLOR'ABLY.

DEPLORE, de-plōr', *v. t.* to feel or express deep grief for: to lament.—*adv.* DEFLOR'INGLY. [Fr.—L. *deploro*—*de*, intensive, and *ploro*, to weep.]

DEPLOY, de-ploy', *v. t.* to unfold: to open out or extend.—*v. i.* to open: to extend from column into line, as a body of troops. [Fr. *déploier*—*des* (=L. *dis*), apart, and *ployer* (=L. *plico*), to fold. Doublet of DISPLAY. See PLY.]

DEPLUME, de-plōm', *v. t.* to take the plumes or feathers from.—*n.* DEPLUMA'TION. [L. *de*, from, and *pluma*, a feather.]

DEPOLARIZE, de-pō'lar-iz, *v. t.* to deprive of polarity.—*n.* DEPOLARIZA'TION. [L. *de*, from, and POLARIZE.]

DEPONE, de-pōn', *v. i.* to testify upon oath. [L. *depono*, to lay down—*de*, down, and *pono*, to place.]

DEPONENT, de-pō'nent, *adj.* (*gram.*) applied to verbs with a passive form that lay down or lose the passive signification.—*n.* one who gives evidence in a court of justice. [L. *pr. p.* of *depono*.]

DEPOPULATE, de-pop'ū-lāt, *v. t.* to deprive of population, to dispeople.—*v. i.* to become dispeopled.—*n.* DEPOPULA'TOR. [L. *depopulo*, *depopulatus*—*de*, inten., and *populo*, to spread over a

country, said of a hostile people (L. *populus*), hence to ravage, to destroy.]

DEPOPULATION, de-pop'ū-lā'shun, *n.* act of depopulating: havoc: destruction.

DEPORT, de-pōrt', *v. t.* to carry off: to transport: to exile: to behave. [L. *deporto*—*de*, away, and *porto*, *portatus*, to carry.]

DEPORTATION, de-pōrt-ā'shun, *n.* act of deporting: state of being deported or exiled: banishment.

DEPARTMENT, de-pōrt'ment, *n.* carriage: behavior.

DEPOSABLE, de-pōz'a-bl, *adj.* that may be deposited.

DEPOSAL, de-pōz'al, *n.* act of depositing.

DEPOSE, de-pōz', *v. t.* to put down from a throne or high station: to degrade. [Fr. *déposer*—*de*, and *poser*, to place—L. *ponasare*, to pause; Low L., to place. See PAUSE, POSE.]

DEPOSIT, de-poz'it, *v. t.* to put or set down: to place: to lay up or past: to intrust.—*n.* that which is deposited or put down: (*geol.*) rocks produced by denudation or laying down of other formations: something entrusted to another's care, esp. money put in a bank: a pledge.—*n.* DEPOSITOR. [L. *depositus*, placed—*depono*, from *de*, and *pono*, to put or set down.]

DEPOSITARY, de-poz'i-tar-i, *n.* a person with whom anything is deposited, or left for safe keeping: a guardian.

DEPOSITION, de-poz-i-zh'ūn, *n.* act of depositing: act of deposing: evidence given in a court of justice: removal: act of depositing: what is deposited, sediment.

DEPOSITORY, de-poz'i-tor-i, *n.* a place where anything is deposited.

DEPOT, de-pō' or dēpō, *n.* a place of deposit: a storehouse: a military station where stores are kept and recruits trained: the headquarters of a regiment. [Fr. *dépôt*—L. *depositum*—*depono*. The *n.* DEPOSIT is a doublet.]

DEPRAVATION, de-prā-vā'shun, *n.* act of depraving: state of being depraved: depravity.

DEPRAVE, de-prāv', *v. t.* to make bad or worse: to corrupt. [Fr.—L. *depravo*—*de*, intensive, and *pravus*, crooked, bad.]

DEPRAVED, de-prāv'd, *adj.* corrupt: abandoned.—*adv.* DEPRAV'EDLY.—*n.* DEPRAV'EDNESS.

DEPRAVITY, de-prāv'i-ti, *n.* a vitiated or corrupt state of moral character: extreme wickedness: corruption.

DEPRECATE, dep're-kāt, *v. t.* to try to ward off by prayer: to desire earnestly the removal of: to regret deeply.—*adv.* DEPRECATINGLY. [L. *deprecor*, *deprecatus*—*de*, away, and *precor*, to pray. See PRAY.]

DEPRECATION, dep-re-kā'shun, *n.* a praying against evil: entreaty.

DEPRECATIVE, dep're-kā-tiv, DEPRECATORY, dep're-kā-tor-i, *adj.* tending to avert evil by prayer; having the form of prayer.

DEPRECIATE, de-prē'shi-āt, *v. t.* to lower the worth of: to undervalue: to disparage.—*v. i.* to fall in value. [L. *depretio*, *depretiatus*—*de*, down, and *pretium*, price. See PRICE.]

DEPRECIATION, de-prē'shi-ā'shun, *n.* the falling of value: disparagement.

DEPRECIATIVE, de-prē'shi-ā-tiv, DEPRECIATORY, de-prē'shi-ā-tor-i, *adj.* tending to depreciate or lower.

DEPREDATE, dep're-dāt, *v. t.* to plunder or prey upon: to rob: to lay waste: to devour. [L. *depredor*, *depredatus*—*de*, intensive, and *praedor*—*praeda*, plunder. See PREY.]

DEPREDATION, dep-re-dā'shun, *n.* act of depredating or plundering: state of being depredated.

DEPREDATOR, dep're-dā-tor, *n.* a plunderer, a robber.—*adj.* DEPREDATORY.

DEPRESS, de-pres', *v. t.* to press down: to let down: to lower: to humble: to dispirit or cast a gloom over.—*adv.* DEPRESS'INGLY. [L. *deprimo*, *depressus*—*de*, down, and *premo*, to press.]

DEPRESSANT, de-pres'ant, *n.* in *med.* a remedial agent which represses the circulation of the blood and the contractility of the heart.

DEPRESSION, de-pres'h'un, *n.* a falling in or sinking: a hollow: abasement: dejection.

DEPRESSIVE, de-pres'iv, *adj.* able or tending to depress.—*n.* DEPRESS'OR.

DEPRESSIVENESS, de-pres'iv-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being depressive: depression. "Ill health and its concomitant depressiveness."—*Carlyle*.

DEPRIVATION, dep-ri-vā'shun, *n.* act of depriving: state of being deprived: loss: bereavement.

DEPRIVE, de-priv', *v. t.* to take away from one his own: to take from: to dispossess: to bereave. [L. *de*, from, and *privo*, to deprive—*privus*, one's own.]

DEPTH, depth, *n.* deepness: the measure of deepness down or inwards: a deep place: the sea: the middle, as depth of winter: abstruseness: extent of sagacity and penetration.—*adj.* DEPTH'LESS, having no depth. [See DEEP.]

DEPUTABLE, dep'ū-tā-bl, *adj.* capable of being or fit to be deputed. "A man deputable to the London Parliament."—*Carlyle*.

DEPUTATION, dep-ū-tā'shun, *n.* act of deputing: the person or persons deputed or appointed to transact business for another.

DEPUTE, de-pūt', *v. t.* to appoint or send, as a substitute or agent: to send with a special commission. [Fr.—L. *deputo*, to cut off, Late L. to select.]

DEPUTY, dep'ū-ti, *n.* one deputed or appointed to act for another: a delegate or representative: in U.S. an assistant to a public officer, as Deputy U.S. Marshal.

DERANGE, de-rānj', *v. t.* to put out of place or order: to disorder. [Fr. *déranger*—*de* (L. *dis*), asunder, and *ranger*, to rank. See RANGE, RANK.]

DERANGEMENT, de-rānj'ment, *n.* disorder: insanity.

DERELICT, der'e-lik't, *adj.*, entirely relinquished or forsaken: abandoned.—*n.* anything forsaken or abandoned. [L. *dere-linguo*, *derelictus*—*de*, intensive, and *linguo*, to leave. See LEAVE.]

DERELICTION, der-e-lik'shun, *n.* act of forsaking: an entire forsaking: state of being abandoned.

DERIDE, de-rīd', *v. t.* to laugh at: to mock.—*n.* DERID'ER.—*adv.* DERID'INGLY. [L. *derideo*—*de*, intensive, and *rideo*, to laugh.]

DERISION, de-rīzh'un, *n.* act of deriding: mockery: a laughing-stock.

DERISIVE, de-rī'siv, *adj.* mocking.—*adv.* DERISIVELY.

DERIVABLE, de-rīv'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being derived.—*adv.* DERIV'ABLY.

DERIVATE, der'iv-āt, *adj.* derived. "Putting trust in Him from whom the rights of kings are derivate."—*Sir H. Taylor*.

DERIVATION, der-i-vā'shun, *n.* act of deriving: a drawing off or from: the tracing of a word to its original root: that which is derived.

DERIVATIVE, de-riv'a-tiv, *adj.*, derived, or taken from something else: not radical or original.—*n.* that which is derived: a word taken or formed from another word.—*adv.* DERIV'ATIVELY.

DERIVE, de-rīv', *v. t.* to draw from, as water from a river: to take or receive

from a source or origin : to infer : (*etym.*) to trace a word to its root. [L. *derivo*—*de*, down from, and *rivus*, a river.]

DERM, *derm*, *n.* the *skin*. [Gr. *derma*, *dermatos*, the skin—*derō*, to flay.]

DERMAL, *derm'al*, *adj.* pertaining to the *skin* : consisting of *skin*.

DERMALGIA, *der-mal'jī-a*, *n.* a painful condition of the *skin* arising from nervous disease : neuralgia of the *skin*. [Gr. *derma*, *skin*, and *algos*, pain.]

DERMATOLOGY, *der-ma-tol'o-jī*, *n.* the branch of physiology which treats of the *skin*. [Gr. *derma*, and *logos*, a discourse.]

DERMOPATHIC, *der-mo-path'ik*, *adj.* relating to surgical treatment of the *skin*. —DERMOPATHIC INSTRUMENT, a needle used to conduct a current to the tissues.

DEROGATE, *der'o-gāt*, *v.i.* to lessen by taking away : to detract. [L. *derogo*, to repeal part of a law—*de*, down from, and *rogo*, to propose a law. See ABROGATE.]

DEROGATION, *der-o-gā'shun*, *n.* a taking from : detraction : depreciation.

DEROGATORY, *der-rog'a-tor-i*, *adj.* detracting : injurious.—*adv.* DEROGATORILY.—*n.* DEROGATORINESS.

DERINGER, *der'in-ger*, *n.* a short-barrelled pistol of large calibre, very effective at a short range. A recent form of the weapon is made with a single barrel, breach-loading action, weighing in all about 8 ounces, and carrying a 4-ounce ball. [After the inventor, an American gunsmith.]

DERVIS, *der'vis*, DERVISH, *der'vish*, *n.* among Mohammedans, a class of monks who profess extreme poverty, and lead an austere life. [Pers. *derwēsch*, poor.]

DESCANT, *des'kant*, *n.* (*lit.*) a *part song* : a discourse or disquisition in several parts, or under several heads : a discourse. [O. Fr. *descant*—L. *dis*, apart, and *cantus*, a song—*canto*, to sing.]

DESCANT, *des-kant'*, *v.i.* to discourse at length : to comment.

DESCEND, *de-send'*, *v.i.* to *climb down* : to pass from a higher to a lower place or condition ; to fall upon or invade : to be derived.—*v.t.* to go down upon. [Fr. *descendre*—L. *descendo*—*de*, down, and *scando*, to climb.]

DESCENDANT, *de-send'ant*, *n.* one who descends, as offspring from an ancestor. [Fr.]

DESCENDENT, *de-send'ent*, *adj.*, *descending* or *going down* : proceeding from an ancestor. [L.]

DESCENDIBLE, *de-send'i-bl*, *adj.* that may descend or be descended.

DESCENSION, *de-sen'shun*, *n.* act of descending : a falling or sinking.—*adj.* DESCENSIONAL.

DESCENT, *de-sent'*, *n.* act of descending : motion or progress downward : slope : a falling upon or invasion : derivation from an ancestor.

DESCRIBABLE, *de-skrīb'a-bl*, *adj.* capable of being described.

DESCRIBE, *de-skrīb'*, *v.t.* to trace out or delineate : to give an account of. [L. *describo*—*de*, down, and *scribo*, *scriptus*, to write.]

DESCRIPTION, *de-skrip'shun*, *n.* act of describing : an account of anything in words : definition : sort, class, or kind.

DESCRIPTIVE, *de-skrip'tiv*, *adj.* containing description.—*adv.* DESCRIPTIVELY.—*n.* DESCRIPTIVENESS.

DESCRY, *de-skrī'*, *v.t.* to discover by the eye : to spy :—*pr.p.* *descry'ing* ; *pa.p.* *descried*. [O. Fr. *descrire* for *descriere*—L. *describo*. It is a doublet of DESCRIBE.]

DESECRATE, *des'e-krāt*, *v.t.* to divert from a sacred purpose : to profane. [L.

desecro—*de*, away from, and *sacro*, to make sacred—*sacer*, sacred.]

DESECRATION, *des-e-krā'shun*, *n.* act of *desecrating* : profanation.

DESERT, *de-zert'*, *n.* the reward or punishment *deserved* : claim to reward : merit.

DESERT, *de-zert'*, *v.t.* to leave : to forsake.—*v.i.* to run away : to quit a service, as the army, without permission. [L. *desero*, *desertus*—*de*, negative, and *sero*, to bind.]

DESERT, *dez'ert*, *adj.*, *deserted* : forsaken : desolate : uncultivated.—*n.* a desolate or barren place : a wilderness : a solitude.

DESERTER, *de-zert'er*, *n.* one who *deserts* or quits a service without permission.

DESERTION, *de-zer'shun*, *n.* act of *deserting* : state of being deserted.

DESERVE, *de-zerv'*, *v.t.* to earn by service : to merit.—*v.i.* to be worthy of reward. [L. *deservio*—*de*, intensive, and *servio*, to serve.]

DESERVEDLY, *de-zerv'ed-li*, *adv.* according to *desert* : justly.

DESERVING, *de-zerv'ing*, *adj.*, *worthy*.—*n.* *desert*.—*adv.* DESERVINGLY.

DESHABILLE, *des-a-bil'*, *n.* an *undress* : a careless toilet. [Fr. *deshabillé*, undressed—*des*, L. *dis*—*un*, not, and *habiller*, to dress.]

DESICCANT, *de-sik'ant*, DESICCATIVE, *de-sik'at-iv*, *adj.*, *drying* : having the power of drying.—*n.* an application that tends to dry up sores.

DESSICATE, *de-sik'at*, *v.t.* to *dry up*.—*v.i.* to grow dry. [L. *desicco*, to dry up—*de*, and *siccus*, dry.]

DESICCATION, *des-ik-ā'shun*, *n.* the act of *desiccating* : state of being desiccated.

DESIDERATE, *de-sid'er-āt*, *v.t.* to long for or earnestly *desire* a thing : to want or miss. [L. *desidero*, *desideratum*—from root of CONSIDER. A doublet of DESIRE.]

DESIDERATUM, *de-sid'er-ā'tum*, *n.* something desired or much wanted.—*pl.* DESIDERATA, *de-sid'er-ā'ta*. [L., *pa.p.* of *desidero*.]

DESIGN, *de-sīn'* or *de-zīn'*, *v.t.* to *mark out* : to draw : to form a plan of : to contrive : to intend.—*n.* a drawing or sketch : a plan in outline : a plan or scheme formed in the mind : plot : intention.—*adj.* DESIGNABLE. [Fr.—L. *designo*—*de*, and *signum*, a mark.]

DESIGNATE, *des'ig-nāt*, *v.t.* to *mark out* so as to make known : to show : to name.—*n.* DESIGNATOR.

DESIGNATION, *des-ig-nā'shun*, *n.* a showing or pointing out : name : title.

DESIGNEDLY, *de-sīn'ed-li*, *adv.* by *design* : intentionally.

DESIGNER, *de-sīn'er*, *n.* one who furnishes designs or patterns : a plotter.

DESIGNING, *de-sīn'ing*, *adj.* artful : scheming : deceitful.—*n.* the art of making designs or patterns.

DESIRABLE, *de-zīr'a-bl*, *adj.* worthy of *desire* : pleasing : agreeable.—*adv.* DESIRABLY.—*n.* DESIRABLENESS.

DESIRE, *de-zīr'*, *v.t.* to long for the possession of : to wish for : to request, ask : (B.) to regret.—*n.* an earnest longing for : eagerness to obtain : a prayer or request : the object desired : lust. [Fr. *désirer*—L. *desiderare*. See DESIDERATE.]

DESIROUS, *de-zīr'us*, *adj.* full of *desire* : anxious to obtain : eager.

DESIST, *de-sist'*, *v.i.* to stop : to forbear. [L. *desisto*—*de*, away, and *sisto*, to cause to stand.]

DESK, *desk*, *n.* a sloping *table* for the use of writers or readers : a pulpit. [A.S. *disc*, a table, plate—L. *discus*. It is a variant of DISH and DISC.]

DESMOGNATHÆ, *des-mog'na-thē*, *n.pl.* in Huxley's classification of birds, in

which the main characters are drawn from the osseous structure, a sub-order of Carinata, having the vomer abortive or small ; the maxillo-palatines united across the middle line, either directly or by means of ossifications in the nasal septum. It includes a great number of grallatorial and natatorial birds, the accipitrine or raptorial, the scansorial, most of the fissirostral groups, and all the Syndactyli. [Gr. *desmos*, a band, and *gnathos*, a jaw.]

DESOLATE, *des'o-lāt*, *v.t.* to *make solitary* : to deprive of inhabitants : to lay waste.—*adj.* solitary : destitute of inhabitants : laid waste.—*adv.* DESOLATELY.—*n.* DESOLATENESS. [L. *desolo*, *desolatus*—*de*, intensive, and *solo*, to make alone—*solus*, alone.]

DESOLATION, *des-o-lā'shun*, *n.* waste : destruction : a place desolated.

DESPAIR, *de-spār*, *v.i.* to be *without hope* : to despond.—*n.* want of hope : utter hopelessness : that which causes despair.—*adv.* DESPAIRINGLY. [O. Fr. *desperer* and *despoirer*—L. *despero*—*de*, privative, and *spero*, to hope.]

DESPATCH, *de-spach'*, *v.t.* to send away hastily : to send out of the world : to put to death : to dispose of : to perform speedily.—*n.* a sending away in haste : dismissal : rapid performance : haste : that which is despatched, as a message. [O. Fr. *despeeche*, acc. to Littré, from Low L. *dispedicare*, to remove obstacles (*pedica*, a fetter), the opp. of *impedicare*. See IMPEACH.]

DESPATCH-BOX, *de-spach'boks*, *n.* a box or case for carrying despatches : a box for containing despatches or other papers and other conveniences while travelling.

DESPERADO, *des-per-ā'dō*, *n.* a *desperate fellow* : one reckless of danger : a madman : —*pl.* DESPERADOES. [Sp. *desesperado*—L. *desperatus*.]

DESPERATE, *des'per-āt*, *adj.* in a state of *despair* : hopeless : beyond hope : fearless of danger : rash : furious.—*adv.* DESPERATELY.—*n.* DESPERATENESS.

DESPERATION, *des-per-ā'shun*, *n.* state of despair : disregard of danger : fury.

DESPICABLE, *des-pi-ka-bl*, *adj.* *deserving to be despised* : contemptible : worthless.—*n.* DESPICABLENESS.—*adv.* DESPICABLY.

DESPIGHT, *de-spit'*, an old form of DESPITE.

DESPISE, *de-spīz'*, *v.t.* to *look down upon* with contempt : to scorn. [L. *despicio*—*de*, down, *specio*, to look.]

DESPITE, *de-spīt'*, *n.* a *looking down upon* with contempt : violent malice or hatred.—*prep.* in *spite of* : notwithstanding. [Fr. *dépit*, O. Fr. *despit*—L. *despectus*—*despicio*.]

DESPITEFUL, *de-spīt'fool*, *adj.* full of *despite* or *spite*.—*adv.* DESPITEFULLY.—*n.* DESPITEFULNESS.

DESPOIL, *de-spoil'*, *v.t.* to *spoil completely* : to strip : to bereave : to rob.—*ns.* DESPOILER, DESPOLIATION. [O. Fr. *despoiller*—L. *despoliare*—*de*, inten., and root of SPOIL.]

DESPOND, *de-spond'*, *v.i.* to lose hope or courage : to despair.—*adv.* DESPONDINGLY. [L. *despondeo*—*de*, away, and *spondeo*, to promise.]

DESPONDENCE, *de-spond'ens*, DESPONDENCY, *de-spond'en-si*, *n.* state of being without hope : dejection.

DESPONDENT, *de-spond'ent*, *adj.*, *desponding* : without courage or hope : sad.—*adv.* DESPONDENTLY.

DESPOT, *des'pot*, *n.* one invested with absolute power : a tyrant. [Gr. *des-potēs*—*des*, origin unknown, and root *pot*, found in L. *potis*, able, Gr. *posis*, a husband, Sans. *pati*, lord.]

DESPOTIC, des-pot'ik, **DESPOTICAL**, des-pot'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to or like a *despot*: having absolute power: tyrannical.—*adv.* **DESPOTICALLY**.

DESPOTISM, des'pot-izm, *n.* absolute power.

DESPOTIST, des'pot-ist, *n.* one who supports or who is in favor of despotism. "I must become as thorough a *despotist* and imperialist as Strafford himself."—*Kingsley*.

DESPOTOCRACY, des-po-tok'ra-si, *n.* despotic rule or government: despotism. "Despotocracy, the worst institution of the middle ages, the leprosy of society, came over the water; the slave survived the priest, the noble the king."—*Theodore Parker*. [Gr. *despotēs*, a master, and *kratos*, strength, power.]

DESPUMATE, des-pū-māt or de-spū'-, *v. i.* to throw off in foam or scum. [L. *despumō*, *despumatus*—*de*, off, and *spuma*, foam.]

DESQLAMATION, des-kwa-mā'shun, *n.* a scaling off: the separation of the cuticle or skin in scales. [L. *desquamō*, *desquamatus*—*de*, off, and *squama*, a scale.]

DESSERT, dez-ert', *n.* fruits, confections, etc. served at the close of an entertainment after the rest has been taken away. [Fr.—*desservir*, to clear the table—*pix*, des, away, and *servir*, to serve—L. *servio*.]

DESSERT-SPOON, de-zert'-spōōn, *n.* a spoon intermediate in size between a table-spoon and a tea-spoon, and used in eating dessert.

DESTEMPER, des-tem'per, **DISTEMPER**, dis-tem'per, *n.* a coarse mode of painting, in which the colors are *tempered* or mixed in a watery glue, chiefly used in scene-painting and in staining paper for walls. [Fr. *détrempe*—*dé*, L. *dis*, and *tremper* for *temperer*—L. *temperare*, to temper.]

DESTINATION, des-ti-nā'shun, *n.* the purpose or end to which anything is *destined* or appointed: end: purpose: design: fate: place to which one is going.

DESTINE, des'tin, *v. t.* to ordain or appoint to a certain use or state: to fix: to doom. [Fr.—L. *destino*—*de*, intensive, and root *sta*, in *sto*, *stare*, to stand, and allied to Gr. *histanō*, *histēmi*, to make to stand, E. **STAND**.]

DESTINY, des'ti-ni, *n.* the purpose or end to which any person or thing is *destined* or appointed: unavoidable fate: necessity.

DESTITUTE, des'ti-tūt, *adj.*, left alone: forsaken: in want, needy. [L. *destituo*, *destitutus*—*de*, away, and *statuo*, to place.]

DESTITUTION, des-ti-tū'shun, *n.* state of being *destitute*: poverty.

DESTROY, de-stroy', *v. t.* to *unbuild* or *pull down*: to overturn: to ruin: to put an end to:—*pr. p.* *destroying*; *pa. p.* *destroyed*. [O. Fr. *destruire* (Fr. *détruire*)—L. *destruo*, *destructum*—*de*, down, and *struo*, to build.]

DESTROYER, de-stroy'er, *n.* one who *destroys*.

DESTRUCTIBLE, de-struk'ti-bl, *adj.* liable to be *destroyed*.—*n.* **DESTRUCTIBILITY**.

DESTRUCTION, de-struk'shun, *n.* act of *destroying*: overthrow: ruin: death.

DESTRUCTIVE, de-struk'tiv, *adj.* causing *destruction*: mischievous: ruinous: deadly.—*adv.* **DESTRUCTIVELY**.—*n.* **DESTRUCTIVENESS**.

DESUDATION, des-ū-dā'shun, *n.* a violent sweating: an eruption of small pimples on children. [L. *de*, intensive, and *sudo*, to sweat.]

DESUETUDE, des'we-tūd, *n.*, *disuse*: discontinuance of custom, habit, or practice.

[L. *desuetudo*—*de*, negative, and *suesco*, to become used.]

DESULTORY, des-ul-tor-i, *adj.*, *jumping* from one thing to another: without rational or logical connection: rambling: hasty: loose.—*adv.* **DESULTORILY**.—*n.* **DESULTORINESS**. [L. *desultorius*—*de*, from, and *salio*, to jump.]

DETACH, de-tach', *v. t.* to *untack* or *unfasten*: to take from or separate: to withdraw. [Fr. *détacher*—*dé*, from, and root of **ATTACH**.]

DETACHMENT, de-tach'ment, *n.* state of being separated: that which is detached, as a body of troops.

DETAIL, de-tāl', *v. t.* to relate minutely: to enumerate: to set apart for a particular service.—*n.* (dē'tāl or de-tāl') a small part: a minute and particular account. [Fr. *détailler*—*de*, intensive, and *tailler*, to cut. See **TAILOR**, **TALLY**.]

DETAIN, de-tān', *v. t.* to *hold from* or *back*: to stop: to keep. [Fr. *détenir*—L. *dētineo*—*de*, from, and *teneo*, to hold.]

DETAINER, de-tān'er, *n.* one who *detains*: (law) the holding of what belongs to another.

DETAINMENT, de-tān'ment, *n.* same as **DETENTION**.

DETECT, de-tek't', *v. t.* (*lit.*) to *uncover*—hence to *discover*: to find out. [L. *de*, neg., and *tego*, *tectus*, to cover.]

DETECTABLE, de-tek't'a-bl, *adj.* that may be *detected*.

DETECTOR, DETECTOR, de-tek't'er, -or, *n.* one who *detects*.

DETECTION, de-tek'shun, *n.* discovery of something hidden.

DETECTIVE, de-tek'tiv, *adj.* employed in detecting.—*n.* a policeman employed secretly to *detect* crime.

DETENTION, de-ten'shun, *n.* act of *detaining*: state of being detained: confinement: delay.

DETER, de-ter', *v. t.* to *frighten from*: to hinder or prevent:—*pr. p.* *detering*; *pa. p.* *deterred*. [L. *deterreo*—*de*, from, and *terreo*, to frighten.]

DETERGE, de-terj', *v. t.* to *wipe off*: to cleanse (as a wound). [L. *detergeo*, *detersus*—*de*, off, and *tergeo*, to wipe.]

DETERGENCE, de-ter'jens, **DETERGENCY**, de-ter'jen-si, *n.* the state or quality of being detergent: cleansing or purging power. "Bath water . . . possesses that milkiness, *detergency*, and middling heat, so friendly adapted to weakened animal constitutions."—*Defoe*.

DETERGENT, de-terj'ent, *adj.*, *cleansing*: purging.—*n.* that which cleanses.

DETERIORATE, de-tē'ri-o-rāt, *v. t.* to *bring down* or *make worse*.—*v. i.* to grow worse. [L. *deterior*, worse—obs. *deter*, lower—*de*, down; cf. *in-ter-ior*.]

DETERIORATION, de-tē'ri-o-rā'shun, *n.* the state of growing worse.

DETERMINABLE, de-ter'min-a-bl, *adj.* capable of being *determined*, decided on, or finished.

DETERMINATE, de-ter'min-āt, *adj.*, *determined* or limited: fixed: decisive.—*adv.* **DETERMINATELY**.

DETERMINATION, de-ter'min-ā'shun, *n.* that which is *determined* or resolved on: end: direction to a certain end: resolution: purpose: decision.

DETERMINATIVE, de-ter'min-ā-tiv, *adj.* that *determines*, limits, or defines.

DETERMINE, de-ter'min, *v. t.* to *put terms* or *bounds to*: to limit: to fix or settle the form or character of: to influence: to put an end to: to resolve on: to define. [L. *determino*, *determinatus*—*de*, priv., and *terminus*, a boundary.]

DETERMINED, de-ter'mind, *adj.* firm in purpose: fixed: resolute.—*adv.* **DETERMINEDLY**.

DETERMINISM, de-ter'min-izm, *n.* a system of philosophy which denies liberty of action to man, holding that the will is not free, but is invincibly determined by motives; specifically, in the scholastic philosophy, the doctrine that our will is invincibly determined by a providential motive, that is to say by a motive with which divine Providence always furnishes us, so as in our mental deliberations to make the balance incline in accordance with His law. "Determinism.—This name is applied by Sir W. Hamilton to the doctrine of Hobbes, as contradistinguished from the ancient doctrine of fatalism."—*Fleming*.

DETERMINIST, de-ter'min-ist, *n.* one who supports or favors determinism.

DETERRENT, de-ter'ent, *adj.* serving to *deter*.—*n.* anything that deters or prevents.

DETERSION, de-ter'shun, *n.* act of *cleansing*. [See **DETERGE**.]

DETERSIVE, de-ter'siv, *n.* same as **DETERGENT**.

DETEST, de-test', *v. t.* to hate intensely. [L. *detestor*—*de*, intensive, and *testor*, to call to witness, execrate—*testis*, a witness.]

DETESTABLE, de-test'a-bl, *adj.* worthy of being *detested*: extremely hateful: abominable.—*adv.* **DETESTABLY**.—*ns.* **DETESTABLENESS**, **DETESTABILITY**. *Carlyle*.

DETESTATION, de-test-ā'shun, *n.* extreme hatred.

DETHRONE, de-thrōn', *v. t.* to remove from a *throne*: to divest of royal authority. [L. *de*, from, and **THRONE**.]

DETHRONEMENT, de-thrōn'ment, *n.* removal from a *throne*: deposition.

DETONATE, det-o-nāt, *v. i.* to explode.—*v. t.* to cause to explode. [L. *detono*—*de*, down, and *tono*, to thunder.]

DETONATION, det-o-nā'shun, *n.* a sudden explosion.

DETOUR, de-tōōr', *n.* a winding: a circuitous way. [Fr. *dé*, for L. *dis*, asunder, and *tour*, a turning. See **TURN**.]

DETRACT, de-trakt', *v. t.* to *take away* from the credit or reputation of: to defame: to abuse.—*ns.* **DETRACTER**, **DETRACTOR**.—*adv.* **DETRACTINGLY**. [L.—*de*, from, and *traho*, to draw.]

DETRACTION, de-trak'shun, *n.* depreciation: slander.

DETRACTORY, de-trakt'or-i, *adj.* tending to detract: derogatory.

DETRAIN, de-trān', *v. t.* to take out of a railway train, as troops.—Used also *v. i.* to leave a railway train. [A recent coinage in military parlance.]

DETRIMENT, det'ri-ment, *n.* a *rubbing off* or wearing away: damage: loss. [L. *detrimentum*—*de*, off, and *terō*, *tritus*, to rub.]

DETRIMENTAL, det-ri-ment'al, *adj.* injurious.

DETRITION, de-trish'un, *n.* a *wearing away*.

DETRITUS, de-tri'tus, *n.* a mass of substance gradually *rubbed* or *worn off* solid bodies—smaller than debris. [L.—*de*, off, and *terō*, *tritus*, to rub.]

DETRUDE, de-trōōd', *v. t.* to *thrust down*. [L. *de*, down, and *trudo*, to thrust.]

DETRUNCATE, de-trung'kāt, *v. t.* to cut off from the *trunk*: to lop off: to shorten. [L. *de*, off, and *trunco*, to lop—*truncus*, a trunk.]

DETRUNCATION, de-trung-kā'shun, *n.* act of lopping off.

DETRUSION, de-trōō'zhun, *n.* a *thrusting down*.

DEUCE, dūs, *n.* a card or die with two spots. [Fr. *deux*, two—L. *duo*, two.]

DEUCE, DEUCE, dūs, *n.* the evil one: the devil. [O. Fr. *deus*, O God—L. *deus*,

- God. "It is merely a Norman oath vulgarized."—*Skeat.*]
- DEUTEROGAMY**, dū-ter-og'a-mi, *n.*, second marriage, esp. of the clergy, after the death of the first wife. [Gr. *deuteros*, second, and *gamos*, marriage.]
- DEUTEROGENIC**, dū'ter-ō-jen'ik, *adj.* of secondary origin; specifically, in *geol.* a term applied to those rocks which have been derived from the protogenic rocks by mechanical action. [Gr. *deuteros*, second, and *genos*, birth, race.]
- DEUTERONOMY**, dū-ter-on'o-mi or dū'ter-on-o-mi, *n.* the fifth book of the Pentateuch, which contains the second giving of the law by Moses. [Gr. *deuteros*, second, and *nomos*, law.]
- DEUTOPLASM**, dū'tō-plazm, *n.* in *biol.* a term applied by the younger Van Beneden to that portion of the yolk of ova which furnishes materials for the nourishment of the embryo and its accessories (the *protoplasm*).
- DEUTOPLASTIC**, dū-tō-plas'tik, *adj.* pertaining to or composed of deutoplasm.
- DEVASTATE**, dev'as-tāt, *v.t.* to lay waste: to plunder. [L. *de*, intensive, and *vasto*, to lay waste.]
- DEVASTATION**, dev-as-tā'shun, *n.* act of devastating: state of being devastated: waste: desolation.
- DEVELOP**, de-vel'op, *v.t.* to unroll: to unfold: to lay open by degrees.—*v.i.* to grow into: to open out.—*pr.p.* developing; *pa.p.* developed. [Fr. *développeur*, opp. of *enveloppeur*; both perh. from a Teut. root found in E. *LAP*, to wrap. See *LAP*, *ENVELOPE*.]
- DEVELOPMENT**, de-vel'op-ment, *n.* a gradual unfolding: a gradual growth.
- DEVIATE**, dé-vi-āt, *v.i.* to go from the way: to turn aside from a certain course: to err. [L. *de*, from, *via*, a way.]
- DEVIATION**, dé-vi-ā'shun, *n.* a going out of the way: a turning aside: error.
- DEVICE**, de-vis', *n.* that which is devised or designed: contrivance: power of devising: genius: (*her.*) the emblem borne upon a shield. [Fr. *devise*. See *DEVISE*.]
- DEVIL**, dev'l, *n.* (*lit.*) the slanderer or accuser: Satan: any evil spirit: a very wicked person.—*v.t.* (*cooking*) to pepper excessively. [A.S. *deofol*, *dioful*—L. *diabolus*—Gr. *diabolos*, from *diaballo*, to throw across, to slander, from *dia*, across, and *ballō*, to throw.]
- DEVILISH**, dev'il-ish, *adj.* of or like the devil: excessively bad.—*adv.* DEV'ILISHLY.—*n.* DEV'ILISHNESS.
- DEVILRY**, dev'il-ri, *n.* conduct worthy of the devil: extreme wickedness.
- DEVIIOUS**, dé-vi-us, *adj.* from or out of the way: erring.—*adv.* DEV'IOUSLY.—*n.* DEV'IOUSNESS. [See *DEVIATE*.]
- DEVISE**, de-viz', *v.t.* to imagine: to scheme: to contrive: to give by will: to bequeath.—*n.* act of bequeathing: a will: property bequeathed by will. [Fr. *deviser*—Low L. *divisa*, a division of goods, a bound or mark of division, a mark, a devise—L. *divido*, *divisus*, to divide.]
- DEVISER**, de-viz'er, *n.* one who devises or contrives.
- DEVISOR**, de-viz'or, *n.* one who devises or bequeaths by will.
- DEVOLD**, de-void', *adj.*, quite void: destitute: free from. [L. *de*, intensive, and *void*.]
- DEVOIR**, dev-wawr', *n.* what is due, duty: service: an act of civility. [Fr.—L. *debeo*, to owe.]
- DEVOLUTION**, dev-o-lū'shun, *n.* a passing from one person to another. [See *DEVOLVE*.]
- DEVOLVE**, de-volv', *v.t.* to roll down: to hand down: to deliver over.—*v.i.* to roll down: to fall or pass over. [L. *de*, down, *volvo*, *volutus*, to roll.]
- DEVONIAN**, de-vō'ni-an, *adj.* noting a system of geological strata which abound in Devonshire, originally called Old Red Sandstone.
- DEVOTE**, de-vōt', *v.t.* to vow: to set apart or dedicate by solemn act: to doom: to give up wholly. [L. *devoceo*, *devotus*—*de*, away, and *voveo*, to vow.]
- DEVOTED**, de-vōt'ed, *adj.* given up to, as by a vow: strongly attached: zealous.—*adv.* DEVOT'EDLY.—*n.* DEVOT'EDNESS.
- DEVOTEE**, dev-o-tē', *n.* one wholly or superstitiously devoted, esp. to religion: a bigot.
- DEVOTION**, de-vō'shun, *n.* consecration: giving up of the mind to the worship of God: piety: prayer: strong affection or attachment: ardor.
- DEVOTIONAL**, de-vō'shun-al, *adj.* pertaining or suitable to devotion.—*adv.* DEVOT'IONALLY.
- DEVOUR**, de-vowr', *v.t.* to swallow greedily: to eat up: to consume or waste with violence or wantonness: to destroy.—*n.* DEVOUR'ER. [Fr. *dévorer*—L. *devoro*—*de*, intensive, and *voro*, to swallow. See *VORACIOUS*.]
- DEVOUT**, de-vowt', *adj.* given up to religious thoughts and exercises: pious: solemn.—*adv.* DEVOUT'LY.—*n.* DEVOUT'NESS. [Fr. *dévoit*—L. *devotus*. See *DEVOTE*.]
- DEW**, dū, *n.*, moisture deposited from the air in minute specks upon the surface of objects.—*v.t.* to wet with dew: to moisten.—*n.* DEW'DROP. [A.S. *deaw*, akin to Ice. *dögg*, Ger. *thau*, dew.]
- DEWLAP**, dū'lap, *n.* the loose flesh about the throat of oxen, which laps or licks the dew in grazing.
- DEWPOINT**, dū'point, *n.* the point or temperature at which dew begins to form.
- DEWY**, dū'i, *adj.* like dew: moist with dew.
- DEXTER**, deks'ter, *adj.* on the right-hand side: right. [L. *dexter*; Gr. *dexios*, Sans. *dakshina*, on the right, on the south.]
- DEXTERITY**, deks'ter'i-ti, *n.*, right-handedness: cleverness: readiness and skill: adroitness.
- DEXTEROUS**, deks'ter-us, *adj.*, right-handed: adroit: subtle.—*adv.* DEX'TEROUSLY.—*n.* DEX'TEROUSNESS.
- DEXTRAL**, deks'tral, *adj.*, right, as opposed to left.
- DEY**, dā, *n.* a governor of Algiers before the French conquest. [Turk. *dāi*, orig. a maternal uncle, a familiar title of the chief of the Janizaries, often promoted to the above post.]
- DIABETES**, di-a-bē'tez, *n.* a disease marked by a morbid and excessive discharge of urine. [Gr., from *dia*, through, and *bainō*, to go.]
- DIABETIC**, di-a-bet'ik, *adj.* pertaining to diabetes.
- DIABOLIC**, di-a-bol'ik, **DIABOLICAL**, di-a-bol'ik-al, *adj.*, devilish.—*adv.* DIABOL'ICALLY. [L.—Gr. *diabolikos*, from *diabolos*, the devil. See *DEVIL*.]
- DIACONAL**, di-ak'o-nal, *adj.* pertaining to a deacon.
- DIACONATE**, di-ak'o-nāt, *n.* the office of a deacon.
- DIACRITIC**, di-a-krit'ik, **DIACRITICAL**, di-a-krit'ik-al, *adj.*, distinguishing between. [Gr.—*dia*, between, and *krinō*, to distinguish. See *CRITIC*.]
- DIACTINIC**, di-ak-tin'ik, *adj.* capable of transmitting the actinic or chemical rays of the sun. [Gr.—*dia*, through, and *aktis*, *aktinos*, a ray.]
- DIADEM**, di'a-dem, *n.* a band or fillet worn round the head as a badge of royalty: a crown: royalty. [Gr. *diadēma*—*dia*, round, and *deō*, to bind.]
- DIADEMED**, di'a-demd, *adj.* wearing a diadem.
- DIÆRESIS**, DIERESIS, di-ēr'e-sis, *n.* a mark (¨) placed over one of two vowels to show that each is to be pronounced separately, as in *ærial*:—*pl.* DIÆR'ESSES, DIER'ESSES. [Gr.—*dia*, apart, and *haireō*, to take.]
- DIAGLYPH**, di'a-glif, *n.* a sculptured or engraved production in which the figures are sunk below the general surface: an intaglio.
- DIAGNOSIS**, di-ag-nō'sis, *n.* the distinguishing a disease by means of its symptoms: a brief description:—*pl.* DIAGNO'SES. [Gr.—*dia*, between, and *ginōskō*, to know.]
- DIAGNOSTIC**, di-ag-nos'tik, *adj.*, distinguishing: characteristic.—*n.* that by which anything is known: a symptom.
- DIAGONAL**, di-ag'o-nal, *adj.*, through the corners, or from angle to an opposite angle of a four or many sided figure.—*n.* a straight line so drawn.—*adv.* DIAG'O-NALLY. [L. *diagonalis*, from Gr. *diagōnios*—*dia*, through, and *gōnia*, a corner.]
- DIAGRAM**, di'a-gram, *n.* a figure or plan drawn to illustrate any statement.—*adj.* DIAGRAMMATIC. [Gr. *diagramma*—*dia*, round, and *graphō*, to write, delineate.]
- DIAGRAM**, di'a-gram, *v.t.* to draw or put into the form of a diagram: to make a diagram of. "They are matters which refuse to be theorem'd and diagram'd, which Logic ought to know she cannot speak of."—*Carlyle*.
- DIAGRAPH**, di'a-graf, *n.* an instrument used in perspective drawing.
- DIAHELIO-TROPIC**, di-a-he'li-o-trop'ik, *n.* in *bot.* turning transversely to the light, as the stem or other organs of a plant: pertaining to diaheliotropism. *Darwin*. [Gr. *dia*, through, *hēlios*, the sun, and *tropē*, a turning.]
- DIAHELIO-TROPISM**, di-a-he'li-ot'rop-izm, *n.* in *bot.* the disposition or tendency of a plant or of the organs of a plant to assume a more or less transverse position to the light. *Darwin*.
- DIAL**, di'al, *n.* an instrument for showing the time of day by the sun's shadow: the face of a watch or clock. [Low L. *dialis*, daily—L. *dies*, a day.]
- DIALECT**, di'a-lect, *n.* a variety or form of a language peculiar to a district. [Gr. *dialektos*, speech, manner of speech, peculiarity of speech—*dia*, between, and *legō*, to choose, to speak.]
- DIALECTIC**, di-a-lek'tik, **DIALECTICAL**, di-a-lek'tik-al, *adj.* pertaining to dialect or to discourse: pertaining to dialectics: logical.—*n.* same as DIALECTICS.—*adv.* DIALECTICALLY. [Gr. *dialektikos*.]
- DIALECTICIAN**, di-a-lek-tish'an, *n.* one skilled in dialectics, a logician.
- DIALECTICS**, di-a-lek'tiks, *n.pl.* art of discussing: that branch of logic which teaches the rules and modes of reasoning. [Gr. *dialektikē* (*technē*, art, being understood), art of discussing by questioning, logic.]
- DIALIST**, di'al-ist, *n.* a maker of dials: one skilled in dialling.—*DIALING*, di'al-ing, *n.* the art of constructing dials.
- DIALLELOUS**, di-al'lel-us, *adj.* in logic, a term applied to the fallacy of reasoning or defining in a circle, that is, the proving of one position by assuming one identical with it, or defining two things each by the other. [Gr. *dia*, through, *allēlōn*, one another.]
- DIALOGIST**, di-al'o-jist, *n.* a speaker in, or writer of, a dialogue.
- DIALOGISTIC**, di-al-o-jist'ik, **DIALOGIST**

ICAL, di-al-o-jist'ik-al, *adj.* in the form of a *dialogue*.

DIALOGUE, di'a-log, *n.*, conversation between two or more persons, esp. of a formal or imaginary nature. [Fr.—L. *dialogus*—Gr. *dialogos*, a conversation—*dialeptomai*, to discourse. See DIALECT.]

DIALYSIS, di-al'i-sis, *n.* (*chem.*) the separation of substances by diffusion through a membranous septum or partition: *diæresis*:—*pl.* DIALYSES, di-al'i-séz.—*adj.* DIALYTIC. [Gr. *dialysis*—*dia*, asunder, and *lyô*, to loose.]

DIAMAGNETIC, di-a-mag-net'ik, *adj.*, *cross-magnetic*: applied to any substance, such as a rod of bismuth or glass, which, when suspended between the poles of a magnet, arranges itself across the line joining the poles (a rod of iron or of sealing-wax so held arranges itself parallel to the line joining the poles, and is said to be *paramagnetic*). [Gr. *dia*, through, across, and *magnētis*, a magnet.]

DIAMANTIFEROUS, di'a-man-tif'er-us, *adj.* yielding or bearing diamonds: diamond producing. "Men with thick straw shoes go on walking about in the *diamantiferous* sands of the valley."—*Academy*. [Fr. *diamant*, a diamond, and *L. fero*, to bear or produce.]

DIAMESOGAMOUS, di'a-me-sog'a-mus, *adj.* in bot. a term applied to those lower orders of plants which require an intermediate agent to produce fertilization. [Gr. *dia*, through, *mesos*, middle, and *gamos*, marriage.]

DIAMETER, di-am'e-ter, *n.* the measure through or across: a straight line passing through the centre of a circle or other figure, terminated at both ends by the circumference. [Gr. *diametros*—*dia*, through, and *metrein*, to measure.]

DIAMETRICAL, di-a-met'rik-al, *adj.* in the direction of a diameter: direct.—*adv.* DIAMETRICALLY.

DIAMOND, di'a-mond, *n.* the most valuable of all gems and the hardest of all substances: a four-sided figure with two obtuse and two acute angles: one of the smallest kinds of English printing type. [Fr. *diamant*, a corr. of Gr. *adamas*, *adamantos*, adamant. See ADAMANT; also DAUNT and TAME.]

DIAMONDED, di'a-mond-ed, *p.* and *adj.* furnished or adorned with diamonds. *Emerson*.

DIAMONDIFEROUS, di'a-mon-dif'er-us, *adj.* same as DIAMANTIFEROUS. "One of the latest creations of pretentious sciolism which I have noticed is *diamondiferous*, a term applied to certain tracts of country in South Africa. *Adamantiferous*, etymologically correct, would never answer; but all except pedants or affectationists would be satisfied with diamond-producing."—*Fitzedward Hall*.

DIAPASON, di-a-pā-zon, *n.* a whole octave: the concord of the first and last notes of the scale. [Gr. *dia*, through, and *pasōn*, genitive pl. of *pas*, all—part of the Gr. phrase, *dia pasōn chordōn symphōnia*, concord through all the notes.]

DIAPER, di'a-per, *n.* linen cloth woven in figures, used for towels, etc.—*v.t.* to variegate with figures, as diaper. [Fr. *diapré*, O. Fr. *diaspre*; from root of JASPER.]

DIAPHANEITY, di-a-fa-nē'i-ti, *n.* quality of being *diaphanous*: power of transmitting light.

DIAPHANIE, di-af'an-i, *n.* the art or process of fixing transparent pictures on glass, by means of gum or the like, for the purpose of giving it the appearance of stained glass. [Fr., from Gr. *dia*, through, and *phainō*, to show.]

DIAPHANOUS, di-af'a-nus, *adj.*, shining or appearing through, transparent; clear.—*adv.* DIAPHANOUSLY. [Gr. *diaphanēs*—*dia*, through, and *phainō*, to show, shine. See PHANTOM.]

DIAPHORETIC, di-a-fo-ret'ik, *adj.* promoting perspiration.—*n.* a medicine that increases perspiration. [Gr. *diaphoreo*, to carry off—*dia*, through, and *pherō*, to bear.]

DIAPHRAGM, di'a-frag, *n.* a thin partition or dividing membrane: the muscle which separates the chest from the abdomen; called also the midriff. [Gr. *diaphragma*—*dia*, across, *phragnymi*, to fence.]

DIAPHRAGMATIC, di-a-frag-mat'ik, *adj.* pertaining to the *diaphragm*.

DIAPNOIC, di-ap-nō'ik, *adj.* in med. producing a very slight, insensible perspiration: gently diaphoretic. [Gr. *dia*, through, and *pnēō*, to blow or breathe.]

DIAPNOIC, di-ap-nō'ik, *n.* a remedial agent which produces a very slight, insensible perspiration: a mild diaphoretic.

DIAPYETIC, di'a-pi-et'ik, *adj.* producing suppuration: suppurative. [Gr. *dia*, through, and *pyon*, pus, matter.]

DIAPYETIC, di'a-pi-et'ik, *n.* a medicine which produces suppuration: a suppurative.

DIARIST, di'a-rist, *n.* one who keeps a *diary*.

DIARRHŒA, di-a-rē'a, *n.* a persistent purging or looseness of the bowels. [Gr. *diarrhōia*—*dia*, through, and *rheō*, to flow.]

DIARRHŒETIC, di-a-ret'ik, *adj.* producing *diarrhœa*.

DIARY, di'a-ri, *n.* a *daily* record: a journal. [L. *diarium*, from *dies*, a day. See DIAL.]

DIASTOLE, di-as-to-lē, *n.*, dilation of the heart, auricles, and arteries; opposed to SYSTOLE or contraction of the same: the making a short syllable long. [Gr. *diastolē*—*dia*, asunder, and *stellō*, to place.]

DIATHERMAL, di-a-ther'mal, *adj.* letting heat through, permeable by radiating heat. [Gr. *dia*, through, and *thermē*, heat.]

DIATONIC, di-a-ton'ik, *adj.* proceeding by tones, as the natural scale in music.—*adv.* DIATONICALLY. [Gr., from *dia*, through, and *tonos*, tone.]

DIATRIBE, di'a-trib, *n.* a continued discourse or disputation: an invective harangue. [Gr. *diatribē*, a wearing away of time: a discussion—*dia*, through, and *tribō*, to rub.]

DIBBER, dib'er, DIBBLE, dib'l, *n.* a pointed tool used for *dabbing* or pricking holes to put seed or plants in.

DIBBLE, dib'l, *v.t.* to plant with a dibble.—*v.i.* to make holes: to dip as in angling. [Freq. of *dib*, a form of DIP.]

DICE, pl. of DIE, for gaming.

DICEPHALOUS, di-sef'a-lus, *adj.*, two-headed. [Gr. *dikephalos*—*dis*, two, and *kephalē*, a head.]

DICHOTOMY, di-kot'o-mi, *n.* a division into two parts.—*adj.* DICHOTOMOUS. [Gr., from *dicha*, in two, and *temno*, to cut.]

DICKEY, DICKY, dik'i, *n.* a seat behind a carriage. [Ety. dub.]

DICOTYLEDON, di-kot-i-lē'don, *n.* a plant having two seed-lobes. [Gr. *dis*, two, and *COTYLEDON*.]

DICOTYLEDONOUS, di-kot-i-lē'don-us, *adj.* having two cotyledons or seed-lobes.

DICTATE, dik'tāt, *v.t.* to tell another what to say or write: to communicate with authority: to point out: to command.—*n.* an order, rule, or direction: impulse. [L. *dicto*, *dictatus*, freq. of *dico*, to say, to speak.]

DICTION, dik'shun, *n.* a saying or speaking: manner of speaking or expression: choice of words: style. [L. *dictio*, from *dico*, *dictus*, to say; akin to Gr. *deiknymi*, to show.]

DICTIONARY, dik'shun-a-ri, *n.* a book containing the words of a language alphabetically arranged, with their meanings, etc.: a work containing information on any department of knowledge, alphabetically arranged. [Fr. *dictionary*.]

DICTUM, dik'tum, *n.*, something said: a saying: an authoritative saying:—*pl.* DICTA. [L.]

DID, did—*past tense* of Do.

DIDACTIC, di-dak'tik, DIDACTICAL, di-dak'tik-al, *adj.* fitted or intended to teach: instructive: preceptive.—*adv.* DIDACTICALLY. [Gr. *didaktikos*—*di-daskō*, for *di-dak-sko*, to teach; akin to L. *doc-eo*, to teach, *disc-o*, to learn.]

DIDAPPER, did'ap-er, *n.* a water-bird that is constantly dipping or diving under water, also called the dabchick (orig. *dapchick*). [A compound of *dive* and *dapper* (which is a variant of *dipper*). See DIP and DIVE.]

DIDUNCULUS, di-dung'kū-lus, *n.* a genus of rasorial birds of the pigeon section (Columbacei), and comprising only the one species, *D. strigirostris* of the Navigator Islands. This bird is of special interest as being the nearest living ally of the extinct dodo. It has a total length of about 14 inches, with a glossy plumage verging from a velvety black on the back to greenish black on the head, breast, and abdomen. The large beak, which is nearly as long as the head, is greatly arched on the upper mandible, the lower mandible being cleft into three distinct teeth near its tip. Called also GNATHODON and TOOTH-BILLED PIGEON. [Dim. of *Didus*, the generic name for the dodo.]

DIE, di, *v.i.* to lose life: to perish: to wither: to languish: to become insensible:—*pr.p.* dying; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* died (did). [From a Scand. root seen in Ice. *deyja*, Dan. *dø*, Scot. *dee*, akin to O. Ger. *towan*, whence Ger. *totd*. The A.S. word is *steorfan*, whence our *starve*.]

DIE, di, *n.* a small cube used in gaming by being thrown from a box: any small cubical body: hazard:—*pl.* DICE, dis. [Fr. *dé*, *det*, Prov. *dat*, It. *dado*, from Low L. *dadus* = L. *datus*, given or cast (*talus*, a piece of bone used in play, being understood). Doublets, DADO, DATE.]

DIE, di, *n.* a stamp for impressing coin, etc.: the cubical part of a pedestal:—*pl.* DIES, diz.

DIE-AWAY, di'a-wā, *adj.* seeming as if about to die or expire: languishing: drooping. "A soft, sweet, *die-away* voice."—*Miss Edgeworth*. "Those *die-away* Italian airs."—*Kingsley*.

DIET, di'et, *n.* mode of living with especial reference to food: food prescribed by a physician: allowance of provision.—*v.t.* to furnish with food.—*v.i.* to eat: to take food according to rule. [Fr. *diète*, Low L. *diæta*—Gr. *diæita*, mode of living, diet.]

DIET, diet, *n.* an assembly of princes and delegates, the chief national council in several countries in Europe. [Low L.

dieta—Gr. *diaita*; or acc. to Littré, from L. *dies*, a (set) day, with which usage cf. Ger. *tag*, a day, *reichstag*.]
DIETARIAN, di-e-tā'ri-an, *n.* one who adheres to a certain or prescribed diet: one who considers the regulation of the course of food as of the extremest importance for the preservation of health.
DIETARY, di'et-ar-i, *adj.* pertaining to diet or the rules of diet.—*n.* course of diet: allowance of food, esp. in large institutions.
DIETETIC, di-et-et'ik, **DIETETICAL**, di-et-et'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to diet.—*n.* **DIETETICS**, rules for regulating diet.—*adv.* **DIETETICALLY**. [Fr. *dietétique*, from Gr. *diatētikos*.]
DIFFER, dif'er, *v.i.* to disagree: to strive: to be unlike, distinct, or various:—*pr.p.* differing; *pa.p.* differed. [L. *differo*—*dif* (= *dis*), apart, *fero*, to bear. See **BEAR**, to carry.]
DIFFERENCE, dif'er-ens, *n.* the quality distinguishing one thing from another: a contention or quarrel: the point in dispute: the excess of one quantity or number over another.
DIFFERENT, dif'er-ent, *adj.* distinct: separate: unlike: not the same.—*adv.* **DIFFERENTLY**. [Fr.—L. *differens*, *differents*, *pr.p.* of *differo*.]
DIFFERENTIAL, dif'er-en'shal, *adj.* creating a difference: (*math.*) pertaining to a quantity or difference infinitely small.
DIFFICULT, dif'i-kult, *adj.* not easy: hard to be done: requiring labor and pains: hard to please: not easily persuaded.—*adv.* **DIFFICULTY**. [L. *difficilis*—*dif* (= *dis*), negative, and *facilis*, easy.]
DIFFICULTY, dif'i-kul-ti, *n.* laboriousness: obstacle: objection: that which cannot be easily understood or believed: embarrassment of affairs. [Fr. *difficulté*—L. *difficultas* = *difficultas*. See **DIFFICULT**.]
DIFFIDENCE, dif'i-dens, *n.* want of confidence: want of self-reliance: modesty: bashfulness. [L.]
DIFFIDENT, dif'i-dent, *adj.* wanting faith in: distrustful of one's self: modest: bashful.—*adv.* **DIFFIDENTLY**. [L., *pr.p.* of *diffido*, to distrust—*dif* (= *dis*), negative, *fido*, to trust—*fides*, faith.]
DIFFUSE, dif-uz', *v.t.* to pour out all around: to send out in all directions: to scatter: to circulate: to publish.—*n.* **DIFFUSER**. [L. *diffundo*, *diffusus*—*dif* (= *dis*), asunder, *fundo*, to pour out.]
DIFFUSE, dif-uz', *adj.* *diffused*: widely spread: wordy: not concise.—*adv.* **DIFFUSELY**.—*n.* **DIFFUSENESS**.
DIFFUSED, dif-uz'd, *pa.p.* and *adj.* spread widely: loose.—*adv.* **DIFFUSEDLY**.—*n.* **DIFFUSEDNESS**.
DIFFUSIBLE, dif-uz'i-bl, *adj.* that may be diffused.—*n.* **DIFFUSIBILITY**.
DIFFUSION, dif-uz'hun, *n.* a spreading or scattering abroad: extension.
DIFFUSIVE, dif-uz'iv, *adj.* extending: spreading widely.—*adv.* **DIFFUSIVELY**.—*n.* **DIFFUSIVENESS**.
DIG, dig, *v.t.* to turn up the earth: to cultivate with a spade:—*pr.p.* digg'ing; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* dug, (*B.*) digged.—*n.* **DIGGER**. [A.S. *dician*—*dic*, a ditch. See **DIKE**, **DITCH**.]
DIGASTRIC, di-gas'trik, *adj.* double-bellied, or fleshy at each end, applied to one of the muscles of the lower jaw. [Gr. *di*, double, *gaster*, the belly.]
DIGEST, di-jest', *v.t.* to dissolve food in the stomach: to soften by heat and moisture: to distribute and arrange: to prepare or classify in the mind: to think over.—*v.i.* to be dissolved in the stomach: to be softened by heat and moisture. *n.*—**DIGESTER**. [L. *digero*, *digestus*, to carry

asunder, or dissolve—*di* (= *dis*), asunder, and *gero*, to bear.]
DIGEST, di'jest, *n.* a body of laws collected and arranged, esp. the Justinian code of civil laws. [L. *digesta*, neut. pl. of *digestus*, *pa.p.* of *digero*, to carry apart, to arrange.]
DIGESTIBLE, di-jest'i-bl, *adj.* that may be digested.—*n.* **DIGESTIBILITY**.
DIGESTION, di-jest'yun, *n.* the dissolving of the food in the stomach: orderly arrangement: exposing to slow heat, etc. [L. *digestio*.]
DIGESTIVE, di-jest'iv, *adj.* promoting digestion.
DIGHT, dit, *adj.* disposed, adorned. [A.S. *dihtan*, to arrange, prescribe, from L. *dictare*, to dictate, whence Ger. *dichten*, to write poetry.]
DIGIT, dij'it, *n.* (*lit.*) a finger: a finger's breadth or $\frac{1}{4}$ inch: from the habit of counting on the fingers, any one of the nine figures: the twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon. This word is often used scientifically to signify toe, as well as finger, when speaking of animals, and in this sense it is coextensive with the Latin *digitus*. [L. *digitus*, a finger or toe, akin to Gr. *daktylos*; acc. to Curtius, from the root *dek*, seen in Gr. *dechomai*, to receive.]
DIGITAL, dij'it-al, *adj.* pertaining to the fingers. [L. *digitalis*—*digitus*.]
DIGITAL, dij'it-al, *n.* a finger: a digit. "Beauish brigands who wear . . . paste rings upon unwashed digitals."—*Ld. Lytton*. Also, one of the keys of instruments of the organ or piano class.
DIGITATE, dij'i-tāt, **DIGITATED**, dij'i-tāt-ed, *adj.* consisting of several finger-like sections.—*n.* **DIGITATION**. [L. *digitatus*, having fingers—*digitus*.]
DIGITIGRADE, dij'i-ti-grād, *adj.* walking on the toes.—*n.* an animal that walks on its toes, as the lion. [L. *digitus*, and *gradior*, to step, to walk.]
DIGNIFIED, dig'ni-fid, *adj.* marked with dignity: exalted: noble: grave.
DIGNIFY, dig'ni-fi, *v.t.* to invest with honor: to exalt:—*pr.p.* dig'nifying; *pa.p.* dig'nified. [Low L. *dignifico*—*dignus*, worthy, *facio*, to make.]
DIGNITARY, dig'ni-tar-i, *n.* one in a dignified position: one who holds an ecclesiastical rank above a priest or canon. [Fr. *dignitaire*—L. *dignitas*.]
DIGNITY, dig'ni-ti, *n.* the state of being worthy or dignified: elevation of mind or character: grandeur of mien: elevation in rank, place, etc.: degree of excellence: preferment: high office. [Fr. *dignité*—L. *dignitas*—*dignus*, worthy; akin to **DECENT**, **DECOROUS**.]
DIGRAPH, di'graf, *n.* two letters expressing but one sound, as *ph* in *digraph*. [Gr. *di*, twice, *graphē*, a mark, a character—*graphō*, to write.]
DIGRESS, di-gres', *v.i.* to step aside or go from the main subject: to introduce irrelevant matter. [L. *digredior*, *digressus*—*di*, aside, *gradior*, to step. See **GRADE**.]
DIGRESSION, di-gresh'un, *n.* a going from the main point: a part of a discourse not upon the main subject.
DIGRESSIONAL, di-gresh'un-al, **DIGRESSIVE**, di-gres'iv, *adj.* departing from the main subject.—*adv.* **DIGRESSIVELY**.
DIKE, dik, *n.* a trench or the earth dug out and thrown up: a ditch: a mound raised to prevent inundation: (*geol.*) a wall-like mass of igneous rock in the fissures of stratified rocks.—*v.t.* to surround with a dike or bank. [A.S. *dic*; Dut. *dijk*, Ger. *teich*, a pond; Gr. *teichos*, a wall or rampart; akin to **DOUGH**. See **DIG**; also **DITCH**.]

DIKER, dik'er, *n.* one who digs a dike or trench: one who builds a dike, wall, or stone fence.
DILACERATE, di-las'er-āt, *v.t.* to rend or tear asunder.—*n.* **DILACERATION**. [L.—*di*, asunder, and **LACERATE**.]
DILAPIDATE, di-lap'i-dāt, *v.t.* to pull stone from stone: to lay waste: to suffer to go to ruin.—*n.* **DILAPIDATOR**. [L. *dilapido*—*di*, asunder, *lapis*, *lapidis*, a stone.]
DILAPIDATION, di-lap-i-dā'shun, *n.* the state of ruin: impairing of church property by an incumbent.
DILATABLE, di-lāt'a-bl, *adj.* that may be dilated or expanded.—*n.* **DILATABILITY**.
DILATION, dil-a-tā'shun, **DILATION**, di-lā'shun, *n.* expansion.
DILATE, di-lāt', *v.t.* to spread out in all directions: to enlarge: the opp. of **CONTRACT**.—*v.i.* to widen: to swell out: to speak at length.—*n.* **DILATER**. [L. *dilatatus* (used as *pa.p.* of *differo*), from *di* (= *dis*, apart), and *latus*—*latus* (Gr. *lētōs*, borne, suffered), from root of *tollo*. See **TOLERATE**.]
DILATORY, dil'a-tor-i, *adj.* slow: given to procrastination: loitering: tending to delay.—*adv.* **DILATORILY**.—*n.* **DILATORINESS**. [L. *dilatatorius*, extending or putting off (time). See **DILATE**.]
DILEMMA, di-lem'a, *n.* an argument in which the opponent is caught between two difficulties: a state of matters in which it is difficult to determine what course to pursue. [L.—Gr. *dilemma*—*di*, twice, double, *lemma*, anything received—*lambanō*, to take, to seize.]
DILETTANTE, dil-et-an'te, *n.* one who loves the fine arts, but in a superficial way and without serious purpose:—*pl.* **DILETTANTI** (-tē).—*n.* **DILETTANTEISM**. [It., *pr.p.* of *dilettare*, to take delight in—L. *delectare*, to delight.]
DILIGENCE, dil'i-jens, *n.* steady application: industry: a French stage-coach.
DILIGENT, dil'i-jent, *adj.* steady and earnest in application: industrious.—*adv.* **DILIGENTLY**. [Fr.—*pr.p.* of L. *diligō*, to choose, to love.]
DILL, dil, *n.* a plant, the seeds of which are used in medicine. [A.S. *dile*; Ger. and Sw. *dill*.]
DILUENT, dil'u-ent, *adj.* diluting.—*n.* that which dilutes.
DILUTE, di-lūt', *v.t.* to make thinner or more liquid: to diminish the strength, flavor, etc., of, by mixing, esp. with water.—*adj.* diminished in strength by mixing with water.—*n.* **DILUTION**. [L. *diluo*, *dilutus*—*di*, away from, *luo*, to wash.]
DILUVIAL, di-lū'vi-al, **DILUVIAN**, di-lū'vi-an, *adj.* pertaining to a flood, esp. that in the time of Noah: caused by a deluge.
DILUVIALIST, di-lū'vi-al-ist, *n.* one who explains geological phenomena by *The Flood*.
DILUVIUM, di-lū'vi-um, *n.* an inundation or flood: (*geol.*) a deposit of sand, gravel, etc., made by the former action of the sea. [L. *diluvium*—*diluo*. See **DELUGE**.]
DIM, dim, *adj.* not bright or distinct: obscure: mysterious: not seeing clearly.—*adv.* **DIMMISH**, somewhat dim.—*adv.* **DIM'LY**.—*n.* **DIM'NESS**. [A.S. *dim*; akin to Ice. *dimmr*, dark, and Ger. *dämmerung*, twilight.]
DIM, dim, *v.t.* to make dark: to obscure:—*pr.p.* dimm'ing; *pa.p.* dimmed'.
DIMARIS, dim'a-ris, *n.* in logic, a mnemonic word denoting a syllogism of the fourth figure, comprising a particular affirmative major premise, a universal affirmative minor premise, and a particular affirmative conclusion.
DIME, dim, *n.* the tenth part of a dollar.

[Fr., orig. *disme*, from L. *decima* (*pars*, a part, being understood), a tenth part.]

DIMENSION, di-men'shun, *n.* usually in *pl.*, measure in length, breadth, and thickness: extent: size. [Fr.—L. *dimensio*—*dimētōr*, *dimensūs*—*di* (= *dis*), apart, *metior*, to measure.]

DIMETER, dim'e-ter, *adj.* containing two metres or measures.—*n.* a verse of two measures. [L.—Gr. *dimetros*—*di*, twice, *metron*, a measure.]

DIMINISH, di-min'ish, *v.t.* to make less: to take a part from: to degrade.—*v.i.* to grow or appear less: to subside.—*adj.* DIMINISHABLE. [Coined from L. *di* (= *dis*), apart, and E. MINISH.]

DIMINUENDO, di-min-ū-en'dō, *adv.* (*lit.*) to be diminished: (*mus.*) a direction to let the sound die away, marked thus >. [It.—L. *diminuendus*, fut. p. pass. of *diminuo*, *diminutus*, to lessen.]

DIMINUTION, dim-i-nū'shun, *n.* a lessening: degradation.

DIMINUTIVE, di-min'ū-tiv, *adj.* of a diminished size: small: contracted.—*n.* (*gram.*) a word formed from another to express a little one of the kind.—*adv.* DIMINUTIVELY.—*n.* DIMINUTIVENESS.

DIMISSORY, dim'is-or-i or di-mis'-, *adj.*, sending away or giving leave to depart to another jurisdiction. [L. *dimissorius*—*dimitto*, *dimissus*.]

DIMITY, dim'i-ti, *n.* a kind of stout white cotton cloth, striped or figured in the loom by weaving with two threads. [Through the L., from Gr. *dimitos*—*di*, twice, *mitos*, a thread.]

DIMORPHISM, di-mor'fizm, *n.* (*bot.*) a state in which two forms of flower are produced by the same species: the property of crystallizing in two forms. [Gr. *di*, twice, *morphē*, form.]

DIMORPHOUS, di-mor'fus, *adj.* having the property of dimorphism.

DIMPLE, dim'pl, *n.* a small hollow: a small natural depression on the face.—*v.i.* to form dimples.—*v.t.* to mark with dimples. [Dim. of *dip*, with inserted *m*. Another dim. is DAPPLE.]

DIMPLY, dim'pli, *adj.* full of dimples.

DIMPSI, dimp'si, *n.* a preserve made with apples and pears cut into small pieces.

DIN, din, *n.* a loud continued noise.—*v.t.* to strike with a continued or confused noise: to annoy with clamor:—*pr.p.* *dinn'ing*; *pa.p.* *dinned*'. [A.S. *dyne*; akin to Ice. *dyrr*, noise.]

DINE, dīn, *v.i.* to take dinner.—*v.t.* to give a dinner to. [O. Fr. *disner* (Fr. *dîner*)—Low L. *disnare*: perh. from *decenare*—L. *de*, intensive, and *ceno*, to dine.]

DING, ding, *v.t.* to throw or dash violently: to urge or enforce: to keep constantly repeating: to impress on one by persistent reiteration—with reference to the monotonous jingle of a bell. "If I'm to have any good, let it come of itself; not keep *dinging* it, *dinging* it into one so."—*Goldsmith*.—*v.i.* to ring or sound. [E.; cf. Scot. *ding*, Ice. *dengja*, to hammer, [Sw. *dänga*, to bang.]

DINGDONG, ding'dong, *n.* the sound of bells ringing: monotony: sameness.

DINGLE, ding'gl, *n.* a little hollow: a narrow hollow between hills (= *dimble* or *dimple*, a little dip or depression). [See DIMPLE and DIP.]

DINGLE-DANGLE, ding'gl-dang'gl, *adv.* hanging loose: swinging backwards and forwards. [See under DANGLE.]

DINGO, ding'go, *n.* the native dog of Australia.

DINGY, din'ji, *adj.* of a dim or dark color: dull: soiled.—*n.* DIN'GINNESS. [Acc. to Skeat—*dungy*, i.e. dirty.]

DINNER, din'er, *n.* the chief meal of

the day: a feast. [O. Fr. *disner*. See DINE.]

DINORNIS, dī-nor'nis, *n.* a genus of large extinct birds, the bones of which are found in New Zealand. [Gr. *deinos*, terrible, and *ornis*, a bird.]

DINOTHERIUM, di-no-thē'ri-um, *n.* an extinct animal of huge size, with elephant-like tusks. [Gr. *deinos*, terrible, and *therion*, a beast.]

DINT, dint, *n.* (*orig.*) a blow or stroke: the mark left by a blow: force, power. [A.S. *dynt*, a blow; Scot. *dunt*, a blow with a dull sound, Ice. *dynt*.]

DIOCESAN, di-ōs'es-an or dī'ō-sē-san, *adj.* pertaining to a diocese.—*n.* a bishop as regards his diocese.

DIOCESE, dī'ō-sēs, *n.* the circuit or extent of a bishop's jurisdiction. [Gr. *diokēsis*—*diokēō*, to keep house—*di*, for *dia*, sig. completeness, *oikēō*, to manage a household—*oikos*, a house.]

DICECIOUS, di-ēsh'i-us, *adj.* (*bot.*) having male flowers on one plant, and female on another. [Gr. *di*, twice, and *oikos*, a house.]

DIOPTRIC, di-op'trik, **DIOPTICAL**, di-op'trik-al, *adj.* pertaining to dioptrics. [Gr.—*di*, through, and root *op*-, which appears in *opsomai*, fut. of *horāō*, to see.]

DIOPTRICS, di-op'triks, *n.pl.* the science of the properties of light in passing through different mediums.

DIORAMA, di-o-rā'ma, *n.* an exhibition of pictures, illuminated, and viewed through an opening in the wall of a darkened chamber.—*adj.* DIORAMIC. [Gr. *di*, through, *horāō*, to see.]

DIP, dip, *v.t.* to dive or plunge into any liquid for a moment.—*v.i.* to sink: to enter slightly: to look cursorily: to incline downwards:—*pr.p.* *dipp'ing*; *pa.p.* *dipped*'.—*n.* inclination downwards: a sloping. [A.S. *dyppan*; Dan. *dyppe*; Ger. *taufen*, to immerse; related to DEEP and DIVE.]

DIPCHICK, dip'chik, *n.* same as DABCHICK.

DIPETALOUS, di-pet'a-lus, *adj.* having two petals. [Gr. *di*, twice, and PETAL.]

DIPHThERIA, dif-thē'ri-a, *n.* a throat disease in which the air-passages become covered with a leather-like membrane.—*adj.* DIPHThERIC. [Gr. *diphthera*, leather.]

DIPHThERITIS, dif-ther'ī-tis, *n.* a name given to a class of diseases which are characterized by a tendency to the formation of false membranes, and affect the dermoid tissue, as the mucous membranes and even the skin. *Dunglison*. [Gr. *diphthera*, a skin.]

DIPHThONG, dif'thong or dip'thong, *n.*, two vowel-sounds pronounced as one syllable. [Fr. *diphthongue*—Gr. *diphthongos*, with two sounds—Gr. *di*, twice, *phthongos*, a sound.]

DIPHThONGAL, dif'thong'gal or dip'thong'gal, *adj.* relating to a diphthong.—*adv.* DIPHThONGALLY.

DIPHThONGIZATION, dif'thong-iz-ā'shun or dip'thong-iz-ā'shun, *n.* the act of diphthongizing. *Sweet*.

DIPHThONGIZE, dif'thong-iz or dip'thong-iz, *v.t.* to form, as a vowel, into a diphthong: thus the *u* of many Old English or Anglo-Saxon words has been diphthongized into *ow* in modern English, as in the word *now*.

DIPLOMA, di-plō'ma, *n.* a writing conferring some honor or privilege. [L. *diplo-ma*, from Gr. *diplo-ma*, a letter folded double—*diploos*, double.]

DIPLOMACY, di-plō'ma-si, *n.* the art of negotiation, esp. of treaties between states: political skill.

DIPLOMAT, di-plō'mat, *n.* a diplomatist.

DIPLOMATIC, dip-lō-mat'ik, **DIPLOMATICAL**, dip-lō-mat'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to diplomacy: skillful in negotiation.—*adv.* DIPLOMATICALLY.

DIPLOMATIC, dip-lō-mat'ik, *n.* a minister at a foreign court.—*pl.* the science of deciphering ancient writings, as diplomas, etc. [Fr. *diplomatique*.]

DIPLOMATIST, di-plō'ma-tist, *n.* one skilled in diplomacy.

DIPLOMATIZE, di-plō'ma-tīz, *v.t.* to confer a diploma upon. *Thackeray*.

DIPPER, dip'er, *n.* a bird that finds its food by dipping or diving into streams or lakes.

DIPSAS, dip'sas, *n.* an Asiatic and American tree-snake whose bite is said to cause intense thirst. [Gr. *dipsas*—*dipsos*, thirst.]

DIPSOMANIA, dip-sō-mā'ni-a, *n.* an insane or irresistible craving for alcoholic stimulants. [Gr. *dipsa*, thirst, and *mania*, madness.]

DIPTERAL, dip'ter-al, **DIPTEROUS**, dip'ter-us, *adj.* having two wings. [Gr. *di*, twice, *pteron*, a wing.]

DIPTERAN, dip'ter-an, *n.* an insect having only two wings, as the house-fly:—*pl.* DIPTERANS or DIPTERA.

DIPTYCH, dip'tik, *n.* a double-folding writing tablet: a register of bishops, saints, etc.: also a design or representation, as a painting or carved work, on two folding compartments or tablets. [Gr. *diptychos*—*di*-, and *ptyssō*, to fold.]

DIRE, dīr, *adj.* dreadful: calamitous in a high degree. [L. *dirus*, perhaps akin to Gr. *deidō*, to fear.]

DIRECT, di-rekt', *adj.* quite straight: straightforward: in the line of descent: outspoken: sincere.—*v.t.* to keep or lay quite straight: to point or aim straightly or correctly: to point out the proper course to: to guide: to order: to mark with the name and residence of a person.—*adv.* DIRECTLY.—*n.* DIRECTNESS. [L. *dirigo*, *directus*—*di*, completely, and *rego*, to rule, to make straight.]

DIRECT-ACTION, di-rekt'-ak-shun, *adj.* a term applied to a steam-engine in which the piston-rod or cross-head is connected directly by a rod with the crank, dispensing with walking-beams and side-levers.

DIRECTION, di-rek'shun, *n.* aim at a certain point: the line or course in which anything moves: guidance: command: the body of persons who guide or manage a matter: the written name and residence of a person.

DIRECTIVE, di-rekt'iv, *adj.* having power or tendency to direct; also capable of being directed, managed, or handled. "Swords and bows *directive* by the limbs."—*Shak*.

DIRECTOR, di-rekt'or, *n.* one who directs: a manager or governor: a counsellor: part of a machine or instrument which guides its motion.—*fem.* DIRECTRESS or DIRECTRIX.

DIRECTORATE, di-rekt'or-āt, **DIRECTORSHIP**, di-rekt'or-ship, *n.* the office of, or a body of directors.

DIRECTORIAL, di-vek-tō'ri-al, *adj.* pertaining to directors: giving direction.

DIRECTORY, di-rekt'or-i, *adj.* containing directions: guiding.—*n.* a body of directions: a guide: a book with the names and residences of the inhabitants of a place: a body of directors.

DIREFUL, dir'fool, *adj.* old and poetic form. Same as DIRE.—*adv.* DIREFULLY.—*n.* DIREFULNESS.

DIRGE, derj, *n.* a funeral song or hymn. [Contracted from *dirige*, the first word of a Latin funeral hymn, from *dirigo*, to direct.]

DIRGEFUL, derj'fool, *adj.* lamenting: wailing: moaning. "Soothed sadly by the *dirgeful* wind."—*Coleridge*.
DIRK, derk, *n.* a dagger or poniard. [Scot. *durk*; from the Celtic, as in Ir. *duirc*.]
DIRT, dert, *n.*, *dung*, excrement: any filthy substance. [A.S. *gedritan*; Ice. *drit*, excrement.]
DIRTY, dert'i, *adj.* defiled with *dirt*: foul: filthy: mean.—*v.t.* to soil with dirt: to sully:—*pr.p.* dirt'ying; *pa.p.* dirt'ied.—*adv.* DIRTY'LY.—*n.* DIRTY'NESS.
DISABILITY, dis-a-bil'i-ti, *n.* want of power: want of legal qualification.
DISABLE, dis-ā'bl, *v.t.* to make *unable*: to deprive of power: to weaken: to disqualify. [L. *dis*, privative, and *ABLE*.]
DIS, dis, *n.* a name sometimes given to the god Pluto, the god of the lower world.
 O Proserpina,
 For the flowers now that frightened thou let'st fall
 From *Dis's* wagon.—*Shak.*
DIS, dis, *n.* *Festuca patula*, a kind of grass which grows in Tripoli and Tunis, and is largely imported for paper making.
DISABUSE, dis-ab-ūz', *v.t.* to free from *abuse* or mistake: to undeceive: to set right. [L. *dis*, privative, and *ABUSE*.]
DISADVANTAGE, dis-ad-vant'aj, *n.* want of advantage: what is unfavorable to one's interest: loss: injury. [L. *dis*, and *ADVANTAGE*.]
DISADVANTAGEOUS, dis-ad-vant-ā'jus, *adj.* attended with disadvantage: unfavorable.—*adv.* DISADVANTA'GEOUSLY.
DISAFFECT, dis-af-fekt', *v.t.* to take away the affection of: to make discontented or unfriendly:—*pa.p.* and *adj.* DISAFFECT'ED, ill-disposed, disloyal.—*adv.* DISAFFECT'EDLY.—*n.* DISAFFECT'EDNESS. [L. *dis*, privative, and *AFFECT*.]
DISAFFECTION, dis-af-fek'shun, *n.* state of being *disaffected*: want of affection or friendliness: disloyalty: hostility: ill-will.
DISAFFIRM, dis-af-ferm', *v.t.* to deny (what has been *affirmed*): to contradict. [L. *dis*, negative, and *AFFIRM*.]
DISAFFOREST, dis-af-for'est, *v.t.* to deprive of the privilege of forest laws. [L. *dis*, privative, and Low L. *afforestare*, to make into a forest. See *FOREST*.]
DISAGREE, dis-a-grē', *v.i.* to differ or be at variance: to dissent. [L. *dis*, negative, and *AGREE*.]
DISAGREEABLE, dis-a-grē'a-bl, *adj.* not agreeable: unpleasant: offensive.—*adv.* DISAGREE'ABLY.—*n.* DISAGREE'ABLENESS.
DISAGREEMENT, dis-a-grē'ment, *n.* want of agreement: difference: unsuitableness: dispute.
DISALLOW, dis-al-low', *v.t.* not to allow: to refuse permission to: to deny the authority of: to reject. [L. *dis*, negative, and *ALLOW*.]
DISALLOWABLE, dis-al-low'a-bl, *adj.* not allowable.
DISALLOWANCE, dis-al-low'ans, *n.* refusal to permit.
DISAMIS, dis'a-mis, *n.* in *logic*, a mnemonic word denoting a syllogism of the third figure, comprising a particular affirmative major premise, a universal affirmative minor premise, and a particular affirmative conclusion.
DISANNUL, dis-an-nul', *v.t.* to annul completely.—*ns.* DISANNUL'MENT, DISANNUL'ING. [L. *dis*, intensive, and *ANNUL*.]
DISAPPEAR, dis-ap-pēr', *v.i.* to vanish from sight. [L. *dis*, negative, and *APPEAR*.]
DISAPPEARANCE, dis-ap-pēr'ans, *n.* a ceasing to appear: removal from sight.
DISAPPOINT, dis-ap-point', *v.t.* to deprive one of what he expected: to frustrate. [L. *dis*, negative, and *APPOINT*.]
DISAPPOINTMENT, dis-ap-point'ment, *n.*

the defeat of one's hopes: miscarriage: frustration.
DISAPPROBATION, dis-ap-prob-ā'shun, *n.*
DISAPPROVAL, dis-ap-prōōv'al, *n.* censure: dislike.
DISAPPROVE, dis-ap-prōōv', *v.t.* to give an unfavorable opinion of: to reject.—*adv.* DISAPPROV'INGLY. [L. *dis*, negative, and *APPROVE*.]
DISARM, diz-ārm', *v.t.* to deprive of arms: to render defenceless: to quell: to render harmless.—*n.* DISARM'AMENT. [L. *dis*, privative, and *ARM*.]
DISARRANGE, dis-a-rānj', *v.t.* to undo the arrangement of: to disorder.—*n.* DISARRANG'EMENT. [L. *dis*, privative, and *ARRANGE*.]
DISARRAY, dis-a-rā', *v.t.* to break the array of: to throw into disorder: to strip of array or dress.—*n.* want of array or order: undress. [L. *dis*, privative, and *ARRAY*.]
DISASSOCIATE, dis-as-sō'shi-āt, *v.t.* to disconnect things *associated*. [L. *dis*, privative, and *ASSOCIATE*.]
DISASTER, diz-as'ter, *n.* an adverse or unfortunate event: a misfortune: calamity. [Fr. *désastre*—*des* (=L. *dis*), negative, and *astre*, a star, (good) fortune—L. *astrum*, a star.]
DISASTROUS, diz-as'trus, *adj.*, *ill-starred*: inauspicious: unfortunate.—*adv.* DISAS'TROUSLY.
DISATTUNE, dis-at-tūn', *v.t.* to put out of tune or harmony. *Ld. Lytton*.
DISAVOW, dis-a-vow', *v.t.* to disclaim: to disown: to deny. [L. *dis*, negative, and *AVOW*.]
DISAVOWAL, dis-a-vow'al, *n.* act of *disavowing*: rejection: denial.
DISBAND, dis-band', *v.t.* to break up a band: to disperse.—*v.i.* to break up. [L. *dis*, privative, and *BAND*.]
DISBANDMENT, dis-band'ment, *n.* act of disbanding.
DISBAR, dis-bār', *v.t.* to expel a barrister from the bar. [L. *dis*, privative, and *BAR*.]
DISBELIEF, dis-be-lēf', *n.* want of belief.
DISBELIEVE, dis-be-lēv', *v.t.* to refuse belief or credit to. [L. *dis*, negative, and *BELIEVE*.]
DISBELIEVER, dis-be-lēv'er, *n.* one who disbelieves.
DISBURDEN, dis-bur'dn, *v.t.* to unburden or rid of a burden: to free. [L. *dis*, privative, and *BURDEN*.]
DISBURSE, dis-burs', *v.t.* to take from the purse: to pay out. [O. Fr. *desboursier*—*des* (=L. *dis*), a part, and *bourse*, a purse.]
DISBURSEMENT, dis-burs'ment, *n.* a paying out: that which is paid out.
DISC, DISK, disk, *n.* the face of a round plate: the face of a celestial body. [A.S. *disc*—L. *discus*—Gr. *diskos*, a round plate, a quoit, from *dikein*, to cast. [See *DESK*, *DISH*.]
DISCAGE, dis-kāj', *v.t.* to take or put out of a cage.
 Until she let me fly *discaged* to sweep
 In ever-highering eagle-circles up.—*Tennyson*.
DISCARD, dis-kārd, *v.t.* to throw away, as useless, said of *cards*: to cast off: to discharge: to reject. [L. *dis*, away, and *CARD*.]
DISCERN, diz-ern', *v.t.* to distinguish clearly by the eye or understanding: to judge. [L. *dis*, thoroughly, and *cerno*, to sift, perceive.]
DISCERNER, diz-ern'er, *n.* a person or thing that discerns.
DISCERNIBLE, diz-ern'i-bl, *adj.* that may be *perceived*: distinguishable. Also *DISCERN'ABLE*. *Jer. Taylor*.—*adv.* DISCERN'IBLY.

DISCERNMENT, diz-ern'ment, *n.* power or faculty of discriminating: judgment.
DISCHARGE, dis-chārij', *v.t.* to free from a *charge*: to unload or remove the *cargo*: to set free: to acquit: to dismiss: to fire, as a gun: to let out or emit.—*n.* act of discharging: unloading: acquittance: dismissal: that which is discharged.—*n.* DISCHARG'ER. [L. *dis*, priv., and *CHARGE*.]
DISCIPLE, dis-i'pl, *n.* a *learner*: one who professes to receive instruction from another: one who follows or believes in the doctrine of another: a follower.—*n.* DISCIP'LESHIP. [Fr.—L. *discipulus*, from *disco*, to learn; akin to *doceo*, to teach.]
DISCIPLINABLE, dis-i'plin-a-bl, *adj.* capable of training or instruction.
DISCIPLINARIAN, dis-i'plin-ā'ri-an, *n.* one who enforces rigid rule.
DISCIPLINARY, dis-i'plin-ari, *adj.* pertaining to or intended for *discipline*.
DISCIPLINE, dis-i'plin, *n.*, *instruction*: training, or mode of life in accordance with rules: subjection to control: order: severe training: mortification: punishment.—*v.t.* to subject to discipline: to train: to educate: to bring under control: to chastise. [L. *disciplina*, from *discipulus*.]
DISCLAIM, dis-klām', *v.t.* to renounce claim to: to refuse to acknowledge: to reject. [L. *dis*, privative, and *CLAIM*.]
DISCLAIMER, dis-klām'er, *n.* a denial, disavowal, or renunciation.
DISCLOSE, dis-klōz', *v.t.* to *unclose*: to open: to lay open: to bring to light: to reveal. [L. *dis*, negative, and *CLOSE*.]
DISCLOSURE, dis-klō'zhūr, *n.* act of *disclosing*: a bringing to light or revealing: that which is disclosed or revealed:—*pl.* scandalous discoveries in official life.
DISCOID, dis'koid, *DISCOIDAL*, dis-koid'al, *adj.* having the *form* of a *disc*. [Gr. *diskos*, and *eidōs*, form.]
DISCOLOR, dis-kul'er, *v.t.* to take away color from: to change the natural color of: to alter the appearance of. [L. *dis*, priv., and *COLOR*.]
DISCOLORATION, dis-kul-er-ā'shun, *n.* act of *discoloring*: state of being discolored: stain.
DISCOMFIT, dis-kum'fit, *v.t.* to disconcert, to balk: to defeat or rout:—*pr.p.* discom'fiting; *pa.p.* discom'fited. [O. Fr. *desconfit*, *pa.p.* of *desconfire*—L. *dis*, sig. the opposite, and *conficio*, to prepare—*con*, thoroughly, *facio*, to make.]
DISCOMFITURE, dis-kum'fit-ūr, *n.* frustration, defeat.
DISCOMFORT, dis-kum'furt, *n.* want of comfort: uneasiness: pain.—*v.t.* to deprive of comfort: to make uneasy: to pain: to grieve. [L. *dis*, privative, and *COMFORT*.]
DISCOMMEND, dis-kom-end', *v.t.* to blame. [L. *dis*, privative, and *COMMEND*.]
DISCOMMON, dis-kom'un, *v.t.* to deprive of the right of *common*. [L. *dis*, privative, and *COMMON*.]
DISCOMMUNITY, dis-kom-mū'ni-ti, *n.* the state of not having possessions, relationships, characteristics, or properties in common: want of common properties, qualities, or characteristics. "Community of embryonic structure reveals community of descent; but dissimilarity of embryonic development does not prove *discommunity* of descent."—*Darwin*.
DISCOMPOSE, dis-kom-pōz', *v.t.* to deprive of composure: to disarrange, to disorder: to disturb. [L. *dis*, privative, and *COMPOSE*.]
DISCOMPOSITE, dis-kom-pōzhūr, *n.* disorder: agitation.
DISCONCERT, dis-kon-sert', *v.t.* to deprive of harmony or agreement: to disturb:

to frustrate: to defeat. [L. *dis*, privative, and *CONCERT*.]
DISCONNECT, dis-kon-ekt', *v.t.* to separate or disjoin.—*n.* DISCONNECT'ION. [L. *dis*, privative, and *CONNECT*.]
DISCONSOLATE, dis-kon'sō-lāt, *adj.* without consolation or comfort: hopeless: sad.—*adv.* DISCON'SOLATELY.—*n.* DISCON'SOLATENESS. [L. *dis*, privative, and *consolor*, *consolatus*, to console.]
DISCONTENT, dis-kon-tent', *adj.* not content: dissatisfied: uneasy.—*n.* want of content: dissatisfaction: uneasiness.—*v.t.* to deprive of content: to make uneasy. [L. *dis*, neg., and *CONTENT*.]
DISCONTENTED, dis-kon-tent'ed, *adj.* discontent.—*adv.* DISCONTENT'EDLY.—*n.* DISCONTENT'EDNESS.
DISCONTENTMENT, dis-kon-tent'ment, *n.* the opp. of contentment: uneasiness.
DISCONTINUANCE, dis-kon-tin'ū-ans, **DISCONTINUATION**, dis-kon-tin-ū-ā'shun, *n.* a breaking off or ceasing.
DISCONTINUE, dis-kon-tin'ū, *v.t.* to cease to continue: to put an end to: to leave off: to stop.—*v.i.* to cease: to be separated from. [L. *dis*, negative, and *CONTINUE*.]
DISCORD, dis'kord, *n.* opp. of concord: disagreement, strife: difference or contrariety of qualities: a union of inharmonious sounds. [L. *dis*, apart, and *cor*, *cordis*, the heart.]
DISCORDANCE, dis-kord'ans, **DISCORDANCY**, dis-kord'an-si, *n.* disagreement.
DISCORDANT, dis-kord'ant, *adj.* without concord or agreement: inconsistent: jarring.—*adv.* DISCORD'ANTLY.
DISCOUNT, dis'kownt, *n.* a sum taken from the *count* or reckoning: a sum returned to the payer of an account: a deduction made for interest in advancing money on a bill. [L. *dis*, privative, and *COUNT*.]
DISCOUNT, dis-kownt', *v.t.* to allow discount: to advance money on, deducting discount.—*v.i.* to practice discounting.
DISCOUNTABLE, dis-kownt'a-bl, *adj.* that may be discounted.
DISCOURTEOUSNESS, dis-kown'ten-ans, *v.t.* to put out of countenance: to abash: to refuse countenance or support to: to discourage.—*n.* cold treatment: disapprobation. [L. *dis*, privative, and *COUNTENANCE*.]
DISCOURAGE, dis-kur'āj, *v.t.* to take away the courage of: to dishearten: to seek to check by showing disfavor to. [L. *dis*, privative, and *COURAGE*.]
DISCOURAGEMENT, dis-kur'āj-ment, *n.* act of discouraging: that which discourages: dejection.
DISCOURSE, dis-kōrs', *n.* speech or language generally: conversation: a treatise: a sermon.—*v.i.* to talk or converse: to reason: to treat formally.—*v.t.* to utter or give forth. [Fr. *discours*—L. *discursus*—*dis*, to and fro, *curro*, to run.]
DISCOURTEOUS, dis-kurt'yus, *adj.* wanting in good manners: uncivil: rude.—*adv.* DISCOURT'EOUSLY.—*n.* DISCOURT'EOUSNESS. [L. *dis*, negative, and *COURTEOUS*.]
DISCOURTESY, dis-kurt'e-si, *n.* want of courtesy: incivility.
DISCOUS, disk'us, *adj.*, *disc-like*: broad: flat.
DISCOVER, dis-kuv'er, *v.t.* to uncover: to lay open or expose: to make known: to find out: to espy.—*n.* DISCOVER'ER. [L. *dis*, negative, and *COVER*.]
DISCOVERABLE, dis-kuv'er-a-bl, *adj.* that may be found out.
DISCOVERY, dis-kuv'er-i, *n.* act of finding out: the thing discovered: revelation.
DISCREDIT, dis-kred'it, *n.* want of credit: bad credit: ill repute: disgrace.—*v.t.* to

refuse credit to, or belief in: to deprive of credibility: to deprive of credit: to disgrace. [L. *dis*, privative, and *CREDIT*.]
DISCREDITABLE, dis-kred'it-a-bl, *adj.* not creditable: disgraceful.—*adv.* DISCRED'ITABLY.
DISCREET, dis-krēt', *adj.* having *discernment*: wary: circumspect: prudent.—*adv.* DISCREET'LY.—*n.* DISCREET'NESS. [L. *discretus*—*discerno*, to separate, to perceive. See *DISCERN*.]
DISCREPANCE, dis'krep-ans or dis-krep'ans, **DISCREPANCY**, dis'krep-an-si or dis-krep'an-si, *n.* disagreement.
DISCREPANT, dis'krep-ant or dis-krep'ant, *adj.* disagreeing: different. [L. *dis*, different, and *crepan*, pr.p. of *crepo*, to sound.]
DISCRETE, dis-krēt' or dis'krēt, *adj.*, *separate*: distinct: disjunctive:—opp. of concrete. [A doublet of *DISCREET*.]
DISCRETION, dis-kresh'un, *n.* quality of being *discreet*: prudence: liberty to act at pleasure.
DISCRETIONAL, dis-kresh'un-al, **DISCRETIONARY**, dis-kresh'un-ar-i, *adj.* left to discretion: unrestrained.—*adv.* DISCRETION'ALLY, DISCRETION'ARILY.
DISCRETIVE, dis-krēt'iv, *adj.*, *separating*: disjunctive.—*adv.* DISCRETIVELY.
DISCRIMINATE, dis-krim'i-nāt, *v.t.* to note the difference: to distinguish: to select from others.—*v.i.* to make a difference or distinction: to distinguish.—*adv.* DISCRIMINATELY. [L. *discrimino*—*discrimen*, *discriminis*, that which separates, from root of *DISCERN*.]
DISCRIMINATION, dis-krim-i-nā'shun, *n.* act or quality of distinguishing: acuteness, discernment, judgment; also, unjust partiality (Amer.).
DISCRIMINATIVE, dis-krim'i-na-tiv, *adj.* that marks a difference: characteristic: observing distinctions.—*adv.* DISCRIMINATIVELY.
DISCROWN, dis-krown', *v.t.* to deprive of a crown. [L. *dis*, privative, and *CROWN*.]
DISCURSION, dis-kur'shun, *n.* desultory talk: act of discoursing or reasoning.
DISCURSIVE, dis-kur'siv, *adj.*, *running from one thing to another*: roving, desultory: proceeding regularly from premises to conclusion.—*adv.* DISCURSIVELY. [See *DISCOURSE*.]
DISCUSS, dis-kus', *v.t.* to break up or disperse: to examine in detail, or by disputation: to debate: to sift. [L. *discutio*, *discussus*—*dis*, asunder, and *quatio*, to shake.]
DISCUSSION, dis-kush'un, *n.* debate: (*surg.*) dispersion of a tumor.
DISCUSSIVE, dis-kus'iv, **DISCUTIENT**, dis-kū'shi-ent, *adj.* able or tending to *discuss* or disperse tumors.
DISDAIN, dis-dān', *v.t.* to think *unworthy*: to reject as unworthy or unsuitable: to scorn.—*n.* a feeling of scorn or aversion: haughtiness. [O. Fr. *desdaigner*—L. *dedignor*—*de*, privative, and *dignus*, worthy.]
DISDAINFUL, dis-dān'fool, *adj.* full of disdain: haughty: scornful.—*adv.* DISDAINFULLY.—*n.* DISDAINFULNESS.
DISEASE, diz-ēz', *n.* (*lit.*) want of ease, hence pain: disorder or want of health in mind or body: ailment: cause of pain. [L. *dis*, privative, and *EASE*.]
DISEASED, diz-ēzd', *adj.* affected with disease.—*n.* DISEAS'EDNESS.
DISEDGE, dis-ēj', *v.t.* (*Shak.*) to deprive of the edge: to blunt: to dull. [L. *dis*, privative, and *EDGE*.]
DISEMBARK, dis-em-bārk', *v.t.* to land what has been embarked: to take out of a ship: to land.—*v.i.* to quit a ship: to land. [L. *dis*, privative, and *EMBARK*.]
DISEMBARKATION, dis-em-bār-kā'shun,

DISEMBARKMENT, dis-em-bārk'ment, *n.* a landing from a ship.
DISEMBARRASS, dis-em-bar'as, *v.t.* to free from embarrassment or perplexity. [L. *dis*, privative, and *EMBARRASS*.]
DISEMBODY, dis-em-bod'i, *v.t.* to take away from or out of the *body*: to discharge from military service or array. [L. *dis*, priv., and *EMBODY*.]
DISEMBOGUE, dis-em-bōg', *v.t.* to discharge at the mouth as a stream.—*n.* DISEMBOGUE'MENT. [Sp. *desembocar*—L. *dis*, asunder, and *bucca*, a cheek, the mouth.]
DISEMBOWEL, dis-em-bow'el, *v.t.* to take out the bowels. [L. *dis*, intensive, and *EMBOWEL*.]
DISEMBOIL, dis-em-broil', *v.t.* to free from *broil* or confusion. [L. *dis*, priv., and *EMBROIL*.]
DISENCHANT, dis-en-chant', *v.t.* to free from enchantment.—*n.* DISENCHANT'MENT. [L. *dis*, privative, and *ENCHANT*.]
DISENCUMBER, dis-en-kum'ber, *v.t.* to free from encumbrance: to disburden.—*n.* DISENCUMBRANCE. [L. *dis*, privative, and *ENCUMBER*.]
DISENDOW, dis-en-dow', *v.t.* to take away the endowment of.—*n.* DISENDOW'MENT. [L. *dis*, privative, and *ENDOW*.]
DISENGAGE, dis-en-gāj', *v.t.* to separate or free from being engaged: to separate: to set free: to release. [L. *dis*, privative, and *ENGAGE*.]
DISENGAGEMENT, dis-en-gāj'ment, *n.* act of disengaging: state of being disengaged: release: leisure.
DISENNOBLE, dis-en-nō'bl, *v.t.* to deprive of what ennobles: to degrade. [L. *dis*, priv., and *ENNOBLE*.]
DISENSHROUD, dis-en-shrowd', *v.t.* to take from or divest of a shroud or like covering: to unveil. "The *disen-shrouded* statue."—*Browning*.
DISENTAIL, dis-en-tāl', *v.t.* to free from being entailed: to break the entail of: as, to *disentail* an estate.
DISENTAIL, dis-en-tāl', *n.* the act or operation of disentailing or breaking the entail of an estate.
DISENTANGLE, dis-en-tang'gl, *v.t.* to free from entanglement or disorder: to unravel: to disengage or set free.—*n.* DISENTANGLEMENT. [L. *dis*, privative, and *ENTANGLE*.]
DISENTHRAL. Same as *DISINTRAL*.
DISENTHRONE, dis-en-thrōn', *v.t.* to dethrone. [L. *dis*, privative, and *ENTHRONE*.]
DISENTITLE, dis-en-tī'tl, *v.t.* to deprive of title. [L. *dis*, privative, and *ENTITLE*.]
DISENTOMB, dis-en-tōm', *v.t.* to take out from a tomb. [L. *dis*, privative, and *ENTOMB*.]
DISENTRANCE, dis-en-trans'. *v.t.* to awaken from a trance or deep sleep: to arouse from a reverie. [L. *dis*, privative, and *ENTRANCE*.]
DISESTABLISH, dis-es-tab'lish, *v.t.* to take away what has been established or settled, esp. applied to the English church as established by law.—*n.* DISESTABLISHMENT. [L. *dis*, privative, and *ESTABLISH*.]
DISESTEEM, dis-es-tēm', *n.* want of esteem: disregard.—*v.t.* to disapprove: to dislike.—*n.* DISESTIMATION. [L. *dis*, privative, and *ESTEEM*.]
DISFAME, dis-fām', *n.* evil fame: bad reputation: infamy.
And what is fame in life but half *disfame*,
And counterchanged with darkness?—*Tennyson*.
DISFAVOR, dis-fā'vur, *n.* want of favor: displeasure: dislike.—*v.t.* to withhold favor from: to disapprove. [L. *dis*, privative, and *FAVOR*.]

- DISFIGURATION**, dis-fig-ūr-ā'shun, **DISFIGUREMENT**, dis-fig-ūr-ment, *n.* defacement of beauty.
- DISFIGURE**, dis-fig'ūr, *v.t.* to spoil the figure of: to change to a worse form: to spoil the beauty of: to deform. [L. *dis*, privative, and **FIGURE**.]
- DISFRANCHISE**, dis-fran'chiz, *v.t.* to deprive of a franchise, or of rights and privileges: specifically, to deprive of the right of suffrage.—*n.* **DISFRANCHISEMENT**, dis-fran'chiz-ment. [L. *dis*, priv., and **FRANCHISE**.]
- DISGORGE**, dis-gorj', *v.t.* to discharge from the gorge or throat: to vomit: to throw out with violence: to give up what has been seized.—*n.* **DISGORGE-MENT**. [L. *dis*, negative, and **GORGE**.]
- DISGRACE**, dis-grās', *n.* state of being out of grace or favor, or of being dishonored: cause of shame: dishonor.—*v.t.* to put out of favor: to bring disgrace or shame upon. [L. *dis*, privative, and **GRACE**.]
- DISGRACEFUL**, dis-grās'fool, *adj.* bringing disgrace: causing shame: dishonorable.—*adv.* **DISGRACEFULLY**.—*n.* **DISGRACEFULNESS**.
- DISGUISE**, dis-gīz', *v.t.* to change the guise or appearance of: to conceal by a dress intended to deceive, or by a counterfeit manner and appearance.—*n.* a dress intended to conceal the wearer: a false appearance.—*ns.* **DISGUISE-R**, **DISGUISE-MENT**. [L. *dis*, privative, and **GUISE**.]
- DISGUST**, diz-gust' or dis-, *n.* loathing: strong dislike.—*v.t.* to excite disgust in: to offend the taste of: to displease. [O. Fr. *desgouster*—*des* (=L. *dis*), and *goust* =L. *gustus*, taste.]
- DISGUSTING**, diz-gust'ing or dis-, **DISGUSTFUL**, diz-gust'fool, *adj.* causing disgust: loathsome: hateful.—*adv.* **DISGUSTINGLY**.
- DISH**, dish, *n.* a plate: a vessel in which food is served: the food in a dish: a particular kind of food.—*v.t.* to put in a dish, for table. [A.S. *disc*, a plate, a dish, a table—L. *discus*. Doublets, **DISC** and **DESK**.]
- DISHABILLE**, dis-a-bil'. Same as **DESHABILLE**.
- DISHALLOW**, dis-hal'lō, *v.t.* to make unholy: to desecrate: to profane.
Ye that so dishallow the holy sleep,
Your sleep is death.—*Tennyson*.
- DISHEARTEN**, dis-hārt'n, *v.t.* to deprive of heart, courage, or spirits: to discourage: to depress. [L. *dis*, privative, and **HEART**.]
- DISHERO**, dis-hērō, *v.t.* to deprive of the character of a hero: to degrade from the reputation of a hero: to make unheroic or commonplace. *Carlyle*.
- DISHEVEL**, di-shev'el, *v.t.* to disorder the hair: to cause the hair to hang loose.—*v.i.* to spread in disorder:—*pr.p.* *dishevelling*; *pa.p.* *dishevelled*. [O. Fr. *descheveler*—*des*, and *chevel*, hair—L. *dis*, in different directions, *capillus*, the hair.]
- DISHONEST**, diz-on'est, *adj.* not honest: wanting integrity: disposed to cheat: insincere.—*adv.* **DISHONESTLY**. [L. *dis*, negative, and **HONEST**.]
- DISHONESTY**, diz-on'es-ti, *n.* want of honesty or integrity: faithlessness: a disposition to cheat.
- DISHONOR**, diz-on'ur, *n.* want of honor: disgrace: shame: reproach.—*v.t.* to deprive of honor: to disgrace: to cause shame to: to seduce: to degrade: to refuse the payment of, as a bill.—*n.* **DISHONORER**. [L. *dis*, privative, and **HONOR**.]
- DISHONORABLE**, diz-on'ur-abl, *adj.* having no sense of honor: disgraceful.—*adv.* **DISHONORABLY**.
- DISILLUSION**, dis-il-lū'zhun, *n.* the act or process of disillusionizing or disenchanting: the state of being disillusionized or disenchanted: disenchantment. "The sorrow of *disillusion*."—*J. R. Lowell*.
- DISIMPRISON**, dis-im-pri'zon, *v.t.* to discharge from prison: to set at liberty: to free from confinement. "French Revolution means here the open, violent rebellion and victory of *disimprisoned* anarchy against corrupt, worn-out authority."—*Carlyle*.
- DISINCLINATION**, dis-in-kli-nā'shun, *n.* want of inclination: unwillingness.
- DISINCLINE**, dis-in-klin', *v.t.* to turn away inclination from: to excite the dislike or aversion of. [L. *dis*, priv., and **INCLINE**.]
- DISINCLINED**, dis-in-klind', *adj.* not inclined: averse.
- DISINCORPORATE**, dis-in-kor'por-āt, *v.t.* to deprive of corporate rights. [L. *dis*, privative, and **INCORPORATE**.]
- DISINDIVIDUALIZE**, dis-in'di-vid'ū-al-iz, *v.t.* to destroy or change the individuality or peculiar character of: to deprive of special characteristics. "A manner not indeed wholly *disindividualized*; a tone, a glance, a gesture . . . still recalled little Polly."—*Charlotte Brontë*.
- DISINFECT**, dis-in-fekt', *v.t.* to free from infection.—*n.* **DISINFECTION**. [L. *dis*, privative, and **INFECT**.]
- DISINFECTANT**, dis-in-fekt'ant, *n.* anything that destroys the causes of infection.
- DISINGENUOUS**, dis-in-jen'ū-us, *adj.* not ingenuous: not frank or open: crafty.—*adv.* **DISINGENUOUSLY**.—*n.* **DISINGENUOUSNESS**. [L. *dis*, negative, and **INGENUOUS**.]
- DISINHERIT**, dis-in-her'it, *v.t.* to cut off from hereditary rights: to deprive of an inheritance.—*n.* **DISINHERITANCE**. [L. *dis*, privative, and **INHERIT**.]
- DISINTEGRATE**, dis-in'te-grāt or diz-, *v.t.* to separate into *integrant* parts.—*adj.* **DISINTEGRABLE**.—*n.* **DISINTEGRATION**. [L. *dis*, negative, and **INTEGRATE**.]
- DISINTEGRATOR**, dis-in'te-grāt-er, *n.* one who or that which disintegrates: specifically, a machine for pulverizing, crushing, or breaking up various sorts of materials. A common form used for breaking up ores, rock, artificial manures, oil cake, and for mixing mortar, etc., as well as for grinding cereals, is a mill consisting essentially of a number of beaters projecting from the faces of two parallel discs revolving in opposite directions at a high speed.
- DISINTER**, dis-in-ter', *v.t.* to take out of a grave: to bring from obscurity into view.—*n.* **DISINTERMENT**. [L. *dis*, negative, and **INTER**.]
- DISINTERESTED**, dis-in'ter-est-ed, *adj.* not interested or influenced by private feelings or considerations: impartial.—*adv.* **DISINTERESTEDLY**.—*n.* **DISINTERESTEDNESS**. [L. *dis*, neg., and **INTERESTED**.]
- DISINTHRAL**, dis-in-thrawl', *v.t.* to set free from thraldom or oppression. [L. *dis*, negative, and **INTHRAL**.]
- DISINVIGORATE**, dis-in-vi'gor-āt, *v.t.* to deprive of vigor: to weaken: to relax. "This soft, and warm, and *disinvigorating* climate."—*Sydney Smith*.
- DISJOIN**, dis-join' or diz-, *v.t.* to separate what has been joined. [L. *dis*, negative, and **JOIN**.]
- DISJOINT**, dis-joint', *v.t.* to put out of joint: to separate united parts: to break the natural order or relations of things: to make incoherent.—*n.* **DISJOINTEDNESS**.
- DISJUNCT**, dis-jungkt', *adj.*, *disjoined*. [L. *disjunctus*, *pa.p.* of *disjungo*—*dis*, negative, and *jungo*, to join.]
- DISJUNCTION**, dis-junk'shun, *n.* the act of *disjoining*: disunion: separation.
- DISJUNCTIVE**, dis-jungkt'iv, *adj.*, *disjoining*: tending to separate: (*gram.*) uniting sentences but disjoining the sense, or rather, marking an adverse sense.—*n.* a word which disjoins.—*adv.* **DISJUNCTIVELY**. [L. *disjunctivus*.]
- DISK**. Same as **DISC**.
- DISLIKE**, dis-lik', *v.t.* to be displeased with: to disapprove of: to have an aversion to.—*n.* disinclination: aversion: distaste: disapproval. [L. *dis*, negative, and **LIKE**; the genuine Eng. word is **MISLIKE**.]
- DISLOCATE**, dis'lō-kāt, *v.t.* to displace: to put out of joint. [L. *dis*, negative, and **LOCATE**.]
- DISLOCATION**, dis-lō-kā'shun, *n.* a dislocated joint: displacement: (*geol.*) a "fault," or displacement of stratified rocks.
- DISLODGE**, dis-loj', *v.t.* to drive from a lodgment or place of rest: to drive from a place of hiding or of defence.—*v.i.* to go away.—*n.* **DISLODGE-MENT**. [L. *dis*, privative, and **LODGE**.]
- DISLOYAL**, dis-loy'al, *adj.* not loyal: false to one's sovereign: faithless: treacherous.—*adv.* **DISLOYALLY**.—*n.* **DISLOYALTY**. [L. *dis*, negative, and **LOYAL**.]
- DISMAL**, diz'mal, *adj.* gloomy: dreary: sorrowful: full of horror.—*adv.* **DISMALLY**. [Ety. unknown.]
- DISMAL**, diz'mal, *n.* a gloomy, melancholy person. *Swift*.—*pl.* mourning garments. "As my lady is decked out in her *dismals*, perhaps she may take a fancy to faint."—*Foote*. Also *pl.* a fit of melancholy. "He comes, and seems entirely wrapt up in the *dismals*: what can be the matter now?"—*Foote*.
- DISMAN**, dis-man', *v.t.* to deprive of men: to destroy the full-grown male population of. "No nation in the world . . . is so abounding in the men who will dare something for honor or liberty as to be able to bear to lose in one month between twenty and thirty thousand men, seized from out of her most stirring and courageous citizens. It could not be but that what remained of France when she had been thus stricken should for years seem to languish and be of a poor spirit. This is why I have chosen to say that France was *dismanned*."—*Kinglake*.
- DISMANTLE**, dis-man'tl, *v.t.* to strip: to deprive of furniture, etc., so as to render useless: of a fortified town, to raze the fortifications. [L. *dis*, privative, and **MANTLE**.]
- DISMASK**, dis-mask', *v.t.* to strip a mask from: to remove a disguise from: to uncover. [L. *dis*, privative, and **MASK**.]
- DISMAST**, dis-mast', *v.t.* to deprive of a mast or masts. [L. *dis*, privative, and **MAST**.]
- DISMAY**, dis-mā', *v.t.* to terrify: to discourage.—*n.* loss of strength and courage through fear. [A hybrid word, from O. Fr. *desmayer*—*des* (=L. *dis*), and O. Ger. *magan* = A.S. *magan*, to have might or power. See **MAY**.]
- DISMEMBER**, dis-mem'ber, *v.t.* to divide member from member: to separate a limb from the body: to disjoint: to tear to pieces: to divide and parcel out the territory of a country, as Poland was dismembered in the eighteenth century; also, to deprive of the qualifications, privileges, functions, or office of a member of a society or body: to put an end to the membership of. "Since I have *dismembered* myself, it is incredible how cool I am to all politics."—*Walpole*.—*n.* **DISMEMBERMENT**. [L. *dis*, asunder, and **MEMBER**.]
- DISMISS**, dis-mis', *v.t.* to send away: to

despatch: to discard: to remove from office or employment. [L. *dimitto*, *dimitto*—*di*, away from, and *mitto*, to send.]

DISMISSAL, dis-mis'al, DISMISSION, dis-mish'un, *n.* act of sending away: discharge from office or employment.

DISMOUNT, dis-mownt', *v.i.* to come down: to come off a horse.—*v.t.* to throw or bring down from any elevated place: to throw off their carriages, as cannon: to unhorse. [L. *dis*, negative, and MOUNT.]

DISOBEDIENCE, dis-o-bē'di-ens, *n.* neglect or refusal to obey. [See OBEDIENCE.]

DISOBEDIENT, dis-o-bē'di-ent, *adj.* neglecting or refusing to obey. [See OBEDIENT.]

DISOBEY, dis-o-bā', *v.t.* to neglect or refuse to obey or do what is commanded. [O. Fr. *desobeir*—*des* (=L. *dis*), and *obeir*, to obey.]

DISOBLIGE, dis-o-blij', *v.t.* to offend by an act of unkindness or incivility: to do something against the wishes of another: to injure slightly. [L. *dis*, negative, and OBLIGE.]

DISOBLIGING, dis-o-blij'ing, *adj.* not obliging: not careful to attend to the wishes of others: unaccommodating: unkind.—*adv.* DISOBLIG'INGLY.

DISORDER, dis-or'der, *n.* want of order: confusion: disturbance: breach of the peace: disease.—*v.t.* to throw out of order: to disarrange: to disturb: to produce disease. [Fr. *des* (=L. *dis*), privative, and ORDER.]

DISORDERLY, dis-or'der-li, *adj.* out of order: in confusion: irregular: lawless: applied to offences of a minor grade.—*adv.* without order: confusedly: in a lawless manner.

DISORGANIZE, dis-or'gan-iz, *v.t.* to destroy the organic structure of: to break up a union of parts: to throw into disorder.—*n.* DISORGANIZA'TION. [L. *dis*, negative, and ORGANIZE.]

DISOWN, diz-ōn', *v.t.* to refuse to own or acknowledge as belonging to one's self: to deny: to renounce. [L. *dis*, negative, and OWN.]

DISPARAGE, dis-par'aj, *v.t.* to dishonor by comparison with what is inferior: to lower in rank or estimation.—*n.* DISPAR'AGER. [O. Fr. *desparager*—*des* (=L. *dis*), negative, and Low L. *paragium*, equality of birth—L. *par*, equal.]

DISPARAGEMENT, dis-par'aj-ment, *n.* injurious comparison with what is inferior: indignity.

DISPARAGINGLY, dis-par'aj-ing-li, *adv.* in a manner to disparage or dishonor.

DISPARITY, dis-par'i-ti, *n.* inequality. [L. *dis*, negative, and PARITY.]

DISPARK, dis-pärk', *v.t.* to throw open inclosed ground. [A hybrid word, from L. *dis*, negative, and PARK.]

DISPART, dis-pärt', *v.t.* to part asunder: to divide, to separate.—*v.i.* to separate.—*n.* the difference between the thickness of metal at the breech and the mouth of a gun. [L. *dis*, asunder, and PART.]

DISPASSION, dis-pash'un, *n.* freedom from passion: a calm state of mind. [L. *dis*, negative, and PASSION.]

DISPASSIONATE, dis-pash'un-ät, *adj.* free from passion: unmoved by feelings: cool: impartial.—*adv.* DISPASSIONATELY.

DISPATCH. Same as DESPATCH.

DISPEL, dis-pel', *v.t.* to drive away: to cause to disappear: to banish:—*pr.p.* dispell'ing; *pa.p.* dispelled'. [L. *dispello*—*dis*, away from, *pello*, to drive.]

DISPENSABLE, dis-pens'a-bl, *adj.* that may be dispensed, or dispensed with.—*n.* DISPENS'ABLENESS.

DISPENSARY, dis-pens'ar-i, *n.* a place where medicines are dispensed, especially to the poor, gratis.

DISPENSATION, dis-pen-sä'shun, *n.* the act of dispensing or dealing out: the dealing of God with His creatures: the distribution of good and evil in the divine government: license or permission to neglect a rule.

DISPENSATIVE, dis-pens'a-tiv, DISPENSATORY, dis-pens'a-tor-i, *adj.* granting dispensation.—*adv.* DISPENS'ATIVELY, DISPENS'ATORILY. [L. *dispensativus*, *dispensatorius*.]

DISPENSER, dis-pens', *v.t.* to weigh or deal out in portions: to distribute: to administer.—DISPENSE WITH, to permit the want of: to do without.—*n.* DISPENS'ER. [Fr. *dispenser*—L. *dis*, asunder, and *penso*, intensive of *pendo*, to weigh.]

DISPEOPLE, dis-pe'pl, *v.t.* to empty of people or inhabitants. [L. *dis*, privative, and PEOPLE.]

DISPERMOUS, di-sperm'us, *adj.* having only two seeds. [Gr. *di*, twofold, *sperma*, a seed.]

DISPERSE, dis-pers', *v.t.* to scatter in all directions: to spread: to diffuse: to drive asunder: to cause to vanish.—*v.i.* to separate: to vanish.—*n.* DISPERS'ER. [L. *dispergo*, *dispersus*—*di*, asunder, apart, *spargo*, to scatter.]

DISPERSION, dis-per'shun, *n.* a scattering: (med.) the removal of inflammation: (optics) the separation of light into its different rays.

DISPERSIVE, dis-pers'iv, *adj.* tending to disperse.

DISPIRIT, dis-pir'it, *v.t.* to dishearten: to discourage. [L. *dis*, privative, and SPIRIT.]

DISPLACE, dis-pläs', *v.t.* to put out of place: to disarrange: to remove from a state, office, or dignity.—*n.* DISPLACE'MENT, the quantity of water displaced by a ship afloat, and whose weight equals that of the displacing body. [O. Fr. *desplacer*—L. *dis*, privative, and PLACE.]

DISPLANT, dis-plant', *v.t.* to remove anything from where it has been planted or placed: to drive from an abode. [L. *dis*, privative, and PLANT.]

DISPLA Y, dis-plä', *v.t.* to unfold or spread out: to exhibit: to set out ostentatiously.—*n.* a displaying or unfolding: exhibition: ostentatious show.—*n.* DISPLAYER. [O. Fr. *desployer*—*des* (=L. *dis*), negative, and *ployer*, same as *plier*—L. *plico*, to fold. Doublet, DEPLOY. See PLY.]

DISPLEASE, dis-plöz', *v.t.* to offend: to make angry in a slight degree: to be disagreeable to.—*v.t.* to raise aversion. [L. *dis*, negative, and PLEASE.]

DISPLEASURE, dis-plezh'ür, *n.* the feeling of one who is offended: anger: cause of irritation.

DISPLENISH-SALE, dis-plen'ish-säl, *n.* in Scotland, a sale by auction of the stock, implements, etc., of a farm.

DISPLUME, dis-plööm', *v.t.* to deprive of plumes or feathers. [L. *dis*, privative, and PLUME.]

DISPONE, dis-pön', *v.t.* (law) to make over to another: to convey legally. [L. *dispono*, to arrange.]

DISPOPE, dis-pöp', *v.t.* to deprive of the papal dignity or office. Tennyson.

DISPORT, dis-pört', *v.i.* to divert, amuse, enjoy one's self: to move in gaiety.—*v.t.* to amuse. [O. Fr. *desporter* (with *se*), to carry one's self away from one's work, to amuse one's self, from *des* (=L. *dis*), and *porter*—L. *portare*, to carry, as it were from serious matters. See SPORT.]

DISPOSABLE, dis-pöz'a-bl, *adj.* free to be

used: not already engaged. [See DISPOSE.]

DISPOSAL, dis-pöz'al, *n.* the act of disposing: order: arrangement: management: right of bestowing.

DISPOSE, dis-pöz', *v.t.* to arrange: to distribute: to apply to a particular purpose: to bestow: to incline.—To DISPOSE OF, to apply to any purpose: to part with: to place in any condition.—*n.* DISPOS'ER. [Fr. *disposer*—L. *dis*, asunder, and Fr. *poser*, to place. See POSE, *n.*]

DISPOSITION, dis-po-zish'un, *n.* arrangement: natural tendency: temper: (New Test.) ministry, ministrations: (Scots law) a giving over to another = (English) conveyance or assignment. [Fr.—L., from *dis*, apart, *pono*, to place.]

DISPOSSESS, dis-poz-zez', *v.t.* to put out of possession. [L. *dis*, privative, and POSSESS.]

DISPRAISE, dis-präz', *n.* blame: reproach: dishonor.—*v.t.* to blame: to censure. [L. *dis*, negative, and PRAISE.]

DISPREAD, dis-pred', *v.t.* to spread in different ways.—*v.i.* to spread out: to expand. [L. *dis*, asunder, and SPREAD.]

DISPRINCE, dis-prins', *v.t.* to deprive of the dignity, office, or appearance of a prince. "All in one rag, *disprinc'd* from head to heel."—Tennyson.

DISPROOF, dis-prööv', *n.* a disproving: refutation.

DISPROPORTION, dis-pro-pör'shun, *n.* want of proportion, symmetry, or suitability of parts: inequality.—*v.t.* to make unsuitable in form or size, etc. [L. *dis*, privative, and PROPORTION.]

DISPROPORTIONABLE, dis-pro-pör'shun-a-bl, DISPROPORTIONAL, dis-pro-pör'shun-al, *adj.* not having proportion or symmetry of parts: unsuitable: unequal.—*adv.* DISPROPORTIONABLY, DISPROPORTIONALLY.

DISPROPORTIONATE, dis-pro-pör'shun-ät, *adj.* not proportioned: unsymmetrical: unsuitable to something else in some respect.—*adv.* DISPROPORTIONATELY.—*n.* DISPROPORTIONATENESS.

DISPROVE, dis-prööv', *v.t.* to prove to be false: to refute. [L. *dis*, negative, and PROVE.]

DISPUTABLE, dis-pü-ta-bl, *adj.* that may be disputed: of doubtful certainty.—*adv.* DISPUTABLY.—*n.* DISPUTABLENESS.

DISPUTANT, dis-pü-tant, DISPUTER, dis-püt'er, *n.* one who disputes or argues: one given to dispute.

DISPUTATION, dis-pü-tä'shun, *n.* a contest in argument: an exercise in debate.

DISPUTATIOUS, dis-pü-tä'shus, DISPUTATIVE, dis-püt'a-tiv, *adj.* inclined to dispute, cavil, or controvert.—*adv.* DISPUTATIOUSLY.—*n.* DISPUTATIOUSNESS.

DISPUTE, dis-püt', *v.t.* to make a subject of argument: to contend for: to oppose by argument: to call in question.—*v.i.* to argue: to debate.—*n.* a contest with words: an argument: a debate. [Fr. *disputer*—L. *disputare*—*dis*, apart, and *pulo*, to think.]

DISQUALIFY, dis-kwol'i-fi, *v.t.* to deprive of the qualities necessary for any purpose: to make unfit: to disable.—*n.* DISQUALIFICA'TION. [L. *dis*, privative, and QUALIFY.]

DISQUIET, dis-kwi'et, *n.* want of quiet: uneasiness: restlessness: anxiety.—*v.t.* to render unquiet: to make uneasy: to disturb. [L. *dis*, privative, and QUIET.]

DISQUIETUDE, dis-kwi'et-üd, *n.* state of disquiet.

DISQUISITION, dis-kwi-zish'un, *n.* a careful and formal inquiry into any matter by arguments, etc.: an elaborate essay.—*adj.* DISQUISITIONAL. [L. *disquisitio*—

disquiro, disquisitus—*dis*, intensive, *quero*, to seek.]

DISREGARD, dis-re-gård', *v.t.* to pay no attention to.—*n.* want of attention: neglect: slight. [L. *dis*, negative, and **REGARD**.]

DISREGARDFUL, dis-re-gård'fool, *adj.* neglectful: careless: heedless.—*adv.* **DISREGARDFULLY**.

DISRELISH, dis-rel'ish, *v.t.* not to relish: to dislike the taste of: to dislike.—*n.* distaste: dislike: some degree of disgust. [L. *dis*, negative, and **RELISH**.]

DISREPAIR, dis-re-pär', *n.* state of being out of repair. [L. *dis*, negative, and **REPAIR**.]

DISREPUTABLE, dis-rep'ü-ta-bl, *adj.* in bad repute: discreditable: disgraceful.—*adv.* **DISREPUTABLY**.

DISREPUTE, dis-re-püt', **DISREPUTATION**, dis-rep-ü-tä'shun, *n.* ill-character: discredit. [L. *dis*, negative, and **REPUTE**.]

DISRESPECT, dis-re-spekt', *n.* want of respect or reverence: incivility. [L. *dis*, negative, and **RESPECT**.]

DISRESPECTABILITY, dis-re-spekt'a-bil'i-ti, *n.* the state or quality of being disrespectful: that which is disreputable: blackguardism. "Her taste for *disrespectability* grew more and more remarkable."—*Thackeray*.

DISRESPECTABLE, dis-re-spekt'a-bl, *adj.* unworthy of respect: not respectable: also, unworthy of much consideration or esteem. "It requires a man to be some *disrespectable*, ridiculous Boswell before he can write a tolerable life."—*Carlyle*.

DISRESPECTFUL, dis-re-spekt'fool, *adj.* showing disrespect: irreverent: uncivil.—*adv.* **DISRESPECTFULLY**.

DISROBE, dis-röb', *v.t.* to deprive of a robe: to undress: to uncover. [L. *dis*, priv., and **ROBE**.]

DISROOT, dis-rööt', *v.t.* to tear up by the roots.

DISRUPTION, dis-rup'shun, *n.* the act of breaking asunder: the act of bursting and rending: breach. [L. *disruptio*—*dirumpo, diruptus*—*dis*, asunder, and *rumpo*, to break.]

DISSATISFACTION, dis-sat-is-fak'shun, *n.* state of being dissatisfied: discontent: uneasiness.

DISSATISFACTORY, dis-sat-is-fak'tor-i, *adj.* causing dissatisfaction: unable to give content.

DISSATISFIED, dis-sat'is-fid, *adj.* not satisfied: discontented: not pleased.

DISSATISFY, dis-sat'is-fi, *v.t.* not to satisfy: to make discontented: to displease. [L. *dis*, negative, and **SATISFY**.]

DISSECT, dis-sekt', *v.t.* to cut asunder: to cut into parts for the purpose of minute examination: to divide and examine.—*adj.* **DISSECTIBLE**. [L. *disseco, dissectus*—*dis*, asunder, in pieces, *seco*, to cut.]

DISSECTION, dis-sek'shun, *n.* the act or the art of cutting in pieces a plant or animal in order to ascertain the structure of its parts: anatomy.

DISSECTOR, dis-sekt'or, *n.* one who dissects.

DISSEMBLE, dis-sem'bl, *v.t.* to represent a thing as *unlike* what it actually is: to put an untrue semblance or appearance upon: to disguise.—*v.i.* to assume a false appearance: to play the hypocrite.—*n.* **DISSEMBLER**. [O. Fr. *dissembler*, from L. *dissimulo*—*dissimilis*, unlike—*dis*, negative, and *similis*, like.]

DISSEMINATE, dis-sem'i-nät, *v.t.* to sow or scatter abroad: to propagate: to diffuse.—*ns.* **DISSEMINATION**, **DISSEMINATOR**. [L. *dissimino, disseminatus*—*dis*, asunder, and *semino*, to sow—*semen, seminis*, seed.]

DISSENSION, dis-sen'shun, *n.* disagreement in opinion: discord: strife.

DISSENT, dis-sent', *v.i.* to think differently: to disagree in opinion: to differ.—*n.* the act of dissenting: difference of opinion: a differing or separation from an established church. [L. *dissentio, dissensus*—*dis*, apart from, *sentio*, to think. See **SENSE**.]

DISSENTER, dis-sent'er, *n.* one who separates from the service and worship of an established church.

DISSENTIENT, dis-sen'shent, *adj.*, *dissenting*: declaring dissent: disagreeing.—*n.* one who disagrees: one who declares his dissent. [L. *dissentiens, dissentientis*, pr.p. of *dissentio*.]

DISSERTATION, dis-er-tä'shun, *n.* a formal discourse: a treatise.—*adj.* **DISSERTATIONAL**. [L. *dissertatio*—*disserto*, intensive of *dissero*, to debate, to discuss—*dis*, and *sero*, to put in a row, to join.]

DISSERTATOR, dis'er-tä-tor, *n.* one who writes *dissertations*: a debater.

DISSERVE, dis-serv', *v.t.* to do the opposite of serving: to injure. [L. *dis*, negative, and **SERVE**.]

DISSERVICE, dis-serv'is, *n.* injury: mischief.

DISSERVICEABLE, dis-serv'is-a-bl, *adj.* not serviceable or useful: injurious: mischievous.

DISSEVER, dis-sev'er, *v.t.* to sever: to part in two: to separate: to disunite.—*n.* **DISSEVERANCE**, a dissevering or parting; also, the act of dissevering: disseverment. "The *disseverment* of bone and vein."—*Charlotte Bronte*. [L. *dis*, intensive, and **SEVER**.]

DISSIDENT, dis'i-dent, *adj.* dissenting: not agreeing.—*n.* a dissenter. [L. *dissidens, dissidentis*, pr.p. of *dissideo*—*dis*, apart, and *sedeo*, to sit.]

DISSILENT, dis-sil'yent, *adj.*, leaping asunder or bursting open with elastic force.—*n.* **DISSILENCE**. [L. *dissiliens, -entis*—*dis*, asunder, *salio*, to leap.]

DISSIMILAR, dis-sim'i-lar, *adj.* not similar: unlike in any respect: of different sorts.—*adv.* **DISSIMILARLY**. [L. *dis*, negative, and **SIMILAR**.]

DISSIMILARITY, dis-sim-i-lar'i-ti, **DISSIMILITUDE**, dis-sim-il'i-tüd, *n.*, *unlikeness*: want of resemblance.

DISSIMILATION, dis-sim-i-lä'shun, *n.* the act or process of rendering dissimilar or different: specifically, in *philol.* the change of a sound to another and a different sound when otherwise two similar sounds would come together or very close to each other, as in L. *alienus* for *alinius*, It. *pelegrino*, from L. *peregrinus*.

DISSIMULATION, dis-sim-ü-lä'shun, *n.* the act of *dissembling*: a hiding under a false appearance: false pretension: hypocrisy.

DISSIMULATOR, dis-sim-ü-lä'ter, *n.* one who dissimulates or dissembles: a dissembler. "Dissimulator as I was to others, I was like a guilty child before the woman I loved."—*Ld. Lytton*.

DISSIPATE, dis'i-pät, *v.t.* to throw apart or spread abroad: to scatter: to squander: to waste.—*v.i.* to separate and disappear: to waste away. [L. *dissipo, -atus*—*dis*, asunder, and obs. *supo*, which appears in *insipo*, to throw into.]

DISSIPATION, dis-i-pä'shun, *n.* dispersion: state of being dispersed: scattered attention: a dissolute course of life.

DISSOCIATE, dis-sö'shi-ät, *v.t.* to separate from a society or company: to disunite.—*n.* **DISSOCIATION**. Also in *chem.* the decomposition of a compound substance into its primary elements by heat or by mechanical pressure. "Wherever heat-rays are intercepted they are transformed into some other form of vibratory energy,

and the *dissociation* of compound vapors into their primary elements is one of the results of this change of form."—*Edin. Rev.* [L. *dis*, asunder, and *socio*, to unite. See **SOCIAL**.]

DISSOCIATIVE, dis-sö'shi-ät-iv, *adj.* tending to dissociate: specifically, in *chem.* resolving or reducing a compound to its primary elements. "The resolution of carbonic acid into its elements . . . is one of the most familiar instances of this transformation of solar radiation into *dissociative* action."—*Edin. Rev.*

DISSOLUBLE, dis'ol-ü-bl, *adj.*, *dissolvable*.—*n.* **DISSOLUBILITY**, capacity of being dissolved.

DISSOLUTE, dis'ol-üt, *adj.*, *loose*, esp. in morals: lewd: licentious.—*adv.* **DISSOLUTELY**.—*n.* **DISSOLUTENESS**. [See **DISSOLVE**.]

DISSOLUTION, dis-ol-ü'shun, *n.* the breaking up of an assembly: change from a solid to a liquid state: a melting: separation of a body into its original elements: decomposition: destruction: death.

DISSOLVABLE, diz-zolv'a-bl, *adj.* capable of being *dissolved* or melted.

DISSOLVE, diz-zolv', *v.t.* to loose asunder: to separate or break up: to melt: to destroy.—*v.i.* to break up: to waste away: to crumble: to melt. [L. *dis*, asunder, and *solvo, solutus*, to loose.]

DISSOLVENT, diz-zolv'ent, *adj.* having power to *dissolve* or melt.—*n.* that which can dissolve or melt. [L., pr.p. of *dissolvo*. See **DISSOLVE**.]

DISSONANCE, dis'o-nans, *n.*, *disagreement of sound*: want of harmony: discord: disagreement.

DISSONANT, dis'o-nant, *adj.*, *not agreeing in sound*: without concord or harmony: disagreeing. [L. *dis*, apart, *sonans, -antis*, pr.p. of *sono*, to sound.]

DISSUADE, dis-swäd', *v.t.* to advise against: to try to divert from anything by advice or persuasion. [L. *dis*, against, and *suadeo, suasus*, to advise.]

DISSUASION, dis-swä'zhun, *n.* act of *dissuading*: advice against anything. [See **DISSUADE**.]

DISSUASIVE, dis-swä'ziv, *adj.* tending to *dissuade*.—*n.* that which tends to dissuade.—*adv.* **DISSUASIVELY**.

DISSYLLABIC, dis-sil-lab'ik, *adj.* of two syllables.

DISSYLLABLE, dis-sil'a-bl, *n.* a word of only two syllables. [Gr. *dis*, twice, and **SYLLABLE**.]

DISTAFF, dis'taf, *n.* the staff or stick which holds the bunch of flax, tow, or wool in spinning. [A.S. *distæf*, compounded of *dis*=Low Ger. *diesse*, the bunch of flax on the staff; and *staf*=E. **STAFF**. See **DIZEN**.]

DISTAIN, dis-tän', *v.t.* to stain: to sully. [O. Fr. *desteindre*, to take away the color of—L. *dis*, privative, and *tingo*, to stain. See **STAIN**.]

DISTANCE, dis'tans, *n.* space or interval between: remoteness: opposition: reserve of manner.—*v.t.* to place at a distance: to leave at a distance behind. [See **DISTANT**.]

DISTANCELESS, dis'tans-les, *adj.* preventing from having a distant or extensive view: dull: gloomy. "A silent, dim, *distanceless*, rotting day."—*Kingsley*.

DISTANT, dis'tant, *adj.* remote, in time, place, or connection: not obvious: indistinct: reserved in manner.—*adv.* **DISTANTLY**. [L. *distans*—*dis*, apart, and *stans, stantis*, pr.p. of *sto*, to stand.]

DISTASTE, dis-täst', *n.*, *oppositeness or aversion of taste*: dislike of food: dislike: disgust.—*v.t.* to disrelish: to dislike: to loathe. [L. *dis*, negative, and **TASTE**.]

DISTASTE, dis-täst', *v.i.* to be distasteful,

nauseous, or displeasing. "Poisons, which at the first are scarce found to *distaste*."—*Shak.*

DISTASTEFUL, dis-tāst'fool, *adj.* producing *distaste*: unpleasant to the taste: offensive.—*adv.* **DISTASTEFULLY**.—*n.* **DISTASTE'FULNESS**.

DISTEMPER, *n.* a kind of painting. [See **DESTEMPER**.]

DISTEMPER, dis-tem'per, *n.* a morbid or disorderly state of body or mind: disease, esp. of animals: ill-humor.—*v.t.* to derange the temper: to disorder or dis-ease. [L. *dis*, negative, and **TEMPER**.]

DISTEND, dis-tend', *v.t.* to stretch *asunder* or in all directions: to swell.—*v.i.* to swell. [L. *dis*, asunder, and *tendo*, *tensus* or *tentus*, to stretch.]

DISTENSIBLE, dis-ten'si-bl, *adj.* that may be stretched.

DISTENSIVE, dis-ten'siv, *adj.*, *distending*: or capable of being stretched.

DISTENTION, **DISTENSION**, dis-ten'shun, *n.* act of distending or stretching: state of being stretched: breadth.

DISTICH, dis'tik, *n.* a couple of lines or verses, making complete sense: a couplet. [Gr. *distichos*—*dis*, twice, and *stichos*, a line, verse.]

DISTILL, dis-til', *v.i.* to fall in drops: to flow gently: to use a still.—*v.t.* to let or cause to fall in drops: to convert a liquid into vapor by heat, and then to condense it again: to extract the spirit or essential oil from anything by evaporation and condensation.—*pr.p.* *distill'ing*; *pa.p.* *distilled*. [Fr. *distiller*—L. *de*, down, and *stillo*, to drop—*stillā*, a drop.]

DISTILLATION, dis-til-ā'shun, *n.* act or process of *distilling*: that which is distilled.—**FRACTIONAL DISTILLATION**, in *chem.* the separating of one volatile substance from another by keeping the mixture at that temperature at which the most volatile will pass over into the condenser.

DISTILLATORY, dis-til'a-tor-i, *adj.* of or for distillation.

DISTILLER, dis-til'er, *n.* one who distills.

DISTILLERY, dis-til'er-i, *n.* a place for distilling.

DISTINCT, dis-tingkt', *adj.* separate: different: well-defined: clear.—*adv.* **DISTINCT'LY**.—*n.* **DISTINCT'NESS**. [See **DISTINGUISH**.]

DISTINCTION, dis-tingkt'shun, *n.* separation or division: that which distinguishes: difference: eminence.

DISTINCTIVE, dis-tingkt'iv, *adj.* marking or expressing *difference*.—*adv.* **DISTINCT'IVELY**.—*n.* **DISTINCT'IVENESS**.

DISTINGUISH, dis-ting'gwish, *v.t.* to mark off, set apart: to recognize by characteristic qualities: to discern critically: to separate by a mark of honor: to make eminent or known.—*v.i.* to make or show distinctions or differences. [L. *distinguo*, *distinctus*—*dis*, asunder, and *stinguo*, to prick, conn. with Gr. *stizō*, to mark, to prick. See **STING**.]

DISTINGUISHABLE, dis-ting'gwish-a-bl, *adj.* that may be capable of being distinguished.—*adv.* **DISTING'UISHABLY**.

DISTORT, dis-tort', *v.t.* to twist or turn a different way: to force out of the natural or regular shape or direction: to turn aside from the true meaning: to pervert. [L. *dis*, asunder, and *torqueo*, *tortus*, to twist.]

DISTORTION, dis-tor'shun, *n.* a twisting out of regular shape: crookedness: perversion.

DISTRACT, dis-trakt', *v.t.* to draw in different directions—applied to the mind or attention: to confuse: to harass: to render crazy.—*adj.* **DISTRACT'ED**.—*adv.* **DIS-**

TRACT'EDLY. [L. *dis*, asunder, and *traho*, *tractus*, to draw.]

DISTRACTION, dis-trak'shun, *n.* state of being *distracted*: perplexity: agitation: madness.

DISTRAIN, dis-trān', *v.t.* to seize, esp. goods, for debt.—*v.i.* to seize the goods of a debtor. [O. Fr. *destraindre*, from L. *dis*, asunder, and *stringo*, to draw tight.]

DISTRAINER, dis-trān'er, **DISTRAINOR**, dis-trān'or, *n.* one who distrains or seizes goods for debt.

DISTRAINT, dis-trānt', *n.*, *seizure* of goods for debt.

DISTRAUGHT, dis-trawt', *adj.* *distracted*: perplexed. [See **DISTRACT**.]

DISTRESS, dis-tres', *n.* extreme pain: that which causes suffering: calamity: misfortune: a state of danger: act of *distraining* goods.—*v.t.* to afflict with pain or suffering: to harass: to grieve: to *distrain*. [O. Fr. *destresse*; from L. *distringo*, *districtus*, to pull asunder, in late L. to punish.]

DISTRESSFUL, dis-tres'fool, *adj.* full of distress: calamitous.—*adv.* **DISTRESS'FULLY**.

DISTRIBUTABLE, dis-trib'ū-ta-bl, *adj.* that may be *divided*.

DISTRIBUTE, dis-trib'ūt, *v.t.* to *divide* amongst several: to deal out or allot: to classify. [L. *distribuo*—*dis*, asunder, *tribuo*, *tributus*, to allot.]

DISTRIBUTER, dis-trib'ū-ter, *n.* one who distributes or deals out.

DISTRIBUTION, dis-trib'ū'shun, *n.* allotment: classification.

DISTRIBUTIVE, dis-trib'ū-tiv, *adj.* that distributes, separates, or divides.—*adv.* **DISTRIB'UTIVELY**.

DISTRICT, distrikt, *n.* (*orig.*) the territory within which a superior had a right to *distrain* or otherwise exercise authority: a portion of territory defined or undefined: a region. [L. *districtus*—*distringo*, to draw tight.]

DISTRUST, dis-trust', *n.* want of trust: want of faith or confidence: doubt.—*v.t.* to have no trust in: to disbelieve: to doubt. [L. *dis*, privative, and **TRUST**.]

DISTRUSTFUL, dis-trust'fool, *adj.* full of distrust: apt to distrust: suspicious.—*adv.* **DISTRUST'FULLY**.—*n.* **DISTRUST'FULNESS**.

DISTURB, dis-turb', *v.t.* to throw into confusion: to agitate: to disquiet: to interrupt.—*n.* **DISTURB'ER**. [L. *dis*, asunder, and *turbo*, to agitate—*turba*, a crowd.]

DISTURBANCE, dis-turb'ans, *n.*, *agitation*: tumult: interruption: perplexity.

DISTURBPIKE, dis-tern'pik, *v.t.* to free from turnpikes: to remove turnpikes or toll-bars from so as to give free traffic or passage on: as, *disturnpiked* roads.

DISUNION, dis-ūn'yūn, *n.*, *want of union*: breaking up of union or concord: separation.

DISUNITE, dis-ū-nit', *v.t.* to separate what is *united*: to sever or sunder.—*v.i.* to fall asunder: to part. [L. *dis*, privative, and **UNITE**.]

DISUSAGE, dis-ūz'āj, *n.* gradual cessation of use or custom. [L. *dis*, privative, and **USAGE**.]

DISUSE, dis-ūs', *n.* cessation or giving up of use or custom. [L. *dis*, privative, and **USE**.]

DISUSE, dis-ūz', *v.t.* to cease to use or practice.

DISUTILIZE, dis-ū'til-iz, *v.t.* to turn from a useful purpose: to render useless. "Annulled the gift, *disutilized* the grace."—*Browning*.

DITCH, dich, *n.* a trench dug in the ground: any long narrow receptacle for water.—*v.i.* to make a ditch or ditches.

—*v.t.* to dig a ditch in or around: to drain by ditches. [A corr. of **DIKE**.]

DITCHER, dich'er, *n.* a ditch-maker.

DITHEISM, dī'thē-izm, *n.* the doctrine of the existence of two gods. [Gr. *di*, two, and *theos*, a god.]

DITHYRAMB, dith'i-ram, **DITHYRAMBUS**, dith-i-ram'bus, *n.* an ancient Greek hymn sung in honor of Bacchus: a short poem of a light character. [Gr. *Dithyrambos*, whose origin is unknown.]

DITHYRAMBIC, dith-i-ram'bik, *adj.* of or like a *dithyramb*: wild and boisterous.

DITANY, dit'a-ni, *n.* a genus of aromatic perennial plants, formerly much used medicinally as a tonic. [L. *dictamnus*, Gr. *diktamos*—*Diktē*, a mountain in Crete, where the plant grows abundantly.]

DITTO, dit'ō, contracted **Do.**, *n.* that which has been said: the same thing.—*adv.* as before, or aforesaid: in like manner. [It. *detto*—L. *dictum*, said, *pa.p.* of *dicō*, to say.]

DITTY, dit'i, *n.* a song: a little poem to be sung. [O. Fr. *dite*—L. *dictatum*, neuter of *dictatus*, *perf.p.* of *dicō*, to dictate.]

DITTY-BAG, dit'ti-bag, *n.* a small bag used by sailors for holding needles, thread, and other small necessities or odds and ends.

DIURETIC, di-ū-ret'ik, *adj.* tending to excite the *passing through* or discharge of urine.—*n.* a medicine causing this discharge. [Fr.—Gr. *diourētikos*—*dia*, through, and *ouron*, urine.]

DIURNAL, di-ūr'nal, *adj.*, *daily*: relating to or performed in a day.—*n.* in the R. C. Church, a breviary with daily services.—*adv.* **DIUR'NALLY**. [L. *diurnus*—*dies*, a day. See **JOURNAL**.]

DIVAN, di-van', *n.* the Turkish council of state: a court of justice: used poetically of any council or assembly: a council-chamber with cushioned seats: a sofa: a smoking room: a collection of poems. [Arab. and Pers. *diwān*, a tribunal.]

DIVARICATE, di-var'i-kāt, *v.i.* to part into two branches, to fork: to diverge.—*v.t.* to divide into two branches.—*n.* **DIVARICA'TION**. [L. *divarico*, *divaricatus*—*dis*, asunder, and *varico*, to spread the legs—*varus*, bent apart.]

DIVE, div, *v.i.* to *dip* or plunge into water: to plunge or go deeply into any matter. [A.S. *dufan*: Ice. *dyfa*. See **DIP**.]

DIVER, div'er, *n.* one who *dives*: a bird very expert at diving.

DIVERGE, di-verj', *v.i.* to incline or *turn asunder*: to tend from a common point in different directions.—*adv.* **DIVERG'INGLY**. [L. *dis*, asunder, *vergo*, to incline.]

DIVERGENCE, di-verj'ens, **DIVERG'ENCY**, di-verj'en-si, *n.* a going apart: tendency to recede from one point.

DIVERGENT, di-verj'ent, *adj.* tending to *diverge*: receding from one point.

DIVERS, di'verz, *adj.* sundry: several: more than one: (*B.*) same as **DIVERSE**. [See **DIVERT**.]

DIVERSE, di'vers or div-ers', *adj.* different: unlike: multiform: various.—*adv.* **DI'VERSELY** or **DIVERSE'LY**. [See **DIVERT**.]

DIVERSIFY, di-ver'si-fi, *v.t.* to make *diverse* or different: to give variety to:—*pr.p.* *diversifying*; *pa.p.* *diversified*.—*n.* **DIVERSIFICA'TION**. [L. *diversus*, and *facio*, to make.]

DIVERSION, di-ver'shun, *n.* act of *diverting* or turning aside: that which diverts: amusement, recreation: something done to turn the attention of an enemy from the principal point of attack.

DIVERSITY, di-ver'si-ti, *n.* state of being *diverse*: difference: unlikeness: variety.

DIVERT, di-vert', *v.t.* to *turn aside*: to

change the direction of: to turn the mind from business or study: to amuse.—*adj.* DIVERT'ING.—*adv.* DIVERT'INGLY. [L. *diverto*, *diversus*—*dis*, aside, and *verto*, to turn.]

DIVEST, di-vest', *v.t.* to strip or deprive of anything. [L. *dis*, priv., and *vestio*, to clothe—*vestis*, a garment.]

DIVIDE, di-vid', *v.t.* to part *asunder*: to part among, to allot, etc.: to set at variance: to separate into two parts (as in voting).—*v.i.* to part or open: to break friendship: to vote by separating into two bodies.—*adv.* DIVID'EDLY. [L. *divido*, *divisus*—*dis*, asunder, and root *vid*, to separate.]

DIVIDEND, div'i-dend, *n.* that which is to be *divided*: the share of a sum divided that falls to each individual. [L. *dividendum*—*divido*.]

DIVIDER, di-vid'er, *n.* he or that which divides.

DIVINATION, div'i-nā-shun, *n.* the act or practice of *divining*: prediction: conjecture.

DIVINE, di-vin', *adj.* belonging to or proceeding from *God*: devoted to *God's* service: holy: sacred: excellent in the highest degree.—*n.* one skilled in divine things: a minister of the gospel: a theologian.—*v.t.* to foresee or foretell as if divinely inspired: to guess or make out.—*v.i.* to profess or practice divination: to have forebodings.—*adv.* DIVINE'LY. [L. *divinus*, from *divus*, *deus*, a god.]

DIVINER, di-vin'er, *n.* one who *divines* or professes divination: a conjurer.

DIVING-BELL, div'ing-bel, *n.* a hollow vessel orig. *bell-shaped*, air-tight except at the bottom, in which one may descend into and work under water. [See DIVE.]

DIVINING-ROD, di-vin'ing-rod, *n.* a rod usually of hazel used by those professing to discover water or metals under ground.

DIVINITY, di-vin'i-ti, *n.* godhead: the nature or essence of *God*: *God*: a celestial being: any god: the science of divine things: theology. [See DIVINE.]

DIVISIBILITY, di-viz-i-bil'i-ti, *n.* quality of being divisible or separable.

DIVISIBLE, di-viz'i-bl, *adj.* capable of being *divided* or separated.—*adv.* DIVIS'IBLY.

DIVISION, di-vizh'un, *n.* act of *dividing*: state of being *divided*: that which divides: a partition: a barrier: the portion divided or separated: separation: difference in opinion, etc.: disunion: (*arith.*) the rule or process of finding how many times one number is contained in another.

DIVISIONAL, di-vizh'un-al, *adj.* pertaining to or marking a *division* or separation.

DIVISIVE, di-vī'ziv, *adj.* forming *division* or separation: creating discord.

DIVISIVENESS, di-viz'iv-nes, *n.* the state or quality of being *divisive*: tending to split up or separate into units. "So invincible is man's tendency to unite, with all the invincible *divisiveness* he has."—*Carlyle*.

DIVISOR, di-vī'zor, *n.* (*arith.*) the number which *divides* the dividend.

DIVORCE, di-vōrs', *n.* the legal *separation* of husband and wife: the sentence by which a marriage is dissolved.—*v.t.* to separate: to sunder: to dissolve the marriage-contract of: to put away.—*n.* DIVORC'ER. [Fr.—L. *divortium*—*divortere*, another form of *divertere*. See DIVERT.]

DIVORCEMENT, di-vōrs'ment, *n.* (*B.*) divorce.

DIVULGE, di-vulj', *v.t.* to spread abroad among the *vulgar* or the *people*: to make

public: to reveal. [L. *dis*, among, and *vulgus*, the common people. See FOLK.]

DIVULSION, di-vul'shun, *n.* act of *pulling* or rending *asunder* or away. [L. *dis*, asunder, and *vello*, *vulsus*, to pull.]

DIVULSIVE, di-vul'siv, *adj.* tending to *pull asunder*.

DIZEN, diz'n or diz'n, *v.t.* (*obs.*) to dress: to deck: to dress gaudily. [Orig. to put a bunch of flax on the distaff, from an E. form found also in Low Ger. *diesse*, the bunch of flax on the distaff. See DISTAFF.]

DIZZINESS, diz'i-nes, *n.* giddiness.

DIZZY, diz'i, *adj.*, *dazed*: giddy: confused: causing giddiness: unthinking: heedless.—*v.t.* to make dizzy: to confuse. [A.S. *dysig*, foolish, silly; O. Dut. *duyzigh*: Dan. *dösig*, drowsy; conn. with E. DAZE, DOZE.]

DO, dö, *v.t.* to perform any action: to bring about or effect: to accomplish or finish: to prepare: to put or bring into any form or state.—TO DO ON, to don or put on; TO DO OFF, to doff or put off; TO DO AWAY, to remove or destroy; TO BE DONE FOR, to be defeated or ruined.—*v.i.* to act or behave:—*pr.p.* do'ing; *pa.t.* did; *pa.p.* done (*dun*). [A.S. *don*; Dut. *doen*, Ger. *thun*; conn. with Gr. *tithemi*, to put, place.]

DO, dö, *v.i.* to fare or get on, as to health: to succeed: to suit or avail. [Prov. E. *dow*, to avail, to be worth; from A.S. *dugan*, to be worth; Ger. *taugen*, to be strong, to be worth. See DOUGHTY.]

DO-ALL, dö'awl, *n.* a servant, official or dependent who does all sorts of work: a factotum. *Fuller*.

DOATING-PIECE, dö't'ing-pēs, *n.* a person or thing doatingly loved: a darling. *Richardson*.

DOBBIE, dob'i, *n.* a kind of spirit or hobgoblin akin to the Scotch *Bronnie*. *Sir W. Scott*. [Northern English.]

DOUGHTER, dokh'ter, *n.* daughter. [Scotch.]

DOCILE, dö'sil or dos'il, *adj.*, *teachable*: ready to learn: easily managed. [L. *docilis*—*doceo*, to teach.]

DOCILITY, do-sil'i-ti, *n.*, *teachableness*: aptness.

DOCK, dok, *n.* a troublesome weed with large leaves and a long root, difficult to eradicate. [A.S. *doce*; prob. from Gael. *dogha*, a burdock; perhaps allied to Gr. *daukos*, a kind of carrot.]

DOCK, dok, *v.t.* to *cut short*: to curtail: to cut off: to clip.—*n.* the part of a tail left after clipping. [W. *toeiaw*, to cut short; cf. Ice. *dockr*, a stumpy tail.]

DOCK, dok, *n.* an inclosure or artificial basin near a harbor or river, for the reception of vessels: the box in court where the accused stands.—*v.t.* to place in a dock. [O. Dut. *dokke*; perh. from Low L. *doga*, a canal—Gr. *dochē*, a receptacle—*dechomai*, to receive.]

DOCKAGE, dok'āj, *n.* a charge for the use of a *dock*.

DOCKET, dok'et, *n.* a summary of a larger writing: a bill or ticket affixed to anything: a label: a list or register of cases in court.—*v.t.* to make a summary of the heads of a writing: to enter in a book: to mark the contents of papers on the back:—*pr.p.* dock'eting; *pa.p.* dock'eted. [Dim. of Dock, to curtail.]

DOCKYARD, dok'yārd, *n.* a *yard* or store near a *dock*, where ships are built and naval stores kept.

DOCTOR, dok'tur, *n.* one who has received from a university the highest degree in a faculty: a physician.—*adj.* DOCT'ORAL. [L. (*lit.*) a *teacher*—*doceo*, to teach.]

DOCTORATE, dok'tur-āt, *n.* a *doctor's* degree.

DOCTRINAL, dok'trin-al, *adj.* relating to or containing *doctrine*: relating to the act of teaching.—*adv.* DOCT'RINALLY.

DOCTRINE, dok'trin, *n.* a thing *taught*: a principle of belief: what the Scriptures teach on any subject: (*B.*) act or manner of teaching. [See DOCTOR.]

DOCUMENT, dok'ū-ment, *n.* a paper containing information or the proof of anything. [L. *documentum*—*doceo*, to teach.]

DOCUMENTAL, dok-ū-ment'al, DOCU-MENTARY, dok-ū-ment'ar-i, *adj.* relating to or found in *documents*.

DODDY-POLE, DODDY-POLL, dod'di-pōl, *n.* a stupid, silly fellow: a numskull. "Doddy-poles and dunderheads."—*Sterne*.

DODECAGON, dö-dek'a-gon, *n.* a plane figure having *twelve* equal angles and sides. [Gr. *dōdeka*, twelve, and *gōnia*, an angle.]

DODECÁHEDRON, dö-dek-a-hē'dron, *n.* a solid figure, having *twelve* equal pentagonal bases or faces. [Gr. *dōdeka*, twelve, and *hedra*, a base, a side.]

DODGE, doj, *v.i.* to start aside or shift about: to evade or use mean tricks: to shuffle or quibble.—*v.t.* to evade by a sudden shift of place.—*n.* an evasion: a trick: a quibble.—*n.* DOGG'ER. [Ety. dub.]

DODO, dö'dō, *n.* a large clumsy bird, now extinct, once found in Mauritius and Madagascar. [Port. *dovado*, silly.]

DOE, dö, *n.* the female of the fallow-deer or buck. [A.S. *da*; Dan. *daa*, a deer.]

DOES, duz, third pers. sing. pres. ind. of DO.

DOESKIN, dö'skin, *n.* the skin of a doe: a twilled cloth, named from its likeness to the skin of a doe.

DOFF, dof, *v.t.* to *do* or take *off*: to rid one's self of. [A contr. of *do off*.]

DOG, dog, *n.* a domestic quadruped: a term of contempt: one of two constellations of stars: an andiron: an iron hook for holding logs of wood.—*v.t.* to follow as a *dog*: to follow and watch constantly: to worry with importunity:—*pr.p.* dogg'ing; *pa.p.* dogged'.—*n.* DOGG'ER. [Not in A.S.; Dut. *dog*, a mastiff; Ger. *dogge*, *docke*.]

DOG-BRIER, dog'-brī'er, *n.* the *brier dog-rose*.

DOGCART, dog'kart, *n.* a one-horse *carriage* for sportsmen, so called from dogs being carried inside.

DOGCHEAP, dog'chēp, *adj.*, *cheap* as *dog's* meat: very cheap.

DOGDAY, dog'dā, *n.* one of the *days* when the *Dogstar* rises and sets with the sun, between the end of July and the beginning of September.

DOGE, döj, *n.* formerly the chief-magistrate in Venice and Genoa. [It. prov. for *duce*—E. *duke*—L. *dux*, a leader—*duco*, to lead.]

DOGFISH, dog'fish, *n.* a species of British shark, so named from their habit of following their prey like *dogs* hunting in packs.

DOGGED, dog'ed, *adj.* surly like an angry *dog*: sullen: obstinate.—*adv.* DOGG'EDLY.—*n.* DOGG'EDNESS.

DOGGEREL, dog'er-el, *n.* irregular measures in burlesque poetry, so named in contempt: worthless verses.—*adj.* irregular: mean. [From DOG.]

DOGGISH, dog'ish, *adj.* like a *dog*: churlish: brutal.—*adv.* DOGG'ISHLY.—*n.* DOGG'ISHNESS.

DOG-LOOKED, dog'-lōokt, *adj.* having a hang-dog look. "A wretched kind of a *dog-looked* fellow."—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

DOGMA, dog'ma, *n.* a settled opinion: a principle or tenet: a doctrine laid down with authority. [Gr., an opinion, from

dokēō, to think, allied to *L. decet*. See **DECENT**.

DOG-MAN, dog'-man, *n.* one who deals in dog's meat.

And filch the *dog-man's* meat
To feed the offspring of God.

—Mrs. Browning.

DOGMATIC, dog-mat'ik, **DOGMATICAL**, dog-mat'ik-al, *adj.* pertaining to a *dogma*: asserting a thing as if it were a dogma: asserting positively: overbearing.—*adv.* **DOGMATICALLY**.

DOGMATISM, dog'-ma-tizm, *n.*, *dogmatic* or positive assertion of opinion.

DOGMATIST, dog'-ma-tist, *n.* one who makes positive assertions.

DOGMATIZE, dog'-ma-tiz, *v.i.* to state one's opinion *dogmatically* or arrogantly.—*n.* **DOGMATIZER**.

DOGROSE, dog'rōz, *n.* the *rose* of the *dog-brier*.

DOG'S-EAR, dogz'-ēr, *n.* the corner of the leaf of a book turned down, like a *dog's ear*.—*v.t.* to turn down the corners of leaves:—*pa.p.* *dog's-eared*.

DOGSTAR, dog'stār, *n.* *Sirius*, a *star* of the first magnitude, whose rising and setting with the sun gave name to the *dogdays*.

DOILY, doi'li, *n.* a small napkin used at dessert. [Prob. from *Dut. dwaal*—*E. towel*.]

DOINGS, dōō'ingz, *n.pl.*, *things done*, events: behavior.

DOIT, doit, *n.* a small Dutch coin worth about a quarter of a cent: a thing of little or no value. [*Dut. duit*. Origin *dub*.]

DOLE, dōl, *v.t.* to *deal out* in small portions.—*n.* a share distributed: something given in charity: a small portion. [From root of **DEAL**, to divide.]

DOLE, dōl, *n.* (*obs.*) *pain*: *grief*: heaviness at heart. [O. Fr. *doel*, Fr. *deuil*, *grief*—*L. doleo*, to feel pain.]

DOLEFUL, dōl'fool, *adj.* full of *dole* or *grief*: melancholy.—*adv.* **DOLEFULLY**.—*n.* **DOLEFULNESS**.

DOLESOME, dōl'sum, *adj.* dismal.—*adv.* **DOLESOMELY**.

DOLL, dol, *n.* a puppet or toy-baby for a child. [*Dut. dollen*, to sport, O. *Dut. dol*, a whipping-top; cf. *dol*, mad; or perh. familiar for *Dorothy*.]

DOLLAR, dol'ar, *n.* a money denomination of the United States, worth 100 cents. [Ger., short for *Joachimsthaler*, because first coined at the silver mines in Joachimsthal (Joachim's dale) in Bohemia.]

DOLLOP, dol'lop, *n.* a lump: a mass. *R. D. Blackmore*. (Colloq.)

DOLLY, dol'li, *n.* a primitive form of apparatus for clothes-washing, consisting of a wooden disc furnished with from three to five rounded legs with rounded ends, and a handle with a cross-piece rising from the centre. The dolly is jerked rapidly round in different directions in a tub or box containing water and the clothes to be washed.

DOLLY, dol'li, *n.* a sweetheart: a mistress: a paramour: a doxy. [Dim. of *doll*. Old slang.]

Drink, and dance, and pipe, and play,
Kisse our *dollies* night and day.—Herrick.

DOLMEN, dol'men, *n.* a *stone table*: an ancient structure of two or more unhewn stones placed erect in the earth and supporting a large stone. [Celtic *dawl*, table, *maen*, a stone.]

DOLOMITE, dol'o-mit, *n.* a magnesian limestone, so called from the French geologist *Dolomieu*.

DOLOR, dō'lor, *n.*, *pain*: *grief*: anguish. [L.]

DOLORIFIC, dol-or-if'ik, *adj.*, *causing* or *expressing dolor*, pain, or grief. [L. *dolor*, *facio*, to make.]

DOLOROUS, dol'or-us, *adj.* full of *dolor*, pain, or grief: *doleful*.—*adv.* **DOLOROUSLY**. [L. *dolorosus*.]

DOLPHIN, dol'fin, *n.* an animal of the whale kind, found in all seas, about 8 or 10 feet long: the coryphene, a fish about 5 feet in length, noted for the brilliancy of its colors when dying.—In *Greek antiqu.* a ponderous mass of lead or iron suspended from the yard-arm of a vessel and suddenly let down upon an enemy's ships.—In *naut.* a spar or buoy made fast to an anchor, and usually supplied with a ring to enable vessels to ride by it. Also a mooring-post placed at the entrance of a dock. It is generally composed of a series of piles driven near to each other, in a circle, and brought together and capped over at the top. The name is also sometimes applied to the mooring-post placed along a quay or wharf.—In *milit.* a handle of a gun or mortar made in the form of a dolphin.—In *astron.* a constellation, so called from its fancied resemblance to a dolphin.—In *arch.* a technical term applied to the pipe and cover at a source for the supply of water. Also an emblem of love and social feeling frequently introduced as an ornament to coronas suspended in churches.—**DOLPHIN OF THE MAST** (*naut.*), a kind of wreath, formed of plaited cordage, to be fastened occasionally round the masts of a vessel as a support to the puddening. [O. Fr. *dauphin*—*L. delphinus*.]

DOLPHINET, dol'fin-et, *n.* a female dolphin.

DOLPHIN-FLY, dol'fin-flī, *n.* an insect of the aphid tribe (*Aphis fabae*), which destroys the leaves of bean-crops, thus rendering the plants incapable of bringing the ordinary amount of seeds to perfection. Called also, from its black color, the **COLLIER APHIS**.

DOLPHIN-STRIKER, dol'fin-strīk-er, *n.* *naut.* same as **MARTINGALE**, a spar.

DOLT, dōlt, *n.* a *dull* or stupid fellow. [**DOLT**—*dulled* or blunted. See **DULL**.]

DOLTISH, dōlt'ish, *adj.* dull: stupid.—*adv.* **DOLTISHLY**.—*n.* **DOLTISHNESS**.

DOLVEN, pp. from *delve*, buried.

All quicke I would be *dolven* deepe.—Chaucer.

DOM, dom, *n.* a title in the middle ages given to the pope, and afterwards to some Roman Catholic dignitaries and some monastic orders. In Portugal and Brazil this title is universally given to the higher classes. [L. *dominus*, a master, a lord.]

DOM, dom, a termination used to denote jurisdiction, or property and jurisdiction: primarily, *doom*, judgment: as in *kingdom*, *earldom*. Hence it is used to denote state, condition, or quality, as in *wisdom*, *freedom*. [A.S. *dōm*, judgment, authority—*E. doom*; *Ice. domr*; O. Ger. *tuom*; Ger. *-thum*.]

DOMAIN, do-mān', *n.* what one is *master of* or has *dominion* over: an estate: territory. [Fr. *domaine*—*L. dominium*, *dominus*, a master.]—**RIGHT OF EMINENT DOMAIN**, the superiority or dominion of the sovereign power over all the property within the state, by which it is entitled to appropriate, by constitutional agency, any part necessary to the public good, compensation being given for what is taken.

All these must first be trampled down
Beneath our feet, if we would gain
In the bright fields of fair renown
The right of eminent domain.
—Longfellow.

DOMANIAL, dō-mā-ni-al, *adj.* relating to domains or landed estates. "In all *domanial* and fiscal causes, and wherever the private interests of the Crown stood

in competition with those of a subject, the former enjoyed enormous and superior advantages."—Hallam.

DOM-BOC, dom'-bok, *n.* (*lit.*) *doom-book*: the book of laws, now lost, compiled under the direction of King Alfred, and containing the local customs of the several provinces of the kingdom. [A.S.]

DOME, dōm, *n.* a structure raised above the roof of large buildings, usually hemispherical: a large *cupola*: a cathedral: (*poet.*) a building.—*adj.* **DOMED**, having a dome. [Fr. *dôme*, *It. duomo*, first meant a town-hall or public building; then the cupola on such a building; *It. duomo* and *Ger. dom* are applied to the principal church of a place with or without a cupola.—*Gr.* and *L. domus*, a house, a temple—*Gr. demo*, to build.]

DOMESDAY—or **DOOMSDAY-BOOK**, dōōmz'dā-book, *n.* a *book* compiled by order of William the Conqueror, containing a survey of all the lands in England, their value, owners, etc.; so called from its authority in *doom* or judgment on the matters contained in it.

DOMESTIC, do-mes'tik, *adj.* belonging to the *house*: remaining much at home, private: tame: not foreign.—*n.* a servant in the house.—*adv.* **DOMESTICALLY**.—*n.* **DOMESTICITY**. [L. *domesticus*—*domus*, a house.]

DOMESTICATE, do-mes'tik-āt, *v.t.* to make *domestic* or familiar: to tame.—Also, *v.i.* to live at home: to lead a quiet home-life: to become a member of a family circle. "I would rather . . . see her married to some honest and tender-hearted man, whose love might induce him to *domesticate* with her, and to live peaceably and pleasingly within his family circle, than to see her mated with a prince of the blood."—Henry Brooke.—*n.* **DOMESTICATION**.

DOMICILE, dom'i-sil, *n.* a *house*: an abode: in *law*, the place where a person has his home, or where he has his family residence and principal place of business. The constitution of domicile depends on the concurrence of two elements—1st, residence in a place; and 2d, the intention of the party to make that place his home. *Domicile* is of three kinds—1st, *domicile of origin* or *nativity*, depending on that of the parents at the time of birth; 2d, *domicile of choice*, which is voluntarily acquired by the party; and 3d, *domicile by operation of law*, as that of a wife, arising from marriage. The term *domicile* is sometimes used to signify the length of residence required by the law of some countries for the purpose of founding jurisdiction in civil actions; in Scotland, residence for at least forty days within the country constitutes a *domicile* as to jurisdiction.—*v.t.* to establish a fixed residence.—*adj.* **DOMICILIARY**. [L. *domicilium*—*domus*, a house.]

DOMICILLATE, dom-i-sil'yāt, *v.t.* to establish in a permanent residence.—*n.* **DOMICILLATION**.

DOMINANT, dom'in-ant, *adj.* prevailing: predominant.—*n.* (*music*) the fifth note of the scale in its relation to the first and third. [L. *dominans*, -antis, pr.p. of *dominor*, to be master.]

DOMINATE, dom'in-āt, *v.t.* to be *lord* over: to govern: to prevail over. [L. *dominor*, to be master—*dominus*, master—*domare*—*E. TAME*.]

DOMINATION, dom-in-ā'shun, *n.*, *government*: absolute authority: tyranny. [L. *dominatio*.]

DOMINATIVE, dom'in-a-tiv, *adj.*, *governing*: arbitrary.

DOMINEER, dom-in-ēr', *v.i.* to *rule* arbitrarily: to command haughtily.

DOMINICAL, do-min'ik-al, *adj.* belonging to Our Lord, as the Lord's Prayer, the Lord's Day.—**DOMINICAL LETTER**, one of the seven letters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, used in almanacs, etc., to mark the Sundays throughout the year. The first seven days of the year being marked in their order by the above letters in their order, the following seven and all consecutive sets of seven days to the end of the year are similarly marked, so that on whatever day the first Sunday of the year falls the letter which marks it will mark all the other Sundays of the year. After twenty-eight years the same letters return in their order. [L. *dominicus*—*dominus*, lord, master.]

DOMINICAN, do-min'i-kan, *adj.* belonging to St. Dominic or to the Dominicans.—*n.* a friar or monk of the order of St. Dominic, founded early in the thirteenth century.

DOMINIE, dom'i-ni, *n.* a schoolmaster: a pedagogue. [Scotch.] In the sense of schoolmaster this word is also met with in old English authors. "The dainty dominie, the schoolmaster."—*Beau. and Fl.* [From L. *domine*, vocative case of *dominus*, a lord or master.]

DOMINIUM, dō-min'i-um, *n.* a term in the Roman law used to signify ownership of a thing, as opposed to a mere life-interest, to an equitable right, to a merely possessory right, or to a right against a person, such as a covenantor has against a covenantor.—**DOMINIUM DIRECTUM**, in feudal law, the superiority or interest vested in the superior.—**DOMINIUM UTILE**, the property or the vassal's interest, as distinguished from the superiority. [See **DOMAIN**.]

DOMINION, do-min'yun, *n.* lordship: highest power and authority: control: the country or persons governed:—*pl.* (*B.*) angelic and powerful spirits.

DOMINO, dom'i-no, *n.* a cape with a hood worn by a master or by a priest: a long cloak of black silk, with a hood, used for disguise:—*pl.* **DOMINOES** (-nōz), the name of a game, so called because the pieces are (partly) colored black. [Sp. *domine*, a master or teacher.]

DON, don, *n.* a Spanish title, corresponding to English Sir, formerly applied only to noblemen, now to all classes.—*fem.* **DONNA**. [Sp., from L. *dominus*.]

DON, don, *v.t.* to do or put on: to assume:—*pr.p.* *donning*; *pa.p.* *donned*. [A contr. of *do on*.]

DONATION, do-nā'shun, *n.* act of giving: that which is given, a gift of money or goods: (*law*) the act by which a person freely transfers his title to anything to another. [L. *donatio*—*dono*, *donatum*—*donum*, a gift—*do*, to give.]

DONATIST, don'at-ist, *n.* one of a body of African schismatics of the fourth century, so named from their founder Donatus, bishop of Casa Nigra in Numidia, who taught that though Christ was of the same substance with the Father yet that He was less than the Father, that the Catholic Church was not infallible, but had erred in his time and become practically extinct, and that he was to be the restorer of it. All joining the sect required to be rebaptized, baptism by the impure church being invalid.

DONATIVE, don'a-tiv, *n.* a gift: a gratuity: a benefice presented by the founder or patron without reference to the bishop.—*adj.* vested or vesting by donation. [L. *donativum*.]

DONE, dun, *pa.p.* of **DO**: also completely exhausted: extremely fatigued: tired out: done up—in this sense sometimes followed by *for*. "She is rather done

for this morning, and must not go so far without help."—*Miss Austen*.

Not so the Holland fleet, who, tired and done,
Stretched on their decks like weary oxen lie.
—*Dryden*.

DONEE, do-nē', *n.* one who receives a gift.

DONI, dō'ni, *n.* a clumsy kind of boat used on the coast of Coromandel and Ceylon; sometimes decked, and occasionally furnished with an outrigger. The donis are about 70 ft. long, 20 ft. broad, and 12 ft. deep; have one mast and a lug-sail, and are navigated in fine weather only.

DONJON, dun'jun, *n.* a strong central tower in ancient castles, to which the garrison retreated when hard pressed.

[Fr., from Low L. *domjio*—*domnio*, for Low L. *dominio* (=L. *dominium*, dominion), because the tower dominated over the rest. See **DUNGEON**.]

DONKEY, dong'ke, *n.* the ass. [—*Dun-ik-ie*, a double dim. of **DUN**, from its color.]

DONKEY-ENGINE, dong'kē-en-jin, *n.* in *mach.* a small steam-engine used where no great power is required, and often to perform some subsidiary operation. Donkey-engines in steam-vessels, etc., are supplied with steam from the main engine, and are used for pumping water into the boilers, raising large weights, and other similar purposes.

DONKEY-PUMP, dong'kē-pump, *n.* a steam-pump for feeding boilers.

DONNISH, don'ish, *adj.* pertaining to or characteristic of a don of a university. "Donnish books."—*George Eliot*. (University slang.)

DONOR, dō'nor, *n.* a giver: a benefactor.

DO-NOTHING, dōō'-nu-thing, *adj.* doing no work: idle: indolent. "Any do-nothing canon there at the abbey."—*Kingsley*.

DO-NOTHINGNESS, dōō'-nu'thing-ness, *n.* idleness: indolence. "A situation of similar affluence and do-nothingness."—*Miss Austen*.

DONZEL, don'zel, *n.* a young attendant: a page: a youth of good quality not yet knighted. "Esquire to a knight-errant, donzel to the damsels."—*Butler*. [It. *donzello*, Sp. *doncel*, from Low L. *doncellus*, *domnicellus*, *dominicellus*, dim. of L. *dominus*, a lord.]

DOOM, dōōm, *n.* judgment: condemnation: destiny: ruin: final judgment.—*v.t.* to pronounce judgment on: to sentence: to condemn:—*pr.p.* *dōōm'ing*; *pa.p.* *dōōmed'*. [A.S. *dom*, judgment; allied to Gr. *themis*, justice.]

DOOMSDAY, dōōmz'dā, *n.* the day of doom, the day when the world will be judged.

DOON, dōōn, *n.* a Cingalese name for *Doona zeylanica*, nat. order Dipterocarpaceæ, a large tree inhabiting Ceylon. The timber is much used for building. It also yields a resin which is made into varnish.

DOONGA, dōōn'ga, *n.* a canoe made out of a single piece of wood, employed for navigating the marshes and the branches of the mouth of the Ganges. The doongas are used by a miserable population, chiefly for obtaining salt, in marshy unhealthy tracts, infested with tigers.

DOOR, dōr, *n.* the usual entrance into a house or into a room: the wooden frame on hinges closing up the entrance: a means of approach or access. [A.S. *durru*; Gr. *thura*, L. *fores* (pl.), a door, allied to Sans. *dvar*, an opening, from a root meaning to blow.]

DOQUET, dok'et, a form of **DOCKET**.

DOR, **DORR**, dor, *n.* a species of beetle, so called from its *droning* sound. [A.S. *dora*, a drone, locust.]

DORÉ-BULLION, dō'rā-bul-yon, *n.* bullion containing a certain quantity of gold alloyed with base metal. [Fr. *doré*, gilt,

dorer, to gild or plate, from L. *deaurare*, to gild—*de*, from, and *aurum*, gold.]

DORÉE, do-ré' or dō'rā, *n.* a fish of a golden-yellow color, called also **DORY** and **JOHN DORÉE**. [DORÉE is the Fr. *dorée*, from verb *dorer*, to gild—L. *deaurare*, to gild—*de*, of, with, and *aurum*, gold. John is simply the ordinary name.]

DORIC, dor'ik, *adj.* belonging to Doris in Greece: denoting one of the Grecian orders of architecture: a dialect of the Greek language distinguished by the use of broad vowel sounds: any dialect having this character, as Scotch.—**DORIAN** or **DORIC MODE** or **MOOD**, in *music*, the oldest of the authentic modes or keys of the Greeks. Its character is severe, tempered with gravity and joy, and is adapted both to religious services and to war. Many of the most characteristic Gaelic airs are written in the Dorian mode.

In perfect phalanx, to the Dorian mood
Of flutes and soft recorders.—*Milton*.

Strictly speaking, music in the Dorian mode is written on a scale having its semi-tones between the second and third and the sixth and seventh notes of the scale, instead of between the third and fourth and seventh and eighth as in what is now called the natural or normal scale. In other words, the second note of the normal scale acquires something of the dignity, force, or position of a tonic, and upon it the melodies of the Dorian mode close. [Fr. *dorique*, from L. *Doricus*—Gr. *Dōris*.]

DORKING, dork'ing, *n.* a species of barn-door fowl, distinguished by having five claws on each foot, so named because bred largely at *Dorking* in Surrey, England.

DORMANCY, dor'man-si, *n.* quiescence.

DORMANT, dor'mant, *adj.* sleeping: at rest: not used: in a sleeping posture: (*arch.*) leaning.—*n.* a crossbeam: a joist. [Fr., *pr.p.* of *dormir*, from L. *dormio*, to sleep.]

DORMAR, dor'mer, *n.* a beam: a sleeper.

DORMER-WINDOW, dor'mer-win'dō, *n.* a vertical window, esp. of a sleeping-room (formerly called *dormer*), on the sloping roof of a house. [Fr. *dormir*, to sleep.]

DORMITORY, dor'mi-tor-i, *n.* a large sleeping-chamber with many beds. [L. *dormitorium*—*dormio*, to sleep.]

DORMOUSE, dor'mows, *n.* (*pl.* **DORMICE**, dor'mis), the popular name of the several species of Myoxus, a genus of mammalia of the order Rodentia. The common dormouse is the *M. (Muscardinus) avellanarius*, which attains the size of the common mouse; the fat dormouse is the *M. glis*, a native of France and the south of Europe; the garden dormouse is the *M. (Ehomyis) nitela*, a native of the temperate parts of Europe and Asia.

The dormice pass the winter in a lethargic or torpid state, only occasionally waking, and applying to their stock of provisions hoarded up for that season. [Prob. from Fr. *dormeuse*, a sleeper (*fem.*), as it is called in Languedoc *radourmeire*, *dourmeire* being = sleeper, and in Suffolk, "sleeper"; or it may be from the provincial *dorm*, to sleep, and *mouse*, meaning lit. the sleeping-mouse. The origin in both cases would be the Fr. *dormir*, to sleep, L. *dormire*, to sleep.]

DORSAL, dor'sal, *adj.* pertaining or belonging to the back. [L. *dorsum*, the back.]

DORY. See **DORÉE**.

DOSE, dōs, *n.* the quantity of medicine given to be taken at one time: a portion: anything disagreeable that must be taken.—*v.t.* to order or give in doses: to give anything nauseous to. [Fr., from Gr. *dosis*, a giving—*didōmi*, to give.]

DOST, dust, second pers. sing. pres. ind. of Do.]

DOT, dot, *n.* any small mark made with a pen or sharp point.—*v.t.* to mark with dots: to diversify with objects.—*v.i.* to form dots:—*pr.p.* dott'ing; *pa.p.* dott'ed. [Ety. dub.]

DOTAGE, dōt'āj, *n.* a doting: childishness of old age: excessive fondness.

DOTAL, dō'tal, *adj.* pertaining to dowry or to dower. [L. *dotalis*—*dos*, *dotis*, a dowry.]

DOTARD, dōt'ard, *n.* one who *dotes*: one showing the weakness of old age, or excessive fondness.

DOTATION, do-tā'shun, *n.* the act of bestowing a dowry on a woman: an endowment. [Low L. *dotatio*.]

NOTE, dōt, *v.i.* to be weakly affectionate: to show excessive love.—*adv.* DOT'INGLY. [E.; Dut. *doten*, to be silly, Scot. *doitet*, stupid; Fr. *radoter*, to rave, is from the same root.]

DOTH, duth, third pers. sing. pres. ind. of Do.]

DOTTLE, dot'l, *n.* a small rounded lump or mass: especially, the tobacco remaining in the bottom of a pipe after smoking, and which is often put on the top of fresh tobacco when refilling. [Scotch.] "A snuffer-tray containing scraps of half-smoked tobacco, 'pipe dottles,' as he called them, which were carefully re-smoked over and over again till nothing but ash was left."—*Kingsley*. [A dim. corresponding to *dot*, the meaning connecting it more closely with Dut. *dot*, a small bundle of wool, etc.; Sw. *dott*, a little heap.]

DOUBLE, dub'l, *adj.*, *twofold*: twice as much: two of a sort together: in pairs: acting two parts, insincere.—*adv.* DOUB'LY. [Fr.—L. *duplus*—*duo*, two, and *plus*, akin to *plenus*, full.]

DOUBLE, dub'l, *v.t.* to multiply by two: to fold.—*v.i.* to increase to twice the quantity: to wind in running.—*n.* twice as much: a duplicate: one's wraith or apparition: a trick.

DOUBLE-BASS, dub'l-bās, *n.* the lowest-toned musical instrument of the violin form.

DOUBLE-CONE, dub'l-kōn, *n.* in *arch.* a Norman ornament consisting of two cones joined base to base (or apex to apex), a series of these forming the enrichment of a moulding.

DOUBLE-DEALING, dub'l-dēl'ing, *n.* insincere dealing: duplicity.

DOUBLE-ENTRY, dub'l-en'tri, *n.* book-keeping in which two entries are made of every transaction.

DOUBLENESS, dub'l-nes, *n.* duplicity.

DOUBLE-SHOT, dub'l-shot, *v.t.* to load, as a cannon, with double the usual weight of shot for the purpose of increasing the destructive power. This practice is not adopted with the heavier and more perfect guns of the present day.

DOUBLET, dub'let, *n.* a pair: an inner garment: name given to words that are really the same, but vary somewhat in spelling and signification, as *desk*, *disc* and *dish*, *describe* and *descry*. [O. Fr., dim. of *double*.]

DOUBLOON, dub-lōōn', *n.* a Sp. gold coin, so called because it is *double* the value of a pistole.

DOUBT, dōwt, *v.i.* to waver in opinion: to be uncertain: to hesitate: to suspect.—*v.t.* to hold in doubt: to distrust. [O. Fr. *doubter*—L. *dubito*, from root *dub* in *dubius*, doubtful.]

DOUBT, dōwt, *n.* uncertainty of mind: suspicion: fear: a thing doubted or questioned.—*n.* DOUBT'ER.—*adv.* DOUBT'INGLY.]

DOUBTFUL, dōwt'fool, *adj.* full of doubt: undetermined: not clear: not secure: suspicious: not confident.—*adv.* DOUBT'FULLY.—*n.* DOUBT'FULNESS.

DOUBTLESS, dōwt'les, *adv.* without doubt: certainly.—*adv.* DOUBT'LESSLY.

DOUCEUR, dōō-ser', *n.* sweetness of manner: something intended to please, a present or a bribe. [Fr., from *doux*, *douce*—L. *dulcis*, sweet.]

DOUCHE, dōōsh, *n.* a jet of water directed upon the body from a pipe. [Fr.—It. *doccia*, a water-pipe, from L. *duco*, to lead.]

DOUGH, dō, *n.* a mass of flour or meal moistened and kneaded, but not baked. [A.S. *dah*; Ger. *teig*, Ice. *deig*, dough, from a root found in Goth. *deigan*, to knead; conn. with DIKE, and with L. *fl(n)go*, to mould.]

DOUGHTY, dōw'ti, *adj.*, *able*, *strong*: brave. [A.S. *dyhtig*, valiant—*dugan*, to be strong; Ger. *tüchtig*, solid, *able*—*taugen*, to be strong. See DO, to fare or get on.]

DOUGHY, dō'i, *adj.* like *dough*: soft.

DOUNE, dōws, *v.t.* to plunge into water: to slacken suddenly, as a sail.—*v.i.* to fall suddenly into water. [Ety. unknown.]

DOVE, dūv, *n.* a pigeon: a word of endearment. [A.S. *duva*—*dūfan*, to dive; perh. from its habit of ducking the head.]

DOVECOT, dūv'kot, DOVECOTE, dūv'kōt, *n.* a small cot or box in which pigeons breed.

DOVELET, dūv'let, *n.* a young or small dove.

DOVE-PLANT, dūv'-plant, *n.* an orchidaceous plant (*Peristeria elata*) of Central America, so called from the resemblance of the column of the flower to a dove hovering with expanded wings, somewhat like the conventional dove seen in artistic representations of the Holy Ghost. The plant has large, striated, green, pseudo-bulbs, bearing three to five lanceolate, strongly-ribbed, and plicate leaves. The upper part of the flower-stem is occupied by a spike of almost globose, very sweet-scented flowers of a creamy-white, dotted with lilac on the base of the lip.

DOVETAIL, dūv'tāl, *n.* a mode of fastening boards together by fitting pieces shaped like a *dove's tail* spread out into corresponding cavities.—*v.t.* to fit one thing into another.

DOWABLE, dōw'a-bl, *adj.* that may be endowed: entitled to dower.

DOWAGER, dōw'a-jer, *n.* a widow with a dower or jointure: a title given to a widow to distinguish her from the wife of her husband's heir. [O. Fr. *douagiere*—Low L. *dotarium*—L. *dotare*, to endow. See DOWER.]

DOWER, dōw'er, *n.* a jointure, that part of the husband's property which his widow enjoys during her life—sometimes used for DOWRY.—*adjs.* DOWER'ED, furnished with dower, DOWER'LESS, without dower. [Fr. *douaire*—Low L. *doarium*, *dotarium*—L. *dotō*, to endow—*dos*, *dotis*, a dowry—*do*, Gr. *di-dō-mi*, to give.]

DOWLAS, dōw'las, *n.* a coarse linen cloth. [Fr. *douilleux*—*douille*, soft—L. *ductilis*, pliant—*duco*, to draw.]

DOWN, dōwn, *n.* the soft hair under the feathers of fowls: the hairy covering of the seeds of certain plants: anything which soothes or invites to repose. [From root of Ice. *dunn*, Ger. *dunst*, vapor, dust. See DUST.]

DOWN, dōwn, *n.* a bank of sand thrown up by the sea:—*pl.* a tract of hilly land, used for pasturing sheep. [A.S. *dun*, a hill (cog. with *tun*, a fort), found in all

the Teut. and Romance languages; prob. from Celt. *dun*, which is found in many names of places, as Dunkeld.]

DOWN, dōwn, *adv.* from a higher to a lower position: on the ground: from earlier to later times.—*prep.* along a descent: from a higher to a lower position or state. [A. corr. of M.E. *a-down*, *adun*—A.S. of *dune*, "from the hill"—A.S. *dun*, a hill. See DOWN, a bank of sand.]

DOWNBEARD, dōwn'bērd, *n.* the downy or winged seed of the thistle. "It is frightful to think how every idle volume flies abroad like an idle globular *downbeard*, embryo of new millions."—*Caryle*.

DOWNCAST, dōwn'kast, *adj.*, *cast* or bent *downward*: dejected: sad.

DOWNFALL, dōwn'fal, *n.* sudden loss of rank or reputation: ruin.

DOWNHEARTED, dōwn'hart-ed, *adj.* dejected in spirits.

DOWNHILL, dōwn'hil, *adj.* descending: sloping: easy.

DOWNRIGHT, dōwn'rit, *adj.* plain: open: artless: unceremonious.—*adv.* DOWN'RIGHT.

DOWNPOUR, dōwn'pōr, *n.* a pouring down: especially, a heavy or continuous shower. *R. A. Proctor*.

DOWNTHROW, dōwn'thrō, *n.* a throwing down: specifically, in *geol.* a fall or sinking of strata below the level of the surrounding beds, such as is caused by a great subterranean movement: also, the distance measured vertically between the portions of dislocated strata where a fault occurs: opposed to *upheaval* (which see) or *upthrow*.

DOWNWARD, dōwn'ward, DOWNWARDS, dōwn'wardz, *adv.* in a *direction down*: towards a lower place or condition: from the source: from a time more ancient. [A.S. *adunweard*—*adun*, *weard*, direction. See DOWN, *adv.*]

DOWNWARD, dōwn'ward, *adj.* moving or tending *down* (in any sense).

DOWNWEIGH, dōwn-wā', *v.t.* to weigh or press down: to depress: to cause to sink or prevent from rising.
A different sin *downweighs* them to the bottom.
—*Longfellow*.

DOWNWEIGHT, dōwn-wāt, *n.* full weight. "Attributing due and *downweight* to every man's gifts."—*Bp. Hacket*.

DOWNY, dōwn'i, *adj.* covered with or made of *down*: like down: soft: soothing.

DOWRY, dōw'ri, *n.* the property which a woman brings to her husband at marriage—sometimes used for DOWER. Orig. *dower-y*. See DOWER.]

DOXOLOGY, dōks-ol'o-ji, *n.* a hymn expressing praise and honor to God. [Gr. *doxologia*—*doxologos*, giving glory—*dōxa*, praise—*dōkeō*, to think, and *legō*, to speak.]

DOZE, dōz, *v.i.* to sleep lightly or to be half asleep: to be in a dull or stupefied state.—*v.t.* (with *away*) to spend in drowsiness.—*n.* a short light sleep.—*n.* DOZ'ER. [From a Scand. root, seen in Ice. *dusa*, Dan. *döse*, to dose; A.S. *dwaes*, dull; akin to DIZZY.]

DOZEN, dūz'n, *adj.*, *two and ten* or twelve.—*n.* a collection of twelve articles: long dozen, devil's dozen, baker's dozen (thirteen). [Fr. *douzaine*—L. *duodecim*—*duo*, two, and *decem*, ten.]

DRAB, drab, *n.* a low, sluttish woman: a prostitute.—*v.i.* to associate with bad women. [Gael. and Ir. "slut" orig. a stain, closely akin to Gael. and Ir. *drabh*, grains of malt, which answers to E. DRAFF.]

DRAB, drab, *n.* thick, strong gray cloth: a gray or dull brown color, perh. from the muddy color of undyed wool. [Fr. *drap*, cloth. See **DRAPE**.]
DRABBLE, drab'l, *v.t.* to besmear with mud and water. [Freq. form, from root of **DRAB**, a low woman.]
DRACHM, dram, *n.* see **DRAM**. [Gr. *drachmē*, from *drassomai*, to grasp with the hand.]
DRACONIC, drā-kon'ik, *adj.* 1, relating to *Draco*, the Athenian lawgiver: hence (applied to laws), extremely severe: sanguinary. 2, relating to the constellation *Draco*. Also **DRACONIAN**.
DRAFF, draf, *n.* (*lit.*) *dregs*, waste matter: the refuse of malt that has been brewed from.—*adjs.* **DRAFF'ISH**, **DRAFF'Y**, worthless. [Prob. E., cog. with Scand. *draf*, and with Gael. and Ir. *drabh*.]
DRAFT, draft, *n.* anything *drawn*: a selection of men from an army, etc.: an order for the payment of money: lines drawn for a plan: a rough sketch: the depth to which a vessel sinks in water. [A corr. of **DRAUGHT**.]
DRAFT, draft, *v.t.* to *draw* an outline of: to compose and write: to draw off: to detach.
DRAFTS, drafts, *n.* a game. See **DRAUGHTS**.
DRAFTSMAN, drafts'man, *n.* one who *draws* plans or designs.
DRAG, drag, *v.t.* to *draw* by force: to draw slowly: to pull roughly and violently: to explore with a dragnet.—*v.i.* to hang so as to trail on the ground: to be forcibly drawn along: to move slowly and heavily:—*pr.p.* dragg'ing; *pa.p.* dragged'. [A.S. *dragan*; Ger. *tragen*, represented in all the Teut. tongues. Acc. to Curtius, nowise connected with *L. traho*.]
DRAG, drag, *n.* a net or hook for *dragging* along to catch things under water: a heavy harrow: a low car or cart: a contrivance for retarding carriage wheels in going down slopes: any obstacle to progress. [See **DRAG**, *v.*]
DRAGGLE, drag'gl, *v.t.* or *v.i.* to make or become wet and dirty by *dragging* along the ground. [Freq. of **DRAW**. Doublet, **DRAWL**.]
DRAGNET, drag'net, *n.* a net to be dragged or *drawn* along the bottom of water to catch fish.
DRAGONMAN, drag'o-man, *n.* an interpreter, in Eastern countries:—*pl.* **DRAG'OMANS**. [Sp., from Ar. *tarjūmān*—*tard-jama*, to interpret. See **TARGUM**.]
DRAGON, drag'un, *n.* a fabulous winged serpent: the constellation *Draco*: a fierce person: the flying lizard of the E. Indies.—*adjs.* **DRAG'ONISH**, **DRAG'ONLIKE**. [Fr.—*L. draco*, *draconis*—Gr. *drakōn*, (*lit.*) "the sharp-sighted," from *e-drak-on*, aorist of *derk-omai*, to look.]
DRAGONET, drag'un-et, *n.* a little *dragon*: a genus of fishes of the goby family, two species of which are found on the coast of England.
DRAGON-FLY, drag'un-flī, *n.* an insect with a long body and brilliant colors.
DRAGONNADE, drag-on-ad', *n.* the persecution of French Protestants under Louis XIV. and his successor by an armed force, usually of *dragoons*: abandonment of a place to the violence of soldiers. [Fr., from *dragon*, *dragon*.]
DRAGON'S-BLOOD, drag'unz-blud, *n.* the red juice of several trees in S. America and the E. Indies, used for coloring.
DRAGOON, dra-gōon', *n.* formerly a soldier trained to fight either on horseback or on foot, now applied only to a kind of cavalry.—*v.t.* to give up to the rage of soldiers: to compel by violent measures. [Sp., prob. so called from having orig. a dra-

gon (*L. draco*) on their standard. See **DRAGON**.]
DRAGONNADE, drag-ōn-ad'. Same as **DRAGONNADE**.
DRAUGSMAN, dragz'man, *n.* a thief who follows carriages to cut away baggage from behind (London slang): also the driver of a drag. "He had a word for the hostler . . . and a bow for the *dragsman*."—*Thackeray*.
DRAIN, drān, *v.t.* to *draw off* by degrees: to filter: to clear of water by drains: to make dry: to exhaust.—*v.i.* to flow off gradually.—*n.* a water-course: a ditch: a sewer.—*adj.* **DRAIN'ABLE**. [A.S. *drehnigean*, of which *dreh* = *drag*, or else through *dreg*, from the same root.]
DRAINAGE, drān'aj, *n.* the *drawing off* of water by rivers or other channels: the system of drains in a town.
DRAINER, drān'er, *n.* a utensil on which articles are placed to *drain*.
DRAKE, drāk, *n.* the male of the *duck*. [Lit. "duckling," being a contr. of A.S. *end-rake* or *ened-rake*, of which *ened* is cog. with Ice. *önd*, Dan. *and*, Ger. *ente*, *L. anas*, *anatis*; and *rake* is the same as Goth. *reiks*, ruling, *reiki*, rule, and *ric(k)*, in *bishop-ric*, *Frede-ric*.]
DRAM, dram, *n.* a contraction of **DRACHM**; 1-16th of an oz. avoirdupois: formerly, with apothecaries, 1/4th of an oz.: as much raw spirits as is drunk at once. [Through Fr. and L., from Gr. *drachmē*, (1) a small weight=66 gr.; (2) a coin=20 cents.—*drassomai*, to grasp; a handful, a pinch.]
DRAMA, dram'a or drā'ma, *n.* a representation of *actions* in human life: a series of deeply interesting events: a composition intended to be represented on the stage: dramatic literature. [L.—Gr. *drama*, *dramatos*—*draō*, to do.]
DRAMATIC, dra-mat'ik, **DRAMATICAL**, dra-mat'ik-al, *adj.* belonging to the *drama*: appropriate to or in the form of a drama.—*adv.* **DRAMAT'ICALLY**.
DRAMATIST, dram'a-tist, *n.* a writer of plays.
DRAMATIZE, dram'a-tiz, *v.t.* to compose in or turn into the form of a *drama* or play. [Gr. *dramatizō*. See **DRAMA**.]
DRAMATURGIC, dram-a-ter'jik, *adj.* pertaining to dramaturgy: histrionic: theatrical: hence, unreal. "Some form (of worship), it is to be hoped, not grown *dramaturgie* to us, but still awfully symbolic for us."—*Carlyle*.
DRAMATURGIST, dram-a-ter'jist, *n.* one who is skilled in dramaturgy: one who composes a drama and superintends its representation. "How silent now; all departed, all clean gone! The World-*Dramaturgist* has written, 'Exeunt.'"—*Carlyle*.
DRAMATURGY, dram'a-ter-ji, *n.* the science, or the art, of dramatic poetry and representation.
DRANK, drangk—*past tense* of **DRINK**.
DRAPE, drāp, *v.t.* to cover with *cloth*. [Fr. *drap*, cloth. From a Teut. root.]
DRAPER, drāp'er, *n.* one who deals in *drapery* or cloth. [Fr. *drapier*—*drap*.]
DRAPERY, drāp'er-i, *n.* cloth goods: hangings of any kind: (*art*) the representation of the dress of human figures. [Fr. *draperie*—*drap*.]
DRASTIC, dras'tik, *adj.*, *active*, powerful.—*n.* a medicine that purges quickly or thoroughly. [Gr. *drastikos*—*draō*, to act, to do.]
DRAUGHT, draft, *n.* act of *drawing*: force needed to draw: the act of drinking: the quantity drunk at a time: outline of a picture: that which is taken in a net by drawing: a chosen detachment of men: a current of air: the depth to which a ship sinks in the water.—*v.t.*

more commonly **DRAFT**, to *draw out*. [From A.S. *dragan*, to draw. See **DRAG**, *v.* and **DRAW**.]
DRAUGHT, draft, **DRAUGHTHOUSE**, *n.* (*E.*) a privy.
DRAUGHTS, drafts, *n.* a game in which two persons make alternate moves (in O. E. *draughts*), on a checkered board, called the **DRAUGHTBOARD**, with pieces called **DRAUGHTS'MEN**.
DRAUGHTSMAN, drafts'man, *n.* see **DRAFTSMAN**.
DRAVE, drāv, old *pa.t.* of **DRIVE**.
DRAW, draw, *v.t.* to pull along: to bring forcibly towards one: to entice: to inhale: to take out: to deduce: to lengthen: to make a picture of, by lines drawn: to describe: to require a depth of water for floating.—*v.i.* to pull: to practice drawing: to move: to approach:—*pa.t.* drew (drōd); *pa.p.* drawn.—*n.* the act of drawing: anything drawn: among *sportsmen*, the act of forcing a fox from his cover, a badger from his hole: etc.: the place where a fox is drawn. Also something designed to draw a person out to make him reveal his intentions or what he desires to conceal or keep back, or the like: a feeler. (Slang.) "This was what in modern days is called a *draw*. It was a guess put boldly forth as fact to elicit by the young man's answer whether he had been there lately or not."—*C. Reade*.—*adj.* **DRAW'ABLE**.—**TO DRAW ON**, to lead on: to ask or obtain payment by a written bill or *draft*.—**TO DRAW UP**, to form in regular order. [A later form of **DRAG**.]
DRAWBACK, draw'bak, *n.* a *drawing* or receiving *back* some part of the duty on goods on their exportation: any loss of advantage.
DRAWBRIDGE, draw'brij, *n.* a *bridge* that can be *drawn* up or let down at pleasure.
DRAWEE, draw-ē', *n.* the person on whom a bill of exchange is *drawn*.
DRAWER, draw'er, *n.* he or that which *draws*: a thing drawn out like the sliding box in a case:—*pl.* a close under-garment for the lower limbs.
DRAWING, drawing, *n.* the art of representing objects by lines *drawn*, shading, etc.: the distribution of prizes, as at a lottery: a picture or representation made with a pencil, pen, crayon, etc. Drawings are classifiable under the names of *pencil*, *pen*, *chalk*, *sepia*, or *water-color drawings* from the materials used for their execution, and also into *geometrical* or *linear* and *mechanical drawings*, in which instruments, such as compasses, rulers, scales, are used, and *free-hand drawings*, in which no instrument is used to guide the hand.
DRAWING-ROOM, draw'ing-rōom, *n.* (*orig.*) a *withdrawing room*: a room to which the company withdraws after dinner: a reception of company in it.
DRAWL, drawl, *v.i.* to speak in a slow, lengthened tone.—*v.t.* to utter words in a slow and sleepy manner.—*n.* a slow, lengthened utterance of the voice.—*adv.* **DRAWL'INGLY**.—*n.* **DRAWL'INGNESS**. [Freq. of **DRAW**. Doublet, **DRAGGLE**.]
DRAW-WELL, draw'wel, *n.* a *well* from which water is *drawn* up by a bucket and apparatus.
DRAY, drā, *n.* a low strong cart for heavy goods, which is *dragged* or *drawn*. [A.S. *draege*, a drag, from *dragan*. See **DRAG**, *v.*]
DREAD, dred, *n.*, *fear*: awe: the objects that excite fear.—*adj.* exciting great fear or awe.—*v.t.* (*Pr. Bk.*) to *fear* with reverence: to regard with terror. [A.S. *on-dredan*, to fear; Ice. *ondreda*, O. Ger. *tratan*, to be afraid.]

DREADFUL, dred'fool, *adj.* (*orig.*) full of dread: producing great fear or awe: terrible.—*adv.* DREAD'FULLY.—*n.* DREAD'FULNESS.

DREADLESS, dred'les, *adj.* free from dread: intrepid.—*adv.* DREAD'LESSLY.—*n.* DREAD'LESSNESS.

DREAM, drēm, *n.* a train of thoughts and fancies during sleep, a vision: something only imaginary. [A.S. *dream* means rejoicing, music; in M.E. the two meanings of music, mirth, and of dreaming occur; Dut. *droom*, Ger. *traum*, a dream.]

DREAM, drēm, *v.i.* to fancy things during sleep: to think idly.—*v.t.* to see in, or as in a dream:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* dreamed' or dreamt (dremt).—*n.* DREAM'ER.—*adv.* DREAM'INGLY.

DREAMY, drēm'i, *adj.* full of dreams: appropriate to dreams: dreamlike.—*n.* DREAM'INESS.

DREAR, drēr, **DREARY**, drēr'i, *adj.* gloomy: cheerless.—*adv.* DREAR'ILY.—*n.* DREAR'INESS. [A.S. *dreorig*, bloody—*draoran*, to fall, become weak; Ger. *traurig*—*trauern*, to mourn.]

DREDGE, drej, *n.* an instrument for *dragging*: a dragnet for catching oysters, etc.: a machine for taking up mud from a harbor or other water.—*v.t.* to gather with a dredge: to deepen with a dredge. [O. Fr. *drege*: from a Teut. root found in Dut. *dragen*, E. *drag*.]

DREDGE, drej, *v.t.* to sprinkle flour on meat while roasting.—*n.* DREDG'ER, a utensil for dredging. [Fr. *dragée*, mixed grain for horses, through Prov. and It., from Gr. *tragēmata*, dried fruits, things nice to eat—*e-trag-on*, aorist of *trōgō*, to eat.]

DREDGER, drej'er, *n.* one who fishes with a dredge: a dredging-machine.

DREGGY, dreg'i, *adj.* containing dregs: muddy: foul.—*ns.* DREGG'INESS, DREGG'ISNESS.

DREGS, dregz, *n.pl.* impurities in liquor that fall to the bottom, the grounds: dross: the vilest part of anything. [Ice. *dregg*—*draga*, to draw.]

DRENCH, drensh, *v.t.* to fill with drink or liquid: to wet thoroughly: to physic by force.—*n.* a draught: a dose of physic forced down the throat. [A.S. *drencan*, to give to drink, from *drincan*, to drink. See DRINK.]

DRESS, dres, *v.t.* to put straight or in order: to put clothes upon: to prepare: to cook: to trim: to deck: to cleanse a sore.—*v.i.* to arrange in a line: to put on clothes:—*pa.t.* and *pa.p.* dressed' or drest.—*n.* the covering or ornament of the body: a lady's gown: style of dress. [Fr. *dresser*, to make straight, to prepare, from L. *dirigo*, *directum*, to direct.]

DRESS-CIRCLE, dres'ser-kl, *n.* a portion of a theatre, concert-room, or other place of entertainment set apart for spectators or an audience in evening dress, though quite frequently occupied by people who are not in evening dress.

DRESSER, dres'er, *n.* one who dresses: a table on which meat is dressed or prepared for use.

DRESSING, dres'ing, *n.* dress or clothes: manure given to land: matter used to give stiffness and gloss to cloth: the bandage, etc., applied to a sore: an ornamental moulding.

DRESSING-CASE, dres'ing-kās, *n.* a case of articles used in dressing one's self.

DRESSY, dres'i, *adj.* showy in or fond of dress.

DREW, drō—did draw—*pa.t.* of DRAW.

DRIBBLE, drib'l, *v.i.* to fall in small drops: to drop quickly: to slaver, as a child or

an idiot.—*v.t.* to let fall in drops.—*n.* DRIBBL'ER. [Dim. of DRIP.]

DRIBBLET, DRIBLET, drib'let, *n.* a very small drop: a small quantity.

DRIFT, drift, *n.* a heap of matter driven together, as snow: the direction in which a thing is driven: the object aimed at: the meaning of words used: in South Africa, a ford; as, Rorke's Drift.—*v.t.* to drive into heaps, as snow.—*v.i.* to be floated along: to be driven into heaps. [See DRIVE.]

DRIFTLESS, drift'les, *adj.* without drift or aim.

DRIFTWOOD, drift'wood, *n.* wood drifted by water.

DRILL, dril, *v.t.* to pierce through with a revolving borer (this implies tremor, and connects DRILL with THRILL).—*n.* an instrument that bores.

DRILL, dril, *v.t.* to exercise, e.g. soldiers or pupils.—*n.* the exercising of soldiers. [Perh. Fr. *drille*, a foot-soldier, from O. Ger. *drigil*, a servant. See THRALL.]

DRILL, dril, *n.* a row or furrow to put seed into in sowing.—*v.t.* to sow in rows. [W. *rhill*, a row.]

DRILLING, drill'ing, *n.* a coarse linen or cotton cloth, used for trousers. [Ger. *drillich*—L. *trilix*, made of three threads, L. *tres*, and *licium*, a thread of the warp.]

DRILLPRESS, dril'pres, *n.* a press or machine for drilling holes in metals.

DRILL-SERGEANT, dril'sār'jent, *n.* a sergeant or non-commissioned officer who drills soldiers.

DRILY. See DRY, *adj.*

DRINK, dringk, *v.t.* to swallow, as a liquid: to take in through the senses.—*v.i.* to swallow a liquid: to take intoxicating liquors to excess:—*pr.p.* drink'ing; *pa.t.* drank; *pa.p.* drunk.—*n.* something to be drunk: intoxicating liquor.—*adj.* DRINKABLE, dringk'a-bl.—*n.* DRINK'ABLENESS.—*n.* DRINKER, dringk'er, a tippler. [A.S. *drincan*; Ger. *trinken*.]

DRINK-OFFERING, dringk'-of'er-ing, *n.* a Jewish offering of wine, etc., in their religious services.

DRIP, drip, *v.i.* to fall in drops: to let fall drops.—*v.t.* to let fall in drops:—*pr.p.* dripp'ing; *pa.p.* dripped'.—*n.* a falling in drops: that which falls in drops: the edge of a roof. [A.S. *drypan*. DROP and DRIP are from the same root.]

DRIPPING, drip'ing, *n.* that which falls in drops, as fat from meat in roasting.

DRIVE, driv, *v.t.* to force along: to hurry one on: to guide, as horses drawing a carriage.—*v.i.* to press forward with violence: to be forced along: to go in a carriage: to tend towards a point:—*pr.p.* driv'ing; *pa.t.* drōve; *pa.p.* driv'en.—*n.* an excursion in a carriage: a road for driving on: a strong or sweeping blow or impulsion: a matrix formed by a steel punch or die.—*n.* DRIV'ER. [A.S. *drifan*, to drive; Ger. *treiben*, to push.]

DRIVEL, driv'l, *v.i.* to slaver or let spittle dribble, like a child: to be foolish: to speak like an idiot:—*pr.p.* driv'elling; *pa.p.* driv'elled.—*n.* slaver: nonsense.—*n.* DRIV'ELLER, a fool. [A form of DRIBBLE.]

DRIZZLE, driz'l, *v.i.* to rain in small drops.—*n.* a small, light rain.—*adj.* DRIZZ'LY. [Freq. of M.E. *dreosen*, A.S. *dreosan*, to fall.]

DROLL, drōl, *adj.* odd: amusing: laughable.—*n.* one who excites mirth: a jester.—*v.i.* to practice drollery: to jest.—*adj.* DROLL'ISH, somewhat droll.—*n.* DROLL'ERY. [Fr. *drôle*; from the Teut., as in Dut. and Ger. *drollig*, funny.]

DROMÆOGNATHÆ, drō-mē-og'na-thē, *n.pl.* in Prof. Huxley's classification of birds, a sub-order of the Carnatæ (or

birds having the sternum with a keel), including but one family, the Tinamidæ or tinamous. [See TINAMOU.] In this sub-order the bones of the upper jaw or skull are like what they are in the struthious or swift-footed birds, as the ostrich. [Gr. *dromaios*, swift, and *gnathos*, jaw.]

DROMEDARY, drum'e-dar-i, *n.* the Arabian camel, which has one hump on its back; so named from its speed. [Low L. *dromedarius*, from Gr. *dromas*, *āromados*, running—root *drem*, to run.]

DRONE, drōn, *n.* the male of the honey-bee: one who lives on the labor of others, like the drone-bee: a lazy, idle fellow. [A.S. *dran*, the bee; Dut. and Ger. *drone*, Sans. *druna*, Gr. *anthrēnē*, Dan. *drone*, din, a rumbling noise.]

DRONE, drōn, *v.i.* to make a low humming sound.

DRONE, drōn, *n.* the largest tube of the bagpipe. [From the sound.]

DRONISH, drōn'ish, *adj.* like a drone: lazy, idle.—*adv.* DRON'ISHLY.—*n.* DRON'ISHNESS.

DROOP, drōōp, *v.i.* to sink or hang down: to grow weak or faint: to decline.—*n.* the act of drooping or of falling or hanging down: a drooping position or state: as, the droop of the eye, of a veil, or the like. [A form of DROP.]

DROP, drop, *n.* a small particle of liquid which falls at one time: a very small quantity of liquid: anything hanging like a drop: anything arranged to drop.—*n.* DROP'LET, a little drop. [A.S. *dropa*, a drop; Dut. *drop*.]

DROP, drop, *v.i.* to fall in small particles: to let drops fall: to fall suddenly: to come to an end: to fall or sink lower.—*v.t.* to let fall in drops: to let fall: to let go, or dismiss: to utter casually: to lower:—*pr.p.* dropp'ing; *pa.p.* dropped'. [A.S. *dropian*—*dropa*; Ger. *tropfen*, akin to *triefen*, to drop, to trickle.]

DROP-LIGHT, drop'-lit, *n.* a contrivance for bringing down an artificial light into such a position as may be most convenient for reading, working, etc., as, for example, a stand for a gas-burner to be placed on a table, and connected by an elastic tube with the gas-pipe. E. H. Knight.

DROP-RIPE, drop'-rip, *adj.* so ripe as to be ready to drop from the tree. "The fruit was now drop-ripe we may say, and fell by a shake."—Carlyle.

DROPSICAL, drop'sik-al, *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or affected with drosy.—*n.* DROPS'ICALNESS.

DROPSY, drop'si, *n.* an unnatural collection of water in any part of the body. [Corr. from *hydropsy*—Fr. *hydropisie*—L. *hydropisis*—Gr. *hydrops*—*hydōr*, water.]

DROSKY, dros'ki, *n.* a low four-wheeled open carriage, much used in Russia. [Russ. *drojki*.]

DROSS, dros, *n.* the scum which metals throw off when melting: waste matter: refuse: rust. [A.S. *dros*, from *dreosan*, to fall; Ger. *druse*, ore decayed by the weather.]

DROSSY, dros'i, *adj.* like dross: impure: worthless.—*n.* DROSS'INESS.

DROUGHT, drowt, *n.* dryness: want of rain or of water: thirst. [A.S. *drugoth*, dryness—*dryge*.]

DROUGHTY, drowt'i, *adj.* full of drought: very dry: wanting rain, thirsty.—*n.* DROUGHT'INESS.

DROUTH, drowth, *n.* same as DROUGHT.

DROVE, drōv, *pa.t.* of DRIVE.

DROVE, drōv, *n.* a number of cattle, or other animals, driven.

DROVER, drōv'er, *n.* one who drives cattle: in U.S. a cattle dealer.

DROWN, drown, *v.t.* to drench or sink in water: to kill by placing under water: to overpower: to extinguish.—*v.i.* to be suffocated in water. [A.S. *druncian*, to drown—*druncen*, pa.p. of *drincen*, to drink. See **DRENCH**.]

DROUSE, drowz, *v.i.* to nod the head, as when heavy with sleep: to look heavy and dull.—*v.t.* to make heavy with sleep: to stupefy. [A.S. *drusian*, to be sluggish; Dut. *droosen*, to fall asleep.]

DROWSY, drowz'i, *adj.*, sleepy: heavy: dull.—*adv.* DROWS'ILY.—*n.* DROWS'INESS.

DRUB, drub, *v.t.* to strike: to beat or thrash:—*pr.p.* drubbing; *pa.p.* drubbed'. —*n.* a blow. [Prov. E. *drab*, from A.S. *drepan*; Ice. *drep*.]

DRUDGE, druj, *v.i.* to work hard: to do very mean work.—*n.* one who works hard: a slave: a menial servant.—*adv.* DRUDG'INGLY. [Perh. Celt. as in Ir. *drugaire*, a drudge.]

DRUDGERY, druj'er-i, *n.* the work of a drudge: hard or humble labor.

DRUG, drug, *n.* any substance used in medicine, or in dyeing: an article that sells slowly, like medicines.—*v.t.* to mix or season with drugs: to dose to excess.—*v.i.* to prescribe drugs or medicines:—*pr.p.* drugg'ing; *pa.p.* drugged'. [Fr. *drogue*, from Dut. *droog*, dry; as if applied orig. to dried herbs. See **DRY**.]

DRUGGET, drug'et, *n.* a coarse woollen cloth, used as a protection for carpets. [Fr. *droguet*, dim. of *drogue*, drug, trash.]

DRUGGIST, drug'ist, *n.* one who deals in drugs.

DRUID, drōō'id, *n.* a priest among the ancient Celts of Britain, Gaul, and Germany, who worshipped under oak-trees.—*fem.* DRUIDESS.—*adj.* DRUID'ICAL. [Gael. *druidh*, W. *derwydd*; Littré accepts the ety. from Celt. *derw*, an oak, which is from the same root as Gr. *drys*, an oak.]

DRUIDISM, drōō'id-izm, *n.* the doctrines which the *Druids* taught: the ceremonies they practiced.

DRUM, drum, *n.* a Celtic word signifying a round knoll, a ridge, a small hill. It enters into the composition of many place-names, especially in Ireland and Scotland, as *Drumcondra*, *Drumglass*, *Drumshough*, *Drumlanrig*, *Drumoak*, and is frequently found alone as the name of a farm, estate, village, and the like.

DRUM, drum, *n.* a cylindrical musical instrument: anything shaped like a drum: the tympanum or middle portion of the ear: (*arch.*) the upright part of a cupola: (*mech.*) a revolving cylinder: the name formerly given to a fashionable and crowded evening party in England, at which card-playing appears to have been the chief attraction: a rout. The more riotous of such assemblies were styled *drum-majors*. "Not unaptly styled a *drum*, from the noise and emptiness of the entertainment."—*Smollett*. "They were all three to go together to the opera, and thence to Lady Thomas Hatchet's *drum*."—*Fielding*. [Perh. E.; from a Teut. root found in Dut. *trom*, Ger. *trommel*, a drum; an imitative word.]

DRUM, drum, *v.i.* to beat a drum: to beat with the fingers.—*v.t.* to drum out, to expel:—*pr.p.* drumm'ing; *pa.p.* drummed'. —*n.* DRUMM'ER.

DRUM-FISH, drum'-fish, *n.* the popular name of a genus of fishes (Pogonias), some of the species of which occur off the coast of Georgia and Florida. They grow to a great size, some of them weighing above 100 lbs., and have their name from the extraordinary noise they are said to

make under water. Called for the same reason GRUNTS.

DRUMHEAD, drum'hed, *n.* the head of a drum: the top part of a capstan: a variety of cabbage having a large, rounded, or flattened head.—**DRUMHEAD COURT-MARTIAL**, a court-martial called suddenly, or on the field.

DRUM-MAJOR, drum'-mā'jer, *n.* the major or chief *drummer* of a regiment.

DRUMMER, drum'er, *n.* one whose office is to beat the drum in military exercises and marching: one who drums: one who solicits custom: a name given in the West Indies to the *Blatta gigantea*, an insect which, in old frame and deal houses, has the power of making a noise at night, by knocking its head against the wood. The sound very much resembles a pretty smart knocking with the knuckle upon the wainscoting.

DRUMMOND LIGHT, drum'mond lit, *n.* a very intense light produced by turning two streams of gas, one of oxygen and the other of hydrogen, in a state of ignition, upon a ball of lime. This light was proposed by Capt. Drummond to be employed in lighthouses. Another light, previously obtained by the same gentleman, was employed in geodetical surveys when it was required to observe the angles subtended between distant stations at night. The light was produced by placing a ball or dish of lime in the focus of a parabolic mirror at the station to be rendered visible, and directing upon it, through a flame arising from alcohol, a stream of oxygen gas. Called also OXYCALCIUM LIGHT, LIME-BALL LIGHT, LIME LIGHT. [From Capt. Drummond.]

DRUM-ROOM, drum'rōm, *n.* the room where a drum or crowded evening party was held. *Fielding*. [See **DRUM**.]

DRUMSTICK, drum'stik, *n.* the stick with which the drum is beat.

DRUNK, drungk, *pa.p.* of **DRINK**. [In compound tenses *drank* is frequently used for *drunk*, the past participle of *to drink*. "Make known how he hath *drank*." "You all have *drank* of Circe's cup."—*Shak*. "Thrice have I *drank* of it."—*Byron*. The older forms of *drank*, *drunk*, and *drunken* are *dronk* and *dronken*.]

DRUNK, drungk, *adj.* intoxicated: saturated.

DRUNKARD, drungk'ard, *n.* one who frequently *drinks* to excess.

DRUNKEN, drungk'n, *adj.* given to excessive drinking: resulting from intoxication.

DRUNKENNESS, drungk'n-nes, *n.* excessive drinking, intoxication: habitual intemperance.

DRUPACEOUS, drōō-pā'shus, *adj.* producing or pertaining to *drupes* or stone-fruits.

DRUPE, drōōp, *n.* a fleshy fruit containing a stone, as the plum, etc. [Fr.—L. *drupa*—Gr. *druppa*, an over-ripe olive, from *drys*, a tree, and *pepto*, to cook, to ripen.]

DRUSES, drōō-zēz, *n.pl.* a curious people of mixed Syrian and Arabian origin, inhabiting the mountains of Lebanon and Antilebanon, in whose faith are combined the doctrines of the Pentateuch, part of the tenets of Christianity, the teachings of the Koran, and the Sufi allegories; they describe themselves as Unitarians and followers of Khalif Hakim-Biamr Allah, whom they regard as an incarnation of deity, the last prophet and the founder of the true religion. They are nearly all taught to read and write; but are exceedingly turbulent, their conflicts with their neighbors the Maronites hav-

ing often caused much trouble to the Turkish government.

DRY, dri, *adj.* free from moisture: deficient in moisture: without sap: not green: not giving milk: thirsty: uninteresting: frigid, precise.—**DRY WINES**, those in which the saccharine matter and the ferment are so exactly balanced that they have mutually decomposed each other and no sweetness is perceptible. Burgundy and port are of this nature, and dry wines generally are considered the most perfect class, and are opposed to the *sweet wines*.—*adv.* DRY'LY or DRI'LY.—*n.* DRY'NESS. [A.S. *dryge*; Dut. *droog*, cf. Ger. *trocken*.]

DRY, dri, *v.t.* to free from water or moisture: to exhaust.—*v.i.* to become dry: to become free from juice: to evaporate entirely:—*pr.p.* dry'ing; *pa.p.* dried'. —*n.* DRI'ER.

DRYAD, dri'ad, *n.* (*Greek myth.*) a nymph of the woods. [Gr. *dryades*, pl., from *drys*, a tree.]

DRY-GOODS, dri'-goodz, *n.pl.* drapery, etc., as distinguished from groceries.

DRY-NURSE, dri'-nurs, *n.* a nurse who feeds a child without milk from the breast.

DRY-ROT, dri'-rot, *n.* a decay of timber, caused by fungi which reduce it to a dry, brittle mass.

DRYSALTER, dri-sawlt'er, *n.* a dealer in salted or dry meats, pickles, etc.: or in gums, dyes, drugs, etc.

DRYSALTERY, dri-sawlt'er-i, *n.* the articles kept by a *drysalter*: the business of a *drysalter*.

DUAL, dū'al, *adj.* consisting of two. [L., from *duo*, two.]

DUALISM, dū'al-izm, *n.* the doctrine of two gods, one good, the other evil: the dividing into two: a twofold division: a system founded on a double principle. "An inevitable *dualism* bisects nature, so that each thing is a half, and suggests another to make it whole; as spirit, matter; man, woman; subjective, objective; in, out; upper, under; motion, rest; yea, nay. . . . The same *dualism* underlies the nature and condition of man."—*Emerson*. Hence—(a) the philosophical exposition of the nature of things by the adoption of two dissimilar primitive principles not derived from each other. *Dualism* is chiefly confined to the adoption of two fundamental beings, a good and an evil one, as is done in the oriental religions, and to the adoption of two different principles in man, viz. a spiritual and a corporeal principle. (b) In *theol.* the doctrine of those who maintain that only certain elected persons are capable of admission to eternal happiness, and that all the rest will be subjected to eternal condemnation. (c) *Met.* the doctrine of those who maintain the existence of spirit and matter as distinct substances, in opposition to idealism, which maintains we have no knowledge or assurance of the existence of anything but our own ideas or sensations. *Dualism* may correspond with realism in maintaining that our ideas of things are true transcripts of the originals or rather of the qualities inherent in them, the spirit acting as a mirror and reflecting their true images, or it may hold that, although produced by outward objects, we have no assurance that in reality these at all correspond to our ideas of them, or even that they produce the same idea in two different minds.

DUALIST, dū'al-ist, *n.* a believer in dualism.

DUALITY, dū'al-it-i, *n.*, *doubleness*: state of being double.

DUB, dub, *v.t.* to confer knighthood by

striking the shoulder with a sword: to confer any dignity:—*pr.p.* dubbing; *pa.p.* dubbed'. [From a Teut. root, seen in A.S. *dubban*, Ice. *dubba*, to strike; akin to DAB.]

DUBIETY, dū-bī'e-ti, *n.* doubtfulness.
DUBIOUS, dū-bi-us, *adj.* doubtful: undetermined: causing doubt: of uncertain event or issue.—*adv.* DUBIOUSLY.—*n.* DUBIOUSNESS. [L. *dubius*, from *duo*, two. See DOUBT.]

DUCAL, dūk'al, *adj.* pertaining to a duke or dukedom.

DUCAT, duk'at, *n.* (*orig.*) a coin struck by a duke: a coin worth, when silver, \$1.10, gold standard: when gold, twice as much. [Fr. *ducat*—It. *ducato*—Low L. *ducatus*, a duchy—*dux*, a leader. See DUKE.]

DUCHESS, duch'es, *n.* the consort or widow of a duke: a lady who possesses a duchy in her own right. [Fr. *duchesse*—*duc*—L. *dux*, a leader.]

DUCHN, DUKHN, doo'khn, *n.* a kind of millet (*Pennisetum typhoideum* or *Holcus spicatus*), many varieties of which are cultivated in Egypt, and to some extent in Spain, as a grain plant. It is also used in the preparation of a kind of beer.

DUCHY, duch'i, *n.* the territory of a duke, a dukedom. [Fr. *duché*—*duc*.]

DUCK, duk, *n.* a kind of coarse cloth for small sails, sacking, etc. [Dut. *doek*, linen cloth; Ger. *tuch*.]

DUCK, duk, *v.t.* to dip for a moment in water.—*v.i.* to dip or dive: to lower the head suddenly.—*n.* the name common to all the fowls constituting the Linnæan genus *Anas*, now raised into a sub-family *Anatinae*, and by some naturalists divided into two sub-families *Anatinae* and *Fuligininae*, or land-ducks and sea-ducks. The common mallard or wild-duck (*Anas boschas*) is the original of our domestic duck. In its wild state the male is characterized by the deep green of the plumage of the head and neck, by a white collar separating the green from the dark chestnut of the lower part of the neck, and by having the four middle feathers of the tail recurved. The wild-duck is taken in large quantities by decoys and other means, in Lincolnshire, England, and Picardy, France. Some tame ducks have nearly the same plumage as the wild ones; others vary greatly, being generally duller, but all the males have the four recurved tail-feathers. The most obvious distinction between the tame and wild ducks lies in the color of their feet, those of the tame being black, and of the wild yellow: a dipping or stooping of the head: a pet, darling. [E.; from a root found also in Low Ger. *ducken*, Dut. *duiken*, to stoop; Ger. *tauchen*, to dip, *tauch-ente*, the duck. DIP, DIVE, DOVE, are parallel forms.]

DUCKING-STOOL, duk'ing-stōol, *n.* a stool or chair in which scolds were formerly tied and ducked in the water as a punishment.

DUCKLING, duk'ling, *n.* a young duck.

DUCT, dukt, *n.* a tube conveying fluids in animal bodies or plants. [L. *ductus*—*duco*, to lead.]

DUCTILE, duk'til, *adj.* easily led: yielding: capable of being drawn out into wires or threads. [L. *ductilis*—*duco*, *ductus*, to lead.]

DUCTILITY, duk-til'i-ti, *n.* capacity of being drawn out without breaking.

DUDGEON, duj'un, *n.* resentment: grudge. [W. *dygen*, anger.]

DUDGEON, duj'un, *n.* the haft of a dagger: a small dagger. [Ety. unknown.]

DUE, dū, *adj.* owed: that ought to be paid or done to another: proper: appointed.

—*adv.* exactly: directly.—*n.* that which is owed: what one has a right to: perquisite: fee or tribute. [Fr. *dū*, *pa.p.* of *devoir*, L. *debeo*, to owe.]

DUEL, dū'el, *n.* a combat between two persons: single combat to decide a quarrel.—*v.i.* to fight in single combat.—*pr.p.* dū'elling; *pa.p.* dū'elled.—*n.* DUELLER or DUELLIST. [It. *duello*, from L. *duellum*, the orig. form of *bellum*—*duo*, two.]

DUELLING, dū'el-ing, *n.* fighting in a duel: the practice of fighting in single combat.

DUELSOME, dū'el-sum, *adj.* inclined or given to duelling: eager or ready to fight duels. (Rare.) "Incorrigibly duelsome on his own account, he is for others the most acute and peaceable counsellor in the world."—*Thackeray*.

DUENNA, dū-en'na, *n.* the chief lady in waiting on the Queen of Spain: an elderly female, holding a middle station between a governess and companion, appointed to take charge of the younger female members of Spanish and Portuguese families: an old woman who is kept to guard a younger: a governess. "I bribed her duenna."—*Arbutnot*. [Sp. *duenna*, *dueña*, a form of *doña*, fem. of *don*, and a contr. from L. *domina*, a mistress.]

DUET, dū-et', **DUETTO**, dū-et'o', *n.* a piece of music for two. [It. *duetto*—L. *duo*, two.]

DUETTINO, dū-et-tē'nō, *n.* in music, a short duet or composition for two voices or instruments. [It.]

DUFFEL, dufl', *n.* a thick, coarse woollen cloth, with a nap. [Prob. from *Duffel*, a town in Belgium.]

DUG, dug, *n.* the nipple of the pap, esp. applied to that of a cow or other beast. [Cf. Sw. *dägga*, Dan. *dügge*, to suckle a child. See DAIRY.]

DUG, dug, *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* of DIG.

DUGONG, dū-gong', *n.* a kind of herb-eating whale, from 8 to 20 feet long, found in Indian seas. The fable of the mermaid is said to be founded on this animal. [Malayan *dūyóng*.]

DUKE, dūk, *n.* (*lit.*) a leader. (B.) a chieftain: the highest order of English nobility next below the Prince of Wales: (*on the continent*) a sovereign prince. [Fr. *duc*—L. *dux*, *ducis*, a leader—*duco*, to lead; akin to A.S. *teohan* (see Tow), Ger. *ziehen*, to draw or lead; A.S. *heretoga*, army-leader, Ger. *herzog*, now=E. *duke*.]

DUKEDOM, dūk'dum, *n.* the title, rank or territories of a duke. [DUKE, and A.S. *dom*, dominion.]

DUKHOBORTSI, dūk-hō-bort'si, *n.pl.* a sect of Russian fanatics, remarkable for their fine form and vigorous constitution, which are said to be due to the fact that they destroy every delicate child. In 1842 and following years most of the sect were transported to the Caucasus.

DULCET, duls'et, *adj.* sweet to the taste, or to the ear: melodious, harmonious. [Old Fr. *dolcet*, dim. of *dols*—*doux*—L. *dulcis*, sweet.]

DULCIFLUOUS, dul-sif'loo-us, *adj.* flowing sweetly. [L. *dulcis*, and *fluo*, to flow.]

DULCIMER, dul'si-mer, *n.* one of the most ancient musical instruments used in almost all parts of the world. The modern instrument consists of a shallow trapezium-shaped box without a top, across which runs a series of wires, tuned by pegs at the sides, and played on by being struck by two cork-headed hammers. It is in much less common use in Europe now than it was a century or two ago, and is interesting chiefly as being the prototype of the piano. It is still, how-

ever, occasionally to be met with on the Continent at rustic rejoicings, and in England in the hands of street musicians. In Asia it is especially used by the Arabs and Persians, as well as by the Chinese and Japanese, with, however, great modifications in structure and arrangements. The ancient eastern dulcimer, as represented in Assyrian bas-reliefs, seems to have differed from the modern instrument in being carried before the player by a belt over the shoulder, in the strings running from top to bottom, as in the violin, and in being played by one plectrum, the left hand being apparently employed either to twang the strings or to check vibration. The Hebrew psaltery is supposed to have been a variety of the dulcimer. [It. *dolcimello*, from *dolce*, L. *dulcis*, sweet.]

DULL, dul, *adj.* slow of hearing, of learning, or of understanding: insensible: without life or spirit: slow of motion: drowsy: sleepy: sad: downcast: cheerless: not bright or clear: cloudy: dim, obscure: obtuse: blunt:—(*comm.*) little in demand.—*adv.* DULL'LY.—*n.* DULL'NESS or DUL'NESS. [A.S. *dwal*, *dol*—*dwelan*, to lead astray; Dut. *dol*, mad—*dolen*, to wander, to rave; Ger. *toll*, mad.]

DULL, dul, *v.t.* to make dull: to make stupid: to blunt: to damp: to cloud.—*v.i.* to become dull.

DULLARD, dul'ard, *n.* a dull and stupid person: a dunce.

DULL-SIGHTED, dul'sit'ed, *adj.* having dull or weak sight.

DULL-WITTED, dul-wit'ed, *adj.* not smart: heavy.

DULLY, dul'i, *adj.* somewhat dull.

Far off she seemed to hear the dully sound
Of human footsteps fall.—*Tennyson*.

DULSE, duls, *n.* a kind of sea-weed belonging to the sub-order *Ceramiceæ*, the *Rhodomenia palmata*, used in some parts of Scotland as an edible. It has a reddish-brown, or purple, leathery, veinless frond, several inches long, and is found at low water adhering to the rocks. It is an important plant to the Icelanders, and is stored by them in casks to be eaten with fish. In Kamtchatka, a fermented liquor is made from it. [Gael. *duilliasg*, Ir. *duileasg*, dulse.]

DULY, dū'li, *adv.* properly: fitly: at the proper time.

DUMB, dum, *adj.* without the power of speech: silent: soundless.—*n.* DUMB'NESS. [A.S. *dumb*; Ger. *dumm*, stupid, Dut. *dom*.]

DUMB-BELLS, dum-belz, *n.pl.* weights swung in the hands for exercise.

DUMB-SHOW, dum'shō, *n.* gesture without words: pantomime.

DUMFOUND, dum'fownd, *v.t.* to strike dumb: to confuse greatly.

DUMMY, dum'i, *n.* one who is dumb: a sham package in a shop: the fourth or exposed hand when three persons play at whist: a locomotive, furnished with condensing engines, and hence without the noise of escaping steam: the name given by firemen to the jets from the mains, or chief water-pipes: a hatter's pressing iron: a person on the stage who appears before the lights, but has nothing to say.

DUMP, dump, *n.* a dull gloomy state of the mind: sadness: melancholy: sorrow: heaviness of heart.

March slowly on in solemn dump.—*Hudibras*.
In this sense generally used in the plural, and now only when a ludicrous sense is intended. "Why, how now, daughter Katherine? In your dumps."—*Shak*.
"A ludicrous, coarse, or vulgar use of a

word brings it into disuse in elegant discourse. In the great ballad of Chevy-Chase a noble warrior, whose legs are hewn off, is described as being 'in doleful dumps.' Holland's translation of Livy represents the Romans as being 'in the dumps' after the battle of Cannæ. It was in elegant use then.—*Trench.* [From the root of *dumb* (which see). It is allied to *damp*, Ger. *dampf*, steam, vapor. Cf. *dumps*, melancholy, with *vapors* in the sense of nervousness or depression.]

DUMPISH, dump'ish, *adj.* given to *dumps*: depressed in spirits.—*adv.* DUMP'ISHLY.—*n.* DUMP'ISHNESS.

DUMPLING, dump'ling, *n.* a kind of thick pudding or mass of paste. [Dim. of *dump*, in DUMPY.]

DUMPS, dumps, *n. pl.*, dullness or gloominess of mind: ill-humor. [From a Teut. root, seen in Sw. *dumpin*, Ger. *dumpf*, gloomy, E. DAMP.]

DUMPY, dump'y, *adj.* short and thick. [From a prov. form *dump*, a clumsy piece.]

DUN, dun, *adj.* of a dark color, partly brown and black. [A.S. *dun*—W. *dwn*, dusky, Gael. *don*, brown.]

DUN, dun, *v. t.* to demand a debt with din or noise: to urge for payment:—*pr. p.* dunning; *pa. p.* dunned'.—*n.* one who duns: a demand for payment. [A.S. *dynn*, Ice. *dynia*, to make a noise, to clamor.]

DUNCE, duns, *n.* one slow at learning: a stupid person.—*adjs.* DUNC'ISH, DUNCE'-LIKE. [*Duns* (Scotus), the leader of the schoolmen, from him called *Dunses*, who opposed classical studies on the revival of learning: hence any opposer of learning. Duns Scotus was a native of Duns in Berwickshire, or of Dunston in Northumberland, whence his name.]

DUNE, dūn, *n.* a low hill of sand on the seashore. [An earlier form of DOWN, a hill.]

DUNG, dung, *n.* the excrement of animals: refuse litter mixed with excrement.—*v. t.* to manure with dung.—*v. i.* to void excrement.—*adj.* DUNG'Y. [A.S. *dung*; Ger. *dung*, *düngr*.]

DUNGEON, dun'jun, *n.* (*orig.*) the principal tower of a castle: a close, dark prison: a cell under ground. [A doublet of DOWN.]

DUNGHILL, dung'hil, *n.* a hill or heap of dung: any mean situation.

DUNGIYAH, doon-gé'yā, *n.* a coasting vessel met with in the Persian Gulf, on the coasts of Arabia, and especially in the Gulf of Cutch. The dungiyahs sail by the monsoon, and arrive often in large companies at Muscat, celebrating their safe arrival with salvos of artillery, music, and flags. They have generally one mast, frequently longer than the vessel; and are difficult to navigate. They are alleged to be the oldest kind of vessels in the Indian seas, dating as far back as the expedition of Alexander.

DUNIWASSAL, doon-i-was'sal, *n.* a gentleman: especially, a gentleman of secondary rank among the Highlanders: a cadet of a family of rank. *Sir W. Scott*. [Gael. *duine uasal*, from *duine*, a man, and *usal*, gentle.]

DUNKER, dung'ker, *n.* a member of a sect of Baptists originating in Philadelphia. Written also TUNKER (which see).

DUNLIN, dun'lin, *n.* a bird (*Tringa variabilis*), a species of sandpiper, occurring in vast flocks along sandy sea-shores. It is about 8 inches in length from the point of the bill to the extremity of the tail, and its plumage undergoes marked variations in summer and winter, the back passing from black with reddish

edges to each feather, to an ashen gray, and the breast from mottled black to pure white. Called also STINT, PURRE, OX-BIRD, etc. [Perhaps from *dune* with dim. termination *-ling*; or from *dun*, *adj.*]

DUNNISH, dun'ish, *adj.* somewhat dun.

DUO, dū'o, *n.* a song in two parts. [L. *duo*, two.]

DUODECENNIAL, dū-o-de-sen'i-al, *adj.* occurring every twelve years. [L. *duodecim*, twelve, and *annus*, a year.]

DUODECIMAL, dū-o-des'i-mal, *adj.* computed by twelves: twelfth:—*pl.* a rule of arithmetic in which the denominations rise by twelve. [L. *duodecim*, twelve—*duo*, two, and *decem*, ten.]

DUODECIMO, dū-o-des'i-mo, *adj.* formed of sheets folded so as to make twelve leaves.—*n.* a book of such sheets—usually written 12mo.

DUODECUPLE, dū-o-dek'ū-pl, *adj.*, twelvefold: consisting of twelve. [L. *duodecim*, *plico*, to fold.]

DUODENUM, dū-o-dē'num, *n.* the first portion of the small intestines, so called because about twelve fingers' breadth in length.—*adj.* DUODE'NAL. [L. *duodeni*, twelve each.]

DUP, dup, *v. t.* (*obs.*) to undo a door. [From Do and UP. Cf. DON and DOFF.]

DUPE, dūp, *n.* one easily cheated: one who is deceived or misled.—*v. t.* to deceive: to trick.—*adj.* DUP'ABLE. [Fr. *dupe*; of uncertain origin.]

DUPLE, dū'pl, *adj.*, double: twofold. [L. *duplex*, *duplicis*, twofold, from *duo*, two, and *plico*, to fold. Cf. COMPLEX.]

DUPLICATE, dū'pilk-āt, *adj.*, double: twofold.—*n.* another thing of the same kind: a copy or transcript. "Duplicates of despatches and of important letters are frequently sent by another conveyance, as a precaution against the risk of their miscarriage. The copy which first reaches its destination is treated as an original."—*Wharton*. "In the case of mutual contracts, such as leases, contracts of marriage, copartnership, and the like, *duplicates* of the deed are frequently prepared, each of which is signed by all the contracting parties; and, where this is done, the parties are bound if one of the *duplicates* are regularly executed, although the others should be defective in the necessary solemnities."—*Bell*.—*v. t.* to double: to fold.—*n.* DUPLICATION. [L. *duplico*, *duplicatus*—*duplex*.]

DUPPLICITY, dū-plis'it-i, *n.*, doubleness: insincerity of heart or speech: deceit. [L. *duplicitas*—*duplex*.]

DURABILITY, dūr-a-bil'it-i, *n.* quality of being durable: power of resisting decay.

DURABLE, dūr'a-bl, *adj.* able to last or endure: hardy: permanent.—*adv.* DUR'ABLY.—*n.* DUR'ABLENESS. [L. *durabilis*—*duro*, to last.]

DURA MATER, dūr'a mā'ter, *n.* the outer membrane of the brain: so named from its hardness compared with the membrane which lies under it, called *pia mater* (pious mother), and which also surrounds the brain. [Both these membranes receive the name of *mater* (mother), from an old notion that they were the mothers of all other membranes, or because they protected the brain.]

DURAMEN, dūr-rā'men, *n.* the name given by botanists to the central wood or heart-wood in the trunk of an exogenous tree. It is more solid than the newer wood that surrounds it, from the formation of secondary layers of cellulose in the wood cells. Called by ship-carpenters the SPINE.

DURANCE, dūr'ans, *n.*, continuance: imprisonment: duress. [L. *durans*, *pr. p.* of *duro*.]

DURATION, dūr-rā'shun, *n.*, continuance in time: time indefinitely: power of continuance. [L. *duratus*, *pa. p.* of *duro*.]

DURBAR, dur'bar, *n.* an audience-chamber: a reception or levee, esp. a reception of native princes held by the Viceroy of India. [Pers. *dar-bar*, a prince's court, (*lit.*) a door of admittance.]

DURE, dūr, *v. i.* (*obs.*) to endure, last, or continue. [Fr. *durer*—L. *duro*—*durus*, hard.]

DURESS, dūr'es, *n.* hardship: constraint: pressure: imprisonment: restraint of liberty. In law, duress is of two kinds: *duress of imprisonment*, which is imprisonment or restraint of personal liberty; and *duress by menaces or threats* (*per minas*), when a person is threatened with loss of life or limb. Fear of battery is no duress. Duress then is imprisonment or threats intended to compel a person to do a legal act, as to execute a deed or to commit an offence, in which cases the act is voidable or excusable. [O. Fr. *duresse*, hardship, distress, constraint, from L. *duritia*, harshness, hardness, strictness, from *durus*, hard.]

DURING, dūr'ing, *prep.* for the time a thing lasts. [Orig. *pr. p.* of *obs.* DURE, to last.]

DURMAST, der'mast, *n.* a species of oak (*Quercus sessiliflora*, or according to some *Q. pubescens*) so closely allied to the common oak (*Q. Robur*) as to be reckoned by some botanists only a variety of it. Its wood is, however, darker, heavier, and more elastic, less easy to split, not so easy to break, yet the least difficult to bend. It is highly valued, therefore, by the builder and the cabinet-maker.

DURST, durst, *pa. t.* of DARE, to venture [A.S. *dorste*, *pa. t.* of *dare*, to dare.]

DUSK, dusk, *adj.* darkish: of a dark color.—*n.* twilight: partial darkness: darkness of color.—*adv.* DUSK'LY.—*n.* DUSK'NESS. [From an older form of A.S. *deorc*, whence E. DARK; cf. Sw. *dusk*, dull weather.]

DUSKISH, dusk'ish, *adj.* rather dusky: slightly dark or black.—*adv.* DUSK'ISHLY.—*n.* DUSK'ISHNESS.

DUSKY, dusk'i, *adj.* partially dark or obscure: dark-colored: sad: gloomy.—*adv.* DUSK'ILY.—*n.* DUSK'INESS.

DUST, dust, *n.* fine particles of anything like smoke or vapor: powder: earth: the grave, where the body becomes dust: a mean condition.—*v. t.* to free from dust: to sprinkle with dust. [A.S. *dust*; Ger. *dunst*, vapor.]

DUST-BALL, dust'-bawl, *n.* a disease in horses in which a ball sometimes as hard as iron is formed in the intestinal canal owing to overfeeding with corn and barley dust. Its presence is indicated by a haggard countenance, a distressed eye, a distended belly, and hurried respiration.

DUSTER, dust'er, *n.* a cloth or brush for removing dust.

DUSTY, dust'i, *adj.* covered or sprinkled with dust: like dust.—*n.* DUST'INESS.

DUTCH, duch, *n.* originally the Germanic race: the German peoples generally: now only applied to the people of Holland. "The word comes from *theod*, people or nation; each nation, of course, thinking itself the people or nation above all others. And the opposite to Dutch is Welsh—that is, *strange*, from *wealth*, a stranger. In our forefathers' way of speaking, whatever they could not understand was Dutch, the tongue of the people, whatever they could not understand they called Welsh, the tongue of the stranger. 'All lands, Dutch and Welsh,' is a common phrase to express the whole world. This is the reason why, when

our forefathers came into Britain, they called the people whom they found on the land the *Welsh*. For the same reason, the Teutons on the Continent have always called the Latin-speaking nations with whom they have had to do—Italian, Provençal, and French—*Welsh*. People who know only the modern use of the words might be puzzled if they turned to some of the old Swiss chronicles, and found the war between the Swiss and Duke Charles of Burgundy always spoken of as a war between the *Dutch* and the *Welsh*. Any one who knows German will be at once ready with instances of this use of the word, sometimes meaning *strange*, or *foreign* in the general sense, sometimes meaning particularly French or Italian. The last case which I know of the word being used in England in the wide sense is in Sir Thomas Smith's book on the Government of England, written in the time of Queen Elizabeth, where he speaks of 'such as be *walsh* and *foreign*,' not meaning Britons in particular, but any people whose tongue cannot be understood."—*E. A. Freeman*. [Ger. *deutsch*, German; O. Ger. *diutisc*, from *diot*, A.S. *theod*, Goth. *thiud*, people.]

DUTEOUS, dū'te-us, *adj.* devoted to duty: obedient.—*adv.* DUTEOUSLY.—*n.* DUTEOUSNESS.

DUTIFUL, dū'ti-fool, *adj.* attentive to duty: respectful: expressive of a sense of duty.—*adv.* DUTIFULLY.—*n.* DUTIFULNESS.

DUTY, dū'ti, *n.* that which is *due*: what one is bound by any obligation to do: obedience: military service: respect or regard: one's proper business: tax on goods: in the U. S. applied to tax on imports only. [Formed from O. Fr. *deu* or *due* (mod. Fr. *dû*), and suffix *-ty*. See **DUE**.]

DUUMVIRATE, dū-um'vi-rāt, *n.* the union of two men in the same office: a form of government in ancient Rome. [L. *duo*, two, and *vir*, a man.]

DWALE, dwāl, *n.* (*bot.*) deadly nightshade, which poisons, dulls, or stupefies: (*her.*) a black color. [A.S. *dwala*, error, hence stupefaction, from *dwal* or *dol*. See **DULL** and **DWELL**.]

DWARF, dwarf, *n.* a general name for an animal or plant which is much below the ordinary size of the species or kind. When used alone it usually refers to the human species, but sometimes to other animals. When it is applied to plants, it is more generally used in composition; as, a *dwarf tree*; *dwarf-elder*, *dwarf-palm*. Among gardeners, *dwarf* is a term employed to distinguish fruit-trees whose branches proceed from close to the ground, from riders, or standards, whose original stocks are several feet in height. [A.S. *dweg*, *dweorg*, Dut. *dweg*, Sw. *dweg*, *dwerf*, Low Ger. *dwarf*, a dwarf.]

DWARFISH, dwarf'ish, *adj.* like a dwarf: very small: despicable.—*adv.* DWARFISHLY.—*n.* DWARFISHNESS.

DWELL, dwel, *v.i.* to abide in a place: to inhabit: to rest the attention: to continue long.—*pr.p.* dwelling; *pa.t.* and *pa.p.* dwelled or dwelt.—*n.* DWELLER. [A.S. *dwelan*, to cause to wander, to delay, from *dwal* or *dol*, the original form of **E. DULL**.]

DWELLING, dwel'ing, *n.* the place where one dwells: habitation: continuance.

DWINDLE, dwin'dl, *v.i.* to grow less: to grow feeble: to become degenerate.—*v.t.* to lessen. [Dim. of *dwine*, from A.S. *dwinnan*, to fade=Ice. *dwina*, Dan. *tvine*, to pine away; akin to A.S. *swindan*. Ger. *schwinden*. See **SWOON**.]

DWINDLEMENT, dwin'dl-ment, *n.* the act or state of dwindling, shrinking, or diminishing. *Mrs. Oliphant*.

DYAS, dī'as, *n.* in *geom.* a term sometimes applied to the Permian system from its being divided into two principal groups. [Gr., the number two, something composed of two parts.]

DYAUS, dyows, *n.* in *Hind. myth.* one of the elemental divinities of the Vedas, the God of the bright sky, his name being connected with that of the Greek *Zeus* through the root *dyu*, to shine, and the Latin *Jupiter*, which is merely *Dyaus piter* or *Zeus pater*, father *Dyaus* or *Zeus*. He was especially the rain-god, or rather primarily the sky from which rain falls. He finally gave place to his son *Indra*.

DYE, dī, *v.t.* to stain: to give a new color to.—*pr.p.* dye'ing; *pa.p.* dyed.—*n.* color: tinge: stain: a coloring liquid. [A.S. *deagan*, to dye, from *deag* or *deah*, color.]

DYEING, dī'ing, *n.* the art or trade of coloring cloth, etc.

DYER, dī'er, *n.* one whose trade is to dye cloth, etc.

DYESTUFFS, dī'stufs, *n.pl.* material used in dyeing.

DYING, dī'ing, *pr.p.* of **DIE**.—*adj.* destined for death, mortal: occurring immediately before death, as dying words: supporting a dying person, as a dying bed: pertaining to death.—*n.* death. [See **DIE**, *v.*]

DYINGNESS, dī'ing-nes, *n.* a languishing look: a die-away appearance.

Tenderness becomes me best, a sort of *dyingness*.—*Congreve*.

DYKE. Same as **DIKE**.

DYNAMIC, di-nam'ik, **DYNAMICAL**, di-nam'ik-al, *adj.* relating to force: relating to the effects of forces in nature.—*adv.* DYNAMICALLY. [Gr. *dynamikos*—*dynamis*, power—*dynamai*, to be able.]

DYNAMICS, di-nam'iks, *n.sing.* the science which investigates the action of force.

DYNAMITE, din'a-mīt, *n.* a powerful explosive agent, consisting of absorbent matter, as porous silica, saturated with nitroglycerine. The object of the mixture is to diminish the susceptibility of nitroglycerine to slight shock, and so to facilitate its carriage without destroying its explosive force. The disruptive force of dynamite is estimated at about eight times that of gunpowder. Sometimes charcoal, sand and saw-dust have been employed as substitutes for the siliceous earth. [Gr. *dynamis*.]

DYNAMO-ELECTRIC, din-am'ō-ē-lek'trik, *adj.* producing force by means of electricity; as, a *dynamo-electric* machine: also produced by electric force.

DYNAMOMETER, din-am-om'e-ter, *n.* an instrument for measuring effort exerted, esp. the work done by a machine. [Gr. *dynamis*, power, and *metron*, a measure.]

DYNASTY, din'as-ti or dī'nas-ti, *n.* a succession of kings of the same family.—*adj.* DYNASTIC, belonging to a dynasty. [Gr. *dynasteia*—*dynastēs*, a lord—*dynamai*, to be able.]

DYSENTERY, dis'en-ter-i, *n.* a disease of the entrails or bowels, attended with pain and a discharge of mucus and blood.—*adj.* DYSENTERIC. [Gr. *dysenteria*, from *dys*, ill, *entera*, the entrails.]

DYSPEPSY, dis-pep'si, **DISPEPSIA**, dis-pep'si-a, *n.*, difficult digestion: indigestion. [Gr. *dyspepsia*—*dys*, hard, difficult, and *pepsō*, *pepsō*, to digest.]

DYSPEPTIC, dis-pep'tik, *adj.* afflicted with, pertaining to, or arising from indigestion.—*n.* a person afflicted with dyspepsy.

DYSEPULOTIC, dis-ep-ū-lot'ik, *adj.* in surg. not readily or easily healing or

cicatrizing, as a wound. [Gr. prefix *dys*, and **E. EPULOTIC**.]

DYSLOGY, dis'lo-jī, *n.* dispraise: opposite of *eulogy*. "In the way of eulogy and *dyslogy* and summing-up of character there may doubtless be a great many things set forth concerning this *Mirabeau*."—*Carlyle*.

DYSMENORRHOEA, dis-men-or-rē'a, *n.* in *med.* difficult or laborious menstruation: catamenial discharges accompanied with great local pain, especially in the loins.

DZEREN, dzē'ren, **DZERON**, dzē'ron, *n.* the Chinese antelope, a remarkably swift species of antelope (*Procapra gutturosa*), inhabiting the dry arid deserts of Central Asia, Thibet, China, and Southern Siberia. It is nearly 4½ feet in length, and 2½ high at the shoulder. When alarmed it clears 20 to 25 feet at one bound.

DZIGGETAI, dzig'ge-tā, *n.* the wild ass of Asia (*Equus hemionus*), whose habits are so graphically recorded in the book of Job, and believed to be the *hemionus* of Herodotus and Pliny. It is intermediate in appearance and character between the horse and ass (hence the specific name *hemionus*, *half-ass*), the males especially being fine animals, standing as much as 14 hands high. It lives in small herds, and is an inhabitant of the sandy steppes of Central Asia, 16,000 feet above sea-level. Called also **KIANG**, **KOULAN**, and **KHUR** or **GOOR**.

E

EACH, ēch, *adj.* every one in any number separately considered. [A.S. *ecce*—*ā-gelic*, from *ā* (=aye), prefix *ge*, and *lic*, like, i.e. *aye-like*.]

EAGER, ē'ger, *adj.* excited by desire: ardent to do or obtain: earnest.—*adv.* EAGERLY.—*n.* EAGERNESS. [M.E. *egre*—Fr. *aigre*, from L. *acer*, *acris*, sharp—root *ak*, sharp. See **ACRID**.]

EAGLE, ē'gl, *n.* a large bird of prey: a military standard, carrying the figure of an eagle: a gold coin of the United States, worth ten dollars. [Fr. *aigle*, from L. *aquila*, from root *ac*, sharp, swift.]

EAGLE-EYED, ē'gl-īd, *adj.* having a piercing eye: discerning.

EAGLET, ē'glet, *n.* a young or small eagle.

EAGRE, ē'ger, *n.* rise of the tide in a river; same as **BORE**. [A.S. *egor*, water, sea.]

EAR, ēr, *n.* a spike, as of corn.—*v.i.* to put forth ears, as corn. [A.S. *ear*; Ger. *ähre*.]

EAR, ēr, *v.t. (obs.)* to plough or till. [A.S. *erian*: L. *aro*, Gr. *aroō*—root *ar*, to plough.]

EAR, ēr, *n.* the organ of hearing or the external part merely: the sense or power of hearing: the faculty of distinguishing sounds: attention: anything like an ear.—*adjs.* EARED', having ears; EARLESS, wanting ears. [A.S. *eare*; L. *auris*, Ger. *ohr*.]

EARACHE, ēr'āk, *n.* an ache or pain in the ear.

EARDROP, ēr'drop, **EARRING**, ēr'ring, *n.* a ring or ornament drooping or hanging from the ear.

EARDRUM, ēr'drum, *n.* the drum or middle cavity of the ear. [See **TYMPANUM**.]

EARING, ēr'ing, *n. (obs.)* ploughing.

EARL, erl, *n.* a British title of nobility, or a nobleman, the third in rank, being next below a marquis, and next above a viscount. The earl formerly had the government of a *shire*, and was called *shireman*. After the Conquest earls were